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James Bay bibliography

/ by Trevor Fyfe ; for T & HRC ;
presented on August 30, 1991

[Ottawa :
Treaties and Historical Research Centre], 1991

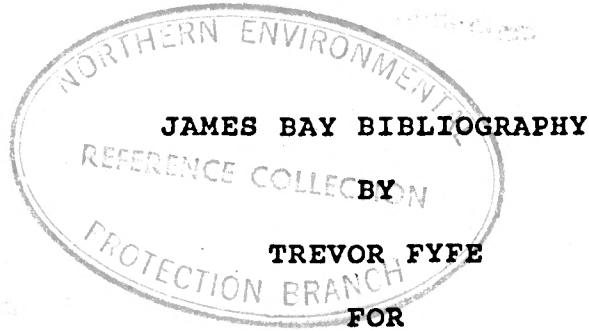
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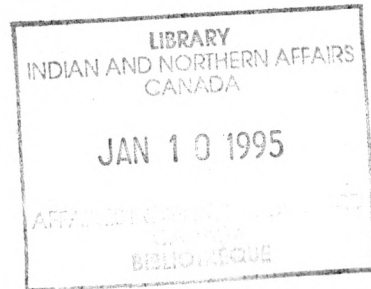
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T&HRC



Presented on August 30, 1991.

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INTRODUCTION

The decision to build the James Bay Hydro-electric Project was announced in April, 1971, by Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa. Negotiations with the Inuit and Cree bands in the area resulted in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement in 1975, the first aboriginal rights contract between any level of government and representatives of an aboriginal people. Works by anthropologists, writers, government departments, and native people have added immeasurably to our understanding of this important aspect of Canadian history, and this research guide is meant to provide scholars and the general public with a thematic overview of the literature.

My interest stems from research for an M.A. thesis in History at the University of Ottawa. Compiling this guide put my topic, a confrontation between Quebec riot police and the Inuit of Fort Chimo (Kuujuaq), into historical perspective, and revealed that Billy Diamond attended school in my backyard in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. While the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement was meant to be an admirable model for subsequent contracts, Billy Diamond recently said that he would never have signed if he had known then how the solemn commitments of the Agreement would be 'interpreted, twisted,' and ignored. This research guide will not present solutions to all of the JBNQA's problems, but hopefully it can aid researchers looking for suggestions for future settlements between Canadian governments and aboriginal peoples.

DOCUMENTS FROM T&HRC

Treaties and Historical Research Centre,
 Les Terrasses de la Chaudière,
 10 Wellington Street, Room 801,
 Ottawa, Ontario,
 K1A 0H4,
 (613) 994-1183

ADMINISTRATION

Collected by Treaties and Historical Research Center,
Dominion/Provincial Relations: Attempts to Arrive at a
 Mutually Acceptable Division of Responsibility with the
 Provinces in Respect of Status Indians. 1976, 25 pp., A-20.

A summary of information found in both the Federal Provincial Relations and Welfare Services blocks of files, concentrating on the area of social services. Outlines the attempts made between 1960-1975 to arrive a mutually acceptable division of responsibility with provinces in respect to status Indians. A chronology of events is provided in summary format, followed by an outline of the attempts. One of the characteristics of the JBNQA was the division of responsibility for implementation between federal and provincial governments.

Owens, J.M.T. Federal-Provincial Relations in Indian Affairs. 1979, 30 pp., A-23. This report examines the increased initiatives and responsibilities for status Indians by the provincial governments since the 1950's. PP. 15-16 contains a succinct analysis of the lack of Indian involvement with the JBNQA despite recommendations made by the Dorion Commission.

Sanders, Douglas. The Friendly Care and Directing Hand of the Government: A Study of Government Trusteeship of Indians in Canada. 1977, 80 pp., A-26. The author concludes (pp. 61-62) that the federal government has been "a reluctant advocate of Indian claims," has been "passive" regarding the flooding associated with James Bay, and failed to perceive easily anticipated third party rights.

Bailey, S.J. A Study of the Welfare and Training Division of the Indian Affairs Branch. 1947, 90 pp., A-46. This report describes the organization and the historical development of the Indian Affairs Branch; the background and evolution of the educational and welfare systems. Nine (9) recommendations are directed at Indian welfare services in

Canada. The author's report and photos of the living conditions in four communities are enclosed.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES/FINDING AIDS

Prepared by T&HRC. Bibliography Containing Material of Relevance for Research Matters Concerning Indian History (particularly treaties) in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. 1974, 14 pp. B-7. This bibliography contains references in four sectors: i) General History ii) Quebec and New France iii) Atlantic Provinces; and iv) Ethnology. Several references relate specifically to the James Bay region.

Buchanan, Jim. Canadian Indian Policy: A Bibliography, 1979, 35 pp. B-16. This paper is a compilation of literature published between 1966 and 1978 on Canadian Indian Policy. It is an author listing of materials, with a subject index for cross-referencing purposes. The index contains eleven references to the James Bay area.

CLAIMS

Morrisson, James. Archives and Native Claims. 1980, 18 pp. D-3 Useful overview of Calder, the 1969 White Paper, and a good discussion of Native sovereignty in Northern Quebec, a topic of current interest to the James Bay natives. The paper looks at the special relationships between Natives and the Canadian government. The claims and claims resolution process are noted. The paper also outlines the types of material found useful when doing claims research.

Brown, Marion, C. Comprehensive Native Claims in the N.W.T., British Columbia, Quebec, Newfoundland/Laborador and the Maritimes-A Chronology of Events. 1978, 150 pp., D-6. This collection of statements and papers contains a chronological introduction to James Bay Developments. pp. 11-13, section B. This is mainly a journalistic and chronological account of native land claims in the above provinces.

Ugarenko, L.C. The Federal Government and Indian Land Claims in Canada: An Overview of Policies, Claims, and Settlements from 1969-79. 1980, 54 pp. D-11. A reference on James Bay for the specialized and lay reader alike. Contains a valuable bibliography. The objectives of the paper are to examine the Federal Government's policies towards land claims over the ten year period, the nature of the land claims, the manner in which some have been resolved and the nature of those settlements and the way in which the settlements have affected the Indian people, specifically within the area covered by the James Bay Agreement.

DIAND, The James Bay Settlement. 1977, 10 pp. D-17. This statistical fact sheet includes a paper describing the major elements of the James Bay Agreement, a chart which clearly delineates the responsibilities of the federal, provincial, and native governments as set forth in the agreement. A useful map showing the land classification under the agreement is included.

Laborador Inuit Association, Laborador Inuit Association Submissions to Task Force on Federal Comprehensive Claims Policy. 1985, 79 pp. D-18. This document raises objections to the JBNQA because it extinguished native rights and title without any form of compensation or benefit. A detailed table of contents is provided and recommendations are cited.

DIAND, Native Claims in Canada, 1980, 27 pp, D-21. claims (in process and ratified claims including the James Bay and the Northern Quebec Agreement. Summaries of the claims and claim settlements have been presented in a columnar format for comparison.

DIAND, NATIVE CLAIMS Policy Processes and Perspectives. 1978, 21 pp., D-23. This booklet surveys the history and development of policies relating to aboriginal title to the land. It comments on the implications of the JBNQA regarding the native desire for self-determination.

McNeil, Kent, Native Claims in Rupert's Land and the North-Eastern Territory: Canada's Constitutional Obligations. 1982, 22 pp., D. 24. Examines the historical background, nature and extent of the obligations to settle land claims guaranteed by the Rupert's Land Act of 1868 and subsequent legislation. James Bay is included in the territory encompassed by Rupert's Land, and was annexed to Quebec in 1912 as Nouveau Quebec under the Boundary Extensions Act. The Paper concludes with a discussion of the potential effects of the statutes for the entrenchment of aboriginal rights in the Constitution Act, 1982.

Gilchrist, Marion. Brief on the Territorial Rights of the Indians of the Province of Quebec. 1969, 5 pp. D-76. This is a commentary on the Quebec Indian land claim. The claimants asked for five billion dollars compensation for loss of Indian rights in the province. The report provides an overview of the claim and comments on the position of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Crowe, Keith. A Summary of Northern Native Claims in Canada: The Process and Progress of Negotiations. 1979, 9 pp., D-98. This article traces the history of modern land claims from the Alaska Claims case of 1971, and places the land claims grievances of the James Bay and Cree in historical perspective. The author also summarises the status of some northern claims in progress—those of the Council for Yukon Indians, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement.

Comparative Native Studies

Anonymous, Indian Aboriginal Interest in the Land of Northern Quebec. n.d., 11 pp, E. 17. This file discusses Quebec's and Canada's obligations towards Indians as set forth in the Boundaries Extension Act of 1912.

Culture

Anonymous. Naskapki Indians (Short History). n.d., 2 pp. F-33. A good historical sketch of Fort Chimo (Kuujjuak), compiled from extracts of Hudson's Bay journals, speeches and articles. The author concludes that from the time of the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Forts at Fort Chimo and South River in the 1930's up until the present century, the Naskapi lived in the "interior" or "Barren Grounds" of Northern Quebec and Laborador southeast of the Koksoak and Larch Rivers.

Anonymous, Sketches of Communities in Northern Quebec. 1985, 29 pp. F-52. This report was prepared so that participants in the Forum held on November 14 and 15, 1985, The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement: Ten Years After, could better follow the discussions regarding places with which they were not familiar.

Game Laws

Indians of Quebec Association. Brief on the Hunting and Fishing of Indians of the Province of Quebec. 1967, 24 pp., H-4. The adoption of the necessary means for the recognition of native hunting and fishing rights is outlined based on recommendations that judicial proceedings against Indians for alleged infractions of provincial fishing and hunting laws and regulations be halted, and that an agreement be implemented to recognize the rights of Indians to hunt and fish everywhere in the province of Quebec.

Pibus, Christopher J. The Fisheries Act and Native Fishing Rights in Canada: 1979-1980. 1981, 17 pp., H-11. Originally published in the University of Toronto Faculty of Law Review, and examines the court cases of the 1970's, analyzing the strategies used by native groups to assert an aboriginal right to fish. The JBNQA includes several subsections on fishing rights, and the legal interpretation of those sections is included.

Gagnon, JoAnn. Le Regime de Chasse et de Peche et Trappage et les Conventions du Quebec Nordique. 1982, 50 pp., H-42. This report examines the exploitation of hydroelectric resources in the James Bay area. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, (1975) and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (1978) are discussed. Three hypotheses are analyzed: i) the signing of treaties; ii) the processes of conventions; and iii) the differences between the dominant society and the aboriginal society.

History

Surtees, Robert J. Clio and the Indians: Perspectives on the Writing of Indian History in Canada. 1984, 42 pp. I-38. A general discussion of the past trends and influences of Native historiography, offering some suggestions as to the future goals of native historiography, and references to use of data, models, methods, and topic selection.

Dorion, Henri, et. al. Dorion Report (draft copy). 1971, 313 pp., I-60. (see also O-12) This is a draft report of the Dorion Commission studying the territorial integrity of Quebec. Sections 6.4.3. and 6.4.4. are particularly illuminating for students of the James Bay region, as they deal with the delicate constitutional position of Quebec and Canada. The report is also a study and report of the following: i) problems related to the existence of Indian reserves in Quebec; and ii) the problems connected with the existence of Native territorial rights over certain areas of Quebec. Thirty-three recommendations are put forth.

This commission of inquiry was established to examine the territorial integrity of Quebec, and found that the Indians have real and incontestable rights to much of Quebec, although these rights are limited to hunt and fish for subsistence. This commission suggested that the Indian rights could be extinguished by the payment of the sum of 34 million for what they have lost. The Indians of Quebec Association, which did not agree that Indian rights were so limited, asked for \$5 Billion.

Cooke, Alan. A History of the Naskapis of Schefferville. 1976, 86 pp. I-93. This paper was written as a means of clarifying certain misunderstandings that have recurred while discussing the Naskapis in relation to the James Bay Agreement. Few of the non-Naskapi negotiators had more than a vague idea of this people's history, or an appreciation of the extraordinary degree to which the Naskapis depended on caribou. The author demonstrated that since 1843 the Naskapi had no control over their destiny as a people, remaining virtual prisoners in Schefferville.

DIAND, Indian Rights in James Bay Area: Vol. I-VII. 1670-1973. 7 files, I-119. While all volumes are useful, volume VI, which covers the period 1949-1973 is perhaps the most relevant to researchers interested in current history. It includes memoranda sent between key federal and provincial politicians.

Lands

Savoie, Donat. The Dorion Report and its Implications for the Eskimos of the New Quebec. (Report) 1972, 15 pp. 0-12. This paper identifies implications of the Dorion Report which dealt with the issue of territorial rights of the Inuit in Quebec. The Commission did not include any natives among its members, and the only input from Indians was a brief which was then discussed with the commissioners. Eskimo participation was practically nonexistent, and the Commission took the view that the Eskimos of New Quebec were members of the Canadian Indian Association. The author is critical of the recommendations, describing them as superficial and pedestrian, and calls for a reinvestigation of Quebec's Eskimo Policy.

National Indian Brotherhood. Land Surrender, Resource Sharing, or Land Grabbing? 1975, 10 pp. 1975, 10 pp., 0-40. This article compares the Yukon Native Land Claims, Federal Government Working Paper and the James Bay Agreement in Principle. The authors compare education, health and welfare, economic development, cash payments, and lands as reserves and hunting preserves. The authors conclude that the proposed settlements have some merit, but contain assimilationist policies, and the fact that the James Bay Agreement in Principle lists the Federal Government and the Government of Quebec as two separate entities is constitutionally significant.

