
**ABORIGINAL
SELF-GOVERNMENT
IN URBAN AREAS**

Proceedings of a Workshop
May 25 and 26, 1994

Edited by
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Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	v
<i>Preface</i>	vii

PART I **Background Papers**

Demographics of Aboriginal People in Urban Areas <i>Evelyn Peters</i>	3
Urban Aboriginal Organizations: Edmonton, Toronto, and Winnipeg	27

Regina Perspectives on Aboriginal Self-Government	
<i>Terry Mountjoy</i>	143
Digest of the Discussion	151
Panel III: What Could Urban Self-Government Look Like?	
Some Approaches to Urban Aboriginal Governance	
<i>Donavon Young</i>	153
Urban First Peoples and Self-Determination	
<i>Carol Ann Knockwood</i>	163
Urban Self-Government and the Ontario Métis Nation	
<i>Tony Belcourt</i>	166
Treaty First Nations Perspective on Self-Government for	

<i>Delia Opekokew</i>	168
Approaches to Aboriginal Self-Government in Urban Areas:	
What Could Self-Government Look Like?	
<i>John Les</i>	173
Digest of the Discussion	178

Foreword

On behalf of the Institute, I wish to thank Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

conference on which this book is based.

*Douglas M. Brown
Executive Director
January 1995*

Preface

governance in the urban context, and to the dissemination of information

analysis to the policy-making community.

A workshop of this kind could not go forward without the support and

PART I
Background Papers

Demographics of Aboriginal People in Urban Areas

Evelyn Peters

INTRODUCTION

Until recently, however, most of the literature on the nature of and possibilities for Aboriginal self-government focused on land-based populations.¹ During the

<i>Total Aboriginal^a</i>	<i>Registered North American Indian^b</i>	<i>Non-Registered North American Indian^c</i>	<i>Métis^d</i>	<i>Inuit</i>
---	---	---	--------------------------	--------------

<i>Total</i>	695,539	471,500	224,039	100,000
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There is no published research available that explicitly compares cities with respect to the characteristics of their Aboriginal populations. Yet inter-urban

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population could shift through changes in patterns of self-identification. Some

Registered Indians following amendments to the Indian Act in 1905 & 1911.

provincial income taxes if they earn their income on the reserve. While the mandate of the Department of Indian Affairs is primarily focused on Registered Indians living on reserves, the federal government has provided reimbursement

TABLE 4: Registered Indian Population and Bill C-31 Population, by Province, 1991^a

	<i>Registered Indian Population</i>	<i>Bill C-31 Population</i>
Ontario	117,152	24,993 (21.3%)
Manitoba	76,793	10,466 (13.6%)
Saskatchewan	78,573	9,077 (11.6%)
Alberta	63,169	8,957 (14.2%)
British Columbia	87,135	14,511 (16.7%)
Yukon	6,450	2,050 (31.8%)
Northwest Territories	11,856	1,596 (13.5%)

TABLE 5: Population Change, Total Metropolitan, Total Aboriginal,^a
Registered Indian, and Métis Populations, Major Metropolitan Areas,
1981 to 1991

	<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>Total Aboriginal</i>		<i>Registered Indian</i>		<i>Métis</i>	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Halifax	15.4	-		-		-	
Montreal	10.6	-7,675	-53.1	-6,145 ^b	-61.6	-440	-20.8
Ottawa-Hull	28.3	2,545	58.2	1,715	82.1	525	58.3
Toronto	29.8	710	5.3	-1,205	-18.1	-740	-34.1
Winnipeg	11.5	19,575	112.1	7,480	38.2	8,600	124.6

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

11

[REDACTED]

11

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

11

[REDACTED]

1991 ABS 3339.0

TABLE 6: Gender, Aboriginal Identity Population of Major Metropolitan Areas, 1991

	North American Indian			Métis		
	Total	Percent Female	Ratio Male:Female 25-54 Years	Total	Percent Female	Ratio Male:Female 25-54 Years
Halifax	1,135	57.71	—	—	—	—
Montreal	5,180	58.11	1:1.80*	1,275	51.80	—
Ottawa-Hull	5,195	54.38	1:1.28*	1,425	47.74	—
Toronto	12,920	55.07	1:1.29*	1,430*	44.41*	—
Winnipeg	20,255	57.84	1:1.76*	14,990	50.13	1:1.12*
Regina	7,300	55.82	1:1.23*	3,720	47.85	1:1.12*
Saskatoon	6,380	54.00	1:1.39*	5,585	54.61	1:1.57*
Calgary	9,870	53.14	1:1.43*	4,285	55.19	1:1.68*
Edmonton	15,010	55.10	1:1.37*	12,515	50.80	1:1.15*
Vancouver	21,845	53.15	1:1.37*	4,070	44.23	1:0.75*
Victoria	4,130	55.45	—	345*	—	—

The table is almost entirely obscured by thick black redaction bars. Only a few faint elements are visible in the lower half of the page:

- A small number '2' is visible in the lower-left quadrant.
- A small number '4' is visible in the lower-middle section.
- A small number '10' is visible in the lower-right quadrant.
- A small symbol resembling a square with a dot inside is visible in the lower-right quadrant.

Education

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Labour Force Characteristics

... [redacted] ... assumed that, with time, they would

TABLE 9. Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates, 1960-1980

Year	Male	Female	Total
1960	68.5	58.5	63.5
1961	68.5	58.5	63.5
1962	68.5	58.5	63.5
1963	68.5	58.5	63.5
1964	68.5	58.5	63.5
1965	68.5	58.5	63.5
1966	68.5	58.5	63.5
1967	68.5	58.5	63.5
1968	68.5	58.5	63.5
1969	68.5	58.5	63.5
1970	68.5	58.5	63.5
1971	68.5	58.5	63.5
1972	68.5	58.5	63.5
1973	68.5	58.5	63.5
1974	68.5	58.5	63.5
1975	68.5	58.5	63.5
1976	68.5	58.5	63.5
1977	68.5	58.5	63.5
1978	68.5	58.5	63.5
1979	68.5	58.5	63.5
1980	68.5	58.5	63.5

TABLE 10.7 — Aboriginal 15 Years and Older, Metropolitan and Aboriginal Identity

TABLE 11: Proportion of Those 15 Years and Older with Annual Income of \$40,000 or More, Aboriginal Identity Population, Major Metropolitan Areas, 1990

	<i>North American Indians</i>	<i>Métis</i>
	%	%
Halifax	—	—
Montreal	10.5*	—
Ottawa-Hull	9.6*	16.3*
Toronto	10.5*	—
Winnipeg	3.2*	4.6*
Regina	6.1*	—
Saskatoon	—	—
Calgary	9.2*	—
Edmonton	5.0*	—
Vancouver	5.2*	13.7*
Victoria	7.1*	—

*The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%. These estimates should be used with caution to support a conclusion.

Source: Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1991, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 95-001.

Urban Aboriginal Organizations

Edmonton, Toronto, and Winnipeg

Stewart Clatworthy, Jeremy Hull, and Neil Loughren

INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of self-government for urban Aboriginal people is to have
control over their own lives and to play a major role in the development and

Much of the discussion and assessment of the various models of Aboriginal

The study sought to provide information related to several rather basic
[redacted] in the three study areas

The questions included:

- What organizations exist?
- How did they come about and for what reasons?
- Who do they serve?
- What range and scale of services do they provide?
- How are they governed, managed, and staffed?
- How are they financed?
- How do they relate to other organizations and the broader urban community?

This information was obtained through in-person interviews with senior level
[redacted] currently operating in each

IDENTIFYING URBAN ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS

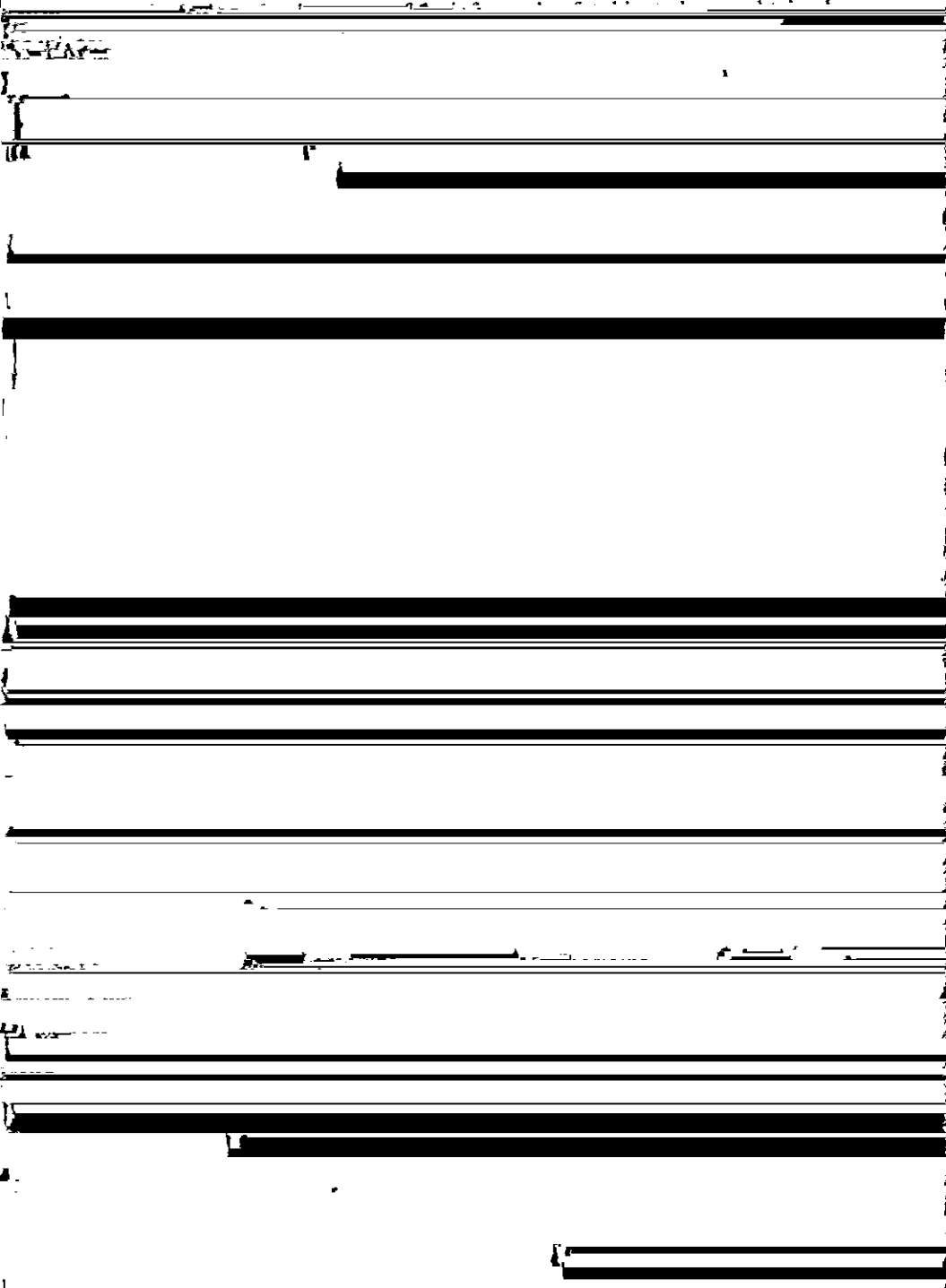


TABLE 1: Summary of Organization Survey Process and Reasons for Exclusion of Organizations (Edmonton, Toronto, and Winnipeg, 1994)

<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Location of Organization</i>			
	<i>Edmonton</i>	<i>Toronto</i>	<i>Winnipeg</i>	<i>Total</i>
Identified	25	41	42	108
Contacted (screened)	24	39	41	104
Excluded by screening criteria	16	21	16	53
Meeting screening criteria	9	20	25	54
Interviewed	7	18	22	47
<i>Reason for Exclusion</i>	<i>Edmonton</i>	<i>Toronto</i>	<i>Winnipeg</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary clientele not urban Aboriginal residents	11	12	7	30
Organization not separate entity	2	5	1	8
Organization not operational	1	3	5	9
Organization not Aboriginal owned or controlled	2	1	2	5
Organization a privately owned business	0	0	1	1
<i>Total Organizations Excluded</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>53</i>

independence.⁵ Those interviewed were asked about the following characteristics of their organization:

- its history (age, original mission, individuals and organizations

involved in its formation);

members, benefits associated with membership and size and characteristics of active voting members);

... .. decision-making structure

[The remainder of the page is heavily redacted with thick black horizontal bars.]

STUDY FINDINGS

This section of the report provides a summary of the main findings of the survey of urban Aboriginal organizations. The findings are presented, for the most part, in terms of similarities and differences among the organizations

HISTORY AND MISSION

Age of Organization

		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>Orgs.</i>	<i>%</i>
	13.6	3	6.4
	18.2	10	21.3
	36.4	17	36.2
	18.2	9	19.1
	13.6	8	17.0
	00.0	47	100.0

Urban Aboriginal Organizations, by Location

Toronto		Winnipeg		Total	
%	Orgs.	%	Orgs.	%	Orgs.
11.1	7	31.8	11	23.4	
16.7	4	18.2	10	21.3	
5.6	0	0.0	1	2.1	
0.0	1	4.5	1	2.1	
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
0.0	1	4.5	2	4.3	
5.6	2	9.1	4	8.5	
61.1	7	31.8	18	38.3	
100.0	22	100.0	47	100.0	

inattached to an organization.

itself, are widely disseminated...

