

# STRENGTH IN UNITY

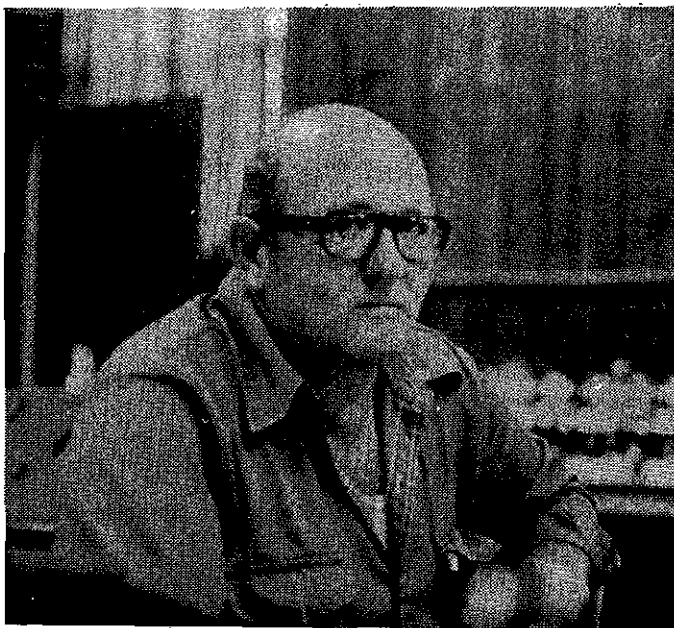
VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1

JULY 1981

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# Strength In Unity

“Strength In Unity” is the official voice of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians.

The newsletter name is taken from the concept of the Association since its formation in 1971.

The Association was established primarily as a political organization to represent its member bands in any negotiation or consultation with any level of government affecting the welfare of the member bands as a whole.

The Association currently represents eight (8) Bands of Status Indians in Ontario with a membership of approximately 9,000.

Signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Association.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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The Establishment Of Indian Government

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by Gord Peters

Recent experiences on the Restigouche Reserve in Quebec with certain policies and actions of the federal and provincial governments in relation to the enforcement of their legislation on Indian reserves by the police and courts has prompted a further interest in the establishment of Indian Government.

On June 11, 1981, 275 Quebec Riot Police in battle gear invaded the reserve from the land, sea and air while a flotilla of 35 boats carrying 100 Quebec game wardens sped from the New Brunswick shore to seize nets from the water, beach and even backyards.

110 nets were seized because the Micmac fish without a provincial permit and have refused to accept a government Quota system.

In the eyes of the Quebec Provincial law, the 150 Micmac fisherman are poaching. The Indians of Restigouche refuse to admit Quebec Jurisdiction, arguing that they have an Aboriginal and legal right under the Royal Proclamation of 1763 to fish for salmon.

The Quebec Provincial government does not recognise the Micmac's right to land, game or fish beyond the special treatment the government has traditionally accorded them, according to Eric Gourdeau, Levesque's special secretary for Native Affairs.

Under the guise of halting this fishing, Premier Rene Levesque personally authorized the police raids which for more than three hours, suspended the legal authority of the Micmac Band Council and denied normal liberty of circulation to reserve residents.

The Indians admitted they have exceeded their quota of salmon taken and they have sold their catch commercially, although they are supposed to fish only for food purposes. They say this is for economic purposes.

The Quebec Government is afraid the Micmac will fish out the river it stocks, catching too many of the spawners and killing a resource it believes should be shared with other fishermen.

While Quebec believes the salmon stock in the Restigouche River is fragile and closed commercial fishing in the area nearly a decade ago, Ottawa has just allowed reopening of limited commercial fishing on the New Brunswick side of the river. Same fish. Who is right?

The irony is that this whole issue involves maybe 6,000 of an estimated 200,000 salmon caught each year in Quebec, according to 1978 government statistics.

While Quebec claims its prime concern is conservation of the salmon, the Micmacs believe the government wants most of all to assert its jurisdiction. They also accuse the province of wanting to protect the sport of wealthy anglers at the expense of Native livelihood.

JURISDICTION

The whole question of who has jurisdiction and how it is applied to on Indian reserves is an issue that has been haunting us since Confederation.

In the Province of Quebec there is a formal Federal-Provincial Agreement transferring the authority of hunting and fishing from the federal to the provincial

government and it allows the game wardens to call upon the Provincial Police for support in the course of their actions on reserves.

The federal government has the right to transfer their right to regulate provincial laws. They have done that with Quebec. The province of Ontario has an informal agreement with the federal government. Which means that what happened in Restigouche can happen on any reserve in Ontario.

In order to avoid future raids on our reserves at the whim of any provincial government for whatever reason, we are the only ones that have a right to decide what power and authority we have and to exercise them on that basis.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

The general court system operates outside of reserves, to administer and apply the law to all people. The regular courts will apply federal and provincial statutes and the common law to non-Indians and in regard to Indians when they are off the reserve. These courts will also apply the law in cases that arise on reserves involving non-Indians or Indians, although in this situation the courts will consider the legal impact of Section 88 of the Indian Act which states:

"Subject to the terms of any Treaty and any other Act of Parliament of Canada, all laws of general application from time to time in force in any province are applicable to and in respect of Indians in the province, except to the extent that such laws are inconsistent with this Act or any order, rule, regulation or by-law made thereunder, and except to the extent that such laws make provisions for any matter which provision is made by or under this Act."

Other than Judge Alfred Scow of the British Columbia Provincial Court, the only exceptions to non-Indian judges applying the law to Indians that presently exist are by virtue of the Native Justice of the Peace Program and through establishing courts under

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## The Establishment of Indian Government

### Section 107 of the Indian Act.

Status Indians, non-status Indians and Metis people have only been appointed justices of the peace in Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. These individuals are appointed in the normal fashion just like all other justices of the peace, by the provincial or territorial government. JPs are the lowest rung of the court system and have a relatively limited, although critical, function within the justice system. Ontario and Saskatchewan have formal programs that are designed to improve the way in which the justice system deals with Indian and Metis peoples by recruiting people from reserves and Metis communities and appointing them as JPs.

The special form of court system created under Section 107 of the Indian Act authorizes the federal cabinet to appoint any person, whether a status Indian or not, to be a JP, to handle all offences committed under the Indian Act and four offences under the Criminal Code.

Appointing this type of JP could give a band some control over the justice system within that reserve. The band police would use this JP for all informations, warrants and summonses relating to Criminal Code offences, and to enforce the Indian Act, its regulations and band by-laws.

The person does not need to be a lawyer, although some knowledge of the law would be desirable. The only requirement should be to fully understand the Indian Act, the band's by-laws and the customary law of the band.

### INDIAN ACT AMENDMENT

Over the past decade many possibilities have been explored to amend the existing Indian Act as a means of improving a band's self-government. So far, all attempts have proved to be fruitless.

The most recent attempt is legislation termed Local Indian Government Legislation (LIGL), proposed by the Minister of Indian Affairs, John Munro.

During the summer of 1980, Munro met with various bands to amend the Indian Act. This did not produce a united viewpoint resulting in Munro's position that a piece of legislation separate from the Indian Act would be the answer.

The significant feature of the LIGL is that bands would have the option of continuing under the present Indian Act or operating under the new LIGL in which case the Indian Act would not apply.

Munro authorized the Policy Development section of the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) to prepare and establish the LIGL. Additionally, the services of four Indian consultants were engaged to provide the Indian view in the content of LIGL, one of which is our lawyer, Harry Laforme.

DIA is currently preparing their document outlining the content of the proposed LIGL. It will then be submitted to the Federal Cabinet Committee for approval and then submitted to the Justice Department to prepare a Draft Bill by October 1981, at which time the Bill will be the subject of a Cross-Canada hearing by a Standing Committee for Indian consultation. The final passage of LIGL is for Spring of 1982.

We must clearly state our position on LIGL for the following reasons:

- DIA is using the Indian consultants' involvement as propaganda to support the Bill as being the wishes of the Indian people, contrary to their primary function in the initial stages of their involvement.
- In a letter from Munro, the consultants were informed they would be consulted at all stages of development of the Bill. The last meeting the consultants attended regarding the Bill was in March 1981. Since then several documents have been prepared, including a "discussion paper" without their involvement.

The 'discussion paper' bears little resemblance to that suggested by the consultants and in principle deviates very little from the present Indian Act. There is not provision in the 'discussion paper' for a justice system. This is totally deficient and contrary to that proposed by the consultants.

**WE ARE THE ONLY ONE THAT HAVE A RIGHT TO DECIDE WHAT POWER AND AUTHORITY WE HAVE AND TO EXERCISE THEM ON THAT BASIS.**

### OPTIONS UNDER EXISTING INDIAN ACT:

A band could immediately seek to obtain a JP under Section 107 of the Indian Act by selecting a person and passing a Band Council Resolution (BCR) that names the individual and request the Minister to obtain his or her appointment by the Governor in Council.

Secondly, the band could also choose a different route altogether, which would be to pass a judge's by-law under Section 81 (c) and (q) of the Indian Act. This by-law could, for example, define the authority of a band judge, set his or her term of office, impose qualification requirements, determine the salary and authorize the council to appoint an individual to this position by way of a BCR.

The safest approach would be a combination of both options. That is, obtain an appointment under Section 107 of

# The Constitution Act 1981

by Dean Jacobs

Since the Federal Government announced its intention to patriate the Constitution with an entrenched Charter of Rights the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI) has kept a close watch on developments insofar as they affect Native Peoples generally and its members in particular.

There has been intense lobbying for the protection of "Native Rights" from many quarters, and this has resulted in certain concessions by the Federal Government, though it is the view of AIAI, (and many other concerned groups) that such concessions are more apparent than real.

The Federal Government has made great political use of the variance of views between the several groups of Native Peoples, in the same way that they have capitalized on the lack of unanimity among the Provincial Premiers. By these tactics and its generally arrogant treatment of the Native People the Federal Government has lost the confidence and trust of AIAI.

