

**Intervenor
Participation
Program**

Final Report



**Royal
Commission
on
Aboriginal
Peoples**



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Intervenor Participation Program

Final Report

August 1994

**Royal Commission
on
Aboriginal Peoples**



August 15, 1994

The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
427 Laurier Avenue West, 5th Floor
P.O. Box 1993, Station B
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 1B2

To the Members of the Royal Commission:

It gives me great pleasure to submit my final report on the operation and results of the Royal Commission's Intervenor Participation Program.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Crombie".

David Crombie
Chair

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Preface

The Intervenor Participation Program (IPP) was established following a recommendation by the Right Honourable Brian Dickson, who served as Special Representative respecting the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. With regard to intervenor funding, Mr. Dickson suggested in his report to the Prime Minister on August 2, 1991, that

Effective access to and participation in the work of the Commission are essential to the Commission's success. Accordingly, the Government, in conjunction with the Royal Commission, will have to consider carefully the question of funding for individuals and groups who want to appear before, and make submissions to, the Commission.

The Intervenor Participation Program was established by amendment to the Royal Commission's Order in Council and Letters Patent on March 31, 1992, and April 23, 1992, respectively. The Co-Chair of the Royal Commission, Mr. Georges Erasmus, said at the time,

The allocation of funds to enable people to participate in our hearings sets a precedent for Royal Commissions. Our work is important to Canada's future, both for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The ability of groups to participate fully in our public consultations has a direct impact on our potential to help create a new relationship. The need clearly exists for this type of funding.

The Honourable David Crombie was appointed as Chair of the Intervenor Participation Program on March 31, 1992. During April, approximately 1500 program guidelines and application forms were distributed to eligible organizations across Canada. A staff was put in place in late July 1992. Treasury Board authorized a fund of \$8 million, distributed over the two fiscal years of 1992-1993 and 1993-1994, in September 1992.

Introduction

It was hoped that the establishment of IPP would offer smaller, community-based Aboriginal organizations with limited resources, the opportunity to provide substantive submissions to the Commission. Intervenor funding was a practical necessity which enabled the Commission to achieve meaningful participation from a wider cross-section of the Aboriginal community.

Seven classes of recipients were determined by the Commission to be eligible for funding from the Intervenor Participation Program. These were:

- Aboriginal women's organizations
- national Aboriginal political organizations
- provincial/territorial Aboriginal political organizations
- tribal councils or Metis regional councils
- national or provincial/territorial friendship centre associations
- Aboriginal special interest groups
- non-Aboriginal national or provincial/territorial voluntary organizations.

The Commission also explicitly excluded certain types of recipients from funding. Program guidelines stated that

Funding will not be provided to individuals, friendship centres at the local level, bands, Metis communities/settlements, Inuit communities/settlements, or Aboriginal women's locals. They are expected to work with their regional groups, provincial/territorial organizations and national associations and are therefore not eligible to receive funding.

Eligibility criteria were developed for organizations and projects. The criteria for organizations were as follows:

- Must have been in existence for at least three years.
- Must have a board of directors or other governing body.

- Must have a clearly demonstrated interest that ought to be represented in the public hearings.
- Must satisfy the Program Chairman that it does not have sufficient financial resources to enable it to represent its views adequately, and that it requires funds to do so.
- Should satisfy the Program Chairman that it has a clear plan for the use of funds that is directly related to the terms of reference of the Royal Commission.
- Should demonstrate its ability to manage the project for which it is requesting funding and to account for the funds spent.

Eligibility criteria for projects were as follows:

- Proposed projects must be specific and clearly related to the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples and must contribute significantly to its work.
- Projects that are solution-oriented and designed to better the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians will receive priority.
- Written brief and findings should be made available to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples as soon as possible, preferably by March 31, 1993 [this was later changed to September 1, 1993]; the oral presentation of the brief to the Commission may be made any time before the fall of 1993.
- The organization must disclose all sources of funds obtained for the project and the amount received from each source.
- The Commission would appreciate receiving a computer diskette of the brief in addition to a printed copy.

The deadline for submission of applications was September 1, 1993, although in practice applications continued to be accepted for some months after this, at the discretion of Mr. Crombie. The first recommendations for funding were made in late July 1993. The last recommendations were completed in March 1994.

Other Examples of Intervenor Funding

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry

Intervenor funding was made available during the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, the Berger Inquiry, in 1974-77. A total of \$1,640,000 was provided and administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development over this period. Four Aboriginal organizations — Indian Brotherhood/Metis Association of the N.W.T., Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and the Council for Yukon Indians — received \$1.2 million. Other interest groups — Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, N.W.T. Association of Municipalities, N.W.T. Chamber of Commerce, and the N.W.T. Mental Health Association — received a total of \$540,000.¹

Funding was distributed based on five criteria developed by Mr. Berger.² These were:

- There should be a clearly ascertainable interest that ought to be represented at the Inquiry;
- It should be clear that separate and adequate representation of that interest will make a necessary and substantial contribution to the Inquiry;
- Those seeking funds should have an established record for concern for, and should have demonstrated their own commitment to, the interest they seek to represent;
- It should be shown that those seeking funds do not have sufficient financial resources to enable them adequately to represent that interest, and will require funds to do so;
- Those seeking funds should have a clearly delineated proposal as to the use they intend to make of the funds, and should be sufficiently well-organized to account for the funds.

Neither the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Enquiry nor DIAND apparently published

1. D.J. Gamble, *The Berger Inquiry: An Impact Assessment Process*, 1977, p. 41.

2. Gamble, pp. 20-21.

a report or evaluation of the intervenor funding, so its effectiveness is not known.

Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment and Review

The Beaufort Sea project began its environmental review in 1981. More than \$1 million was made available by Indian Affairs to assist northern communities, native groups and public interest groups to prepare for and participate in review panel hearings. Applications for funding were assessed and allocated by a committee which reported to the Executive Chairman of the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO).³ The intervenor funding program was extensively evaluated in two separate reports prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs. The conclusion of the Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment and Review Panel was that "the review process was materially assisted and that intervenor funding enhanced the quality and substance of interventions from northern residents whose interests would be directly affected if the development were to go ahead."⁴ The conclusion of the evaluation studies was that "intervenor funding can produce a number of positive impacts which outweigh the negative effects" and "the effectiveness of public consultation can be largely attributed to intervenor funding."⁵

Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO)

One of the few other intervenor funding programs currently in existence is a program administered through the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office (FEARO). The program received its own funding from Treasury Board in 1991. Prior to that, intervenor funding was the responsibility of the department sponsoring the project

3. D.H. Access Research Associates Inc., *Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment and Review Process, Intervenor Funding Program Comparative Study, Final Report*, June 1985.

4. Quoted in D.H. Access Research Associates, p.i.

5. "Intervenor Funding: Overview of Two Evaluation Studies", prepared by Evaluation Directorate, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, April 1986, p. 9.

requiring the environmental review, although funding was administered by FEARO. Intervenor funding for environmental assessments was first made available for the Beaufort Sea project. Sponsoring departments may still contribute funds for intervenors, in addition to funding from FEARO's own intervenor fund.

Total funding designated for FEARO's Participant Funding Program is \$8.5 million, spread over six fiscal years. Funding is allocated between fiscal years based upon the number of projects and the phase in which projects are. Intervenor applications are reviewed by committees of three individuals, including one FEARO employee. Committee members are sought from outside FEARO for their technical knowledge or knowledge of the project area. Funding recommendations are based on informal criteria which have evolved based on FEARO's experience with other projects. Recommendations are submitted to the Executive Chairman of FEARO, whose decisions on funding are final.

IPP — How It Worked

Once the IPP office was established during the summer of 1992, we entered into discussions with national and provincial/territorial Aboriginal organizations, to discuss their applications and attempt to arrive at a fair division between the various Aboriginal sectors (on-reserve First Nations organizations, off-reserve First Nations organizations, Métis organizations and Inuit organizations), as well as between the four national organizations and all other classes of recipients. We were cognizant that there were a number of significant Aboriginal organizations at the national level, such as the Native Women's Association of Canada and the National Association of Friendship Centres, which represented specific constituencies.

After discussion with each organization, recommendations were made totalling \$3,746,604 for national Aboriginal organizations. \$1,403,925 went to Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC), which then made funding available to each of its regional organizations

and to Pauktuutit, the Inuit women's organization. ITC argued that their internal consultation allowed ITC to speak for all regional organizations. This was significantly different than the case of the other national organizations, which received funding only for their own research and consultation, while their member provincial and regional organizations applied for and received funding separately.

The Assembly of First Nations was allocated \$1,000,000, \$522,500 was awarded to the Métis National Council, and \$473,179 to the Native Council of Canada. The Native Women's Association of Canada received \$247,000, the amount it had requested, and the National Association of Friendship Centres received \$100,000.

Over half of the total funding available through IPP was distributed to the 136 other successful applicant organizations. In all, a total of \$36,796,006 was requested from the \$8 million fund.

The following considerations were used in assessing proposals: (1) eligibility of the proposal under program guidelines; (2) quality of the proposal — proposals varied widely in quality, from well-conceived to very sketchy; (3) the degree to which the proposal emphasized the achievement of solutions; (4) regional fairness — we wanted to allocate funding fairly among regions in Canada, although we could not control the number of applications received from each region; (5) capacity of the organization to conduct the research or consultation — based on the organization's track record and known credibility.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1993/94, IPP was advised that the overall contribution budget for the programme was to be cut by Treasury Board by an amount of \$200,000. This was appealed to Treasury Board by the Commission. In the summer of 1993, IPP was notified by the Commission that Treasury Board had denied the appeal, and the funds would have to be recovered from amounts already allocated. Mr. Crombie decided to recover funds from amounts allocated to organizations that had submitted

deficient briefs or submitted briefs late, in addition to using a small surplus of funds that had not been allocated.

Results

Briefs to the Royal Commission, which were the main product of IPP funding, began to be submitted as early as November 1992. Many organizations were able to participate in the Commission's public hearings, and present versions of their IPP-funded briefs to the Commissioners in person. Other organizations submitted a written brief to the Royal Commission offices in Ottawa.

By the end of fiscal year 1993/94, 137 out of 142 organizations funded, or 96% of intervenors, had submitted briefs to the Royal Commission. Nine briefs, or 6%, were assessed as not meeting the terms of the contribution agreement, and the responsible organizations therefore did not receive funding up to the maximum allocated. Thirteen organizations, or 9%, did not submit briefs by October 31, 1993, the end of a "period of grace" extended by the Co-Chairs of the Royal Commission. These organizations also did not receive funding up to the maximum allocated. Action is under way to recover any monies owing to the Crown.

