



**DEVELOPING AN INDIGENOUS PEER REVIEW FRAMEWORK AND  
PROCESS FOR AN ONLINE CHILD, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY FOCUSED  
JOURNAL**

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# DEVELOPING AN INDIGENOUS PEER REVIEW FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS FOR AN ONLINE CHILD, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY FOCUSED JOURNAL

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# DEVELOPING AN INDIGENOUS PEER REVIEW FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS FOR AN ONLINE CHILD, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY FOCUSED JOURNAL

by Marlyn Bennett

## JOURNAL DESCRIPTION AND INTRODUCTION

First Peoples<sup>1</sup> have always produced knowledge about their communities and their cultures. In the past, this was primarily through oral means but has recently expanded to include written communication. For First Peoples, knowledge creation is embedded in culture and First Peoples and organizations generously share their unique knowledges to benefit all Canadians through the delivery of community-driven services, policy, research and knowledge building. The "First Peoples Child & Family Review" online journal creates a credible and culturally respectful forum to share knowledge generated by Aboriginal practitioners, policy makers, scholars, students, parents, employees, volunteers, youth and other organizations.

The National Collaborating Centre on Aboriginal Health (NCCAH) has expressed interest in developing an Indigenous peer review framework and process to for their publications and has contracted with the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society (hereafter "Caring Society") to write an article outlining the approaches the Caring Society took in developing the *First Peoples Child and Family Review* online journal (hereafter "First Peoples Journal"). This paper provides a detailed examination of how the journal was developed and the issues the Coordinating editor and the Editorial board has considered over the course of the journal's evolution. It concludes with recommendations that the NCCAH may want to consider when they are ready to create and implement their own Indigenous peer review framework and processes. Although the review process outlined in this paper should be viewed as the highest peer review standard likely to be applied to publications produced by NCCAH, it can easily be adapted for use with publications requiring less review rigour by first clarifying the degree of review rigour applied to various types of publications (ie: NCAAH promotional materials are unlikely to require peer review) and then developing internal administrative arrangements for non peer review types of materials.

## HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE JOURNAL

In Manitoba, as in other child welfare jurisdictions across Canada, there have been significant shifts in the delivery of child welfare services. The child welfare system in Manitoba underwent a significant restructuring as a result of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry – Child Welfare Initiative beginning in 2000 with First peoples and child welfare agencies at the forefront of these profound changes. In response to the changes occurring with the child welfare system in Manitoba, in 2001 the First Nations Research Site was established by the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society in partnership with the Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare to provide research and research dissemination services relating to Aboriginal child welfare in Canada. The First Nations Research Site was originally housed at the University of Manitoba, Faculty of Social Work from

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<sup>1</sup> The term "First Peoples" and "Aboriginal" is used interchangeably to describe three constitutionally recognized groups that are comprised of First Nation, Métis and Inuit peoples in North America. First Nation people typically have membership in a Nation and have some rights guaranteed in Treaty agreements made with the Federal Government. Métis peoples share European and First Nation heritage but have never entered into Treaty negotiations with the Federal government and therefore have the same rights and privileges as other Canadians. The term "Inuit" means 'the people' in Inuktitut, the Inuit language. Although a federal responsibility, Inuit people did not sign treaties and so have the same rights and privileges as do Métis and other Canadian populations.



2001-2003. During these two years, the director of the research site learned to utilize and leverage the many resources available to the academic community (Bennett and Blackstock, 2006). In 2003, the First Nations Research Site moved into a community based office so that the site would be more accessible to First peoples and Aboriginal agencies interested in administration, policy, practice and research.

The genesis of the First Peoples Review was fueled by the realization that the knowledge of First Peoples was not fully acknowledged within western dominated child welfare systems and academic institutions. The First Nations Child and Family Caring Society's first publication, *A literature Review on Aspects of Aboriginal Child Welfare in Canada*, was completed in November 2002 and was the first comprehensive national review of Aboriginal child welfare literature in Canada and results suggested that the written discourse on Aboriginal child welfare was still dominated by non-Aboriginal researchers. The majority of the 800 plus articles, books, unpublished paper, reports, videos, theses and dissertations relevant to Aboriginal child welfare were generated by non-Aboriginal scholars, students, practitioners and/or policy makers. Although many of the articles authored by non-Aboriginal writers were of value, there was almost no acknowledgement of the unique Aboriginal systems of knowledge, laws and customs affecting child welfare. Moreover, the realities and contexts of First Peoples were often described according to a western worldview of "best practices" in child welfare. The First Peoples Child & Family Review journal was developed to create a respectful space where Aboriginal knowledge and perspectives could be promoted and privileged creating a wider body of literature on Aboriginal child welfare ontology, research, policy and practice (Bennett, Blackstock and De La Ronde, 2005).

The First Peoples Child & Family Review also acknowledges the importance of respecting Aboriginal intellectual property rights through the use and implementation of the ownership, control, access and possession principles (OCAP) established by the National Aboriginal Health Organization (Schnarch, 2004). The OCAP principles recognize the collective ownership of knowledge; the need for Aboriginal control over research and information; Aboriginal management of access to their data and physical possession of the data.

The first editorial meeting to discuss the development of this online journal took place on Saturday, May 17th, 2003 in Halifax, Nova Scotia at the Casino Nova Scotia Hotel. We invited a number scholars and interested individuals from the Provinces and Territories to participate in a round table discussion on developing an Editorial board. The discussion began by identifying the reasons why we needed to establish a journal and ideas about how to do it. Some of the goals established for the journal are:

- Creating a place of respect and safety where Aboriginal writing and wisdom is valued and acknowledged;
- Providing a new model of publication that creates access for Aboriginal / First Peoples scholars;
- Providing a place of dialogue and sharing;
- Promoting Aboriginal / First Peoples academic research and writing;
- Promoting and mentoring Aboriginal talent;
- Reclaiming our voice;
- Showcasing best Aboriginal / First Peoples practices (and concepts); and
- Encouraging cultural competence and congruence through research and making connections to administration, policy and practice.



The Editorial board agreed that the journal would be a peer reviewed journal and published once a year in the first 2 years of publication and twice yearly after that. We started off slowly as a means of gauging the response to our call for papers while building capacity for our own Indigenous framework and peer review process. The credibility of the publication required the need to include and respect Aboriginal concepts of knowledge as a one of communal ownership while ensuring we were implementing the OCAP principles.

The First Peoples Child & Family Review online journal is published jointly through the First Nations Research Site, Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare, and the First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada (Caring Society). Thus far, the Editorial board and our reviewers have been instrumental in publishing five issues with a sixth issue set to be released in December 2007(see also Appendix M at the end of this report). The journal is available for free from the Caring Society's website at [www.fncaringsociety.ca/pubs/onlineJournal.html](http://www.fncaringsociety.ca/pubs/onlineJournal.html).

## **OBJECTIVES AND UNIQUENESS OF THE JOURNAL**

The purpose of the First Peoples Child & Family Review is to "reach beyond the walls of academia" to promote child welfare research, practice, policy and education from an Aboriginal / First Peoples perspective and to advance innovative approaches within the field of Aboriginal / First Peoples child welfare. Contributions are encouraged from academic, First Nation and Aboriginal community-based practitioners and students whose research and/or work may involve innovative, preventative, traditional and healing approaches to delivery of child welfare programs and services in the First Nation and Aboriginal communities in general. Although the journal gives preference to Canadian submissions, we have been proud to include contributions from Indigenous authors from other parts of the world such as the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand.

One of the key ways this journal is different from other child welfare journals is that authors retain copyright over their works in keeping with our commitment to Indigenous intellectual property rights. All authors sign a licensing agreement that allows their work to be published in a collection of works (the journal) and to be distributed. It is also unique in that it privileges Indigenous intellectual property by respecting OCAP principles, encouraging submissions by Indigenous writers and providing writing and editorial support to those who need it.

It is these factors that make it such a unique journal in that it provides a forum for showcasing the "voices and perspectives" of Aboriginal child welfare scholars, researchers, practitioners, trainers, students, volunteers and community developers. Additional factors that have been identified as making the journal unique include:

1. Its promotion of Indigenous knowledge;
2. It provides mentorship for those who wish to write but are unfamiliar with formulating their thoughts in writing for publication;
3. It is inclusive of Elders and Youth on its Editorial board and invites submissions from these important groups;
4. Encourages submissions from disciplines outside of social work relating to child welfare (ie law, education, economics, sociology);
5. Encourages submissions regarding child welfare ontology, research, policy and practice as well as service recipient experience.
6. It is free to the public on line and therefore provides a broad based public good by



encouraging knowledge transmission not only to Aboriginal people but to non-Aboriginal peoples as well.

7. Contributes to a growing body of literature on Aboriginal child welfare that can be accessed by Aboriginal students, scholars, policy makers (community and government based), practitioners and the public.

Many users of the journal have commented on the fact that before the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada published the literature review and the journal, there were very few reliable resources on Aboriginal child welfare, but now a growing holistic and reliable pool of knowledge is available to Canadians.

## **RECRUITMENT OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD**

Before the *First Peoples Journal* could be developed, a volunteer Editorial board needed to be established to provide direction to the Coordinating editor and to help in reviewing articles submitted for publication. The Editorial board also adds credibility to the journal and ensures a high quality of Indigenous knowledge is relied upon and showcased in each issue. Our Editorial board is comprised of individuals from each of the provinces and includes Elders and young people.

To recruit the editorial board members, invitations were sent to a select number of individuals based on their demonstrated excellence in Aboriginal child welfare knowledge and experience derived from different ways of knowing (ie: Indigenous knowledge and western education) and in other relevant fields. It was also important that linguistic diversity was respected and that the journal personnel had the capacity to review articles submitted in both official languages and would make arrangements to review articles in Indigenous languages when needed. A draft document outlining the terms of reference for this board was developed and further refined by the Editorial board (see Appendix A).