In our efforts to put forward constructive criticism and to take an active part in the preparation and drafting of legislation which will affect the many Native Peoples in Canada we have written many letters to Members of Parliament all of which remain unanswered. We wrote at some length with our proposals to Mr. Chretien, the Minister of Justice, who is primarily responsible for the proposed Constitution Act in Parliament. We have no answer from him - not even the courtesy of an acknowledgement.

We fear that the Federal Government may use the variety of weapons at its disposal - (its Parliamentary majority, its spending power, the interim amending processes and the final amending process) - to extinguish native rights, and further that the Federal Government will endeavour to achieve, and even encourage a consensus among the Provincial Premiers at "Constitutional Conferences" aimed at "defining" native rights out of existence.

We have reached the stage where we cannot trust the expressions of "good intentions" from the Federal Government. History has shown that such expressions, however genuine originally, fall victim all too easily to political expedience. Like election promises, expressions of intent are nothing if they are not acted upon, and we have no confidence that the Federal Government will do any more than pay lip service to its "commitment" to Canada's Native Peoples.

Despite our fears and reservations, this Association has resolved not to retreat to the position of cynical destructive criticism but to come forward with constructive suggestions so that we may not only take a part in moulding our future but be seen to be doing so.

The perfunctory indifference of the Federal Government and its refusal to react seriously (or at all) to the very genuine concerns of the Native Peoples of Canada in their efforts to take a part in formulating those sections of the new Constitution of Canada which are going to directly affect them bodes ill for the future security of the rights not only of the Native Peoples but all other Canadians.

Autocratic government which takes away the rights of the peoples by political and legislative manipulation is not the Canadian way. We see our stand on the Constitution as a small but important contribution towards building a better Canada for our children to inherit.

The AIAI therefore submits the following text duly ratified by the AIAI as our position on The Constitution Act, 1981.

## INTRODUCTION:

The Federal Government of Canada, in the face of considerable objection from numerous sources, has proceeded to unilaterally attempt to patriate the British North America Act, 1967 (hereinafter referred to as the "Constitution").

As the province of Ontario is aware, one of the most ardent objectors has been the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada. More specifically, the status Indians, keeping in mind their unique status under the Constitution, have felt the most threatened and consequently have been the most vocal and active participants in efforts to challenge the Federal government's actions.

As time goes on it becomes more and more evident that the possibility of patriation of the Constitution is becoming a reality. In addition, it would appear that any patriation will include substantial amendments, thus affecting the existing relationship of Canada's status Indians to both Canada and the Provinces.

Included in these amendments is a recognition and affirmation of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights (ref. section 33). It would appear that such a provision satisfies the concerns of the Metis peoples, however, the status Indians represented by this Association are far from satisfied. Upon a thorough examination of the Constitution Act it becomes abundantly clear that the positions of Status Indians is not protected and indeed may have in fact taken a backwards step.

## CONCERNS:

Essentially, while aboriginal and treaty rights are recognized and affirmed, there are no provisions in the Constitution Act which guarantee that recognition and affirmation of such rights shall remain. History demonstrates that governments, if given the necessary reasons and availability, will alter, amend and otherwise abrogate rights and freedoms previously recognized. This is particularly true in the case of Canada which has an appalling record respecting its desire to honour Indian Treaty rights. It is well established that when the governments of Canada feel the need to ignore or disregard those said Treaty rights they simply legislate them out of existence (with Canadian Court approval). Is it safe to expect anything less with the Constitution Act?

Every other group or entity (eg. Provinces) which has, within the Constitution Act, specific rights and freedoms recognized as being exclusive, that group or entity has a direct say in any future amending process. This same

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### The Constitution Act of 1981

consideration is not granted to the Aboriginal Peoples where amendments are proposed which would affect their rights and freedoms. In other words, the present form of the proposed Constitution Act allows control of Indian rights and freedoms to be exercised by non interested parties. More specifically the concerns are as follows:

1. PART IV - CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCES - This part provides that until the final amending process under this Act (ie. PART VI) comes into force, there shall be annual Constitutional Conferences. Section 35 (1) states that such a conference shall be "composed of the Prime Minister of Canada and the first ministers of the provinces...". Furthermore, section 35 (2) requires that the agenda of such conferences shall include "...the identification and definition of the rights of (aboriginal) peoples..". Indeed, this section requires that the provincial premiers together with the Prime Minister of Canada shall identify and define Status Indians' rights.

The fear of this Association is that the provisions of this will be used by the premiers to 'define' those rights as being non-existent. Indeed one premier has confirmed that is precisely what he will do. This Association is convinced that the Courts of this country will subsequently refuse to adjudicate on the question of aboriginal rights and freedoms. Their reason will simply be that the Constitution is clear and that such definition is not a matter for the Courts but belongs to the premiers. Such a proposition is totally unacceptable.

Lastly, the section above provides that the Prime Minister shall invite "representatives (of the Aboriginal peoples)" to "participate in discussions on that item". Indians have, throughout the history of their relationship with Imperial governments, been allowed to "participate" but never has this included a fair say and vote. There is absolutely no reason whatsoever to believe this will be any different. If it is intended to allow meaningful voice and vote, then it should say so.

This section, in total, poses the most significant threat to any future rights and freedoms of the status Indians of Canada. As a result, this Association catagorically rejects it.

2. PART V - INTERIM AMENDMENT PROCESS - This part of the Act may be used, and it is suggested, will be used to put the question or definition of aboriginal rights and freedoms to a straight referendum. This could be done in either individual provinces or all of Canada.

Traditionally, Indian rights and freedoms have never been, to any significant degree, supported by the non-Indian segment of Canadian society. There is no reason to believe that such a view does not still exist, in fact, evidence indicates quite the opposite.

Once again this Association cannot permit representa-

tives of a different segment of society having any say in the definition or identification of aboriginal rights and freedoms. Such rights are exclusively those of the Indian peoples and should be left to them to define and identify, which is what anyone with any sense of honour and justice must conclude.

3. PART VI - PERMANENT AMENDING PROCESS - This part should be the only operative part of the Act which can be used to amend any part of the Act which might affect aboriginal peoples. Since aboriginal rights and freedoms are exclusively those of the aboriginal peoples, they must therefore have an effective veto power. Thus, any amending formula must allow for the proposition that, those who have the exclusive rights and freedoms must concurrently have exclusivity respecting amendment of same.

In conclusion, the foregoing demonstrates valid fears that under the proposed Constitution Act, any reference to ratification and affirmation of aboriginal and treaty rights and freedoms is without substance. Indeed, the position of the status Indians, under this proposal, is the most precarious since the government of Canada chose to recognize that status.

Simply, there is no proper provisions in the Constitution Act to ensure that any definitions or identification of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and freedoms will be defined by the proper parties and forums. On the contrary, it is this Association's view that the only forum allowed by this proposed act is a Constitutional Conference. That forum, it is submitted, requires provincial premiers to undertake the

**WE HAVE REACHED THE STAGE WHERE WE CANNOT TRUST THE EXPRESSIONS OF "GOOD INTENTIONS" FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**

task, and as stated above, to the absolute detriment of the status Indians. Additionally, although the proposed Constitution Act provides for the recognition of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and freedoms, it is open for a subsequent (if not present) government to amend these provisions out of the Act. And as stated above, without the right of veto on consent by the Aboriginal peoples whose rights and freedoms they are exclusive to.

### PROPOSALS:

As a result of the foregoing and continuing with this Association's policy of putting forward constructive suggestions rather than cynical destructive criticism, we have prepared and extensively circulated amendments to the Constitution Act which our legal counsel has prepared. These proposals are as follows:

1. Constitutional Conferences cannot be permitted to make any decision or declaration which would affect the position of the Aboriginal peoples. In this regard we propose that there be an amendment to section 35 (2) deleting "...including the identification and definition of the rights of those peoples to be included in the Constitution of

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## COMMUNITY PROFILE

# GIBSON BAND

Gibson Reserve is located on Highway 660 approximately ten miles west of Bala, between Highways 69 and 169. The Reserve consists of over 15,000 acres of land that is mostly woodlots, waterlots, a minimal amount of farm land and a considerable amount of marshy area, situated on the historic Precambrian Shield.

Gibson Reserve has been established in Muskoka since 1881, when they moved from Oka, Quebec. Seasonal unemployment is high throughout all of Muskoka, but the Gibson Reserve residents have been fortunate in being able to utilize Works Programs to keep unemployment and welfare at a minimum. There are approximately 100 residents out of a total band membership of approximately 250.

The nearest supply centre is Gravenhurst which is about 25 miles from Gibson. The population there is 3,500. Medical and dental services are available in Gravenhurst, although the nearest hospital is in Bracebridge or Parry Sound, both of which are about 35 miles from the reserve. Economic opportunities are very limited in Gravenhurst. Some band members live and work there, although most of those that do, maintain homes on the reserve for weekend use, and plan to move home when the time is right. Since the reserve road has been improved, and commuting has become much easier, some band members have made the move and drive to Gravenhurst to work each day.

Timber resources have not been inventoried as yet, but the Department of Indian Affairs has been requested to help us obtain the necessary expertise to have this done. The Gibson Band operated a small logging business in the winter of 1978, and two band members occasionally run small logging operations during the winter months.

Privately owned and operated businesses on the reserve include: school busing, marina, two contractors, two craft shops and locatee cottage subdivisions.

Band operated businesses such as Iroquois Cranberry Growers, our camping parks and bubble houses, all have potential for improvement and expansions. Iroquois Cranberry Growers is the largest employer of all our band



## Experimental Bubble House

projects and its expansion is vital to the economic growth of our community.

Statistical information regarding trapping is not available as the trappers do not record their harvest at the Band Office. Each trapper exercises his own form of fur management to insure pelt availability in the upcoming years.

