

Annotated References

Absolon, K, & Herbert, E. (1997). Community action as a practice of freedom: A First Nations perspective. In B. Wharf & M. Clague (Eds.), *Community organizing: Canadian experiences* (pp. 205-227). Toronto, ON: Oxford University Press.

This chapter looks at the First Nations context, both historical and cultural, in association with community action. It calls for changes in how community development is presented in First Nations communities. Absolon and Herbert discuss the theories and practices already in place and bring them into the First Nations perspective. They call for reform in terms of the existing programs which are inappropriate, inadequate, racist, and under funded. The authors provide a new perspective on community development, one which incorporates First Nations ways of knowing and doing instead of fighting them. A change in point of view in the development of programs and projects which is more culturally and historically appropriate gives these programs and projects a solid foundation from which real community action can emerge.

Bach, M. (2002). *Social inclusion as solidarity: Rethinking the Child Rights Agenda*. Toronto, ON: The Laidlaw Foundation.

Bach formulates a model of social inclusion which aims to advance a political and public policy agenda for the well-being of children in Canada. He focuses on children with disabilities and their families. Bach sees social inclusion as a political claim, as an ideal for social institutions. Social inclusion can be a means of building solidarity by including it as part of the structure of state and civil society. One can achieve social inclusion without assimilating social and cultural differences into a homogenized whole. A redefinition and rewriting of the rules of access is called for. Resources and institutions need to question their own practices and weed out those which foster inequality through the placing of lesser value and status to certain segments of society. Bach sees social inclusion as a solidarity agenda, one which can be built into the very fabric of Canadian institutions.

Beavon, D., & Cooke, M. (2002). *An application of the United Nations Human Development Index to registered Indians in Canada, 1996*. Unpublished manuscript.

Beavon and Cooke research applied the United Nations' International Human Development Index to Registered Indians on reserve. The HDI has become the one of the most commonly used indices of well-being. Canada has scored very high, including a first place finish, making Canada one of the best countries to live in. High life expectancy, per capita gross product, and level of education have helped boost Canada's HDI profile. This high level of human development is not shared by all of Canada. Beavon and Cooke, using the same variables as the HDI, have calculated that Registered Indians on Reserve rank 78th out of the 174 countries on the list. This placement alongside Peru and Brazil is a telling one. Off reserve Registered Indians placed a little better at approximately the 34th position alongside Chile and Kuwait with Registered Indians on and off reserve averaging 48th position along side Mexico.

Bennett, M., & Blackstock, C. (2002). *A literature review and annotated bibliography focusing on aspects of Aboriginal child welfare in Canada*. Winnipeg, MB: First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada.

This comprehensive and user friendly literature review and annotated bibliography has been prepared at the request of the First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada as part of the research activities undertaken by the First Nations Research Site as noted in its 2002 Work Plan to the Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare. It was designed to incorporate research and articles from all disciplines relevant to Aboriginal children, youth, and the well being of the Aboriginal family. This literature review includes many unpublished papers, program descriptions and reports produced by, or for, Aboriginal Child Welfare agencies, as well as resources from many provincial, state, and federal governments in Canada and the United States. In addition, this review includes a consideration of some of the research conducted and produced by Masters and Doctoral students within Canada in relation to matters that touch on child welfare and/or social related issues benefiting or impacting on all aspects and well-being of Aboriginal children, families and communities (Authors' Introduction). This literature review provides an extensive overview of Aboriginal ways of knowing and being prior to colonization as well as the processes, impacts of colonization, and efforts by Aboriginal communities to restore peace and harmony to their children, youth, and families.

Bensen, R. (Ed.). (2001). *Children of the dragonfly: Native American voices on child custody and education*. Tucson, AZ: The University of Arizona Press.

This is a collection of stories and poems from North American Indians as they cope with identity issues after being adopted. The voices and words of Aboriginal peoples affected by adoption are great tools in demonstrating the impact of child welfare policies. In terms of professional development tools, these works showcase in a powerful way why preventative services and programs are important.

Bird, F., & Gandz, J. (1991). *Good management: Business ethics in action*. Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall Canada.

