

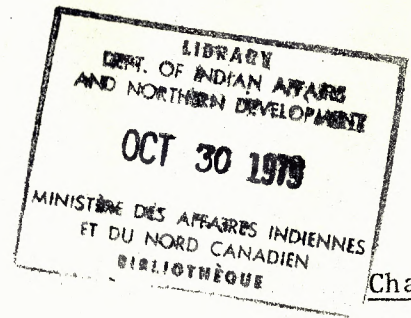
Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development.

Native associations north of 60.

E100.B3
N375

Ref.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Chapter

NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS NORTH OF 60°

1.

Officers and Functions

- Yukon
 - Council for Yukon Indians
 - Yukon Native Brotherhood
 - Yukon Association of Non-Status Indians

- N.W.T.
 - Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories
 - Métis Association of the Northwest Territories
 - Committee on Original People's Entitlement
 - Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
 - Kitikmeot Inuit Association
 - Keewatin Inuit Association
 - Baffin Region Inuit Association

- Elsewhere
 - Northern Quebec Inuit Association (I.T.C. Affiliate)
 - Labrador Inuit Association (I.T.C. Affiliate)

INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA

2.

- Officers
- Directors
- Background
- Objectives
- Funding
- Programs
 - Communications Research
 - Non-Renewable Resources
 - Inuit Low-Cost Housing
 - Legal Service Centres
 - Inuit Today
 - Lands Claims Project

Ref.
E99.E7
E352

(Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter

Summary of Land Claims Proposal	
Progress to Date	
Land Claims Commission of N.W.T.	
Staff of Commission	
Executive and Commission Members	
Commissioners	
Background	
Terms of Reference	
COMMITTEE FOR ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENTS	3.
Head Office	
Executive	
Directors	
Background	
Land Claims Proposal	
Claim Status	
INDIAN BROTHERHOOD OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	4.
Officers	
National Committee	
Background	
Objectives	
Projects	
Summary of Proposal	
Claim Status	

(Cont'd)

(Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Chapter</u>
THE METIS ASSOCIATION OF THE N.W.T.	5.
Officers	
Territorial Board Members	
Background	
Objectives	
Projects	
Land Claim Proposal and Status	
LABRADOR INUIT ASSOCIATION	6.
Officers	
Board of Directors	
Background	
Aims and Objectives	
Projects	
Newsletter	
Legal Aid	
North Sea Drilling Study	
Education Conference	
Land Claims Project	
Land Claim Proposal	
Claim Status and Funding	
NORTHERN QUEBEC INUIT ASSOCIATION	7.
Executive	
Board of Directors	
Background	
Objectives	
Terms of Reference	

(Cont'd)

(Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Chapter</u>
James Bay Agreement	
BAFFIN REGION INUIT ASSOCIATION	8.
Officers	
Directors	
Background	
Objectives	
Projects	
Social Impact Study on Nanisivik	
Nutrition Project	
Outpost Camp Project	
Non-Renewable Resources	
KITIKMEOT INUIT ASSOCIATION	9.
Officers	
Board of Directors	
Background	
Objectives	
KEEWATIN INUIT ASSOCIATION	10.
Officers	
Board of Directors	
Background	
Objectives	
TRAVEL ASSISTANCE FOR NORTHERN CONSULTATION	11.
Program	
Objective	
Resources	

(Cont'd)

(Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Chapter</u>
Background	
Criteria	
Funding Totals	
COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS	12.
Officers	
Board of Directors	
Background	
Objective	
Projects	
Land Claims	
Enrollment	
Mapping	
Communications	
Amalgamation Commission	
Alaska Pipeline Proposals	
Land Claim Proposal	
Claim Status	
YUKON NATIVE BROTHERHOOD	13.
Officers	
Staff	
Background	
Projects	
Economic Development	
Community Development	
Recreation	
Education	

(Cont'd)

(Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Chapter</u>
YUKON ASSOCIATION OF NON-STATUS INDIANS	14.
Officers	
Directors	
Background	
Projects	
Recreation	
Housing	
Alcohol	
Resource Centre	
Community Economic Development and Manpower Liaison	
NORTHERN NATIVE CLAIMS FUNDING	15.

1.

Native Associations North of 60°

Officers and Functions

Yukon

Council for Yukon Indians

22 Nisutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S5 (403) 667-7631

President: Harry Allen

Vice-President: Joe Jack

Secretary-Treasurer: Judy Gingell

Yukon Native Brotherhood

22 Nisutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S5 (403) 667-7631

President: Willie Joe

Vice-President: Gerald Isaac

Secretary-Treasurer: George McLeod

Yukon Association of Non-Status Indians

22 Nisutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S5 (403) 667-7631

President: Bill Webber

Vice-President: Margaret Joe

Secretary-Treasurer: Virginia Dewhurst

Northwest Territories

Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories

P.O. Box 2338, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X0E 1H0 (403) 873-4081

President: Georges Erasmus

Vice-President: George Barnaby

Secretary-Treasurer: Mike Beaulieu

Métis Association of the Northwest Territories

P.O. Box 1375, Yellowknife, N.W.T. XOE 1H0 (403) 873-3505

President: Charles Overvold

Vice-President: Joe Mercredi

Secretary-Treasurer: Bea Goldney

Committee on Original People's Entitlement

P.O. Box 2000, Inuvik, N.W.T. XOE OTO (403) 979-3510

President: Sam Raddi

Vice-President:

Secretary: Nellie Cournoyea

Treasurer: Annie C. Gordon

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada

176 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Ontario K2P OA6 (613) 238-8181

President: Michael Amarook

Vice-President: Vincent Steen

Secretary-Treasurer: Meeka Wilson

Kitikmeot Inuit Association

Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. XOE OCO 983-2458

President: Alan Maghagak

Vice-President: Betty Brewster

Secretary-Treasurer: James Eetoolook

Keewatin Inuit Association

Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. -XOL OGO 645-2800
President: (Acting) Anthyme Kadjuk
Vice-President: Leo Kulujak
Secretary-Treasurer: David Kritterdlik

Baffin Region Inuit Association

P.O. Box 219, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. XOA OHO 979-5391
President: James Arvaluk
Vice-President: Alan Kooneliusee
Secretary-Treasurer: Kooneliusee Nutarak

Elsewhere

Northern Quebec Inuit Association (I.T.C. Affiliate)