18

TABLE 5: Stated Mission of Urban Aboriginal Organizations Surveyed

Organization	Stated Mission	Percentage
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
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[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
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[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
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[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

Range of Services Provided

Collection of [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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total	%
14	35.0
6	15.0
5	12.5
5	12.5
10	25.0
40	100.0

123 -

50 -

5.1 -

A suggested Aboriginal studies curriculum for high schools

1. The history of the Aboriginal people in Canada

2. The impact of the residential schools on the Aboriginal people

3. The role of the Aboriginal people in the development of Canada

4. The current issues facing the Aboriginal people in Canada

5. The role of the Aboriginal people in the future of Canada

6. The role of the Aboriginal people in the world

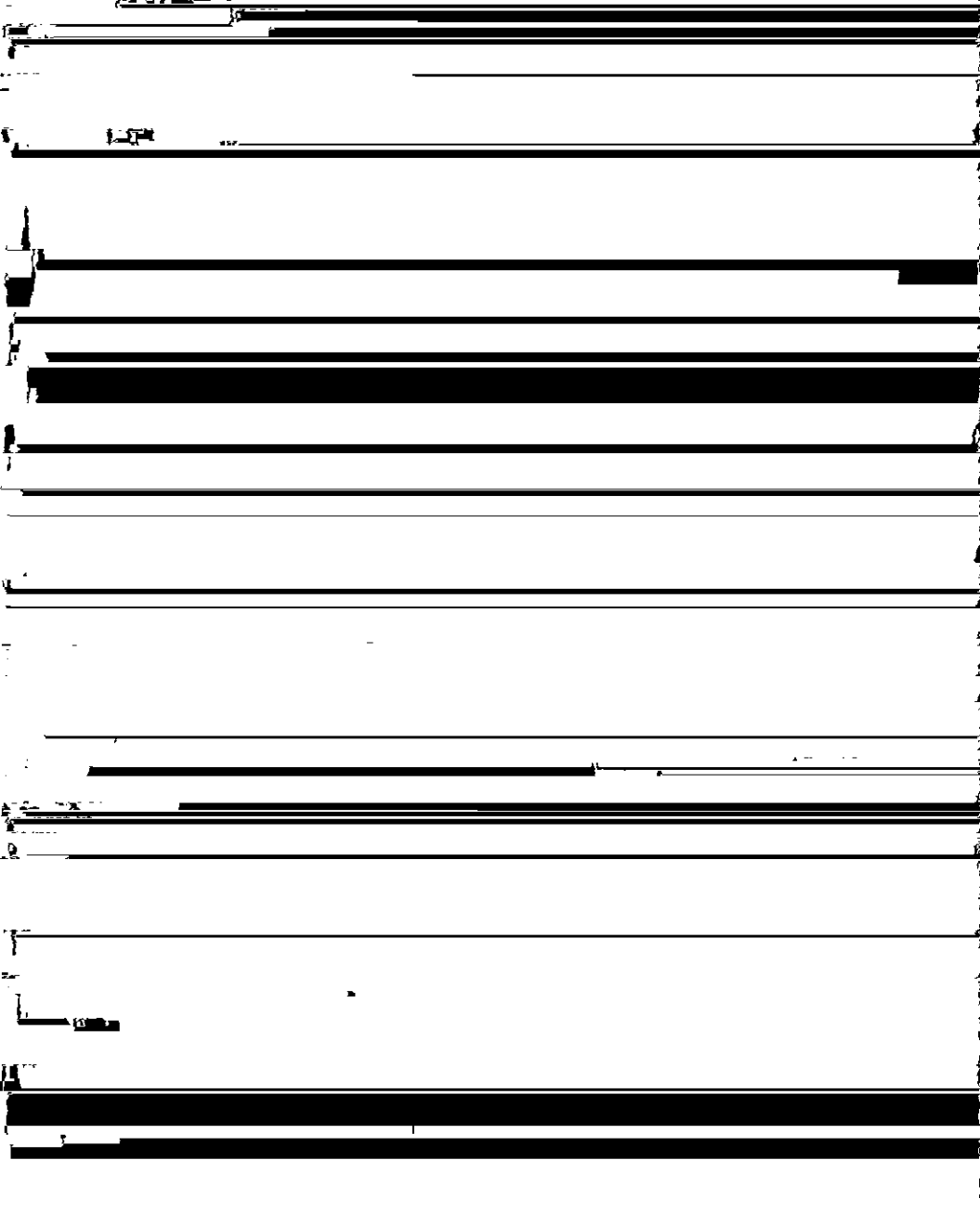
7. The role of the Aboriginal people in the environment

8. The role of the Aboriginal people in the arts and culture

	%
	0.0
	8.3
	3.2
	3.0
	0.0
	2.1
	4.3
	2.8
	9.1
	6.4
	0.0
	0.0
	30.0

these organizations (41) operate primarily to serve the needs of inner city residents.

Data concerning other characteristics of clients suggest that a substantial



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		%	76.6	19.1	4.3	2.1	12.8



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Location of Organization

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TABLE 13: Decision-Making Responsibilities of Voting Members of Urban Aboriginal Organizations Surveyed

<i>Decision-Making Activity</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Respondents</i>	<i>Unsure</i>	<i>NA</i>
Elect board of directors	39	1	40	0	7
% of respondents	97.5	2.5	100.0		
Approve organization budget	18	20	38	0	9
% of respondents	47.4	52.6	100.0		
Dismiss board members in mid-term	24	14	38	0	9
% of respondents	63.2	36.8	100.0		
Hire senior management	9	28	37	1	9
% of respondents	24.3	75.7	100.0		
Hire lower level staff	2	35	37	1	9
% of respondents	5.4	94.6	100.0		
Approve organization mission	29	9	38	0	9
% of respondents	76.3	23.7	100.0		
Change organization constitution	34	4	38	0	9
% of respondents	89.5	10.5	100.0		

Call special meetings of members

20

0

20

0

0

, by Location

ization			
ipeg	%	Total	%
:	81.8	39	84.8
)	45.5	18	39.1
,	77.3	39	84.8
;	81.8	39	84.8
'	77.3	38	82.6
;	81.8	36	78.3
;	9.1	2	4.3
;	9.1	9	19.6
;	100.0	46	100.0

17. *1. Director, Office of Director and Board Executive*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TABLE 18: Average Share of Revenue by Source of Urban Aboriginal Organizations, by Location

<i>Revenue Source</i>	<i>Average Share (%) of 1993 Revenue</i>			
	<i>Edmonton</i>	<i>Toronto</i>	<i>Winnipeg</i>	<i>Total</i>
Government grants/contributions	71.9	87.5	59.3	70.8
User or service fees	13.7	7.9	20.0	15.0
Private foundations/charities	3.6	1.7	10.0	6.1
Self-generated sources	10.9	2.9	11.7	8.1
<i>Total All Sources</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Share from Aboriginal Sources (%)</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>

ents of Urban Aboriginal Organizations, by Location

Toronto	Winnipeg		Total	
	Orgs.	%	Orgs.	%
92.9	14	87.5	34	91.9
7.1	6	37.5	10	27.0
7.1	1	6.3	2	5.4
-	16	-	37	-

angements for each.

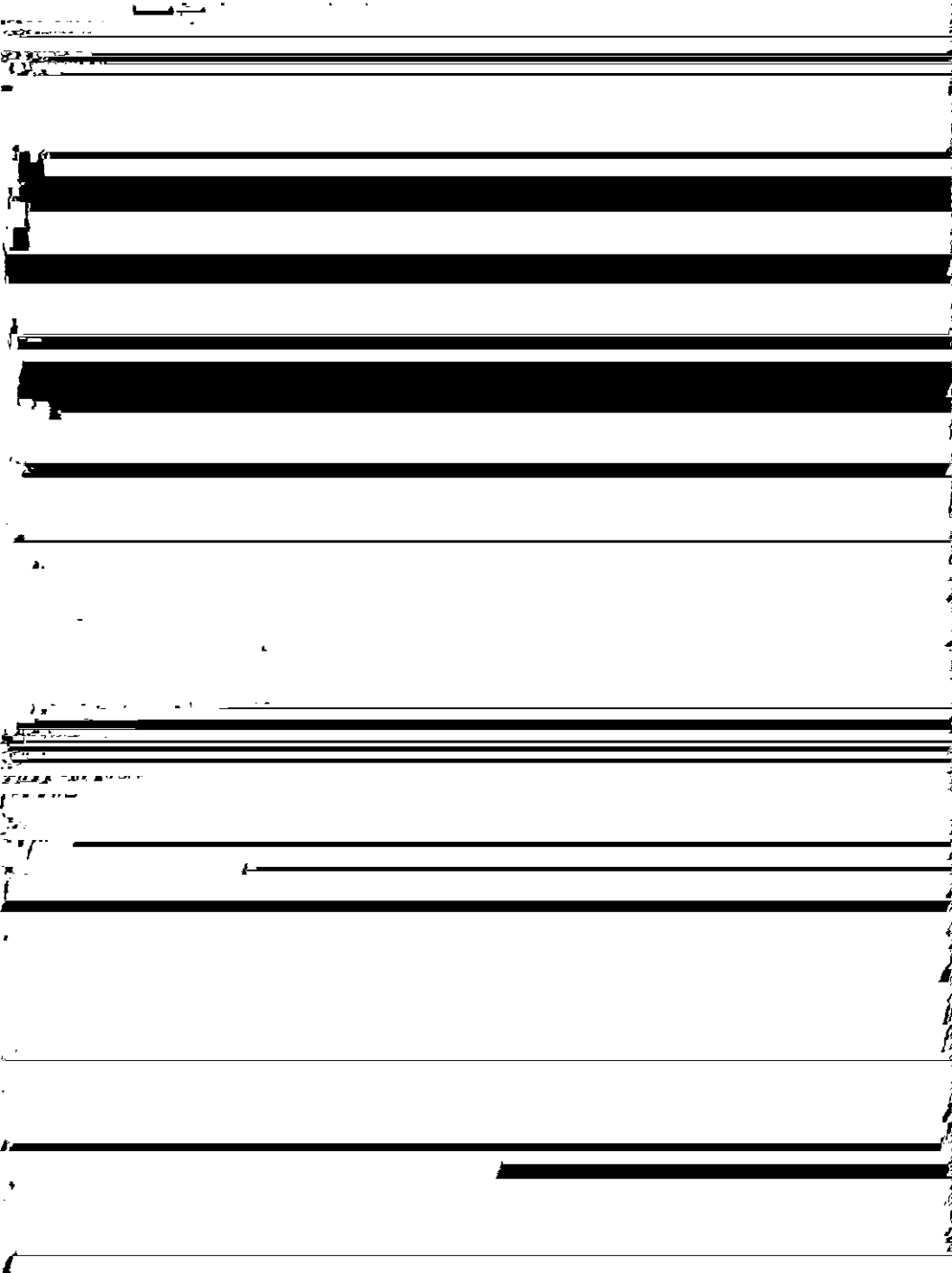
<i>Total</i>	
<i>s.</i>	<i>%</i>
53.2	
14.9	
31.9	
29.8	
25.5	
44.7	
7	14.9
7	14.9
3	70.2

TABLE 22: Urban Aboriginal Organizations Showing Whether or Not Organization Has Considered Its Role in Relation to Aboriginal Self-Government, by Location

<i>Consideration of Role in Relation to Self-Government</i>	<i>Location of Organization</i>							
	<i>Edm.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Tor.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wpg.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Considered role	4	57.1	7	38.9	16	72.7	27	57.4
No response/don't know	0	0.0	2	11.1	0	0.0	2	4.3
<i>Total Organizations Surveyed</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>100.0</i>

urban Aboriginal residents. It is hoped that this information can serve as one point of reference for assessing various approaches to developing Aboriginal self-government in urban areas. In this regard, the study is not advocating for urban self-government to be developed around the existing set of organizations operating in urban areas. Rather, our primary goal was to identify what currently

self-generated resources. Nearly 88 percent of the resources managed



cant foundation of autonomous, urban-based, and urban-focused organizations. These organizations are involved primarily in the delivery of services to

permanent urban Aboriginal residents, and collectively, provide a fairly broad

governments that control their resources and consequently the range and volume of (and the rules and methods used for distributing) benefits.

to their community. Effective control of most organizations is vested largely outside Aboriginal community.

The study's results, however, do demonstrate the existence of a well developed set of Aboriginal social service institutions that

Respondent Information

City [1] Edmonton [1] Winnipeg [2] T

2. Name of Organization: _____

3. Name of Respondent: _____

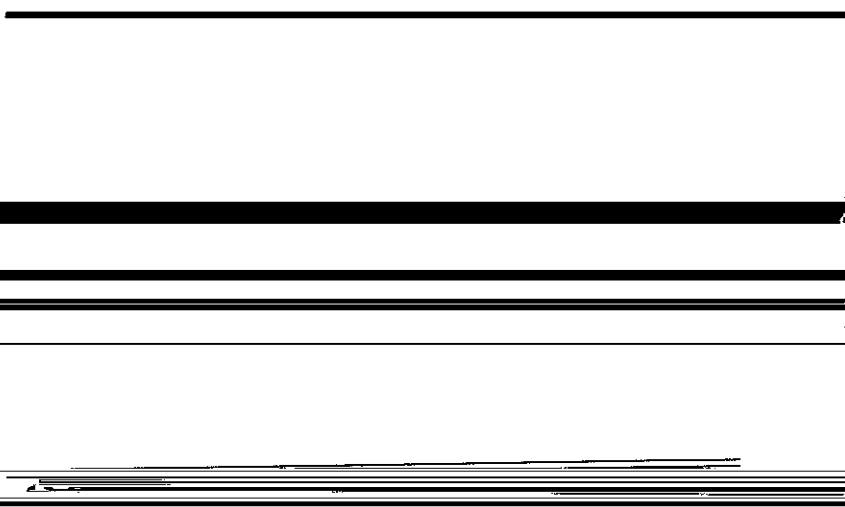
4. Position of Respondent: _____

Mission and Purpose

5. What is this organization's mission?

6. Does this organization have a specifically Aboriginal philosophy or approach? Yes No

If so, how is this philosophy concretely reflected in the structure or practice of the organization?