Chapter 6, "Moral Reasoning" and Chapter 8, "Ethics in Action" are the chapters which are of most note. In "Moral Reasoning", the authors focus on the way people justify their moral judgments. Bird and Gandz analyze the manner in which people reason or argue their way through moral judgments, the alternative routes such internal moral discussions and justifications can take, and the strengths and weaknesses of these alternative routes. In "Ethics in Action", the authors discuss the strategies managers can use to turn their moral decisions into action. Alternative courses of action are outlined. An understanding of power and influence is needed if one is to pursue one's aims. This paper provides an ethical construct for understanding the social exclusion of Aboriginal peoples and Nations in Canada whilst tabling recommendations to restore inclusion through ethical conversation and action.

Bird, F. B. (1996). *The muted conscience: Moral silence and the practice of ethics in business*. Westport, CT: Quorum Books.

Of particular note in this book, is Chapter 7, "Good Conversations" which discusses the concept of acting morally mute, deaf, and blind to individual and organizational transgressions which leads to a multitude of consequences. Bird explores the causes

and consequences of moral silence, inattention, and blurred vision. Bird suggests that the promotion of good conversations, of interactive moral conversations, is one way to address these vices. The tone these conversations taken, and the environment which fosters them is influenced by social context.

Blackstock, C (2003). *Same country: Same lands; 78 countries away*. Unpublished manuscript.

Blackstock's unpublished paper is central to this research project. It is this original paper which sets the stage. Blackstock explored the nature and extent of collaboration between First Nations child and family service agencies and the voluntary sector in British Columbia. Blackstock's research uncovered a dismal amount of collaboration between the two. The lack of response to on reserve conditions by the voluntary sector is shocking, however, their voiced interest in working in collaboration with First Nations is reason to be encouraged. Blackstock sees reconciliation and engagement by the voluntary sector, and relationship building by the First Nations communities as the means of enhancing the quality of life for First Nations children, youth and families. She argues that respectful collaboration must reflect history and culture in order to be effective. This research project is the basis of our current project. In an attempt to uncover the extent of non-collaboration and the reasons why the voluntary sector makes no inroad to on reserve communities, the scope of the research project has been expanded to take on a national perspective.

Callard, C., Deboisbriand, M., Jabaopurwala, I., Roy, A., Sylvester, S., Wagel, H., & Woodall, A. (2001). *What key issues must be addressed by the voluntary sector in developing a proactive agenda for partnerships with other sectors?* Unpublished manuscript.

The authors of this unpublished paper attempt to answer the following question: what key issues must be addressed by the voluntary sector in developing a proactive agenda for partnerships with other sectors? They provide insight, reflections and concrete steps for voluntary sector organizations wishing to enter into partnerships with entities from another sector. Clearly articulated goals for partnership, compatible with missions and structures, are important when considering partnership construction. Voluntary sector organizations should be careful they do not mimic corporate sector operations and stay true to their mandate. Partnerships offer all parties a means of building up their programs, funding, and access to a greater variety of people. This paper attempts to review what constitutes a proactive agenda for partnerships and outline its key elements.

Cameron, S, Fyles, R, Mah-Sen, L, McEvoy, M, Moreau, E, Napper, J, Purdy, J, & Zack, E. (2002, August 1). *Power, politics, and relationships: Decoding the language of partnerships*. Unpublished manuscript.

This unpublished paper examines how language influences the success of partnerships within the voluntary sector. Language is an important factor in any relationship, especially when two vastly different cultures are involved. Slight differences in meaning can result in misunderstandings which lead to failed or ineffectual collaborations. Understanding the words of partnerships is an important step in creating partnerships.

Canada. (2003). *2001 Census: Analysis series: Aboriginal peoples of Canada: A demographic profile*. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.

This document provides a detailed analysis of the 2001 Census of Population data released January 21, 2003. The data shows a rise in Aboriginal population, and that one-half of Aboriginal people live in urban areas. The statistics on Aboriginal children and their living arrangements are particularly interesting in terms of child welfare. The profile tackles the groups of North American Indian, Métis, and Inuit separately in order to better understand the differences and similarities of experiences of the different Aboriginal groups in Canada.