In our journey toward creating an Indigenous online child welfare journal, two in person meetings of the editorial board were held to discuss reasons why such a journal should exist and to develop value statements and ethical guidelines for the journal. The first in person meeting was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Advice on how to develop our journal was obtained, originally, by inviting Linda Burnside, the editor of *Envision Online* (a similar online Manitoba child welfare journal [www.envisionjournal.com](http://www.envisionjournal.com)) to the first meeting who graciously shared her experience in developing a similar electronic journal that focuses primarily on advancing the practice of child welfare in Manitoba. The terms of reference of the editorial board including the vision and mission statements, and goals and objectives were discussed and developed.

In discussing the mission, vision, value statements espoused by this new journal, discussion evolved around key issues that needed further clarification and consideration by the editorial board members:

- copyright issues related to the journal and authors;
- distribution (i.e. either electronic or print);
- how to promote and respect the diversity of [indigenous] knowledge;
- copyright issues around the need to ensure that research must benefit community;
- ensuring the protection of Indigenous knowledge;
- how to reflect holistic concepts, social, spiritual;
- interdependence of knowledge, multidisciplinary, interconnectedness;



- making certain that the journal is seen as a gathering place where conversation on Aboriginal ways of knowing and being promotes dialogue;
- sharing knowledge to promote dialogue and practices that are meaningful and respectful of the diversity of Aboriginal children, families and nations.

These elements were later revised at a further editorial board meeting held in September 2003 at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (now called the "First Nations University of Canada", in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan). The second meeting focused on creating a name for the journal, whether the journal should be peer reviewed and if so what the peer review process would look like. It was also decided at this meeting that it was important to include individual representatives from the Elder and Youth constituencies given the important role that Elders and young peoples have traditionally played in shaping Aboriginal communities and knowledges. Danny Musqua, an Elder working with the First Nations University of Canada and Ginger Gosnell, a young woman from British Columbia joined the editorial board as the Elder and Youth representatives. In fact, it was our Elder, Danny Musqua, who came up with the name of the journal (First Peoples Child & Family Review) as a way of acknowledging and recognizing within our publication the diversity of the Aboriginal population within Canada. A contact list of the current Editorial board members is attached at Appendix B of this document.

There are 12 editorial board members and includes the coordinating editor and the Executive Director of the Caring Society. The composition of our editorial board has remained consistent since the editorial board was established in May 2003 although a number of new members have joined recently. While not all members of the editorial board review papers all of the time, we are able to draw upon the expertise of our editorial membership for help in reviewing papers that are within the scope of their expertise and based on their availability to assist. Unfortunately because of limited funds, the editorial board has not been able to meet in person since the journal was created. We continue to hold yearly teleconferences and correspond frequently by email and phone.

## **PROCESS FOR RECRUITING PAPERS**

Themes and Deadlines for submissions are set by the Coordinating editor in consultation with the editorial board members. A Call for Papers is developed based on various themes and is posted on the Caring Society and Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare websites (CECW) in both official languages and is also circulated through the various networks of the Caring Society, CECW and through each of the Editorial board member's contacts. Information about submission instructions for prospective authors is also posted online at <http://www.fncaringsociety.org/docs/SubmissionInstructionsforAuthors.pdf> (see also Appendix H). A sample of a previous Call for Papers, in both English and French, are posted at Appendix C of this document. All submissions are published in the language in which they are submitted. At the present time, the Caring Society does not have the dollars to translate papers however, in the past we have had assistance with translating papers from the CECW's French site.

## **PROCESS FOR REVIEWING PAPER**

The First Peoples Child & Family Review online journal is a volunteer based initiative which utilizes the expertise of individuals working within the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal child welfare fields across Canada and internationally. The journal is published and produced in Winnipeg two times per year (however as no issues were published in 2006, the Caring Society made up lost issues by publishing 4 issues in 2007 but will resume publishing the usual 2 issues in 2008).



Journal reviewers are drawn widely from our membership, Editorial board, and previous authors as well as from other researchers and community individuals with interests and expertise matching the articles to be reviewed. The contribution per reviewer per year is usually in the range of 1-3 articles.

Once all papers have been submitted by the deadline, they are assigned a identification number. The coordinating editor then puts together a list of the submission titles and abstracts and sends this list by email to the board asking them to identify which of the submissions they are willing to review and whether they of know of any individuals with expertise on the submission topics from within the Aboriginal and academic communities who might also be able to help in reviewing submissions. The coordinating editor then forwards an email inviting these identified experts to assist in reviewing the list of submission titles and abstracts. The list of submission titles and abstracts does not contain personal information that can identify the author in any way and is used primarily as a way for the coordinating editor to track who has been assigned to review submissions (a sample of such a list can be found at Appendix D).

The First Peoples journal employs a two stage anonymous peer review process for all submissions. Articles submitted to the journal are initially reviewed by the Coordinating editor and members of the editorial board for relevance. The individuals involved at this first stage are referred to as the “Internal Reviewers”. Together with the Coordinating editor, the Internal Reviewers identify individuals who are known to have expertise based on the topics of the articles submitted. These individuals, under our process, are considered “External Reviewers”. A set of guidelines helps Internal and External Reviewers about how to review papers and includes a peer review form that reviewers would complete upon reading submissions (see Appendices E and F). The peer review form helps reviewers assess the quality and relevance of the submissions by asking a series of questions that address the submission’s content, the writing style, and the organization and comprehensiveness of cited resources. The review process is entirely anonymous and reviewers are not identified to article contributors. Nor are the names of contributing authors and their affiliations made known to either Internal or External Reviewers until the submissions are published and posted online.

The review process helps the Coordinating editor and the Editorial board to make decisions about whether to publish specific manuscripts under consideration. The reviewer’s knowledge, experience and critical assessment of the manuscript provide concrete feedback to the contributors and in turn, the feedback helps to strengthen contributors’ professional writing. Reviewers are asked to judge the manuscript on several criteria including its contribution to increasing knowledge and clarity of best practices, administrative procedures, practice, and policy as well as contributing to expansive research issues relevant to child and family matters for Aboriginal and First Nations children, families and communities. All Reviewers are asked to write in a positive and constructive manner to help authors improve on their writing and presentation of ideas and research. The types of recommendations Reviewers make with regard to submissions are:

- Accept as is;
- Accept with minor changes by editor and/or Editorial board;
- Accept with changes by author(s) (this refers to changes recommended by all those who have reviewed the submission);
- Recommended the author(s) rewrite (this essentially means that the paper needs to be rewritten);



- Recommend for another purpose (such as a newsletter or other journal publication) – reasons are provided by the reviewer as to why it is not relevant for the First Peoples journal;
- Not Recommended for publication (the submission has been deemed not acceptable for publication should not be published);

The comments provided by Internal and External Reviewer's are amalgamated into one document and forwarded to the author for review (see Appendix G for a blank copy of the summary of Reviewers' Remarks). If the author(s) paper has been accepted for publication, authors have at least one month to make the necessary revisions so it can be included for publication in the journal. If authors are unable to make the revisions within the time allotted, their revised submission can be published in the following issue of the journal. Each author is provided with a printed copy along with a certificate from the Caring Society congratulating and thanking them for their contributions and for contributing to the success of the journal (see Appendix L).

The entire review process is voluntary – in keeping with Aboriginal beliefs that no one owns knowledge and no one is paid for their contribution. Knowledge is the commodity that drives this process but the generosity of the authors and reviewers is recognized. For example, in addition to issuing certificates of appreciation to our reviewers because we value and honour their assistance, we ask permission from each reviewer to publish their names and affiliations on our website on the page that identifies individuals (other than authors) who have contributed voluntarily to the overall success of the journal (see Appendix K for a list of our panel of reviewers). Participation on the editorial board has been cited by some of our members to secure tenure as university faculty members and included in curriculum vitae as members seek employment and other volunteer positions.

The review process normally takes, on average, about 4 months to complete from beginning to end and is processed entirely through electronic communications.

## **ISSN NUMBER AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES**

The *First Peoples Journals* is a serial publication and therefore required an International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) from the Library Archives of Canada. ISSN's are unique codes for identifying serial publications, such as periodicals, newspapers, annuals, journals and monographic series. Canadian publishers of serials can obtain an ISSN from ISSN Canada, a service of Library and Archives Canada. As part of this process publishers must submit 2 printed copies of the publication to the National Library within one week of publication. Library Archives sends notices reminding these copies are due if you fail to send them in. More information about how to obtain an ISSN number can be obtained from the website of Library Archives Canada at <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/isn/index-e.html>.

The name of the journal is also copyrighted under the name of the Coordinating editor, Marlyn Bennett, as an assignee of the copyright. Information on how to copyright Canadian serial publications can be obtained from the Canadian Intellectual Property Office at [http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc\\_mrksv/cipo/cp/copy\\_gd\\_regis-e.html](http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/cp/copy_gd_regis-e.html). The copyright covers the Coordinating editor's lifetime plus 50 years.

In terms of recognizing the rights of our authors, it was necessary to hire a lawyer specializing in intellectual property law to develop a publication agreement that allowed for author ownership of the articles but allowed the Caring Society the right to reproduce and distribute the articles in the journal both on line and through print. Respect for Indigenous Intellectual knowledge is the cornerstone of our publishing process and is highlighted in our publication agreement as well as



on the inside cover of all printed issues of the journals. The *First Peoples Journal* download policy allows for full articles or parts of article to be downloaded from the website for educational purposes provided it is used for educational, service, or research purposes, without written permission from the Caring Society. Contributing authors may also use parts of their work without written permission from the Caring Society in other publications (print, electronic, and other), provided that respective authors use the following wording:

Reprinted with permission from the *First Peoples Child & Family Review*, year, Volume \_\_, Number \_\_, pp. \_\_ - \_\_.

While online versions of the journal can be downloaded for free in PDF format our citation policy for other authors establishes that individuals may quote passages of up to 100 words from the First Peoples Child & Family Review without written permission from the Caring Society, provided they use acceptable citations. Written permission is required from the Caring Society for all other purposes.

