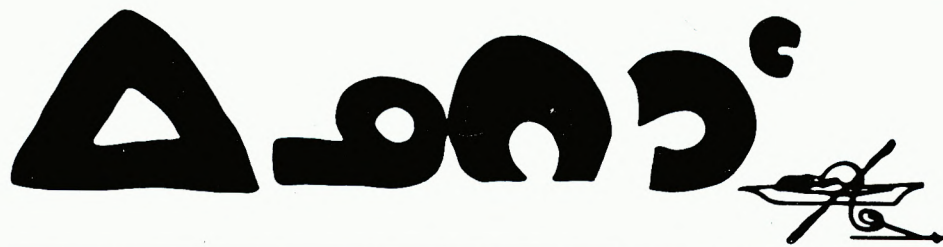


A SPECIAL  
SUPPLEMENT



Inuttituut

Inuttitun

MAY 1976

# The Native Associations of Canada's Inuit

INUIT TAPIRISAT  
OF CANADA

COMMITTEE FOR ORIGINAL  
PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENT

BAFFIN REGION INUIT  
ASSOCIATION

KEEWATIN INUIT  
ASSOCIATION

KITIKMEOT INUIT  
ASSOCIATION

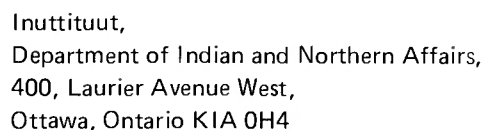
NORTHERN QUEBEC  
INUIT ASSOCIATION

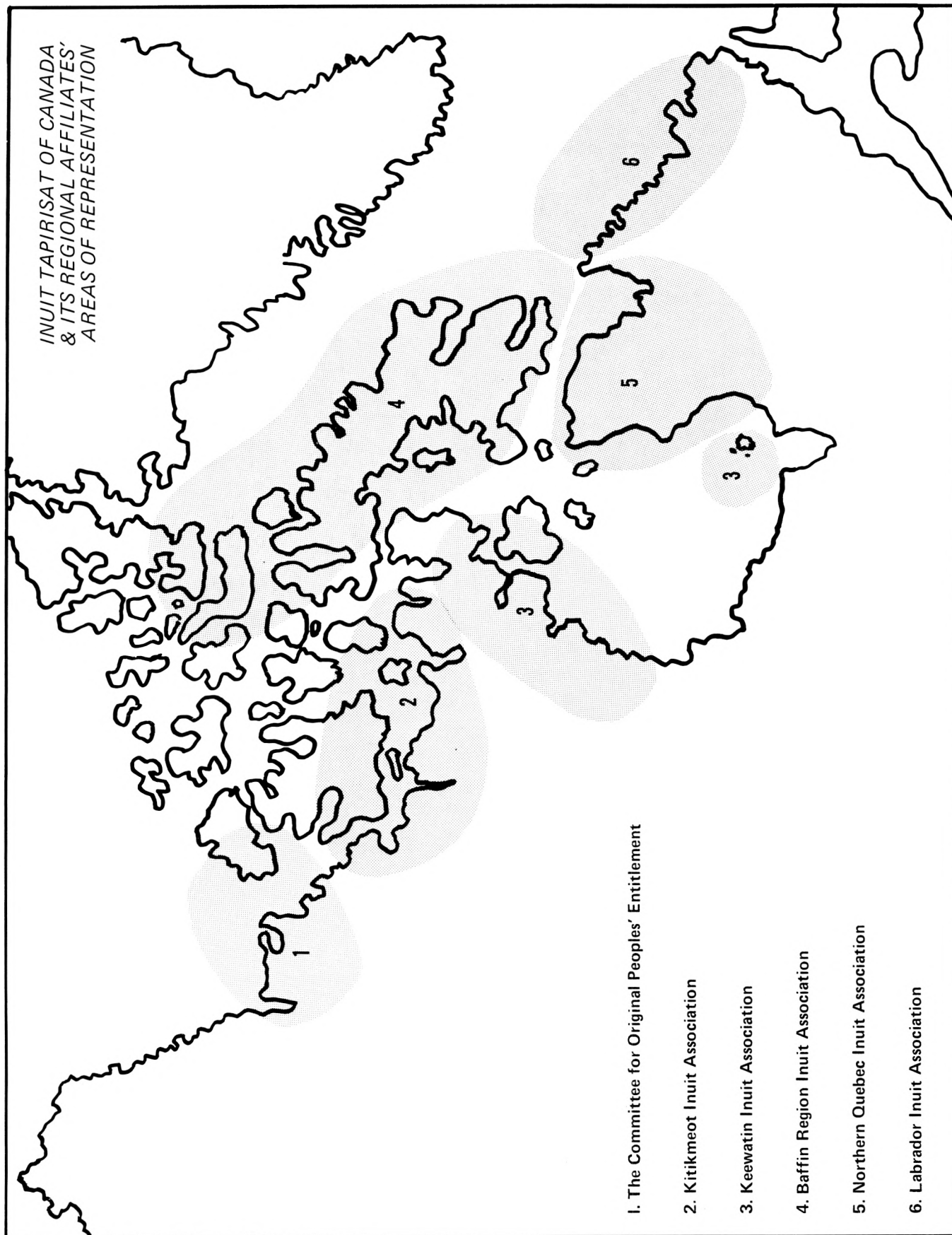
LABRADOR INUIT  
ASSOCIATION

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Of Special Interest  
Kaujjaugomanikpat Unipkat  
Tuharominanepat Unekaat  
Articles d'un intérêt particulier





# INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA

Inuit Tapirisat (The Eskimo Brotherhood) of Canada was launched in August 1971 to represent the Inuit people in their resolve to preserve and promote the Inuit language and culture in the midst of change and pressures of progress. The association was determined to unite all Inuit in Canada and officially represent them in all matters affecting their affairs. Emphasis was to be pinpointed on such areas as promoting leadership, Inuit needs in the development of the north, the education of their children and common interests across the country.

The basis of an idea for the new organization was born at a meeting called by the then Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada at Coppermine, NWT in January 1970. Problems, including land ownership, were discussed and people attending the meeting asked for more meetings of the same kind.

In February 1971, an organizing committee of seven Inuit

delegates from the Keewatin and Baffin regions of the Northwest Territories and from Northern Quebec met in Toronto to discuss the need for a united voice for the Inuit of Canada. A Board of Directors was established and a budget for administrative expenses was prepared and submitted to the Federal Government. A portion of the funds received was used to finance the founding conference held in Ottawa in August 1971.

Shortly afterwards, Tagak Curley became ITC's first full-time worker. Mr. Curley was born in Coral Harbour, NWT and attended school there. He later worked for the Department of Northern Affairs at Churchill, Manitoba in the field of adult education and at Repulse Bay as an Area Administrator. He left government service to work for the Indian-Eskimo Association in Edmonton and then became a prime mover in the organization of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. He organized and chaired the founding conference of the new body, became its first President and for three years directed the affairs of the fledgling association.



