

Please return to Walter Slipchenko

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Barrow, Alaska

June 13-18, 1977

W. Slipchenko,
Senior Analyst,
Circumpolar Affairs,
Northern Social Research
Division.

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INTRODUCTION

The First Inuit Circumpolar Conference held in Barrow, Alaska, established the basis of an Inuit international organization. Resolution ICC 77-01 (Appendix A) laid the foundation of the new organization, including the formation of an Interim Inuit Circumpolar Committee to develop a charter which also included specific areas of concern. Resolutions 02-17 (Appendix B) were adopted by the Conference as areas of interest to the Inuit in Alaska, Greenland and Canada, whereas Resolution 18 called upon the Soviet Government to encourage the Siberian Yuit to joint the Conference and attend future meetings. Appendix C lists the delegates from Alaska, Greenland and Canada, and Appendix D provides a report on the planning, including financial costs and organization of the First Conference.

In reviewing the outcome of this Conference, a brief outline is provided under the following headings: Resolution ICC-77-01 (pp. 2-3); Resolutions 02-18 (pp. 3-9) and General Observations and Conclusions (pp 9-11).

RESOLUTION ICC-77-01 (APPENDIX A)

This Resolution, dealing with the establishment of an Interim Inuit Circumpolar Committee to draw up a Charter for the proposed International Inuit Organization, was by far the most important Resolution passed at the Conference. The Resolution lays the basis of the proposed organization and provides the guidelines under which it will operate.

The Interim Committee has the responsibility to draw up a draft Charter by July 1978. This Charter will be drafted in line with the objectives, directives and resolutions of the Conference. The members of this Interim Committee were appointed by each delegation. There are 4 representatives from each country and include the following people:

- (a) Alaska - Charlie Edwardsen, Jr., Willie Hensley, Osea Kawagley and (unknown);
- (b) Greenland - Karl Christian Olsen, Moses Olsen, Robert Petersen and Ove Rosing Olsen;
- (c) Canada - Bill Edmonds, Charlie Watt, Nelson Green and Jose Kusugak

Moreover, the The Conference delegates requested that the Charter be drafted in such a way to include the following areas of concern: protection of resources,

preservation of Inuit culture and language, development of an adequate transportation and communication system, consultation when Inuit homeland affected, development of an adequate game management system, development of mutual exchanges to improve living conditions, development of a menaingful Arctic policy, and establishment of a funding source to permit the formation and existence of an International IUuit organization. An important point to note is that the adoption of the final draft of the Charter is subject to ratification by the Inuit of Greenland, Alaska and Canada.

RESOLUTIONS 02-18

A summary of each Resolution is provided in this section. The main text of the Resolution is provided in Appendix B.

1. Resolution 77-02 - RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK TO RECOGNIZE THE ABORIGINAL RIGHT OF GREENLANDIC OWNERSHIP OF ALL SURFACE AND SUB-SURFACE ESTATE AS A CONDITION OF GREENLAND HOMERULE.

This Resolution recognizes the Inuit's claim to all surface and sub-surface resources in Greenland which is being discussed by the Greenlandic Homerule Commission at Nuuk during the week of June 20th, 1977, in determining Greenlandic aboriginal rights to sub-surface resources.

2. Resolution 77-03 - RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO INCLUDE THE INUIT IN REVISING THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA.

This Resolution calls upon the Government of Canada to ensure that representation from the Inuit people at all future discussions on revisions to the Constitution of Canada.

3. Resolution 77-04 - RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE INUIT LANGUAGE, CULTURE, EDUCATION AND HISTORY.

This Resolution supports the creation of an Inuit Nunaanni Ilinniartulirijit (International Committee for Inuit Education, Culture and Language). This Committee would be responsible for establishing an Inuit philosophy of education; exploring the possibility for an Inuit university (pushed by Dr. Malurie); establishing an exchange of Inuit teachers and students, artists, cultural workers, including an educational, cultural and media materials exchange; exploring an Inuit common writing system; establishing an Inuit cultural history; creating contact among religious groups; and establishing Inuit Olympics.

4. Resolution 77-05 - A RESOLUTION CONCERNING SUPPORT FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENT (COPE)

This Resolution supports both COPE's lawsuit

against Government of Canada for the issuance of permits to DOME/CANMAR to conduct exploratory drilling in Beaufort Sea and COPE's proposal for the settlement of Inuvialuit claims and rights.