### **ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTION OF THE JOURNAL**

The journal is administered and produced solely by the First Nations Research Site of the Caring Society and jointly through the Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare (CECW). To date the Caring Society has been producing the journal without the receipt of funds from any dedicated or specific resources, although the CECW has agreed to provide us with funds to cover the cost of printed copies of the journal as long as it continues to receive funding from federal sources for the children's wellbeing program. Only a limited supply of printed copies are produced based on a cost recovery basis (200 copies are printed of each issue). Most of these copies are sent to various university libraries across Canada. In addition to being available online for free, individuals and organizations can obtain printed copies of the journal for \$40.00 each. Aboriginal students and organizations and individuals on a low income can purchase printed copies for \$25.00 each provided they have valid ID (a copy of our online order form can be found at Appendix I). The journal is printed by Unigraphics Printers in Winnipeg, Manitoba with exact costs dependent upon the number of pages for each issue. Only the cover is printed in colour while the contents are laser printed with black ink.



The inaugural issue was produced, edited and professionally designed entirely by the Director of the First Nations Research Site alone – the costs for the web development and printing of the first issue were absorbed by the Caring Society from membership fees. We use the printing industry standard software (Adobe InDesign) to design and layout all issues of the journal. Adobe Professional Acrobat is the software program used to produce PDF files so that each article can be read online by viewers using the free Adobe Reader program.

The Tipi against the backdrop of a city and forest along with depictions of various symbols representing the three Aboriginal groups in Canada resulted from discussions between the Editorial board and the Coordinating editor on what we collectively believed the journal would epitomized. A local artist from Manitoba was commissioned to produce an image based on the details of that conversation. An agreement granting the Caring Society the right and copyright to



use the image was signed with the artist Gary Young who continues to be recognized for his contribution as reflected on our website and on the inside of the front cover of all printed issues. The image of the journal is also copyrighted to the Caring Society.

Once an issue has been completed and posted to the Caring Society's website, the Caring Society works to promote the journal using a number of means. For example, Editorial board members, promote every issue within their respective contacts and networks. This promotion is augmented by leveraging the Caring Society's worldwide networks advising interested individuals and organizations of the latest issue and a link is provided to the newest online issue. The Caring Society uses the Centre of Excellence to help in promoting our Call for Papers and each issue of the journal as they become available. In addition, the CECW has an e-Newsletter and these are distributed electronically to various universities, governments and social service delivery organizations across the country.

## **SUCCESS AND LESSONS LEARNED**

This section essentially discusses what has been learned to date and how this has impacted on the success of the journal – it is more a self evaluation on the impact measures the *First Peoples Journal* is having on the scholarly and non-scholarly communities.

In the process of creating an Indigenous journal that respects Indigenous thought, practices and ways of knowing, we have come to realize the importance of relationship building and how important this element has become in the interactions with authors, reviewers and other interested individuals and organizations. It is through our relationships that we have secured the volunteer expertise which has ensured the cultural and academic credibility of the journal which has attracted leading researchers to submit their papers for consideration.. Through the review and publishing process strong friendships and learning networks have been forged between the Coordinating editor and the Editorial board with many of the individuals who have published in the *First Peoples Journal as well as external reviewers and readers*. These relationships have also helped the Editorial team in promoting the journal and as such helps us to influence the research agenda by influencing researchers, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, to consider Indigenous child welfare knowledge and research among their research resources. A complete list of contributors can be found at Appendix J.

Some of the successes include the ability of the journal to influence research by ensuring that Aboriginal research is among the resources found within a variety of literary and scholarly fields – this is done through our collaboration with the EBSCO Database (an information resource for millions of researchers in thousands of learning institutions around the world), as well as being available for free online through the Caring Society's website and accessed through other internet portals such as Lund University's *Directory of Open Access Journals* ([www.doaj.org](http://www.doaj.org)). Additionally, as of July 2007, the *First Peoples Journal* became a member of the Canadian Association of Learned Journals ([www.calj-acrs.ca](http://www.calj-acrs.ca)).

The journal is widely used in both the academic and community based sectors as evidenced by the fact that it:

1. Supports Aboriginal academics by providing a credible peer review mechanism for publication of cultural knowledge and thus Aboriginal writers are submitting papers that they might have held back from other publishers;
2. Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal social work students use it in their academic training; and
3. It is being used by service providers and policy makers in Aboriginal child welfare jurisdictions across Canada.



4. Our pool of reviewers (from both the scholarly and non-academic communities) continually grows with every issue published.

The success of the journal is evidenced by the over 550 hits per month on the journal page of the Caring society website. The journal is consistently among the top 5 visited pages on the Caring Society's website which attracts over 1 million hits per year. In addition, interest in the journal and increased responses to our Call for Papers means that we published on average 10 articles per issue (amounting to approximately 20 articles published a year). This indicates that our journal has become an important resource to many scholars, researcher's, academic institutions and frontline providers as a credible publishing Aboriginal based resource.

The Editorial board and the Coordinating editor need to meet to strategize for the future as well as develop an evaluation process to examine the strengths and challenges and to explore ways to improve upon the First Peoples Journal and its review process. The real challenge to doing this is being able to access the resources so that the Board and Coordinating editor can travel to one location to begin this important movement forward. This meeting will be instrumental also in thanking the Editorial board for their steadfast commitment and contributions to development and ongoing maintenance of the journal. It is also essential that this meeting take place as a collective discussion on important changes and developments specific to the journal need to take place. It has been over 4 years since the editorial board has met in person to strategize about the future of the journal.

## **FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

Our Elders have reminded us that this generation has a responsibility to share knowledge with the next generation and to ensure that this information is transferred to others, especially youth. The importance of mentoring youth to help produce future issues of the journal was highlighted by the Coordinating editor in the inaugural issue as youth involvement is important to the viability and future of the journal (Bennett, 2004, p. 4). It is our intention to secure funds to hire a number of young people who will be mentored in all aspects of producing the journal. Mentoring youth in the process of producing the journal from the beginning to end of each issue will assist in the transmission of knowledge which our Elders say is a significant responsibility that must be shared. The young individuals hired to fill the mentor positions (Journal Youth Mentors) will be mentored by the journal's Coordinating editor who is one among many individuals instrumental in the creation and development of this essential periodical. These individuals will be mentored in overseeing all aspects of the journal by:

- understanding culturally appropriate means to disseminate Indigenous knowledge
- understanding copyright and Indigenous intellectual property standards
- learning about the journal's peer review process;
- reviewing all manuscripts submitted for publication consideration;
- corresponding with authors from the beginning of submissions through to the publication of their manuscript(s);
- Assisting in mentoring others from the Aboriginal community who have never written for publication before;
- Corresponding with volunteer editorial board;
- Contacting and networking with potential community experts in the Aboriginal child welfare field who assist in the blind peer review process;
- tracking timelines associated with the journal's deadlines around submissions, revisions, peer review process,
- Assisting with the development of calls for papers for future issues of the journal;



- Liaise with journal designer to discuss formatting and layout of the journal;
- Tracking budget expenses;
- Assisting in development of a subscription based approach to the journal for future issues;
- Developing and tracking subscription lists;

The Caring Society acknowledges that it is critical we support, nurture and respectfully engage young people in the work that our organization is mandated to provide. A commitment to engage youth means that we are committed to a relationship that goes beyond a project or a program (the Declaration of Accountability on the Ethical Engagement of Young People and Adults in Canadian Organizations can be downloaded for free from [http://www.fncaringociety.org/docs/declaration\\_accountability.pdf](http://www.fncaringociety.org/docs/declaration_accountability.pdf)). We feel that this position will be a long term position. Youth will have an opportunity to learn aspects of research and publishing research which will help strengthen our ability to maintain our cultures, our knowledges and contribute to culturally congruent research in the Aboriginal child welfare field. By involving youth in the production of our journal, we will be keeping the diversity of Aboriginal culture and knowledge alive and ever contemporary. The types of resources and in-kind support that the Caring Society will offer prospective youth hired for these mentor writing positions include:

- An established office infrastructure;
- Telephone and voice mail;
- Access to Internet;
- Computers;
- Meeting facilities;
- Email;
- Printing;
- Training on Software such as Adobe InDesign and Citation (a software resource that tracks references such as books, papers, articles, journals, etc.)
- Photocopying; and
- Access to LCD Projector (for presentations).

The Editorial board is also exploring a subscription based approach for printed copies of the journal and how this can be done while keeping the online access to the journal free. Moving the journal toward a subscription based operation will certainly help the Editorial team generate revenue to help with the journal's operational costs and will more accurately assist the Editorial team in identifying how many journals need to be printed bi-annually in the future. A move in that direction would require a face to face meeting with the members of the Editorial board to discuss how this will proceed and the timeframes needed to strategize for this long term goal and other ways to ensure the long term success of the journal.

Sustainable funding is an ongoing challenge for the journal and despite the credibility of the journal, getting funding from traditional western knowledge journal funders for this journal which privileges a new knowledge approach is a challenge.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NCCAH**

Based on the history, information and the experience shared in the previous sections above, the following recommendations are provided to NCCAH to consider in creating and developing their own indigenous framework and processes. There are 42 recommendations in all. They are in no



particular order. Many of these recommendations also flow from our experience in putting together the First Peoples Journal.