## OFFICERS

President	James Arvaluk, Ottawa
Vice-President	Josiah Kadlutsiak, Igloolik
Secretary-Treasurer	Meeka Wilson, Pangnirtung
Immediate Past President	Tagak Curley, Ottawa

## CORE STAFF

Executive Director	Al Gamble
Executive Assistant	Dougald Brown
Administrative Assistant	Wendy Ellis

## PROJECTS

Director, Land Claims	John Amagoalik
Director, Inuit Non-Profit Housing Cooperation	Roy McEwen

## DIRECTORS

David Aglukark	Rankin Inlet
Elijah Menarik	Cartierville
Sam Raddi	Inuvik
Charlie Watt	Fort Chimo
William Edmunds	Makkovik
John Maksagak	Cambridge Bay
Jack Anowak	Repulse Bay
Symonie Michael	Frobisher Bay
Tagak Curley	Eskimo Point
Josie Kusugak	Eskimo Point
Garritt Ruben	Paulatuk

## HEAD OFFICE

222, Somerset Street West,  
Ottawa, K2P 2G3

Tel: (613) 238-8181

The first ITC office was opened in Edmonton in the Fall of 1971 but due to the national nature of the organization, and the need to have easy access to the Federal Government and closer communication with government offices, it was moved to Ottawa. Initially, there were six employees in Ottawa and three in the field. Since then the staff and budget have been enlarged as ITC has developed and implemented its programs.

## AIMS

Inuit Tapirisat is (in the words of its former President) 'dedicated to the needs and aspirations of the 19,000 Inuit throughout Canada.'

The aims and objectives of the association are:

To unite all Inuit of Canada and to represent them in matters affecting their affairs.

To encourage the development of leadership among Inuit.

To develop and expand effective communication among the Inuit in the Canadian north.

To help promote the Inuit language and culture as a viable means of participating in Canadian society.

To promote dignity and pride in Inuit heritage.

To assist Inuit in their right to full participation and sense of belonging to Canadian society.

To promote public awareness of issues concerning the Inuit.

## ORGANIZATION

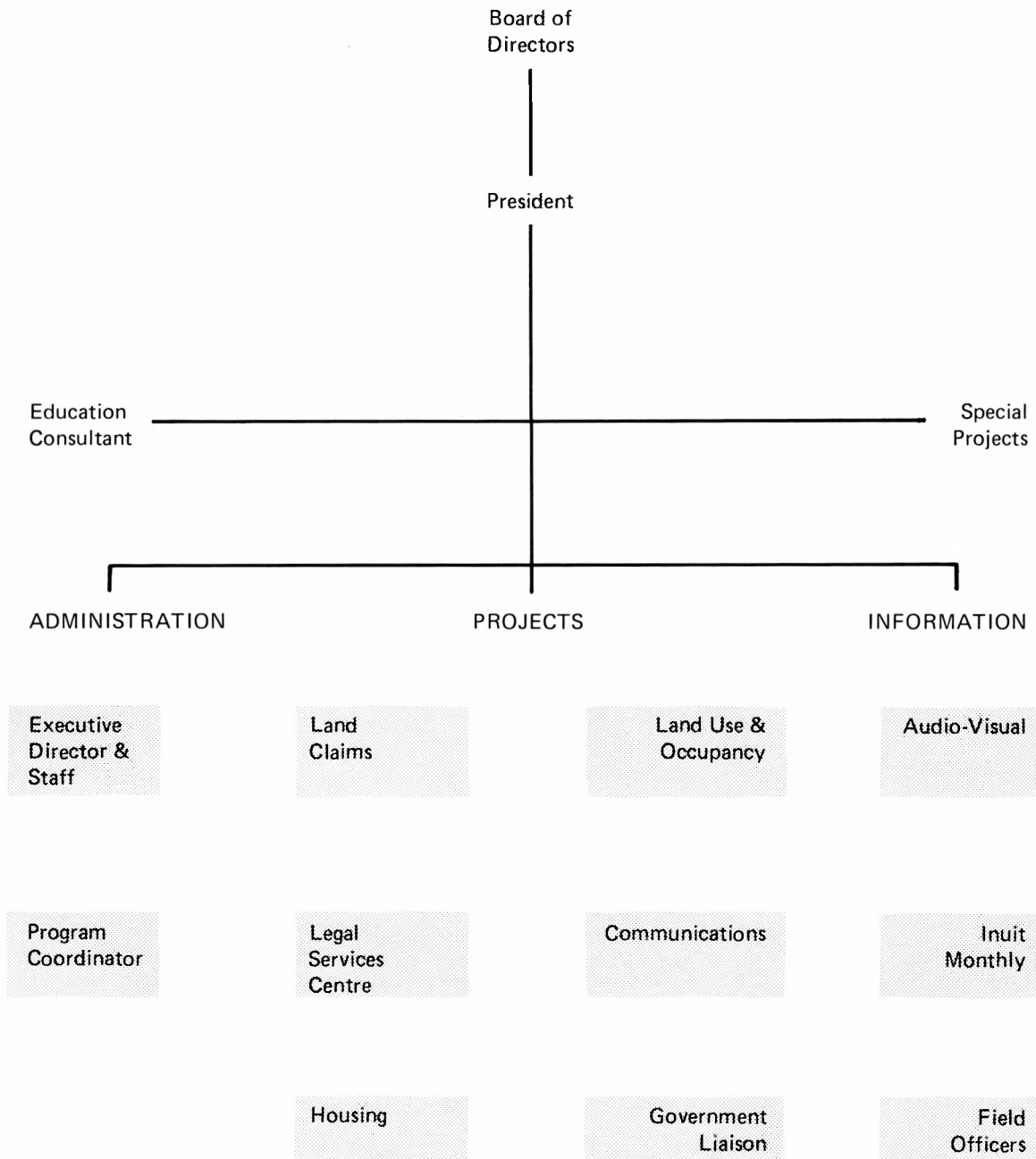
The basic structure of the organization and its relationship to regional and other affiliates is illustrated by the accompanying charts.

## MEMBERSHIP

Membership fees are as follows:

	Dollars
Inuit — Individuals	5
Inuit — Families	10
Inuit — Senior Citizens over 60	3
Inuit — Students under 18	3
Associate — Individuals	10
Associate — Business and Government Bodies	50
Associate — Non-Profit Service Organizations	25

## ORGANIZATION OF INUIT TAPIRISAT



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## INUIT CULTURAL INSTITUTE

The decision to found the Inuit Cultural Institute was taken at the annual general meeting of Inuit Tapirisat held at Baker Lake in August 1973. With funding from the Indian and Eskimo Program of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Institute got underway in headquarters at Eskimo Point, NWT. At first a project of Inuit Tapirisat, it is now an autonomous affiliate under the leadership of Tagak Curley, its recently appointed Executive Director.

The Institute's aims are :

To be a supplementary and complementary educational source to assist the native peoples to participate on an equal basis within the majority society through strengthening of the cultural self-identity.

To encourage experimentation with, design, and operation of methods and programs that will enhance the relevancy of the education process to the special needs of the native peoples.

To be a learning experience for native peoples as they design and manage their own experimental educational environments.

To encourage the preservation of traditional native cultural patterns and their adaptation to contemporary Canadian society.

To influence by example institutions having an educational function, in order to induce them to adopt new approaches to the development and education of native peoples.

To assist in the development of a better understanding and appreciation of the current and historical role of native peoples in Canadian society.

The Institute has been involved in a number of major projects since its inception, including those in the field of education and in the gathering and recording of the stories and legends of the Inuit. It has also assumed the responsibility for the Inuit Language Commission, formerly held by Inuit Tapirisat. However, important decisions affecting the future of the Institute were taken at a meeting held in December 1975. At that time it was decided to strengthen the Institute and to streamline its operations. Four new senior management posts were created for an

Accountant, an Information Officer, a Research Director and an Executive Secretary.