IPP-funded briefs were summarized by the Information Management Unit (IMU, a unit within the Research section of the Royal Commission), and utilized in the policy development process. This ensured that the concerns of intervenor organizations would be considered as the Commission developed its recommendations.

Conclusions

The experience of the Intervenor Participation Program has led us to a number of conclusions relevant to the Aboriginal community, and to those funding agencies or departments that work with them.

- Based on IPP applicants, the Aboriginal community is experiencing growth in the numbers of Aboriginal "special interest groups" representing specific constituencies. These can be professional (native counsellors, lawyers, nurses), sectoral (Aboriginal involvement in the forestry or fisheries industries, for example), or cause-related (native employment). The existence of these organizations can facilitate government or funding agency involvement with a particular segment of the Aboriginal community.
- The "arm's length" arrangement between the Commission and IPP served both parties well, preserving the independence of funding decisions, and protecting Commissioners from any potential perceived bias in favour of or against any particular organization in regard to funding.
- Given the large number of organizations funded and briefs received, IPP succeeded in its task to enhance, in Co-Chairman Georges Erasmus' words, "the ability of groups to participate fully in [the Royal Commission's] public consultations."

**Organizations Funded By The
Intervenor Participation Program**

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Allocation*</u>
A	
Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada	\$50,000
Aboriginal Peoples Business Association	\$25,000
Aboriginal Rights Coalition (Project North)	\$15,000
Aboriginal Sports/Recreation Association of B.C.	\$25,000
Aboriginal Women's Council (B.C.)	\$33,000
Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan	\$44,000
Aboriginal Youth Council of Canada	\$20,000
Alberta Indian War Veterans Society	\$17,000
Alberta Native Friendship Centres	\$25,000
Alliance Autochtone du Québec	\$10,000
Alliance Tribal Council	\$23,000
Arctic Co-operatives Limited	\$16,650
Assembly of Aboriginal Peoples of Saskatchewan	\$12,000
Assembly of First Nations	\$1,000,000
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs	\$60,000
Association des Métis et Indiens hors réserves du Québec	\$12,500
B	
B.C. Aboriginal Network on Disability Society	\$77,700
B.C. Association of Indian Friendship Centres	\$25,000
B.C. Native Women's Society	\$33,000
C	
Canadian Arctic Resources Committee	\$50,000
Canadian Bar Association	\$15,000
Canadian Chamber of Commerce	\$41,150
Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business	\$50,000
Canadian Ethnocultural Council	\$7,500
Canadian Labour Congress	\$44,000
Canadian Medical Association	\$15,000

* Full payment of the allocation was contingent upon each organization's satisfactory completion of the terms and conditions of a contribution agreement.

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Allocation*</u>
Canadian Nurses Association	\$40,000
Canadian Parks/Recreation Association	\$4,100
Chiefs of Ontario	\$40,000
Concerned Fishermen of Great Slave Lake	\$25,000
Conseil des Attikamekw et des Montagnais	\$40,000
Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers	\$40,000
Council of Elders	\$23,000
D	
Deh Cho Tribal Council	\$29,480
Dene Nation	\$30,000
E	
Economic Development for Canadian Aboriginal Women	\$33,000
F	
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	\$50,000
Federation of Newfoundland Indians	\$72,991
Federation of Ontario Naturalists	\$22,000
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	\$203,500
Femmes Autochtones du Québec	\$48,000
First Nations Confederacy	\$30,000
Fredericton Native Friendship Centre (on behalf of Atlantic region centres)	\$25,000
G	
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research	\$56,000
Grand Conseil de la Nation Waban-Aki	\$10,000
Grand Conseil des Cris	\$40,000
Gwich'in Tribal Council	\$10,000
I	
Independent First Nations Alliance	\$17,000
Indian Association of Alberta	\$47,000
Indian Council of First Nations of Manitoba	\$12,000
Indian Homemakers Association	\$44,000

Organization**Allocation***

Indigenous Bar Association	\$15,000
Indigenous Survival International	\$20,000
Indigenous Women's Collective of Manitoba	\$44,000
Institut Culturel et Éducatif Montagnais	\$4,500
Interlake Metis Association	\$12,500
Interprovincial Association on Native Employment	\$25,000
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	\$1,403,925

K

Kwakiutl District Council	\$40,000
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L

Labrador Inuit Health Commission	\$8,800
Labrador Legal Services	\$20,000
Labrador Metis Association	\$11,875
London District Chiefs Council	\$18,000

M

Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre	\$25,000
Manitoba Association for Rights and Liberties	\$12,385
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak	\$40,000
Manitoba Metis Federation	\$62,500
Manitoba Metis Federation - Southeast Region	\$21,250
Manitoba Metis Federation - Southwest Region	\$12,500
Manitoba Metis Federation - The Pas Region	\$21,250
Manitoba Metis Federation - Thompson Region	\$28,750
Manitoba Metis Federation - Winnipeg Region	\$21,250
Maskwachees Cultural College	\$8,500
Metis Association of Alberta - Zone III Regional Council	\$21,250
Metis Child and Family Services	\$12,500
Metis Heritage Association	\$10,000
Metis Nation of Alberta Association	\$50,000
Metis Nation - Northwest Territories	\$31,250
Métis National Council	\$522,500
Metis Settlements General Council	\$50,000
Metis Society of Saskatchewan	\$81,250
Metis Women of Manitoba	\$18,750

Organization**Allocation*****N**

National Aboriginal Communications Society	\$53,900
National Aboriginal Forestry Association	\$60,000
National Aboriginal Network on Disability	\$22,000
National Aboriginal Veterans Association	\$60,000
National Aboriginal Youth Career and Awareness Committee	\$22,000
National Association of Friendship Centres	\$100,000
National Native Association of Treatment Directors	\$28,774
Native Brotherhood of B.C.	\$45,000
Native Council of Canada	\$473,179
Native Council of Canada (Alberta)	\$35,000
Native Council of Nova Scotia/ Union of Nova Scotia Indians	\$96,140
Native Council of Prince Edward Island	\$27,500
Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association of B.C.	\$30,000
Native Earth Performing Arts	\$12,000
Native Women's Association of Canada	\$247,000
Native Women's Association of the Northwest Territories	\$49,500
New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council	\$25,000
New Brunswick Native Indian Women's Council	\$38,500
Nicola Valley Tribal Council	\$17,000
Nisga'a Tribal Council	\$12,648
Nishnawbe-Aski Nation	\$40,000
Nongom Ikkwe	\$11,000
North Shore Tribal Council (Mamaweswen)	\$15,000
Northern Flood Committee	\$40,000
Northern Fur Conservation Area Trappers Association	\$24,000
Northwest Metis Council	\$21,250
Northwest Territories Council of Friendship Centres	\$25,000
Nova Scotia Native Women's Association	\$38,500

O

Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters	\$25,000
Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres	\$40,000
Ontario Metis and Aboriginal Association	\$37,500
Ontario Native Council on Justice	\$22,000
Ontario Native Education Counselling Association	\$15,000
Ontario Native Women's Association	\$55,000

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Allocation*</u>
P	
Pacific Metis Federation	\$15,000
Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association	\$88,275
Prince Edward Island Cross-Cultural Information Committee	\$5,140
R	
Regroupement des Centres d'amitié Autochtones du Québec	\$25,000
S	
Sahtu Tribal Council	\$12,000
Saskatoon Treaty and First Nations Association	\$25,000
Saugeen Ojibway Nations Territories	\$18,750
Society of Canadian Artists of Native Ancestry	\$20,000
Sto:lo Tribal Council	\$23,000
Swampy Cree Tribal Council	\$23,000
T	
Tahltan Tribal Council	\$20,000
Touchwood - File Hills - Qu'Appelle Tribal Council	\$20,000
Treaty 7 Tribal Council	\$20,000
Treaty 8 Tribal Association	\$27,000
Tribal Chiefs Association of Northeastern Alberta	\$30,000
U	
Union of Ontario Indians	\$40,000
United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin	\$43,750
United Indian Councils	\$25,000
United Steelworkers of America	\$55,000
Urban Treaty Alliance	\$15,000
W	
West Region Tribal Council	\$17,000
Windigo First Nations Council	\$25,000
Winnipeg First Nations Tribal Council	\$10,000

Organization

Allocation*

Women of the Metis Nation (Alliance)

\$58,750

Y

Yellowhead Tribal Council

\$25,000

Yorkton Tribal Council

\$8,000

Intervenor Participation Program Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION

PROJECT ABSTRACT

Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada
55 Murray Street, 3rd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 5M3
TEL: (613)230-1864
FAX: (613)238-5780

Noting the success that Aboriginal approaches to healing (e.g. healing circles) have had with regard to diminishing violence and substance abuse, ANAC suggests that a health care delivery system designed to meet the needs of Aboriginal peoples is needed. To this end, ANAC recommends the integration of traditional Aboriginal medicine within the framework of primary health care.

Aboriginal Peoples Business Association
1155 West Georgia Street, Suite 680
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3H7
TEL: (604)687-7166
FAX: (604)687-5519

APBA's report finds that an impediment to the creation of commercial ventures is the lack of equity within the Aboriginal community. The other major problem cited by the respondents was a lack of management skills within the communities. The report also analyses the federal government's CAEDS (Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy).

Aboriginal Rights Coalition (Project North)
151 Laurier Avenue East
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6N8
TEL: (613)235-9956
FAX: (613)235-1302

ARC makes 57 recommendations, under the headings of: (1) The Non-Aboriginal Quest for Resources: An Assault on Aboriginal Lands; (2) Aboriginal Land Rights; (3) Self-Determination; (4) Healing; (5) Public Education; and (6) Non-Violent Struggle. The authors conclude that governments have been remiss in their obligation to respect and protect the rights of Aboriginal peoples. ARC's recommendations seek to rectify this unjust situation.

Aboriginal Sports/Recreation Association
of B.C.
3 - 2475 Mt. Newton X Road
Saanichton, British Columbia
V0S 1M0
TEL: (604)652-9150
FAX: (604)652-3102

The report prepared by ASRABC looks at the patterns of Aboriginal participation in sports and recreation, as well as the barriers. The barriers they identify include: lack of programming, inadequate community infrastructure, lack of awareness, and the cost of participating. The solutions focus on increasing participation through improved access, training, youth programs, networking, and the integration of traditional sports activities.