P.O. Box 179, Fort Chimo, Quebec JOM ICO 964-2925
President: Charlie W. Watt
First Vice-President: Zebedee Nungak
Second Vice-President: Johnny Williams
Secretary-Treasurer: Mary Simon

Labrador Inuit Association (I.T.C. Affiliate)

Nain, Labrador AOP ILO Nain 942 via Goose Bay
President: William Edmunds
Vice-President: William Anderson
Secretary-Treasurer: Amos Maggo

INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADAOfficers:

President	Michel Amarook
Vice-President	Vincent Steen
Secretary-Treasurer	Meeka Wilson

Directors:

Anthyme Kadjuk	Alan Maghagak
Elijah Menarik	Solomon Voisey
Sam Raddi	James Arvaluk
Charlie Watt	Joanasie Salamonie
William Edmunds	Raymond Ningeosiak
Louis Pilakapsi	

Background:

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, N.W.T. 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.

The first I.T.C. 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 I.T.C. has developed and implemented its programs.

Objectives:

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.

Funding:

See Appendix A

Programs:

Communications Research

A major research project that concerns the communications needs of the Inuit has been undertaken to look at all modes of northern communication, including radio, television, newspapers, telephone and mail service. Representation has been made before the C.R.T.C., Bell Canada and C.B.C. on many of these subjects. A current concern is with the development of the Anik-B experimental satellite.

Non-Renewable Resources

Special consultants have been hired from time to time to advise with regard to this subject.

I.T.C. has initiated several consultation meetings in the north, to inform the people of projected explorations and studies.

They have also initiated a portable program of information on government regulatory procedures connected with non-renewable resources in the north.

Inuit Low-Cost Housing

In co-operation with C.M.H.C., housing has been built in several sites in the north. Training positions have also been provided through the Department.

Legal Service Centres

I.T.C. 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.

Inuit Today

I.T.C. produces and publishes this regular magazine to bring to its membership news of events and activities that affect the interest of the Inuit.

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.

The Nunavut proposal was submitted in February 1976. Clarification sessions with O.N.C. carried on subsequently. The proposal was withdrawn in September 1976 for reconsideration by the Inuit.

In December 1976, the western Arctic affiliate, C.O.P.E., began preparation of a separate claim based on Nunavut, that was ultimately presented in May 1977.

On December 14, 1977, the Land Claims Commission of I.T.C. presented a proposed agreement-in-principle to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs.

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 available to the general public through Supply and Services Canada.

Summary of Land Claims Proposal:

1. On December 14, 1977, the Land Claims Commission of I.T.C. submitted to the Minister, a Proposed Agreement-in-Principle, an outline of eleven principles as the basis for settlement.

2. The major items sought are:
 - a) the right of political self-determination within Canadian confederation;
 - b) protection of traditional lands, waters and wildlife;
 - c) Preservation of the Inuit language and culture;
 - d) right to compensation for past, present and future use of Inuit lands, waters and resources.

3. It is also stated that the Inuit require amendments to the British North America Act which will provide for the constitutional recognition, and continued assurance of the right, of the Inuit to exist as an independent culture within Canada.

Progress to Date:

1. R. Goudie appointed negotiator for the claim on December 14, 1977.
2. I.T.C. has requested first negotiation meetings in March in order to organize their approach. However, an earlier meeting has been urged by the Minister in order to determine some of the specifics of the process.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION OF N.W.T.

Staff of Commission:

John Amagoalik, Frobisher Bay - Director
Simon Awa, Igloodik - Assistant Director
Lazarus Arreak, Pond Inlet - Special Assistant
Ian Creery - Training Co-ordinator

Executive and Commission Members:

Gamaillie Kilukishak, Pond Inlet - Chairman
James Qillaq, Clyde River - Vice-Chairman

Commissioners:

Killabuk Nowdlak Frobisher Bay	Donat Miluqtuq Repulse Bay	Nipisha Lyall Spence Bay
Celestino Mukpak Chesterfield Inlet	Peter Apiana Gjoa Haven	Guy Kakkiarniut Pelly Bay
	Jackie Nakoolak Coral Harbour	

Background:

At the 1977 Annual Meeting of I.T.C., the structure was reorganized to provide for an N.W.T. Inuit Land Claims Commission, replacing the former I.T.C. Land Claims Office.

This reorganization recognized the existence of separate land claims projects within regional affiliates such as N.Q.I.A. and the Labrador Inuit Association.

COPE, the western Arctic affiliate, was urged to join this Commission, but refused. They submitted subsequently a separate Land Claim.

Terms of Reference: The Commission is composed of three representatives, appointed or elected, from each of the three regions -- Central Arctic, Keewatin or Baffin.

Their mandate is to elicit from the communities of each region, ideas, principles and support for the Land Claim Proposal.