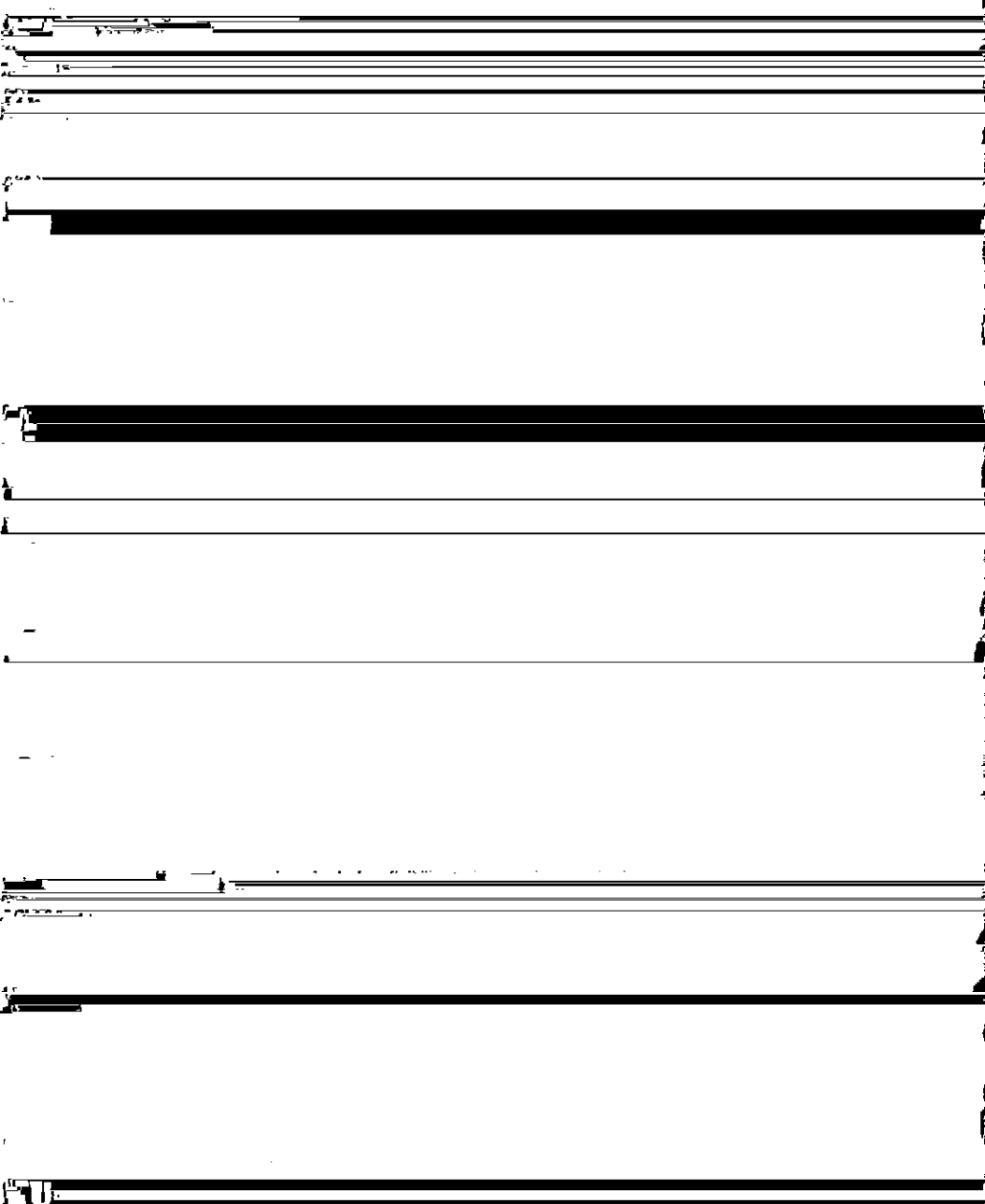
...has considered its role in relation to

Yes No

the concept of Aboriginal self-government?

If so, how does the organization see itself relating to Aboriginal self-government?
(May check more than one answer.)

- We see ourselves as one of a number of Aboriginal service organizations.
- We do not see ourselves as a form of self-government, but we feel we are providing training and experience which will ultimately be useful in Aboriginal self-government.
- We see our organization as gradually developing or evolving into Aboriginal self-government.
- We see ourselves right now as a form of Aboriginal self-government.
- Other:



18. What benefits do voting members receive? (Check as many as apply.)

[]

[]

24. About what proportion of the organization's members of the executive committee are Aboriginal?

Percent: _____ DK

25. Which of the following decision-making powers are normally exercised by the board (or its equivalent), which are normally exercised by the board's executive committee, and which are not exercised by either body?

	Board	Usually Done By: Executive	Neither
Hire, evaluate or dismiss senior management?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hire and fire lower level staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Establish the budget?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Approve the organization's mission or strategy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Call special meetings of members or owners?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Make day-to-day management decisions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. If so, does this agreement hold for a period of one year or less, or a period of more than one year?

One year or less

More than one year

37. If there is a legal agreement or contract, does it:

Specify that funds must be spent within specific budget categories?

Yes

No

Allow you to move funds from one budget category to another during

Yes

No

the course of a year without prior approval of the funding body?

Allow you to spend money on new programs and activities which

Yes

No

Relations with Other Organizations

43

Has your organization established formal or informal relationships

Yes No

Organizations Referenced and Interviewed, by Location of Organization

Screening Inter-

Edmonton

%	5.5	8.5	1.9	2.8	9.1	7.9	2.1	0.0
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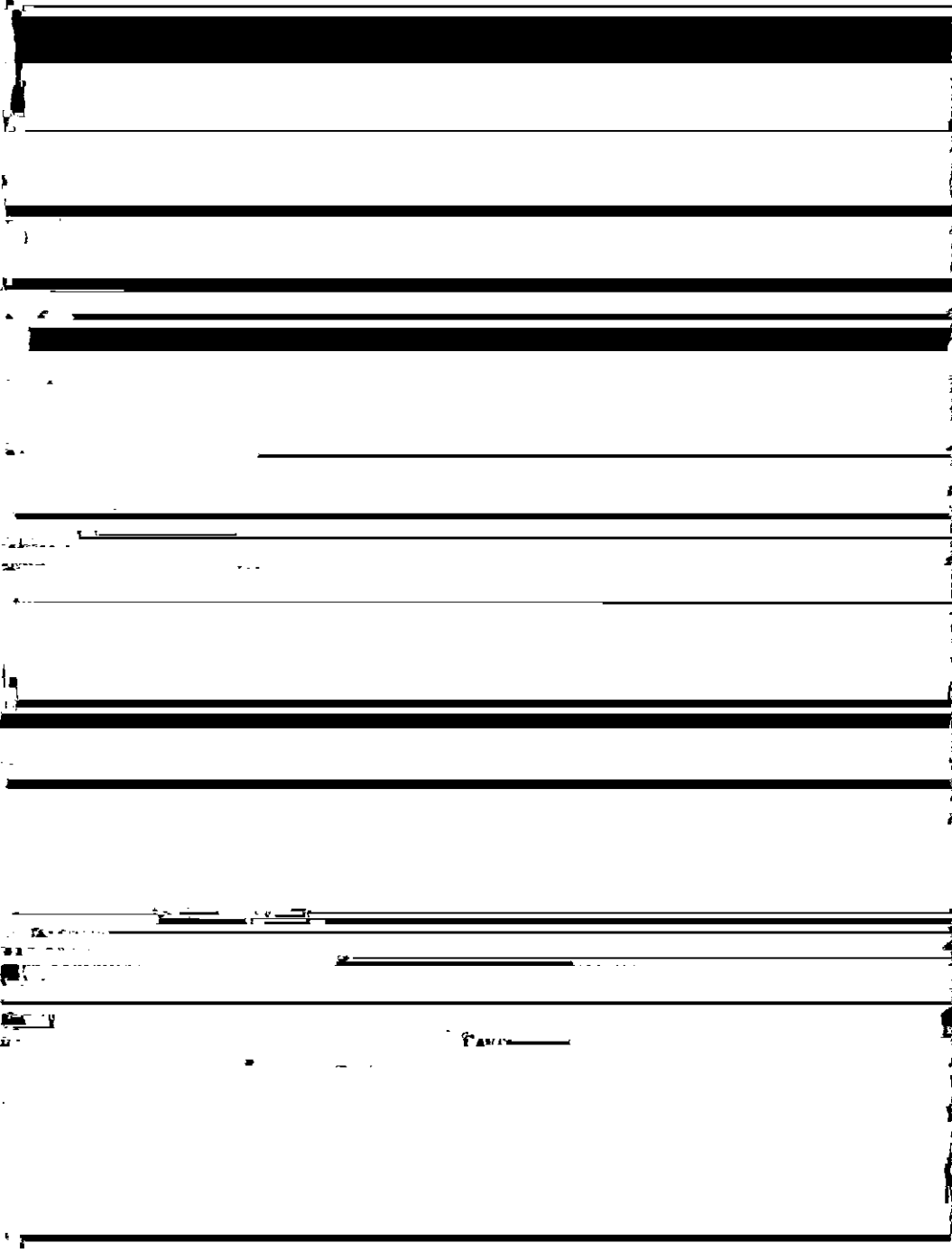


Models for Aboriginal Government in Urban Areas

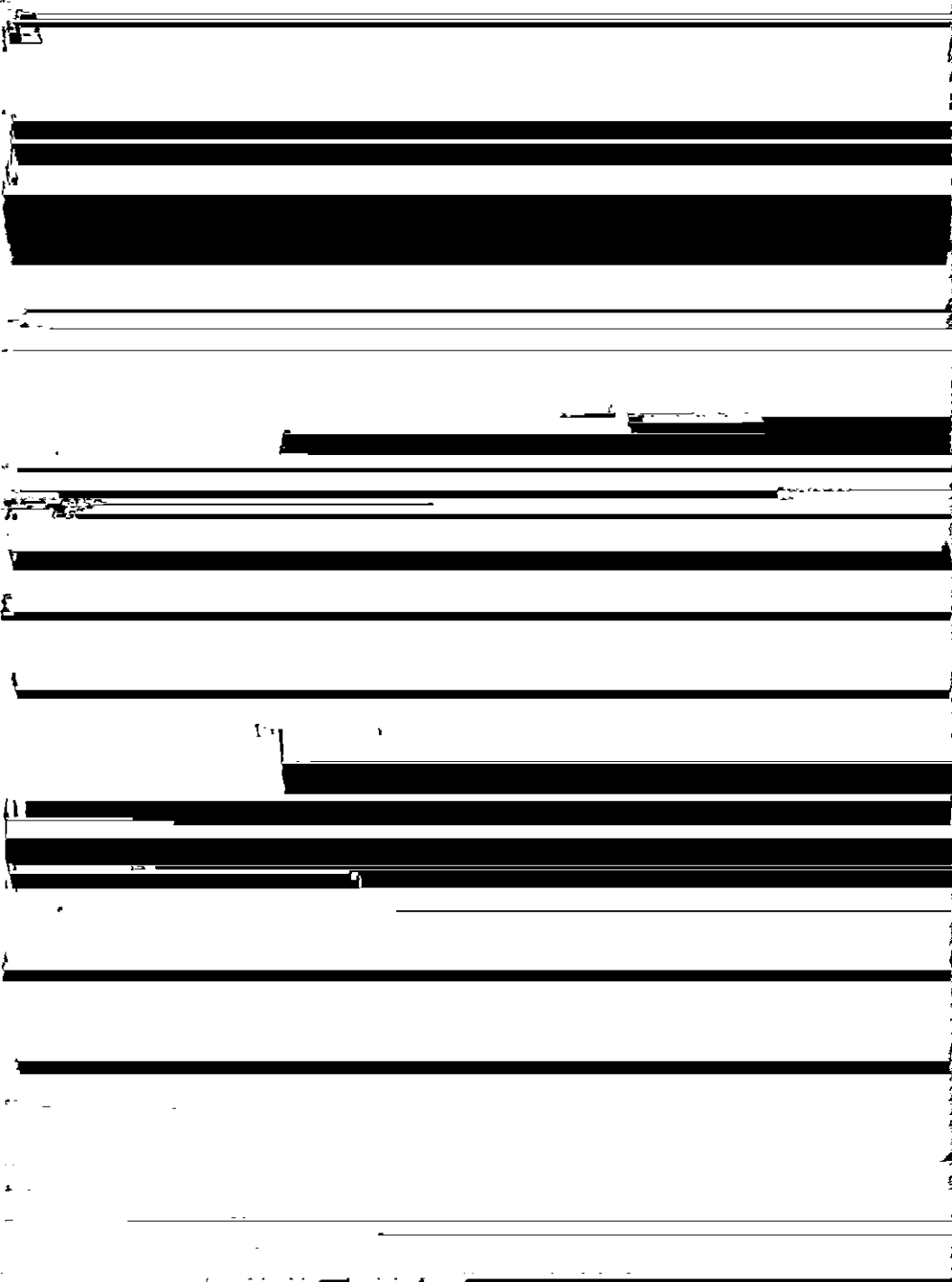
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forward without a land base, which could be designated as such in any manner