Aboriginal Women's Council of B.C.
1 - 245 E. Broadway
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5T 1W4
TEL: (604)873-1833
FAX: (604)872-1845

AWCBC's report examines Aboriginal self-government, as seen in a traditional perspective by B.C. Aboriginal communities, and how self-government will affect economic development. It finds that prior to European contact, Aboriginal women were at least of equal importance with men. However after years of oppression through the Indian Act, Aboriginal women are in an even worse predicament than Aboriginal men.

Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan
1311 Central Avenue, Suite 206
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 4W2
TEL: (306)763-6005
FAX: (306)922-6034

In a survey of Aboriginal women in Saskatchewan the report identifies distrust of Aboriginal leadership and lack of information on self-government and calls for equality in any negotiations. The desire for more opportunities for women and elders to participate in governing structures and a concern for youth come across strongly.

Aboriginal Youth Council of Canada
C/O Native Council of Canada
384 Bank Street, Second Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1Y4
TEL: (613)238-3511; FAX: (613)230-6273

The report of AYCC describes the current problems facing Aboriginal youth. Contained in the report is an historical account, an examination of the demography and socio-economic conditions, and recommendations mainly in the areas of education, training and governance.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Alberta Indian War Veterans Society
10546 Lauder Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5E 5P8
TEL: (403)429-6003
FAX: (403)428-6964

AIWVS did a search for Indian Veterans in Alberta, and based on interviews with some of those they found, make a number of recommendations aimed at highlighting and redressing injustices which they have suffered.

Alberta Native Friendship Centres
10534 - 124 Street, Suite 104
Edmonton, Alberta
T5N 1S1
TEL: (403)482-5196
FAX: (403)482-2032

Meetings convened in nine communities of Alberta by the friendship centres produced a series of issues and proposed solutions for each place. The document is the composite view of 17 Alberta friendship centres that deal on a day-to-day basis with current realities; it is not concerned with legal issues of treaties and constitutions, but with the welfare of individuals. Recommendations are general in nature.

Alliance Autochtone du Québec
21, rue Brodeur
Hull (Québec)
J8Y 2P6
TEL: (819)770-7763
FAX: (819)770-6070

The brief by the Alliance reviews the concerns of Aboriginal people in Quebec who identify themselves as Métis or who live off-reserve. The areas discussed by the Alliance are (1) Aboriginal self-government, (2) economic development, (3) the Indian Act, (4) education, (5) culture, (6) housing, and (7) treaties.

Alliance Tribal Council
130 North Tsawwassen Drive
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3N2
TEL: (604)943-6712
FAX: (604)943-5367

The ATC report is a result of a survey undertaken on land claims and the B.C. treaty negotiation process. It presents strategies for negotiating comprehensive and specific claims, developing awareness of the legal status of Aboriginal treaties, and building relations between Aboriginal peoples, the Government of Canada, and Canadian society.

Arctic Co-Operatives Limited
1741 Wellington Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0G1
TEL: (204)786-4481
FAX: (204)783-2851

The brief outlines the unique geographic and economic conditions of the Northwest Territories and argues that co-operatives have proven to be the most effective means of providing community-based financial services, capital for business, and education in economic development to all three cultural groups in the territories.

Assembly of Aboriginal Peoples of
Saskatchewan
c/o Phillips, Dore, Milen, McKay
2343 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 1Y9
TEL: (306)569-0811
FAX: (306)565-3434

The AAPS carried out a consultation process with its membership to determine whether:

- individuals registered or eligible for registration under Bill C-31 wished to join the proposed Winter Standing Band;
- they wished to create urban self-governing institutions and what structure these institutions might have;
- they would like to enter into urban self-government arrangements with other off-reserve Indians.

Assembly of First Nations
55 Murray Street, 5th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 5M3
TEL: (613)236-0673
FAX: (613)238-5780

The brief concentrates its arguments on the national and international legal implications of self-determination, the nature of treaties and fiduciary obligations, and the nation status of First Nations. National and international implications are examined from the point of view of First Nations, sometimes explicitly limited to First Nations, sometimes cast in the context of Aboriginal Peoples. A chapter on Quebec briefly states the First Nations expectation that their rights of self-determination take prior precedence over, and continue after any possible secession of

Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
400 - 286 Smith Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1K4
TEL: (204)956-0610
FAX: (204)956-2109

Association des Métis & Indiens hors
réserves du Québec
713, boul. St-Joseph
Roberval (Québec)
G8H 2L3
TEL: (418)275-0198
FAX: (418)275-6374

B.C. Aboriginal Network on Disability Society
#17 - 1529 Cooper Road
Victoria, British Columbia
V9A 7A6
TEL: (604)384-3144
FAX: (604)380-1903

B.C. Association of Indian Friendship Centres
#3 - 2475 Mt. Newton X Road
Saanichton, British Columbia
V0S 1M0
TEL: (604)652-0210
FAX: (604)652-3102

B.C. Native Women's Society
1 - 245 E. Broadway
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5T 1W4
TEL: (604)828-9796
FAX: (604)828-9803

Quebec from Canada. Themes such as health, social services, economic development, media, taxation, etc., are considered in the light of the overall legal implications of self-determination and the creation of Aboriginal or First Nations institutions.

The brief examines barriers to change, makes many suggestions for specific action in areas such as justice, policing, labour market training, and employment equity, and recommends several broad avenues for change that warrant the attention of the Royal Commission, including re-establishment of bilateral relationships between treaty signatories — i.e., First Nations and Canada; regularizing relations between First Nations and the provincial government; direct access to the resources required for First Nations development; public information and education initiatives directed to non-Aboriginal people; and general acknowledgement that self-determination for First Nations means exactly that. A central theme of the brief is that the solutions lie within First Nations, which need the political and economic freedom to implement their own solutions and development plans.

The brief examines the historical and legal basis for the existence and recognition of a Métis people in Quebec. It also reviews the socio-economic conditions of these Métis, as well as that of off-reserve Aboriginal peoples living in the province. Special attention is given in the first half of the brief to defining the concept of "Métis," especially as it pertains to the Métis of Quebec, who as of yet, the Association notes, have not been fully recognized by the federal and provincial governments.

The main message of the brief is the need for Aboriginal People with disabilities to be recognized and treated as part of society by all levels of government. Their problems with housing are identified as a first priority.

This brief's central idea is that Friendship Centres have developed in their organizational capacity to deal with the broad range of community concerns for a specific segment of the Aboriginal population. The paper acknowledges the need to improve service delivery and that government program arrangements should consider the Friendship Centres as a major service delivery agent.

The brief is in three distinct parts. A) Aboriginal Women and Divorce: Aboriginal women's entitlement to an equal one-half division of matrimonial property under B.C. family law has been found by the courts to be invalid, as it conflicts with the federal government's jurisdiction over reserve lands. The author makes recommendations to redress this injustice. (B) Women and Self-government: The Quest For Self-Determination and Self-reliance for Aboriginal Peoples: Four potential models for self-government are reviewed. (C) Paying for the Sins of Eve: Aboriginal Women and the Struggle for Participatory Democracy: The authors conclude that Native women have been excluded from

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
1 Nicholas Street, Suite 412
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 7B7
TEL: (613)236-7379
FAX: (613)232-4665

Canadian Bar Association
50 O'Connor, Suite 902
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6L2
TEL: (613)237-2925
FAX: (613)237-0185

Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Suite 2109, Richmond Adelaide Centre
120 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1T1

Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business
204 St. George Street, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2N5
TEL: (416)961-8663
FAX: (416)961-3995

Canadian Ethnocultural Council
251 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 1100
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5J6
TEL: (613)230-3867
FAX: (613)230-8051

Canadian Labour Congress
Women's & Human Rights Department
2841 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1V 8X7

decision making within Parliamentary institutions and in their own communities.

The focus of the brief is land claims agreements in northern Canada and the federal government's land claims negotiations policy. The brief suggests that changes and improvements are needed to the federal land claim policy to ensure that land claim agreements can provide compatibility to sustainable development.

After describing the exercise of civil jurisdiction by Aboriginal governments in Canada today, including the sources of Aboriginal self-government powers and civil justice authority, the constitutional parameters for an Aboriginal justice system, and conflict of law issues related to Aboriginal civil justice, the brief goes on to make recommendations with respect to an aboriginal justice system with adjudicative powers in three areas: provincial laws of general application, federal laws enacted under federal legislative authority for "Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians", and Aboriginal customary law. The brief also examines the conflicts of law (i.e., jurisdictional overlaps with non-Aboriginal authorities) that could arise from the establishment of a parallel Aboriginal justice system and suggests how these could be resolved.

The brief reports on a survey of Chamber members on their opinions on Aboriginal issues. In particular, issues addressed in the survey include Aboriginal aspirations to self-government; federal government and private sector initiatives to assist Aboriginal economic development; and the experiences of Chamber members with Aboriginal peoples in a commercial setting.

The report includes examples of communities which have been successful in economic development, lessons to be learned from these examples, barriers to economic development, as well as suggesting how Aboriginal economic development can be successful in light of the barriers. The report also provides many recommendations to improve the overall situation of Aboriginal economic development in Canada.

The submission provides an ethnic minority perspective on Aboriginal issues, through a literature review and consultations with member organizations. Generally, the CEC found that its membership was supportive of the aspirations of Aboriginal peoples in Canada, and are aware of the issues.

The CLC expresses its support for Aboriginal self-government, and for changes in the labour movement to better accommodate Aboriginal people. They express willingness to engage in cross-cultural training, etc. but also assert the need to advocate on behalf of their membership where negotiation of self-government or employment equity for Aboriginal peoples impact on CLC membership.

Canadian Medical Association
1867 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3Y6
TEL: (613)731-9331
FAX: (613)731-9013

The document outlines CMA's past and current involvement in Aboriginal health, followed with eight key principles on Aboriginal health and finally, proposes ten recommendations for the Canadian government to consider.

The brief affirms the desirability of increased control by Aboriginal peoples of their own health care, and acknowledges the jurisdictional challenges which would ensue.

Canadian Nurses Association
50 The Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1E2
TEL: (613)237-2133
FAX: (613)237-3520

This submission describes the results of a study undertaken to determine the health related concerns of urban Aboriginal people. An analysis of the information has led the CNA to advocate for health care services that are based upon an integrated, community-based continuum of care.

Canadian Parks/Recreation Association
306 - 1600 James Naismith Drive
Gloucester, Ontario
K1B 5N4
TEL: (613)748-5651
FAX: (613)748-5854

The report advocates recreation for its personal, social, economic and environmental benefits. The report stresses the importance of Aboriginal-controlled, culturally-attuned recreation programs. The CP/RA notes that jurisdictional overlap between the provincial and federal governments has resulted in inconsistent and uncoordinated recreation programs in Canada.