Meanwhile a number of projects are continuing. Among them is a major one to systematize the collection and storage of Eskimo stories, myths and legends. The encouragement of Inuit authors and the publication of their works is another.

The present Board of Directors is as follows:

President  
Vice-President  
Secretary-Treasurer

Jack Anowak  
Eugene Amarualik  
Andre Tautu  
Jose Tookalook  
John Maksagak  
Solomon Voisey  
Tagak Curley

Executive Director

### Inuit Language

In 1973 a small Standing Advisory Committee was set up to discuss the wishes of the Inuit with respect to the development of a standard and common orthography. Terms of reference were set as follows:

To produce a major statement on the viability of the Inuit language and the threats to it.

To study the present state of the writing of the Inuit language, make recommendations for the future, consider the status of minority dialects, and determine the possible effects on them of writing systems.

To look into the use and teaching of the Eskimo language and systems for writing it, for example in the schools and adult education programs.

To study the question of legislative support for the recommendations of the Commission.

Six Commissioners were appointed to work with a Coordinator. With financial support from the Federal Government, the Commission visited many of the Inuit communities to ensure that all points of view were heard and considered, and will be issuing recommendations during the summer of 1976.

## PROJECTS

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada has a number of projects under way. Each one plays its role in helping, advising and giving direction to the Inuit people.

### Lands Claims Project

This project went into operation in November 1971. A proposal was put before the government to enable the Inuit people of the Northwest Territories to obtain a legislated settlement of their land claims.

Extensive research has been carried out into hunting rights, game management, general land rights of the Inuit, the Territorial Land Use Regulations, fishing and marine mammals. A study group also visited Alaska to learn of the terms and effects of the land claim settlement there.

A Land Claims Negotiating Committee is in existence and is holding preliminary meetings to formulate procedures and strategy. In order to create among southern Canadians an attitude of acceptance and understanding toward the Inuit cause, a documentary film on land claims has been prepared and will be available for showing on TV.

### Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project

This project was started in 1972. Government funding was received the following year. Its aims were:

To illustrate the traditional use and value of the land of the Inuit.

To indicate clearly what actual land and water areas have been used by the Inuit, now and in the past, for hunting, trapping, fishing and camping.

Closely connected to the research needs of the Land Claims Project, information has been collected on Inuit land use and occupancy. Interviews have been carried out with Inuit hunters and trappers and the information has been included in a comprehensive report that is being made available to the general public through Information Canada.

### Pipeline Intervention

A major concern of Inuit Tapirisat continues to be the effects of proposed pipeline construction in the Arctic, especially the gas pipeline planned for the Mackenzie Valley. By arrangement with the Committee for Original

Peoples Entitlement (COPE), a legal representative from the regional affiliate attends all pipeline hearings on behalf of the total Inuit population.

### Management Training

Recognizing the urgent need for more trained Inuit in positions of management responsibility, Inuit Tapirisat has contracted with the Frontier College organization, which is bringing its long experience in adult education to bear on the needs of the native associations. In the first phase, two Frontier College workers are in the field visiting various communities to identify the problem. They are expected to bring in a report before the end of the year and to make recommendations for a program of management training.

### Inuit Language Commission

The Inuit Language Commission, first set up under the auspices of Inuit Tapirisat, is now operating as a component of the Inuit Cultural Institute and is described under that heading on page 6.

## INUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

*Established in late 1975, the Inuit Development Corporation will administer the assets that are expected to be received by the Inuit under the land claims settlement. Its President, Richard B. Carson of Toronto has travelled in the North to study the potential for investment by the corporation in industry, development and real property.*

### Inuit and the Law

Funded by Indian and Northern Affairs, the then Indian-Eskimo Association prepared the English version of a legal guide book to familiarize the Inuit with the laws of the Northwest Territories. It was translated by ITC into syllabics and Western Arctic orthography and is distributed free of charge to each Eskimo household throughout the Territories.



#### Legal Assistance

ITC provides legal assistance in selected individual cases in order to protect the rights of the Eskimo people as a whole. In the Gateway Aviation case (which involved the deaths of several people) it is hoped that the Inuit represented will obtain the same compensation as they would if they lived in southern Canada and knew how to deal with this type of problem. In the Polar Bear Hunting Cases at Eskimo Point, the results will aid in the revision of the NWT Game Regulations and serve not only to conserve wildlife but also to defend the traditional hunting rights of the Eskimo.

#### Legal Service Centres

ITC made a proposal that legal centres be established in the Arctic to help northerners understand their legal rights and responsibilities. Based upon the development and adaptation of the law to the Inuit in their special environment and culture, such centres are intended to provide advice and counsel to the Inuit so they may better understand legal processes. The first centre is in operation at Frobisher Bay and is sponsored by the Department of Justice and the Government of the Northwest Territories. Dennis Patterson is the Legal Director.

#### COMMUNICATION PROJECTS

##### Communications Research

A major research project that concerns the communications needs of the Inuit is being undertaken to look at all modes of northern communication, including radio, television, newspapers, telephone and mail service. A field worker has been hired to work with each of the regional organizations in the Central Arctic, Keewatin and the Baffin region and

will be visiting communities in each area to study local needs.

##### Bell Canada Intervention

ITC opposed Bell Canada's application for telephone rate increases in the north because it believed that services should be improved before higher prices were charged. The association continues to conduct surveys of Bell Canada's operations throughout the Arctic and is in constant touch with the company in an effort to get better service.

##### HF Radios

ITC submitted proposals for the use of a new communication experimental satellite that was launched from Cape Kennedy early in 1976.

##### Arctic Peoples Conference

ITC participated actively in the first International Arctic Peoples Conference that was held in Copenhagen, Denmark in November 1973. The conference was attended by twenty organizations from Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Greenland. A working committee was established to investigate possibilities of forming more permanent means of future co-operation. Of the six delegates chosen to work on the committee, three were from Canada.

##### Inuit Today

ITC produces and publishes this regular magazine to bring to its membership news of events and activities that affect the interests of the Inuit.

# COMMITTEE FOR ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENT

The earliest of the native associations in the far north, the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement grew out of a meeting of concerned citizens that was held at Inuvik in January 1970 to discuss the need for an organized native voice in response to the development that was likely to take place as a result of the discovery of oil at Atkinson Point.

Initially a committee, as its name suggests, COPE established itself with headquarters in Inuvik and launched a membership drive throughout the Mackenzie Delta and the Western Arctic. It quickly came to represent more than six hundred members in settlements as far away as Coppermine and, despite its lack of canvassing in other parts of the north, had by 1971 obtained about three hundred members in the Central and Eastern Arctic.

The first Conference of Arctic Native People was held in Coppermine in the summer of 1970 and land claims were an important topic. COPE continued to press these claims from that time on and intervened in a number of disputes

between native people and exploration companies, notably on Banks Island and at Tuktoyaktuk. It also took part in the land rights case launched by the Nishga Indians of British Columbia, although it later withdrew.

In other spheres COPE was equally active. It was instrumental in starting the annual Northern Games as a Centennial Project in 1970, provides weekly radio broadcasts in the native languages of the Western Arctic via the CBC, operates a community radio network, and has helped set up various native organizations, including Namaktok Limited, a corporation to assist native people in starting their own businesses, and the Inuvik Housing Co-operative.

Lack of direct access to government funding led COPE to become a regional affiliate of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in 1972. Its Central and Eastern Arctic membership was transferred to ITC and it signed an agreement with the Federation of Natives North of Sixty delineating its areas of representation and its relationship to other native associations.