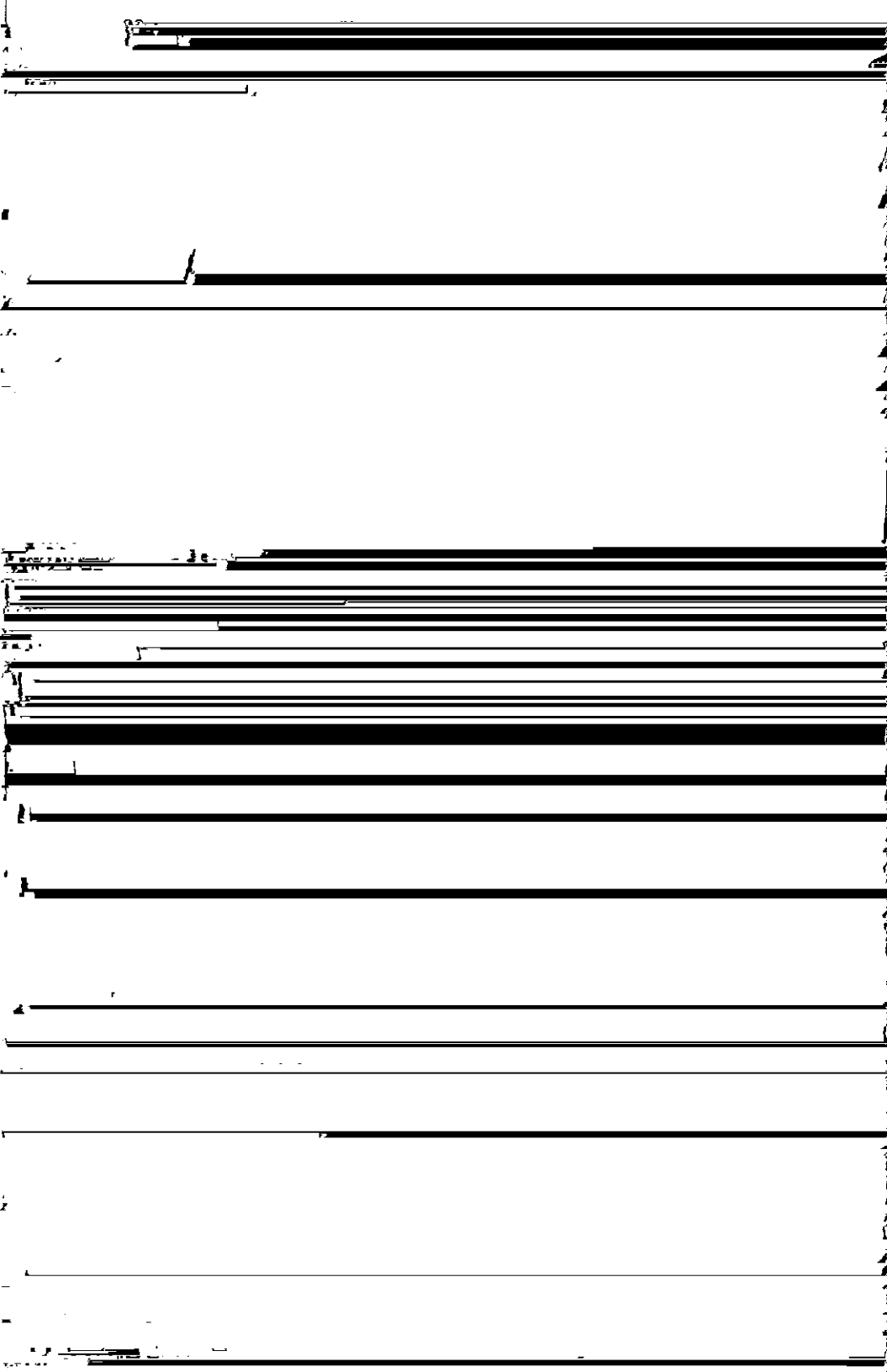


While the following definition lacks symbolic appeal, self-government in



significant Aboriginal population, but where Aboriginal peoples are a minority

... all individuals currently registered as a status Indian would



United States Indians in the Indian Act

[The body of the page is almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction bars and horizontal scanning artifacts, rendering the text illegible.]

THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AND
URBAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

well involve some exercise of jurisdiction by individual Aboriginal nations over their traditional territory.

Aboriginal families and communities in urban centres reside within the

traditionally defined and settled

Special Agent in Charge [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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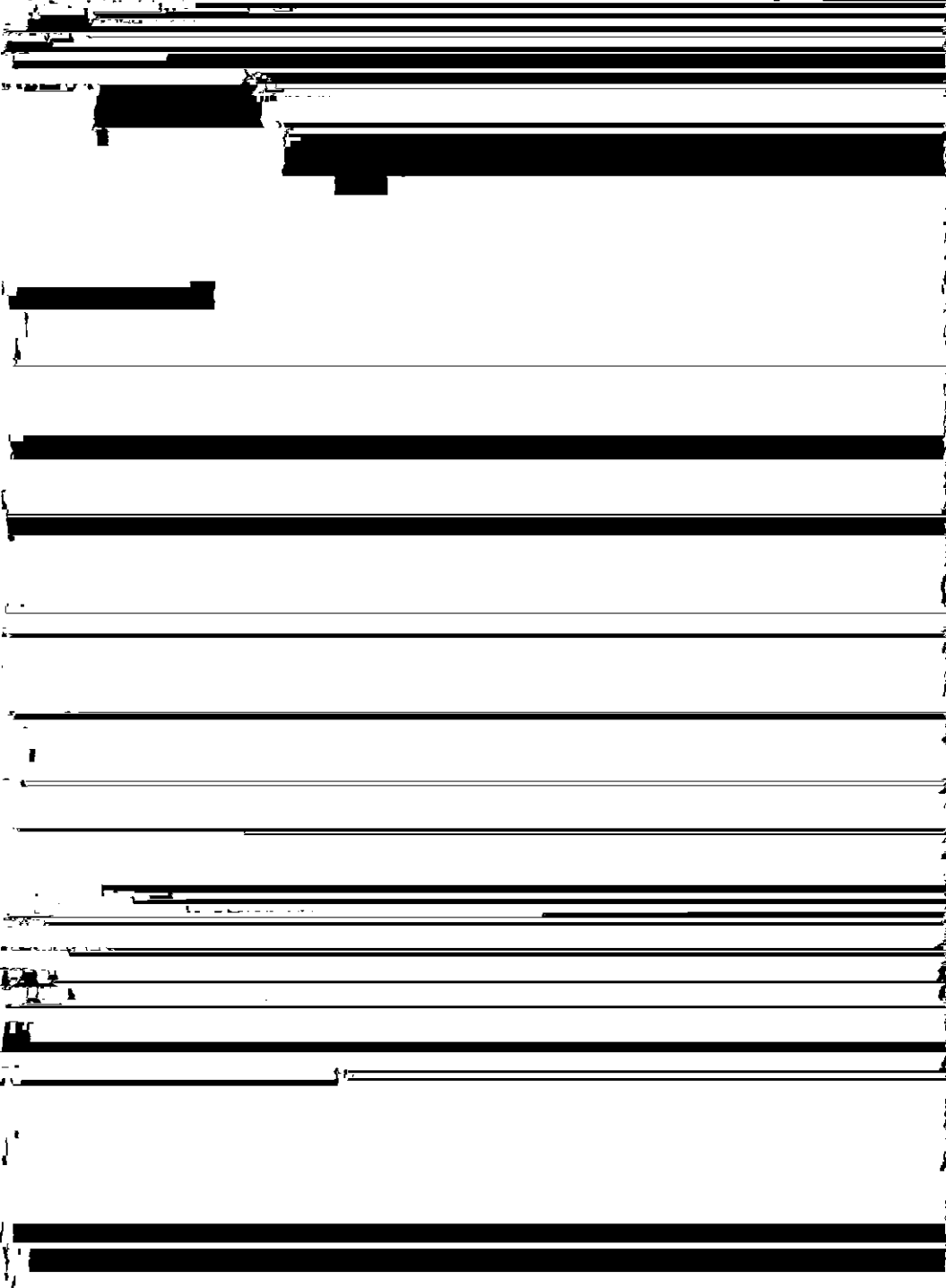
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Certain aspects of curricular and teacher training are standardized for all school



...and family services, welfare, and education. This model has some prece-

It

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

governments give full measure of recognition. Different governments do different

ent things for different people. Governments often overlap with other governments
in their responsibilities to and relationships with their citizens, especially in

Third, the *political autonomy model* involves the creation of central policy-

Powers may involve both the regulation of citizens and the provision of services. Urban communities may want to exercise some level of jurisdiction in some or all of the following areas:

- membership
- education

overall power delegated, there could be cases in which the delegation of individual powers is used. For example, until they chose to exercise powers to

by financial transfers to the community. As well, it would require special legislation to meet Aboriginal desires for communal land holding.

This is not to suggest that the acquisition of a land base or even access to the

Given the limited tax base of Aboriginal governments, and the need to develop revenue-raising capacity, fiscal arrangements will likely be the greatest source of funding. Most proposals for financing land-based governments have been based on the existing framework of fiscal federalism, a model that can also

[REDACTED]

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neighbouring governments. Various mechanisms can be used for intergovernmental relations, including agreements, joint councils, and protocols.

Urban Aboriginal governments may deal regularly with other Aboriginal

Another alternative is a special court to decide jurisdictional issues between

of jurisdiction, issues of local, provincial and national concern, and disputes over jurisdiction.

Self-government can be viewed as an ongoing process. Even the constitutional affirmation of the inherent right or the negotiation of broad self-

PART II
Presentations to Panels

Panel I

URBAN SELF-GOVERNMENT:
SETTING THE CONTEXT

Sylvia Maracle

framework or the extension of First Nations' jurisdiction into urban areas, or
the creation of some Métis identity that we will be about halfway to 111

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

then we need only look, as I said, at the development of skills, knowledge, attitudes.

If in fact we are looking at a governance structure where we recognize and

... it will be an evolution

SELF-GOVERNMENT AND MÉTIS PEOPLE
IN URBAN AREAS

John Dorion

[The page contains several lines of text that are almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction bars. Only a few words are legible: "LIVING" and "CITY" appear on the left margin, and "71" appears on the right margin. The rest of the text is completely illegible.]

As for the justice system, you go to the provincial jails and the majority of inmates are Aboriginal people. I'm married to a non-native teacher and she's just amazed at the phone calls I get from the ...

INDIAN PEOPLE AND CITIES

Rosalee Tizya

I'd like to acknowledge the elders who are here because a lot of what I have to share has been learned from the old people who have fulfilled their obligations in teaching the young. I'm always glad to see people here who are younger than us because your job is to learn. And I hope that what I have to share is going to

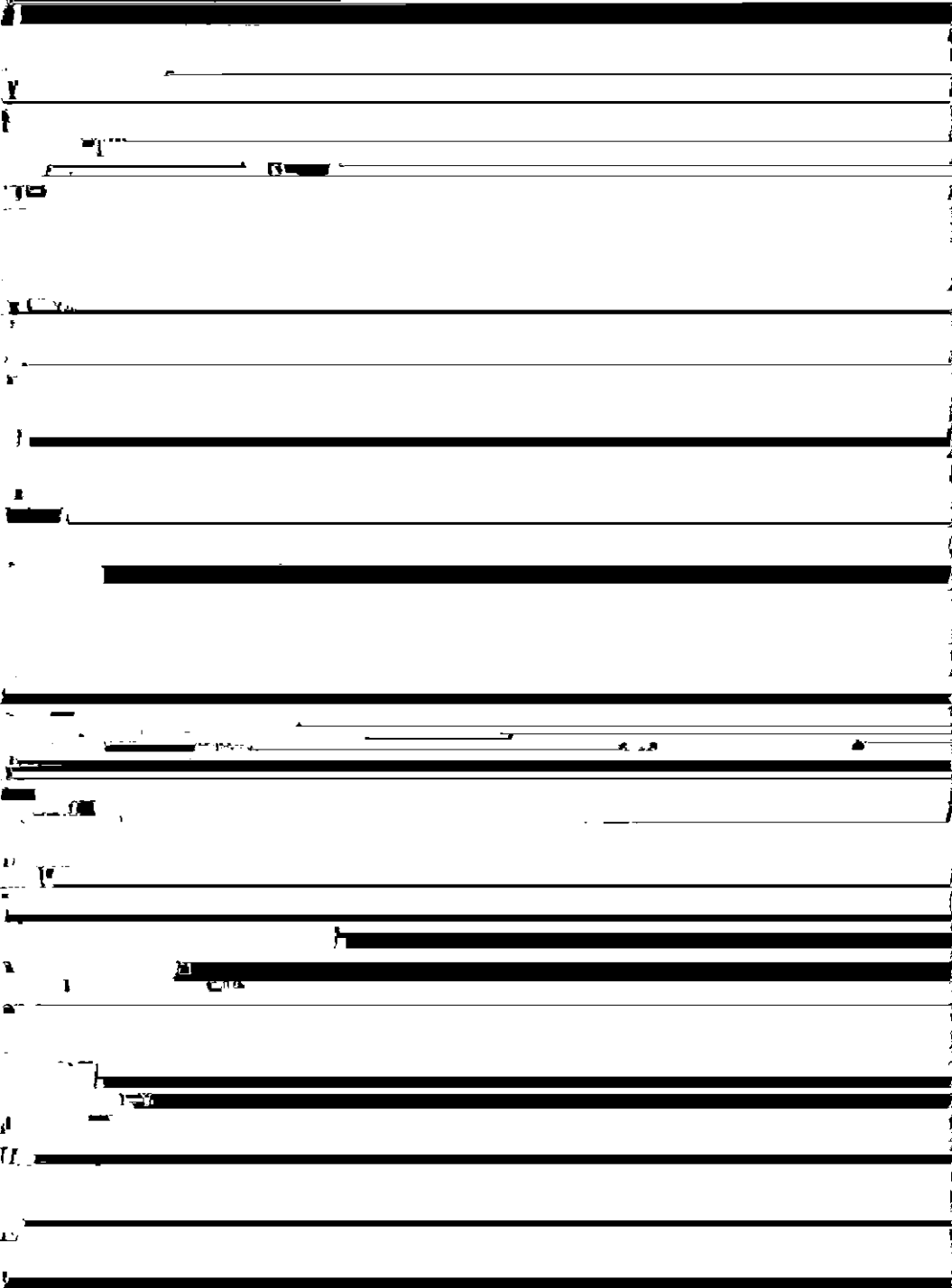
it's what I have to share.