Chiefs of Ontario
22 College Street, 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1K2
TEL: (416)972-0212
FAX: (416)972-0217

The Chiefs of Ontario propose a model of self-government that is based on the spirit and intent of treaty relationships, as well as the nation-to-nation and government-to-government relationship with the Crown in the right of Canada and the provinces. The report focuses on federal and provincial legislation and statutes that encroach on the original freedoms of First Nations in Ontario such as the relationship to land, resource development, fishing, gaming, mineral extraction, and other areas.

Concerned Fishermen of Great Slave Lake
P.O. Box 396
Hay River, Northwest Territories
X0E 0R0
TEL: (403)874-2309
FAX: (403)874-3362

The report of the CFGSL provides: an examination of how the policies of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (FFMC) affects the implementation of Aboriginal and treaty rights; an understanding of the perspective of Aboriginal fishermen on the environmental impact of dumping fish into the Great Slave Lake; a description of the problems with the current system of marketing; an examination of the effects on Aboriginal fishermen of the proposed legislation to provide fish to the FFMC through fish farms, and an exploration of options available to Aboriginal freshwater fishermen.

Conseil des Attikamekw et des Montagnais
Claude Pednault
Secrétaire exécutif
360, boul. Charest est, 3ième étage
Québec (Québec)
G1K 3H4
TEL: (418)649-0052
FAX: (418)649-0868

Based on its experience over the past 15 years in tripartite negotiation of a comprehensive land claim, the Conseil (CAM) proposes fundamental change in a process it regards as too slow, costly, unfair and frustrating. The proposals, aimed at making the process more equitable and efficient, include basing the negotiating process on recognition of Aboriginal/ ancestral rights and the right to self-government; negotiation not only for financial settlements but also lands, natural resources and other appropriate remedies; compensation for the cost of preparing, negotiating and settling a claim; and effective dispute settlement mechanisms.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Council of Elders
14 Algonquin Street
Kapusksasing, Ontario
P5N 2S3

The Elders' brief states the circumstances that suggest a need for a proposed Aboriginal Claims Commission, and detail its composition, structure, process and mandate.

Council for the Advancement of Native
Development Officers
14601 - 134 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5L 4S9
TEL: (403)453-6001
FAX: (403)453-6150

The submission details the results and recommendations of a survey conducted for CANDO by Price Waterhouse on the training needs of Aboriginal economic development officers (EDOs). The submission further evaluates how educational institutions are responding to those needs and assesses the possibility of establishing a nationally accredited training program for EDOs.

Deh Cho Tribal Council
Alison Jumbo
Executive Director
Branch Office - Box 89
Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories
X0E 0N0
TEL: (403)695-2355
FAX: (403)695-2038

The DCTC undertook to interview Dene elders of the Deh Cho region in the N.W.T. on issues surrounding the signing of Treaty 11. The Tribal Council's brief reviews the opinions expressed by the elders with a view to providing the basis upon which a constitution for the Dene of the Deh Cho region could be established. The DCTC also submitted a paper examining traditional Dene decision making and political organization. Finally, the Tribal Council provided a summary of the principles it sees as part of a Dene constitution of the Deh Cho region. Among other things, the summary notes that the structures and jurisdictions of the Deh Cho First Nations will reflect traditional principles and values of the Dene Nation.

Dene Nation
P.O. Box 2338
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2P7
TEL: (403)873-4081
FAX: (403)920-2254

The brief prepared by the Dene Nation deals mostly with land claims issues. Specifically, it expresses the frustration of the Dene Nation regarding the meagre progress made so far on Dene land claims. The brief notes that the Dene Nation believes it never lost its right of ownership over traditional Dene lands. The Dene also believe they have an inalienable right to self-government. The brief points out that the land claims negotiations process has had a negative impact on the Dene Nation, and that poverty in Dene communities as well as assimilation can be linked to these negotiations.

Economic Development for Canadian
Aboriginal Women
396 Cooper Street, Suite 204
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 2H7
TEL: (613)563-0998
FAX: (613)563-1473

EDCAW identifies the barriers Aboriginal women face in accessing business financing. In summary, these are poor socio-economic conditions, the tendency of Aboriginal women to enter into micro or small businesses (which are considered low return/high risk by lenders), their lack of physical access to financial institutions and the legislative constraints of section 89 of the Indian Act, which prohibits the use of reserve property as collateral. EDCAW provides possible solutions to ensure that Aboriginal women are brought into the economic mainstream, highlighting the work of the Women's World Banking (WWB).

Federation of Canadian Municipalities
24 Clarence Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 5P3
TEL: (613)237-5221
FAX: (613)237-2965

This brief explores the unique relationship between local governments and Aboriginal people. It provides some background on the structures of local government, an understanding of self government and a history of Municipal/Aboriginal relations. Its basic plea is that municipalities be included in discussions concerning self-government. It also argues that the distinction in

Federation of Newfoundland Indians
40 Spruce Avenue
P.O. Box 149
Glenwood, Newfoundland
A0G 2K0
TEL: (709)679-2285
FAX: (709)679-5551

Federation of Ontario Naturalists
355 Lesmill Road
Don Mills, Ontario
M3B 2W8
TEL: (416)444-8419
FAX: (416)444-9866

Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
202 - 2366 Avenue C North
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 5X5
TEL: (306)665-8211
FAX: (306)244-4084

Femmes Autochtones du Québec
1450 City Councillors, Suite 440
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2E5
TEL: (514)844-9618
FAX: (514)844-2108

First Nations Confederacy Inc.
203 - 286 Smith Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1K4
TEL: (204) 944-8245
FAX: (204) 943-1482

Fredericton Native Friendship Centre
361 Queen Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 7A1
TEL: (506)459-5283
FAX: (506)459-1756

services between Aboriginal people on-reserve and those off creates jurisdictional nightmares for those providing services in cities.

This series of short presentations by band leaders involves recitals of past injustices — particularly the failure of all but one band to be recognized under the Indian Act — and a consistent plea for assistance in the areas of education, housing, culture, hunting and fishing rights, youth, infrastructure and self-government.

The premise of the report is that some lands and resources should be left relatively untouched. While realizing the implications this will have on Aboriginal groups who have been granted use of parks, or who hope to, the FON suggests ways in which their conservation principles can be applied to the settlement of claims to ensure that such settlements support or enhance conservation in Ontario.

The FSIN brief proposes "shared sovereignty or treaty federalism." It sets out the historical basis of inherent and treaty rights, and details the implications of these rights for the definition of roles, structures, responsibilities and interactions between First Nations governments and the governments of Canada and the provinces.

The brief examines the struggle for justice and equal opportunity of Quebec Aboriginal women. Specifically, on the social front, it reviews the issues of family violence, daycare services for preschool children and the concerns of Aboriginal women living in urban environments. On the political front, it examines issues pertaining to Bill C-31, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and Aboriginal women's participation in politics.

The brief considers housing and taxation under Treaties in Manitoba.

Part I: St. John's Native Friendship Centre: This brief describes the work of the SJNFC, emphasizing health care related services, and makes a number of recommendations for improved service in that area, as well as in justice, education and social services. Part II: Labrador Friendship Centre: The need for the development of programs with a solid cultural basis and for better communication in the areas of justice and health care are identified as central issues. Part III: Micmac Native Friendship Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia: The major point of this brief is that urban Aboriginal people are treated unjustly and are served inadequately by the education, health and justice systems. Part IV: Fredericton Native Friendship Centre: The FNFC brief focuses on the concerns of youth.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native
Studies & Applied Research
121 Broadway Avenue East
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 0Z6
TEL: (306)522-5691
FAX: (306)565-0809

This report represents a summary of findings from a provincial survey on Métis people in the areas of literacy and education. The emphasis is on Métis people's literacy levels, educational attainments, learning barriers to literacy: education conditions, effects of school drop out and education on employment status.

Grand Conseil de la Nation Waban-Aki
157, rue Brassard, C.P. 430
Nicolet (Québec)
J0G 1E0
TEL: (819)293-6801
FAX: (819)293-6807

The submission reviews the impact of Bill C-31 on the Abenaki. In the Conseil's view, despite being beneficial to a number of people seeking to regain their Indian status under the Indian Act, the Bill has created a number of difficulties for those same individuals and the communities into which they are trying to reintegrate. The Conseil's submission contains a number of recommendations aimed at correcting this situation.

Grand Conseil des Cris
41½, rue d'Auteuil
Québec (Québec)
G1R 4W5
TEL: (418)694-2048
FAX: (418)694-1503

No brief was received.

Gwich'in Tribal Council
P.O. Box 1509
Inuvik, Northwest Territories
X0E 0T0
TEL: (403)979-4566
FAX: (403)979-3090

GTC prepared a brief describing various GTC initiatives emanating from the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. At the forefront are economic development and initiatives such as several recent construction projects that are generating some income within the Gwich'in communities.

Independent First Nations Alliance
60½ Front Street
P.O. Box 5010
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
POV 2T0
TEL: (807)737-1902
FAX: (807)737-3501

Reporting on research on traditional systems of social control (based on interviews with elders in four northern Ontario communities), the brief compares the forms of justice described by the elders with the extent to which they still exist in the communities. The brief notes the erosion of traditional systems through the encroachment of Canadian society but concludes that the process is reversible and that, with adequate support, traditional justice systems can be adapted to modern conditions.

Indian Association of Alberta
Stony Plain Indian Reserve #135
P.O. Box 516
Winterburn, Alberta
T0E 2N0
TEL: (403)470-5751
FAX: (403)470-3077

The premise of the paper is that the treaties in general have not been dealt with fairly. The solution proposed is to involve an independent body to settle disputes. Dispute resolution approaches from Australia, New Zealand, and United States, as well as a sample tribunal system proposed by the Government of Australia, are provided to illustrate possible means of settlement in Canada.