The Gibson Reserve Recreation Committee is a dedicated group of individuals that have volunteered to provide varied activities for all age groups. The Community Centre is in constant use with such activities as karate, archery and quilt making. The baseball diamond is used by students and adults from the Reserve as well as cottagers from the area, for baseball practices and games. This year a tennis court, multi-purpose play area, including basketball, volleyball and badminton was constructed on the community centre grounds. This brings a reality to the wishes of the Band members according to a recreational survey taken three years ago. The Recreation Committee keeps everyone informed of the activities by distributing a monthly newsletter.

The Gibson Reserve Native Arts and Crafts Committee provides Native instructors for classes in pottery, leatherwork, beading and basketry. They acquired two potters' wheels and a kiln, installed in the community centre. This allows interested individuals to come in anytime to practise and perfect their craft.

The Gibson Reserve Public Library is efficiently run by a volunteer group of very competent individuals. The library is also located in the community centre and has weekly library hours.

There are advantages to being a small reserve. One of the nicest things done as a community is a pot luck lunch every Wednesday, where everyone in the community and any visitors to the community, sit down and have lunch together. A collection is taken and proceeds are used to purchase items for the community.

In the 1981-82 school year, there will be five elementary school students attending Glen Orchard School, 15 miles away. There also will be nine secondary school students



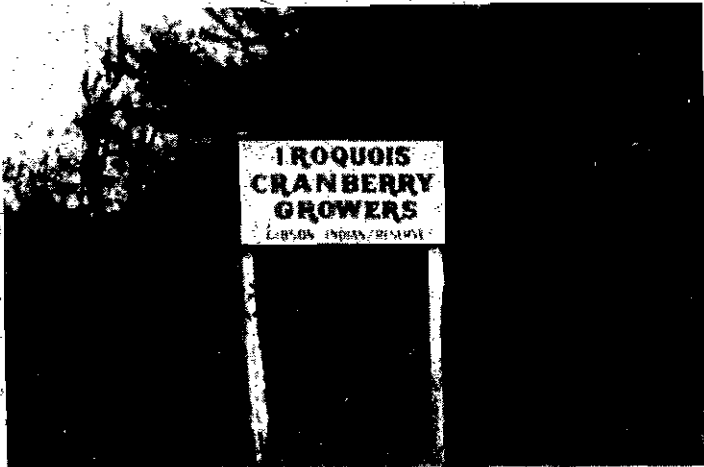
Cranberry Marshes

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### Gibson Band

attending Gravenhurst High School, 25 miles away. These students are bussed daily.

The Gibson Reserve has a school trustee on the Muskoka Board of Education. The appointment is made by Band Council and is for a term of two years. A Native Studies Curriculum will be introduced into the Muskoka Board of Education system in the fall. There are three Band Members on the Steering Committee for curriculum development.



The system of band government at Gibson is unique in that the Council is elected by Band Custom and not according to the regulations set down in the Indian Act. This change in the system took place in 1975 in response to the needs of the total band membership. The major differences in the system compared to other reserves is that the total band membership 18 years of age and over is permitted to vote and hold office regardless of their residence, and the term of office for elected officials is three years.



A Senior Citizens complex is in the planning stages. With the Homemakers Services, Home Support Services and the Community Health Representative program available, seniors will be able to stay "home" as long as humanly possible.

The Gibson Band Council, involving interested band members has been developing a comprehensive community plan and has done in-depth planning in the areas of

education, housing and economic development. They are entering a very exciting time in the growth and development of their community and are looking forward to having the comprehensive community plan approved by the total band membership. This will ensure that everyone will be working towards the same goals, and a change in the elected leadership will not result in any major changes in the overall direction the community.

## Housing Report

by Manson Ireland

Over the past two months I attended two very successful Housing Workshops dealing with technical training for our Indian construction people that I have been advocating since 1976. Comments from the participants were that these workshops are improving more and more.

The first workshop was held at the Geneva Park Conference Centre on May 26, 27 and 28, 1981. Eugene Harrigan, Ontario Regional Director of Indian Affairs, was one of the speakers at the official opening.

Merv DeWasha, Regional Director of Engineering, assisted the Ontario Indian Housing Council throughout the workshop and explained the new Residential Building Code for Indian Reserves.

He explained that the new code will replace Par IX of the National Building Code simplified for Indian Reserve use.

Other areas the workshop dealt with were: blueprinting, estimating, foundations with soil samples, metric conversions, heating and ventilation.

The second workshop was held on July 21, 22 and 23, 1981 at the Sheraton-Caswell in Sudbury. This workshop dealt with sanitation, landfill sites, septic tank systems, maintenance of shallow wells, lagoons and sophisticated community water and sewage systems. Hopefully these courses are getting back to the bands and are being taken advantage of.

### JOB OPENINGS FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

#### IN MEDICAL SERVICES

There is a push to increase the number of native people working in Medical Services. This year, the emphasis is on women and on handicapped natives, in keeping with the general direction of the governments policy. Anyone wishing a position in government should send a resume in to the Office of Native Employment, as this is the first place Medical Services looks to find candidates to fill the various jobs. Usually the job is filled by these people, and very seldom is it necessary to advertise at the reserve level.

Office of Native Employment  
55 St. Clair Avenue East  
3rd Floor,  
Toronto, Ontario, M5T 1M2

## ORLC REVIEW

# AIAI Forecasts Demise

As everyone is aware there exists, in the province of Ontario, various organizations representing the interest of Status Indians within that province. These start with Indian Band Councils and conclude with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Included within these organizations are the four (4) status Indian associations and the above-mentioned Ontario Regional Liaison Council (ORLC). The following shall be a review of the ORLC, its relationship to government and Indian people, and conclusions and recommendations of this Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians respecting the ORLC.

In and around 1969, the Government of Canada proposed a policy ("White Paper Policy") for the future of Indians that essentially would have totally eliminated their "special status". As a result of this policy, the Indian people across Canada (including Ontario) officially organized, province by province, to mount a defence against the said "White Paper Policy". In Ontario this consisted of the Union of Ontario Indians and this Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians.

In the years following 1969, the Indian people of Ontario began to recognize regional disparities amongst themselves and as a result recognized the need for separate organizations to represent those disparities. As a consequence, Grand Council Treaty No. 3 was formed followed by Grand Council Treaty No. 9. Thus, in 1973 there existed four (4) status provincial organizations representing the distinct different concerns in their respective regions. This concept proved to be ideal and the priorities of Northern Ontario Indians were then being dealt with in a degree of importance and vigor given to the very distinct and different problems of the Southern Ontario Region.

After much difficulty and persuasion the various governments (Federal and Provincial) as well as the National Indian Brotherhood recognized that Ontario was unique and that the Indian people therein could not be adequately represented in a political context by one (1) organization and it was recognized that in Ontario the Indian people were and indeed needed to be represented by the current four (4) organizations. Activities of these organizations in the years following proved the correctness of this concept. On behalf of and at the request of their member Bands, the four (4) organizations engaged in activities which include the following:

(1) Representing and assisting Bands in all areas of DIAND programming including Local Government, Education, Economic Development, Social Services and Finance.

(2) Making representations and acting on behalf of member Bands in the area of justice. This includes representations on the Ontario Native Council on Justice and the Tripartite Council wherein issues such as Reserve Policing and the general administration of justice amongst Indians is continuously scrutinized.

(3) Representations and active participation in Legislative review such as amendments to the Indian Act and British North America Act. In this regard much work and study has been undertaken with respect to the general legal status and position of Indians in Canadian Society.

(4) Research and the implementation and/or assistance to member Bands respecting possible land claims and the general protection of existing land bases is an ongoing concern and involvement.

The foregoing is a limited list of activities the four (4) organizations are involved in. There are many more activities they undertake which have as their objective, "Indian Self Government" in its most absolute sense.

Other organizations claiming to represent the status Indians of Ontario have attempted to seek similar or parallel recognition. Such additional organizations have been steadfastly rejected by the Chiefs of Ontario. In fact, in 1975, at an "All Chiefs of Ontario Meeting" a vast majority of the Chiefs stated and resolved that:

"There shall only be (the) four (4) Status Indian political organizations in Ontario and that they (the Chiefs), being the legal representatives of their respective communities, would not permit nor support, the establishment of additional provincial political organizations."

This resolution has been reiterated and reaffirmed at each All Chiefs Meeting subsequent to 1975.

Notwithstanding the position and views expressed by the Chiefs as stated above, there now appears to be a fifth organization in place, namely, ORLC.

In 1976, the ORLC was established by Mr. Fred Kelly, then Regional Director General, Ontario, DIAND. The organization and a select few of those Bands who historically never allied themselves with a status association participated. The initial function of ORLC was to advise DIAND, and specifically Mr. Kelly, in the administration of DIAND. This would be accomplished through ORLC's monitoring existing administration policies and problems and make relevant recommendations.

It is this Association's submission that in the years following ORLC's creation, ORLC has evolved its function into that of decision and policy maker rather than advisor. It is becoming increasingly clear that the present functions of ORLC are an exact duplication of those functions of the four (4) provincial organizations.

The representation and establishment are clearly against the wishes of a majority of Indian people in Southern Ontario. An additional concern Indian people of Ontario should have is that for years we struggled to convince the governments in Canada of the need for diversified representation of Indian people in Ontario. That is, no one organization could satisfactorily represent the views of all Ontario Indians. In spite of governments' vigorous opposition to this concept the Indian people prevailed resulting in recognition of the present four (4) status organizations. Now, however, it appears that with ORLC,

## EDUCATION LIASION PROGRAM

# Indian Control To Be Implemented

by Keith Jewel

The purpose of the Education Liaison Officer within the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI) is to familiarize member bands with the problems in Indian Education, development at band and National level and to establish certain priorities concerning these issues.

The problems encountered at the community level to assure control of education programs is peculiar to the individual Bands in most cases. This is not to say that we cannot observe existing programs, models and curriculum structures, but we must be careful in the planning stages not to clutter Indian Education with too many standards.

Basic principles should be encouraged at all levels, to facilitate learning, not to discourage or confuse the students.