Law

Supreme Court of Quebec. Kanatewat, Chief, et al. v. The James Bay Development Corporation et al. and the Attorney General of Canada. 1973, 171 pp. P-63. This file contains a summary of the court decision and the judgement of Mr. Justice Malouf, who granted an interlocutory injunction against work on the James Bay Project and acknowledged the aboriginal (Cree and Inuit) title to the land. The decision appeared to be an important victory for the aboriginals, particularly because their right to a considerable title to the land, along with the government's obligation to deal with them, had been recognized, and work was ordered stopped on the project. This file contains valuable summaries of aboriginal rights under the Boundaries Extension Act and describes their dependence on the land. Also valuable is Part V of the decision (pp. 68-119), which describes the environmental effects of the project and the impact on aboriginal rights in detail. The interlocutory injunction granted by Justice Malouf was overturned shortly thereafter, allowing work on the James Bay Project to continue.

Legislation

Peter, Evelyn. Federal and Provincial Responsibilities for Cree, Naskapi and Inuit under the James Bay and Northern Quebec and Northeastern Quebec Agreement. 1988, 45 pp. Q-59. An extremely informative article describing the federal and provincial responsibilities to the Cree, Naskapi, and Inuit under the agreements. Also evaluates the processes of implementing these responsibilities. The author demonstrates that implementation of the agreement has involved more than a decade of lobbying, injunctions, and negotiations. Also, it appears that there has been a lack of political will (especially at the provincial level) to make provisions on paper a reality in aboriginal communities.

Maps

T&HRC, James Bay Hydro Project. 1974, R-29. This file contains a series of maps of the James Bay area, including an HBC map from 1834 which is surprisingly accurate.

Native Rights

T&HRC, Indian Rights in Quebec. 1971, U-26. This collection contains maps, reports and government letters with respect to aboriginal title and rights of native people in Quebec. Includes a detailed chronological summary of the James Bay Project; maps, and various documents of interest.

Feit, Harvey A. Negotiating Recognition of Aboriginal rights: History, Strategies and reactions to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. 1980, 13 pp. U-33. This paper describes the negotiation process of the James Bay and Northern Quebec agreement. The author outlines: the political context in which these negotiations took place; the course of development of the James Bay Project; the objectives and positions of the Native and government parties in the negotiations; the negotiating strategies; and some public reactions to the negotiations.

DIAND, James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement: Implementation Review, 1981, 69 pp. X-37. This paper reports on the findings made of a review made against the federal government for not living up to their obligations under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The Crees and Inuit claim that, as a result, their social, economic and material development slowed down. The purpose of this report is to report on the findings of a review made into the allegations against Canada. On the basis of these findings the Government of Canada would be considering actions to be taken to remedy any deficiencies discovered and to ensure that Canada fulfils all its commitments pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The file also includes Complimentary Agreements 1-3.

SAGMAI. Rencontre Magazine. "The Ten Years of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement." (Special Issue). 1985, 30 pp. X-82. This issue discusses the origin, content, and effects of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. It identifies two major problems in the ten years since it was signed; i) it has been difficult to ensure that there is proper bureaucracy in Government in order to implement and honour the rights and obligations; and ii) Quebec has been slow in meeting its obligations, particularly those of a monetary nature.

JAMES BAY FILE

ACTS AND REPORTS

Anonymous, The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

Quebec: Editeur Officiel du Quebec, 1976. JB A 01

The agreement between the Government of Quebec, the Societe d'Energie de la Baie James, the Societe de Developpement de la Baie James, Hydro-Quebec, the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, and the Government of Canada. Volumes 1, 2, and 3. Contents:

- 1) Definitions
- 2) principle provisions
- 3) eligibility
- 4) preliminary territorial descriptions
- 5) land regime
- 6) land selection-Inuit of Quebec
- 7) land regime applicable to the Inuit
- 8) technical aspects
- 9) local government over Category 1A lands
- 10) Cree local government (Category 1B)
- 11-A) Cree Regional Authority
- 11-B) James Bay Regional Inuit Council
- 12) Local government north of the 55th parallel
- 13) Regional government north of the 55th parallel
- 14) Cree health and social services
- 15) Inuit health and social services
- 16) Cree education
- 17) Inuit education
- 18) Administration of Justice (Crees)
- 19) Police (Crees)
- 20) Administration of Justice (Inuit)
- 21) Police (Inuit)
- 22) Environment and future development south of the 55th parallel
- 23) Environment and future development north of the 55th parallel
- 24) Hunting, fishing, and trapping
- 25) Compensation and taxation
- 26) Cree legal entities
- 27) Inuit legal entities
- 28) Economic and social development-Crees
- 29) Economic and social development-Inuit
- 30) Income security program for Cree hunters and trappers
- 31) Signatures

DIAND. The Northeastern Quebec Agreement. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1978. JB A 02

In January 1978, Canada, Quebec, and the Naskapi Band of Schefferville signed the Northeastern Quebec Agreement. The Agreement forms the basis of a comprehensive settlement of the claims filed by the Naskapis. The terms of the Northeastern Quebec Agreement are almost exactly the same as those of the James Bay Agreement. In early 1980, Treasury Board Approval was obtained for an expenditure of roughly 5.5 million over the next three years to relocate the Schefferville Band of Naskapis.

DIAND. James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement Implementation Review. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1982. JB A 03

The purpose of this paper, also known as the Tait Report, was to report on the finding of a review made into Canada's performance in implementing its obligations pursuant to the Agreement. What Tait found in his examination was an agreement that was "vague, ambiguous and open to widely varying interpretations." The federal government had gravely underestimated the costs of implementation. While he was convinced that Canada had not committed any legal breaches of the agreement, he was equally certain that "given Canada's special responsibilities for the Cree and Inuit of Northern Quebec...the matter does not end there." Tait argued that key words in the Agreement like "special responsibility" and "spirit" came into play because the Agreement was never intended as "a fixed and legal document but rather a flexible agreement which would allow problems to be worked out through ongoing interaction."

Government of Canada. Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1984. JB A 04

With the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, the Cree, the Naskapi and the Government of Canada accepted the challenge of liberating aboriginal people from the Indian Act as a basis of local administration. Thus, the Act can be viewed as a milestone for Indian self-government because it is the first comprehensive attempt to realize Indian aspirations of political autonomy at the community level. The Act and the two agreements which gave rise to it create a new political relationship between the Cree and Naskapi on the one hand and the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec on the other.

--, The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, Cree-Inuit-Naskapi: Annual Reports. Canada: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. JB A 05

The Agreements have two fundamental objectives, to improve living conditions of the Native beneficiaries through the construction of schools, houses, infirmaries, and other facilities; and, to encourage self-government among the Cree, Inuit, and Naskapi. These reports study the benefits to both government and natives of the Agreement, including types of economic development through capital grants, hydro-electricity, and government departments involved: Fisheries and Oceans, Transport Canada, Employment and Immigration, Health and Welfare, Canada Mortgage and Housing, and many others.

Special Committee on Indian Self-Government. Indian Self-Government in Canada: Report of the Special Committee. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1983. JB A 06

This report, also known as the Penner Report, examined the status, development and responsibilities of band governments on Indian reserves, as well as the financial relationships between the Government of Canada and Indian bands. The Committee made several controversial recommendations, including that the programs of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development be phased out (p. 134) and that the best way to promote Indian rights is through Indian self-government and not by special representation for First Nations in Parliament. (p. 135)

Cree-Naskapi Commission. 1988 Report of the Cree-Naskapi Commission. JB A 07

In this, the second biennial report of the Cree-Naskapi Commission, implementation of the Cree-Naskapi Act since the first report to Parliament in March, 1987. Five recommendations are made, including i) common goals for governments and natives, ii) a common fiscal statement stating the costs of implementation, iii) that the Government of Canada adhere to those obligations and commitments it has clearly undertaken, iv) that comprehensive community justice services be established, and v) control over economic development be given to the Cree and Inuit rather than going through DIAND. The Commission concludes that if federal and provincial governments do not give priority to questions of land claims and native rights, the possibility of violence increases because the younger generation is intolerant of the situation.

INFORMATION KITS

Societe d'Energie de la Baie James. 1990. JB B 01

SEBJ is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hydro-Quebec, responsible for harnessing the hydroelectric resources of the James Bay territory. SEBJ executes, manages and administers the design and construction of hydroelectric development projects in the James Bay territory as well as any other project Hydro-Quebec may assign. This information Kit includes pamphlets on La Grande 1, 2A, an overview of the La Grande Complex, Phase II, Brisay, and La Forge 1 projects. Also contains the 1990 Progress Report, 2 copies of Energies magazine, a SEBJ advertising supplement inserted in Montreal's The Gazette on Saturday, March 23, 1991, and a useful map of the La Grande Complex. Perhaps the most interesting and useful addition to this information package is the volume entitled La Grande Riviere: A Development in Accord With its Environment. It offers an excellent synopsis on the "project of the century" and provides important technical and historical information that SEBJ feels should be more widely circulated. It also describes the environmental protection that was a major concern of the SEBJ personnel throughout the development of the La Grande complex. With this information package, the SEBJ wishes to reach as large a readership as possible and increase general awareness of the epic story of James Bay.

Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec). Stop James Bay II.

JB B 02

Contains the informative pamphlet "Our Way of Life," which provides information on various aspects of Cree life, values, aspirations and activities. Also included is the volume Environmental-Economic & Social Issues Related to the James Bay Phase II Project, which details Cree elders' views on the James Bay issue, an overview of the ecological impacts associated with the great Whale hydro-electric complex, environmental and economic facts, the power contracts that New York Companies have signed or are considering signing, an attempt to place James Bay in the international context, and a concluding chapter on alternative economic development strategies for Quebec. The volume is illustrated with thought-provoking illustrations and caricatures. Photocopies of articles from magazines such as Maclean's, International Wildlife, Probe, and Canadian Geographer, are included, together with issues of Arctic Circle, Canadian Water Watch, Global Response Action, three issues of Ban the Dam Bulletin: A monthly newsletter for james bay activists, and a newspaper insert provided by Earthroots entitled Amazon North: Assault on James Bay.

Hydro-Quebec. JB B 03

Much has been said and written about the impact of hydroelectric developments on the Native peoples of Quebec and on the environment, particularly in the James Bay region. Most of this has been negative. Hydro-Quebec has therefore included the document Hydro-Quebec and the Environment to place the issues of the environment and the Native people of Quebec in perspective. The document covers the background to the James bay hydroelectric development and the agreements made between the government of Quebec and the Native people, particularly the Cree; and the impacts of the development on health and social services, education, the economy and employment, population growth, and the environment. Of considerable interest is the brochure Proposed Hydro-Quebec Development Plan 1990-1992. Horizon 1999, in which Hydro-Quebec presents its strategies for future development, with special regard to the years 1990, 1991, and 1992.

Government of Quebec. Ministere du Tourisme. JB B 04

Two items have been included in this file. The first is a map entitled Quebec's Far North: Nouveau-Quebec--Baie-James, and the second item is the brochure Follow the Energy Road: Visitors Guide to Hydro-Quebec Installations 1991, in which instructions are given on how to participate in guided tours of the La Grande dams and construction sites.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans of Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and Environment Canada. The Northern Quebec Agreements: Government of Canada Involvement. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1985. JB B 05

This document sets out the responsibilities and participation of these three federal departments involved in the James Bay area as a result of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement.

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. James Bay Issue: Progress or Disaster?. Vol.14, No.1, April, 1973.

JB B 06

This issue was published at the time of the Malouf court hearings, and was designed to raise funds for the Cree and Inuit. The issue includes articles by journalist Boyce Richardson.

The Goodman Group and the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec). New York Power Authority Electricity Purchases From Quebec and the James Bay Phase II Hydro Project: The Energy Efficiency Alternative, and Energy Efficiency: The Best Alternative to New England Electricity Purchases From Quebec and the James Bay Hydro Projects. JB B 07

These two publications list the various contracts between New York power companies and Hydro Quebec, and attempt to show that energy conservation measures would make such purchases unnecessary. The possible impacts on indigenous peoples and their way of life and the environment are cited.

Bowers, Gerry, and Vincent, Sylvie, eds. James Bay and Northern Quebec: Ten Years After. Montreal: Recherches Amerindiennes au Quebec, 1988. 305 pp. JB B 08
 Proceedings of the Forum on the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement: Ten Years After, organized by the Societe de Resherches Amerindiennes au Quebec and held in Montreal November 14-15 at Hotel du Parc. Following a general introduction, the Proceedings themselves form the first part of the volume, which contains the three workshops (both presentations and question periods) in the order in which they took place. This work also contains biographical information on the contributors, and should be consulted by all researchers of the James Bay Agreements.

Fulton, Jim. M.P. for Skeena. Info-Kit "Back-grounder" on Controversial James Bay II "The Great Whale Project." August 19, 1991. JB B 09.
 This info-kit contains recent news-clippings on several topics, including the politics of environmental review in Canada, the native perspective and history, secret deals between hydro-Quebec and foreign countries, energy conservation and efficiency, mercury contamination, impacts on sensitive habitants, and international implications.

Ban the Dam Bulletin. A Monthly Newsletter for James Bay Activists. Vols. 3, 4, 5. Feb-June, 1991. JB B 10

James Bay Committee. 'Position Paper on the James Bay Project.' Alternatives. Volume 1, no. 4, summer 1972. pp. 14-22. JB B 11

Includes sections on the economic and political aspects of the dams, energy needs and alternatives, the legal aspects, earthquakes, climatic effects, and the ecological considerations. Very succinct and useful analysis, and contains information that is current with recent studies.