Indian Council of First Nations of Manitoba
Otineka Mall, Box 3848
The Pas, Manitoba
R9A 1S4
TEL: (204) 623-7227
FAX: (204) 623-4041

The brief discusses issues of concern to off-reserve and non-status Indians in Manitoba, focusing on the political accountability of Indian governments in Manitoba to off-reserve Indians; and an analysis of the existing level of services provided to off-reserve Indians. Since Bill C-31 was enacted, problems have escalated because of insufficient funding to incorporate reinstated members into their bands. In some cases, there has been outright refusal by

Indian Homemakers Association of B.C.
201 - 640 W. Broadway
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5Z 1G4
TEL: (604)876-1468
FAX: (604)876-1448

Indigenous Bar Association
c/o 431 Faculty of Law
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2H5
TEL: (613)729-9491
FAX: (613)729-6903

Indigenous Survival International Canada
55 Murray Street, 3rd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 5M3
TEL: (613)230-3616
FAX: (613)230-3595

Indigenous Women's Collective of Manitoba
Inc.
120 - 388 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2J4
TEL: (204)944-8709
FAX: (204)949-1336

Institut Culturel et Éducatif Montagnais
40, rue François Gros-Louis
Wendake (Village-des-Hurons), Québec
G0A 4V0
TEL: (418)843-0258
FAX: (418)843-7313

Interlake Metis Association
P.O.Box 44
St. Laurent, Manitoba

bands to accept reinstatements. The ICFNM claims that there are limited programs and services directed to off-reserve Indians. For instance, the ICFNM states that it is not a participant in the "Pathways to Success" program because CEIC refuses to recognize it as a provincial organization representing off-reserve people.

The submission makes suggestions on family violence, sexual abuse, the delivery of health and social services, and the justice system. It stresses the need for holistic approaches that address the needs of families and communities and for the involvement of women and elders in the political process.

The report examines justifications for Indigenous control over social order systems such as justice under the Constitution and international law. Control based on the Constitution is analyzed as a treaty right and as a power within the inherent right of self-determination. The IBA favours using international law to reformulate the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Canadian state, arguing that the use of domestic law will lead to the thwarting of Aboriginal sovereignty aspirations by a government whose very legitimacy is derived from its own claim of sovereignty.

The brief presents an overview of a conference on traditional knowledge and Aboriginal self-government, held in Saskatoon in February, 1993. The conference dealt with the concerns of Aboriginal land users across Canada and was hosted by the ISI. The brief provides a framework for defining the role of traditional Aboriginal resource harvesters in environmental and other policy making by Aboriginal governments. It contains several recommendations, and its key underlying theme is that Aboriginal governments and organizations must protect the traditional way of life of Aboriginal harvesters by involving them in policy decision making.

The IWCM brief highlights governance issues from an Aboriginal women's perspective. The report addresses the social, economic, and cultural concerns of women, youth, and children such as child welfare, justice, and education as well as the specific concerns of Northern Aboriginal women.

The Institut's brief covers educational and cultural matters of concern to the Montagnais. Specifically, the Institut argues that the Montagnais should be granted full autonomy in the areas of education and culture, and makes a number recommendations regarding the implementation of this policy.

This brief identifies the need for Metis to reclaim their place in Canadian history and society as basic to addressing the problems faced by its members in central Manitoba. Recommendations are

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

ROC 2S0
TEL: (204)586-8474
FAX: (204)947-1816

mainly in the areas of culture, education and the administration of the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy.

Interprovincial Association on
Native Employment Inc.
P.O. Box 2197
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 6Z1
TEL: (306)764-3431
FAX: (306)763-3205

The brief states that Aboriginal people are found in two categories: 1) those who have distanced themselves from their traditional roots and are now integrated into the modern socio-economic sphere, and 2) those who remain "bonded" to a holistic way of life inherited from their recent ancestors. The brief argues that two interdependent strategies are necessary to effectively combat Aboriginal unemployment. The report makes a number of proposals to address this scenario.

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
170 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 510
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V5
TEL: (613)238-8181
FAX: (613)234-1991

The brief emphasizes that the unique history, contemporary circumstances and concerns of Inuit should not be lost within the overall label of 'Aboriginal peoples'. Taking a rights approach to analyzing the place of Inuit in Canada and their relations with federal and provincial governments, ITC advances a concept of human rights that recognizes the inseverable connection between the rights of peoples and the rights of individuals, as well as the inseverable connection between Inuit and the land. The brief examines and makes recommendations on social, economic, political and legal issues, all of which embody a fundamental concern with ensuring that Inuit have the resources, the land, the government structures, and the laws and policies necessary to their survival and development as a people. The brief proposes possible bases for Inuit self-government, noting that as long as this fundamental issue remains unresolved, progress in many of the policy areas affecting the everyday lives of Inuit — such as social programs, employment, lands and resources, and education — will be severely hampered.

Kwakiutl District Council
P.O. Box 2490
Port Hardy, British Columbia
V0N 2P0
TEL: (604)949-9433
FAX: (604)949-9677

The Council focuses on the need to obtain recognition of Aboriginal title through a treaty-making process and in its brief examines internal and external barriers to the process of preparing for treaty negotiations. The main internal barrier is a shortage of human resources to carry out the research, communication, planning and administration needed to deal effectively with non-Aboriginal governments, while external barriers include the inclusion of extinguishment provisions in land claims negotiations and inadequate government commitment to the treaty-making process.

Labrador Inuit Health Commission
P.O. Box 234
North West River, Labrador
A0P 1M0
TEL: (709)497-8356
FAX: (709)497-8311

The report indicates that Labrador Inuit have more health and social problems than their average Canadian counterparts, particularly in the area of mental health. Major health care issues are described, and recommendations are made with a view to organizing and funding a health care delivery system which is responsive to and designed by Labrador Inuit.

Labrador Legal Services
217 Hamilton River Road
P.O. Box 899, Station "B"
Happy Valley - Goose Bay, Labrador
A0P 1E0

LLS held a three-day Forum for Aboriginal youth in Labrador in order to allow youth a voice in issues such as self-government, self-image, and the impact of the justice system. The Forum's goals were to facilitate an exchange of ideas and perceptions on issues including self-government and justice. Pride in one's self and one's

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

TEL: (709)896-2919
FAX: (709)896-2588

ancestry, positive assertiveness, self-esteem, and awareness of self and others were emphasized. The key finding from the Forum is that Aboriginal youth benefit from working together as peers, and with elders and other esteemed members of the community.

Labrador Metis Association
c/o Melville Native Housing Association
Glenn Plaza
176 Hamilton River Road
Happy Valley, Labrador
A0P 1E0
TEL: (709)896-9420

The brief outlines the social, economic and constitutional concerns of the Labrador Métis: the need to have their culture reflected in curricula; a fairer economic return to northern communities whose natural resources are depleted by southern interests; and recognition of the Métis of Labrador as an Aboriginal group by the Government of Newfoundland. The LMA is in the process of filing a land claim.

London District Chiefs Council
c/o Onyota'a:ka Administration Office
R.R. 2
Southwold, Ontario
N0L 2G0
TEL: (519)652-3244
FAX: (519)652-9287

The LDCC reports on its initiatives in a number of areas and reflects on how their communities can regain their culture and self-reliance. Specific proposals are made concerning a dispute resolution process and support is urged for the recognition of the right of Aboriginal Peoples to move across international boundaries.

Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre, Inc.
531 Notre Dame Avenue, 2nd Floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1S2
TEL: (204)774-6531
FAX: (204)783-7180

This report explores the dimension of self-determination and self-government for urban Aboriginal people. It focuses on the social and economic conditions of urban Aboriginal people, and offers a theoretical overview of non-territorial, extra-territorial, and territorial/urban lands governance models.

Manitoba Association for Rights and Liberties
425 Elgin Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3A 1P2
TEL: (204)947-0213
FAX: (204)956-0956

The brief identifies a number of barriers to the employment of women. To remove some of the barriers, the brief argues for personal support and on-the-job protection, including quality, and affordable child care. The recommendations are directed at all levels of organized labour, and are intended to include Aboriginal self-government structures.

Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak
23 Station Road
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0N6
TEL: (204)778-4435
FAX: (204)778-7655

The brief argues that the existing relationship between First Nations and non-Aboriginal governments in Canada should be refined, and the legal instruments upon which it rests recognized and respected by non-Aboriginal governments. MKO's brief provides extensive historical background on the relationship between Prairie First Nations and non-Aboriginal governments to demonstrate how the terms of the existing relationship have not been respected by federal and provincial governments.

Manitoba Metis Federation Inc.
408 McGregor Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 4X5
TEL: (204)586-8474
FAX: (204)947-1816

The MMF highlights its role in political leadership, education, economic development, education, housing, child and family services and employment counselling. It argues that the federal and provincial governments have failed the Metis people and propose further initiatives in which the MMF or agencies initiated by it can help build Metis self-sufficiency while delivering needed services such as housing and social services.

Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. -
Southeast Region

MMF - Southeast sees the problems faced by Metis people in the region as being rooted in a lack of identity and self-esteem. The

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

P.O. Box 159
St. George, Manitoba
R0E 1V0
TEL: (204)586-8474
FAX: (204)947-1816

first part of the brief suggests strategies for helping people rediscover a sense of identity. The latter part puts forth a variety of expressions of self-government which could be applied within existing structures.

Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. -
Southwest Region
656 - 6th Street
Brandon, Manitoba
R7A 3P1
TEL: (204)727-0759
FAX: (204)726-4882

The brief argues that the Metis people of the southwest region of Manitoba have historically been—and continue to be—denied social and economic justice. It traces the background of this situation and makes recommendations in the areas of education, economic development and child welfare.

Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. -
The Pas Region
Box 2467
The Pas, Manitoba
R9A 1L8
TEL: (204)623-5701
FAX: (204)623-2825

This brief acknowledges the profound effects of marginalization of the Metis people of The Pas region. It requests better health care and education, easier access to government economic development programs, and more opportunities for sports and recreation. It suggests implicitly that Metis people need support in gaining skills and regaining self-esteem, and an economic base, before they will be able to make significant progress toward self-government.

Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. -
Winnipeg Region
410 McGregor Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 4X5
TEL: (204)589-4327
FAX: (204)586-6462

The Winnipeg Region of MMF highlights the value of sports as a solution to the problems of Métis youth, as well as the need for education, training and support for small businesses. The brief also proposes ways for its associated agencies to be more effective in delivering services to Métis in areas such as housing and business development.

Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. -
Thompson Region
3 Station Road, 2nd Floor
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0N3
TEL: (204)778-7301
FAX: (204)677-2240

The report portrays the situation of the Metis people in northern Manitoba, arguing that the Metis have been ignored in agreements such as the Northern Flood Agreement and discriminated against in access to education, employment and health care. The Federation proposes some measures to address these inequities, and to build up Metis-controlled businesses.

Maskwachees Cultural College
Box 360
Hobbema, Alberta
T0C 1N0
TEL: (403)585-3925
FAX: (403)585-2080

The brief by the Maskwachees Cultural College provides a history of Treaty 6 and the consequences of federal government policies as experienced by the Cree. The College argues that the Treaty has not been respected by government authorities, and gives special attention to the impact of the Indian Act and residential schools on the development of Aboriginal cultures.