I SUMMARY OF FUNDING OF INUIT ASSOCIATIONS

Association	Department Funding	Purpose	Expenditures					1976-77 Amounts		Totals	Current Quarter	
			1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78			
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	Secretary of State	Core and Liaison	107,000.00	214,000.00	214,000.00	277,600.00	329,974.00	329,974.00	349,722.00	-		
		Founding Conference	25,400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,400.00	
		Annual Conferences	-	-	20,000.00	29,842.00	23,000.00	-	-	-	72,842.00	
		Copenhagen Conf.	-	-	7,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	7,500.00	
		Inuit Today	-	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	-	-	
		Arctic Women's Workshop	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	
		International Women's Law	-	-	-	-	86,500.00	-	-	-	86,500.00	
		Student Community Services	-	-	-	-	14,346.00	-	-	-	14,346.00	
		I.A.N.D.	Land Use and Occupancy Study	-	5,000.00	196,170.63	173,386.44	115,090.50	-	-	-	489,647.57
			Land Claims Project - Contributions	-	75,000.00	25,000.00	339,000.00	-	-	-	-	439,000.00
			Loan*	-	-	-	-	1,563,800.00	824,115.00	851,692.00	-	-
	Inuit Language Comm.	-	-	8,500.00	17,000.22	137,202.00	-	-	-	162,702.22		
	Anik-B. Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,467.00	-	12,467.00		
	Inuit & the Law	-	-	4,900.00	-	-	-	-	-	4,900.00		
	Regulatory Course	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,390.00	-	20,390.00		
	Trainees Allowances	-	-	24,275.00	27,256.00	25,624.00	32,054.00	17,977.00	-	79,161.14		
	Consultation Contributions	-	-	16,994.89	8,759.98	8,179.65	57,529.78	10,334.45	-	-		
	Annual Conference	-	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	70,000.00		
	Alaska Settlement	-	-	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	15,000.00		
	Hartwell Inquest	-	-	5,572.00	-	-	-	-	-	5,572.00		
	Inuit Today	-	-	-	3,699.60	3,764.49	-	-	-	7,464.09		
	Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry	-	-	-	20,086.35	21,650.00	2,225.77	-	-	43,952.12		
	Environmental Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Strathcona	-	-	-	-	849.00	-	14,771.00	-	849.00		
Privy Council	International Women's Year	-	-	-	-	7,500.00	-	-	-	7,500.00		
N.W.T.	Annual Conference	-	-	18,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	38,000.00		
	Legal Services Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	-	-		
	Culture Grant	-	-	-	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	25,000.00		
	Bell Canada Intervention	-	-	4,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	4,500.00		
C.M.H.C.	Housing Development	-	-	-	-	29,408.00	-	-	-	29,408.00		
Justice	Conference	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	10,000.00		
Manpower & Immigration	Court Worker Training Course	-	-	-	-	12,240.00	-	-	-	12,240.00		
Inuit Cultural Institute	I.A.N.D.	Cultural Centre Funding	-	-	12,500.00	182,431.00	356,260.00	166,207.00	207,293.00	673,648.00	72,832.00	
		Culture Grant	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00	
	Manpower & Immigration	Inuit Language Commission	-	-	-	-	-	26,000.00	46,200.00	-	26,000.00	
		LIP Grant - Newspaper	-	-	-	-	17,639.00	-	-	-	17,639.00	

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

COMMITTEE FOR ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENTS (C.O.P.E.)Head Office:

P.O. Box 1661,
Inuvik, N.W.T.,
XOE 0T0

Tel. (403) 979-3510

Executive:

President	Sam Raddi
Vice-President	Vacant
Secretary	Nellie Cournoyea
Treasurer	Annie Gordon

Directors:

Charles Komeak	Frank Cockney
Nona (Nuiviak) Felix	Agnes Semmler
Lucy Cockney	Andy Kayotuk
Bobbie Chicksi	Peter Sidney
Roger Kuptana	Nelson Green
Peter Green	Wallace Goose
	Annie Goose

Background:

1. 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.
2. Initially a committee, as its name suggests, C.O.P.E. 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.

3. The first Conference of Arctic Native People was held in Coppermine in the Summer of 1970 and land claims were an important topic. C.O.P.E. 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.
4. In other spheres, C.O.P.E. 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 C.B.C., 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 Cooperative.
5. Lack of direct access to government funding led C.O.P.E. to become a regional affiliate of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in 1972. Its Central and Eastern Arctic membership was transferred to I.T.C. 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.
6. The aims of C.O.P.E., 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

Land Claims Proposal:

1. In February 1976, when I.T.C. presented the 'Nunavut' proposal to the Government of Canada, C.O.P.E. was represented in the land claims process and negotiations by I.T.C. With the I.T.C. withdrawal of the Nunavut proposal in September 1976, C.O.P.E. announced that it would develop its own claim because of the pressure from potential imminent pipeline development in the Mackenzie Delta and valley. The I.T.C. and the Federal Government agreed to this with Federal funding provided in the form of an accountable contribution.
2. On May 13, 1977, C.O.P.E. submitted to the Minister of D.I.A.N.D. a proposal for "an agreement-in-principle" to achieve the settlement of Inuttittuut rights in the Western Arctic Region of the Northwest and Yukon Territories.
3. The claim, on behalf of 2,500 Inuvialuit (Western Arctic Inuit) is based on assertion of a full property right to the land of the Western Arctic, including the subsurface, the off-shore seabed, the off-shore islands, and the sea-ice. The property right asserted is based on an organized and systematic use and occupancy of traditional lands and waters.
4. The C.O.P.E. proposal had four basic goals:
 - to preserve Inuit cultural identity and values within a changing northern society;
 - enable Inuvialuit to be equal and meaningful participants in the changing north and in the Canadian society;
 - achieve fair compensation or benefits to the Inuvialuit in exchange for the extinguishment of Inuvialuit land rights; and
 - protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity.
5. C.O.P.E. proposed means to achieve these goals included provision of huge tracts of Inuvialuit-owned lands, the creation of regional municipal government, a public land management agency, a social development fund, and royalties from oil and gas development in the Western Arctic Region.

Claim Status:

1. Following a presentation of the proposed Agreement-in-Principle, a series of clarification and negotiation meetings were held between C.O.P.E. and the Office of Native Claims. Detailed discussions took place on all aspects of the claim.
2. Following a series of meetings in late November and early December 1977, a Press Release was issued on December 17, 1977, announcing through a joint position paper Agreement-in-Principle on subject of "Wildlife Resources".
3. Agreement-in-Principle has not been achieved on other aspects of the claim, notably land and royalties, but negotiations are scheduled to continue in January 1978.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

INDIAN BROTHERHOOD OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIESOfficers:

President	Georges Erasmus
Vice-President	George Barnaby
Secretary-Treasurer	Mike Beaulieu

National Committee:

Paul Andrew	Steve Kakfwi
Richard Koe	Francois Paulette
Herb Norwegian	

Background:

The Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T. was formally established in 1970. Prior to that, a joint committee composed of officials of the Department and Indians from some of the communities attempted to implement sections of the Indian Act for the benefit of the 8,000 Indians of the Mackenzie Valley. In 1970, the need was felt to unite and strengthen the treaty Indians and to preserve their culture and identify. The first President was James Wah-shee from the Fort Rae band and a former volunteer in the Company of Young Canadians. Many of the key movers in the Company, both Indian and White, became officers and consultants of the Brotherhood.

In 1975, there was a disagreement as to leadership and Georges Erasmus, who had been deeply involved in community development work, was elected President in July 1976, after a long period of internal disagreement. Shortly before the election, a document of interest was formulated known as the Dene Declaration. Among the elements of this document were statements calling for the recognition of a Dene nation, as a distinct people and culture within the country of Canada with the right to self-determination.