Canada. (2000). *Update on National Child Benefit Initiatives 1999-2000*. Ottawa, ON: Human Resources Development Canada

This summarizes the allocation of the 1999-2000 National Child Benefit funding to provincial/territorial/First Nations initiatives. First Nations are included as an entry all their own, right beside provinces and territories. This document outlines one of the federal government programs on reserve and provides a good example of how these services are rolled out by governments. To those not familiar with the ins and outs of funding and programming on reserve, such a document provides valuable background information. To see how money trickles down to communities is important when reviewing funding formulas their impact on band based programs and services.

Canada. (1996). *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. Retrieved June 24, 2003 from the World Wide Web:
http://www.ainc.inac.gc.ca/ch/rcap/index_e.html.

The Commission was established August 26, 1991 and charged with the mandate to "investigate the evolution of the relationship among aboriginal peoples (Indian, Inuit and Métis), the Canadian government, and Canadian society as a whole. It should propose specific solutions, rooted in domestic and international experience, to the problems which have plagued those relationships and which confront aboriginal peoples today." After four years of research and consultation through testimonies, public hearings, briefs, submissions, research studies, round table reports, and commentaries on a multitude of different subjects and issues concerning Aboriginal peoples in Canada, the Commission released their report on the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP). RCAP's recommendations on government policy concerning Aboriginal peoples in Canada hoped to produce short and long term change in how Canada deals with and works with its indigenous peoples. Sadly, most of the recommendations go untouched, a point of frustration for Canada's First Nations communities who see the recommendations as the first and best step in a direction which would see First Nations peoples as true partners with the Canadian government with everyone working towards the common goal of healthy communities and families.

Canada. (1995a). *1991 Census highlights on registered Indians: Annotated tables*. Ottawa, ON: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

This report provides a comparative description of key socio-demographic conditions of Registered Indians in Canada and draws comparisons between on and off reserve Registered Indians and the Reference population in each province/territory. It updates the *1986 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables*; a report produced by DIAND in 1989 (Author's Introduction). Once again, statistics offer the reader a quick summary of differences and similarities in living conditions of on and off

reserve populations. The socio-demographic data drives home the point that services are in desperate need and highlights what are the most problematic areas.

Canada. (1995b). *Highlights of Aboriginal conditions, 1991, 1986: Demographic, social and economic characteristics*. Ottawa, ON: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The statistics contained in this publication span demographic, social, and economic borders in order to provide a backdrop to the lived experience of Registered Indians (on and off reserve,) Metis and Inuit persons in Canada. Examples of statistics presented to the reader for analysis include: mobility, urban presence, aging indices, family structure, mother tongue language usage, disabilities, education, housing, labour force, and unemployment. This information, taken as a whole, provides the reader with a thorough picture of the issues and at-risk elements of life as Aboriginal peoples across Canada. The fact that this data is over a decade old does not make it outdated. The numbers of today are just as shocking and sometimes more so. This information continues to be timely and appropriate reading for anyone seeking to support their claims of social and economic crisis with statistical data, sometimes the only type of data some circles will accept as valid research.

Chandler, M. (2002, November 26). *Stabilizing cultural identity as a hedge against suicide in Canada's First Nations*. Paper presented at the Aboriginal Research and Policy Conference, Ottawa, Canada.

Dr. Chandler's maintains that First Nations communities are able to take care of their own, if given the chance to do so. His paper brings forward evidence to suggest that those First Nations communities which have taken steps towards self-determination and self-continuity are those communities where dramatically lower youth suicide rates exist. He concludes that a strong sense of cultural heritage is a protective factor in terms of youth suicide rates. Concerned and concentrated efforts on the part of First Nations communities to preserve and rehabilitate their own cultures is, as Chandler claims, one of the deciding factors in decreased suicide rates.

Choudry, A. (n.d.). *Bringing it all back home: Anti-globalization activism cannot ignore colonial realities*. Retrieved April 30, 2003 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.arena.org.nz/globcoln.htm>.