C.A.S.N.P. C.A.S.N.P. Bulletin. Volume 16, Number 4, December, 1975. JB B 12
 Contains a summary of the Agreement, an interview with Keith Crowe, senior negotiator with the NQIA, , and opinions from native groups.

Northeast Alliance to Protect James Bay. Damming the Rivers of James Bay. Folly of the Century. 1991. JB B 13

This tabloid begins with an account of the history of H-Q's development of James Bay, followed by an assessment of the ecological consequences of the la Grande Complex, which was completed in 1985. Next, H-Q's plans for the James Bay II complex is described, and included in this section is an explanation of how exports of H-Q power to northeastern states will enable H-A to finance construction of James Bay II. The weak and controversial Canadian environmental review process is then described, and a rundown on where matters stand in the northeastern states that have entered into contracts to buy power from H-Q is given. Finally some thoughts are given about alternative ways to deal with the energy crisis, and the authors conclude that only a policy of abstinence and restraint is ecologically sustainable.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- Dorais, Louis-Jacques. "La recherche Sur Les Inuit du Nord Quebecois: Bilan et Perspectives." Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 1984, Vol. 8, No. 2. pp. 99-115. JB C 01
 The author summarises historically the different types of social research pertaining to the Inuit of Northern Quebec from the end of the 19th century to the present. The paper is supplemented with an extensive bibliography.
- Environment Canada, Societe de developpement de la Baie James. Environmental Studies. James Bay Territory. 1972-1979 Summary Report. Ottawa and Quebec: SDBJ and Environment Canada, 1982. JB C 02
 This volume contains a review of the environmental studies and inventories conducted in the fiscal years from 1972 to 1979 under the terms of the Biophysical Studies Agreement between the SDBJ and Environment Canada.
- Feit, Harvey. "Bibliographie." Recherches Amerindiennes au Quebec. Volume VI, numero I, 1976. pp. 61-64. JB C 03
 A brief (4 page) bibliography arranged thematically. Contains a useful list of addresses of several organizations which provide information about hydroelectric development in the James Bay region.

Feit, Harvey, et. al. Bibliography: Native Peoples, James Bay Region. Special edition of Recherches Amerindiennes au Quebec. Vol. II. Special 1. Juin, 1972. JB C 04

This bibliography is intended to meet the need expressed by many individuals affected by the James Bay Hydro-electric Development Project for a bibliography on the native peoples of the region. Three sections on the ethnology, the linguistics, and the prehistory of the region are presented. The limited number of materials from physical anthropology, medical anthropology and nutrition are included in the ethnology section. A dated but extremely useful reference work.

Feit, Harvey A. "Wildlife Management." in Bowers, Gary, and Vincent, Sylvie. eds. James Bay and Northern Quebec: Ten Years After. Montreal: Recherches amerindiennes au Quebec. 1988. pp. 258-262. JB C 05

This is a very specialized bibliography provided by Harvey A. Feit to accompany his presentation, and it deals essentially with wildlife management. It is a valuable source for environmental and anthropological literature.

Levesque, Carole. "Selected Bibliography on the Native Populations of James Bay and Northern Quebec." in Bowers, Gary, and Vincent, Sylvie. eds. James Bay and Northern Quebec: Ten Years After. Montreal: Recherches amerindiennes au Quebec. 1988. pp. 251-257. JB C 06

The basic purpose of this bibliography is to orient readers unfamiliar with the subject. Under seven headings that list some 125 titles of books, reports, articles, and other documents, it provides an image of concerns expressed over the last twenty or so years with regard to the Cree, Inuit, and Naskapi. It thus goes far beyond the particular context of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the even more specific context of the La Grande Riviere hydroelectric project. Included are unpublished works (theses, various reports) as well as current publications. An outstanding research aid.

Martin, Charles A. "Bibliography: The Inuit of Southern Quebec-Laborador." Etudes/Inuit/Studies. Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 1980. pp. 201-232. JB C 07

This bibliography does not concentrate on the James Bay area Inuit, but does contain general references which may be useful tools to scholars in the continuation of their research.

Le Naturaliste Canadien. Volume 109, 1982. JB C 08
 Numéro 3 and 4 are entitled 'Scientific Studies on Hudson and James Bays,' and combined they contain approximately 700 pages of scientific articles. Numéro 3 includes sections on Geology and Geomorphology, Climatology and Permafrost, Soils, Vegetation, and Mapping and Ecological Land Classification. Numéro 4 contains sections on Physical Oceanography, Marine Ecology, Environmental Impact of Hydroelectric Projects, Wildlife Biology, and Human Ecology.

Research Resource Centre, Indian Claims Commission, Ottawa.
 "Appendix V. Index to Documents respecting Kanatewat v. James Bay Development Corporation." Research Resource Centre, Indian Claims Commission, Ottawa. Indian Claims in Canada: An Essay and Bibliography. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. pp. 261-265. JB C 09
 This is a legal bibliography of the Malouf Court decision of 1973.

Research Resource Centre, Indian Claims Commission, Ottawa
 "Northern Quebec and Laborador." Indian Claims in Canada: An Essay and Bibliography. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. pp. 175-182. JB C 10
 Newspapers and journal articles are referred to extensively as well as monographs and government documents.

Environment

The Assembly, State of New York, Albany. Briefing Paper on Quebec Hydropower Bill. April 4, 1990. JB D 01
 The purpose of this bill is to ensure that when New Yorkers consume Canadian hydropower, they aren't encouraging the development of a major environmental disaster. The bill acknowledges that environmental protection is a responsibility of every participant in the global economy, and it requires the same environmental review of electricity from foreign sources as performed on domestic sources of electricity.

Beyea, Jan, and Rosenthal, Joyce. Long-Term Threats to Canada's James Bay From Human Development. New York: National Audubon Society Environmental Policy Analysis Department Report # 29, July, 1989. JB D 02
 The authors make a case for an environmental analysis of several major projects in Canada, including the GRAND Canal diversion project, and the hydro-development proposed for the James Bay region. They conclude that if such requests go unheeded, citizens in the United States would be justified in pressuring state governments and federal agencies to withhold approval of import contracts until a cumulative impact analysis is performed.

Beyea, Jan, Hansell, Jennifer, and Rosenthal, Joyce. "Long-Term Threats to Canada's James Bay from Hydroelectric Development," Information North, (Published by the Arctic Institute of North America), Volume 16, Number 3, September, 1990. JB D 03

This study notes that the impacts of hydroelectric development on James Bay are uncertain, and acknowledges that the impact could be beneficial to some species of wildlife. The authors conclude, however, that it is more likely that the disruptions to the ecosystem by the totality of the proposed hydroelectric projects would be damaging to local habitats.

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. Northern Perspectives. Vol. 15, Number 3, October 1987. JB D 04

This issue, entitled "Of Gigawatts and GRAND Designs," is devoted to two major water diversion projects; the James Bay hydroelectric development project in northern Quebec, and the GRAND Canal concept. Contains a variety of articles examining; the GRAND Canal, the problem of mercury contamination in northern fish stocks, and a legal review of the status of Hudson Bay—a legal "no man's land" that could prove to be a major stumbling block not only to development but to the settlement of land claims and the achievement of native self-government.

El-Sabh, Mohammed I., and Koutitonsky, Vladimir G. K. "An Oceanographic Study of James Bay Before the Completion of the La Grande Hydroelectric Complex." Arctic. 30 (3) 169-186. JB D 05

From observations made at a number of oceanographic stations established in the northern part of James Bay, data for freshwater budget ice conditions, salinity, temperature distribution and water circulation are presented and discussed. Changes to be expected in oceanographic conditions in James Bay are discussed, and recommendations made for the planning of future studies.

Earthkeeper: Canada's Environmental Magazine. May/June 1991. JB D 06

This issue, devoted to James Bay, contains interviews with Elizabeth May of the Sierra Club and Mathew Coon Come. Raises questions about the economic feasibility of the Projects.

Gamble, Donald J. "Commentary: The GRAND Canal Scheme." Journal of Great Lakes Research. 15 (3). pp. 531-533. JB D 07
Donald J. Gamble is the Executive Director of the Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science in Ottawa, and in his article he explores the possibility that the Grand Canal is a project that is "more symbolic of the potentially fatal mismanagement we are quietly perpetrating than it is of any solution that will provide a sustainable future." He concludes the venture is "scientifically unsupportable, technically questionable, economically unjustifiable, socially harmful, and politically unacceptable." The article is supplemented with a good bibliography of GRAND Canal literature.

Glooschenko, Valanne. The James Bay Power Proposal. Toronto: Sierra Club of Ontario, 1972. JB D 08
Mrs. Glooschenko, a biologist by training, published this article through research that she had been commissioned to make by the Sierra Club. She traces the historical roots of the project, and concentrates on the environmental impact of the proposed project. Her article is valuable in that she has demonstrated that the Act creating the James Bay Development Corporation (Bill 50) contains an override to any provincial environmental laws. This is a concise and easily readable work, and its penetrating observations are all the more remarkable because it was produced very shortly after the announcement of the project.

Gorrie, Peter. "The James Bay Power Project. The Environmental Cost of Reshaping the Geography of Northern Quebec." Canadian Geographic. Feb./March, 1990. pp. 21-31. JB D 09
Gorrie, a Toronto journalist specializing in environmental subjects, has presented a timely and thought provoking piece on the environmental impacts of the James Bay power project. This is no academic treatise, but a lay-man's guide to the issues at hand, and should be consulted by those who wish to be aware of the environmental impacts, and of the political considerations inherent in implementing environmental assessments.

Hazel, Stephen. "Battling Hydro." Arctic Circle. July/August, 1991. pp. 40-41. JB D 10

Stephen Hazel is the executive director of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, and in this article he explores why "taming Quebec's runaway corporate beast is a Herculean task." He recommends an independent monitoring and regulatory agency as a beginning step in sensitizing Hydro-Quebec to the needs of the market and to public demands for an end to environmental destruction. He sees privatization as another approach, and a third would be to require HQ to borrow without the automatic loan guarantees from the Government of Quebec. He concludes that the most important step would be "to convince Hydro-Quebec that it has an obligation to share basic information with its owners-the people of Quebec."

Jonkel, Carles J., Miller, Frank L, and Tessier, Gaston D.

"Group Cohesion and Leadership Response by Barren-Ground Caribou to Man-Made Barriers." Arctic. Vol. 25, No. 3: pp. 193-202. JB D 11

Barren-ground caribou of the Kaminuriak population on the Canadian mainland west of Hudson Bay make annual migrations of several hundred kilometres to and from their calving grounds. A man-made barrier to coral caribou for marking and release failed because caribou would not leave the frozen water-course at the entrance to the coral, nor would they readily deviate from learned travel routes. Some caribou delayed their migration northward until they found ways to circumvent the barrier. Other caribou overcame the man-made obstacle and continued on their set course. Any disruption of caribou movement could be detrimental to cow and calf survival because of increased dangers along new routes chosen and the delay of pregnant cows in reaching the calving grounds.

Linton, Jamie. "The Geese Have Lost Their Way." Nature Canada. Spring 1991. pp. 27-33. JB D 12

The author demonstrates how the James Bay Hydroelectric Project has turned the lives of Northern Quebec's natives upside down. One Cree elder noted that the "geese have lost their way," demonstrating that the construction had affected animal behaviour. Ten thousand caribou drowned in the Caniapiscau River in 1984, and many environmentalists pointed to the alteration of the river as the cause. The author then goes on to show that since the natives of the area depends on the animals, their behaviour was affected in turn.

Lumsden, Harry G. "The Whistling Swan in James Bay and the Southern Region of Hudson Bay." Arctic. 28 (3) 194-200. JB D 13

The whistling swan bred and moulted in the vicinity of trading posts on the south shores of Hudson Bay during the early years of the fur trade. They were extirpated toward the end of the nineteenth century, but some are returning under conditions of protection. They may be seen regularly during migration in the spring and fall on the south shores of Hudson Bay and on the shores of James Bay. In recent years they have bred on Cape Churchill, and three broods have been seen near the Ontario coast of Hudson bay. Breeding swans have also been observed in western Ungava. The species appears to be reoccupying its former range.

Milko, Robert. "Potential Ecological effects of the Proposed GRAND Canal Diversion Project on Hudson and James Bays." Arctic. Vol. 39, no. 4. (December, 1986), pp. 316-326. JB D 14

The GRAND Canal scheme, which by the construction of a dike across James Bay would divert 61% of Hudson bay's freshwater south, has ecological implications for the North. The formation of ice in Hudson Bay could increase as its pynocline develops earlier in the spring and deepens in the summer and ice breakup is delayed because of the removal of the warm James Bay outflow in the spring. A reduction in primary productivity could result because of changes in the pynocline's development, the removal of nutrients normally associated with spring's melting ice and a decrease in stable stratification periods as the dike removes the dampening action of James bay on tidal and wind-generated disturbances. Changes in nutrient content and freshwater circulation out of Hudson Bay could potentially affect productivity downstream on the Laborador Shelf, and changes in productivity and ice pack within Hudson Bay would detrimentally affect fishes and marine mammals. Changes to coastal staging areas in both bays would most likely destroy a major portion of the North American migratory bird population. A resurgence of interest in the GRAND Canal scheme necessitates further research to provide data for the many unanswered questions concerning the potential ecological impacts of the diversion.