- Be clear about what you want the publications to accomplish, who you want to reach with each publication and what degree and type of review rigour they require.
- Be clear about the unique contribution that NCCAH can make in the Aboriginal health knowledge translation and exchange field and use this as a framework to identify the types of materials to be produced and the review mechanisms for each.
- Articulate NCCAH values and ensure the review mechanisms for all materials are aligned with those values.
- Ensure a group of individuals committed to the development of Indigenous review process is in place (in many cases called an Advisory Committee) – a set of criteria and letter of invitation should be developed and disseminated to individuals who could make a valuable contribution to ensuring Indigenous methods and processes are built into the NCCAH review framework;
- Invite editorial committee members to a roundtable discussion to explore the feasibility and approaches needed to begin the development of a Indigenous peer review framework and process for the wide range of products produced by NCCAH;
- Draft terms of reference outlining the purpose of an Editorial Committee including the scope of their mandate, responsibilities, composition, quorum, how decisions are made, frequency of meetings, remuneration, etc. These terms can later be amended based on feedback from individuals appointed to the Advisory Committee;
- Ensure timely meetings with any Advisory and Editorial Committees with two teleconferences per year being the minimal amount for each group although over time the advisory committee role will lessen;
- Conduct a feasibility study on the need for an Indigenous peer review framework and process and incorporate any valid and reasonable suggestions into your developments (this can be done anonymously through many online surveys tools – i.e. *Survey Monkey* – the relevant target individuals and groups to be identified by NCCAH);
- Adopt OCAP principles and adapt them to NCCAH's Indigenous peer review framework and processes and outline how collective ownership over the Indigenous peer review framework and processes will operate;
- Develop a copyright agreement in accordance with your decisions about article ownership and distribution in consultation with an expert in intellectual property law.
- Develop a draft document outlining the beginning stages of an Indigenous peer review framework and processes to assist the Advisory Committee to begin thinking about the best way to develop this framework and the processes;
- Develop the types of responses reviewers might make with regard to how submissions are accepted and/or rejected and means for including suggestions on how writers can improve submissions on their own or with the support of a mentor writer (in our case the journal editor).
- Contact and network with community leaders and experts in the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities and advise them of opportunities to submit articles and act as peer external reviewers;
- Develop data management forms to track progress and timelines associated with NCCAH's Indigenous peer review framework and processes;



- If any staff of NCCAH are to be involved with the development of these Indigenous peer review processes, job descriptions and standards for relevant positions should be developed in order to help with recruiting current staff and or prospective employees to these positions;
- Conflict of interest guidelines should be developed to account for any article submissions made by editorial board members or journal staff
- A draft manual outlining a number of peer review process should be developed for consideration by the Advisory Committee around such issues as: NCCAH's publication policies, download policies for any articles published online, submission instructions, reprint policies for contributing authors, and citation policies for other authors;
- Develop processes for reviewing ethical issues that may impact on Indigenous research submissions;
- Invite technical experts to assist with the development of issues arising from ethical matters, copyright issues and or legal and financial matters;
- Ensuring timely training on technical matters (i.e. ethical processes, copyright and Indigenous intellectual property standards);
- Engage and encourage the participation of Aboriginal youth on Indigenous review panels;
- Develop a long term mentoring process for youth if they will be engaged in assisting with Indigenous review processes;
- Mentoring processes should ensure transmission of knowledge in planning for successive persons
- Engage the expertise of local Elders on Indigenous review panels;
- Invite community leaders, practitioners, students, academics, scholars, volunteers, parents, etc. to become involved in assisting with Indigenous review activities;
- Develop guidelines and forms that identify key questions that will assist everyone including Elders and Youth in understanding NCCAH's Indigenous framework and processes;
- Develop an evaluation survey for your current readership to measure the success and relevance of any Indigenous peer review framework and process developed;
- Hold an art contest to come up with branding images for your Indigenous peer review framework and process or commission a local artist who can give life to the image(s) that epitomize what your Indigenous framework and processes are;
- Develop promotion and dissemination strategies for NCCAH's Indigenous framework, processes and products – in particular, identify key organizations and institutions through which you can promote your framework and processes;
- Celebrate the contributions of authors and reviewers by recognizing them on your website and other reports, and consider hosting an event every three years and invite reviewers, advisory committee members and authors to a celebration lunch or dinner – this helps to bring humanity to the publishing process and honours the importance of relationship building which is a cornerstone in many Indigenous cultures;
- Develop ways that will allow prospective authors to maintain copyright over their own works – this will require legal advice and the development of publication agreements about how this might look for NCCAH;



- Obtain any ISSN numbers for serial products that result from implementing NCCAH's Indigenous peer review process;
- Copyright any products, names or images associated with NCCAH's Indigenous peer review framework and processes;
- Identify how NCCAH's Indigenous peer review framework and processes will be administered and identify an individual(s) who will be responsible for overseeing the administration;
- Ensure that financial information tracks separately the expenses related to NCCAH's Indigenous peer review processes;
- Ensure that NCCAH has a body of staff and/or consultants with multiple talents and expertise in multiple areas (i.e. research, PR, artistic abilities, database development and maintenance, software savvy, etc.);
- Ensure that a committed designer and printer are involved in all publications of serial products that result from NCCAH's Indigenous peer review framework and process to ensure continuity and consistency of any products' look and feel;
- Develop a process for mentoring individuals from within the Aboriginal community who have never written for publication before;
- Ensure an established office and infrastructure is in place to support staff in implementing all aspects of the work and tasks related to NCCAH's Indigenous peer review framework and processes;
- Enable staff to get training on key software programs such as Adobe InDesign and Adobe Acrobat Professional including training on database management software such as Citation and/or Reference Manager;
- Ensure resources are in place for a full complement of staff, production and printing and online posting of products that result from the Indigenous peer review framework and processes; and
- Lastly, evaluate progress on a continual basis – annual and bi-annual strategic sessions should be undertaken to review successes, challenges and ways to improve upon the Indigenous peer review framework and processes in the future.

## **CONCLUSION**

This paper has attempted to provide a detailed discussion on the development of the First Peoples Child and Family Review. In the course of writing this paper our own processes have revealed the Caring Society's Indigenous peer review framework and the methods and tools we have developed to assist us in creating an Indigenous journal. We know we have lots of room for development yet if given the resources to begin engaging and educating youth in our publication processes so that we effectively plan for knowledge transmission and seamless transition to the youth who will become the journal's next leaders. We have ended with recommendations for how NCCAH can begin developing and implementing their own Indigenous peer review framework and processes. There is a lot of work up front that must be done in advance to make such endeavours work and we hope that this paper will help NCCAH begin thinking about how Indigenous knowledge systems both ancient and contemporary can be utilized in creating their



own peer review process. We have freely shared our resources and hope that they will be useful to NCCAH in both the short and long term as they strategize their own processes forward.

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## APPENDICES

The following documents form a part of this paper as well. They are provided as a means of sharing and provided as examples to guide NCCAH in the development of their own Indigenous framework, processes, procedures and tools.

A - Draft Terms of Reference for the *First Peoples Journal's* Editorial board;

B - List of current Editorial board Team;

C - Copies of our Call for Papers (in both French and English);

D – Sample of a list of submissions and abstracts

E – Copy of Guidelines for Internal and External Reviewers;

F - Copy of the Peer Review Form;

G – Copy of Summary Remarks by Internal and External Reviewers

H – Copy of our submission instructions for authors;

I – Copy of online order form for printed copies of the journal;

J – A list of our published contributors including;

K - A list of our reviewers (both internal and external); and lastly

L - Sample of one Certificate of Appreciation;

M - Online links to the all issues of the journal



## Appendix A

# First Peoples Child & Family Review – Editorial board – Terms of Reference:

**Draft September 30th, 2007**

## Purpose Statement

The main purpose of this advisory committee is to provide advice to the Coordinating editor in all administrative, reviewing, editing, layout, copyright and publishing matters associated with the *First Peoples Child & Family Review* online journal (hereafter called the “First Peoples Journal”).

The First Peoples Journal is a unique and innovative peer reviewed online e-journal which respects Indigenous intellectual property rights and ensures the work is available without fee to all Canadians. The First Peoples Journal is published jointly by the First Nations Research Site of the First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada (Caring Society) and the Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare (CECW). This e-journal focuses primarily on First Peoples and Aboriginal child welfare administration, practices, policies, and research. It is a journal that privileges the “voice and perspectives” of First Peoples and Aboriginal child welfare scholars, researchers, practitioners, policy makers, trainers, students, parents, foster parents, volunteers and community developers. The journal is published twice a year and is available for free by visiting [www.fncaringsociety.ca/pubs/onlineJournal.html](http://www.fncaringsociety.ca/pubs/onlineJournal.html).

## Editorial board Mandate

Members of the Editorial board provide advice ensuring effective achievement of all matters regarding publication of submissions made to the First Peoples Journal, led by the Coordinating editor. Responsibilities include but are not limited to the following:

- Development and approval of journal image;
- Development and approval of publication policies;
- Development of an Indigenous peer review framework and process;
- Development and approval of download policies, submission instructions, reprint policies for contributing authors, and citation policies for other authors;
- Voluntarily assisting in reviewing manuscripts at the first stage of the review process, including evaluating content submissions for relevancy to the journal;
- Identification of ethical issues and processes that may impact on the review process;
- Identification of other individuals from the community and other academic fields who can assist in reviewing manuscript submissions as part of the second stage of the review process;
- Development and identification of themes for the journal’s upcoming Call for Papers on a bi-annual basis;
- Meeting annually to review the proposed annual editorial calendar as prepared by the Coordinating editor of the journal;



- Meeting annually with the Coordinating editor to provide feedback on the last three published issues and provide input on proposed strategies for future issues;
- To carry out it's mandate in the interests of the journal;
- To review, annually, the Editorial board's Terms of Reference and forward to the Caring Society and ensure terms are posted online;
- Amendments to the terms of reference can be made upon approval from the Editorial board as needed.

## Composition

The Editorial board will be composed of at least ten members from provinces and territories across Canada. The Coordinating editor will serve as the chair of the Editorial board until such time as the Editorial board has appointed a designated chair. Future appointments to the Editorial board shall be made collectively by all members of the Editorial board in conjunction with the Coordinating editor.

## Term of membership

Members of the Editorial board may serve unlimited terms. If there has not been any involvement or review contributions made by any Editorial board Member in over 2 years then member's commitment to the journal will be reviewed collectively by the Editorial board.