Choudry explains that current activism bent on curbing globalization and the growth of multinational corporations and trade agreements cannot begin without first answering to present day colonialism towards indigenous peoples around the world. Non-government organizations risk condoning colonial attitudes and regimes in the Western world if they do not attempt to realize the colonial histories of these countries and their resulting impacts on current government policies towards indigenous peoples. For Choudry, globalization is simply a continuation of colonialism, a process which has changed from the colonizing of lands to the colonizing of values, ideologies and economies

Cornell, S , & Kalt, J. P (1992a). Culture and institutions as public goods: American Indian economic development as a problem of collective action. In T. L. Anderson (Ed), *Property rights and Indian economies: The political economy forum* (pp. 215-252). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

This chapter examines the state of the economies on American Indian reservations. Cornell and Kalt attempts to decode 'why' some Indian communities are able to achieve sustainable socio-economic growth and others are still struggling through an analysis of history, political structure, economies, and culture. They provide a few solutions to the problem of economic neglect without undermining the uniqueness of Aboriginal communities, cultures, and ideals. These solutions include putting decision making power in the hands of the Indians; the ability to make and carry out decisions is tantamount to success. Another solution is the emphasis of cultural constructs and institutions in Aboriginal communities which foster a sense of identity and uniformity in a society. Cultural standards are a means of fostering success as they test and weed out foreign notions which would not succeed in their environment. The authors also link all problems, social, economic, and political, together. They reason that helping to solve one, solves the others.

Cornell, S., & Kalt, J. P. (1992b). Reloading the dice: Improving the chances for economic development on American Indian reservations. In S. Cornell & J. P. Kalt (Eds.), *What can tribes do? Strategies and institutions in American Indian economic development* (pp. 1-59). Los Angeles, CA: American Indian Studies Center.

The experiences of a wide array of societies around the world amply demonstrate that achieving sustained, self-determined economic development is a complex and difficult task. Certainly this is the case on the Indian reservations of the United States, where numerous obstacles face tribal leaders, managers, and other individuals concerned about the economic well-being of their peoples. In the introductory chapter, the editors of this volume review the specific obstacles that Indian nations face as they pursue their own development goals, outline the critical role that institutions of tribal governance play in the development process, and suggest ways that newly empowered tribal governments can improve tribes' own chances of achieving self-determined development success (Authors' Abstract).

Cornell, S., & Kalt, J. P. (1989, May). *Pathways from poverty: Development and institution-building on American Indian reservations*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development.

This paper reports on some of the findings of the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development. The Project examines the conditions under which self-determined economic development might be successful on American Indian reservations. Cornell and Kalt believe economy follows sovereignty. They claim that the economically successful communities are those that have the most self-determination, where the tribe itself is the decision maker in reservation affairs. This contradicts current federal and governmental beliefs which argue that tribes need to build viable economies before they can be truly sovereign. Such documents help fuel the call for more self-determination in Aboriginal communities. Supportive works such as this document help centre the argument and deconstruct the one used by federal governments who refuse to give up control.

Durst, D. (2000). *It's not what, but how! Social services issues affecting Aboriginal peoples: A review of projects*. Regina, AB: Social Policy Research Unit, Faculty of Social Work, University of Regina.

Durst reviews nine research and conference projects funded by the Human Resources Development Canada looking at social service issues affecting Aboriginal people and identifies common themes and findings. The nature of current project allows the reader to pull out those ideas which seem to work and those which fail. When planning new projects and programs, this type of data provides a platform from which the past experiences of others inform the project in a positive way.

Elias, B., & Demas, D. (2001). *First Nations people with a disability needs assessment survey findings: A profile of Manitoba First Nations people with a disability*. Winnipeg, MB: Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs

This is a report commissioned by the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs and the Manitoba First Nation Employment and Training Centres conducted in order to provide information on Manitoba First Nations peoples with a disability. The results are to be used for planning purposes under the Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy. The survey examines the topics of disability and related causes, socioeconomic issues, job training issues, health services issues, housing issues, and transportation issues. The findings include the need for community-based organizations which support independent living. The survey calls for more research into the subject, support through funding and agencies, development of preventative programs, and enhanced independent living services.

Elias, P. D. (Ed.). (1995). *Northern Aboriginal communities: Economies and development*. North York, ON: Captus University Publications.