Milko, Robert J. Potential Environmental effects of the Proposed James Bay Diversion Project (GRAND Canal). Background Paper for Parliamentarians. September 17, 1985. JB D 15

In view of the resurgence of interest in the GRAND Canal scheme which would involve the construction of a dam across James Bay, an assessment of potential impacts was put forth. In order to speculate on these impacts, the oceanographic parameters of Hudson and James Bay were first briefly summarized, and then the author examined some similar large-scale diversions to illustrate the effects or potential effects of large-scale water diversions. Finally, possible impacts on the oceanographic and ecological parameters of Hudson Bay and James Bay, resulting from the construction of a dam which would terminate the flow of freshwater between these bodies of water, is examined.

Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science. Canadian Water Watch. A National News Bulletin On Aquatic Ecosystems. Volume 3, Number 7-8. July-August, 1990. Special double issue: Hydro-electric Development in Northwestern Quebec. JB D 16
This issue includes various perspectives on the James Bay projects, varying from a director of Hydro-Quebec to Inuit leaders. Names addresses and phone numbers are given for all of the contributors, thus enlarging the researchers scope of contacts, and making this issue a valuable research guide.

Russel. R.H. "The Food Habits of Polar Bears of James Bay and Southwest Hudson Bay in Summer and Autumn." Arctic. 28 (2) 117-129. JB D 17

A study of summer and autumn food habits of polar bears on some islands of James Bay and the coastal mainland of southwest Hudson bay was conducted in 1968 and 1969. Analyses were made of 233 scats collected from islands in James Bay and 212 scats gathered on the southwest coast of Hudson Bay. Birds, primarily Anatidae, were the most commonly used summer and autumn food of bears on James Bay. Marine algae and grasses were the foods most often eaten by bears on the mainland. The diet of the bears from James Bay probably provides a better preparation for winter than the diet of those from the mainland, but evidence suggests that bears in both regions are generally in good physical condition.

Salonius, P.O. "Barriers to Range Extension of Atlantic and Pacific Salmon in Arctic North America." Arctic. 26 (2) pp. 112-122. JB D 18

The long arctic coastlines between Alaskan salmon stocks and the Mackenzie River, and between Atlantic salmon of Ungava and Hudson bay, are seen as major barriers to range extension as the rivers on these coastlines are not capable of being colonized. The potential of subarctic fresh water as spawning and nursery areas for anadromous salmon may be worth testing in the Hudson Bay and Mackenzie drainages. The possible reasons for exclusion of sockeye, chinook and coho salmon from arctic coastlines in northern Quebec are discussed. The arguments are based upon the north american situation but may have some bearing on the situation in northern U.S.S.R. The rapidity with which civilization is modifying northern waters is emphasized.

Smith, Thomas G. "Ringed Seals in James Bay and Hudson Bay: Population Estimates and Catch Statistics." Arctic. 28 (3) 170-182. JB D 19

The populations of ringed seals in Hudson Bay and James Bay are estimated on the basis of aerial counts to be 455,000 and 61,000 respectively. If the maximum number of seals, estimated at 21,000, needed to feed the polar bears of Hudson Bay is added to the catch of all trading centres there, estimated at 14,900, the total approximates very closely to the 8 percent annual sustainable yield of ringed seals in Hudson Bay.

Anthropological

Berkes, Fikret. "An Investigation of Cree Indian Domestic Fisheries in Northern Quebec." Arctic. 32, (1): pp. 46-70. JB E 01

Domestic or subsistence fisheries of the eastern James Bay Cree were studied, mainly in Fort George, by direct observation. These fisheries were characterized by large numbers of participants, low catches per day and per fisherman, but high catches per length of net used, as compared to commercial fisheries. Most stocks appear lightly utilized, but in the vicinity of larger settlements there is evidence that some stocks are overfished. The total catch may be increased by distributing the fishing effort more evenly over a larger area. Fish resource base of the region appears suitable for supporting local economic development with respect to recreational fisheries and native-run commercial fisheries for the local market, as well as maintaining the domestic fishery.

Berkes, Fikret. "Preliminary Impacts of the James Bay Hydroelectric Project, Quebec, on Estuarine Fish and Fisheries." Arctic. Vol. 35, No. 4 (December, 1982). PP. 524-530. JB E 02

Flow alterations related to hydroelectric development has affected both the fish stocks and the Cree Indian subsistence fishery in the Lower La Grande River, northern Quebec. Evaluated against several years of baseline data, the initial biological impact of the project on fish populations, mostly whitefish and cisco, appeared to be relatively small. Nevertheless, fishing activity in the lower river and the estuary largely ceased from 1979 to 1981, due to physical modifications of traditional fishing areas and other social and economic effects related to the hydro project. Some fishermen modified their methods and continued harvesting in the affected area, but others abandoned the affected area and fished lakes and rivers along the recently constructed road network. It is concluded that earlier impact assessments fell short of predicting these impacts.

Berkes, Fikret, and Mackenzie, Margaret. 'Cree Fish Names From Eastern James Bay, Quebec.' Arctic. Vol. 31, No 4 (Dec, 1978), pp. 489-495. JB E 03

This paper provides a synthesis of Cree fish names as used in the eastern James Bay area communities of Mistassini, Waswanipi, Nemaska, Rupert House, Eastmain, Wemindju (Paint Hills or Nouveau Comptoir), Fort George and Great Whale (Post de la Baleine). These northern Quebec Cree constitute a relatively homogenous cultural group, and have been the subject of many studies, especially since 1972 in relation to the James Bay hydro-electric project. Information on Cree fish names in some communities in this area has been published (Table 1), but the material has not been compared and no standard orthography was used. A systematic study is important in part because some fish species of the area have elevated levels of mercury, and a questionnaire-based harvesting study is being made in relation to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. It is therefore important to identify the species correctly, and to check whether Cree fish names actually refer to species as recognized by western science.

Feit, Harvey A. "Hunting and the Quest for Power: The James Bay Cree and Whitemen in the Twentieth Century." in Morrisson, Bruce R., and Wilson, Roderick C. Native Peoples: The Canadian Experience. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, pp. 170-207. JB E 04.

Feit called this chapter "Hunting and the Quest for Power" because it is about different quests for power and how they have interacted in the James Bay region. The key terms of this title are ambiguous; hunting means different things to the Cree than it does for other Canadians, and so too with power. The quest for power is a metaphor the Cree might use for the life of a hunter; it is also a metaphor Euro-Canadians might use for the goals of both northern developers and government bureaucracies.

Feit, Harvey A. "Legitimation and Autonomy in James Bay Cree Responses to Hydro-Electric Development." in Dyck, Noel, ed. Indigenous Peoples and the Nation-State. St. John's, Newfoundland: Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University, 1985. pp. 27-66. JB E 05

In this paper the author questions the claim that James Bay Cree responses to the hydro-electric project were determined by advisers, and that these advisers set the stage for the development of a regional leadership, structures and organizations that were dependent on consultants. Feit examines the historical and cultural context in which the opposition was organized, and shows how the trends initiated during the first year of political mobilization were not in the direction of increased dependency.

--. "Political Articulations of Hunters to the State: Means of Resisting threats to Subsistence Production in the James Bay and Northeastern Agreement." Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 1979, Volume 3, No. 2, pp. 37-52. JB E 06

This paper presents an account of the articulations sought and established by the Eastern James Bay Cree of northern Quebec during the negotiation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Approximately a dozen articulatory responses are identified, and the paper indicated how these articulations were designed to respond to perceived threats to Cree hunting society, given the general political and power setting of the negotiations with the state. Questions for further analysis are raised concerning the macro-political effectiveness of such articulations, and their social and cultural consequences for local integrity and autonomy.

Legal/Constitutional

Creighton, Donald. "No More Concessions. If Quebec Does Go, Let It Not Be With Impunity." Maclean's. June 27, 1977, pp. 24-27. JB F 01

This essay, written by "English Canada's" preeminent historian, discusses the territories acquired by Quebec in the Boundary Extension Acts of 1898 and 1912. Creighton maintains that these are "gifts" to Quebec, and that if the province separates, they have no right to any territory acquired after 1867. The James Bay hydroelectric projects and native land claims lie in this area.

Hunt, Constance D. "Native Land Rights and the Recognition of Native Culture." Perception. Special Report. December, 1977. pp. 43-47. JB F 02

Constance Hunt, Associate Professor of Law at the University of Calgary, is a former legal advisor to the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and consultant to the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement. Without a satisfactory resolution of native land claims, argues Professor Hunt, native cultures in Canada will die. A detailed examination of the James Bay Agreement and stalemated treaty claims in the West shows that we are apparently willing to let that destruction occur. She concludes that the James Bay Agreement is little different from the treaties of 100 years ago. In each case, a massive bureaucracy was erected to coordinate white and native relationships. This structure has not proved sympathetic to native aspiration over the past 100 years, and it seems unlikely to prove any more receptive in James Bay.

Lester, Geoffry S. "Aboriginal Land Rights: The Significance of Inuit Place-Naming." Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 1979, Vol. 3, no.1. pp. 53-75. JB F 03

The practice of Inuit place-naming provides a useful point of departure for discussing some of the problems in an analysis of the legal relationship between the rights claimed by the Inuit in their lands and sources under their own customary system of land use and occupancy or lex loci and the rights claimed by the Crown (a relationship which is best summed up under the heading "the law of aboriginal rights"). Place-naming can be used as the starting point for explicating the systematic nature of Inuit land use and occupancy; and second, by analogy with English practices it can be use in its own right as the foundation for an argument that once the importance of place-naming is proved, then the courts can be invited to hold that the Inuit lex loci is cognizable by the common law.

Moss, Wendy. "The Implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement." in Morse, Bradford. Aboriginal Peoples and the Law. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1985. pp. 684-694. JB F 04

Wendy Moss identifies several difficulties plaguing the implementation of the Agreement, including the lack of financial and overall planning by the federal government and the reluctance of both federal and provincial governments fully to recognize the extent of their obligations in a period of economic crisis. Also, the lack of a single body for planning and coordinating implementation created departmental overlaps. The uncertain language of certain provisions, particularly those that outline programme and service obligations, has led to arguments between native people and government. Moss concludes that the James Bay Agreement is seen as a model for land claims negotiations elsewhere in Canada, and that should the implementation be seen as a failure, other native groups will be demanding proofs and assurances that negotiated rights and benefits exchanged for aboriginal title will not be undermined.

Newspaper Clippings. Focusing on the 1973 Malouf Court case and surrounding issues, compiled from Toronto and Montreal newspapers. Compelling reading. JB F 05

O'Reilly, James. "Indian Land Claims in Quebec and Alberta." in Boldt, Menno, and Long, Anthony, eds. Governments in Conflict? Provinces and Indian Nations in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. pp. 139-147. JB F 06
The author explores the legal jurisdictional issues that exist between Indians and the provinces, focusing on the experience of the James Bay Cree in their relationship with the province of Quebec both before and after the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Reference is also made to land claims made in northern Alberta in the 1980's in order to help identify the common threads and some of the distinctions applicable to the positions of both the Indians and the provinces.

Reid, Malcolm. "Ottawa, Quebec, and the Land of the Inuit." Last Post. 1977. pp. 26-34. JB F 07
The author gives a historical and constitutional background to the confrontation between the Inuit of Fort Chimo and the Quebec Police in 1977, and is particularly valuable because of the background to the development of educational practices in the area.

Rouland, Norbert. "Les Inuit du Nouveau-Quebec et L'Entree en
 • Vigueur e la Convention de la Baie James (Avril 1977-Octobre
 1978). Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 1979, Vol. 3, No. 1. pp. 77-
 99. JB F 08

Despite the steps taken to implement the James Bay Agreement since it was assented to in October, 1977, a few problems remain in the areas of teaching language, the extinction of rights held be third parties and the role of the corporation in charge of the administration of compensations. Over and above these particular problems a more fundamental opposition has emerged-in the south and among the Inuit themselves. The actions and perspectives of the "Dissident" movement are analyzed here in judicial terms and with respect to political strategies. Finally, the future of the Northern Quebec Inuit is set against the background of the Canadian constitutional debate and northern development.

Thomas, David. "Mutiny on the Tundra," Maclean's. October 31, 1977. JB F 09

A sympathetic and in-depth analysis of the confrontation between the Inuit and the Quebec government and police force. The author succinctly analyses the interplay of Bill 101, and JBNQA, and rising Quebec and Inuit nationalism.

Cultural

Diamond, Billy. "Villages of the Dammed." Arctic Circle. Volume 1, Number 3, pp. 24-34. JB G 01

As Grand Chief in 1975, Billy Diamond was the main Cree signatory of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. To those who see the negotiation and settlement of a land claims agreement as the end of a long struggle, Diamond says think again. He reveals that he would have not signed the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement in 1975 if he would have known then how the solemn commitments of the Agreement would be "interpreted, twisted, and ignored." He writes out of concern that the massive James Bay II project further threatens to damage Cree society.

Grand Council of the Cree (of Quebec). Fighting For Our Future.
 Published by the Grand Council of the Cree (of Quebec).
 August 1, 1991. JB G 02

Compilation of letters from schoolchildren expressing their hopes and fears for the future in regard to the projects' impact on their way of life.