## Quorum

A quorum will be comprised of a majority – that is, Fifty (50) per cent plus one of the total Editorial board membership, present in person or by phone.

## Process

Decisions will be made by consensus where possible. The Coordinating editor will prepare information, an agenda and minutes to the Chair first for approval. Agenda and meeting material will be distributed at least 3 working days in advance to all Editorial board members. The Chair shall NOT have a vote. Any tie will give the Chair a casting vote.

## Technical advisors

Technical advisors may attend Editorial board meetings where necessary in the opinion of the Editorial board members. (Technical advisors may have expertise on research methods, ethical issues, copyright matters, etc.). Technical advisors may sit through one or more meetings upon invitation by the Editorial board and/or Coordinating editor.

## Meeting Format/Frequency

The majority of meetings will take place via teleconferences in order to facilitate the inclusion of members residing in various locations across Canada. The Editorial board shall meet as often as necessary to accomplish the required tasks in relation to the publication of each issue of the First Peoples Journal. In person meetings should take place at least once a year provided there are funds in place to permit opportunities to come together.



## Reimbursement for Expenses

Each member of the Editorial board will serve without remuneration but shall be reimbursed for any necessary expenses incurred while engaged in official duties associated with the First Peoples Journal. Reimbursement of expenses including travel will be in accordance with the rates established and approved by the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada.



## Appendix B

### The First Nations Child & Family Review

#### Contact List for the Editorial board

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## APPENDIX C

### FIRST PEOPLES CHILD & FAMILY REVIEW ONLINE JOURNAL

#### Call for Papers (English)



**FIRST NATIONS  
CHILD & FAMILY  
CARING SOCIETY  
OF CANADA**

**Call for Papers  
DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS – SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2006**

**First Peoples Child & Family Review: A Journal on Innovation and Best Practices in Aboriginal Child Welfare Administration, Research, Policy and Practice**

The Editorial Board of the *First Peoples Child & Family Review* is once again inviting papers for the peer reviewed December 2006 issue on any of the following themes:

- Substance misuse amongst Aboriginal youth (both in and out of care) and Aboriginal families involved in child welfare;
- Housing issues experienced by on-reserve and urban Aboriginal families involved in child welfare; and
- The prevalence of poverty and single parenthood amongst Aboriginal families involved in child welfare

Contributions are particularly encouraged from Aboriginal community-based practitioners whose work may involve innovative, preventive, traditional and healing approaches to the delivery of child welfare programs and services with Aboriginal children, youth, families and communities. Submissions can be made from any source, including academia, students, community groups, non-profit organizations, and governments, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.

The *First Peoples Child & Family Review* is an e-journal, which focuses primarily on Aboriginal child welfare practices, policies, and research. It is a journal that showcases the voices and perspectives of Aboriginal child welfare scholars, researchers, practitioners, trainers, students, volunteers and community developers. The journal is a joint initiative between the First Nations Research Site, Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare and the First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada, Inc. The journal is published twice a year.

The purpose of the *First Peoples Child & Family Review* is to reach within and beyond the walls of academia to promote child welfare research, practice, policy and education from a First Peoples' perspective and to advance innovative approaches and promote dialogue within the field of First Nations and Aboriginal child welfare.

Our Editorial Board is made up of a wide range of academics, practitioners, researchers, senior advisors, and includes community and postgraduate student representation who all respect time-honoured editorial autonomy, independence, and First Peoples' views.

An editorial and blind peer review process is used in the selection of articles for publication. Articles submitted should follow APA style referencing. The deadline for submissions is September 30, 2006. More information about the *First Peoples Child & Family Review* journal and the submissions process can be viewed online at [www.fnfcfs.com](http://www.fnfcfs.com) or contact:

Marlyn Bennett, Coordinating Editor  
First Peoples Child & Family Review  
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Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0M6  
E-mail: [mbennett@fnfcfs.com](mailto:mbennett@fnfcfs.com)

*\*\* First time writers are also encouraged to submit papers. If you need assistance with formulating your thoughts and ideas into writing, please feel free to contact the Coordinating Editor for assistance in matching you with an individual who can mentor you in the writing process.*

## APPENDIX C

### FIRST PEOPLES CHILD & FAMILY REVIEW ONLINE JOURNAL

#### Call for Papers (French)



**Demande de communications - 30 Septembre, 2006**

La Revue des enfants et des familles des Premiers Peuples: Un journal sur l'innovation et les meilleures pratiques en administration, en recherche, en développement de politiques et sur la pratique en matière de protection et bien-être des enfants autochtones.

Le comité d'édition de la Revue des enfants et des familles des Premiers Peuples vous invite à nouveau à soumettre des articles pour l'édition Décembre 2006 de la Revue.

- L'abus de substances parmi les jeunes autochtones (qui sont pris en charge ou qui ont été pris en charge par le passé) et les familles autochtones qui sont desservies par les services de protection et de bien-être à l'enfance;
- Les expériences vécues par des familles autochtones vivant sur réserve et par des familles autochtones vivant en milieu urbain par rapport à la question du logement et qui sont desservies par les services de protection et de bien-être à l'enfance; et,
- La prévalence de la pauvreté et de la monoparentalité parmi les familles autochtones desservies par les services de protection et de bien-être à l'enfance.

Nous encourageons la contribution de personnes qui œuvrent au sein des communautés autochtones et dont le travail inclut des approches innovatrices, préventives, traditionnelles et de guérison dans le domaine de programmes et services de protection et de bien-être à l'enfance auprès des enfants, des jeunes des familles et des communautés autochtones. Les articles peuvent être soumis par plusieurs sources autochtones ou non autochtones, incluant des personnes travaillant dans le domaine universitaire, des étudiants, des groupes communautaires, des organisations sans but lucratif et des ministères.

La Revue des enfants et des familles des Premiers Peuples est un journal électronique qui met l'accent sur les pratiques, les politiques et la recherche en matière de protection et de bien-être à l'enfance.

Il s'agit d'un journal qui permet aux experts, aux chercheurs, aux travailleurs, aux étudiants, aux bénévoles et aux personnes œuvrant en développement communautaire d'exprimer leurs perspectives en matière de protection et de bien-être à l'enfance autochtone. Le journal est un initiative du site de recherche des Premières Nations, du Centre d'Excellence pour la protection et le bien-être des enfants et de la Société de soutien à l'enfance et à la famille des Premières Nations du Canada Inc. Le journal est publié deux fois par année.

L'objectif de la Revue des enfants et des familles des Premiers Peuples est d'atteindre un public hors du milieu universitaire afin de promouvoir la recherche, les pratiques, les politiques et l'éducation en matière de protection et de bien-être à l'enfance sous une perspective des Premiers Peuples. L'objectif est également de faire avancer les approches innovatrices et promouvoir le dialogue dans le domaine de la protection et du bien-être à l'enfance autochtone et des autochtones.

Notre comité d'édition est composé de personnes œuvrant dans le domaine universitaire, de praticiens, de chercheurs et de conseillers senior et inclut des étudiants des communautés et des étudiants au doctorat qui respectent l'autonomie, l'indépendance et les perspectives des Premiers Peuples.

Un processus de révision par des pairs est mis en place afin de faire la sélection des articles qui seront publiés. Les articles soumis doivent respecter le style de l'Association américaine de psychologie (APA) pour les références. La date limite de soumission des articles est le 30 septembre 2006. Pour plus de plus amples renseignements sur le processus de soumission d'articles pour la Revue des enfants et des familles des Premiers Peuples, veuillez visiter le site Internet suivant : [www.fnccs.com](http://www.fnccs.com) ou, Veuillez contacter:

Marilyn Bennett, Coordonnatrice de l'édition  
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\*\*\* Nous encourageons les personnes dont ce serait la première expérience d'écriture d'un article à nous soumettre cet article. Si vous avez besoin d'assistance pour traiter vos idées en mots, n'hésitez pas à contacter la coordonnatrice de l'édition. Elle pourra vous mettre en contact avec une personne qui vous aidera dans votre démarche d'écriture.

## APPENDIX D

### SAMPLE LIST OF TITLE AND ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Submissions to the December 2007 issue of the  
**First Peoples Child & Family Review Journal**  
(Volume 3, Number 4, 2007)

Reviewers' Remarks and Recommendation due: November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2007

#### **Dec2007-01**

##### **The Implications of the Loss of Trust among First Nation People when Implementing Child Protection Treatment Initiatives**

Abstract:

Child protection workers have been asked to develop and implement innovative and culturally sensitive treatment initiatives in First Nation communities. However, due to traumatization and oppression, many First Nations people face troubling psycho-social issues which have resulted in a diminished capacity to trust. If this loss of trust is not dealt with skillfully, it can impede the ability of child protection workers to implement initiatives.

A total of 36 interview respondents identify four levels of trust that have been diminished among many First Nations people, and the impact this phenomenon can have on the development and implementation of initiatives.

Reviewer 1: Janet Yorke

Reviewer 2: Bonnie Musqua

#### **Dec2007-02**

##### **Do Cultural Plans Work? A critical analysis and recommendations for cultural planning within the Cowichan Tribes adoptions program**

Abstract:

This paper will look at cultural planning in adoption, specifically for Aboriginal children and attempt to answer the question, "Do cultural plans work?" A closer look is required to determine whether these plans are effective, and if they meet their objectives. The cultural plan format and example that will be examined is currently required in planning adoptions in British Columbia, Canada with the Provincial Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD). This exploration will look at a cultural plan for placing a child who is in continuing custody of the Ministry, into a non-Aboriginal home. This legal document will have lifelong impacts on a child's relationships and transmission of his or her family culture and heritage. There may never be another document in a child's life that will carry such significance in the development of identity – as a member of a family, a community and a culture.

Several issues are identified that require closer scrutiny when analyzing the effectiveness of cultural planning, beginning with the historical context as to why cultural plans are required, statistics of aboriginal children in care, cross cultural considerations, indigenous culture and identity development, tools used for cultural planning in adoptions and finally recommendations for cultural planning.