The Métis Association of the N.W.T. were also signators of the Declaration but in late 1976, disassociated from the Brotherhood over certain terminology of the Declaration and undertook to prepare and present their own land claims proposal.

The I.B.N.W.T. ratified their statement of rights, the basis for negotiation, in October 1976, and it was presented to the Government.

In December 1977, the five-member consultant staff which had been with the Brotherhood since its founding was dismissed in an internal disagreement as to priorities.

Objectives:

As the distinctive statement of rights of the Brotherhood is the Dene Declaration, it is appropriate to summarize this.

- The recognition of the Dene Nation by the Government and people of Canada and the peoples and governments of the world.
- The lack of awareness in Canada and North America of the native people as a distinct people and as nations.
- Although the Dene recognize the reality of the existence of Canada, they insist on the right to self-determination and independence as a distinct people and as a nation.

Projects:

- 1) Community Development - This is the basis of the work of the I.B.N.W.T., beginning in 1970 with a Band Development Project which became a Local Community Development Project, funded by the Indian Program.
- 2) The Tree of Peace - This is an educational project, originally funded by the Federal and Territorial Governments, focussing basically on adult education and literacy in the Dene languages, it has spread to the control of at least one local school program.
- 3) Communications - The I.B.N.W.T. initiated the formation of a communications network in the Valley. This has become an independent Native Communications Society of the N.W.T., publishing a weekly newspaper *The Native Press*.

Summary of Proposal:

- 1) The Dene Declaration was an internal I.B.N.W.T. statement of position and priorities passed unanimously in July 1975 by 250 Indian and Métis delegates to an annual meeting in Fort Norman.
- 2) On September 10, 1975, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development stated that the Dene Declaration, particularly those dealing with the aspects of the Dene Nation concept, were unacceptable to the Government of Canada.
- 3) In early 1976, the Dene Land Claims Committee agreed to submit by November 1976, a comprehensive proposal for land claims settlement.
- 4) In November 1976, a proposed Agreement-in-Principle was submitted to the Government as well as a number of supporting documents.
- 5) The proposal seeks to reach Agreement-in-Principle with Canada consistent with the objectives of the Dene Declaration. It proposes for the Dene:
 - self-determination and special status within Canada;
 - ownership of enough of the traditional lands to ensure self-reliance;
 - the right to preserve the Dene languages and culture and to develop Dene institutions;
 - a Dene government with jurisdiction over a geographical area and programs now within the jurisdiction of either the Government of Canada or the N.W.T.;
 - compensation for past use of Dene land by non-Dene.

Claim Status:

- 1) Following presentation of the proposal, discussions took place between the Dene and the Minister as well as with Departmental officials, but no accord has been reached.
- 2) Most recently, on November 30, 1977, Mr. Keith Penner, M.P., and Special Advisor to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on Native Claims, Mr. Jean Fournier, and Mr. Wally Gryba of the Office

of Native Claims, Mr. Van Somverfelt of the Department of Justice, and Mr. Garry Mullins of the N.W.T. Government visited the I.B.N.W.T. offices in Yellowknife and outlined the Federal position; that:

- Mr. Penner and the Office of Native Claims will represent the Minister in negotiations with the Dene;
 - land claims and political development discussions have been separated but both are co-ordinated through the Minister;
 - Canada is willing to discuss issues such as land, compensation and wildlife rights with the objective of achieving a single settlement with all native people in the Mackenzie;
 - discussions on the negotiating process should take place as soon as possible.
- 3) The Federal negotiators are now awaiting a response to the above position and anticipate discussions after the forthcoming I.B.N.W.T. leadership meeting.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

THE METIS ASSOCIATION OF THE N.W.T.Officers:

President	Charles Overvold
Vice-President	Joe Mercredi
Secretary-Treasurer	Bea Goldney

Territorial Board Members:

Dave MacNabb	Edith Lafferty
Violet Beaulieu	Alphonsine McNeely
Irene Lemouel	Charles Furlong
Norm Vandell	William Clark
Pete Fraser	Rod Hardy

Background:

The Métis Association of the Northwest Territories was established in January 1973 in Hay River, N.W.T. to represent the Métis and non-status Indians of the N.W.T. The Association is said to represent some 2,500 people, but a census has been undertaken in 1977-78 to determine an exact figure.

The Association is made up of five locals - Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Hay River, the Delta and Ft. Norman. Rick Hardy was for a considerable time the President of the Association but in 1977, he resigned in order to pursue academic studies in the Faculty of Law in Edmonton.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Association are:

- 1) To unite the Métis and non-status Indian people throughout the Northwest Territories;
- 2) To promote the identity and recognition of the Métis and non-status Indian people;
- 3) To promote the participation of the Métis and non-status Indian people in all areas of settlement, municipal and territorial organizations;

- 4) To ensure that all Métis and non-status Indian people are aware of and provided with their legal, social and political rights;
- 5) To promote the history and culture of the Métis and non-status Indian people and to propagate the role of the Métis and non-status Indian people in the history and development of the Northwest Territories;
- 6) To co-operate with other organizations of similar or friendly purpose;
- 7) To seek re-affirmation by the Federal Government of the aboriginal rights of the Métis and non-status Indian people of the N.W.T.;
- 8) To promote the participation of Métis and non-status Indian people in all spheres of economic activity in the N.W.T.

Projects:

Land Claims

In the Summer of 1976, the Métis Association began developing a separate land claim. Prior to that time, they had worked together with the Indian Brotherhood. A discussion paper was submitted in the Spring of 1977, and the final claim was made in October 1977.

Census and Enrollment Project

This project began in March 1977, to determine names, addresses and eligibility of Métis and non-status Indians.

Métis Development Co-operation

This was incorporated in 1977 to be the major investment which for the use of any funds that result from a land claims settlement.

Historical Research Project

Carried out under contract by the Research Institute of Northern Canada, the history of the Métis people in the N.W.T. was developed into a publication in 1976, "Our Métis Heritage".