Historical

Gordeau, Eric. "Quebec and Aboriginal Peoples." in Boldt, Menno, and Long, Anthony, eds. Governments in Conflict? Provinces and Indian Nations in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988. pp. 109-125. JB H 01
The author has concluded that the policy of Quebec in the matter of relationships with its autochons-Amerindians and Inuit-is expressed in two official documents: the Resolution of 1985 and the Fifteen Principles of 1983. (included in file). He traces the development of these policies from the 1960's to the present, and elaborates on how the James Bay and subsequent Agreements played a major role in the formulation of that policy.

Simard, Jean-Jacques. "Terre et Pouvoir au Nouveau-Quebec." Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 1979, Vol. 3, no. 1. pp. 101-129. JB H 02

This article wishes to show how, historically and under the impact of colonialism, the relationship between the Inuit and their environment has been modified. After contact, two significant periods can be distinguished, each typified by a particular structure of material and symbolic appropriation of land and resources, which imply specific social production relations between Natives and Whites. It is then shown how through the cooperative movement, the Inuit have attempted to regain control over their land, new technologies and political organization. Today the stakes in Northern Quebec involve a struggle between two view of society comprising a definition of the new Inuit identity and a collective made of appropriation of the environment: on the one hand, Government and the leaders of the Inuit association, on the other, the Cooperative leaders and the Dissidents.

Health

Armstrong, F.A.J., and Smith, Thomas G. "Mercury and Selenium in Ringed and Bearded Seal Tissues From Arctic Canada." Arctic. JB I 01

This study was undertaken to determine if mercury levels in marine mammals were similar throughout the arctic regions occupied by the Canadian Inuit people. Several studies have shown that Inuit hair and blood samples have higher mercury contents than those of peoples living in most other areas in North America. It appears that this is caused mainly by their dependence on seals and whales as food. It was felt that documentation of mercury levels in marine mammals from as many localities as possible would be an important first step in evaluating the potential health hazard to our northern native peoples.

Eaton, R.D.P., and Farant, J.P. "The Polar Bear As a Biological Indicator of the Environmental Mercury Burden." Arctic. Vol. 35., No. 3 (September 1982) pp. 422-425. JB I 02

In the course of investigations into the possible risks from environmental mercury to Canadian native populations it was discovered that observed high mercury levels in coastal-dwelling Inuit appeared to be linked not to the inclusion of fish in the diet, but to the consumption of sea mammals- especially seal. The polar bear feeds almost exclusively on seal and hence was seen as the top of the natural food chain. The opportunity arose to analyze polar bear hair samples from a variety of locations across the Canadian Arctic.

Makivik Corporation. Outline for a Methylmercury Research Program in James Bay, Hudson Bay, and Hudson Strait.

Montreal: Makivik, 1987. JB I 03

Makivik writes out of concern that experience with hydroelectric projects over the last 20 years has revealed that hydroelectric power is not the "clean" energy it was originally believed to be, in fact, hydroelectric projects are usually accompanied by deleterious environmental effects. In order to prevent an environmental and social catastrophe in the North due to mercury pollution and other short and long-term impacts of the James Bay Project, its modifications and future hydroelectric projects, Makivik proposes that certain environmental protection measures be introduced immediately. as a first step, a comprehensive research programme must be created to study the environmental and social aspects of these projects.

Romaniuk, A. "Modernization and Fertility: The Case of the James Bay Indians." Arctic. pp. 344-359. JB I 04

Date collected on fertility for Indians living in the James bay area of Canada reveals that intervals between successive births tend to become shorter among younger as compared to older generations of mothers, and this is attributed to three factors related to modernization.

Wheatly, Brian, and Wheatly, Margaret A. "The Effect of Eating Habits on Mercury Levels Among Inuit residents of Sugluk, P.Q." Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 1981. Vol. 5, no. 1. pp. 27-43.

JB I 05

Following the identification of an unexpectedly high percentage of high blood mercury levels in residents of Sugluk, Northern Quebec, a team visited the community to assess the situation and provide advice to the people. The review included a study of eating patterns, harvesting data and further hair testing. This paper discusses the findings of the eating pattern survey and the harvesting data, and shows how in combination they helped to elucidate the problem. Finally it outlines the recommendations which were made to the community, based on the findings.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acts/Reports

Canada, House of Commons. Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Issue No. 48, thursday, November 21, 1985. Quotes the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in reference to the JBNQA: " I do not think it is any secret the implementation of that agreement has been unacceptable to all the parties."(p. 48: 23)

Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay. Annual Reports. Quebec: The Board, 1989. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreements anticipated the creation of a Cree Regional Board which would be responsible for all people, either permanently or temporarily residing in Region 10-B. This annual report reviews activities of caseloads for each Health Service: Nursing, professional (dept of general medicine, family medicine programme, medical records, laboratory, radiology, dental services and pharmacy), Social Service Centre and Local Community Service centre's activity reports, both coastal and inland. Also includes reports of activities on Planning, Programming, Research, Communication and General Secretariat Services. The Administrative Services conclude with a financial report.

Cree-Naskapi Commission. Special Hearings on Implementation of the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act. Held in: Chisasibi, Quebec, on June 21-22, 1988, and Val d'Or Quebec, Aug. 16, 1988. In 1984, the Government of Canada Proclaimed the Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act, in fulfilment of Canada's obligation pursuant to Section 9 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and Section 7 of the Northeastern Quebec Agreement. This legislation transfers the responsibility for most local matters to new entities, the Cree and Naskapi band corporations. It also ensured their legal capacity as Indian governments in terms of operation within their own jurisdictions, interaction with other governments, contracting or taking legal action. This Act replaced the Indian Act, and established a new form of Indian self-government. Both levels of government continued in their roles of supporting the initiatives under the Act to address the distinct needs of the Cree and Naskapi bands. The present report was called to supplement the 1986 Report of the Cree-Naskapi Commission to the Parliament of Canada, and clear up misunderstandings over the Statement of Understanding of the Act.

Government of Canada. Parameters, Principles, Objectives, and Framework for Mediating Negotiations for the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. July, 1986.

This process as presented to Makivik Corporation proposed to review the implemented and unimplemented claims of the Inuit, Cree, and Naskapi in Quebec, and to reach a negotiated settlement on unfulfilled obligations of the JBNQA.

Government of Quebec. La Grande (1986) Agreement. Quebec: Editeur Officiel. 1986.

This agreement was signed because Hydro-Quebec wanted to undertake the LG 1 (1986) project, the LG 2A Project, the Brisay Project and the RND Project. The parties who signed the agreement had deemed it in their interest to agree upon remedial and mitigating measures, community benefits and economic and other measures. Also, the parties considered it appropriate at this time to improve the implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement in respect to matters affecting them. The object and intent of the Agreement is to accommodate the respective interests of the parties, to facilitate the realization of the Projects, protect the Cree way of life and enhance economic development opportunities for the Crees.

Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) and Makivik Corporation. A Working Paper on Machinery of Government To Implement the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. April 16, 1986.

This working paper set out a series of reflections and possibilities based on recent documents issued by the federal government, and on the long experience of the James Bay Crees and Northern Quebec Inuit. There are lessons for all concerned in the attempt to keep the promises made in 1975. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement implementation process has been a "living laboratory" for future claims negotiations. The Crees and Inuit express the hope that they as well as future claims settlement beneficiaries will gain from what has been learned at such substantial cost.

Inuit Tungavingat Nunamini. Les Inuits dissidents a l'entente de la Baie James. 1982. 104 pages.

Discusses ITN's position on their refusal to sign the JBNQA. Negotiations surrounding the Agreement are recounted, focusing on Inuit history and culture. Includes several declarations and articles concerning the ITN and the cooperative movement in Northern Quebec.

- James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Harvesting Research Committee. Research to Establish Present Levels of Harvesting by Native Peoples of Northern Quebec. Part I. A Report on the Harvests by the James Bay Cree. Montreal: The Harvesting Committee, 1976. 2 vols.
The purpose of this present report on native harvesting was to provide the results of Phase I of the Cree portion of the Research to Establish Present Levels of Native Harvesting covering the harvests of the last three years. The report was designed to be used by the Co-Ordinating Committee on Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping, established pursuant to and in accordance with the JBNQA, to establish interim guaranteed levels of harvest.
- Kativik Regional Government. Inuit Support Program for Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping Activities: Annual Report 1986. Quebec: The Administration, 1987. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement has sections that provide for programs directed at supporting Inuit hunting, fishing and trapping employment. The annual report discussed grant allocations from the Agreement that support related activities of materials purchases, organization of search and rescue operations, developing hunting, fishing and trapping areas, the marketing of products, preservation, improvement and restoration of wildlife habitats, and other activities. Includes a list of payments to each Inuit community with selected expenditure details.
- Munro. Hon, John C. Report on the Implementation of the Provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act. (for the period ending March 31, 1980.) tabled in the House of Commons on November 18, 1980. Sessional Paper 321-1/438.
Munro indicates that the implementation process, as far as the Federal Government responsibilities are concerned, has been relatively smooth. However, while the Agreement has resulted in significant new benefits and opportunities for the Indian and Inuit people of the James Bay territory, there have been pressures of late on Canada to accelerate funding, particularly in the areas of housing, community infrastructure, and airstrips.

Environment

Alberta Native Affairs and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.
Native People and Renewable Resource Management: The 1986 Symposium of the Alberta Society of Professional Biologists.
 Edmonton: Alberta Society of Professional Biologists, 1986. Tenth annual symposium sponsored by the Alberta Society of Professional Biologists, focusing on native people and renewable resource management. Topics include: resource harvesting and social structure; native roles in monitoring of energy developments; James Bay Cree Indian management and moral considerations of fur bearers; the Inuvialuit land claim settlement; agricultural development, including wild rice; and a panel discussion on animal rights and resource economics.

Baxter, R.M. "Environmental Effects of Reservoirs," Chapter 1 in D. Gunnison, Microbial Processes in Reservoirs, Dordrecht, Boston, Lancaster: Dr. W. Junk Publishers, 1985. Reveals that terrestrial species of mammals and fish have also been affected by the creation of new reservoirs. The impacts on terrestrial wildlife from the new hydrology of the area were, for some species, detrimental. In other cases, a neutral or beneficial effect was possible for some species: submerged trees and vegetation could lead to new habitats. Also, beavers were not expected to survive the filling of the reservoirs for James Bay I, so an intensive trapping policy was put into effect before the La Grande dams were operational.

Berkes, Fikret, Fisheries Management in the James Bay Territory. Montreal: Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec), 1977.

--, "The Intrinsic Difficulty of Predicting Impacts: Lessons from the James Bay Hydro Project. Environmental Impact Assessment Review, 8: 201-220.

--, "Some Environmental and Social Impacts of the James Bay Hydroelectric Project, Canada. Journal of Environmental Management. 1981, 12: 157-72.

Cohen, F.G., and Hanson, A.J., eds. Community-Based Resource Management in Canada: An Inventory of Research and Projects. Ottawa: MAB, Canadian Commission for Unesco, 1989. The issue of human-environment interactions is a central concern of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program, established in 1971 as a worldwide program of international scientific cooperation. In 1983 the UNESCO/Canada MAB committee established a working group on the human ecology of coastal areas to explore the human dimension of resource use and to gain a better understanding of how local communities and resource users can influence resource management activities. This report compiles information about community-based resource management research projects for several regions, including James Bay. Each section gives an overview of key resource issues, a descriptive inventory of studies and projects, a bibliography, and a list of scholars, institutes, organizations and periodicals. The descriptive inventory is arranged by category (regional development planning, resource/environmental enhancement and conservation, resource allocation, conflict resolution, local-level resource use and management).

Couch, William J. Environmental Impact of Major Hydroelectric Projects in Canada: 1985 Summary of Current Practice. Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office, Hull, Quebec: Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, July 1985. This pamphlet contains information on the environmental review laws and policies of the Canadian federal and provincial governments.

Environment Canada. James Bay Hydro-Electric Project Environmental Concerns. Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1974. The first draft of this report was prepared in January 1974. At that time the Eastmain diversions had not been announced, and plans for the Caniapiscau were still ill-defined. Consequently, the first draft did not consider these two aspects. This report incorporates the collective views of a large group of experienced scientists, representing a wide variety of disciplines. These scientists were all involved in James Bay environmental studies, many of which were actually carried out in the field. Modern researchers may find some of the findings of this report rather controversial, as they seem to contradict recent scholarship. This report concluded, for example, that: climatic changes inland were not a cause of concern; waterfowl coastal habitats important to migration would not be affected; marine mammals would not be noticeable affected; and that road construction and other types of land disturbances need not be damaging to the environment.

Environment Canada, Societe de Developpement de la Baie James, Societe d'energie de la Baie James. Environnement-Baie James-Symposium 1976: Compte rendu/James Bay-Environment 1976 Symposium Proceedings, (held at Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, 1977, 883.p.

The James Bay Environment 1976 Symposium was part of a broad-multidisciplinary programme of environmental research carried out by a number of federal and provincial agencies as well as university groups. The purpose of this programme, which was conducted under a formal agreement signed in November, 1972 by Environment Canada and the Societe de Developpement de la Baie James, was to undertake a series of studies and inventories of the physical and biological environment in order to acquire the baseline data and knowledge necessary to permit the assessment of the environmental impact of hydroelectric and other developments, and the design of measures to protect and enhance the environment. The launching of this programme followed one of the main recommendations of the federal-provincial task force that was given the task, in 1971, of preparing a preliminary environmental impact assessment of the proposed James Bay hydroelectric development. The range of subjects discussed at the symposium was a true reflection of the scope of the programme, which encompassed all of the traditional fields of research in the biophysical environment.