...tell a bit about urbanization because there are a number of

quite different. Cities here were developed on the basis of eighteenth century economic theories whose basis was not human capital but

management. Twenty thousand tons of Vancouver garbage goes to the Aboriginal community of Bonaparte every day.

... that's what I think about. It



BUILDING A NEW RELATIONSHIP:

THE WINNIPEG ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

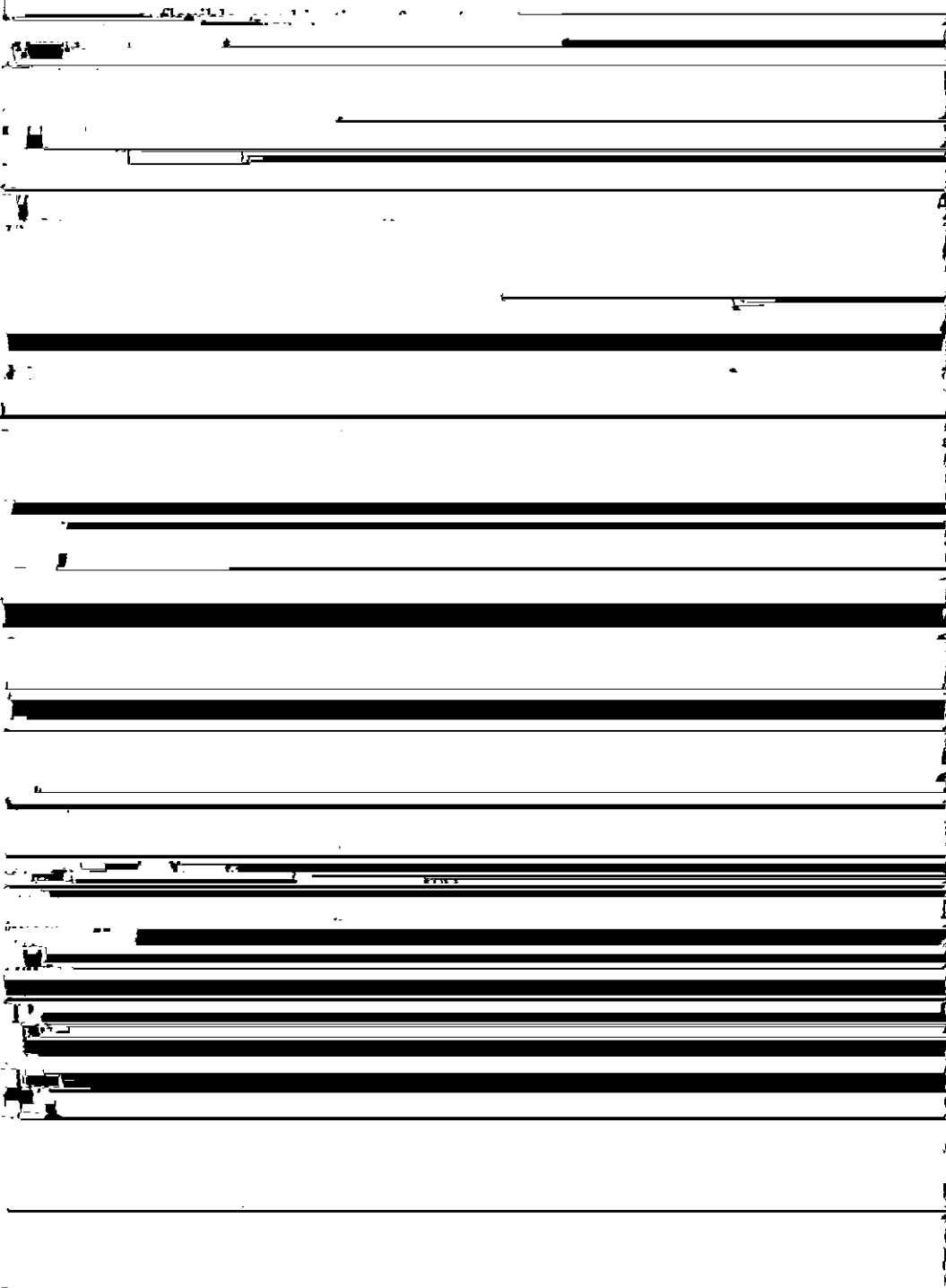
*Richard Frost*¹

DEFINITION OF CITY GOVERNMENT

City government is taken for granted by Canadians. It is astonishing to think

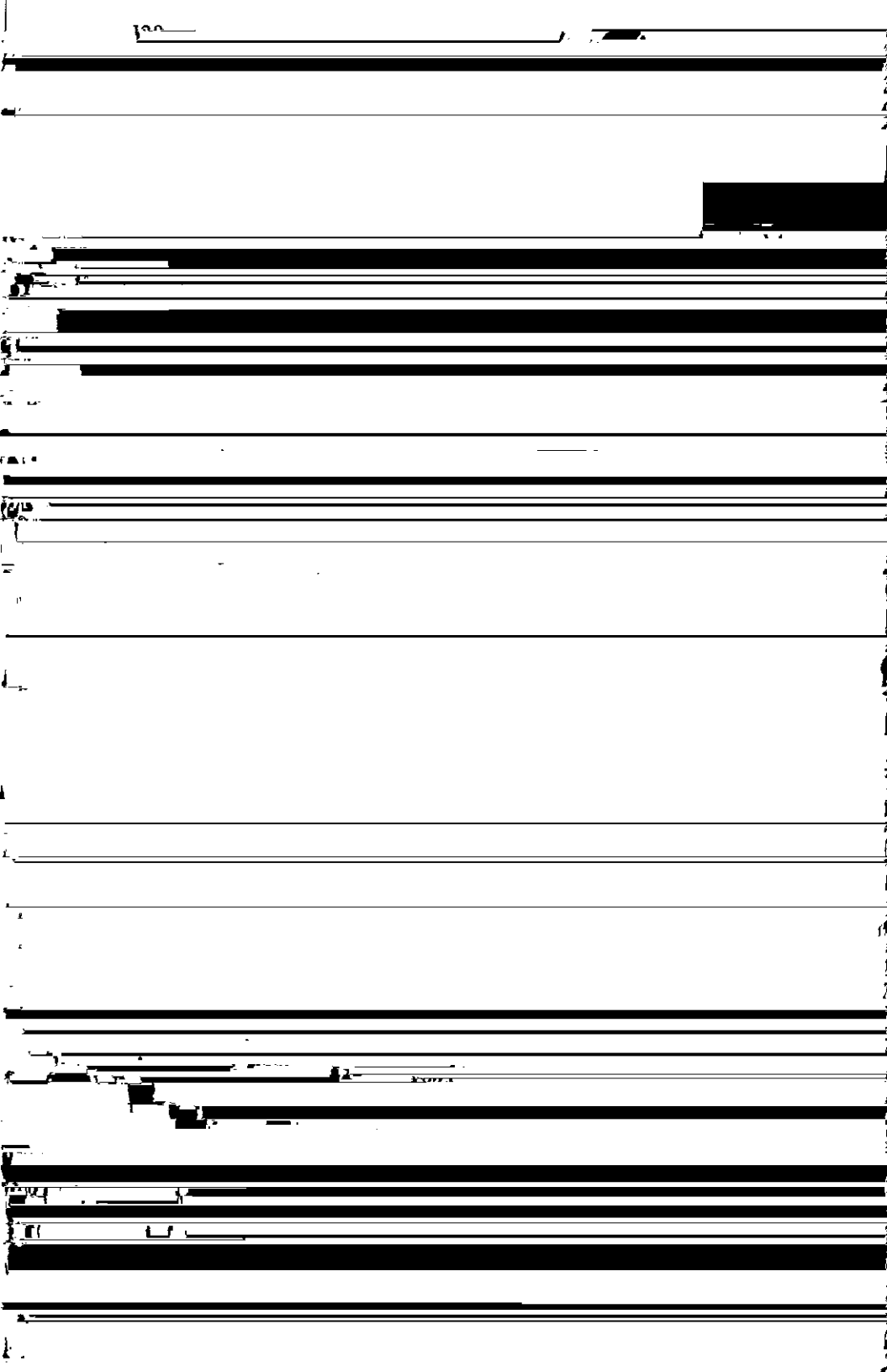
experience in managing cities has proven to be highly pragmatic and suffi-

Nevertheless, communities can only build consensus by sharing ideas and by moving in some defined direction. It seems certain that the



currently assisting Aboriginal service agencies, through funding arrangements and technical support, in carrying out services to Native individuals.

Social Services has been particularly successful in supporting employment and training programs, one of which is the Urban Circle Training Program. The



DIGEST OF THE DISCUSSION

The first part of the discussion focused on the role of Aboriginal people in
[redacted] One participant pointed out that there were many opportu-

[The remainder of the page is heavily redacted with thick black horizontal bars, obscuring the text.]

needs to be a "bottom-up" process, especially since the

[REDACTED]

Panel II

Existing Initiatives in Urban Areas

URBAN ABORIGINAL ISSUES, MODELS, AND
STAKEHOLDERS RELATIVE TO THE TRANSITION
TO SELF-GOVERNMENT

*Wayne Helgason*¹

The purpose of this discussion paper is to review the issues, potential models, and the stakeholders, relative to the transition to self-government, and the

POTENTIAL APPROACHES TO URBAN ABORIGINAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

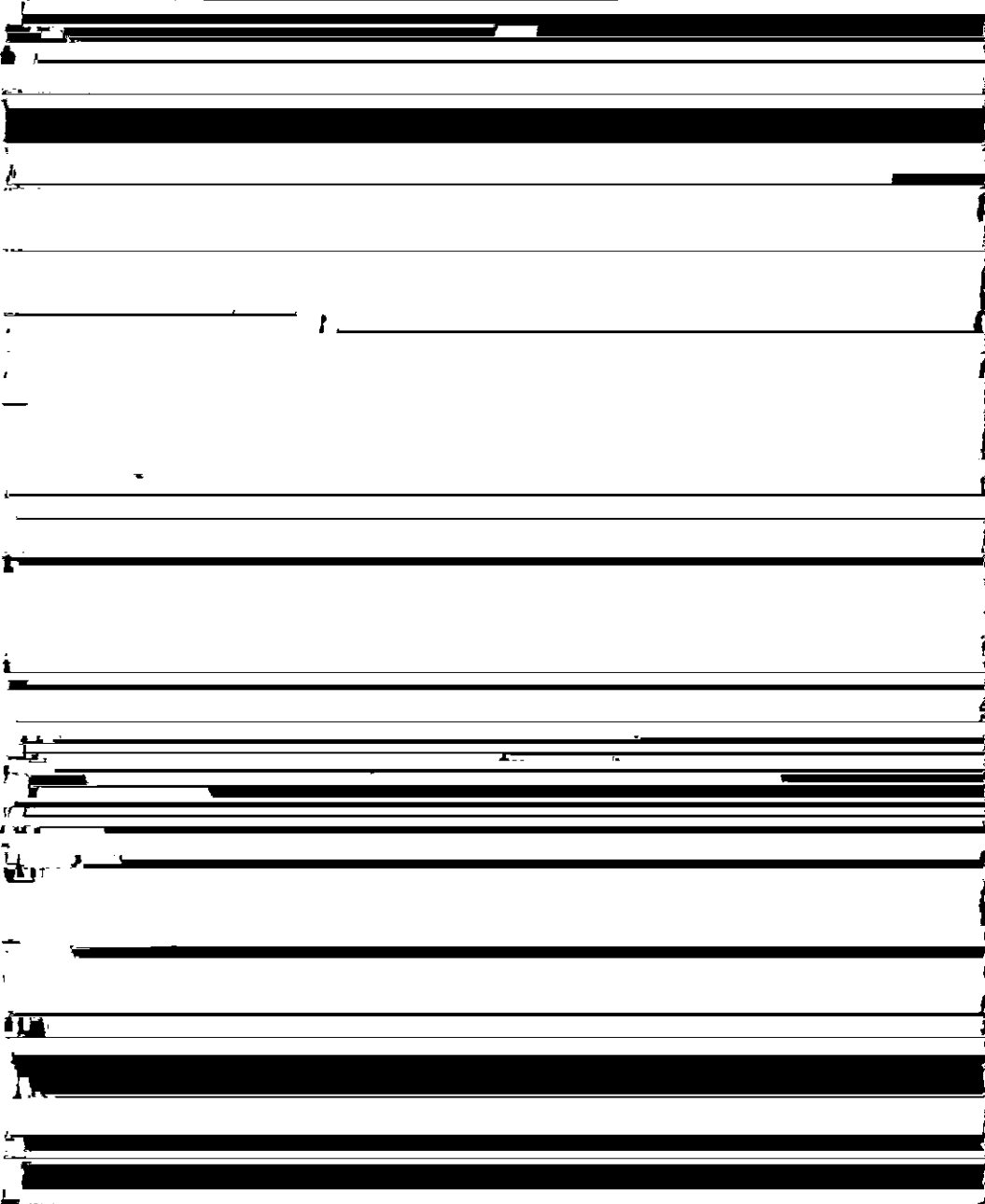
There are at least three primary approaches to urban Aboriginal self-