The aims of COPE, as embodied in its constitution, may be stated as follows:

To provide a united voice for original peoples in its area of representation.

To work for the establishment and realization of the rights of the original peoples.

To promote equality among all peoples in the north, regardless of race.

To encourage native business enterprise and leadership.

To preserve native culture and traditions.

### THE FEDERATION OF NATIVES NORTH OF SIXTY

*With the establishment of regional affiliates of Inuit Tapirisat, there has developed a need for a coordinating body to ensure that all native associations in the North work together for their common good. This new association is the Federation of Natives North of Sixty, which includes Inuit Tapirisat, the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, the Metis Association of the NWT and the comparable associations in the Yukon. Although not active at the time of publication, such liaison is normally carried out by COPE on behalf of the Inuit organizations.*

### ORGANIZATION

Like its parent body, COPE is run by an executive that reports to a board of directors. The association maintains offices in Inuvik. Nellie Cournoyea, on loan from her post as Manager of the CBC radio station in Inuvik, has acted as Executive Director and is also the regional Land Claims Officer.

### OFFICERS

President	Sam Raddi, Inuvik
Vice-President	Garret Ruben, Paulatuk
Executive Director	Nellie Cournoyea, Inuvik

### DIRECTORS

Annie C. Gordon	Aklavik
Jimmy Jacobson	Tuktoyaktuk
Frank Cockney	Tuktoyaktuk
Frank Elanik	Aklavik
Rosie Albert	Inuvik
Agnes Semmler	Inuvik
Albert Elias	Sachs Harbour

### FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

Bertram Pokiak	Tuktoyaktuk
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### LAND CLAIMS OFFICER

Nellie Cournoyea	Inuvik
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### HEAD OFFICE

P.O. Box 1661  
Inuvik, NWT, XOE OTO

Tel: (403) 979-3510

### MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to all native people in the area of representation as outlined in the agreement with the Federation of Natives North of Sixty.

## PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

### Land Use and Occupancy Study

Identical to that of the ITC study, this project is being carried out by COPE researchers in the Western Arctic. Trappers and hunters throughout the Mackenzie Delta and other settlements were interviewed by field workers to identify the land traditionally used by the Inuit.

### Pipeline Intervention

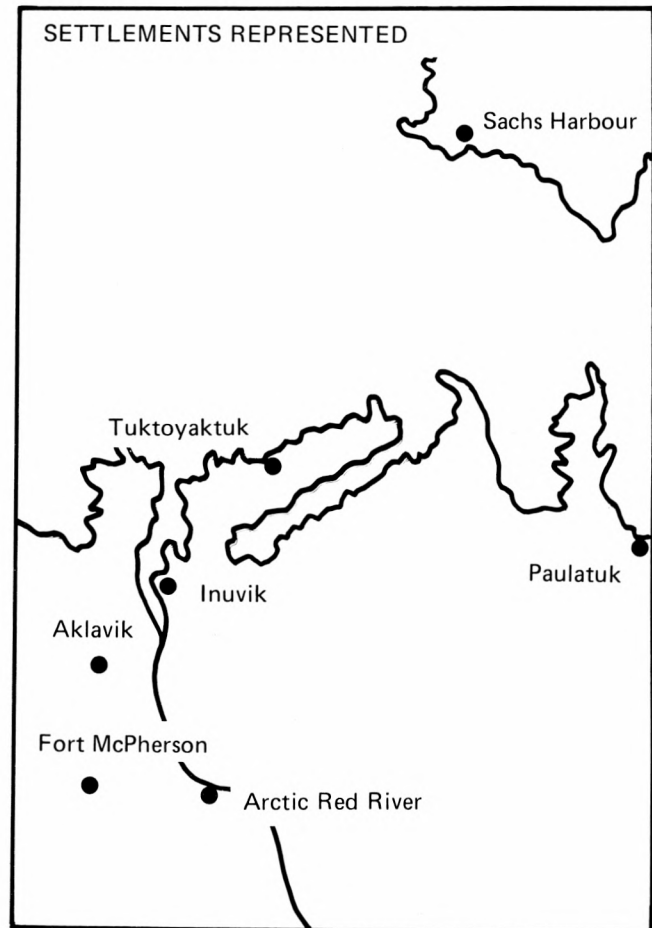
Representing Inuit Tapirisat and all other regional affiliates, COPE has a lawyer present at all hearings of the Berger Commission inquiry into the building of a pipeline through the Mackenzie Valley.

### Northern Games

The idea of Northern Games first came about in 1969 when some people began to realize that the proposed Arctic Winter Games were to include only southern style sports. A plan to hold a week of native games at Inuvik in 1970 as a Northwest Territories Centennial Project was shelved because no funds or grant were available. Then, early in 1970 a special grant was received and the first games were staged at Inuvik during the summer. They proved to be a great popular success with a dozen communities taking part from the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Alaska. The NWT Government recognized the cultural value of the event and offered continuing support for 1971. Since that time, the games have been an annual event with a Travel and Exchange grant from the Secretary of State enabling participation from all regions of the Arctic.

### Native Language Program

Through the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Inuvik, COPE produces programs in the Eskimo



and Loucheux languages containing a variety of information, personal messages, and broadcasts of music and public events.

# BAFFIN REGION INUIT ASSOCIATION

The founding conference of the Baffin Region Inuit Association was held in Frobisher Bay in March, 1975. Twenty-eight delegates from the thirteen settlements in the region attended the meeting and decided to form a regional affiliate of Inuit Tapirisat. Like its sister organizations, the association is incorporated under the Northwest Territories Societies Ordinance and sought funding from the Secretary of State under the Native Citizens Program.

## AIMS

The association seeks to attain its objectives in the following ways:

By helping to preserve the Inuit culture and language and promoting a sense of dignity and pride in the Inuit heritage.

By encouraging the development of Inuit leadership.

By providing a central point for determining the needs and wishes of the Inuit of the Baffin region and by representing them in these matters.

By providing information to the people on important matters that affect them.

By co-operating with and assisting Community Councils and various committees within the communities.

By co-operating with and assisting Hunters and Trappers Associations.

By helping to promote the interests of Inuit settlements.

By seeking amendments to Government laws, ordinances and regulations where this is needed to help the Inuit people.

By assisting the Inuit to share fully in all aspects of the development of the Baffin region.

By improving communications to and between the people and the communities.

By taking the necessary steps to have the aims and objectives of the society made known through meetings, conferences and in any other manner.