Reviewer 1: Raven Sinclair

Reviewer 2: Jean Lafrance

### **Dec2007-03**

#### **Rethinking Social Work Education for Aboriginal Students: Creating Space for Multiple Ways of Knowing and Learning**

Abstract:

McGill University School of Social Work initiated a research project in October 2005 to examine the social work education needs of the First Nations communities of Kahnawake and Kanehsatake. These communities had previously been served by a 30-credit certificate program. Using qualitative methodology, the project sought to gather data which would eventually assist in the development of a curriculum and pedagogical approach that would reflect the social and cultural reality of these communities as part of the regular BSW program. This paper describes the process, some of the key findings, and sets out potential next steps for the School.

Reviewer 1: Ryan Queskekapow

Reviewer 2: Michelle Reid

### **Dec2007-04**

#### **Aboriginal Fathers Support Groups: Bridging the Gap Between Displacement and Family Balance**

Abstract:

The Aboriginal Fathers Project set out to explore the roles of fathers in British Columbia's Aboriginal families. The project aimed to investigate the ways community programs could support fathers' involvement with their children, and increase their participation in family-centered programs. This article briefly describes the project and outlines a few of the major findings from the research. This article discusses findings from the project which highlight the impact of colonialism and assimilation processes on the roles of Aboriginal fathers. The suggestion to develop father-specific support groups and the use of traditional practices and spirituality in the support groups is discussed.

Reviewer 1: Carrie Reid

Reviewer 2: Kathi Avery Kinew

### **Dec2007-05**

#### **Intercultural communication and conductive hearing loss**

Abstract:

Widespread conductive hearing loss among Aboriginal peoples in first world nations has a significant, although largely invisible impact on intercultural communication. Poor acoustics and cultural differences in communication styles compound the effect of widespread hearing loss among Aboriginal peoples. This article considers Australian research that has investigated how conductive hearing loss can impact on intercultural communication in schools and in the criminal justice system, as well as communication processes within Aboriginal families. An understanding of these issues can facilitate the development of

innovative interventions that can help address Aboriginal disadvantage, especially within mainstream institutions.

Reviewer 1: Margo Greenwood

Reviewer 2: Michael Saini

## **Dec2007-06**

### **Inside Looking Out, Outside Looking In**

Abstract:

In the Saturday, October 13, 2007 Globe and Mail (A27), Margaret Wenté in the ignorance and arrogance of a full member of the colonizing government called Canada, inferred that Aboriginal culture has no perspective on the suffering of Aboriginal women and children. Every First Nation Social Worker understands the implications of this perspective. Before I tossed her commentary *White Guilt, dead children-in the name of political correctness*, in the trash, I suffered agonizing post traumatic stress effects from seeing in my mind the faces of lost women and young people no longer with us due to violence, suicide and community un-wellness. Early death of clients is a reality that every First Nations community worker painfully accepts as part of the job. The following paper, Inside Looking Out, Outside Looking In, provides a response from a First Nation woman and academic, Cynthia Wesley-Esquimaux, PhD. and the title becomes a powerful metaphor for any social activist in the First Nations cultural revival that Ms. Wenté is clearly incapable of understanding. For me, Wenté's inability to empathize and support, disqualifies her from having a meaningful role in the movement to heal our populations. Wenté represents the unfortunate belligerence that constantly issues forth from political diatribes that maintain the oppression and suffering of our women and youth. I have chosen to step out of that what has become a useless exercise and join First Nation scholars such as Dr. Wesley-Esquimaux who give us a context and perspective to bring hope and change to some of the most vulnerable people on earth. Like many Aboriginal activists, we have spent far too much energy debating with politicians and leaders who seem more interested in maintaining the historical status quo than creating movement towards resolution and reclamation of the immense strengths and resilience that lie too close to dormant in our communities. The perspective we are going to present to you is based on years of growing up in the Aboriginal community in Ontario, and from the last thirty spent working in the political and wellness fields in Canada and the United States. Thirty years of working closely with First Nations people in Canada and the U.S. has led us to take a hard look at the effects of historic and contemporary "psychogenic" (concerning the mind) trauma on Indigenous peoples. We believe that there is a relationship between continuing First Nation cultural and family dysfunction, and the psychological "affect" generated by centuries of cultural dislocation, forced assimilation and the Indian Residential School experienced by Native people across Canada and the United States.

Reviewer 1: Donald Gloade

Reviewer 2: Keely Tenfingers

## **Dec2007-07**

### **A Story of Their Own: Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Welfare in Aboriginal Communities**

Abstract:

The phenomenon of adolescent pregnancy and its relationship to child welfare in Aboriginal communities provides a useful lens through which to understand fundamental and structural problems with the current child welfare system in Canada. The following paper will examine the relationship between adolescent pregnancy and child welfare, investigate concerns with the current child welfare

system, and look to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a framework for conceptualizing alternative approaches.

Reviewer 1: Trudy Lavallee

Reviewer 2: Laurel Lewey

### **Dec2007-08**

#### **The Informal Caregivers of Aboriginal Seniors: Perspectives and Issues**

Abstract:

Over 1 million Canadians aged 45-64 provide care to seniors with disabilities or physical limitations, and 70% are also employed – many full-time. Yet often policy assumes that all communities face the same eldercare challenges despite regional and cultural distinctions. This paper highlights what little is known about Aboriginal informal eldercare providers. Trends in health, employment and migration continue to raise concerns about the availability of caregivers, particularly in isolated communities. Difficulties accessing services increases the burdens of caregivers both locally and at a distance. More information about the context of Aboriginal eldercare is sorely needed.

Reviewer 1: Brigette Kriegs

Reviewer 2: Bernadette lahtail

### **Dec2007-09**

#### **Healing: A Critical Intervention**

Abstract:

The high numbers of Aboriginal children placed in provincial and territorial care demonstrates the need for effective interventions that directly address the legacy of trauma from colonialization. This paper argues that healing is a critical component of any intervention seeking to help Aboriginal Peoples. Research on healing is presented and recent government initiatives and legislation directed at preserving traditional Aboriginal healing practices are discussed. This article concludes with recommendations for various community members involved in the healing of Aboriginal Peoples.

Reviewer 1: Jeannine Carriere

Reviewer 2: Lynn Lavallee

### **Dec2007-10**

#### **Exploring the Experiences of an Elder a Psychologist and a Psychiatrist: How can traditional practices and healers compliment existing practices in mental health?**

Abstract:

This qualitative research study asked the question: how can traditional practices and healers complement existing practices in mental health? Three interviews were conducted with the intention to explore the experiences of people who have expertise in the areas of traditional healing and mental health. Interviews were held with an Elder, a Psychologist and a Psychiatrist. Analysis of the interviews highlighted the different perspectives of each worldview, which is thoroughly discussed in the literature. In addition common themes to practice were identified and this is an area that is not often highlighted in the literature. The interviews revealed each perspective is strongly grounded in a desire and intention to help people and is then built upon via training. To move forward it is essential to begin from commonalities in how each perspective works to help people, in addition to a solid understanding of the two perspectives and the causes for the current health and mental health of First Nations and Métis.

Reviewer 1: Bruce Unfried

Reviewer 2: Mallory Neumann

**Dec2007-11**

**A Tainted Canadian Identity**

Abstract:

This paper investigate ways in which Canadian society promotes white persons as superior and non-white persons, particularly Black persons and Aboriginal persons, as inferior outsiders by propagating myths of race, and of racial superiority and inferiority. Representations of Black persons and Aboriginal persons Canadians in law, sports and the arts have promoted the inferiority of these groups. Despite these practices, Canada maintains the guise of being innocent of racism and of being a multicultural nation.

Reviewer 1: Richard De La Ronde

Reviewer 2: Diane Musqua

## APPENDIX E



# First Peoples Child & Family Review Journal

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## Guidelines for Internal and External Reviewers:

Each manuscript submitted to the First Peoples Child & Family Review will undergo a two stage peer review process. The first stage involves an internal review by one or more of the Editorial board members, who will complete an initial assessment of the suitability of the manuscript for the Review. The internal or Editorial board reviewers will be responsible for identifying individuals from the community who can service as External Reviewers for the second stage of the review process.

The second stage involves a review by one or more External Reviewers with expertise in the manuscript's topic area. External Reviewers should be affiliated with a First Nations or Aboriginal Child & Family Service Agency, learning institution or other child welfare and/or community focused organization. All reviewers should also have knowledge and experience in child and family issues respecting Aboriginal peoples, agencies and communities both rural and urban based.

The review process is entirely anonymous and reviewers will not be identified to contributors and vice versa.\* The review process will help the Editor and the Editorial board with making decisions about the manuscript under consideration. The reviewer's knowledge, experience and critical assessment of the manuscript will provide concrete feedback to the contributors and in turn, strengthen their professional writing. Reviewers are asked to judge the manuscript on several criteria including its contribution to increasing our knowledge and clarity of best practices, administrative procedures, practice, and policy as well as the expansive research issues relevant to child and family matters for Aboriginal and First Nations children, families and communities. All reviewers are asked to write in a positive and constructive manner to help the authors improve on their writing and presentation of ideas and research. All reviews should be completed as soon as possible (within two weeks to one month if possible) using electronic communication whenever necessary.

### General Guidelines

All manuscripts should have the following characteristics:

1. Well written, logically developed, organized with appropriate headings, an introduction and conclusion;
2. The rationale, goals, concepts and problem statements should be clearly stated;

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\* However, because we value and honour the assistance from volunteers in the process of anonymously reviewing articles submitted for publication in the online journal, we will ask for permission to publish your name on our website on the page that identifies individuals (other than authors) who have contribute d voluntarily to the overall success of the journal.

3. Content of the article should be supported by the relevant literature and accurately referenced according to APA referencing format;
4. The manuscript must be written in a practical and professional style but understandable by a wide-ranging audience (child welfare social workers, supervisors, foster parents, students, volunteers, etc.).