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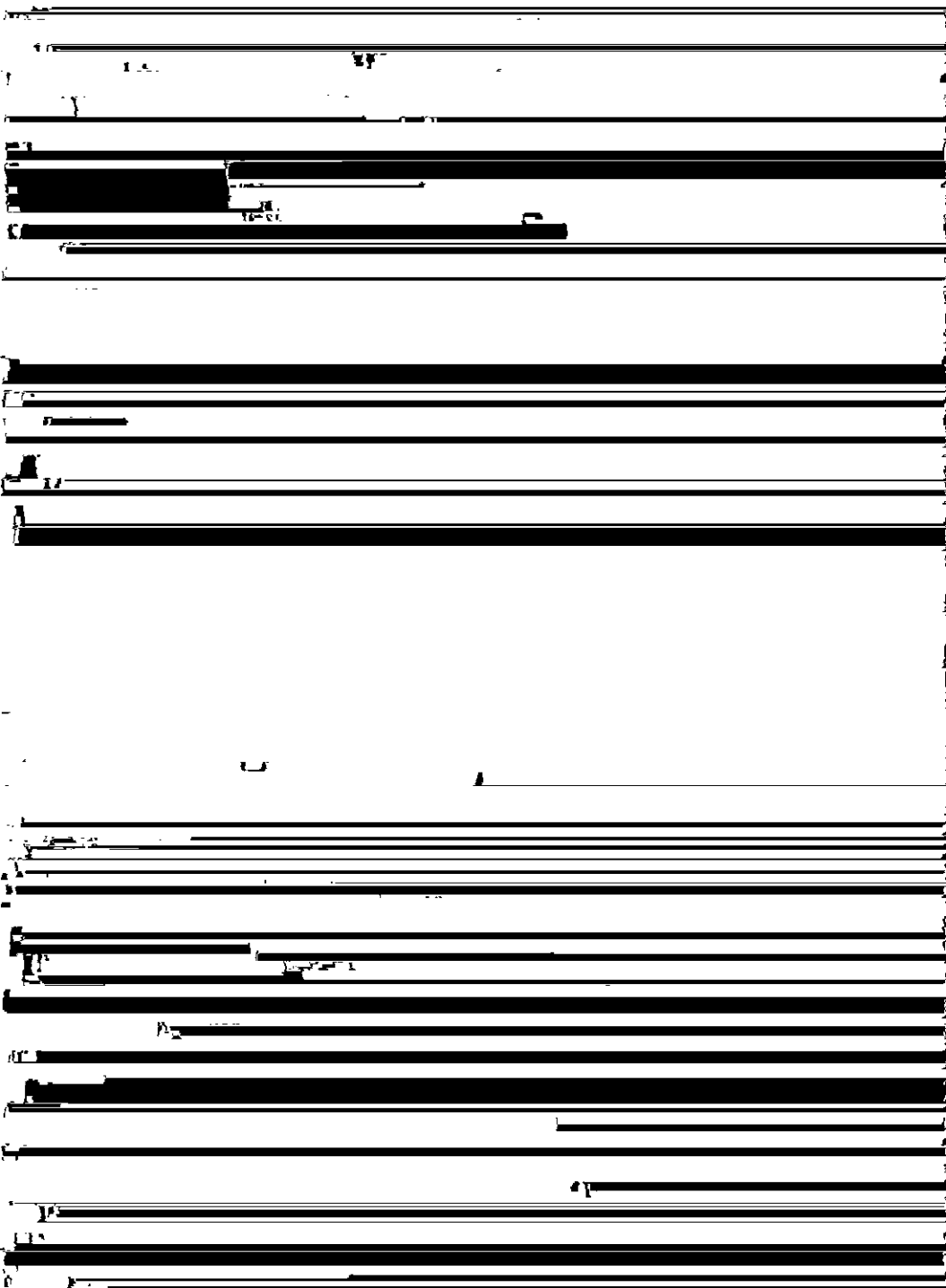
should therefore parallel the existing governing

[REDACTED]

reserve-based governing authority to First Nations citizens within the City of
Winnipeg. As such, it would be similar to _____



is current First Nations political structures, beyond the band level, take the



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE ISSUES RELATIVE TO THE TRANSITION TO
ABORIGINAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

There are a number of important issues to consider with respect to the transition to self-government. There is a need for the process to go beyond a simple

values and traditions, and the material conditions that define the common and complex reality of Aboriginal peoples.

The Association of ...

process which will ...

1107

community education process would link the current Aboriginal agenda, as defined by stakeholders, to the historical development of those issues.

mechanisms where the issues can be identified, discussed, and resolved in the interests of all stakeholders

THE CALGARY ABORIGINAL
URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Doug Vivier

I want to talk to you about our community in Calgary, what we're actually doing in terms of initiatives in self-government. The Calgary Aboriginal Urban Affairs

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REGINA PERSPECTIVES ON ABORIGINAL
SELF-GOVERNMENT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Bylaw Compatibility and Enforcement

Bylaw compatibility and enforcement issues are major items of discussion.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

peoples play out on the streets and homes of people in towns and cities.

Members of City Council are directly accountable to and for their community

Indian Act Barriers

The *Indian Act* presents barriers to First Nation agreements. Most problems



development of commercial real estate is traditionally financed through bank

Race-Based Statistics

The collection of race-based statistics is problematic. The increased awareness

Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station

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increasingly be the focus. Cultural programs, especially, represent a focus that is important to all segments of the urban Aboriginal population.

In this context, a conference participant drew attention to the existence of a

Panel III
What Could Urban
Self-Government Look Like?

ABORIGINAL GOVERNANCE

Donavon Young

Urban self-government for Aboriginal peoples is a priority policy issue for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. For the next two years, the U.S.

approach to establishing self-government in urban centres. We are trying not to be prescriptive as local circumstances and conditions will play a key part in shaping self-government initiatives.

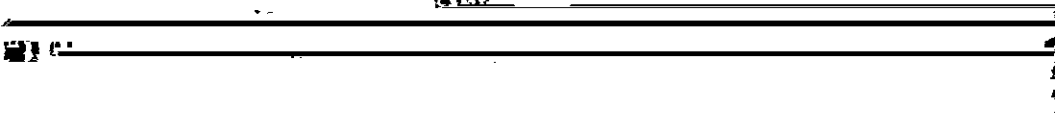
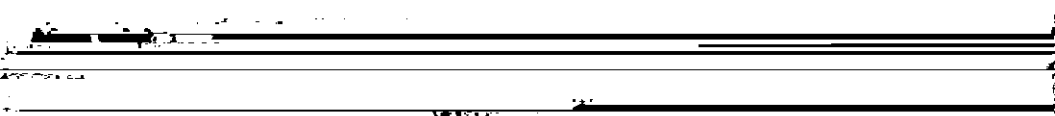
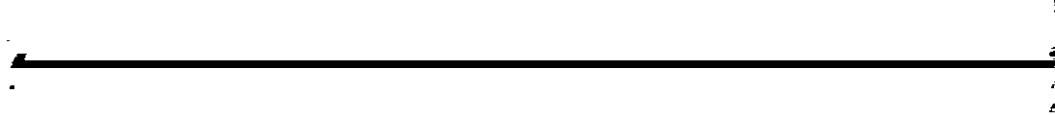
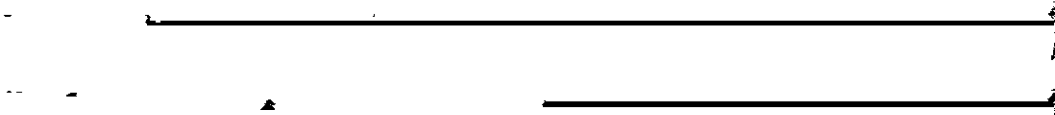
URBAN ABORIGINAL GOVERNANCE: DEFINITION AND PROPOSITIONS

Governance should include the development of institutions and structures associated with meeting the collective need of urban Aboriginal residents. Viewing urban governance from this perspective means that some law-making capacity should be included in the governance structures, as well as policy-development and service-delivery capacities. The emphasis should be on re-

- According to the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 70 percent of all

APPROACHES TO URBAN GOVERNANCE

THE



Impact of fiscal relations on the Central Bank and Federal Government

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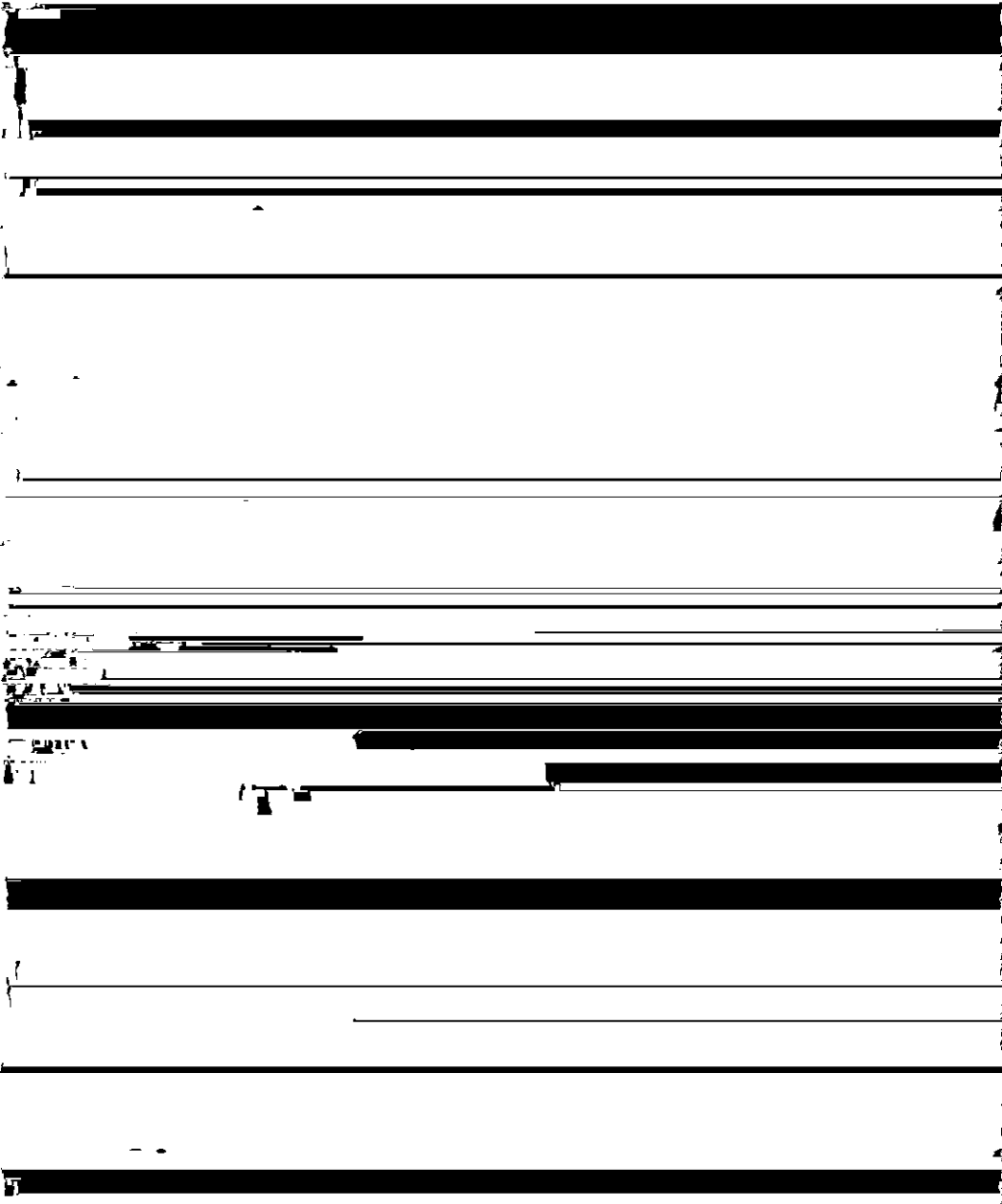
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institutions would likely result from such a relationship. The Métis National Council (MNC) and several treaty organizations

The New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council suggests that urban govern-
ance be vested with the council. It would also like to see the council



LEAD AN FIRST PEOPLES AND SELF-DETERMINATION

government had the support of 95 percent. There were 10

[REDACTED]


they were very suspicious. One of the things about doing the interviews was

URBAN SELF-GOVERNMENT AND
THE ONTARIO MÉTIS NATION

Tony Belcourt

Many Métis people like me, with respect to the discussion on self-government,
~~have to make some conscious decisions in disti~~

not talking about not knowing where our people are or who our people are, but we do have to establish a common registry. Our experience is that people are



TREATY FIRST NATIONS PERSPECTIVE ON
SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

IN URBAN AREAS

*Dalia Orshokov*³

Treaty First Nations retained jurisdiction over their lands and resources

These tenets were adhered to in the earliest dealings between Europeans and First Nations. The recognition of the First Nations' inherent rights and the

The suggestion that Treaty Indians should exchange their treaty status for a "status blind" identity would be abhorrent to them. There has been suggestion

[REDACTED]

from Friendship Centres and other "pan-aboriginal" organizations that Treaty

Indians should shed their treaty status. [REDACTED]