Metis Association of Alberta -
Zone III Regional Council
#7, 3140 14th Avenue N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2A 6J4
TEL: (403)569-8800
FAX: (403)569-8959

No brief was received.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Metis Child & Family Services Society
13140 St. Albert Trail
Edmonton, Alberta
T5L 4R8
TEL: (403)452-6100
FAX: (403)452-8944

The Metis Child and Family Services Society offers a model of an effective institution of self-government which provides for the delivery of programs and services relating to family and child welfare. The MCFS maintains that delivery of culturally appropriate programs and services combined with community participation and control are more effective in the long term than programs that are not Metis-specific.

Metis Heritage Association
P.O. Box 1375
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2P1
TEL: (403)873-3505
FAX: (403)873-3395

The MHA brief argues that the rich and unique culture of Northern Metis has not received equal treatment in the Western Northwest Territories with other Aboriginal cultures. The association seeks equal recognition of Metis culture and language along with the privileges and funding enjoyed by other Aboriginal groups. The brief includes eight recommendations.

Metis Nation of Alberta Association
13140 St. Albert Trail
Edmonton, Alberta
T5L 4R8
TEL: (403)455-2200
FAX: (403)452-8946

The report outlines the position of the MNAA on a wide range of issues. The brief urges ratifying the Metis Nation Accord, government to government agreements between federal provincial governments and the MNAA, and support of the Metis Nation of Alberta Association as the legislated representative of the Metis peoples of Alberta.

Metis Nation - Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1375
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2P1
TEL: (403)873-3505
FAX: (403)873-3395

The brief covers a number of areas: self-government, Métis land base, application of Section 91(24) to the Métis - the constitutional legal position of the Métis, modern day treaties, economic development, environmental issues and difficulties of Métis living in the North. Recommendations are provided in all areas.

Metis National Council
50 O'Connor Street, Suite 310
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6L2
TEL: (613)232-3216
FAX: (613)232-4262

In a document which they introduce as being "interim" and incomplete, MNC reviews Métis history and the developments of the constitutional process to stress its position that Métis people should share fully in Aboriginal rights and self-government. Areas such as social and cultural development are treated summarily.

Metis Settlements General Council
Suite 649, 10339 - 124 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5N 3W1

The brief outlines the background to and assesses the implementation of legislation establishing self-government structures in the Metis Settlements of Alberta. The political and administrative aspects of the law, while still in need of some fine tuning, are considered significant steps forward on self-government. Insufficient funding remains a major concern, however. Based on this experience, the brief offers lessons for other Aboriginal communities moving toward self-government.

Metis Society of Saskatchewan
219 Robin Crescent, 2nd Floor
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 6M8
TEL: (306)343-8285
FAX: (306)343-0171

The report surveys the history of Metis people, outlining the legal position of the Metis people in the light of recent court cases and the constitutional discussions. They call for the federal government to recognize the fact of Metis heritage and to rectify the injustices to Metis people over the generations by helping establish a land base and recognizing that Metis fall within section 91(24) of the Constitution Act 1867.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Metis Women of Manitoba Inc.
408 McGregor Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 4X5
TEL: (204)586-8474
FAX: (204)947-1816

The brief criticizes Statistic Canada's 1986 census figures on Manitoba Metis, arguing that they under-represent both the numbers and accomplishments of Metis, and Metis women in particular. Recommendations relate to information gathering and the independence of the MWM.

National Aboriginal Communications Society
15001 - 112 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5M 2V6
TEL: (403)453-6100
FAX: (403)453-6259

NACS argues that the participation of their members is vital to informing Aboriginal people at the community level about issues concerned with self-government as well as for the preservation and enhancement of Aboriginal cultures. In order for them to be effective, they must be adequately trained, funded and independent of political influence.

National Aboriginal Forestry Association
875 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 3W4
TEL: (613)233-5563
FAX: (613)233-4329

NAFA explores provincial forest tenure and other policies that have inhibited the growth of an Aboriginal forest industry. The brief uses specific examples to demonstrate how some Aboriginal groups have gained access to forest resources. NAFA contends that these developments suggest a movement towards co-operation among government, industry and Aboriginal communities, and should form the basis of future negotiations.

National Aboriginal Network on Disability
203 Catherine Street, Suite 40
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1C3
TEL: (613)563-1066
FAX: (613)563-4768

NAND used cases from northern Saskatchewan to illustrate the needs of disabled Aboriginal people in Canada. Communication and education are identified as priority areas for attention, in addition to more efficient and effective delivery of health care--especially to those in isolated areas. Disabled people also want opportunities for productive employment and community service as well as recreation.

National Aboriginal Veterans Association
384 Bank Street - 2nd floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1Y4
TEL: (613)238-0673
FAX: (613)238-5780

The brief reports on the results of research into unresolved complaints from many Aboriginal veterans about discriminatory treatment with regard to post-service benefits. The research included examination of government reports and files, a review of federal and provincial policies on veterans, and a survey of surviving veterans and family members. The report concludes that the military performed its duty to a satisfactory level, although there is evidence that local Indian Agents may have misinformed veterans or their survivors about their entitlements.

National Aboriginal Youth Career and
Awareness Committee Inc.
18th Floor - 201 Portage Ave.
P.O. Box 770
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3E7

The report is the result of consultation with Aboriginal youth, mainly in the cities of Brandon and Winnipeg, Manitoba. It focuses on the concerns of Aboriginal young people and examines issues such as education, the administration of justice, employment equity, and Aboriginal self-government. Most of the young people who were consulted were of the view that the healing of Aboriginal communities is a necessary first step.

National Association of Friendship Centres
396 Cooper Street, Suite 204
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 2H7
TEL: (613)563-4844
FAX: (613)594-3428

The brief provides an overview of the Friendship Centre movement and its original objectives and then explores whether the movement should now alter direction and become the political voice of urban Aboriginal peoples. The brief provides commentary on several aspects of urban self-government including questions of jurisdiction, fiscal resources and citizenship.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

National Native Association
of Treatment Directors
8989 Macleod Trail S.W. - #410
Calgary, Alberta
T2H 0M2
TEL: (403)253-6232
FAX: (403)252-9210

The report discusses: (1) issues of concern to treatment Directors with respect to the provision of addictions treatment for First Nations people; (2) successful methods that have been used to assist clients to recover from substance addictions; and (3) gaps in service in the treatment of addictions, and the means to fill such gaps. Adolescent treatment, community wellness, and education and training were found to be the most pressing issues.

Native Brotherhood of British Columbia
#200 - 1755 East Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5L 1T1
TEL: (604)255-3137
FAX: (604)251-7107

The brief, which concentrates on the salmon fishery, profiles the history of the B.C. Aboriginal fisheries and argues that there can be no complete answers and that negotiations need to take into account the diverse needs of the First Nation communities. The paper concludes that economic development and self-determination must be based on the mutual understanding between Tribal groups, federal and provincial governments and third party interests.

Native Council of Canada
384 Bank Street, 2nd floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1Y4
TEL: (613)238-3511
FAX: (613)230-6273

In a series of articles, NCC puts forth a rationale for urban self-government and offers some preliminary suggestions on its implementation. The perspective is national and the arguments presented based on the Canadian legal system, although Site Studies from six cities provide some regional and grassroots insights.

Native Council of Canada (Alberta)
9012 - 112th Avenue NW
Edmonton, Alberta
T5B 0H1
TEL: (403)429-6003
FAX: (403)428-6964

The brief examines models for the financing of urban self-government by Aboriginal people in Alberta, including the delivery of services to Alberta off-reserve Indian people. Among other topics, the brief includes discussion on the forms and types of revenue desirable to sustain self-government, and the type of new relationship that could exist between Alberta Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal governments.

Native Council of Nova Scotia
and Union of Nova Scotia Indians
P.O. Box 1320
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5N2
TEL: (902)895-1523
FAX: (902)895-0024

The brief presents key recommendations heard through the Mi'kmaq community consultations. The NCNS report focuses on the process of self-determination, but touches on related aspects of the Commission's terms of reference such as self-government, land, treaties, the Indian Act, and citizenship, as well as social, economic and cultural issues.

Native Council of Prince Edward Island
33 Allen Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 2V6
TEL: (902)892-5314
FAX: (902)368-7464

The brief proposes a governing model for off-reserve Aboriginal people. The governing model outlines a framework for an intergovernmental relationship between the Government of Canada, the province of Prince Edward Island, and the Native Council as an Aboriginal government. The report includes draft legislation for the governing authority, structure, membership, and management of land and resources.

Native Courtworker & Counselling
Association of British Columbia
404 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, British Columbia
V7M 1A7
TEL: (604)985-5355; FAX: (604)985-8933

No brief was received.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Native Earth Performing Arts Inc.
37 Spadina Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2S9
TEL: (416)922-7616
FAX: (416)920-3739

The submission states the importance of Aboriginal theatre, especially NEPA, to the Aboriginal community and to the larger Canadian population. It explores the means by which Aboriginal theatre serves the communities and recommends how the communities can be better served.

Native Women's Association of Canada
9 Melrose Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1Y 1T8
TEL: (613)722-3033
FAX: (613)722-7687

The NWAC report offers a synthesis of Aboriginal women's concerns and recommendations derived from three different approaches: a social animation project which included discussions with Aboriginal women throughout Canada as well as in the Pine Grove Correctional Centre, Aboriginal women of the Mohawk Nation, and Aboriginal female law students, survey questionnaire distributed to NWAC's network and an analysis of the RCAP hearings. Owing to numerous constraints which are identified at the report's outset, the NWAC suggests that their results be regarded as "a glimpse into the community" rather than a global picture of Aboriginal women's concerns.

Native Women's Association of the NWT
P.O. Box 2321
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2P7
TEL: (403)873-5509
FAX: (403)873-3152

The NWANWT prepared its report in co-operation with the Dene Cultural Institute. The report describes traditional Slavey teaching methods and makes a number of recommendations for implementing those methods in public schools in the N.W.T. In particular, the NWANWT recommends that learning centres be established where Dene elders could re-introduce Dene teaching methods to their communities. The report also notes that adequate funds must be made available to establish the learning centres.