## OFFICERS

President                Symonie Michael, Frobisher Bay  
Vice-President    Naudluk Oshoowetuk, Cape Dorset  
Secretary-Treasurer    Meeka Wilson, Pangnirtung  
Executive Director                                Susan Cowan

## DIRECTORS

David Arreak	Clyde River
Joanasie Salamonie	Cape Dorset
Charlie Inoaraq	Pond Inlet
Josiah Kadlutsiak	Igloolik
Pauloosie Paniloo	Clyde River
Peterosie Quappik	Pangnirtung

## LANDS CLAIMS OFFICER

Atsainak Akeeshoo                                Frobisher Bay

## HEAD OFFICE

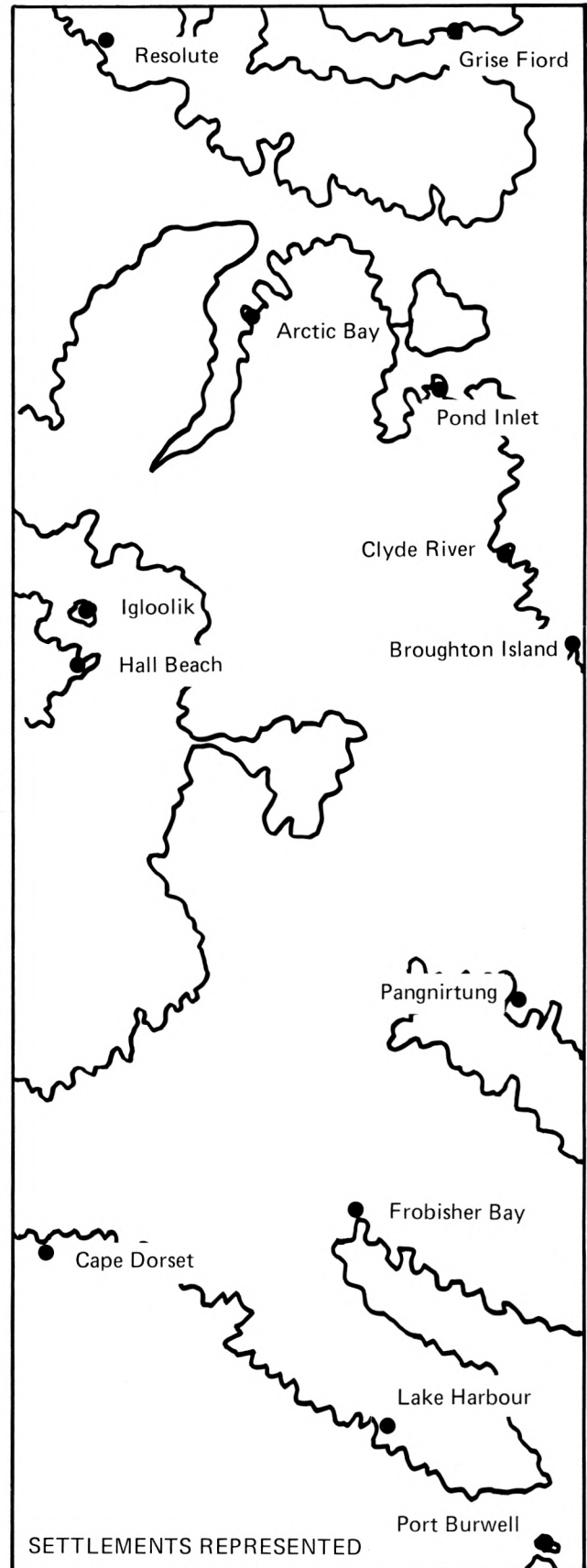
P.O. Box 219,  
Frobisher Bay, NWT,  
XOA OHO

Tel: (403) 979-5391

## PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

### Social Impact Study

If approved by local communities, as well as the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Northwest Territories Government and Mineral Resources International, owner of the lead-zinc mine at the Strathcona Sound site on north Baffin Island, this study will assess the effects of the mine on the local population through a continuing survey.



# KITIKMEOT INUIT ASSOCIATION

The latest of Inuit Tapirisat's regional affiliates to be formed, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association is based in the settlement of Cambridge Bay, NWT and represents those communities in the Western and Central Arctic that were not already being served by COPE. A field representative from ITC visited the Central Arctic settlements in 1975 and found there was enough support to organize a founding conference. The new organization is still finding its feet and has not yet developed a formal program of activities. Funding is by the Secretary of State's department.

## AIMS

The association seeks to attain its objectives in the following ways:

By helping to preserve the Inuit culture and language and promoting a sense of dignity and pride in the Inuit heritage.

By encouraging the development of Inuit leadership.

By providing a central point for determining the needs and wishes of the Inuit of the area represented and representing them in these matters.

By providing information to the people on important matters that affect them.

## OFFICERS

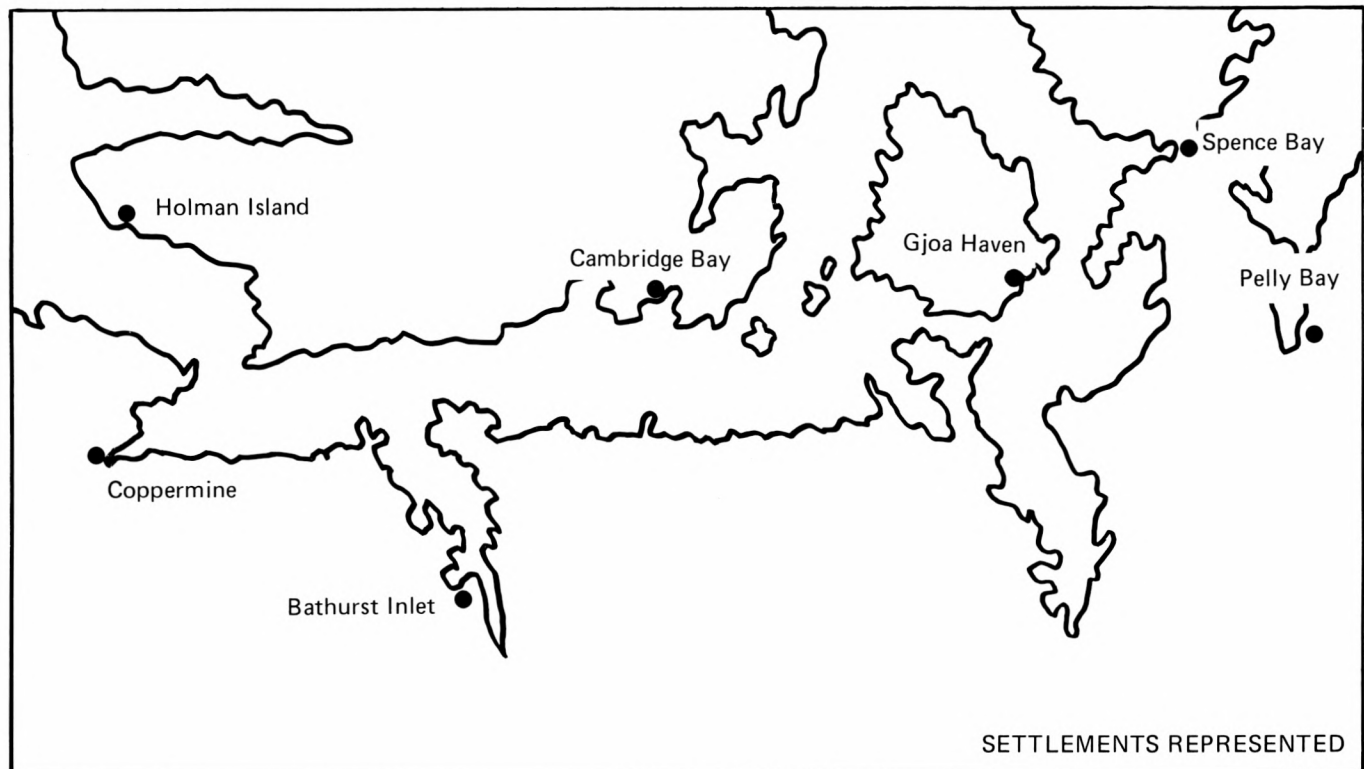
President	John Maksagak, Cambridge Bay
Vice-President	Tommy Pigalak, Coppermine
Secretary-Treasurer	William Apsimik, Cambridge Bay
Executive Director	Eugene Lysy

## DIRECTORS

James Eetoolook	Spence Bay
Robert Kuptana	Holman Island
Johnny Tologanak	Cambridge Bay
John Ivarluk	Coppermine
William Apsimik	Cambridge Bay

## HEAD OFFICE

Cambridge Bay, NWT



By co-operating with and assisting Community Councils and various committees within the communities.