Land Claim Proposal and Status:

- 1) On September 28, 1977, the Métis presented to the Minister their claim, titled "Our Land, Our Culture, Our Future".
- 2) The proposed Agreement-in-Principle set out eleven objectives:
 - i) to secure ownership, use and enjoyment of "aboriginal lands";
 - ii) to ensure that game, fish and timber are harvested according to sound conservation principles, and the environment protected;
 - iii) to develop political institutions to involve aboriginal people in governing "aboriginal lands";
 - iv) to reconstitute the present territorial government;
 - v) to be compensated for past exploitation of lands;
 - vi) to be compensated for future exploitation of non-renewable resources;
 - vii) to achieve political unity among MacKenzie aboriginal peoples;
 - viii) to establish the right to determine who will be eligible for the land claim settlement;
 - ix) to secure recognition that the preceding objectives not be reduced to under existing government programs;
 - x) to ensure tax concessions on certain revenues land lands;
 - xi) to initiate Federal legislation to guarantee the rights of the Aboriginal People of the MacKenzie.
- 3) A series of clarification and negotiating sessions have taken place between the Métis and Federal representatives, including the Office of Native Claims.

- 4) Negotiations, aimed at involving the Dene, with the Métis in any final settlement, will proceed in January 1978.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

LABRADOR INUIT ASSOCIATIONOfficers:

President	William Edmunds
Vice-President	William Anderson
Secretary-Treasurer	Amos Maggo

Board of Directors:

Aba Kojak	Beatrice Hunter
Gus Bennet	Bob Palliser
Jerry Sillitt	Nancy Winters
Silpa Edmunds	

Background:

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, L.I.A. was formed.

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

Aims and Objectives:

1. To help preserve Inuit and Native Settler culture and language and promote dignity and pride in Inuit and Settler heritage.
2. To unite all Inuit and Native Settlers of Labrador and to represent them with regard to all matters affecting their affairs.
3. To improve communications among the Inuit/Settler communities of Labrador by use of all available sources of communication.
4. To assist the Inuit and Settlers to become aware of their own situation, government plans, aboriginal rights, legal matters and educational opportunities so that they may determine those things of a social, economic, educational and political nature which will affect them and future generations.
5. To assist the Inuit and Settlers in their rights to full participation in, and sense of belonging to, the Canadian Society and to promote public awareness of those rights.
6. To work towards a fair and just land claims settlement for the Inuit and Native Settlers of northern Labrador.
7. To protect the rights of Inuit and Settler hunters and trappers in Labrador and to promote the formation of a Hunters' and Trappers' Association in each Inuit/Settler community.

Projects:

Newsletter

A newspaper is published in Nain, initially begun with funds received from the Local Initiatives Program. When money ran out a submission was made to the Secretary of State by L.I.A. and a newsletter was begun under the editorship of William Kalleo.

Legal Aid

Through L.I.A., a Labrador Legal Services Centre has been started up in Happy Valley in 1976, to help people of Labrador North to understand their legal rights and responsibilities.

North Sea Drilling Study

Members of the Board of Directors in 1976 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.

Education Conference

A major conference on the shape of northern education was held in Nain in December 1977, which resulted in a number of resolutions aimed towards a native-controlled educational system in Labrador. Growing out of this conference, was the desire to develop an Inuit-oriented curriculum, a project on which L.I.A. is focusing.

Land Claims Project

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

The emphasis of the Study was on management and on-the-job training for Labrador Inuit and Settler people during its first stage.

A second emphasis was a Land Use and Occupancy Study, which was published in January 1978.

On March 4, 1977 "A Statement of a Claim to Certain Rights in the Land and Sea-Ice in Northern Labrador by the Inuit and Native Settler People" was presented to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs based on the results of legal and land use research. The land use and occupancy study, "Our Footprints are Everywhere", supports the statement of claim.

Land Claim Proposal

The claim, on behalf of 2,500 Inuit and Native Settler People (defined as "a white man who settled in Labrador prior to 1940, and who has remained there since; and his children") is based on aboriginal and customary rights.

The area claimed is based on traditional and contemporary land use and occupancy which emphasizes that Labrador Inuit and Native Settlers have always and still depend very much upon the land and sea for their livelihood, sustenance and identity.

A legal opinion interprets the land use and occupancy data in light of current law. The legal basis though not elaborated, is that the Inuit of northern Labrador have aboriginal title based on ancestral and continuing land use and occupancy according to a customary system of tenure before the arrival of the Europeans and the assertion of a territorial sovereignty over North America.

Although not asserting aboriginal rights, per se, as the basis of claim for the Native Settlers, the submission argues that under an Inuit 'lex loci' or customary 'common law' approach, the settlers can also be included and that in their view this is the only morally tenable position to adopt.

The L.I.A. state a willingness to enter into negotiations at some unspecified time in the future with the appropriate authorities, including the Government of Canada, but have not offered any specifics to date for negotiation as they require that their basis for claim be recognized before specifics can be discussed.

A detailed land claim proposal could be expected in roughly two years.

Claim Status and Funding

The Federal position has been that no decision will be made on comprehensive claims in Labrador until the statement of claim and the land use and occupancy study have been studied by the Office of Native Claims and the Department of Justice.

Canada would want to ensure that the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador be consulted and involved prior to providing a response to such a statement. The Provincial Government has been opposed to native land claims unless they can be substantiated in law, and takes the position that such substantiation could probably only be determined through the courts of the Province.

A preliminary Department of Justice opinion advises that there is sufficient likelihood as to the existence of an aboriginal interest of the Native Peoples in Labrador to justify further research funding.

The L.I.A. has submitted a budget for the amount of \$97,585 to the end of the 1977-78 fiscal year. Of this, \$45,000 has been provided in the form of a refundable contribution and the rest will be reviewed upon receipt of the Land Use and Occupancy report.

It is unknown when a decision will be reached on the status of the L.I.A. claim and such a decision will affect funding for the fiscal year 1978-79.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

NORTHERN QUEBEC INUIT ASSOCIATIONExecutive:

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

Board of Directors:

Putulik Paqiqatok Sugluk	Sairolie Weetaltuk Inoucdjouac	Peter Matt Great Whale River
Mark Annanack George River	Peter Inukpuk Inouckjouac	Tommy Cain Leaf Bay
	Charlie Arngak Wakeham Bay	

Background:

- Founded in 1972 to meet special needs of the Inuit of Ungava and eastern Hudson Bay.
- Charlie Watt was a principal founder and has been President since the beginning.
- Major project was negotiation of James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

Objectives:

- To preserve the Inuit language and culture and promote dignity and pride in the Inuit heritage.
- To unite and represent all Inuit of Northern Quebec.
- To protect the rights of Inuit hunters, fisherman and trappers.
- To improve communication among the Inuit communities.