Education is a manifestation of wisdom, experience and understanding, through people who have committed themselves to the situation or task at hand. It is the personal responsibility of everyone to seek their own education. The road of learning never ends and we must be open minded enough to discuss any problems not understood by ourselves or others.

### ASSOCIATION COMMITMENTS

One of the present commitments of AIAI is Indian Control of Indian Education (ICIE). There has always been an agreement in principle about ICIE between the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) and the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) but no implementation guidelines.

The NIB education sub-committee consists of education directors from all the Provincial-Territorial Organizations (PTO's) affiliated with NIB (of which AIAI is a voting member). Originating from this committee the ICIE proposal would acquire funding for a technical blueprint to implement ICIE.

A resolution from the NIB Executive Council passed the proposal unanimously. Two resource people were then contracted to draft guidelines for the proposal. The following is the outline for the proposal as prepared by Clive Linklater and Verna Kirkness.

### NIB PROPOSAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIAN CONTROL OF INDIAN EDUCATION

1. Acquire funding to prepare a technical blueprint in the form of a plan for implementation of the policy of Indian Control of Indian Education.
2. (Finance)
  - i) Amount
  - ii) Breakdown
3. The blueprint will contain the following:

#### FUNDING

1. Overall funding formula
2. Overall funding mechanism
3. Capital costs
4. Isolation and other special allowances

#### ORGANIZATION

1. National organizational structure
2. Regional organizational structure
3. Local organizational structure

#### ADMINISTRATION

1. National Administrative Systems
2. Regional Administrative Systems
3. Local Administrative Systems

#### CURRICULUM

1. Indian content
2. Harmonising Indian standards with equivalent non-Indian standards
3. Research and development
4. Co-ordination with Cultural-Education Centres and Indian Museum Art Galleries etc.

#### PROGRAMS

1. Elementary
2. Secondary
3. College-University
4. Technical-Vocational
5. Teacher Training Colleges
6. Correspondence Course, Mobile Classrooms and adoption of high technology in communications for remote communities
7. Schools as Versatile Development Centres
  - i) Linking culture to development
  - ii) Introducing appropriate technology
  - iii) Linking curriculum to community socio-economic plans

#### MANPOWER AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

1. Management and Administrative Staff
2. Technical and Maintenance Staff
3. Teaching Other Professional Staff
4. Teachers Aides
5. Volunteer and Community Resource Personnel

#### SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

#### RELATIONSHIP WITH PROVINCES

#### LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

#### GUARANTEE AND PROCESS FOR MAINTAINING CONTINUING CONTROL

4. The blueprint will be addressed to the Minister on the understanding that the Minister will undertake to submit the blueprint to the central agencies and the Cabinet without alteration or attachments from Indian Affairs or any Government program. (If Indian Affairs or other program wishes to comment on the blueprint they must do this as a separate exercise at their own discretion. There will be no joint proposal Indian - DIAND proposal or negotiation).

The follow-up report is to be done by the middle of July and submitted to the NIB Education Sub-committee in Calgary, Alberta on July 28 - 29, 1981.

## RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

# Considerable Progress Won

by Dean Jacobs

The Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI) Research Department has made substantial progress in researching and developing the specific claims of our member Bands during the fiscal year of April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981. Once again we took the initiative to actively pursue and support spinoff research projects which complemented and increased the profile of our existing program.

Our major accomplishment of the year was the joint effort of the AIAI, Grand Council Treaty No. 3 and the Union of Ontario Indians (UOI) working together to develop a position regarding the settlement of Indian Claims in Ontario. There is no question about the unfairness and inadequacy of the federal government's land claims policy. Canada's policy on treaty claims and other specific claims relating to reserve lands and band assets is basically the same as it was when the White Paper was presented in 1969. The policy is based upon the federal government's willingness to honour its 'lawful obligations', however, it has defined this promise as narrowly as possible and has created an unfair process which leaves Indian people without enough research money and with being forced to present land claims to the government which acts both as defendant and judge.

Because of the many problems we face with this situation, the AIAI has joined forces with the Treaty No. 3 and the UOI to attempt to change this policy. Five major research papers were undertaken jointly by the three associations last Fall. These are now completed and available. More importantly, these projects became the basis for a position paper prepared jointly by the three associations on what a new claims policy should be and on how it should operate in resolving claims. This paper was presented to the Minister of Indian Affairs, John Munro, by the three associations during the annual general meeting of AIAI at Oneida on April 11, 1981.

This position paper describes all of our complaints with the present situation in detail. It then goes on to outline fundamental principles of fairness and good faith which should form the basis for a new departure. A very concrete proposal is then made in depth as to how the federal government should define this concept of 'lawful obligations' (which is the standard by which the validity of particular claims are judged). Although the federal government had told us for years that it had no definition of lawful obligations and that it was almost impossible to create one, we have shown them that it is possible by in fact doing it. The paper also describes a model for a new, more effective, and fairer process for resolving claims.

The Minister of Indian Affairs was impressed with our position and promised to direct his officials to undertake a serious analysis of the proposal in conjunction with the staff of the three associations. A number of meetings have since been held with the Executive Director of the Office of Native Claims (which is within Indian Affairs and

responsible for all land claims) to discuss this proposal in detail.

A further meeting was held with the Minister on May 29th at which time considerable progress was made. The Minister will be presenting a submission to Cabinet in early July to request more funding for research and to seek changes in the federal policy on specific claims across Canada on an interim basis while more detailed discussions can take place on permanent changes in the policy and in the claims resolution process.

We are hopeful that our recommendations will be accepted by Cabinet.

The AIAI Research Department co-sponsored the Indian Historical Conference, 1980 (IHC '80). As far as we could determine this type of conference was the first of its kind in Canada.

The IHC '80 evolved from the successful native participation in the Western District Historical Conference (WDHC) of 1979. The native advisory committee of the WDHC recommended that the native communities in southwestern Ontario convene their own historical conference in the near future.

During the summer of 1980 the AIAI Research Department sponsored a project to determine the feasibility for an Indian historical conference. This project was funded by the Secretary of State. As a result of this summer project it was concluded to go ahead with the conference and schedule it for the fall of 1980.

Shortly thereafter a 1980 conference committee was struck. Members were representative of Indian communities in southwestern Ontario. The responsibilities of the committee included fund raising, determining the conference objectives, developing the conference program, selecting a conference site and providing direction for the overall coordination of the conference. The committee decided that the main objectives of the conference would be:

To provide a forum for Indian people of the Great Lakes to share their unique heritage.

To foster and stimulate an interest in Indian history.

To promote cross cultural awareness and education.

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#### *Sub objectives included:*

To identify and document needs and resources in the field of Native History and Culture.

To promote further research and development in Indian history and culture.

To expose educators and Indian people to current Indian historical perspectives on the Native people of the Great Lakes.

To create and sustain an Indian consciousness in their Nation's origins and histories.

As you can see the conference objectives provided clear direction as to what ideally could be

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Continued from Page 12

## Considerable Progress Won

accomplished by the conference. Once the objectives were finalized a program was developed in order to meet our objectives. It was at this point in time when our conference expanded, somewhat. Originally we had planned to have a few workshops with a handful of resource people. At a very early date our committee realized this approach would not satisfactorily cover our goals and objectives. After many laborious meetings a conference program emerged that all felt to be both suitable and appropriate. The theme of the conference was decided to be "Our Past, Our Land, Our Future". The committee purposely scheduled the conference over a two day period that coincided with the Professional Development Activity Day of the teachers of both the Kent County Board of Education and the Department of Indian Affairs London District Federal Schools. The committee extended an invitation to these two groups to attend the Indian Historical Conference. All the district federal Indian school teachers and a large delegation of teachers from Kent County attended. Both of their governing agencies donated funds to the Indian Historical Conference.

The final conference program included 24 workshops, two key note addresses with supplemental daily wrap ups, three sit down meals and one social event. Workshop topics ranged from pre history migrations to secondary school Native history studies and as diverse as Indian relationships to the universe and the role of the Department of Indian Affairs. In effect it became a question of whether or not we could pull off such an undertaking. We did it, with the help of over 40 resource people and 50 volunteers. In retrospect it could not have been done without the cooperation of the Walpole Island community and the concerted efforts of the hardworking conference committee.

The committee members' initial reactions were emotional satisfaction and extreme gratification. The major unknown factor throughout the planning stages had been the number of participants anticipated. Pre-registration hovered around 150 and other indications led us to forecast from 200 to 300 participants would attend. The actual numbers closed in on 1000 for the two days. We had printed 300 folders all of which were exhausted on the first day. We had prepared an additional 200 programs just in case. We were able to accurately record the attendance of 450 people for the day workshops, not including resource people and volunteers. We did not have registration for the evening social cultural event and can only estimate. The gymnasium can accommodate 300 to 400 people and at least that many were packed into the gymnasium as people could hardly find standing room.

The workshops had been arranged to create a comfortable atmosphere to promote dialogue. Each workshop was chaired by competent resource people whose responsibilities included introductions, facilitation and reporting. This reporting consisted of briefing that day's keynote speaker as to what transpired in each workshop. Thus in the day's wrap up the keynoter would provide a sense of direction and an assessment of what happened during the day. This proved to be a difficult task but it did provide for some immediate evaluations. The workshop panels had an average of three resource people; in a couple of cases the amount of time allotted was inadequate for the more lengthy papers. Simultaneous workshops forced

participants to choose between workshops. Publication of papers and the availability of workshop transcripts would suffice in providing a substitute for workshop proceedings for those who couldn't attend all or any of the sessions.

Media coverage of the event was a pleasant surprise. A local TV station covered part of the conference. A local radio station provided same day new coverage of the event. Local newspapers from Windsor, Chatham, London, Sarnia and Wallaceburg sent reporters and all published feature articles on the Indian Historical Conference. A free lance reporter covered the entire event and is now trying to sell his story to national magazines. One of his daily stories was picked up by Toronto's Globe and Mail.