Northern Aboriginal communities: Economies and development, as a collection of articles and case studies, brings together recent research findings on Northern Aboriginal communities, and by a series of detailed case studies, shows the Aboriginal peoples' initiatives in overcoming economic obstacles to self-reliance. This book is of special interest to educators, researchers, decision-makers, students and others with an interest in Native people in Canada (Author's Abstract).

Fontaine, P. (1998). *Modern racism in Canada*. Kingston, ON: School of Policy Studies, Queen's University.

In *Modern racism in Canada*, the author puts racism in perspective. He defines racism and discusses both overt and covert forms. He describes what racism looks like from the Aboriginal point of view and the impact it has on Aboriginal lives. Barriers to solutions are identified. This short, ten page booklet provides the non-Aboriginal reader with a new point of view in regards to racism in Canada and the claim that it does not exist. The ways in which racism permeate the lives of Canadians is explored. This is a great introduction and primer.

Gold, G. L. (1996). Voluntary associations and a new economic elite in a Quebec town. In S. Dasgupta (Ed.), *The community in Canada: Rural and urban* (pp. 243-259). Lanham, ML: University Press of America.

Gold provides the reader with an excellent example and model of how a group of people can use existing voluntary organizations in order to organize themselves, maintain their solidarity as a group, and promote their objectives. A group of young entrepreneurs in Saint Pascal, a small rural town in the county of Kamouraska in Quebec, organized

themselves by joining and participating in the Jeunesse Rurale Catholique, one of the Action Catholique youth movements in Quebec. They gradually took control of the group, changing the focus from church-related concerns to their own economic interests. The group provided an identity and promoted an ideology to its members. Once the members became successful industrialists and businessmen, they gradually took over the other voluntary associations in their town which were better suited to their business needs. At the time of Gold's observations, a new, younger group of leaders with different interests began to emerge, challenging the older generation of business oriented leaders. Gold believes they too will use voluntary organizations to achieve their goals. Their example illustrates how the voluntary sector can be used by a subgroup of the population to better suit their needs and demands, and how, over time, they can learn to control such services themselves.

Hagey, N. J., Larocque, G., & McBride, C. (1989). *Highlights of Aboriginal conditions 1981-2001*. Ottawa, ON: Indian Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

This working paper is composed of three parts. Part one highlights the demographic trends in the Aboriginal population. A marked increase in population across all of Canada's Status Indian and Inuit populations is observed. Part two outlines the social conditions experiences by Canada's First Nations and Inuit peoples. These include health, family, living conditions, and social assistance subcategories. Part three examines the economic conditions of Status Indians and Inuit in Canada. Education, employment and income are explored separately. These statistics paint a picture of what life is like for many First Nations families and juxtaposes it against that of the rest of Canada.

Hall, M., McKeown, L., & Roberts, K. (2001). *Caring Canadians, involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Centre for Philanthropy.

This sampling of some of the results from the National Survey on Giving, Volunteering and Participating (NSGVP) provides the reader with a quick look at the state of the voluntary sector and civic engagement in Canada. The statistics included paint a picture of what the Canadian volunteer landscape looks like in the year 2000. The data includes a look at each province individually in terms of donors and volunteers broken down by age, sex, marital status, education level, labour force status, and household income level. Relevant to this study, the NSGVP reveals that although 7 out of 10 Canadians report engaging in some form of civic engagement only 3 out of 10 report volunteering for an organization. This suggests that forms of civic engagement outside of the traditional organizational constructs of the voluntary sector are not sufficiently recognized and supported in Canada.

Hanselmann, C. (2003, February). *Shared responsibility: Final report and recommendations of the Urban Aboriginal Initiative*. Calgary, AB: Canada West Foundation.

One of the issues identified in the Western Cities Project was the lack of research in public policy as it relates to urban Aboriginal people in major western Canadian cities. The Urban Aboriginal Initiative was developed as a result. The Urban Aboriginal Initiative identified key policy areas, explored policy options and alternatives, highlighted practice ideas, and promoted dialogue about urban Aboriginal issues. This report

shares the major findings of the initiative and contributes recommendations regarding public policy and urban Aboriginal peoples. The report concludes that a public policy is in dire need, but such a policy should engage the urban Aboriginal community if it is to be successful. The report also highlights the lack of governmental responsibility for the urban Aboriginal policy and population. Such a policy will need to be intergovernmental; a shared responsibility of coordination and cooperation is needed.