ABORIGINAL OR FIRST NATION SELF-GOVERNMENT AND
THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

CONCLUSION

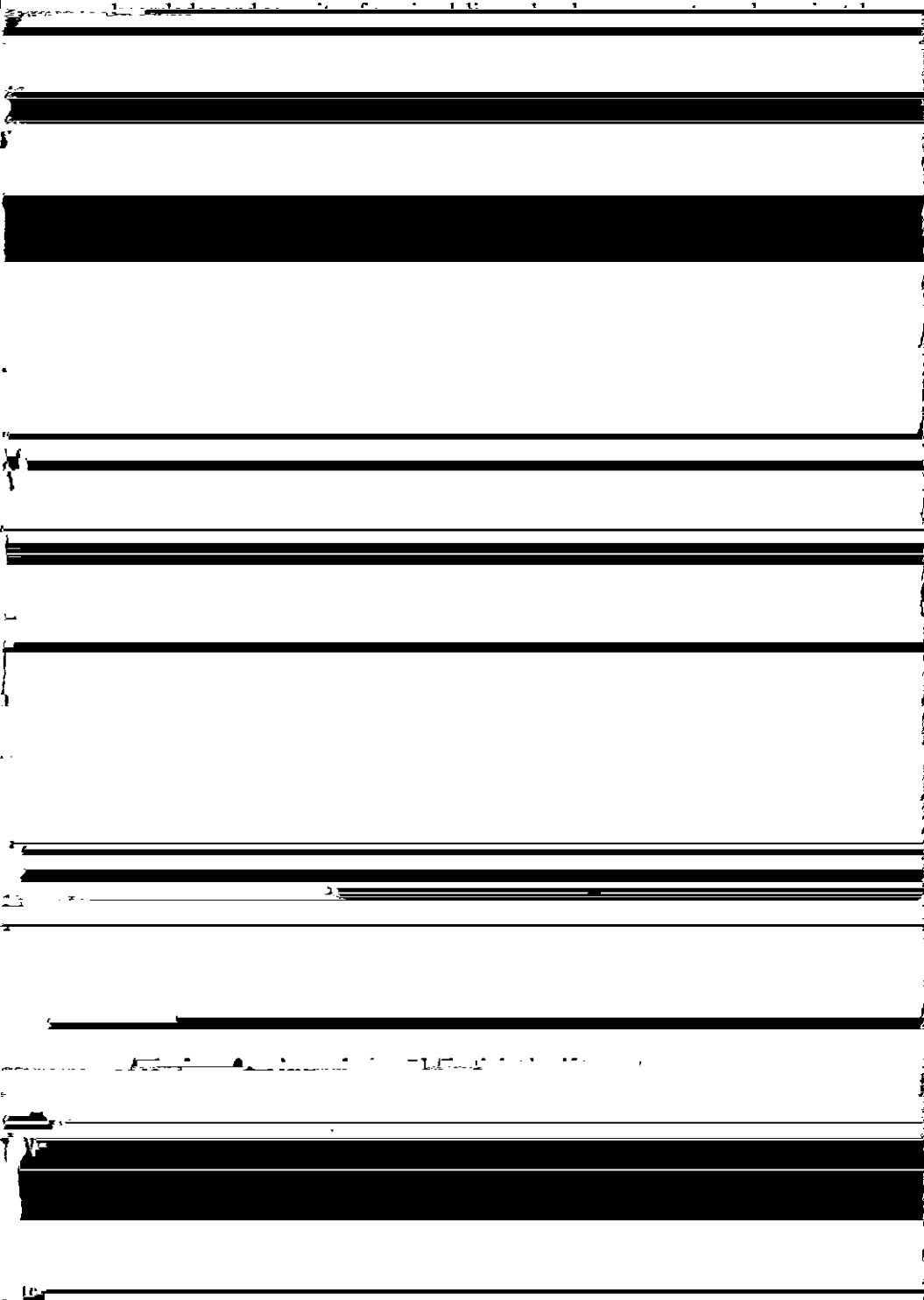
Treaty First Nations want to have jurisdiction over their citizens whether

They maintain that only First Nations can form their own governments and that neither the provinces nor Canada have the power to create new "Aboriginal" governments or new "nations."

APPROACHES TO ABORIGINAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
IN URBAN AREAS:
WHAT COULD SELF-GOVERNMENT LOOK LIKE?

John Les

In a written brief to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, the Federal



standards, development priorities, and other factors.

tive and that service priorities of Aboriginal peoples are not always synonymous with the responsibilities formally assigned to municipalities.

The working relationship with Aboriginal political and service organizations

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Yet, Aboriginal authorities are similar to municipal governments in that they too exercise delegated powers at the local level. In our opinion, it is not inconceivable or improbable for aboriginal authorities to divorce their political agenda from the more immediate and practical concerns of individual communities.

Local government is a provider of services based on local needs and desires;

DIGEST OF THE DISCUSSION

The discussion followed from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

From

12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.

[REDACTED]

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Panel IV

Implementing Self-Government in Cities

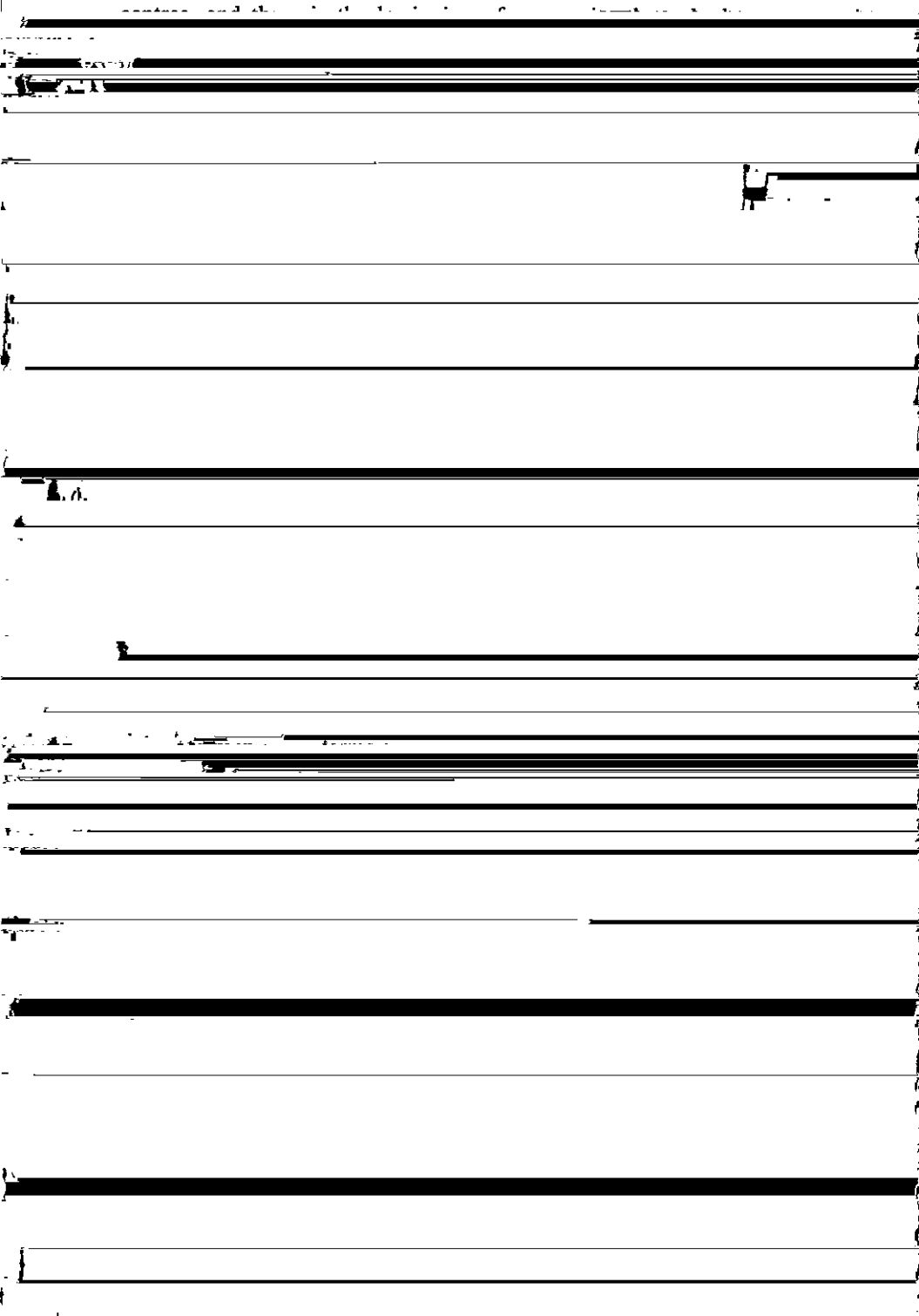
IMPLEMENTING ABORIGINAL SELF-GOVERNMENT:
A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

Katherine Graham

development of an implementation strategy difficult and I think that the plea by some other panelists to go slowly may in fact be a reflection of that.