The conference committee felt the program reflected a balance of objective perspectives and view points. The majority of resource people were of native ancestry and a sprinkling of non-natives filled out the program. All resource people had a proved expertise in what they were talking about. Their backgrounds provided an even mix of academics, historians, elders, linguists, cultural consultants and politicians. The cordial atmosphere throughout the conference fostered exchange among participants and resource people. This was an underlying hope of the committee: that contacts could be made and friendships entered. This in itself would further promote the long term objectives of the Indian Historical Conference.

We were not immune from the minor problems that accompany large gatherings.

All things considered the Indian Historical Conference was a success!

Attesting to the success of the Conference, Secretary of State, a major funding sponsor of the Conference, has already committed \$5,000.00 towards the 1981 follow up conference. We invite our ideas for the next conference.

Other accomplishments of the AIAI Research Department this past year include the coordination and participation of elders, from the AIAI Member Bands, in a hearing on the traditional Indian laws on hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. The AIAI Research Department provided a number of summer student job opportunities. More recently the AIAI Research Department has devoted much time and energy to our organization's involvement with the Constitution of Canada in terms of research and development of positions, as well as analysis of the constitutional entrenchment of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.

Specific progress and achievements of our individual Member Bands' research and development projects are as follows:

**BATCHEWANA BAND** - The Whitefish Island expropriation claim has been researched, developed and submitted. The Indian Commission of Ontario (ICO) has accepted this claim into its process for attempted resolution.

**GIBSON BAND** - The Concession lines dispute claim has been negotiated. The transfer of jurisdiction is proceeding. The Band has put the Province on notice regarding the Band's Original Land Grant Claim. The Band is not yet prepared to formally submit their claim although they are attempting to halt the development of a garbage dump planned within their claimed area, until the claim is settled.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

# Undo Senior Committee

by *Burton Kewayosh*

I began work with the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI) on May 18, 1981. My primary responsibilities are to assist the AIAI member Bands in socio-economic development endeavours; to liaise with my counterparts in the Bands, Government sectors and private sectors; and to ensure that the AIAI Board of Directors is sufficiently briefed on their decision making responsibilities in socio-economic development.

The Bands received a copy of the draft discussion paper "Indian Economic and Employment Development Initiatives" from the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) dated April 15, 1981. This is an update from the Discussion Paper, dated September 29, 1981. It is very important for the Bands to know what these papers say. I see this as government policy, even though monies may not be available until 1983-84.

Some points made by the papers may clarify their direction. Indian Affairs is making Indian Economic and Employment Development a priority initiative, in order to develop a nationally visible and effective program to enhance Indian self-reliance and self-sufficiency. This will naturally require an additional access to staff resources and specialized expertise.

The proposed development system is based on the premise that Indian communities will be most responsive to joint and co-operative action exercised by accredited Indian and federal authorities operating within their respective areas of responsibility.

After reading the so-called discussion papers, I ask you if the proposed development system is going to enhance Indian self-reliance and self-sufficiency or is it a continuance of what we are receiving now. The paper's greatest weakness is the lack of Indian Control in the implementation process. If Indians can have policy making authority build into the thrust of these papers once they receive Cabinet approval, then the monies will be well spent.

If the three year investment plan outlined in the papers were implemented next year, this would mean an increase in the Ontario Regional budget of \$7.4 million to \$15.1 million. This three year plan totals \$54.3 million for Ontario and \$472.7 million for Canada.

This does not appear to be a significant improvement over the present Ontario allocations, if we wait for implementation in 1983-84. Present unmet needs are almost at that level now.

There is approximately a \$2 million deficit in the Ontario Regional budget over the last three years due to a static budget and inflation. This fixed budget is a result of Indian Affairs poor data base for submission to Treasury Board and government constraints.

At the Ontario General Assembly in July, 1980, Resolution No. 15 provided the direction to establish a Senior Management Committee to manage the Ontario Regional Socio-Economic and Employment Development budget for Indian and Northern Affairs. I sit on this committee along

with representatives from the other three Indian associations and the Director of the Chiefs of Ontario Office. There are two seats for independent Bands, a representative from Canadian Executive Services Overseas and the Ontario Regional Director of Socio-Economic Development. Thus far, the committee representatives provide an advisory function to the Director of Socio-Economic Development, John Conduit.

There was no quorum at the July 29-31, 1980 General Assembly when the Senior Management Committee was struck.

Due to inconsistent representation from the Indian Associations, this Senior Management Committee is really only an advisory body to the Director of Socio-Economic Development instead of a management team.

This leaves the real decision making power with the Director of Socio-Economic Development, John Conduit.

At the AIAI Board of Directors Meeting held in Toronto on June 27, 1981, the Board decided to take the necessary action to dismantle the Senior Management Committee because it currently rubber stamps DIA Regional Economic Development Policy.

The closest committee with Indian representation to a Senior Management Committee is the Ontario Regional Liaison Council (ORLC). This Advisory Council to the Regional Director General appears to make recommendations on budget, and policy.

In the near future, there is a possibility of additional Indian Association staff providing advice to the Senior Management Committee. One planner may be hired by each Indian Association in Ontario and the Chiefs of Ontario Office. The terms of reference for these planners are still being discussed, but the focus of these staff would encourage the Bands to plan more in their socio-economic development programs. The planners would work closely with all appropriate Band, Government and Private resources without duplicating present resource roles.

I attended a Senior Management Committee meeting on June 9, 1981, and the following proposed terms of reference for the proposed Indian Association planners are as follows:

- strictly advisory role
- encourage and facilitate Bands and staff to plan in socio-economic development
- compliment and work with existing DIA personnel
- assist other Associations if time permits
- Work as a unit under the co-ordination of the Chiefs of Ontario representative
- the Chiefs of Ontario Planning Co-ordinator sit on the Senior Management Committee
- \$200,000 is available for a 12 month trial period to be distributed by the Chiefs of Ontario office
- if the plan works, five year budget cycles would be requested

The committee agreed that it wasn't the responsibility of the proposed planning unit to:

- review the existing allocation formula for the Socio-Economic Development Fund (SEDF)
- consult with Bands to establish a Socio-Economic

## ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE

# Social Services Review

by Sylvia Thompson

At the Association's Board of Director's meeting held on the Hiawatha Reserve on September 13, 1980, a summary of the report developed by Phase II of the Social Services Review, entitled "Community Care"-Toward Indian Control of Indian Social Services, was presented for the information of the Board.

Along with accepting the report, the board agreed to the recommendation presented, namely - the establishment of an Indian-controlled Social Services System with the planning approach set out in the Indian Policy Framework, including a set of Principles, goals and values. The second recommendation approved by this board was the establishment of Social Service Planning units within the organization.

With the above recommendations as a guide, I have represented this Association on the Working Group on Services whose mandate from the Tripartite Steering Committee was to assist them in responding to the final report of the Review Committee, as well as:

1) develop recommendations for the implementation of the Social Service Units. (For the information of the Association, these Social Service Units were approved by resolution of the All Ontario Chiefs at their conference in August, 1978. The Community Care report also recommends this structure under Step 1 of the Transitional Strategy).

2) develop proposals for consideration by the Steering Committee on a proposed response to the final report "Community Care" which will include:

- Resources required
- Scope of next phase
- Range of questions to be addressed
- Proposed timeframe for producing recommendations

The parties, in responding to the report, recommended that Step I be adopted at this time in working towards Indian Community Control of Indian Social Services.

To fulfill the above mandate, the Working Group on Services and the Social Services Task Group have worked together to develop a direction to guide the future development of Social Services to Status Indians. In this direction, the four principles from the Indian Policy Framework were adopted with seven objectives that would be consistent with Indian values and aspirations. However, it is important to keep in mind that these objectives are redefined from those set out in the Indian Policy Framework.

The principles and redefined objectives are as follows:

**Band Controlled:** -To increase band authority and control over the planning, development, delivery and management of Social Services to Indian communities.

**Indian Specific:** -To develop Social Services for Indian communities that reflect Indian values, standards and customs.

**Community Based:** -To deliver Social Services to Indians within Indian communities.

**Indian Determined:** -To increase band participation in the planning and development of Indian Social Services.

This direction is consistent with Indian values and aspirations-it is a direction that places within Indian communities, increased control over services planning, development, delivery and management.

In working towards Indian control of Indian Social Services, the following statement of directional principles were developed for consideration by the Tripartite Steering Committee:

1. Indian Peoples in Ontario will participate in all aspects of the provision of Indian Social Services.
2. Appropriate forums and mechanisms mutually acceptable to the parties will be established to ensure this participation.
3. Each of the parties recognizes that a commitment of human and financial resources is required in working towards Indian control of Indian Social Services.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL SOCIAL SERVICES PLANNING COMMITTEE

Further to the report, Community Care, the need for a three-party forum for the discussion and resolution of issues was identified. A proposal for this planning committee was developed for the consideration and approval of the Steering Committee. The proposed structure allows for this planning committee work independently from the Tripartite Structure.

## ASSOCIATION SOCIAL SERVICES UNITS

An implementation plan for the Association Social Service Units was developed by the Working Group with the following framework as a guide for approval by the Tripartite Steering Committee.

1. Purpose
2. Strategy
3. Objectives
4. Proposed Activities
5. Scope (all bands in Ontario)

With the above framework and within the objectives set out for the Social Service Units, an estimate of costs for achievement of the seven objectives was set out for the information of the Steering Committee.

In order to implement the Social Service Units for this existing fiscal year, an interim budget forecast was developed. The Federal Government has committed \$200,000.00 in this year's budget for the Social Service Units.

## HIAWATHA BAND PROFILE

# Priority On Development

Hiawatha Reserve is located on the shores of beautiful Rice Lake, twelve (12) miles south of Peterborough. The reserve size is 2000 acres of mostly prime lake front lots.

The band membership is a total of 147 with 89 living on the reserve. The general trend, however, appears to be an increase in on-reserve population due mainly to the creation of employment on the reserve through band operated projects and improved road conditions between the reserve and Peterborough where some residents are employed.

The most current project is the construction of a 1¼ mile long road across the marsh to Herkimer Point, an island that the band owns and plans to develop into a park in the near future.