Husbands, W., McKechnie, A-J., & Leslie, F. (2001). *Scan on the research on public attitudes towards the voluntary sector: Final report*. Toronto, ON: Canadian Centre for Philanthropy.

These results are from a scan of research on public attitudes towards the voluntary sector conducted by the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy for the Voluntary Sector Initiative's Joint Awareness Table. The Joint Awareness Table seeks to inform various audiences about the role the voluntary sector plays in maintaining Canada's high quality of life and overall health. The Table also seeks to increase engagement in community life. One step in building awareness about the voluntary sector is to first evaluate the public's current awareness levels. This report contains the findings from a scan of the existing public opinion research available across Canada, as well as the results from their research into organizations in the process or intending to undertake public opinion research in the future, and into the public opinion regarding the voluntary sector at the provincial and federal levels of government.

Kanter, R. M. (1993). Becoming PALS: Pooling, allying and linking across companies. *The Academy of Management Executive*, 3(3), 183-193

Kanter provides the reader with a quick review of the dos and don'ts of partnerships. Strong working relationships and partnerships rely on a mutual understanding and respect for one another. The sharing of information, of history, is a central component in the effective development and maintenance of well formed collaborations. Paternalistic attitudes undermine partnerships. Egalitarian relationships work on foundations of self-awareness, sensitivity, communication and consultation in cooperative decision making, and an overall understanding of where one's partner comes from, their history. This article informs individuals or groups wishing to partner with First Nations communities and agencies will have to take it upon themselves to educate themselves about the issues and workings of on reserve life. To lay the entire burden of understanding on the laps of First Nations communities is to undermine the nature of true partnerships. Too often in the past, it has been up to the Aboriginal communities and peoples to meet non-Aboriginal agencies more than half-way, losing a bit of themselves in the process. The hope is that misunderstandings can be kept to a minimum if everyone does their part to learn the ways of the other in order to better fulfill the mandate of cooperation.

Kendall, J., & Knapp, M. (1996). *The voluntary sector in the United Kingdom*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Kendall and Knapp study the development and current scope and scale of the voluntary sector in the United Kingdom. The newly developed National Lottery has placed the voluntary sector in the spotlight. The public, the government, and the media are interested in ways in which voluntary organizations function between the market and the state. The authors define 'voluntary organizations', and outline the history, development, and legal treatment of the sector as a whole. They also provide an analysis of the

financial and human resource bases of such organizations. The roles the voluntary sector plays in education, health, and social welfare are described in detail. The work concludes with a discussion of the capacity of voluntary sector research and the theoretical approaches best suited to it. Included are the challenges and changes the sector as a whole should expect in the future. The lack of developmental and historical data on the voluntary sector in Canada necessitates looking farther a field for such information. Luckily, the British have documented their own processes, which have followed similar paths to those in Canada.

Lemchuk-Favel, L. (1996). *Trends in First Nations mortality: 1979-1993*. Ottawa, ON: Health Canada.

This report is a wake-up call to those not knowledgeable about the state of First Nations health and mortality rates. These statistics outline the challenges reserves must face and where help is needed most. Infant mortality rates, socioeconomic conditions, issues of clean water, are all accounted for. Many non-Aboriginal readers are ignorant of the state of affairs of on reserve life. The daily, taken for granted luxuries expected by many Canadians as part of Canadian life are not the lived experience of many First Nations families and communities. The harsh reality is stark in contrast with those of middle Canada. Basic issues of heating and indoor plumbing are what many children and families face. By educating the ignorant reader of the basic needs of every Canadian, needs not being met on many reserves, the hope is that a better understanding of the need for services and support programs is achieved.

Lemont, E. (1992). *Developing effective processes of American Indian constitutional and governmental reform: Lessons from the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Hualapai Nation, Navajo Nation and Northern Cheyenne Tribe*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development.