### **Procedures for all Reviewers (Internal and External)**

1. Given that this is a blind review process, reviewers (both internal and external) should not place their name anywhere on the peer review form or original manuscript;
2. As this is also a peer reviewed process, if reviewers suspect he or she knows the author, please advise the editor who will reassign the manuscript to another internal or external reviewer;
3. Manuscripts under review for publication are considered to be confidential so please do not share or discuss the manuscript with others;
4. Please be on time with your review. If you cannot review the article within the timeframe noted on the peer review form, please inform the editor immediately;
5. Be clear and concise in your feedback, providing specific examples of problems you have identified and suggestions of ways to improve the paper. Be tactful and respectful, even if the article arouses some negative emotions or is framed from a worldview and cultural perspective different from yours. Any serious concerns about the manuscript should be addressed with the editor;
6. Pay attention to the substance and style of the article however if problems with grammar, spelling, etc. should be identified as well.
7. Although we encourage use of the peer review form, additional notations can be made on the hard copy of the manuscript under consideration. The peer review form can also be forwarded electronically via email;
8. Return both the peer review form and hardcopy of the manuscript to the editor who will consolidate the feedback from both the internal and external reviewers and forward the final recommendations to the author.

### **Procedures for Internal Reviewers**

1. All members of the Editorial board of the *First Peoples Child & Family Review* are considered Internal Reviewers;
2. Internal Reviewers will complete an initial assessment of the suitability of the manuscript before the manuscript is forwarded to an External Reviewer;
3. If the Internal Reviewer determines that the manuscript is suitable for further review, the Internal Reviewer will indicate this on the last page of Review Form and forward to the Editor the name of the individual identified with experience in the manuscript's topic area;
4. The name, address, phone and email address of the suggested External Reviewer can be submitted on a separate paper to the attention of the editor for follow up at a future date.

## APPENDIX F



# *First Peoples Child & Family Review Journal*

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## Internal / External Peer Review Form

**Date:**

**Manuscript**

**Title:**

**Manuscript**

**No.**

**Return to**

**Editor by:**

Please review the enclosed manuscript submitted for publication to the *First Peoples Child & Family Review* online e-journal. The following questions and checklists serve as a guide in helping you review the manuscript submitted. Please feel free to provide additional feedback where you feel it would help improve on the quality of the manuscript.

We provide prompt review of all submissions. Accordingly, we would ask that your review of this manuscript be completed within two weeks to one month and returned to the editor by the date noted above. If you do not have time to meet this deadline, please advise the editor immediately so that another reviewer can be contacted.

Please note that your comments will be shared with the author(s). For this reason, please make any suggestions for changes constructive with a view to helping authors improve their manuscript. Confidential comments to the editor are also welcome but should be made on a clearly marked separate sheet of paper.

- 
1. Does the manuscript in question contribute to an understanding or identification of best practices and innovation in First Nations and Aboriginal child and family services respecting policy, administration, practice, research or other issues?
  2. Does the title accurately describe the content of the manuscript? \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
  3. Is the writing style organized and clear? Are ideas expressed clearly?
  4. Is the appropriate literature cited in the manuscript or is there any important literature omitted?
  5. Are participants and procedures appropriately described in the manuscript?
  6. If applicable, is the data analysis, discussion and/or findings appropriate?
-

7. Are results presented in a concise and logical format?
8. Is the information presented in figures and tables clear?
9. Does the discussion highlight important findings, limitations, and suggestions for further research?
10. Does the reference list include all references cited in the text? Are they in proper APA format?
11. In your view, what are the strengths of this manuscript?
12. Do you have any other comments and suggestions?

### Overall Evaluation

- 1 Accept as is;
- 2 Accept with minor changes by editor and/or Editorial board;
- 3 Accept with changes by author(s) (recommended by Reviewers);
- 4 Recommended the author(s) rewrite (following suggestions by Reviewers);
- 5 Recommend for another purpose (such as a newsletter or other journal publication);
- 6 Not Recommended for publication – reasons provided below (as recommended by Reviewers);
- 7 Manuscript is suitable for publication and can be forwarded to an External Reviewer for further consideration

Reviewer's reasons why manuscript not recommended for publication

Would you like a summary of your comments shared with the author(s)? \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

**Meegwetch! Ekosi! Thank you for your assistance! Your time, commitment and feedback are very much appreciated and will be valuable to the manuscript authors!**

Please return completed Review forms and the original manuscript to Marlyn Bennett, Coordinating editor, *First Peoples Child & Family Review*, #100 – 696 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3G 0M6 by the return date noted on the first page or call (204) 783-9190 Ext. 229 if you are unable to meet this deadline or wish an extension.

APPENDIX G

*First Peoples Child & Family Review Journal*

**Summary Remarks by Internal and External Reviewers**

<b>Date Returned to Authors:</b>	
<b>Manuscript Title:</b>	
<b>Manuscript No:</b>	FPCFR-2007-
<b>Name of Author(s):</b>	
<b>Recommendation:</b>	
<b>Please return revisions to Editor by:</b>	

Please review the summary of the remarks provided by two External Reviewers respecting the above noted manuscript submitted for publication consideration to the *First Peoples Child & Family Review*.

The following summary of remarks are based on questions that were designed to assist and act as a guide in helping the reviewers provide feedback on various aspects of the manuscript. All reviewers have agreed that a summary of their comments would be shared with the authors and that all comments and suggestions were to be made as constructively as possible in a way that would help authors improve upon their writing and the contents of their manuscripts. In summarizing these comments we have tried to ensure that these remarks are as constructive and respectful as possible. If you have any questions or concerns about the comments noted below, please feel free to discuss your concerns with the Editor.

Please have your revisions returned by the date noted above to: Marlyn Bennett, Coordinating editor, *First Peoples Child & Family Review*, #100-696 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3G 0M6 or send via email to [mbennett@fncfcs.com](mailto:mbennett@fncfcs.com) and/or [mbennett@southernauthority.org](mailto:mbennett@southernauthority.org). If you are unable to meet this deadline or wish an extension, please call Marlyn Bennett at (204) 783-9190 ext. 229.

- 
- 1. Does the manuscript in question contribute to an understanding or identification of best practices and innovation in First Nations and Aboriginal child and family services respecting policy, administration, practice, research or other issues?**

Reviewer 1:

External Reviewer 2:

- 2. Does the title accurately describe the content of the manuscript? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No**

Reviewer 1:

External Reviewer 2:

- 3. Is the writing style organized and clear? Are ideas expressed clearly?**

Reviewer 1:

External Reviewer 2:

- 4. Is the appropriate literature cited in the manuscript or is there any important literature omitted?**

Reviewer 1:

External Reviewer 2:

5. **Are participants and procedures appropriately described in the manuscript?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:
6. **If applicable, are the data analysis, discussion and/or findings appropriate?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:
7. **Are results presented in a concise and logical format?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:
8. **Is the information presented in figures and tables clear?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:
9. **Does the discussion highlight important findings, limitations, and suggestions for further research?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:
10. **Does the reference list include all references cited in the text? Are they in proper APA format?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:
11. **In your view, what are the strengths of this manuscript?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:
12. **Do you have any other comments and suggestions?**  
Reviewer 1:  
External Reviewer 2:

### Overall Evaluation

#### Both Reviewers Suggest that the manuscript

- 1 Accept as is;
- 2 Accept with minor changes by editor and/or Editorial board;
- 3 Accept with changes by author(s) (recommended by Reviewers);
- 4 Recommended the author(s) rewrite (following suggestions by Reviewers);
- 5 Recommend for another purpose (such as a newsletter or other journal publication);
- 6 Not Recommended for publication – reasons provided below (as recommended by Reviewers);

#### Reviewer's reasons why manuscript not recommended for publication

Reviewer 1:

External Reviewer 2:

**Would you like a summary of your comments shared with the author(s)?** \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

Reviewer 1:

External Reviewer 2:

## APPENDIX H

### Submission Instructions for Authors

The *First Peoples Child & Family Review* focuses primarily on Aboriginal child welfare practices, policies, and research. It is a journal that showcases the “voices and perspectives” of Aboriginal child welfare scholars, researchers, practitioners, trainers, students, volunteers and community developers but welcomes submissions from all Canadians and other interested groups and countries.

Various manuscript submission formats are acceptable, which can include any one of the following formats: (a) original data-based research; (b) program evaluation; (c) qualitative evaluations; (d) program, service, and/or innovative practice descriptions; (e) literature reviews; (f) discussion/position papers; (g) conceptual and theoretical papers; (h) policy analysis; (i) case studies; and/or (j) resource reviews (e.g. books, movies, websites, and or software related to First peoples child and family matters).

All manuscripts should have the following characteristics:

1. Well written, logically developed, organized with appropriate headings, an introduction and conclusion;
2. The rationale, goals, concepts and problem statements should be clearly stated;
3. Content of the article should be supported by the relevant literature and accurately referenced according to APA referencing format;
4. The manuscript must be written in a practical and professional style but understandable by a wide-ranging audience (child welfare social workers, supervisors, foster parents, students, volunteers, etc.).

Articles and manuscripts should be submitted in either English or French. Contributors should submit an electronic copy to the editor at [mbennett@fnfcs.com](mailto:mbennett@fnfcs.com) keeping the following in mind:

- Electronic versions must be submitted in MS Word files. If you are a Mac user, please ensure your file is readable in an IBM computer without loss of format;
- Submissions should include a cover page which contains a brief biography of the author, the author's position, any professional titles, mailing address, email, fax and telephone numbers;
- Authors should ensure that they include an abstract of their paper, not exceeding 100 words;
- All submitted materials should be double spaced;
- Margins should be 1.25 inches on all sides;
- Please number pages in the lower right hand corner, beginning with 1 on the first page;
- Submissions should use standard fonts (i.e. Times New Roman, Arial, Helvetica or Courier type) in 12 pt type and avoid alternating the size of the font throughout;
- Authors should ensure that references are arranged alphabetically in the reference list;
- Submissions should conform to APA guidelines for textual citations, quotations, references, tables, illustrations, subheadings and page formatting, etc.
- Prospective contributors are responsible for obtaining permission from copyright owners to use an illustration, graph, table, picture, or quote of over 100 words published elsewhere. Contributors should write the publisher/author for such permission.