Environment Canada, Societe de Developpement de la Baie James. Environmental Studies: James Bay Territory. 1972-1979 Summary Report. 1982. 296 p.

This volume presents a review of the environmental studies and inventories conducted in the fiscal years from 1972 to 1979 under the terms of the Biophysical Studies Agreement between the Societe de Developpement de la Baie James and Environment Canada. Originally covering a period of four years, the Agreement was amended in May, 1976, extending it to March 31, 1979. The first years were devoted to data collection and general studies, while studies in the last three years concentrated on analyzing, evaluating, and interpreting the collected data with a view to the management of the James Bay territory. Environment Canada studies were presented in four themes: atmospheric environment, hydrography and oceanography, marine and estuarine fauna, and waterfowl. The inventories and studies conducted as part of mutual interest were numerous and involved nearly every environmental discipline, and were grouped into the following major subject areas: ecological inventories, the terrestrial environment and its fauna, the aquatic environment and its fauna, and land-use planning. This summary includes a very good bibliography.

- Feit, Harvey, and Scott, Colin. Information Needs Concerning Wildlife, The Cree and Development in the James Bay Region. Environment Canada: James Bay and Northern Quebec Office, 1979.
- Jonkel, Charles, et. al. The Present Status of the Polar Bear in the James Bay and Belcher Islands Area. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. 1976.
- Loucks, R.H. and Smith, R.E. Hudson Bay and Ungava Ice-Melt Cycles for the Period 1963-83. Canada: Dept of Fisheries and Oceans. Physical and Chemical Sciences Directorate. 1989. The river runoff discharging through Hudson Strait from 1963-83 was calculated using 3 drift speed scenarios, with the important freshwater contribution from ice-melt to the freshwater budget remaining to be treated. This report assembles monthly and annual time series of ice volumes and ice-melt discharges from Hudson Bay, James Bay, Fox Basin, Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay from 1963-83. Sub-area ice-melt discharges are combined to estimate ice-melt discharge through Hudson Strait. Three ocean drift speed scenarios are again used to simulate the transport of the melt water from each area towards the entrance to Hudson Strait. It is assumed that the melt water leaves Hudson Strait in a low-salinity surface layer.
- Mallory, Charles P. Moose Harvesting in the James Bay Territory. Montreal: Cree Regional Authority, 1979.
- Marcellin, Frances. Environmental Impact on Energy Policy: The Case of the James Bay Power Project. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1975.
- Martini, P., Morrisson, R.I.G., Glooschenko, W.A., and Protz, R., 1980. "Coastal Studies in James Bay, Ontario. Geoscience Canada. 7 (1)
- Mitchell, Edward, and Reeves, Randall R. History of White Whale (Delphinapterus Leucas) Exploitation in Eastern Hudson bay and James Bay. Ottawa: Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 1987. The history of exploitation of white whales in eastern Hudson bay (the Eastmain) and James Bay was studied primarily by reference to documents in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. Occupation of other areas by white whales, including much of James Bay, Richmond Gulf, the Nastapoka River Estuary, and the vicinity of the Belcher, Ottawa, and Sleeper Islands, is demonstrated by catch and sightings data.

Morrison, R.I.G., and Harrington, B. "Critical Shorebird Resources in James Bay and Eastern North America." In: Transactions of the 44th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference. Washington, D.C.: Wildlife Management Institute. 498-507.

Penn, Alan. For Environment/Lands. Cree Regional Authority. Background Papers on the Hydro-Quebec Development Plan, 1989-1991-Horizon 1998, Environmental Impact Assessment in the James Bay Territory, and Forest Management Issues Related to the Implementation in James Bay of the Forest Act. This document was prepared for the Special General Assembly of the James Bay Crees on hydro-electric and forestry development in the James Bay territory, March 14, 15 and 16, 1989. March 13, 1989. This document was intended to provide a northern perspective which did not emerge from the Hydro development plan, and to provide an analysis of what the development plan means to people who live in the area where the energy is produced. For the purposes of the general Assembly, this document contains 1) a survey of issues arising in Northwestern Quebec from the equipment programme, 2) an executive summary of this survey, and 3) an overview of the development plan as a whole.

Powledge, Fred. "Saving an Eden Called Canada is a Task as Big as the Land." Audubon, Nov. 1984. The author discusses the political climate under which developers operate in Canada. Economic pressures make it easier for utility companies to get waivers for environmental requirements, and project proponents are largely responsible for preparing their own environmental impact assessments.

Prisenberg, S.J. One-Dimensional Mixed Layer Model for Hudson Bay and James Bay. Burlington, Ont.: Ocean Science and Surveys, Bayfield Laboratory for Marine Science and Surveys.

Prisenberg, S.J. Sound Velocity and Sounding Depth Error Distribution in Hudson Bay and James Bay. Burlington, Ont.: Canada Centre for Inland Waters. 1979.

Report of the Joint Federal-Provincial Task Forces, A Preliminary Study of the Environmental Impacts of the James Bay Development Project, Quebec. Montreal: Societe de Developpement de la Baie James, December, 1971. This report reveals that important environmental impacts that would result from construction of the NBR complex include; 1) disruption of Cree life 2) loss of archeological and historic sites; 3) loss of moose, beaver, and caribou habitat; and 4) pollution of reservoirs by clay, tannins, and lignin that will affect benthic fauna, plankton, and fish.

Singh, B. The Implications of Climate Change for Natural Resources in Quebec. Canada: Environment Canada, 1988. Summary results of a study on the implications of a long-term climate change for energy, agriculture and forestry in Quebec. In the energy sector, attention focused mainly on the hydro-electric power generating potential of the James Bay area and then on the projected interior space heating requirements in the southern part of the province.

Solomon, Lawrence. Power at What Cost? Toronto: Doubleday, 1984. Mr. Solomon, Director, Utility Reform, Energy Probe, published this study of the enforcement of Ontario's Environmental Assessment Act (reputed to be the strongest of provincial requirements) for utility projects. He found that Ontario Hydro, the provincial utility, had received total exemptions from the Act's requirements in 59 out of 76 projects. That means that all requirements, including public hearings or environmental impact statements, were waived. Seven additional projects were exempted from public hearings, and Ontario Hydro sought exemptions in eight more projects. In only two projects out of 76 were public hearings ever held.

Soucy, A., 1983. "Environmental Planning for a Hydroelectric Project: The La Grande Complex in the James Bay Territory." Presentation to the International Workshop on Environmental Planning for Large Scale Development Projects. Whistler, B.C., October, 1983.

Williams, Ted. "Who Killed 10,000 Caribou?" Audubon. 1985. This article reveals that massive mortalities of caribou have resulted from the diversion of the Caniapiskau River into the La grande for James Bay Phase I. The taiga forests and tundra of northern Quebec supports the largest caribou herds on the planet, and James Bay Phase I has had a catastrophic impact on the herd. During the dams' first year of operation, more than 10,000 caribou were drowned on their annual migratory routes as a result of severe fluctuations in the Caniapiscau River's stream flows.

Anthropology

Charest, Paul. 'Les Barrages hydro-electriques en territoire montagnais et leur effets sur les communautés Amerindiennes.' Recherches Amerindiennes au Quebec. VI IX, no. 4. pp. 323-327.

Examines the effects of the Quebec hydro-electric dams on the native population using the Montagnais of Lac Saint-Jean and on the Attikameks from the North Shore as examples.

Feit, Harvey A. James Bay Cree Self-Governance and Management of Land and Wildlife Under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. 1987.

The recent trend towards anthropological perspectives which locate foraging peoples within history, and within the context of relationships to wider economies and politics is the major development transforming recent scholarly literature on hunters and gatherers. It is a purpose of this paper to document the diversity and complexity of these relationships, which the author feels have not been fully recognized in recent discussions. A parallel goal is to document the fundamental conflicts which are inherent in foragers' relationships with developed liberal democratic states. A third objective is to assess the extent to which it may be possible to resolve or moderate those conflicts, in the context of efforts to restructure the relationships between foraging peoples and the political and economic systems with which they have extensive interactions.

--, Protecting Indigenous Hunters Ways of Life: The Social and Environmental Protection Regime in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Aboriginal Rights Agreement. Paper presented at the "Conference on Social Impacts of Natural Resource Development on Indigenous Peoples" at Cornell University, Ithica, New York, August 19-20, 1980.

This paper briefly reviews the aboriginal rights issue in the Canadian North, and then outlines the context in which the James Bay and Northern Quebec negotiations took place, and the form and logic of the social and environmental regime which was negotiated. The author notes that the regime for social and environmental protection was a compromise attempt to resolve the differing objectives of the Government and the Cree. It is also a somewhat unique regime with respects to the constraints it places on government authority in order to assure protection of aboriginal peoples interests; and it is also unique with respect to the means it provides for involvement of the aboriginal peoples in the procedures and institutions established.

--, "Twilight of the Cree Hunting Nation: James Bay Cree
"Indians," Natural History, 82, August 1973, pp. 48-57.

Feit, H. and J. Mailhot, "The Waswanipi of James Bay" Canadian
Dimension, 8 August, 1972.

La Rusic, Ignatius E. The Income Security Program for Cree
Hunters and Trappers: A Study of the Design, Operation and
Initial Impact of the GIAP. Ottawa: DIAND, Research
Division. 1978.

Study of the design, operation and initial impact of the
Guaranteed Annual Income Program established under the
JBNQA. See also below.

La Rusic, Ignatius E. et al. Negotiating a Way of Life: Initial
Cree Experience with the Administrative Structure Arising
from the James Bay Agreement. Ottawa: DIAND; Research
Division; Policy, Research and Evaluation Group. October,
1979.

In the first paper, the new Cree regional administration is
traced from its genesis, and it is argued that the style and
tone of the present operation bears the scars of the very
early encounters of the principles in the James Bay saga.
The second paper attempts to give a brief view of the new
structures in operation, with the object of shedding light
on the question of changes in the dependency situation of
the Cree, both economic and political. The final paper
looks more closely at the effect of the Agreement on the
local community. Attention was directed to issues related
to potential class differentiation, as well as the effects
of the agreement on the subsistence economy, which the Crees
sought to protect by court action.

Rostaing, Jean-Pierre. "Native Regional Autonomy: The Initial
Experience of the Kativik Regional Government."
Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 1985, 8 (2).

Salisbury, Richard F. A Homeland For the Cree: Regional
Development in James Bay 1971-1981. Montreal: McGill
University Press. 1986. 172 pages.

Salisbury chronicles and analyses the change that took place
in the Cree villages of northern Quebec, and asks whether
this change was caused by external events or by an evolution
of Cree society. He portrays a "fragmented society of seven
distinct village bands with little unity" which have become
a regional society." The source of this change-internal or
external-lies open to debate. After all, as Salisbury
says, the agreement was the culmination of negotiations in
which the Cree were active participants. The outcome was as
much the result of what they wanted as it was the result of
the constraints placed upon government negotiators.

Salisbury, Richard F. et al., Development and James Bay: Social Implications of the Hydroelectric Proposals. Report to the James Bay Development Corporation. Montreal: McGill University, Anthropology Department, 1972. This report reviewed available published and unpublished data on all affected Cree bands. It showed that for most of them wild game provided about 60% of the total food supply. Although cash incomes from the sale of furs were forming a slowly decreasing portion-not much over 10%-of total cash incomes, the meat obtained from hunting and fishing would have cost the local people twelve times as much as the income from furs if they had to buy it at retail prices. The Cree people, in short, were extremely dependent on their land for their livelihood.

--, Not by Bread Alone: Subsistence Activities of the James Bay Cree. Montreal: James Bay Task Force, Indians of Quebec, 1972. This report documents the degree of dependence on wild game of the three James Bay Cree bands-Fort George, Paint Hills and Eastmain-most affected by the proposed hydro-electric project.

Smith, Leslie Adrienne, Show Me the Will of Adam: The James Bay Agreement. M.A. Thesis, Carleton, Anthropology, 1975.

Turcotte, Maurice Miahael. James Bay: Conflict of Economic Interests. Carleton University: Dissertation, Anthropology. 1977.

Weinstein, Martin S. What the Land Provides : An Examination of the Fort George Subsistence Economy and the Possible Consequences on it of the James Bay Hydroelectric Project. Montreal: Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec). August, 1976.

The Fort George Resource Use and Subsistence Economy study was initiated at the request of and under the direction of the James Bay Cree in December of 1973. This study was initially designed to document the extent of dependence on subsistence resources of the Native People of Fort George and to document the location of the resources being used and the potential impact of the hydro-electric project on those resources to that this information would be available for further legal proceedings or negotiations. This study was conducted during the negotiations which followed the Malouf decision and that led up to the Agreement in Principle and the James Bay and Northeastern Quebec Agreement. This report presents the results of the analysis of data on the harvests and harvest geography of the subsistence hunters of Fort George and it incorporates the material contained in two preliminary reports of findings by the author.

Wertman, Paul. Implications of a Negotiated 'Autonomy': The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and Its Aftermath. Val d'Or, Quebec: Cree Regional Authority, March 5, 1982. Mr. Wertman discusses the implications of this agreement on the original objectives of the Cree, on their efforts to refashion their communities in light of the hydroelectric projects, and also on their attempts to retain as large a measure of autonomy as possible which is the topic to be discussed. This paper is valuable because it spells out both positive and negative aspects of the Agreement.