Over the past several decades, numerous American Indian nations have been revising their constitutions to create more legitimate, effective and culturally-appropriate governments. However, successful processes of reform have been hindered by a variety of universal challenges, including political obstacles to changing the status quo, difficulties in achieving effective citizen participation and insufficient mechanisms for resolving conflict. Drawing from the recent constitutional and governmental reform experiences of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Hualapai Nation, the Navajo Nation, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, this paper discusses how four American Indian nations addressed these challenges. The four nations' experiences demonstrate how an increased reliance on tribal institutions such as constitutional reform commissions, constitutional conventions and tribal courts – combined with a focus on short and long-term programs of civic education – can help American Indian nations realize their goals of creating more effective and legitimate constitutions (Author's Abstract).

McDonald, R-A. J., & Ladd, P., et.al. (2000). *First Nations Child and Family Services Joint National Policy Review: Final Report, June 2000*. Ottawa, ON: Assembly of First Nations

Together, the Assembly of First Nations and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development carried out a research project designed to review the national policies with respect to First Nation child and family services. Under the sponsorship of

the *Agenda for Action for First Nations*, the review was undertaken as part of Canada's commitment to forming collaborations and partnerships with First Nations in order to better serve and meet the needs of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. Of note in the data gathered is the challenge of sufficient and sustained funding for community capacity building. Community healing approaches and plans need to be supported politically and financially through the positive development of policy which has long term goals and importance. Of great import is the recommendation concerning the inadequacy of the present funding formula in respect to prevention programs and initiatives. The funding problems faced by First Nations agencies does not allow them to fully support children, youth, and families in need of help.

Norris, M. J., Kerr, D., & Nault, F. (1996). *Projections of the population with Aboriginal identity, Canada, 1991-2016: Summary Report*. Ottawa, ON: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

This is a summary of the 1995 report for Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) by the same name. It projects the Aboriginal population trends into 2016. These statistics help paint the picture of the future of Aboriginal communities, which lie with children and youth.

Reading, P. (1994). *Community care and the voluntary sector: The role of voluntary organizations in a changing world*. Birmingham: Venture Press

Voluntary organizations are a vital part of the development of community care and their role is continually changing. How are they coping with the demands made upon them and are they capable of meeting those demands? This book explores a number of key issues which arise when attempting to describe the role of voluntary organizations. It addresses the perspective of the consumer and discusses the relationship between the voluntary and statutory sectors. One of Paul Reading's major themes is the political role of voluntary organizations particularly at a time when the welfare state is under threat. This is a book for professionals, managers, students, and volunteers in the community care field. It will be of particular interest to people who want to see improvements in both the provision of community care services and the policies which underpin them (Author's Abstract).

Reimer, B., & Young, G. (Eds.). (1994). *Development strategies for rural Canada: Evaluating partnerships, jobs, and communities*. Wolfville, NS: Canadian Agricultural and Rural Restructuring Group.

This work is a summary of the proceedings from the 5th Annual ARRG National Conference. Sessions of note are: "Establishing and Maintaining Partnerships for Rural Development" and "What Have We Learned about Rural Development Strategies?". The lack of available information regarding voluntary sector and First Nations partnerships forces one to look towards the economic partnerships between rural, Northern, and First Nations communities and others. Economic developmental programs and projects provide a model for what to do, and what not to do, when forging new collaborative relationships.

Rekart, J. (1993). *Public funds, private provisions: The role of the voluntary sector*. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.

The last decade has seen welfare systems throughout the Western world challenged as governments launched major efforts to stabilize or reduce government social expenditures and to return a larger share of the responsibility for social welfare services to private hands. This fiscal crisis and its accompanying theme of retrenchment, coincided with the emergence of neoconservatism that has led to polarized debate and significant change in attitude and policy regarding the role and function of the government in society. *Public funds, private provisions* analyses the respective roles of government and the voluntary sector in the financing and administration of social services. Focusing on developments in British Columbia from 1983-1991, when the Social Credit government actively pursued a policy of privatization, this book examines the growth of the voluntary sector there and presents data which track the impact of privatization on services. It examines the issues of funding and accountability of the voluntary sector as it adopts the public agent role and increasingly delivers services on behalf of government (Author's Abstract).