Hiawatha Tent and Trailer Park, owned and operated by the band, provides seasonal employment for some residents. The park has 80 campsites with water, hydro and wood available for campers along with central washrooms and showers.

The area and setting of the reserve is suited for tourism. The reserve lakefront is dotted with cottages most of which are leased by non-Indians.

Fishing is probably Hiawatha bands most notable sport. The Labatts Annual Bass Fishing Tournament was held

There is one store on the reserve, a variety store owned and operated by the Loucks family. The Band is planning a small centrally located craft shop to be opened in late summer.

The Band is presently employing three summer students under their Culture and Recreation Program. These students are learning how to make Indian crafts and some of their completed projects will be sold in the Craft Shop.

Chief Frank Cowie is very proud of his reserve's students, all of whom are attending outside schools. The children in Kindergarten to Grade 6 attend school in Keene which is seven miles away. Grade 7 and 8 students attend Woodview School 10 miles away and the high school students attend schools in Peterborough.

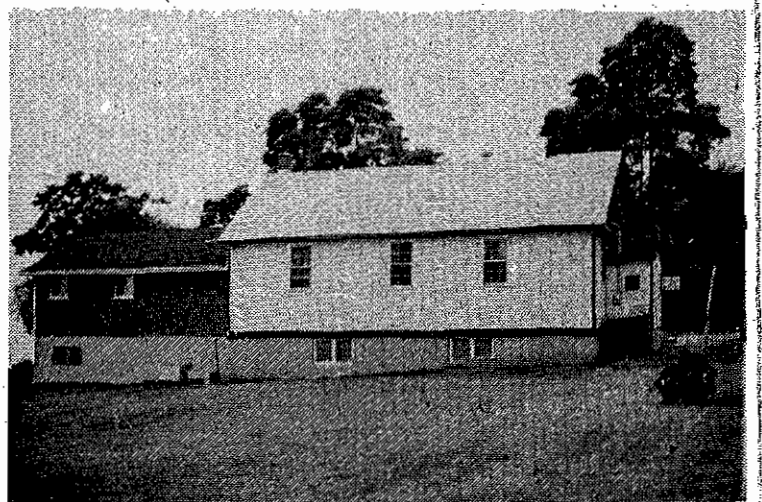
The reserve's administration includes the Chief and two Band Councillors. There are six people employed at the band office which are: an Economic Development officer, one Research worker, one Education Councillor, the Band Administrator and two office staff. There are two active committees on the reserve, recreation and education committees.

The Chief and Band Council have completed a comprehensive "Community Development Plan", a forecast of community growth by 1985-86. The first of its kind to be signed in Ontario Region, the plan is designed to create employment and improve living conditions on the reserve.

Under the plan, feasibility studies are being done on: Herkimer Point Marsh development, Craft shop-store, Paudash Island development, woodworking-sawmill, trap producing plant and golf course all for future development. there on the July 4th weekend with 125 teams entered from various areas of Canada and the United States.

Baseball is another popular sport. The Mens' softball team is entered in the local commercial league. And for the ladies, Ceramic classes are held every Tuesday night in the Band Hall which also serves as the Band Office.

Band Administrator, Pat Adamson, is currently making ceramic trophies which will be presented to her daughter's softball team for winning the area championship.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORT

# Summarize Achievements

by Richard Snake

The following is a brief summary of the accomplishments of the Local Government Officer for the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI).

On May 4, 1981, I was in Windsor to speak with Mr. McManahon of the Manpower Department for Summer Students. His main concern was whether or not students would be sent to our member Bands in Kent County. He did not want duplication of services to reserves in his jurisdiction.

On May 8 and 9, the Program Directors met at the Roehampton Place Hotel in a joint meeting with the Board of Directors to discuss communications and to review the Organizational Policy.

On May 11, 1981, I attended the Indian Social Service Consultation meeting held in Toronto and the following Thursday, I attended a brief meeting with DIA Student Co-ordinator for putting together reports.

On May 18 - 21, 1981, I attended the Nation Chiefs meeting in Quebec City. The main concern of this meeting was the proposed structure of the Council of Chiefs. Since there are three proposed concepts, each organization is to have a workshop and bring forth a decision within three months. AIAI is in the process of setting up a workshop in the near future.

On May 27, 1981, a call to order was the beginning of the National Congress of American Indians 1981 mid-year conference. A welcome speech was given by host Russel Jim, of the Northwest Indians. He thanked everyone for coming back to Spokane, Washington, for this meeting. The special interest on the agenda was to be fishing.

A role call was made by the recording secretary, Ella Moe Horse. A total of 54 tribes were present and a quorum was declared.

The United States Indian tribes are being hit much harder by Federal administration costs, than by budget cuts. The leader of the largest Indian organization, Edward J. Driving Hawk, President of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), said "There's nothing left by the time it gets down to the people."

Driving Hawk, a Rosebud Sioux, who was born and raised on a reservation in South Dakota, is a staunch advocate of Indian rights and tribal sovereignty. Angered by the inordinate of Indian monies spent by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on administrative overhead, Driving Hawk said, "Congress has to reprioritize the direction of the federal government to eliminate some of the bureaucratic red tape." As an example, he said, when dealing with acquisition of federal funds, tribes must report to more than 80 agencies. He went on to say that considerable discussion at the convention will be devoted to the Indians desire to deal directly with the federal government on block-grant funding, rather than having to negotiate vicariously with the states to which the funding has been authorized.

The discussion in response to legislation advanced by President Reagans' administration, which would simply deliver block-grant monies to the states, which in turn would distribute it. Participation papers distributed by the

NCAI indicate most tribal officials want to avoid unnecessary confrontation with state officials over possible discretionary acts.

Driving Hawk, although concerned by the erosion of Indian sovereignty in some areas, was optimistic that the united forces of the NCAI would have an impact on deterring future legislation which might be detrimental to the tribes. "Our lobbying power and political influence has expanded greatly and hopefully we can use that to get some positive things going" he said.

Ronald P. Andrade, NCAI Executive Director, agreed that the organization must utilize it's collective strength to make beneficial changes. Representing about 90 percent of the nations tribes, through their delegates, he said it has the capability to initiate those changes.

The tribes feel there has got to be some type of unified voice, a consensus voice. He said "one tribe is going to get stamped to death while trying to achieve adequate representation within the government structure, but 160 to 180 tribes are going to have a shot at getting our message across." "Unfortunately, we're 200 years late getting this started."

Bill Frank Jr., Fisheries Manager for the Nisqually Indian tribe, called on other tribes to join a nation-wide boycott against corporations that are fighting Treaty Rights. The controversy concerns salmon fishing rights of Western Washington tribes, but the larger issue is identifying enemies of Indian rights and uniting to fight them, Frank said. Frank, Chairman of Northwest Indian Fisheries, a 19 tribe co-operative brought his plea to the National Congress of American Indians, mid-year Conference.

The Colville Confederated Tribes of Eastern Washington already announced they would pull 14 million in assets from Seattle - First National Bank in support of their coastal neighbours.

Frank said an Alaskan Organization contacted during the Conference indicated it may pull 30 million dollars from Seafirst accounts after meeting with him next week.

The bank is one of 16 organizations involved in the northwest Water Resources Committee which has filed a friend of the court tried supporting the states appeal of a controversial fishing rights decision.

U.S. District Judge William Orrick, ruled last September, that Washington must protect salmon rights and steelhead runs under 19th Century Treaties with Western Washington tribes.

Industries that might be affected by measures to protect the salmon's river environments and the banks they do business with have contributed \$67,000 to a war chest to fight implementation of the decision. Among them are Seafirst, Rainer National Bank, Weyerhaeuser, Raiser Aluminum and Chemical, Burlington Northern cott Paper, Boise Cascade, Itt, Washington Cattleman's Association and International Paper.

Weyerhaeuser has harvested timber on hillsides up to river banks without leaving a 250 foot buffer zone to provide

## HEALTH REPORT

# CHR Program Evaluated

by Dianna Rennie

A Community Health Representative Program (CHR) evaluation is being conducted this summer. Medical Services periodically does this in order to improve the program. It is estimated that the final evaluation paper should be available by November 1981. Basically, the study is focusing on how well the present objectives of the program are being met. Policy and long range objectives will be covered in a separate and national review at a later date.

A questionnaire has been developed that will be distributed to CHR's, Bands, Political Organizations, Medical Services staff and to other professionals in the communities who would have knowledge of the program. It is a "check off" type of questionnaire designed to be fed through a computer, and it deals with such topics as training, the hiring and selection process, roles and duties, and funding difficulties of the program. However, if there

are other areas that you wish to comment on, I would suggest you write a letter outlining your views and staple it to the questionnaire. It will be looked at, and possibly sent on to the group doing to national review. Remember, this is your opportunity to improve your program, so please be vocal.

The people sitting on the evaluation committee are Horace Brennan, Dr. Kue Young, Bob McCulloch, Ann Cardell of Medical Services, Dianna Rennie of AIAI and Claire Campbell. Anyone of the committee members would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

## DENTAL POLICY - ONTARIO MEDICAL SERVICES 1981

Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada will assume the financial responsibility for dental costs for all registered native people living on reserves or in Indian communities in the following order of priority.

### Treatment:

1. Emergency services for the relief of pain or the treatment of mouth infections for any age group.
2. Basic routine dental care for all children (examination, x-rays, cleaning, fluoride applications, extractions, restorative and other related procedures) up to \$150.00 rated at Medical Services allowances without prior authorization by Medical Services.
- If total charges are to exceed this amount, the Medical Services form M.S.8619 (Application for Dental Treatment and Dentists' Account) is to be completed and submitted by the dentist as an estimate of costs.
3. Basic routine dental care for other age groups up to \$150.00 without prior approval. Treatment required beyond this will require approval through submission of Medical Services form M.S.8619.
4. Other procedures such as root canal therapy for permanent teeth and pulp therapy for deciduous (baby) teeth, impactions, etc. may be approved following consultation with the dentist through Medical Services form M.S.8619.