Acknowledging the fact that the "what" isn't clear, I would like to just speak

very briefly about the other implementation questions the subcommittee



IMPLEMENTING SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CITIES

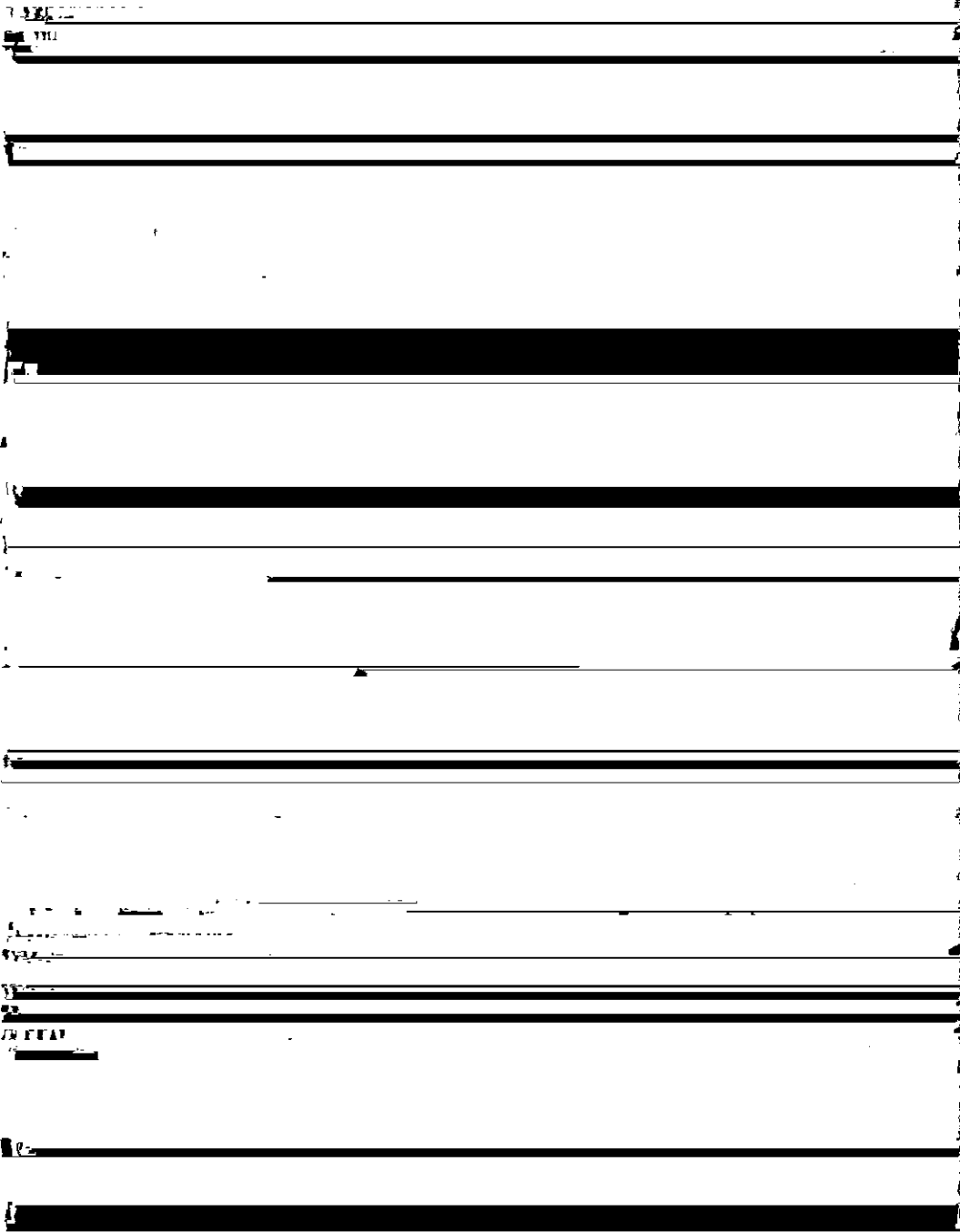
Theresa M. Dust

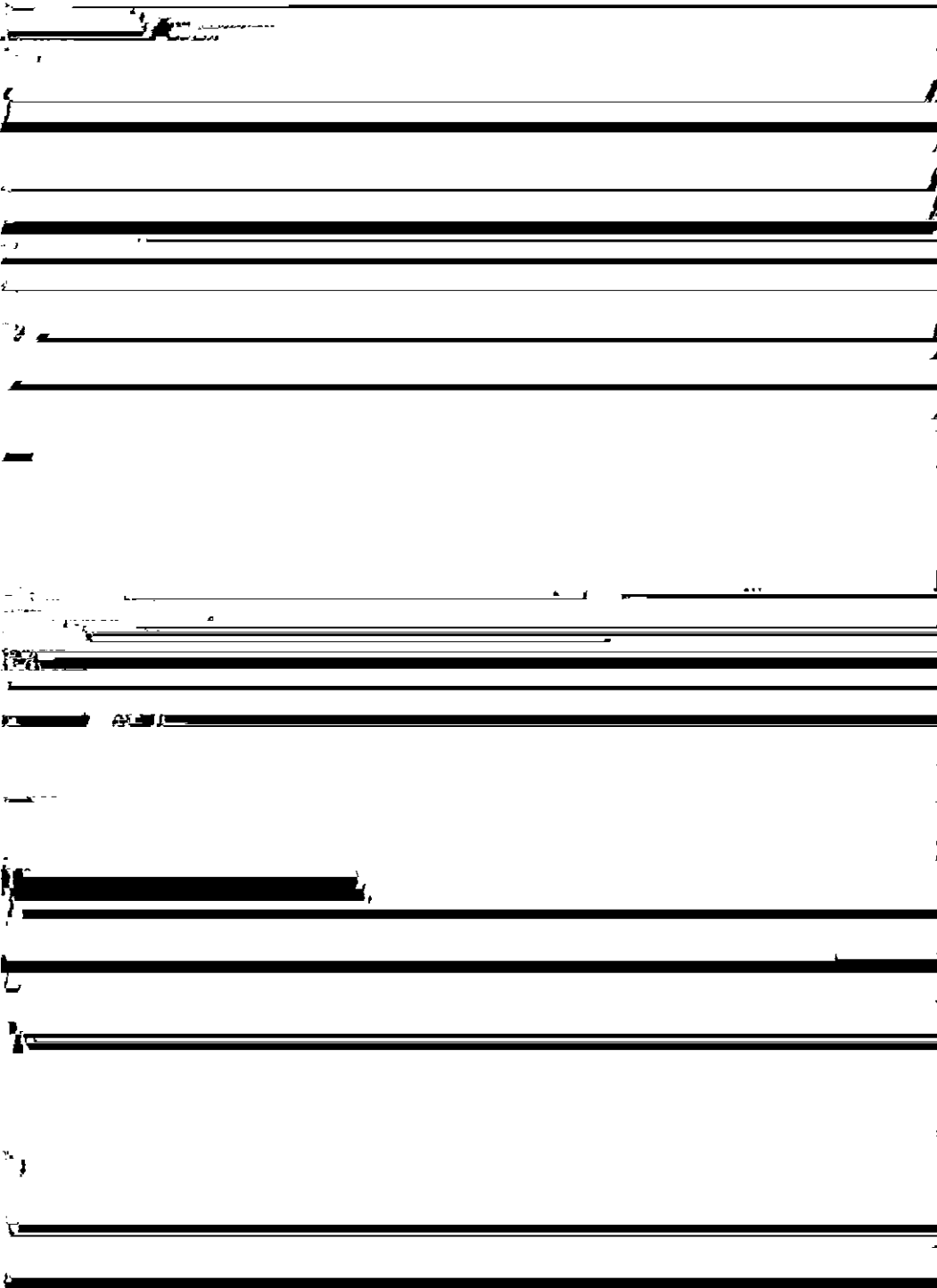
For those of you who are not familiar with Saskatoon, it is Saskatchewan's

largest city with approximately 200,000 people. It has a

issue. These lessons may be of practical assistance in working toward urban Aboriginal self-government.

Saskatoon, one result of land title ...





successfully in negotiations, then the parties are going to stay apart and have a very limited relationship. If negotiations are successful, then the parties are going to stay apart and have a very limited relationship. If negotiations are successful, then the parties are going to stay apart and have a very limited relationship.

[REDACTED]

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ISSUES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING URBAN SELF-GOVERNMENT

Bob Watts

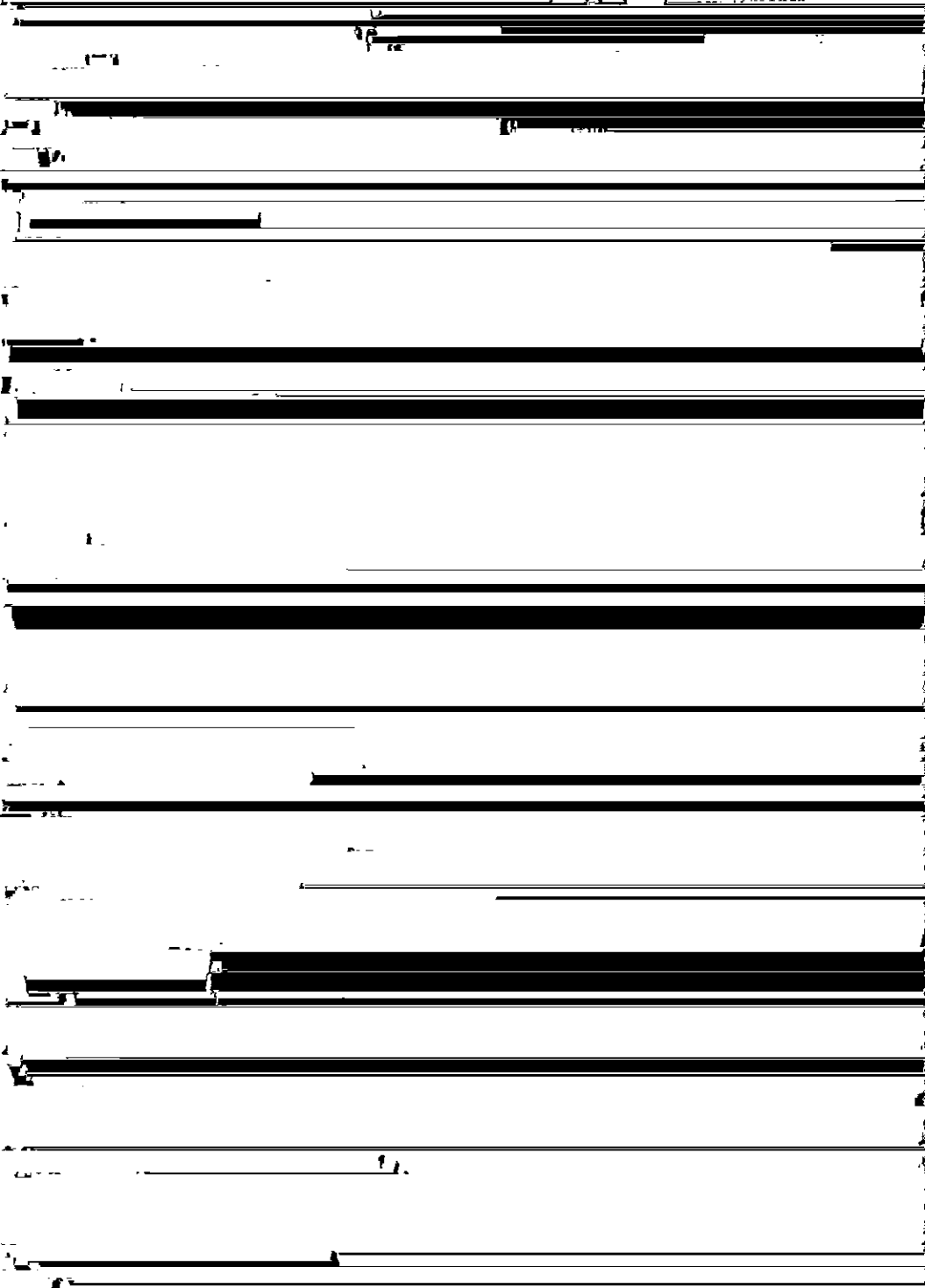
I intend to give a brief overview of some of the things that Ontario is doing, some of our thinking with respect to urban Aboriginal issues and also I intend to add my own personal views to this discussion, given that we are in an academic setting.

I would like to start by introducing some assumptions that the rest of my talk will be based on. The first assumption is that we are in a period of both revolution and evolution, that there is a process going on within the Aboriginal

there is no overall corporate policy. We took particular approaches during the
situation because that spoke of Aboriginal issues and there is work

discussions we start talking about for example, Aboriginal communities having jurisdiction over health services. I think that's a very important area.

mented on a daily basis you are probably talking about relationships and



ABORIGINAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN URBAN AREAS: A FEDERAL PERSPECTIVE ON ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

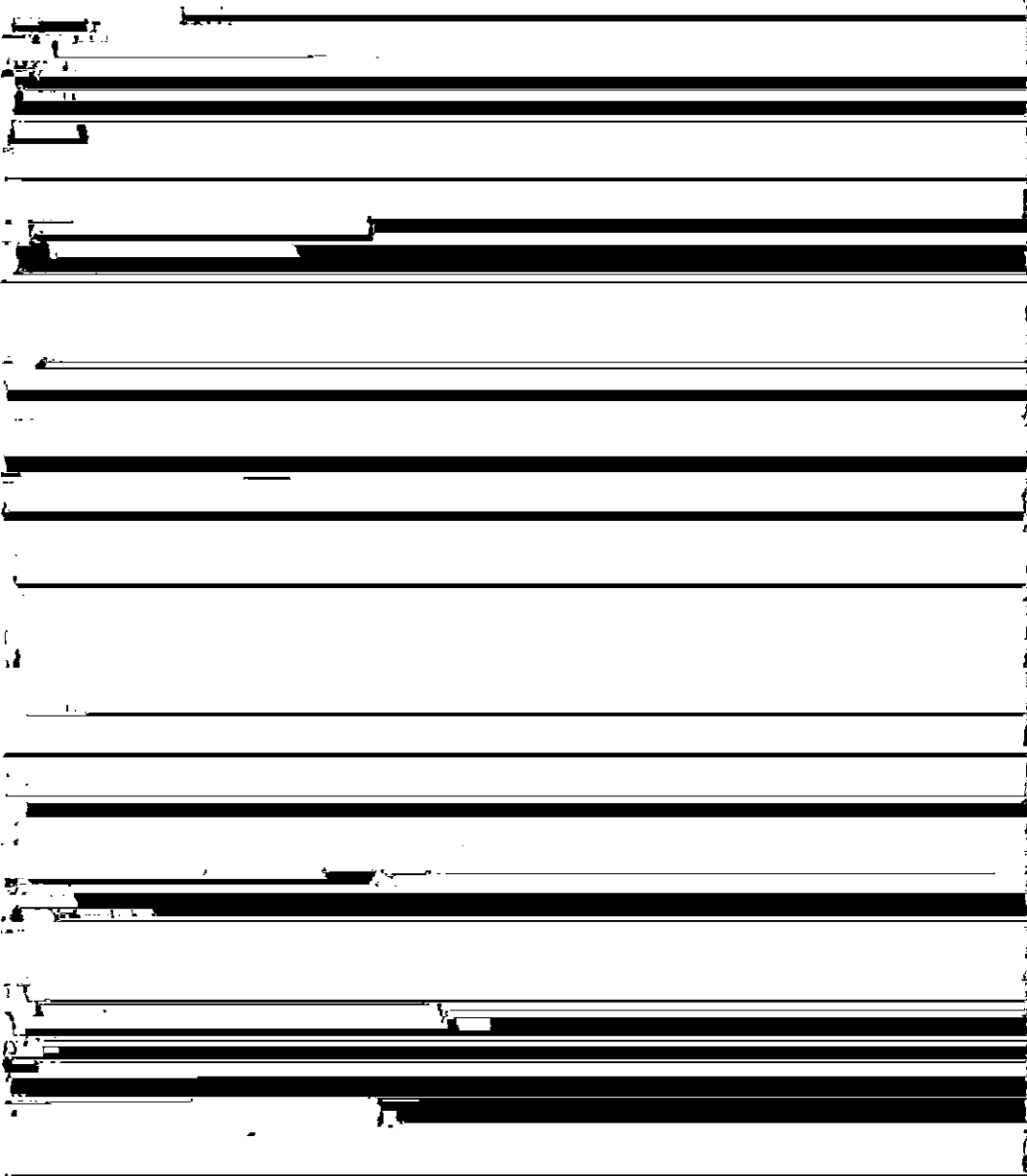
Pierre Vincent

As you know, the Government of Canada has begun to act on its commitment to respect the implementation of the inherent right of self-government for Aboriginal Peoples. Consultation started in January 1994, to listen to the views of Aboriginal Peoples, provinces and territories and other interested groups, on how best to proceed to implement the inherent right to self-government.

As it was so eloquently portrayed in previous presentations to this conference, the active participation of Aboriginal Peoples in the life of Canada's urban centres just cannot be ignored: it is both an important dimension of today's

DIGEST OF THE DISCUSSION

The final roundtable was organized around five fundamental questions.



PART IV

Appendices

Appendix A

Aboriginal Self-Government in Urban Areas

Program

Conference organized by the
Institute of Intergovernmental Relations
Queen's University

May 25-26, 1994

Appendix B

Workshop Participants

MR. ART BEAVER

MR. TERRY DOXTATOR

Trent University

National Association of Friendship
Centres

President
Métis Nation of Ontario

MR. PETER DUBOIS
Secretary

MR. ROBERT K. GROVES
Executive Vice-President

MR. KEVIN LEE
Department of City Planning

MR. DAVID HAWKES

DR. EVELYN PETERS
Department of Geography
Queen's University

MR. DOUG VIVIER
Chair, Calgary Aboriginal Urban
Affairs Committee

MR. CLAUDE PICARD
Policy Advisor
Secretariat aux Affaires Autochtones

MS. PEGEEN WALSH
Social Justice Issues
Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat

MR. DAN SMITH

MR. BOB WATTS
Assistant Secretary

Appendix C

Panelists

MS. SYLVIA MARACLE

Executive Director

Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres

MR. JOHN DORION

President, Prince Albert Métis Local #7

MS. ROSALEE TIZYA

Coordinator of Research

List of Publications

Douglas Brown, ed., *Aboriginal Governments and Power Sharing in Canada*, 1992. (\$7)
Thomas J. Courchene and Lisa M. Powell, *A First Nations Province*, 1992. (\$7)

BACKGROUND PAPERS

1 Noel Lyon, *Aboriginal Self-Government: Rights of Citizenship and Access to*

DISCUSSION PAPERS

David C. Hawkes, *Aboriginal Self-Government: What Does It Mean?* 1985. (photocopying costs)

David C. Hawkes, *The Social Contract* 1987 (25)