All papers submitted for consideration in the *First Peoples Child & Family Review* are internally reviewed by a member of our Editorial board and then externally reviewed by a community professional in practice

or by an individual affiliated with a First Nations or Aboriginal child and family service agency, learning institution or other child welfare based organization. The review process is entirely anonymous and reviewers will not be identified to contributors and vice versa. The review process assists the editor and the Editorial board with making decisions about the manuscript's suitability for publication and will also help contributors strengthen their professional writing. The reviewers' knowledge, experience, and critical assessment of the manuscript will provide concrete feedback to the contributors. The reviewers will recommend whether or not submissions should be accepted for publication and will provide reasons for their decision. Reviewers are asked to judge the manuscript on several criteria including its contribution to increasing knowledge and clarity around administrative, practice, policy and research issues in relation to child and family matters for First Nations and Aboriginal children, families and communities. Reviewers will provide positive and constructive feedback to help authors improve their work, if necessary. All reviews and revisions should be completed within two months using electronic communication. Once a manuscript is deemed appropriate for publication, the author will be asked to sign a publication agreement which essentially grants the First Nations Child & Family Caring Society permission to publish the article on-line in the journal. Copyright over the published submission will remain with the original author.

Submissions will be accepted at any time throughout the year for consideration in upcoming issues of the *First Peoples Child & Family Review*. Call for Papers are generally circulated 6 months in advance for publications in June and November respectively. Late submissions that receive positive reviews will be considered for publication in the next issue.

Submissions can also be sent through the traditional postal system to:

Marlyn Bennett, Editor  
First Peoples Child & Family Review  
100 – 696 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3G 0M6  
Phone (204) 783-9190  
Fax (204) 783-7996

## APPENDIX I

# First Peoples Child & Family Review

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## APPENDIX J

### First Peoples Child & Family Review

#### LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS Since Inception of Online Journal (2004-2007)

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**Jacque Green** (*Doctoral Student and Assistant Professor*) – Affiliated with the School of Social Work, University of Victoria, BC

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**Dr. Betty Bastien** (*Assistant Professor*) – Affiliated with the Faculty of Social Work, the University of Calgary, AB

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**Joan Glode** – Affiliated with the Maritime School of Social Work, Dalhousie University, NS; and Executive Director of Mi'kmaw Family and Children's Services of Nova Scotia

**Dr. Christine Wekerle** (*Associate Professor*) – Affiliated with Education, Psychology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Education, The University of Western Ontario, ON

**Dr. Randall L. Waechter** – Affiliated with the Faculty of Education, Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, ON; and the Department of Psychology, York University, ON

**Eman Leung** – Affiliated with the Faculty of Education, Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, ON

**Monika Leonard** – Affiliated with the Department of Psychology, York University, ON

**Christopher J. Mushquash** (*Doctoral Student*) – Affiliated with the Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, NS

**Dr. M. Nancy Comeau** (*Adjunct Professor*) – Affiliated with the School of Health and Human Performance, Faculty of Health Professions; Research Associate, Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University; and Research Fellow, Institute of Integrative Science and Health, Cape Breton University, NF

**Dr. Sherry H. Stewart** (*Professor*) – Affiliated with Psychiatry, Psychology, and Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University, NS

**Dr. Anne-Marie Wall** (*Deceased*) – Affiliated with the Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, ON

**Connie Cheung** – Affiliated with the Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, ON

**Dr. Deborah Goodman** – Affiliated with the Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, ON; and the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, ON

**Marc Zahradnik** (*Doctoral Student*) – Affiliated with the Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

**Doreen Stevens** (*Masters Student*) – Affiliated with the Department of Psychology, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, NS

**Dr. Harriet MacMillan** (*Professor*) – Affiliated with Psychiatry & Behavioural Neurosciences and Pediatrics, McMaster University, ON; and is the David R. (Dan) Offord Chair in Child Studies at the Offord Centre for Child Studies, McMaster University, ON

**Michael Boyle** (*Professor*) – Affiliated with Psychiatry & Behavioural Neurosciences Associate Member, Clinical Epidemiology & Biostatistics, McMaster University, ON; and the Offord Centre for Child Studies, McMaster University, ON

**Daniel McKennit** (*Medical Student*) – Affiliated with the Medical School, University of Alberta, AB

**Dr. Jason Brown** (*Professor*) – Affiliated with the Faculty of Education, University of Western Ontario, ON

**Dilly Knol** – Andrews Street Family Centre, Winnipeg, MB

**Sonia Prevost-Derbecker** – Executive Director of Ndinawemaaganag Endaawaad Inc. Winnipeg, MB

**Kelly Andrushko** – Affiliated with Red River College, Winnipeg, MB

**Raymond Neckoway** (*Doctoral Student*) – Affiliated as an Assistant Professor with the Faculty of Social Work, Lakehead University, ON and is a Doctoral Student at Memorial University, NF

**Dr. Keith Brownlee** (*Professor*) – Affiliated with the Faculty of Social Work, Lakehead University, ON

**Bruno Castellan** – Affiliated with the Faculty of Social Work, Lakehead University, ON

**Dr. Cathy Richardson** – Affiliated with the University of Victoria; and is a Family Therapist and Advocate in an urban Metis child and family services organization, AB

**Bill Nelson** – Family Therapist in an urban Metis child and family services organization, AB

## APPENDIX K

### FIRST PEOPLES CHILD & FAMILY REVIEW ONLINE JOURNAL

#### LIST OF REVIEWERS (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)

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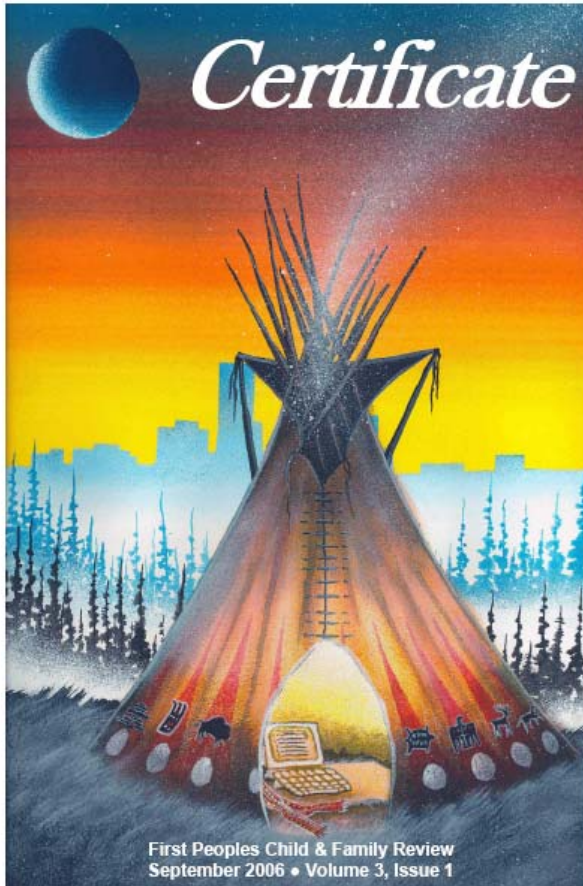
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APPENDIX L

FIRST PEOPLES CHILD & FAMILY REVIEW ONLINE JOURNAL

Sample of Certificate of Appreciation



# Certificate of Appreciation

Presented to:

Meegwetch! Thank you for your valuable contribution of time and commitment to assisting in the review of manuscripts submitted to the fourth issue of First Nations Child & Family Caring Society's (FNCFCS) **First Peoples Child & Family Review** online journal (Volume 3, Number 1).

Marilyn Bennett, Coordinating Editor  
First Peoples Child & Family Review and FNCFCS

May 17, 2007

Date

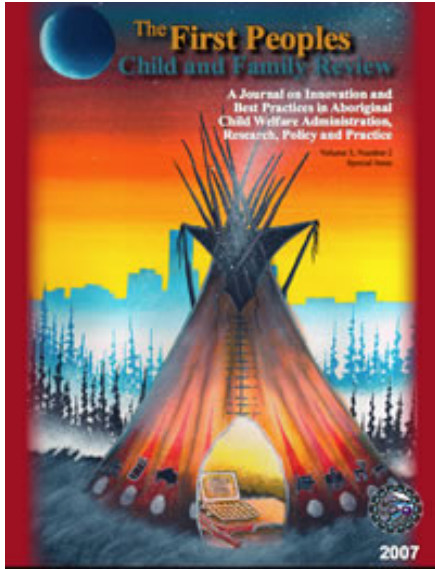
Cindy Blackstock, Executive Director, FNCFCS

Date

## APPENDIX M

### FIRST PEOPLES CHILD & FAMILY REVIEW ONLINE JOURNAL

#### Links to 5 Issues Current Published and Posted Online



**Volume 1, Number 1, 2004**

<http://www.fncaringsociety.org/pubs/vol1num1toc.html>

**Volume 2, Number 1, 2005**

<http://www.fncaringsociety.org/pubs/vol2num1toc.html>

No issues were produced in 2006 – 2 issues carried over to 2007

**Volume 3, Number 1, 2007**

<http://www.fncaringsociety.org/pubs/vol3num1toc.html>

**Volume 3, Number 2, 2007 Special Issue**

<http://www.fncaringsociety.org/pubs/vol3num2toc.html>

**Volume 3, Number 3, 2007**

<http://www.fncaringsociety.org/pubs/vol3num3toc.html>

**Volume 3, Number 4, 2007** – 6<sup>th</sup> issue scheduled for release in December 2007