Other (Requires prior approval through M.S.8619 from)

5. Repair of full or partial dentures (except for simple repair, i.e. no impressions necessary).
  6. Replacement of missing teeth by partial or full dentures.
  7. Selected procedures for orthodontic correction (but not for cosmetic reasons alone).
  8. These services will be provided for Band-registered native people living elsewhere when other agency benefits are not available, e.g., Children's Aid, Social Family Services, Mother's Allowance, Municipal and Provincial Welfare, etc.
- Medical Services follows initially the services and tariff allowances as covered in the Ontario Dental Association guide for Social and Family Services. Treatment services beyond this coverage will be rated up to 90 percent of the suggested fees in the 1981 guide issued by the Ontario Dental Association and will represent "net" charges.

## THE TRIPARTITE PROCESS

# NO MAJOR DECISIONS

by Sylvia Thompson

*The following information is presented to the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI) to assist in the decision-making process for setting priorities and recommending changes to make the Tripartite Process more responsive to the Indian peoples of Ontario.*

Several problems and concerns have been experienced by AIAI and other associations in their attempts at resolving and discussing issues that affect them. The first tripartite meeting was held on March 16, 1978 and since then there has been no substantial accomplishments through this mechanism, other than the negotiation, and conclusion of a new three-party (Canada-Ontario-Indian) Policing Agreement.

To understand the process and structure, the following sequence of events is set out for your information.

1974 - Establishment of Joint Cabinet-National Indian Brotherhood Committee.

-Development of Canadian Indian Rights Commission (to replace earlier established Barber Commission) for the purpose of completing an inventory of claims.

-In 1977, Justice Patrick Hartt was appointed Commissioner for Ontario under the Canadian Indian Rights Commission.

1975 - First All-Ontario Chiefs Conference held in Toronto on March 11-13, 1975. (At this meeting the 'Chiefs of Ontario' was established)

1977 - A review of Social Services to Indian people in Ontario began. The Department of Indian Affairs and Indian representatives agreed that this review should be of a tripartite nature and included the Province of Ontario as the third party.

1977 - The Royal Commission on the Northern Environment was established with Justice Patrick Hartt as Commissioner. In his interim report to the Ontario Government, Justice Hartt recommended a three-party forum to discuss and resolve issues that affect Indian People in Ontario.

1978 - The National Indian Brotherhood withdraws its participation in the Joint Cabinet-N.I.B. Committee

1978-The first tripartite meeting was held in Toronto formally establishing a tripartite mechanism and structure, "to examine, discuss and set priorities for negotiating and clarifying all matters affecting the Indian people of Ontario and their relationship with the Federal and Provincial Governments".

-Motion passed at the All Ontario Chiefs Conference in August, 1978 that supports and mandates participation in a Tripartite Structure.

1978-The Indian Commission of Ontario was established with the agreement of the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the Presidents of the four status Indian Organizations. Corresponding Orders-In-Council were passed by the Federal and Provincial

Governments. The Indian Commission of Ontario then replaced the Canadian Indian Rights Commission.

-The function of the commission is to facilitate the examination and-or resolution of an issue of mutual concern to the Governments or either of them, and all or some of the status Indians which the Tripartite Council, or the Tripartite Steering Committee acting on its behalf, refers to the Indian Commission of Ontario after due consultation with the Commission.

1978-The Social Services Review was brought into the Tripartite Structure. The Review Committee was set up under the umbrella of the Working Group on Services to Status Indians.

1979 - The Indian Commission of Ontario conducts an evaluation of the tripartite process.

Major recommendations were to:

- Accommodate concerns of all Organizations in Ontario-respecting regional differences.
- provide adequate human and financial resources
- provide an independent chairperson on all forums and working groups within the structure.
- redefine and prioritize issues for resolution.

1980 - Agreement by the three parties to extend the Indian Commission of Ontario for a two-year period to September 30, 1982. Corresponding Federal and Provincial Orders-In-Council were passed to formally extend this mandate.

1980-Grand Council Treaty No. 9 withdraws its participation in the Tripartite Process until their rights, as set out in their Nishnawbe-Aski declaration, are recognized and adequate resources are provided for their participation.

1981 - Tripartite establishes a three-party Finance Committee to develop recommendations on budgetary requirements for the participation of Indian Associations.

1981-The first three-party Canada-Ontario-Indian Policing Agreement signed by all three parties at the Oneida Reserve on April 11, 1981.

## TRIPARTITE STRUCTURE

Ministerial Council:

Membership:

Federal - Minister-Department of Indian Affairs  
 Provincial - Minister. Responsible for Native Affairs  
 (Provincial Secretary for Resources Development)  
 Indian - Presidents of the Four Status Indian Organizations

Mandate - to make political decisions on issues that cannot be resolved by the Steering Committee.

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## The Establishment of Indian Government

the Indian Act and also enact a judge's by-law that would be implemented by appointing the same person under it. Therefore, the JP would have dual appointment, there would be no uncertainty as to the validity of his appointment, and the band would have asserted its sovereignty by being a party to the establishment of this band court.

A band can also pass an administration of justice by-law to determine, for example, the following:

- a) who do band by-laws apply to;
- b) who will prosecute;
- c) how and where will the court operate;
- d) what will happen to any fines that are imposed; and
- e) where will a person serve his or her sentence if one is imposed.

If any of these options are pursued, the band should examine all of its existing by-laws to see that they are up-to-date, properly drafted, likely to be upheld as valid, and reflect the will of the council.

The most logical alternative would be to establish an Indian Judicial and Court system on our reserves.

At present the only power we exercise under the Indian Act is secondary power. It is the law of another government's legislature, which is municipal status and that means administering someone else's laws.

The only laws a municipal government can pass are by-laws, offshoots of someone else's laws, and that other law restricts the range of the by-law.

The province has unlimited authority over municipal institutions under the BNA Act. Through the Indian Act the federal government has used the authority of Section 91-24 of the BNA Act to set up a separate municipal system for Indians.

If the federal government can by-pass the unlimited authority over municipal institutions the provinces are granted under Section 91-24 of the BNA Act, to set up an Indian municipal system under the Indian Act, then they can definitely use that same section to recognize Indian jurisdiction over taxation, resources, lands, education and other areas normally within provincial jurisdiction.

**We have adopted a new format!**

Send us your comments:

Association of Iroquois & Allied Indians  
P.O. Box 129  
Delaware, Ont.  
NOL 1E0

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## Considerable Progress Won

**HIAWATHA BAND** - The Band's research worker has completed two impressive draft claims. They are "Claim for Damages to Islands Caused by the Trent Canal System" and "Claim for Damages of Wild Rice by the Trent Canal System." Final versions are now being prepared.

**MORAVIAN OF THE THAMES BAND** - Research of the Bands Original Land Grant Claim has been progressing. The compilation, analysis and development of this major claim is proceeding. The Band has identified a number of other potential claims that are being researched.

**WALPOLE ISLAND** - Discussions and negotiations are taking place in three Band claims. The Enniskillen Township Claim is within the ICO process. The Anderdon Township Claim is before the Office of Native Claims. The Boundaries issue claim is being heard by the senior levels of the Federal, Provincial and Band governments.

During the past year the AIAI has been approached by several Indian Bands in regards to membership. Participation in our research department has been a major concern of the Bands applying for membership. The AIAI recently accepted the readmission of two Bands and both are anticipated to fully partake in our research program for the 1981-82 fiscal year.

The coming year promises to be active in terms of a new specific claims policy and the advancement towards settlement of claims. The AIAI Research Department looks forward to another year of working on the ultimate settlement of our Member Bands long outstanding claims and grievances.

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## AIAI Forecasts Demise

government will accomplish their initial objective (i.e.: one Ontario Organization). It's merely a matter of time when government will state that the concerns of the Indian people of Ontario are being adequately represented by ORLC and, therefore, there is no further need for the other four (4) organizations. This would, from the governments' view, be ideal since Indians would then be represented by ORLC which is merely a branch of DIAND rather than the existing independent status of the four (4) organizations. If this came about, question-how forcefully or adequately the views and concerns of Indian people would be voiced by members of the ORLC who are contractually bound to the DIAND.

In conclusion, and in light of the foregoing, this Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, disagrees fully with the continued existence of ORLC. We fully anticipate the dissolution of ORLC and the funds originally allocated thereto, to be re-allocated so as to directly benefit all Indian people in Ontario, rather than the select few it presently benefits

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## Undo Senior Committee

Development Plan for each Band

- develop a Socio-Economic Data Base
- develop a Data Base Information System acceptable to the Bands

The proposed planning unit cannot take responsibility for the Department's past mistakes and the Department's technical obligations. The proposed planners may advise on a new direction.

The Allocation Formula for the Socio-Economic Development fund is detrimental to southern Ontario Bands because it is based on employables on welfare. DIA views this program as a priority and takes two percent of the regional budget for the fund, but there is not an adequate formula out of the dozen developed so far. The proposed planners could, at least, advise the existing technical staff as to the alternatives. In the meantime, the Association must state a strong need for additional monies or a more equitable allocation formula.

A meeting with Eugene Harrigan, Regional Director General of Indian Affairs, on June 24, 1981, provided a small financial solution for the Bands, expressed needs in SEDF and capital allocations. There will be \$1-\$1.2 million available in the Region for ongoing care allocations.

## THE KANATA INSTITUTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE FOR INDIAN, INUIT AND METIS, THE PRIVATE BUSINESS SECTOR AND THE PUBLIC ECONOMIC SECTOR.

WINNIPEG CONVENTION CENTRE, MAY 25-29, 1981.

The title of this conference is long and covers a broad territory. This is how the seminars, panels and general assemblies turned out. At times, this conference design produced very boring sessions; notwithstanding, the quality of some resource people.

The representation from the London District Economic Development Council (LDEDC), the Union of Ontario Indians (UOI), and AIAI got tired of this process and hosted a workshop which stressed mutual sharing of information and strategies. This process was greatly appreciated by those people who attended from across Canada.