Cultural

Anderson, Bruce, Corsillo, Dan, and Covo, David. Fort George. Montreal: McGill University. 1981. The terms of the JBNQA provided for the total relocation of the town of Fort George, which had been established as a Hudson's Bay Company trading Post in 1803. The Fort George Relocation Corporation was set up by the Crees, and a Montreal based firm of planners was hired to develop a new town plan and relocation strategy. In the summer of 1978 the Relocation Corporation engaged a team from the McGill School of Architecture to photographically record the physical and social character of Fort George. This work led to an exhibition of photographs of Fort George in 1979 and subsequently a project was initiated by the Cree School Board, the McGill Office of Research on Education Policy and the McGill School of Architecture to produce a catalogue of all available photographs of Fort George, as well as this book on the town.

Beigert, C. and Wittenborn, R. James Bay Project-A River Drowned by Water. Montreal: The Montreal Museum of Fine Art, 1982. Artist Rainer Wittenborn and writer Claus Biegert demonstrate with this exhibition the role-change of art in contemporary society. This book is a textual compilation of materials compiled for the James Bay Project exhibition, a multi-dimensional exhibition whose message was conveyed through objects, text, graphics, video and photographic documentation. The exhibition brought to the main Canadian society the story and pictures of the James Bay territory.

Diamond, Billy. Highlights of the Negotiations Leading to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Val d'Or: Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec), 1977. Cultural factors are expressed by Grand Chief Billy Diamond. he concluded the future of the Cree rested on the implementation of the Agreement, and that it opened a new era of relationships between the Crees of Quebec and the Government of Canada and Quebec. He hoped it was not a step backward, but "forward for the sake of a good and strong Cree society and a rich culture." This initial optimism later wavered.

Moore, Gordon. Poems of James Bay. Cobalt, Ont.: Highway Book Shop, 1977.

Small, Lillian. Indian Stories from James Bay. Cobalt, Ont.: Highway Book Shop, 1972.

Taylor, Walter. Defense of James Bay: An Emergency for All Native People and Other Residents of North America. Penticton, B.C. 1973.

Health/Mercury Studies

Duval, Bernard, and Francois, Therien. Demography, Mortality, and Morbidity of the Northern Quebec Inuit. 1981. 19 pages. Demographic study of birth, death, and life expectancy data on the Inuit population of Northern Quebec. Bibliography.

Government of Quebec. C.Q. - H.-Q. Mercury Agreement. Quebec: Editeur Officiel. 1986.
This agreement was signed because it was deemed appropriate and necessary to determine the nature and extent of the problem caused by the presence of the mercury in the environment in the James Bay Territory, with particular reference to the basin of the Le Complexe La Grande (1975) as defined in the La Grande (1986) Agreement. This agreement created the James Bay Mercury Committee, whose principal objective was to see that the program was implemented in accordance with the Agreement.

James Bay Mercury Committee. Report of Activities. 1988-1989. 1990.
The James Bay Mercury Committee was established in 1987 and given a mandate to oversee the implementation of the program defined in the C.Q.-H.Q. Mercury Agreement (1986).
Publications include:

Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay. Mercury and Health: Report on the Workshop at Val-d'Or, August 22 through 24, 1988. Report Presented to the James Bay Mercury Committee. 1989.

Kosatsky, T. James bay Methylmercury Program: Human Exposure to Methylmercury in 1987. Presented to the James Bay Mercury Committee. 1989.

Laperle, M and Schetagne, R. Working Document on Research and Development Pertaining to the Production and Transfer of Methylmercury in Reservoirs, and Validation of Mitigative Measures. 1988.

Messier, D. Workshop on Mercury in Reservoirs, October 21 and 22, 1987: Summary of Discussions. Presented to the James Bay Mercury Committee, 1987.

Noel. F. Mercury Program, Manual for Monitoring Exposure to Methylmercury. Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay. 1989.

Whoriskey, F.G. and Brown, D.T. Mercury Levels in Lake Herring (Coregonus artedii) and Rock Cod (Gadus ogac) from the Wemindji Region of James Bay. Montreal: Macdonald College of McGill University. 1988.

Makivik Corporation. Contaminants in the Marine Environment in Nunavik. Montreal: Makivik Corporation, 1991.
This volume contains the proceedings of a conference sponsored by Makivik Corporation and organized in collaboration with the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) and the Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science. This conference was called because the paper cited below "failed miserably: no one showed any interest in the matter." The organizers had the objectives of anticipating eventual problems due to the presence of contaminants in Hudson Strait, Ungava Bay, and particularly in Hudson Bay with regard to the proposed Grand Baleine complex; inform the Inuit and all other populations concerned of the social and environmental repercussions of these contaminants; and to invite the various responsible bodies, notably Hydro-Quebec, the federal and provincial governments, to establish, with the cooperation of the Inuit, a research program on contaminants and their effects, aimed at taking the steps required to protect the human milieu and the environment.

Makivik Corporation. Outline for a Methylmercury Research Program in James Bay, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

Montreal: Makivik Corporation, 1987.

This program was proposed because the full nature and extent of the mercury problem in Northern Quebec was not yet known. Studies as far back as 1978 had indicated an already high mercury level in many marine animals and fish species inhabiting the area. In order to prevent a major pollution problem and related social and economic repercussions, Makivik proposed a research program that would improve their understanding of the situation and provide sufficient data to develop a satisfactory monitoring program and define the remedial works or measures to counteract the formation of methylmercury.

McGill Methyl Mercury Study. Methyl Mercury Among the Cree.

McGill University, Report to the Donner Foundation. Health and Welfare Canada and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Quebec. 1981.

General

Bern, Francis. Evaluation of the Needs for Availability of Demographic Data on the James Bay and Northern Quebec Territory. Montreal: University of Montreal, Dept. of Demography, Committee on Northern Population Research.

Berneche, Francine, and Normandeau, Louise. Evaluation of the Need for and Availability of Demographic Data on the James Bay and Northern Quebec Territory. Montreal: Committee on Northern Population Research, 1981.

Bourassa, Robert. Power From the North. Prentice-Hall Canada, Scarborough, Ontario, 1985. Here Bourassa makes clear that he sees the Bay and its watershed as an opportunity to reduce high unemployment by developing the area to produce electricity and water for export to the United States. As stated on page 4, he envisions his province as "a vast hydroelectric plant in the bud, and every day millions of potential kilowatt hours flow downhill and out to sea. What a waste!"

Cogesult, Inc. Firewood Demand and Supply Study for Eastmain, Wemindji and Waskaganish, Quebec. Ottawa: Energy Mines and Resources, 1984.

The Cree Regional Authority is trying to rationalize the use of firewood as an alternative source of energy for residential heating purposes in the above communities. The objective of this study is to provide the following information: assessment of the wood supply and wood demand in the three communities over the next thirty years; definition of the optimal exploitation strategies for wood; evaluation of the costs associated with various wood-oil utilization programs for residential heating purposes in order to recommend the optimal energy mix for each of the three communities.

Les Consultants Dessau, Inc. for DIAND. Etude Economique des Alternatives de Transport Vers les Villes Cotieres de la Baie James (Rapport Final) Avril, 1988. 35 pages. Economic study on alternative forms of transportation for the communities along the James Bay. Addresses the need for the construction of access roads and analyses the costs and long-term advantages.

Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources. Science, History, and Hudson Bay, Volume 1. Ottawa: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. For an account of the history and prehistory of the James Bay area, see the first two chapters.

DIAND. Federal Negotiator Appointed to Finalize Implementaion of James Bay Agreements. Ottawa: DIAND. 1987.

DIAND. Indian and Native Programs. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada. 1986. Included in this report is a quote from the Study Team Report on Indian and Natives of the task force on Program Review, which commented; "like the 1975 James Bay and Northeastern Quebec Agreement, the NFA (Northern Flood Agreement in Manitoba) assured continued, undiminished levels of essential services to the Indian communities but this commitment was not kept." (p. 217).

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For over eight hours the Cree and Inuit appeared before the committee and their grievances were aired by representatives Billy Diamond and Charlie Watt, respectively. As a result, a statement was presented by representatives of the standing committee to the honourable John C. Monroe, Minister of DIAND on March 31, 1981.

--, Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Constitutional Hearings. May 26, 1987.

Mark R. Gordon, President of Makivik Corporation, demands that aboriginal nations of Canada benefit from a "distinct society" clause in the constitution, and that an Aboriginal process be included on the constitutional agenda.

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The draft design report on the transportation infrastructure that will served the Grande Baleine complex consists of five volumes. Volume 1, which serves as introduction, contains the justification for and description of the projects as well as the access strategies and road corridors. Volume 2 deals with the study of routes for the LG 2-GB 1, Fagnant-Bienville and BG 1-Kuujuarpik-Whapmagoostui roads, and the impacts of the disenclosing of Kuujuarapik-Whapmagoostui and the opening up of the territory. Volume 3 concerns the study of the airport sites and the GB 1, GB 2-GB 3 and Fagnant airports. Volume 4 reports on communications activities and includes a bibliography. Volume 5 is a collection of illustrations common to all five volumes of the report. Finally, a summary is provided in a separate volume.
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Le Devoir. 'Hydro-Quebec: Sous Etroit Surveillance,' Economique, Volume 5, No. 2. March 1989. 62 pages. Interview with Quebec Minister of Energy and Resources Mr. John Ciaccia on the exportation of hydro-electric power from the James Bay project to Ontario and the United States.

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This consultant's report summarizes the characteristics of the Inuit community and the impact of the relocation upon them, the decision-making process of the actual site selection, the community development plan and the resulting community services.
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Study of the infrastructure provided or being provided to the community of Mistassini to ensure that it is designed and constructed in accordance with accepted engineering practice and that the costs are reasonable.
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A report with similar objectives to the one above.

Richardson, Boyce. James Bay: The Plot to Drown the North Woods. Toronto: Sierra Club, 1972.

The author, a former associate editor of the Montreal Star, is convinced that the whole "scheme" is a piece of political engineering, embarked upon without any proper basis of economic or scientific information, and with no regard for either the natural environment or the native peoples. He believes that if this scheme is fully carried out such disruption of the "last great wilderness of the eastern continent" will proved economically and humanly disastrous to Indian and white man alike.

--, STRANGERS DEVOUR THE LAND The Cree Hunters of the James Bay Area versus Premier Bourassa and the James Bay Development Corporation. Toronto: MacMillan of Canada. 1975.

The story is told through anecdotes interspersed with excerpts from the 1973 Malouf courtroom transcript and informal interviews with lawyers, witnesses, and scientists. Richardson laments what has been lost as a result of a relentless series of smash-and-grab operations-operations that grabbed spirits for religious conversion, bush skills for white survival and sport, artifacts for museum walls, furs and mineral rights for personal gain, land for development, and the power of the rivers to service the white man's devotion to progress. Based on the evidence of Richardson's own experiences and the courtroom testimony, it is doubtful if the tradition of the Cree hunters can survive this decade. A Fort George Indian simplifies it: "When you talk about the land, you talk about me and my family...What part you destroy of the land, you also destroy of me."

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Waldram James B. As Long As the Rivers Run: HydroElectric Development and Native Communities in Western Canada. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1988.
This book is about the politics of hydroelectric dam construction as it concerns the native communities which are inevitably located in the vast hinterland areas where such development takes place. The treaties were to have lasted "as long as the rives run." The hydroelectric era seems to represent both the symbolic termination of these agreements and the reemergence of the treaty and scrip processes which once again have allowed governments to exploit native resources for the "common good." New agreements have been signed, but the rivers no longer run.

Weaver, Sally M. Making Canadian Indian Policy. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1981. Contains a broad analysis of Indian policy.

Wilson, C. Roderick., and Morrison, R. Bruce. eds. Native Peoples: The Canadian Experience. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Ltd.

This text surveys from earliest times to the present, representative peoples within the major aboriginal culture groups ranging from the Arctic to the southern prairies and from the Atlantic provinces to British Columbia. The editors provide overviews of the origins, the basic pattern of traditional life, and the contemporary features of seven cultural regions. Within each of these regions contributing authors examine the anthropology and history of specific groups such as the MicMac, James Bay Cree, and many others. The reader learns to appreciate the development of aboriginal societies both on their own traditional terms and within the context of the changes forced by an expanding Canadian society. Each author also describes his or her own theoretical and personal relationship with those societies. Native Peoples extends to the reader not only the tools necessary to an understanding of the situation of contemporary native peoples in Canada, but a sense of the richness and complexity of native life.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

At the time of the announcement of the James Bay Project in 1971, the Crees and Inuit were occupying and using the resources of their traditional territory. The Government of Quebec proceeded with construction without prior consultation and took the position that the Indians and Inuit of northern Quebec had no legal rights whatsoever. However, by virtue of section 91 (24) of the Constitution Act (1867) the Indians and Inuit of Canada have a special status in that only the federal Parliament can make laws concerning 'Indians, and lands reserved for Indians.'

Complicating the issue was the fact that the area in question was transferred to Quebec by the federal government in two stages. There were two Acts that passed "title" to the lands to Quebec, one in 1898 and one in 1912. The latter Act, the Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, expressly imposed an obligation on the Province of Quebec to recognize the rights of the Indian inhabitants in the area ceded to Quebec and to obtain surrenders of such rights. In addition, the Federal Government had to approve any surrender.

The Quebec Government's 1971 Royal Commission on the Territorial Integrity of Quebec, the Dorion Commission, recognized that the Indians did have legal rights in the area and urged the Provincial Government to quickly negotiate a surrender of those rights. The Dorion Commission's assessment of the nature and extent of Indian rights was a narrow one, limited to the right to hunt, fish, and trap. The Commission was an

official organ of the Quebec government, but the Bourassa administration ignored the recommendations. The Crees and Inuit were left with no option except the courts to preserve their way of life.