Terms of Reference:

- Board of Directors elected from the communities of Northern Quebec at annual meetings.
- Balanced representation on the Board according to geographical settlement grouping.
- Executive reports to the Board.

James Bay Agreement:

- 1) On April 30, 1971, the James Bay Project was announced. The formation of the James Bay Development Corporation and the start of construction of the major hydro-electric project in northern Quebec triggered the James Bay Crees and the Northern Quebec Inuit Association to undertake a court battle in 1972 to halt construction.
- 2) In November 1973, the Superior Court of Quebec imposed an injunction but an appeal by the Corporations was successful on the grounds that the interests and needs of the majority superseded the interests of the minority, in this case the native peoples. The Corporations and the Governments of Quebec and Canada agreed to enter into discussions with the Crees and Inuit to reach an agreement which would extinguish native interest in the territory of northern Quebec.
- 3) On November 15, 1974, an Agreement-in-Principle was reached which, in exchange for extinguishment of native title to the entire territory, would provide the Crees and Inuit with certain legislated rights.
- 4) On November 11, 1975, final agreement was reached in the form of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The Agreement provided Inuit with
 - a) Modifications to the Project and certain guarantees of future environmental protection.
 - b) Fee Simple ownership of certain lands and special hunting, fishing and trapping rights on other land.
 - c) Local and Regional Government authority.
 - d) Special agreements with regard to health, social services, education, and economic and social development programs, and the administration of justice and policing.

- e) Cash compensation to be handled by Inuit operated and controlled corporations.
- 5) In July 1976, the Quebec National Assembly passed a bill ratifying the Agreement and Federal legislation. Bill C-9 was passed in July 1977. On October 31, 1977, both Governments proclaimed the bills into law.
- 6) Prior to the signing of the Final Agreement in November 1975, three Inuit communities (Povungnituk, Sugluk, and Ivujivik) withdrew the powers of attorney from the NQIA claiming that they would not be part of an Agreement to extinguish their rights. This withdrawal did not have the force of law, however, and through the enabling legislation the rights of all Inuit to the territory were extinguished.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

BAFFIN REGION INUIT ASSOCIATION

Officers: President James Arvaluk
 Vice-President Alan Kooneliusee
 Secretary-Treasurer Kooneliusee Nutarak

Directors: David Arreak Joanasie Salamonie
 Charlie Inoaraq Joaiah Kadlutsiak
 Pauloosie Paniloo Peterosie Quappik

Background: The Baffin Region Inuit Association was established in 1975, as a regional affiliate of ITC. Its first president was Simoni Michael, who was succeeded in 1976 by Nawdla Oshoweetok. The present president, James Arvaluk, was appointed by the Board to fill the gap left by the resignation of Oshoweetok in 1977. He is the immediate past president of the ITC.

Objectives: Among its objectives are:

- (1) Helping to preserve Inuit culture and language and promoting a sense of dignity and pride in the Inuit heritage.
- (2) Encouraging the development of Inuit leadership.
- (3) Providing a central point for determining the needs and wishes of the Inuit of the Baffin region and representing them in these matters.
- (4) Providing information to the people on important matters that affect them.
- (5) Co-operating with and assisting community councils and various committees within the communities.
- (6) Co-operating with and assisting Hunters and Trappers Associations.
- (7) Helping to promote the interests of Inuit settlements.
- (8) Seeking amendments to the Government laws, ordinances and regulations where this is needed to help the Inuit people.
- (9) Assisting the Inuit to share fully in all aspects of the development of the Baffin.
- (10) Improving communications to and between people and the communities.
- (11) Taking the necessary steps to have the aims and objectives of the society made known through meetings, conferences and in any other manner.

2.

Projects:

- (1) Social Impact Study on Nanisivik- This project was submitted to Economic Analysis in 1976, and on their request was revised in 1977. Ed Weick was asked in October 1977 to prepare another draft but no response has been heard to date.
- (2) Nutrition Project - A request was presented in August 1977 for funds to conduct a feasibility study on country food harvesting. This has been related to the government-controlled study on lower-priced northern foods. No response as yet.
- (3) Outpost Camp Project - The request for assistance in this report developing project came in September 1977. Response was delayed pending Territorial consent. In December 1977, the Commissioner supported not only the project, but the whole concept of Outpost Camp work, and funding is being arranged.
- (4) Non-Renewable Resources - The Association has undertaken several briefs and press releases on seismic exploration, and other related exploration in the Baffin. They are currently deeply involved in discussions on EAMES proposal. Other environmental concerns in Lancaster Sound are also involved.

KITIKMEOT INUIT ASSOCIATION

Officers: President Alan Maghagak
 Vice-President Betty Brewster
 Secretary-Treasurer James Eetoolook

Board of Directors:

 Tania Ashavak Ed Lyall
 Cain Tutulugamik Tommy Pigalik
 Patsy Petouak John Maksagak

Background:

Kitikmeot Inuit Association was founded in 1975, following a visit to the communities by an ITC field representative. It was felt that there was sufficient support to establish a regional affiliate. Kitikmeot represents the settlements from Holman and Coppermine in the west, to Spence and Pelly Bay in the east.

Objectives:

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.

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 the 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

Officers: President (Acting) Anthyme Kadjuk
 Vice-President Leo Kulujak
 Secretary-Treasurer David Kritterdlik

Board of Directors:

 Jerome Tattuiniq Peter Alugut
 Elee Kemaleargyuk Lucassie Inuktaluq
 Lucien Taparti

Background:

The Keewatin Inuit Association was founded in May, 1975, as the result of a meeting held in Eskimo Point. It represents eight settlements in the Keewatin, and is a regional affiliate of ITC.

Objectives: It desires to attain its objectives:

- 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.
- 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 helping to assist 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.

Travel Assistance for Northern Consultation

Program: Funding made available to facilitate consultation between northern native associations, groups and people and representatives of industry, agencies or the Department, on issues related to northern development.

Objective: To assist in transportation and accommodation expenditures by natives or native associations caused by consultation meetings called by the Department, industry or other agencies, to assist northern groups to meet and discuss northern development issues.

Resources: The amount allocated yearly is \$75,000.