By co-operating with and assisting Hunters and Trappers Associations.

By helping to promote the interests of Inuit settlements.

By seeking amendments to Government laws, ordinances and regulations where this is needed to help

the Inuit people.

By assisting the Inuit to share fully in all aspects of the development of the area represented.

By improving communications to and between the people and the communities.

By taking the necessary steps to have the aims and objectives of the society made known through meetings, conferences and in any other manner.

# KEEWATIN INUIT ASSOCIATION

Representing eight settlements in the Keewatin, on Southampton Island and in the Belcher Islands, the Keewatin Inuit Association was formed in May, 1975 as the result of a meeting held in Eskimo Point. The new association is affiliated with Inuit Tapirisat and is being funded through the Native Citizens Program of the Secretary of State's department.

## AIMS

The association seeks to attain its objectives in the following ways:

By helping to preserve the Inuit culture and language and promoting a sense of dignity and pride in the Inuit heritage.

By encouraging the development of Inuit leadership.

By providing a central point for determining the needs and wishes of the Inuit of the Keewatin and by representing them in these matters.

## OFFICERS

President	David Aglukark, Rankin Inlet
Vice-President	Leo Kalujak, Whale Cove
Secretary-Treasurer	Bill Kashla, Baker Lake

## DIRECTORS

Jerome Tattuiniq	Rankin Inlet
Peter Alugut	Coral Harbour
Elee Kemaleargyuk	Chesterfield Inlet
Lucassie Inuktaluk	Sanikiluaq
Lucien Taparti	Rankin Inlet

## LAND CLAIMS OFFICER

William Tagoona	Baker Lake
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## HEAD OFFICE

Rankin Inlet, NWT

By providing information to the people on important matters that affect them.

By co-operating with and assisting Community Councils and various committees within the communities.

By co-operating with and assisting Hunters and Trappers Associations.

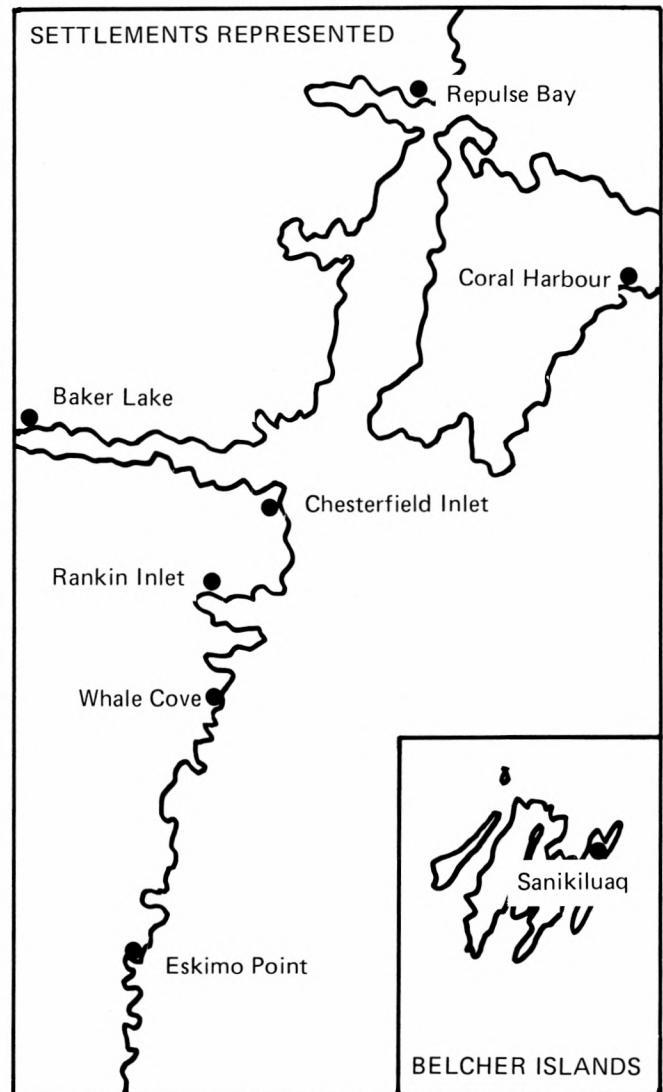
By helping to promote the interests of Inuit settlements.

By seeking amendments to Government laws, ordinances and regulations where this is needed to help the Inuit people.

By assisting the Inuit to share fully in all aspects of the development of the Keewatin.

By improving communications to and between the people and the communities.

By taking the necessary steps to have the aims and objectives of the society made known through meetings, conferences and in any other manner.





# NORTHERN QUEBEC INUIT ASSOCIATION

The Northern Quebec Inuit Association was formed in 1972 at a meeting in Inoucdjouac in response to the special needs of the Eskimos of the Ungava and Hudson Bay coasts who live within the boundaries of the Province of Quebec and thus face, in some measure, a different set of problems from those of their neighbours in the Northwest Territories and Labrador.

From the beginning, a prime mover in the new association was Charlie Watt, since that time President of the organization. A native of Fort Chimo, Mr. Watt gained wide experience as an employee of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs both in Ottawa and in the field. He is equally at ease in either of the Eskimo and English languages and has been an effective spokesman for his group.

The association's early period was largely taken up with the pressing matter of negotiating the James Bay agreement with the Provincial Government. However, time was still found to undertake other projects, including land claims studies and a major communications study begun in 1973

and some results of which were submitted to the Federal Government in 1974 and published in the NQIA publication 'The Northerners'.

## AIMS

The association's aims and objectives have been set out as follows:

To preserve the Inuit culture and language and promote dignity and pride in the Inuit heritage.

To unite all Inuit of Northern Quebec and to represent them with regard to all matters affecting their affairs.

To protect the rights of Inuit hunters, fishermen and trappers in Northern Quebec.

To improve communications among the Inuit communities of Northern Quebec by use of all available means.

To assist the Inuit in their rights to full participation in, and sense of belonging to, Canadian society and to promote public awareness of those rights.

To assist the Inuit to become aware of their own situation, government plans, aboriginal rights, legal matters and educational opportunities.

## ORGANIZATION

The association maintains offices in Fort Chimo, Montreal and Quebec City. Affairs are managed by an Executive reporting to a Board of Directors elected by the communities of Northern Quebec. To achieve a balanced representation on the Board, three members serve for the Hudson Bay coast settlements (including Sugluk) and three for the Ungava Bay and eastern Hudson Strait settlements.

## MEMBERSHIP

	Dollars
Inuit — Individual	7
Inuit — Family	10
Non-Inuit — Associate Membership	10
Organizations	25

## PROJECTS

### The James Bay Agreement

The Final Agreement was signed late in 1975 and ratified in February 1976 with opposition from the settlements of Povungnituk, Ivuyivik and Sugluk, which claimed that they had not been truly represented during the negotiations.

Among the most important features of the agreement are the following:

The agreement provides for the extinguishing of all claims, rights, titles and interests of all Indians and Inuit to the territory transferred to Quebec by Canada in 1898 and 1912.

Federal and Provincial programs will be continued as before, subject to standards and regulations made from time to time.

The James Bay Energy Corporation will pay for corrective work for all damage resulting from their work to native people or animals, birds and fish.