The federal government was essentially neutral in that it was unwilling to force the Quebec government to recognize native rights, and it took personal intervention by Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien to provide funding for court proceedings. Although the Supreme Court of Canada has never given a precise definition of aboriginal right or title, there has been no attempt to deny the qualification of Indian title given by the Privy Council in St. Catherine's Milling as being a 'personal and usufructuary right.' Mr. Justice Hall, in Calder v. the Queen, described aboriginal or Indian title, inter alia, 'as a usufructuary right and a right to occupy the lands and to enjoy the fruits of the soil, the forest and of the rivers and streams which does not in any way deny the Crown's paramount title as it is recognized by the law of nations...a right of occupation against the world except the Crown.' The Privy Council also decided in St. Catherine's Milling that the Crown could not benefit from a cession or termination of Indian title in a province, and thus it is not surprising that the Federal government chose to play the role of bystander.

In order to get an interlocutory injunction the Cree and Inuit had to prove that there was a prima facie aboriginal right which allowed them to stop the project; and that there were real,

serious and immediate impacts of this development on the indigenous peoples, which were irreversible and unacceptable. Thus the interlocutory hearing before Mr. Justice Malouf in 1973 resembled in some respects an impact assessment evaluation focusing on the impact on Cree and Inuit ways of life as well as on the economic and social needs for the project in Quebec. Justice Malouf released his ruling in November of 1973, granting the interlocutory injunction and ordering work on the project stopped immediately. He ruled that there was clear evidence that the Cree and Inuit had exercised personal and usufructuary rights over the territory and had possessed and occupied it since time immemorial. As a result the province of Quebec could not 'develop or otherwise open up these lands for settlement...without the prior agreement of the Indians and Eskimos.'

Within a week the Court of Appeal had ruled to suspend the injunction, and allowed the project to continue, while it held hearings and considered the appeal of the first judgement, a procedure which took over a year. The Malouf judgement, however, made it impossible for Quebec to ignore the Cree and Inuit case, and extensive negotiations took place which resulted in the James Bay Agreement in 1975. The Agreement also reflected Quebec's intention to affirm its presence and its jurisdiction over the territory. The Honourable John Ciaccia explained the philosophy of the Agreement, 'to affirm finally Quebec's presence throughout its entire territory.'

The Federal presence was not abrogated, however, as there are several areas of Federal Government legislation that bear on the implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Under the BNA Act legislative authority over navigation and shipping is given to the Federal Government. Under the Navigable Water Protection Act, before any construction that will block navigation on a river can take place, a permit must be obtained from the Minister of Transport. The Fisheries Act contains several sections prohibiting disposal of solid waste materials where fishing is carried out on, or upon the shores, beaches or banks of such rivers.

The Canada Water Act gives the Federal Government legislative authority to take unilateral action to provide for the quality management of waters which have become a matter of urgent national concern. The National Parks Act and the Migratory Birds Act also fall under federal jurisdiction and could be applicable to the design and execution of Hydro-Quebec facility projects. Although the Federal government may be reluctant to use its authority in the delicate post-Meech political environment, precedents set in Rafferty-Alameda in Saskatchewan and Oldman in Alberta may require the imposition of federal responsibility in a uniform manner.

The Agreement provided for the extinguishment of aboriginal title, but the precise wording of the extinguishment is of some importance. The surrender is in relation to the territory of Quebec, and any aboriginal title that can be established in

Hudson Bay, James Bay, or Ungava Bay, could be considered to be unimpaired. Indeed, those rights seem to be reinforced by Section 35 of the Constitution Act (1982). In the event that Quebec decides to separate from Canada, some native leaders have cautioned that the Agreement will become null and void.

The responsibilities of Canada and Quebec with respect to the Justice system under the James Bay Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement are largely similar for the Crees, the Naskapi and the Inuit. The administration of justice is placed under provincial jurisdiction, and Quebec agrees to adapt the administration of justice to Native culture in several ways. To date the implementation of justice in the area has not been entirely successful, and this was underscored in Makivik Corporation's 1985 annual report, which stated that, "...the actual court personnel is very ignorant of Inuit customs...Inuit training programs have never received the support needed to be delivered...no action has been taken to fulfil the commitments to reform legal aid legislation and to establish detention institutions in the North."

To date the implementation of provisions with respect to justice has not been a major focus of the Native parties. They have emphasized instead issues including local government, housing and sanitation, and economic development. Reporting on a 1987 symposium on Cree justice, the Grand Council of the Cree Annual Report indicated that the focus had been on redefining the justice system to, "start establishing Cree social control while

respecting traditional and modern values, and to incorporate these values in a Cree justice system. The total control of the judicial powers by non-natives does not respect the goal of self-government and is coming to an end." In 1990 the Department of Justice Canada, along with the Solicitor General Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, participated in the creation of the Complementary Research Program for the Administration of Justice in the James Bay Cree communities. This research will assist the James Bay Cree in designing and delivering community-based and culturally-appropriate systems of justice within existing institutional arrangements. The Department agreed to participate in a working group with the Department of the Solicitor General and the Inuit of Quebec to discuss the improvement of the justice system as it applies to them.

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ON FILM

Cree Hunters of Mistassini. DIAND Video 534. Film 3X17. Canada, 1974. NFB prod. During the winter, since times predating agriculture, the Cree Indian people of Mistassini have gone to the bush of the James and Ungava Bay area to hunt. Three hunting families agreed to meet a National Film Board film crew, who filmed the building of the winter camp, the hunting, the relationship to the land, and the rhythms of Cree family life. (Challenge for Change Series.)

Cree Way. DIAND Film 3X16. Canada, 1977. NFB Prod. The film focuses on preserving and developing an Indian Traditional Center for a Cree community in the James Bay region. The Center, initiated by James Mardock, represents a new approach in curriculum development for Indian education, and emphasizes the community's participation in the educational system.

Fort Albany Carver. DIAND Film 2X13. Canada, 1980. North American Indian Films Limited. Using a combination of modern tools and old skills, Lawrence Mark, a Cree Indian from James bay, carves driftwood into many exciting animal and bird forms. Through his work, he tries to carry on Indian legends that have been passed on from the elders.

James Bay Agreement (The). DIAND Video 483. Canada, 1987. DIAND prod. This brief narrative looks at the 1975 James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, and its significance in the lives of 17,000 Cree and Inuit people in Northern Quebec. The video illustrates a successful co-operative union of the federal and provincial governments and native people. The benefits of this agreement range from housing improvements to the creation of innovative native-operated businesses.

North of 60 Degrees: Northerners Take Charge. DIAND Video 217-2/Film 3X157. Canada 1985. Prod: TV Ontario for DIAND. This film looks at the issue of resource development in the North. How should the immense natural riches of the North be tapped? What roles should governments, and native and non-native residents play? And what will be the environmental impact of large scale resource development? These are pivotal questions for the North, and ultimately for all Canadians. This film underlines the substantial efforts underway to address the implications of change.

Our Land is Our Life. DIAND Film 3X64. Canada, 1974. Prod: NFB.

In March 1974, the Cree Indian people of the Mistassini area in Northern Quebec met to discuss their long-term future. After 300 years of minimal contact with the white man, they had been offered "compensation" by the Government of Quebec for the effects of the James Bay power project. But they decide that nothing, neither jobs nor money, means more to them than their land. This film presents the following issues: the conflict, hunting, the schools, the villages, and the fight for the land.

CHRONOLOGY

1963

The Quebec government forms the Direction Generale du Nouveau Quebec (DGNQ) to manage operations in the northern areas of the province.

1965

The James Bay region is studied by Quebec in terms of hydroelectric potential.

1969

DIAND Minister Jean Chretien publishes the 1969 White Paper.

Jan., 1969

The IQA presents a \$5 Billion dollar land claim to the Dorion Commission.

Feb., 1971

The Dorion Report is published, recommending that the existing native rights to Quebec territory be terminated in favour of compensation and some property rights.

April, 1971

The Northern Quebec Inuit Association (NQIA) is founded and receives government funding.

April, 1971

The Quebec government announces its plans to develop the hydroelectric potential of the James Bay region.

July, 1971

The National Assembly of Quebec enacts legislation to establish the James Bay Development Corporation, with the objective of promoting "the development and exploitation of natural resources" of the area.

Dec., 1971

The Societe d'energie de la Baie James is founded by the Quebec government and Hydro-Quebec.

Feb., 1972

The Marsan Report is published, indicating that a significant ecological impact will result from James Bay development.

March-April, 1972

Indian Affairs is informed that native leaders wish to be included in development negotiations. The Cree and Inuit unite in opposition to the James Bay project.

May, 1972

The IQA and McGill University researchers combine to form the James Bay Task Force, with the intention of conducting ecological and social studies. Indian Affairs subsidizes IQA for court action, and La Grande becomes first phase of hydro development.

October, 1972

Quebec rejects Cree demands of changes to the project, Cree and Inuit leaders have futile meeting with Premier Bourassa.

Dec., 1972

Justice Albert Malouf of the Quebec Superior Court presides over a hearing to have the project stopped. The hearing lasts 71 days and involves 167 witnesses, including many Cree and Inuit hunters.

Nov., 1973

Justice Malouf grants an interlocutory injunction on the basis of clear Indian title and dependence on the land and orders work halted on the project. One week later the Quebec Court of Appeal reverses the decision, citing the "balance of convenience," allowing construction to continue.

Jan., 1974

Bourassa announced an 11 point offer consisting of \$100 million and 2,000 square miles of land in compensation. Cree release counter-proposal entitled "Our Land, Our Demand," Billy Diamond announces that Cree lands "are not for sale." Minister of Indian Affairs threatens Cree funding if they do not consider offer, but later recants.

June, 1974

An appeal of the Malouf judgement is heard before the Quebec Court of Appeal.

Aug., 1974

The Cree leave the IQA and set up the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec).

Nov., 1974

An agreement-in-principle is signed between seven parties, including the NQIA, GCCQ, and the federal and provincial governments. The Court of Appeal reverses the Malouf judgement, ruling that the Indians have no more than the right to live on the territory.

Jan.-Feb., 1975

GCCQ and NQIA representatives approach the Naskapi of Schefferville and invite them to join in the negotiations. Three Inuit communities oppose the agreement-in-principle, marking the beginning of the Inuit Tungavingat Nunamini (ITN), the Inuit opposition to government-Inuit settlements.

Jan.-July, 1975

Negotiations begin regarding terms of proposed Final Agreement, facilitated by group discussions, subcommittees, and task forces.

August-September, 1975

A decision to proceed with discussion towards a Final Agreement is made by the General Assembly of the Crees, and the Grand Council of the Crees is given the authority to sign on their behalf. The Naskapi also create an independent negotiating position, but the other parties in the discussions refuse to delay ratifying the Final Agreement until the Naskapis are able to sign.

October-November, 1975

ITN makes efforts to halt the agreement, final negotiations continue in Montreal.

November 11, 1975

Signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement by the seven parties that signed the Agreement-in-principle.

LEGISLATION TO IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENT

FEDERAL

- July 14, 1977 Bill C-9. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act.
- June 8, 1984 Bill C-46. An Act respecting certain provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement relating principally to Cree and Naskapi local government and to the land regime governing Category 1A and Category 1A-N land.

QUEBEC

- June 30, 1976 Bill 32. An Act approving the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Quebec.
- Bill 40. An Act modifying the Act on Social Aid.
- November 17, 1977 Bill 10. An Act to amend the Act respecting Health Services and Social Services.
- June 8, 1978 Bill 2. An Act to amend the Education Act.
- June 23, 1978 Bill 23. An act concerning Northern villages and the Kativik regional government.
 Bill 24. The Cree Villages Act.
 Bill 25. An Act respecting the Cree Regional Authority.
 Bill 26. An Act to establish the James Bay Regional Zone Council.
 Bill 27. An Act to establish the Makivik Corporation.
 Bill 32. An Act to create the La Grande Complex Remedial Works Corporation.
 Bill 33. An Act to incorporate the James Bay Native Development Corporation.
 Bill 34. An Act respecting Cree and Inuit Native Persons.
 Bill 42. An Act approving the Northeastern Quebec Agreement.
- December 22, 1978 Bill 28. An Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Quebec territories.
- Bill 29. An Act respecting the land regime in the James Bay and New Quebec Territories.

- Bill 30. An Act to again amend the Environment Quality Act.
- June 21, 1979 Bill 12. An Act respecting income security for Cree hunters and trappers who are beneficiaries under the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Quebec.
Bill 38. An Act respecting the Police Force of the Cree villages and of the Naskapi villages.
- June 22, 1979 Bill 26. An Act respecting the legislation provided for in the Northeastern "Quebec Agreement and amending other legislation.
Bill 27. An Act to establish the Naskapi Development Corporation.
- December 16, 1982 Bill 83. An Act respecting the support program for Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement for their hunting, fishing, and trapping activities.

COMPLIMENTARY AGREEMENTS TO JBNQA

- January 31, 1978 Complimentary Agreement No. 1
(Naskapi Agreement)
Complimentary Agreement No. 2
(Port Burwell)
Complimentary Agreement No. 3
(Fort George)
- April 14, 1978 Complimentary Agreement No. 4
(Chisasibi)
- July 4, 1979 Complimentary Agreement No. 5
- August 19, 1980 Complimentary Agreement No. 6
(Inuit Category)
- November 6, 1986 Complimentary Agreement No. 7.
(Chisasibi)