Background:

1. The original request for travel assistance came on 7 June 1973 from Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. They requested supplementary northern travel funds "to improve opportunities and mechanisms for consultations involving native peoples, industry and government".
2. The submission to the Treasury Board was based on the precedent of the Indian Program having consultation funds. Approval was granted on 1 November 1973.

3. Criteria were submitted to six native associations in January 1974. The basis of the funding was to enable the native associations to "consult and be consulted on issues related to northern development".
4. In June 1976, upon request of native associations, "issues related to northern development" was defined further as meetings in Ottawa or elsewhere held at the request of Government, industry, associations or groups, to discuss existing northern development-environmental, economic, social or industrial schemes.
5. In all cases, the Department must be consulted in advance and agree to the advisability of the meeting, although presence at the meeting might not be obligatory.
6. It was specifically noted that these are not to include meetings called to discuss, clarify or expand land claims proposals, which are separately funded by the Department, although discussion of related issues may be pertinent under circumstances mutually agreed upon.

Criteria:

1. The funds available are to facilitate consultation between northern native associations, groups and people, and industry, agencies and groups, on issues related to northern development, as defined by the Department.
2. (a) Application for funds to be submitted to the Department prior to the consultation for approval of purpose, participation and budget.

- (b) A report to be submitted to the Department following the consultation.
- (c) Reimbursement of costs based on actual expenses submitted by the association, and will not be made until report is received.
- (d) Accounting will be according to Government of Canada travel regulations.
- (e) Honoraria will be allowed for those native representatives who sacrifice income by their participation. The per diem rate is \$25.

Funding Totals:

	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u> *
ITC	\$36,994.89	\$28,759.98	\$38,179.65	\$57,529.78	\$13,874.45
COPE	-	-	-	2,824.19	2,392.57
IBNWT	-	-	5,990.00	2,184.00	-
MANWT	-	618.75	833.90	398.20	-
BRIA	-	-	2,701.00	3,774.21	4,186.00
LIA	-	-	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
NQIA	-	13,200.00	-	-	-
CYI	-	1,277.05	70.00	-	-
TOTAL	\$36,994.89	\$43,855.78	\$53,774.55	\$72,710.38	\$23,453.02

* to December 31, 1977

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section
30 December 1977

COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS

Officers: Chairman Harry Allen
 Vice-Chairman Joe Jack
 Secretary-Treasurer Judy Gingell

Board of Directors:

Clarence Smith *	Daniel Johnson
Grafton Njootli *	Pat Delaney
Steve Taylor	Louise Lynch
Russell Sam	George Smith *
Johnny Johns *	Ted Geddis *
Dixon Lutz	Jerry Alfred
Willie Joe	

* These positions become vacant December 31, 1977, and new Directors will be elected at the next General Assembly.

Background:

The Council for Yukon Indians was organized in 1973 to represent the Indians of the Yukon in the negotiation of land claims. Each of the twelve communities in the Yukon with native population elects five delegates to a General Assembly; one delegate from each community becomes a member of the Board of Directors. A representative from each of the Yukon Native Brotherhood and the Yukon Association of Non-Status Indians are also on the Board.

The policy of the General Assembly is to keep in touch with the people, to determine what they want in land claims and to enunciate general policies for them.

Objective:

The Council for Yukon Indians has as its mandate a just land claim settlement, thus ensuring the survival of the Indian people and the Indian way of life.

Projects:

1. Land Claims - In 1976, the Government and the CYI agreed upon a "co-operative planning approach" by which various areas of the claim are studied by working groups who make recommendations for inclusion in the Agreement-in-Principle.
2. Enrollment - Co-operative work with community credentials committees enables enrollment lists to be made up.

3. Mapping - Information on land use, resource exploration, hunting, fishing and trapping sites is transposed onto maps for negotiation purposes.
4. Communications - This is the liaison section of the CYI, receiving information from the communities and preparing information for the communities about land claims progress.
5. Amalgamation Commission - The CYI resolved in May 1977 to establish a commission made up of representatives from the CYI, YNB and YANSI to look into the question of amalgamation and to propose ways of amalgamating the groups into one.
6. Alaska Pipeline Proposals - The CYI has participated in both the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry and the recent Lysyk Inquiry. Departmental funding was given to ensure community participation. There is also a request for funding before the Department to establish a Pipeline Department within CYI, to monitor and implement measures ensuring community involvement in the construction and production phases.

Land Claim Proposal:

1. In 1973, the Yukon Native Brotherhood under President Elijah Smith presented their land claim proposal, "Together Today for our Children Tomorrow" to the Prime Minister. Negotiations commenced with a Federally appointed negotiator but few concrete results were achieved.
2. In late 1975, Mr. Digby Hunt was appointed Special Government Representative for Comprehensive Claims and in-depth negotiations took place into early 1976 when the claim was withdrawn and Mr. Hunt resigned.
3. In 1976, Dr. J. K. Naysmith was appointed Special Government Representative for the Yukon Indian Claim, and, by January 1977, in-depth negotiations had resumed.
4. A Planning Council, consisting of the Council for Yukon Indians, the Yukon Territorial Government and the Federal Government, was formed, and in January 1977 the "co-operative planning approach" was jointly announced.
5. Joint Working Groups were established under the Planning Council to deal with (a) eligibility; (b) land selection process and criteria; (c) Aishihik compensation; (d) side issues; (e) corporate structures; (f) government structures, and (g) education. Other topics of discussion have included hunting, trapping and fishing; land; programs; taxation; resource royalty sharing, and monetary compensation.

6. The Planning Council has released four papers:
 - (a) Co-operative Planning and the Yukon Indian Claim (January 1977)
 - (b) Goals of Yukon Indians (March 1977)
 - (c) Eligibility (March 1977)
 - (d) Settlement Model (July 1977)
7. The Settlement Model has been viewed as the major step toward reaching Agreement-in-Principle in early 1978.

Claim Status:

1. In November 1977, Mr. Harry Allen was elected as president of the CYI and Mr. David Joe was hired as senior land claim negotiator.
2. Continual and on-going discussions have been taking place between Dr. Naysmith and the CYI at the Planning Council level. It is noted that the Working Groups will not function until an Agreement-in-Principle has been reached.
3. Although the December 1977 anticipated date for reaching Agreement-in-Principle has been missed, negotiators are confident that an Agreement will be reached by the end of the fiscal year.
4. The Government has advised CYI that an advance of \$50 million against claim settlement for pipeline mitigative measures could be available when Agreement-in-Principle is reached.