New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council
320 St. Mary's Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3A 2S4
TEL: (506)458-8422
FAX: (506)450-3749

The NBAPC brief, drawing on discussions at several meetings held for this purpose, outlines their favoured approach to self-government and suggests conditions that would be necessary to make it work. These include settlement of outstanding land claims, the development of a system of taxation and enhancement of education and mutual understanding for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

New Brunswick Native
Indian Women's Council Inc.
65 Brunswick Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1G5
TEL: (506) 458-1114
FAX: (506) 451-9386

The NBNIWC was mandated to submit a brief dealing with a number of issues identified in the Royal Commission's terms of reference, with particular emphasis on the following: (1) self-government and the role of Aboriginal women, (2) the relationship between Aboriginal governments, the Constitution of Canada and Aboriginal women, and (3) the socio-economic aspirations of Aboriginal women and the role they want to play in contemporary Aboriginal governments.

Nicola Valley Tribal Council
P.O. Box 188
Merritt, British Columbia
V0K 2B0
TEL: (604)378-4235
FAX: (604)378-9119

No brief was received.

Nishnawbe-Aski Nation
P.O. Box 755, Station "F"

This report focuses on federal and provincial responsibilities for programs and services, and the unique situation of the Treaty 9

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

R.R. #4, Mission Road
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 4W6
TEL: (807)623-8228
FAX: (807)623-7730

First Nations in the Nishnawbe-Aski region. In doing so, it highlights the MOU negotiations process with the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario, as well as Aboriginal treaty rights as major themes. It offers practical models, through draft framework agreements, on governance, land, resources, and the environment. It also offers recommendations for Aboriginal public policy, evolving self-governing structures in health and social services, and contains specific recommendations to alter federal and provincial policies in relation to Aboriginal issues.

Nisga'a Tribal Council
New Aiyansh, B.C.
V0J 1A0

NTC's report consists of a series of presentations given to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples at the Terrace, B.C., hearing on May 25, 1993. Topics include education, health, urban and off-reserve issues, as well as Aboriginal title.

Nongom Ikkwe Inc.
Fort Alexander Reserve, Box 789
Pine Falls, Manitoba
R0E 1M0
TEL: (204) 367-8961
FAX: (204) 949-1336

The report offers an Aboriginal women's perspective on Aboriginal self-government. Although the focus is on self-government, it touches on concerns and recommendations for child care and family services, education, economic development and self-determination. One of the highlights of the report is a proposal for the establishment of an Aboriginal Women's Management Training Centre in Manitoba.

North Shore Tribal Council
P.O. Box 28
76 Ball Park Road
Cutler, Ontario
P0P 1B0
TEL: (705)356-1691
FAX: (705)356-1090

The report, which is the NSTC's proposed governing model, outlines a framework/legislation for a governing authority, structure, membership, and management of land and resources. While the report addresses a broad range of themes under the Commission's terms of reference, a key issue is the examination of a new fiscal relationship between First Nations and the federal and provincial governments.

Northern Flood Committee
310 - 260 St. Mary Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0M6
TEL: (204)944-9772
FAX: (204)947-9358

The brief consists of a description and a chronology of the multiple problems encountered by the NFC in the events surrounding the construction of hydroelectric generation facilities and water diversion projects in northern Manitoba since the mid-1970s, and the negotiation and implementation of the Northern Flood Agreement, signed in 1977. The final recommendation suggests the NFC take on administration, monitoring, and the management of programs of implementation of the Northern Flood Agreement and that the agreement itself be considered a modern day Treaty.

Northern Fur Conservation Area
Trappers Association
Box 57
Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan
S0M 0J0
TEL: (306)894-2080
FAX: (306)894-2138

The report of the NFCATA illustrates the continuity, vitality and integrity of traditional resource use for northern Aboriginal peoples, delineates the socio-economic benefits of the trapping industry, and outlines the problems encountered by its membership.

Northwest Metis Council
108 - 1st Street Northwest
Dauphin, Manitoba
R7N 1N7

The brief is arranged under subject headings such as education, social issues, hunting and fishing and includes a number of recommendations. Education, job training and creation, and the regaining of dignity for the Metis people of The Pas region emerge as the major issues.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Northwest Territories Council
of Friendship Centres
Abbie Crook
National Board Member
P.O. Box 396
Hay River, Northwest Territories
X0E 0R0
TEL: (403)874-6581
FAX: (403)874-3362

The brief addresses five issues: 1) culture, 2) education, 3) justice, 4) social services, and 5) economic development. The brief reveals divergent views between Aboriginal youth and elders on the role of culture, and expresses concern about the failure of the education system as well as with the high incidence of involvement by Aboriginal people with the justice system and child welfare system. The Council also expresses concern with the difficulties confronted by Aboriginal entrepreneurs in the North.

Nova Scotia Native Women's Association
P.O. Box 805
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E8
TEL: (902)893-7402
FAX: (902)893-4785

The report identifies a number of issues, including housing, taxation, self-government, family violence, employment and education, Aboriginal Status, and the Young Offenders Act. Major concern is expressed for justice for women whose status has been reinstated under Bill C-31, and that women are not adequately represented in negotiations for self-government.

Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters
P.O. Box 2800
Peterborough, Ontario
K9J 8L5
TEL: (705)748-6324
FAX: (705)748-9577

The brief states that federal and provincial governments have begun to use natural resources as tradeable commodities. OFAH argues that conservation considerations are assuming secondary importance in the movement toward self-government and in the resolutions of jurisdictional issues. In OFAH's view, a comprehensive definition of constitutionally-recognized Aboriginal Rights has not yet been done. The position of the brief is that governments must be the authority over natural resources.

Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship
Centres
234 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 207
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1K3
TEL: (416)484-1411
FAX: (416)484-6893

The report addresses general urban conditions, approaches to services, education and training, and government-to-government relations with respect to Aboriginal people living in Ontario's urban centres and makes proposals concerning housing, health care and education, and the role of friendship centres in implementing self-government for urban Aboriginal people. The main foci are the impacts on women, children and the elderly, ways to improve relationships with non-Aboriginal peoples and their institutions, and means of approaching the development of Aboriginal institutions.

Ontario Metis Aboriginal Association
158 Sackville Road
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario
P6B 4T6

No brief was received.

Ontario Native Council on Justice
22 College Street, Suite 102
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1K6
TEL: (416) 969-9119
FAX: (416) 969-9120

ONCJ's report describes initiatives and programs relating to criminal justice which have been undertaken or supported in the past decade by the ONCJ, its members, and provincial government sponsors. The report emphasizes the creation of a separate and autonomous Aboriginal justice system, compatible with Aboriginal traditions and responsive to cultural differences. The report provides numerous examples of justice initiatives across Canada, and four potential models of justice for Aboriginal communities.

Ontario Native Education Counselling
Association
Box 114

This brief outlines ONECA's twenty years of experience in providing training for Aboriginal counsellors in Ontario and analyses the strengths and weaknesses of current training

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Shannonville, Ontario
K0K 3A0
TEL: (613) 969-6393
FAX: (613) 969-0251

programs. The major shortcomings identified were its short duration and its lack of status as a degree level program.

Ontario Native Women's Association
117 North May Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 3N8
TEL: (807) 623-3442
FAX: (807) 623-1104

The report contains ONWA's view on self-government, membership and what "First Nations" means; a critique of four federal employment and/or training programs presently available; a list of recommendations on self-government, economics, justice, adoption, and the future of census data. The brief stresses the need for programs geared to the Aboriginal community to be made accessible to women and for women to be involved in planning and administration.

Pacific Metis Federation
182 Harrison Avenue, Suite 201
Parksville, B.C.
V9P 2G3
TEL: (604)248-3543
FAX: (604)248-3529

The brief summarizes discussions held at three different conferences for B.C. Métis during the winter of 1993. The conferences considered three theme areas: building the membership; developing models of Métis self-government; and an agenda for tripartite self-government negotiations, under which 12 topics, including education, history, culture, training, Métis families, social services, etc., are discussed. Much of the brief consists of implicit recommendations, which can be implemented by Métis organizations, governments, or individuals.

Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association
200 Elgin Street, Suite 804
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1L5
TEL: (613)238-3977
FAX: (613)238-1787

Pauktuutit's submission is in three parts. The first, entitled National Presentation and dated September 30, 1993, outlines Pauktuutit's history and mandate and provides an overview of their issues and concerns - family violence, justice, midwifery and childbirth, economic development, child care, education and community development. The second is a report of primary research carried out in the community of Inukjuak to determine key community issues and the community's views of potential solutions. The third part is a description of research Pauktuutit carried out on various aspects of the criminal justice system and its impact on Inuit women. The research underscores in a variety of ways the extent to which Inuit women feel that they are victimized by the current criminal justice system.

P.E.I. Cross-Cultural Information Committee
Box 2846
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C4
TEL: (902)628-6009
FAX: (902)368-7180

The PEI-CCIC formulated a model for a "Rediscovery Home," a group home that will allow Aboriginal youths to rediscover their cultural heritage. The Committee's key finding is that the provision of child welfare services to Aboriginal children within the existing system has undermined Aboriginal culture. To rectify this situation, the report proposes a variety of programs and activities, with the goal of facilitating "cultural rediscovery" and creating culturally-appropriate group homes within Aboriginal communities.

Regroupement des centres d'amitié
autochtones du Québec inc.
30, rue de l'Ours
Village-des-Hurons (Québec)
G0A 4V0
TEL: (418)842-6354
FAX: (418)842-9795

The brief by the Regroupement takes the view that the "tutelage" of Aboriginal peoples provided for under the Indian Act is unacceptable and should be replaced with self-government arrangements. In particular, the Regroupement examines self-government within an urban perspective and makes recommendations on how it could be established within urban centres in Canada. The brief also reviews the Aboriginal friendship

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Sahtu Tribal Council
Box 2315
Yellowknife, NWT
X1A 2P7

centre movement in Quebec, and provides various proposals for action plans regarding their status, financing and development.

The brief outlines how self-government arrangements should be implemented in the Sahtu Region of the Northwest Territories. Giving particular attention to structures and institutions, jurisdiction, division of powers between federal, provincial and Aboriginal authorities, and fiscal arrangements, the brief emphasizes that self-government arrangements must substantially increase local control and decision making, be flexible in order to recognize the diverse needs, traditions and cultures of Aboriginal peoples, and lead to greater accountability of Aboriginal governments to their own electors.

Saskatoon Treaty & First Nations Association
407 Turtle Cres.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 4V9

The report reviews the major findings of a survey conducted during the summer of 1993. The survey polled Aboriginal people living in the Saskatoon area on their opinions vis-à-vis a number of issues of concern to them, especially as they pertain to urban Aboriginal self-government. Other issues addressed in the brief include employment, social services, and justice.