The Inuit will be granted 3,250 square miles of land in ownership for Inuit community purposes and the area will be divided equally among the Inuit communities north of the 55th parallel.

## OFFICERS

President & Executive Director	Charlie W. Watt
First Vice-President	George Koneak
Second Vice-President	Johnny Williams
Secretary-Treasurer	Zebedee Nungak

## DIRECTORS

Johnny Watt	Fort Chimo
Lazarusie Epoo	Inoucdjouac
Peter Inukpuk	Inoucdjouac
Robbie Tookalook	Great Whale River
Tommy Cain	Leaf Bay
Mark Annanack	George River
Charlie Arngak	Wakeham Bay

## HEAD OFFICE

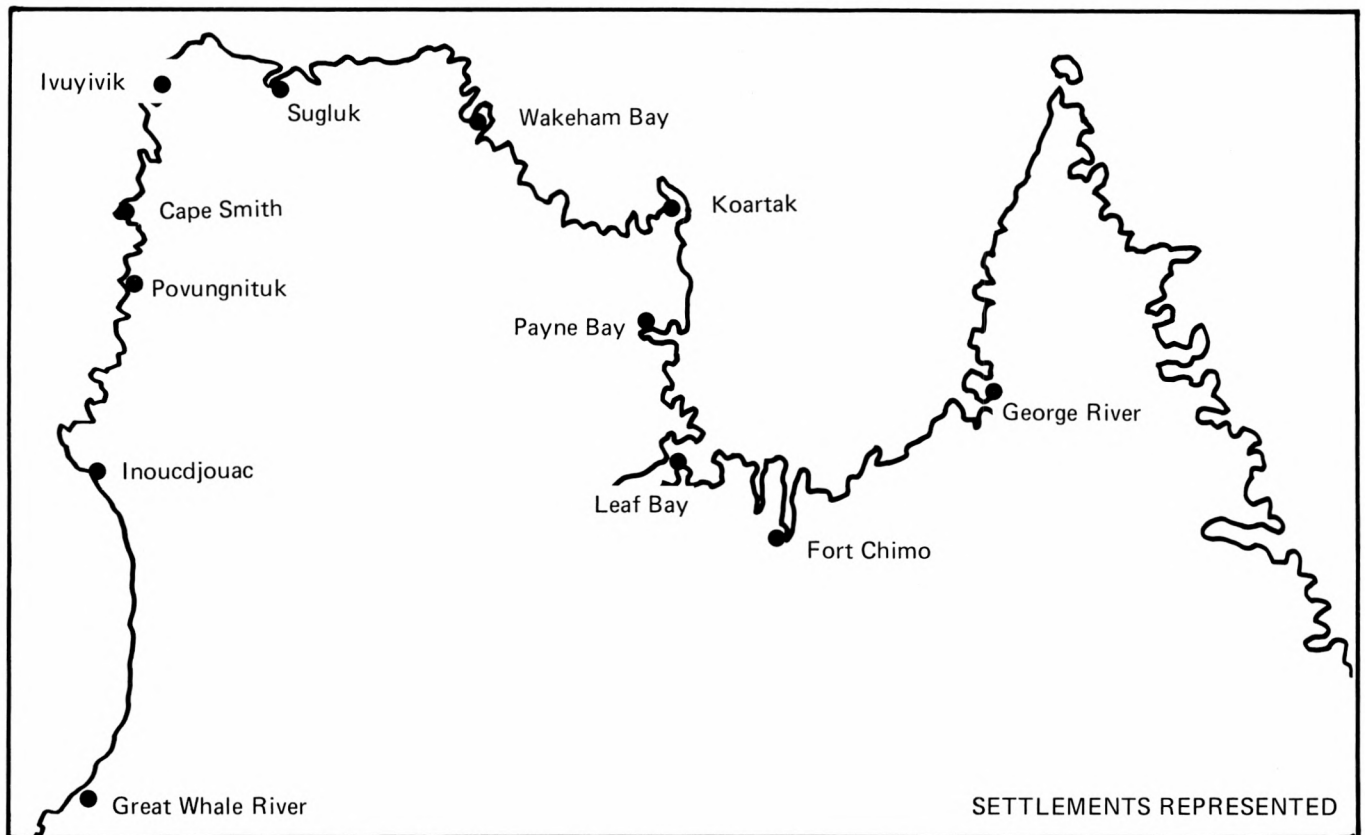
P.O. Box 179  
Fort Chimo, P.Q. J0M 1C0

Tel: (819) 964-2813

## MONTREAL OFFICE

505 Dorchester Street West,  
Suite 1500,  
Montreal, P.Q. H2Z 18A

Tel: (514) 866-6691



In such lands, the Province holds the mineral rights but will need to obtain the consent of the community in the area before development proceeds and will pay compensation or royalties as appropriate. All soapstone deposits and other materials traditionally used by the Inuit will remain their property.

In addition, the Province will set aside another 35,000 miles of territory for the exclusive use of the Inuit for hunting, fishing and trapping.

A total of 225-million dollars will be paid to the Crees and the Inuit in the province, to be divided according to population proportions. The money will not be distributed to individuals, but will be controlled and used by native organizations yet to be organized. In addition, royalties will be paid from future developments in the next fifty years.

Quebec will have a program that must ensure an annual minimum income for native people who wish to trap, hunt or fish as a way of life. This income

must not be more than that received by welfare recipients.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### Taqralik

The association's magazine 'Taqralik' appears approximately every two months and is mailed out to members, bringing them news and information about association activities and staff, and general articles of interest to the Inuit.

### NQIA Aircraft

To transport field workers around the territory. NQIA purchased a de Havilland Beaver and it is stationed at Fort Chimo. It is intended that the aircraft will be turned over to the Native Development Corporation, once the new body is formed to administer the funds received as part of the James Agreement.

## Research

Association field workers have undertaken a number of research projects to study conditions and problems affecting the membership. Among such projects has been a study of problems encountered by Inuit patients and transients during stopovers in Resolute Bay, Frobisher Bay, Fort Chimo and Great Whale River and while in hospital in Montreal. A further study was carried out of the population lists in the various communities in order to verify birth dates for family allowances, old age pensions and the like.

## Communications

Under the direction of Josepi Padlayat of Sugluk, NQIA carried out a large-scale study of communication prob-

lems in Northern Quebec in 1973 and also entered into negotiations with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, lack of success of which led to an appearance before the Canadian Radio and Television Commission.

NQIA was concerned with four different areas of communication:

Communication between communities.

Communication between the land and communities.

Communication within a community.

Communication from the South to the Inuit Quebec communities.

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## TIKI

In the Eskimo Language TIKI means the pointing (index) finger and has been adapted from Inuit Ilisarnilirinignat Kupaip Targagnani, in English The Inuit Movement for Education Control and Development.

TIKI is the successor to the Education Founding Committee, which was set up in 1974 at the instigation of the General Meeting held in Fort Chimo. Its purpose is to pay closer attention to the education needs of the Quebec Inuit than was thought possible for the parent body, NQIA, which is busy with negotiations and other problems. Its aims are:

To work for Inuit control of education and for the protection and development of the Eskimo culture.

To aid northern communities by applying pressure on governments and education agencies to implement elementary, high school and adult levels of education.

To maintain close contact with the population and parents to ensure that TIKI is properly representing their views.

To monitor the orderly transfer of education programs from existing institutions to the new

ones that will be set up under the terms of the James Bay Agreement.