Smith, J. D., Rochester, C., & Hedley, R. (Eds.). (1995). *An introduction to the voluntary sector*. London: Routledge.

The restructuring of United Kingdom health and welfare systems by the government has meant more responsibility for these programs by the voluntary sector. Added responsibility also means more accountability and a closer examination of how voluntary organizations work, specifically their structure and management. Smith, Rochester, and Hedley examine the history, features, and the present and the future of the voluntary sector in the U.K. They analyze the challenges and problems it faces and provide solutions to the current issues of note.

Stevens, H. (2003, March). *Indicators and correlates of social exclusion among Manitoba's Aboriginal working age (15-64) population*. Unpublished manuscript.

This paper explores what the Census data says about the degree and correlates of social exclusion among Manitoba's working age Aboriginal population and finds a marked difference between the degree and type of social exclusion between Métis, Non-Status, and Status Indian populations.

Stevenson, M. G., & Hickey, C. G. (1995). *Empowering Northern and Native communities for social and economic control: An annotated bibliography of relevant literature*. Edmonton, AB: Canadian Circumpolar Institute and Uncle Gabe's Friendship Centre

This annotated bibliography is related to the critical/emancipatory and interpretive models of community development. Five areas or chapters are covered. They are: Methods, models and theories relevant to empowering Northern and Native communities for social and economic control; Empowering for social control: Applications and practice in the international arena; Empowering for economic control: Applications and practice in the international arena; Empowering for social control in Northern and Native communities: Applications and practice; Empowering for economic control in Northern and Native communities: Applications and practice. The contrast between Northern, Native, and International communities and groups provides a cross-cultural approach.

Voluntary Sector Initiative. (2002). *It's Our Way* [Videotape]. Community Programming Heritage Canada.

Produced with the guidance of the Aboriginal Reference Group of the Voluntary Sector Initiative, this video provides an overview of Aboriginal concepts of volunteerism that are informed by the diverse cultures and traditions of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The video also highlights the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to the voluntary sector and Canadian society more broadly.

Voluntary Sector Initiative. (2001). *Strategic planning for Aboriginal input: Report*. Ottawa, ON: Voluntary Sector Initiative.

This short report describes the discussion and recommendations suggested by a planning committee made up of various Aboriginal stakeholders and Voluntary Sector Initiative executive officials and resource people. The goal was to discuss the means of pursuing and engaging the Aboriginal community in the Voluntary Sector Initiative. Aboriginal participation and input was a key recommendation. Using cultural and historical notions of volunteering in Aboriginal communities and societies is important if a true effort is to be made to include the Aboriginal perspective and ensure cooperation and success.

Wooley, F. (2001). *The strengths and limits of the voluntary sector*. *ISUMA: Canadian Journal of Policy Research*, 2(2), 21-27.

Government activity can enable, rather than replace, voluntary activity. Moreover, voluntary activity and democratic governments require the same sorts of social conditions: absence of extreme income inequality, strong communities and particular social norms and values. Conditions that make government provision of services untenable may simultaneously undermine the foundation for voluntary activity. While private charity does some things well – provides small quantities of high quality personal goods – it is much poorer at providing universal, non-discriminating services (Author's Abstract).

Wotherspoon, T. (2002). *The dynamics of social inclusion: Public education and Aboriginal people in Canada*. Toronto, ON: The Laidlaw Foundation.

This paper explores the relevance of the renewed focus on social inclusion and exclusion for Canada's public education systems, with reference both to general factors and more specific issues that arise in relation to schooling for Aboriginal people. Public schooling serves as a useful case study since, historically, its mandate has been broadly inclusive in nature. Schools are inclusive insofar as they are public spaces in which children and youth from diverse backgrounds are expected to have access to common services, curricula and experiences that, in turn, are linked to prospects for their eventual participation and inclusion in other social and economic venues. The discussion focuses on three key questions. What is the relationship between discourses of social inclusion/social exclusion and changes within public education systems? What are the major dynamics to promote social inclusion relative to exclusion within recent educational policies and practices? What impact do these processes have on children and youth, in general, as well as on specific groups of children and youth, particularly within Aboriginal communities? (Author's Introduction).