Saugeen Ojibway Nations Territories
R.R. #5
Warton, Ontario
N0H 2T0
TEL: (519)634-1689
FAX: (519)534-2130

The brief argues that the Saugeen Ojibway treaties do not specify that the Crown may assume jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Bruce peninsula. The SON questions why no self-government agreements have been signed since the Ontario government signed a Statement of Political Relationship (SPR) with First Nations in 1991 recognizing their inherent right to self-government. The SON accuses the Ministry of bureaucratic racism as a shield from having to give up its jurisdiction.

Society of Canadian Artists of Native Ancestry
Site 6, P.O. Box 8, R.R. #7
Armdale Postal Station
Halifax County, Nova Scotia
B3T 4R7
TEL: (907)852-3734
FAX: (907)852-4703

SCANA conducted a broad-based survey of Aboriginal artists and communities to examine the following: (1) funding for Aboriginal arts; (2) educational art needs in Aboriginal communities; (3) availability of post-secondary education in the arts field and certification of art curriculum; (4) cultural relevance and art; (5) national art centres for Aboriginal artists; and (6) policies for art produced by Aboriginal artists. Generally, SCANA found a high priority for local schools and communities to develop courses on art. A majority of respondents stated that an increase in funding available to Aboriginal artists would increase public awareness of Aboriginal art. With regard to the development of policies affecting Aboriginal artists, respondents wanted Aboriginal communities to be equal partners with federal, provincial and regional governments in artistic matters.

Sto:lo Tribal Council
7201 Vedder Road
P.O. Box 310
Sardis, British Columbia
V2R 1A7
TEL: (604)858-3366
FAX: (604)858-4790

The report submitted to the Commission by the Sto:lo Tribal Council focuses on four issues: 1) Sto:lo traditional political society; 2) hereditary leadership; 3) the impact of the Indian Act election system and other associated governmental legislation directed at Aboriginal peoples, and; 4) a public education program aimed at supporting self-government.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

Swampy Cree Tribal Council
Box 150
The Pas Reserve
The Pas, Manitoba
R9A 1K2
TEL: (204)623-3423
FAX: (204)623-2882

This brief is an essay on the "spirit and intent" of the numbered treaties, based primarily on interviews with elders and some historical research. It charges that the Crown has not lived up to what the First Nations signatories understood the treaties to stand for.

Tahltan Tribal Council
General Delivery
Dease Lake, British Columbia
V0C 1L0
TEL: (604)771-5151
FAX: (604)771-5453

The Tahltan Tribal Council brief outlines a variety of specific problems of the Tahltan population, and suggests fundamental change in order to recognize tribal entities as the "superior level of aboriginal government."

Touchwood File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council
Wa-Pii-Moos-Toosis Reserve
P.O. Box 178
Lebret, Saskatchewan
S0G 2Y0
TEL: (306)332-8200
FAX: (306)332-6695

The brief by the Touchwood File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council addresses two issues: 1) the consequences and legitimacy of the federal government's Natural Resources Transfer Act of 1930, and 2) the concerns of urban treaty Indians in Saskatchewan.

Treaty 7 Tribal Council
10333 Southport Rd. S.W., Suite 525
Calgary, Alberta
T2W 3X6
TEL: (403)258-1775
FAX: (403)258-1811

The brief emphasizes the central importance of treaties in the relationship between treaty First Nations and Canada and suggests that the federal government should respect the spirit and intent of treaties instead of adhering to narrow treaty interpretations. The brief proposes that mechanisms be established to identify fiduciary responsibilities, settle land claims, recognize the inherent right of self-government of treaty First Nations, and aid in the development of a new relationship between treaty First Nations and other Canadians.

Treaty 8 Tribal Association
Treaty & Aboriginal Rights Research
10233 - 100th Avenue
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 1Y8
TEL: (604)785-0612
FAX: (604)785-2021

This Treaty Review Report is presented in three parts: 1) a literature and Source review; 2) a clause-by-clause analysis of the Treaty detailing the promises made in the Report of Commissioners for Treaty No. 8, and the text of Treaty No. 8, including the spirit and intent of these promises, and other relevant perspectives (from missionaries, translators, government officials); and 3) an examination of the specific claims policy related to settling grievances.

Tribal Chiefs Association of Northeastern
Alberta
P.O. Box 248
St. Paul, Alberta
T0A 3A0
TEL: (403)645-4288
FAX: (403)645-5850

The brief details concerns related to the oil and gas industry and Aboriginal involvement in it. In addition to discussing the economic development aspects of the industry, the brief highlights issues related to Aboriginal rights to oil and gas resources and their control and development. The brief questions the effectiveness of Indian Oil and Gas Canada in ensuring Aboriginal involvement in oil and gas management and control and protecting Aboriginal interests in these resources.

Union of Ontario Indians
Nipissing First Nation
P.O. Box 711

The Union of Ontario Indians proposes a self-government structure that is based on the traditional values and governing systems of the Anishnabek Nation. It advocates a holistic consensual approach

NAME OF ORGANIZATION**PROJECT ABSTRACT**

North Bay, Ontario
P1B 8J8
TEL: (705)497-9127
FAX: (705)497-9135

as a practical option for decision-making.

United Chiefs & Councils of Manitoulin
P.O. Box 275
West Bay, Ontario
P0P 1G0
TEL: (705)377-5307
FAX: (705)377-5309

The report chronicles the systematic reduction of Aboriginal control over fish and wildlife, the result of interference by other governments and users. The UCCM is developing hunting and fishing laws, and an approach to management as aspects of self-government. Included in the report are draft resolutions, based on principles of conservation, which would reassert Aboriginal authority over the use and management of resources.

United Indian Councils
7 Pinsent Court
Barrie, Ontario
L4N 6E5
TEL: (705)739-8422
FAX: (705)739-8423

As an exploration of the social context which must exist within the UIC communities in order for self-government to succeed, the UIC conducted a three day community wellness conference, recorded the concerns, advice and counsel of participants, and synthesized the findings. The wellness movement is premised on the idea that no government can be functional without the support and involvement of the people it represents.

United Steelworkers of America
234 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 700
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1K7
TEL: (416)487-1571
FAX: (416)482-5548

This brief by a major union argues that non-Aboriginal attitudes are key barriers to Aboriginal involvement in the employment opportunities afforded by mineral development in the North. Two mines were investigated, and Employment Equity provisions in collective agreements are recommended.

Urban Treaty Alliance
11806 - 45 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5W 2T4
TEL: (403)474-6283
FAX: (403)477-1699

The document is a survey of Urban Treaty Indians conducted in Edmonton. It includes 18 recommendations for programs and services or adaptations thereof for Urban Aboriginal people.

West Region Tribal Council
21-4th Avenue N.W.
Dauphin, Manitoba
R7N 1H9
TEL: (204)638-8225
FAX: (204)638-8062

The report examines the critical issues relating to Treaties of which the members of WRTC are signatories -- Treaties #2 (1871) and #4 (1874). The recommendations consider the resolutions needed from three levels of government -- First Nations, federal and provincial governments. Recommendations focus on education, health care and natural resources.

Windigo First Nations Council
Box 299
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
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TEL: (807)737-3133
FAX: (807)737-1585

The report focuses on regional self-government, treaty rights, citizenship, and the status of Indian and Northern Affairs. It advocates a holistic approach to RCAP's four touchstones for change. The first section of the brief contains community responses to questions raised in RCAP's publication *Framing the Issues*. The second part of the report outlines a proposal for regional self-government for Windigo communities which would transfer programs and services to each of the Windigo First Nations.

Winnipeg First Nations Tribal Council
273 Selkirk Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba

The brief argues that the refusal by governments to recognize the treaty and status rights of Aboriginal peoples, as well as ensuing policies directed at refusing to grant appropriate levels of social

NAME OF ORGANIZATION

PROJECT ABSTRACT

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services on reserves, has led to Aboriginal migration into urban settings. The WFNTC contends that governments should recognize the portability of Aboriginal treaty and status rights to Aboriginal persons and groups living in urban areas.

Women of the Metis Nation (Alliance)
10403 - 172 Street, #104
Edmonton, Alberta
T5S 1K9
TEL: (403)484-7989
FAX: (403)489-9681

The brief by Women of the Metis Nation (WMN) examines how the self-government aspirations of Aboriginal peoples may be reconciled with the concerns of Aboriginal women, and Metis women in particular. The WMN argues that self-government must be accompanied by guarantees that the rights of Metis women will not be infringed upon or ignored.

Yellowhead Tribal Council
Yellowhead Tribal Corrections Society
#307 Wesgrove Building
131 - 1st Avenue
Spruce Grove, Alberta
T7X 2Z8
TEL: (403)962-0303
FAX: (403)962-9363

No brief was received.

Yorkton Tribal Council
P.O. Box 790
Broadview, Saskatchewan
S0G 0K0
TEL: (306)794-2170
FAX: (306)794-4404

The Tribal Council prepared a submission providing a brief discussion of each of the 16 terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

Appendix

Comparison of IPP and Other Intervenor Programs

In March 1991, Mr. Erasmus correctly assessed the Royal Commission's Intervenor Funding Program as precedent-setting. In focusing on the Aboriginal community, the Royal Commission attempted to hear from a widespread and diverse population, and one that is generally disadvantaged by comparison with the rest of Canadian society. In addition, the sixteen Terms of Reference of the Commission covered practically every aspect of the lives and history of Aboriginal people, their relationship with the rest of Canadian society, and with Canadian governments.

The inability of particular groups to participate without the provision of funding was used as a rationale for intervenor programs in such examples as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, and in a number of environmental assessments, which often relate to projects located in areas with significant Aboriginal populations.

There are, as well, similarities between IPP guidelines and methodology, and those of other intervenor programs. Requirements that organizations be *bona fide* and representative of groups with an identified interest, and that funding be necessary in order to make an intervention before the commission or panel, are common to all intervenor funding programs.

Efforts have been made to remove intervenor funding decisions from the direct control of commissions or panels holding the actual hearings, in the examples of the Mackenzie Valley Inquiry (where DIAND administered the funding), the Beaufort Sea project and others since the establishment of the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office, where funding decisions are made by an arm's length committee. Similarly, the Intervenor Participation Program was established separately from the Royal Commission and the authority of Commissioners, under the chairmanship of Mr. Crombie.

The differences between IPP and other intervenor experiences are also worth noting. The \$8 million that Treasury Board agreed to dedicate to IPP was significantly more than the funding available through any other intervenor fund. The timeframe of the Intervenor Participation Program was shorter than that of many intervenor programs; IPP was staffed in the late summer of 1992, and allocations were completed by March 1993.