Social and Cultural Development Division
Native Liaison Section
30 December 1977

YUKON NATIVE BROTHERHOODOfficers:

President	Willie Joe
Vice-President	Gerald Isaac
Secretary-Treasurer	George McLeod

Staff:

Howard Ng	Economic Development
Richard Peters	Community Development
Frank Turner	Recreation
Marg Easterson	Education
Mike Smith	Indian Art Liaison Officer
Gail Anderson	Executive Director Trainee
Dawn Teslin	Executive Assistant

Background:

- The Yukon Native Brotherhood was established in 1968 to assist registered Indians in social, economic and legal affairs.
- In 1973, it submitted to the Federal Government a comprehensive statement of grievances and an approach to a land claims settlement, entitled "Together Today for our Children Tomorrow".
- The Brotherhood and Y.A.N.S.I. co-operate through the C.Y.I. in current claims negotiation.

Projects:

- 1) Economic Development - This Department provides a liaison function between the Indian Bands and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Stores and good management have been established in Watson Lake, Teslin and Ross River. Active work is also under way in Mayo and Kluane.
- 2) Community Development - This program assists the Bands in reaching their goals of self-determination and unity. The program also assists in alleviating problems, such as alcohol and drug abuse.

- 3) Recreation - This program is co-ordinated with the Y.A.N.S.I. program and is active in Selkirk with a mid-North Recreation Project, to become operational in 1977.

In 1976-77, activities included recording of traditional skills, compilation of a children's book and use of special courses to develop leadership potential.

Other projects include development of a cross-country ski program at Yukon Hall, the Old Crow Ski program, the first Northern Native Hockey Tournament and a Yukon Indian Days celebration, first held in August 1977.

4. Education - Under this Department fall such things as the Cross Cultural Co-ordinators Remedial Tutor Program, Native Curriculum Development Centre Program, and the Yukon Native Scholarship Fund.

An Indian Education Centre is in the planning stages.

The Brotherhood is negotiating with the Territorial Board of Education to train native people as superintendents.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

YUKON ASSOCIATION OF NON-STATUS INDIANSOfficers:

President ← Bill Webber →
 Vice-President Margaret Joe
 Secretary-Treasurer Virginia Dewhurst

Dorothy Wabisca 10/14/80
special northern
assistant to
Minister of DIAND.
9/4/80

Directors:

Louise Bouvier	Pat Sincox
Peggy Kormady	Alex Vanbibber
Dorothy Noseworthy	Fair Fairclough
Merle Cindrich	Alice McGuire
Billy Blair	Dennis Frost, Jr.
Millie Johnstone	Doris Bain
Shirley Adamson	Judy Carson

Background:

The Yukon Association of Non-Status Indians was organized in 1971 to represent the 5,000 non-status Indians and Métis of the Yukon. It was established to assist in the advancement of the non-status Indians throughout the territory and to seek equal acceptance through equal participation for a balanced society. Through the Council for Yukon Indians, they are co-operating with the Yukon Native Brotherhood in negotiating a claims settlement. Bob Green has been seconded from the Department to assist in administrative matters.

Projects:

- 1) Recreation (Willie Atkinson)
- 2) Housing (Les Pitcher) - The Rural and Native Housing program is designed as a home ownership program for low or no-income people. A pilot project in 1977 saw the construction of a number of log houses at Carcross.

There is also an Emergency Home Repair Program and a Rehabilitation Program designed to improve the standard of existing housing. This latter Program arranges for major repairs or renovations not covered under the Emergency criteria.

- 3) Alcohol (Pat James) (Field Worker - Larry Banett).
- 4) Resource Centre (Jean Gleason).
- 5) Community Economic Development and Manpower Liaison - submission sent 1 December 1977 to Treasury Board seeking approval for a \$50 K contribution to enable YANSI to hire:
 - i) an economic research officer to undertake studies to identify potential economically viable activities within Indian communities and also to identify those people who have the potential to operate these enterprises profitably; and
 - ii) a manpower liaison officer who will identify sources of employment in the Yukon and identify those native Yukoners able and willing to work.

Social and Cultural Development Division,
Native Liaison Section

December 30, 1977

NORTHERN NATIVE CLAIMS FUNDING

ASSOCIATION	TYPE/PURPOSE	SOURCE	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	TOTALS	TOTALS BY ASSOCIATION
	Contributions	NAP	-	-	75,000	25,000	339,000	-	-	-	439,000	
	Land Use and Occupancy	NAP	-	-	5,000	196,171	173,386	115,091	-	-	489,648	4,168,255
	Loans	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	1,563,800	824,115	851,692	3,239,607	
	Loans	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903,395	903,395	903,395
	Loans	IEA	-	-	-	50,000	476,000	1,150,000	-	-	1,676,000	1,756,000
	Contributions	NAP	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	
	Contributions	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	96,000	45,000 ¹	206,000	206,000
	Contributions	IEA	-	-	-	-	67,000	41,000	52,500 ²	8,680	169,180	169,180
	Claims Research	PC	29,390	31,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,890	2,391,290
	Contributions	IEA & NAP	-	-	35,000	125,000	350,000	370,000	45,400	-	925,400	
	Loans	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	345,000	760,000	1,405,000	
	Loans	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	476,041	237,370	713,411	841,761
	Loans-Census	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,350	128,350	
	Preparation of Claims Research	PC	29,920	26,318	9,013	-	-	-	-	-	65,251	2,847,426
	Contributions	ICC	-	-	68,700	-	-	-	-	-	68,700	
	Loans	IEA	-	-	20,000	208,475	185,000	100,000	-	-	513,475	
	Loans	IEA	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	475,000	1,025,000	2,200,000	
			59,310	57,818	212,713	504,646	1,670,386	4,404,891	2,314,056	3,959,497	15,274,627	

Contribution to be repaid from proceeds of a loan agreement
 funding by NAP, Administration by IEA
 1970-71 Loan IBNAT - MANWT
 NAP - Northern Affairs Program
 IEA - Indian & Eskimo Affairs Program
 PC - Privy Council

19 December 1977
 Native Liaison Section