The minutes from the overall conference will be completed within a few months and the minutes from the LDEDC will be processed soon.

- Some highlights from the conference are:
- the need for secure and expanded land base
  - getting government off the backs of Indians
  - getting rid of welfare
  - turning monies from Federal Treasury Board over to Indians

"We will solve our own problems"

- in the planning process, it is important to realize that culture, politics and economics go hand in hand
  - the Indian community is social in nature which means that the economic face and social face are the same
- Three different levels or strata must work together: traditional, marginal and change oriented.

- Polish the Indian work ethics
- regain control of areas that impact on Indian lives, with an emphasis on politics in economic expansion
- the need for our own employment agencies

-the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs announced Indians need 65,000 jobs by 1985 and \$1.9 billion. These are twice the figures that presently exist.

-the Chiefs and Councillors ought to put a stop to any new government program until they have a vehicle to implement it

With these kinds of highlights, and knowing that they have been raised many times in the past, I am disappointed that the conference organizers didn't design a conference that would develop strategies to resolve some of these concerns. This is what I expected from the conference and in the future, I will be very cautious about going to another conference organized by the Kanata Institute.

## EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

A Junior Administrative Trainee position is immediately available for Southern Ontario Zone, Medical Services. This is classified as an AS-1 position and has a salary range of \$19,300.00 to \$22,000.00, and this will increase in October 1981. This person will be trained in all the various management phases such as policy and program development, budgetary forecasting, supervision and other such areas. There will be some travel involved. I would also think that place of employment could be negotiated, to assist with income tax planning. However, ultimately, the management positions this person might fill will probably be located in an urban centre such as Toronto-Ottawa. Anyone interested in competing for this position, should immediately send a letter to:

Zone Director  
Southern Ontario Zone  
National Health and Welfare,  
Medical Services Branch,  
55 St. Clair Avenue East,  
Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1M2.

A Liaison Co-ordinator position will be available shortly in Ottawa, Ontario Medical Services. Although the job description and classification are still being developed, it will be advertised shortly. I would advise anyone interested in an administration type job, that involves travel throughout Ontario, to write to:

Mr. Ed Thorpe,  
Regional Director, Ontario Zone,  
Health and Welfare Canada,  
Medical Services Branch,  
370 Catherine Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0L3.

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**No Major Decisions**

Steering Committee:

Membership:

Federal - Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs  
 Provincial - Deputy Secretary for Resources Development  
 Indian - Presidents of the Four Status Indian Organizations

Mandate - To set timeframes, terms of reference for the Working Groups.

- Provide Direction to the Working Groups - Make decisions on issues that cannot be resolved in the Working Groups.
- Establish new Working Groups as required by the Council.

Working Groups:

- Hunting & Fishing
- Wild Rice
- Lands & Resources
- Services to Status Indians

Membership: On each Working Group, representatives from all three parties are included. Indian representation may differ on some of the Working Groups - based on the Individual Organization's priorities. e.g. - Treaty No. 3 is the main participant in the Wild Rice Working Group. Participants on the Working Groups are mainly Technical Personnel appointed by each of the three parties.

Other Issues &amp; Groups in the Process:

- Land Claims - Claims Resolution Process
- Policing
- Whitedog (Islington Band), Grassy Narrows, Canada, Ontario Mediation Process.

Major problems and concerns that have been experienced in this process are:

- Lack of adequate human and financial resources
- Commitment on behalf of the Governments to negotiate and respond to issues
- Structure - The Ministerial Council should play a more specific role in the process, instead of the Steering Committee taking on the political role.
- Failure of the Governments to recognize Indian Governments

**UPCOMING MEETING****CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL MEETING**

September 18 - 25, 1981

September 18 - 20 devoted to Native Issues  
 Health Science Centre, Winnipeg, Manitoba

For Further Information Contact:

JACK LEDGER

Northern Medical Unit, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba

61-Emery Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Registration - \$25.00

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**President's Message**

Canada..". Additionally, there should be new subsection 35 (4), preventing a Constitutional Conference making a decision or declaration which might effectively oust the jurisdiction of the constitutional amendment process under Part VI (amended as we propose).

Such amendments would also result in any identification or definition of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and freedoms to be undertaken by means other than through provincial premiers (eg. Courts).

The interim amending process cannot be used to affect the position of the aboriginal peoples. In this regard we propose an amendment to the Constitution Act by adding a new subsection to section 40, which would have the affect of preventing any interim amendment which relates to, refers to or affects aboriginal peoples rights or freedoms.

3. Part VI should be the only operative section of the Constitution Act which has the capacity to alter or amend the Act, at least as far as aboriginal rights and freedoms are concerned. It is this Association's view and position that any amendment which does affect the aboriginal people's rights has to be approved, not only by the prescribed institutions of Parliament, Legislatures or referendum, but also by a separate Aboriginal People's vote.

To this end we have proposed extensive redrafting to Part VI (specifically sections 45 - 55) so as to provide for affective veto power of separate aboriginal people's votes (ie. referenda) when any proposal is put forward which might affect Aboriginal peoples. This would apply even where the proposal amendment is put forward by unanimous agreement of the Senate, Commons and Legislatures, with or without General Referendum approval by the population at large.

The amendments proposed by this Association define an Aboriginal People's vote, allow for Aboriginal peoples to initiate amendments, and provides for Aboriginal peoples to be represented on any Rules Commission.

**CONCLUSION:**

The foregoing is the present position of this Association. We feel that nothing less than that proposed above will be satisfactory to protect the status Indians of Canada. To this end it is our intention to continue the intense lobbying we have been engaged in to ensure the protection of "Native Rights". Additionally, all other means available to us which will assist us in advancing our views and ensuring our protection will be utilized.

We believe that our recommendations are workable and equitable particularly "...in a free and democratic society". It is also our belief that the above proposals, together with the amendments our legal counsel have prepared, are beneficial to all aboriginal peoples and should be considered as a position for unification.

Unlike some other opinions which have been brought to our attention, we refuse to believe that our position is unattainable. We do not believe that it is too late to have our proposed amendments incorporated into the Constitution Act. The task may be a difficult one but not impossible. Obviously, the more support we receive, the easier the task will be.

The problems and inadequacies of the present Constitution Act are real and dangerous to the status Indians of this country. This Association does not intend to sit by and watch it happen.

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## Summarize Achievements

the shade and watershed salmon need. Once the salmon are gone, timbers and power companies will have a free run to destroy the environment, he predicted.

The Northwest Water Resources Committee has hired former Federal Official, James Waldo, who has a U.S. attorney, John Hought, who served as Western Representative for the Interior Department, and Dayton Alverson, who directed the Commerce Departments Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Centre, Frank said. "These are people I confided in to protect the salmon, who are now working against me," he said.

"I worked to include language in the northwest Power Bill that would protect salmon in the Puget Sound area. There is none, the only language protecting salmon concerns the Columbia River and they're 50 years too late there," he said. "We have native fish. This resource will live on hundreds of years if I can save it," he said.

On June 3, I attend two days of meetings of the Social Services Task group and working group, to complete the draft on an implementation plan and the budget for the Social Services unit for step II of the transitional strategy of the Community Care Report.

The policy proposed for a new direction for Social Services in Ontario is reported in "Community Care" is now under consideration by the Ontario Tripartite Steering Committee. Their services working Group has recommended to the Steering Committee that Association Social Services units be funded to begin to involve Bands in program planning under the present Welfare Agreement. A sub-group of the Services Working Group has prepared a first draft of an implementation plan for Band participation in Social Services program planning. This draft plan requires completion and the Agreement of the four status Indian Associations (Union of Ontario Indians, Grand Council Treaty No. 3, Grand Council Treaty No. 9 and the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians) before presentation to the Services Working Group and the Tripartite Steering Committee.

Richard Snake  
Local Government Representative

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## Indian Control To Be Implemented

### ONTARIO NATIVE LANGUAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Is a committee of Native Language teachers and concerned Band members organized to advise DIA on Native Language in Ontario. If any Band member requires information on Native Language studies or wishes to give information regarding services please contact AIAI at the Delaware office for representation in your area.

### ONTARIO INDIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

Purpose:

- to address education concerns for Indians of Ontario
- to lobby with all institutions involved in Indian Education

- to promote Indian Control of Indian Education
- to facilitate Band efforts and concerns regarding education matters
- dissemination of educational information to Bands

As a voting member of the council, I encourage all member Bands to inform students of their representation in Ontario.

New address of the OIEC: 2 Carlton St. Suite 1411, Toronto, Ontario. M5B 1J3

I would like to take this opportunity to encourage Band members to make use of the Education staff within AIAI to pursue their individual problems, concerns or new ideas. This office does not replace or overrule any member Bands' education program or councillor but works in conjunction to establish and inform.

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## Social Services Reviewed

The Services Working Group has attempted to work within this allocation in order to begin work on the objectives as set out and to respond to band requests for further consultation on Phase I and Phase II of the review, as well as consultation on the legislation, policies and regulations of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

In conclusion, the Board of Directors adopted the following recommendations:

- 1) That we accept the direction set out to achieve Indian control of Indian Social Services as set out in the recommendations for the Tripartite Steering Committee of June 23, 1981.
  - 2) That this Association is not limited in its development of Step I of the Transitional Strategy of the report 'Community Care'.
  - 3) That the proposed estimate of cost for the fiscal year 1981-82 of establishing the Social Service Units be accepted.
  - 4) That the proposed estimate of cost for the establishment of Social Service Units to achieve the objectives outlined for these units be adopted in principle. It is understood that these proposed costs will be negotiated and developed through the Intergovernmental Association Social Service Units.
- For further information on the Association, it is anticipated that the intense and difficult negotiation may be encountered with the scope of the work of the Intergovernmental Planning Committee, its structure and the proposed estimated costs of the Social Services Units for 1982-83. The Department of Indian Affairs has indicated that it would be necessary to further negotiate the Interim Budget for the implementation of the units for this fiscal year with each organization.