TIKI will be guided by a General Assembly made up of a six-man Board of Directors, a delegate from NQIA, one delegate from each of the Community Councils, delegates from Parent Committees (two from Hudson Bay, two from Ungava) and four Inuit teachers and teaching assistants.

The Board of Directors hires the full-time staff, planned to consist of an Executive Director, an Assistant Executive Director, two Cultural and Education Coordinators, two field workers and office staff. The budget for 1975-6 was set at close to 250,000 dollars. Approaches have been made to the Federal and Provincial Governments for funding.

The present Board of Directors consists of:

Paulusi Kasadluak  
Paulusi Padlayat  
Jimmy Johannes  
Tommy Baron  
Josepie Napaaluk  
Johnny Williams

Inoucdjouac  
Sugluk  
Fort Chimo  
George River  
Wakeham Bay  
Inoucdjouac

As part of the project, three staff members of the association and fourteen other delegates presented a brief to the Minister of Communications, the Secretary of State and the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs in November of 1974. The brief requested that HF radio systems be established in each community for operation by their respective Community Councils and that 33 portable radios be supplied for use by hunters and trappers while on the trail.

There was also a request for funds to establish local radio stations in each of the eleven communities represented by the association. It was hoped that these stations would more reflect community interests and allow greater use of the Eskimo language than was possible under present CBC service. Plans were included for a production unit that would prepare news and information programs.



# LABRADOR INUIT ASSOCIATION

The Labrador Inuit Association was formed in early 1974 through the intervention of Charlie Watt, President of the Northern Quebec Inuit Association and Tagak Curley, then President of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. Both men travelled the coast of Labrador on different occasions to explain the functions of their organizations. As a result, LIA was formed and is now in its third year of operation.

## ORGANIZATION

The activities of the Labrador Inuit Association are co-ordinated by the President and a nine-member board. There are three board members representing Nain, two from Hopedale, two from Makkovik and two from Happy Valley.

## MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open both to the Inuit of Labrador and to the Settlers, those non-Eskimo residents whose people have lived along the Labrador coast for hundreds of years. Because they and the Inuit have hunted and fished together for so long, and because there has been a great deal of inter-

### OFFICERS

President	William Edmunds, Makkovik
Executive Director	Desmond Brice-Bennet
Director, Land Claims	Amos Maggo

### DIRECTORS

Boas Jararuse	Makkovik
Gustave Boas	Hopedale
Philip Hunter	Hopedale
Edward Flowers	Nain
Gus Bennet	Nain
Aloa Kojak	Nain
George Ford	Happy Valley

### HEAD OFFICE

Nain, Labrador

marriage between the two groups, LIA takes the position that the Settlers should have the same hunting and fishing rights as the Inuit when land claims are put forward.

## PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

### Land Claims Project

The Land Claims Study is being funded by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

The emphasis of the study will be in management and on-the-job training for Labrador Inuit and Settler people during its first stage. It is expected that substantial number of jobs will thus be created. For every resource person brought in from the outside, at least one native will be assigned so that when they eventually leave there will be trained Labrador people to take their place. The Director of Land Claims, Amos Maggo, is a resident of Nain.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### Newsletter

A newspaper was published in Nain for two years, using funds received from the Local Initiatives Program. When money ran out a submission was made to the Secretary of State by LIA and a newsletter was begun under the editorship of William Kalleo.

### Labradorite Deposits

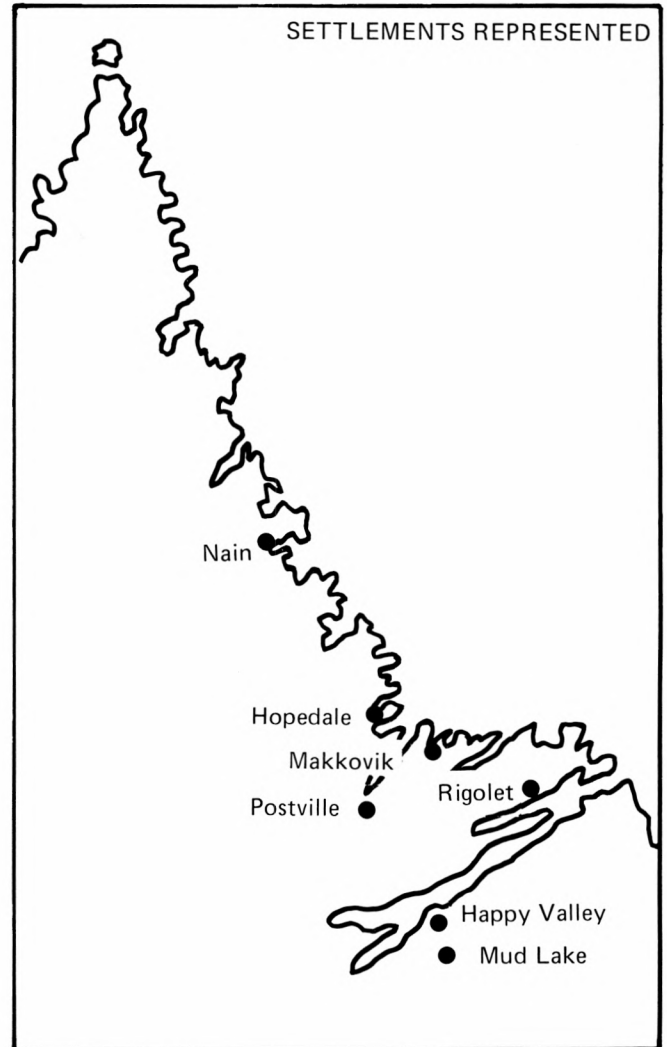
A great deal of concern has been expressed by local people at the mining and export of Labradorite by outsiders. LIA made representations to the Newfoundland Minister of Mines and Energy and have received assurances that the deposits of Labradorite and soapstone will be reserved for the use of the native peoples.

### North Sea Drilling Study

Members of the Board of Directors visited the Shetland Islands to inspect oil drilling methods and to talk to the local councils, who imposed strong measures on the oil companies so that the island way of life would not be destroyed.

### Radio Telephone

The Labrador Inuit Association have purchased two radio telephones to link the head office in Makkovik with Nain. LIA hopes to expand this network so that association



business and news about hunters, trappers and fishermen can be transmitted.

### Legal Services

LIA have provided funds for the defence of a native man charged with illegally hunting caribou. It will be the first wildlife offence to have been defended before the courts in Labrador. Up to now, all those charged have pleaded guilty. It is the hope of the association that the natives will realize that they, as well as others, can be defended in the courts.

### Government Liaison

The association is represented on the Federal-Provincial Committee on Financial Assistance to Indians and Eskimos.

*FOR READY REFERENCE*

<i>Association</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Tel. No.</i>
Inuit Tapirisat	James Arvaluk	222, Somerset Street W Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2G3	(613) 238-8181
Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement	Sam Raddi	PO Box 1661, Inuvik, NWT X0E 0T0	(403) 979-3510
Baffin Region Inuit Association	Symonie Michael	Frobisher Bay, NWT X0A 0H0	(403) 979-5391
Keewatin Inuit Association	David Aglulark	Rankin Inlet, NWT	
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	John Maksagak	Cambridge Bay, NWT	
Northern Quebec Inuit Association	Charlie Watt	Fort Chimo, PQ J0M 1C0 or 505, Dorchester Street Montreal, PQ H2Z 1A8	(819) 964-2813  (514) 866-6691
Labrador Inuit Inuit Association	William Edmunds	Nain, Labrador	