5. Resolution 77-06 - A RESOLUTION CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

This Resolution refers to a common set of rules concerning offshore and onshore Arctic resource development with the Inuit community by participation of the Inuit in the rule-making, including an Inuit controlled technology assessment program; safe technology; an Arctic population policy; locally controlled wildlife management; conservation of traditional use values; access to government information concerning the Inuit homeland; and the development of an international Arctic coastal zone management program.

6. Resolution 77-07 - A RESOLUTION CONCERNING SUPPORT OF THE INUIT OF LABRADOR

This Resolution calls upon the governments of Canada, Newfoundland and Quebec to acknowledge their responsibility to uphold the aboriginal rights of the Labrador Inuit and to enter into negotiations with the Labrador Inuit for a settlement of their claims.

7. Resolution 77-08 - A RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE HEALTH
OF THE INUIT.

This Resolution asks that the Inuit participate in health planning and care, be informed how Inuit health problems in other countries are resolved, and have the best medical care available.

8. Resolution 77-09 - RESOLUTION CONCERNING ACCESS TO
GOVERNMENT INFORMATION REGARDING THE ARCTIC AND SUB-
ARCTIC REGIONS.

This Resolution asks that all the Inuit have access to all relevant Government information concerning the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions.

9. Resolution 77-10 - A RESOLUTION CONCERNING VILLAGE
TECHNOLOGYi

This Resolution stresses that the Inuit receive directly: the monies for housing materials, housing design and labour; the control and planning of utilities; all monies for management and maintenance of utilities; and all resources to solve high fuel costs and transportation problems.

10. Resolution 77-11 - A RESOLUTION ON ARCTIC POLICY:
PEACEFUL AND SAFE USES OF THE ARCTIC CIRCUMPOLAR ZONE.

This Resolution prohibits the establishment of military bases, the carrying out of military manoeuvres and the testing of any type of weapons such as chemical, biological or nuclear. This

Resolution was one that did not have unanimous approval because some of the American delegates objected to it.

11. Resolution 77-12 - A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S., CANADA AND DENMARK TO NEGOTIATE A SPECIAL ARCTIC MUTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

This Resolution requests a mutual exchange program in such fields as education, communications, language, game management, municipal administration, health care, the arts and economic trade between the Inuit of United States, Greenland and Canada.

12. Resolution 77-13 - A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON CANADA, THE U.S. AND DENMARK TO PROVIDE FOR FREE AND UNRESTRICTED MOVEMENT FOR ALL INUIT ACROSS THEIR ARCTIC HOMELAND.

This Resolution is an amplification of Resolution 77-12 and requests that the Government of Canada, the U.S. and Denmark negotiate an Agreement that gives the right for all Inuit to unrestricted trade and travel as set out between Canada and the U.S. by the Jay Treaty.

13. Resolution 77-14 - A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO EXPEDITE THE CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE ALASKA NATIVE REGION AND VILLAGE CORPORATIONS.

This Resolution deals only with the Alaskan claim and asks that the U.S. Government provide

the land title to the Alaska Native Regional and Village Corporations.

14. Resolution 77-15 - A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING GROUP TO DEFEND INUIT RIGHTS TO HUNT THE WHALE.

Although this Resolution deals primarily with the Alaskan claim, it does call upon delegates from the U.S. and Canada to attend the meeting of the International Whaler's Commission in Australia to defend the Inuit's aboriginal right to hunt the whale in the Arctic.

15. Resolution 77-16 - A RESOLUTION URGING THE WISE AND FULL USE OF SUBSISTENCE RESOURCES.

This Resolution calls upon all Inuit to conserve game in order to protect it for future generations of Inuit people.

16. Resolution 77-17 - A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S. AND CANADA TO BRING THEIR MIGRATORY BIRDS TREATY INTO LINE WITH THE US/USSR MIGRATORY BIRDS TREATY WITH RESPECT TO SUBSISTENCE HUNTING.

This Resolution calls upon the U.S. and Canada to revise their Migratory Birds Treaty in order to legalize spring hunting in Alaska and Canada for all native people.

17. Resolution 77-18 - A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE USSR TO ENCOURAGE THEIR INUIT CITIZENS TO JOIN THE ICC.

This Resolution calls upon the Soviet Union to encourage the Siberian Yuit to join future Inuit Conferences and meetings.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The Resolutions from the First International Inuit Circumpolar Conference are listed as (a) those of immediate concern to federal departments and the Government of the Northwest Territories, and

(b) those which have international implications:

(a) Resolutions of immediate concern include: - 01

(setting the guidelines of the proposed Charter);

- 03 (call upon the Government of Canada to include the Inuit in any discussion dealing with the revision of the Constitution of

Canada); -05 (support for COPE's lawsuit against the Government of Canada); -06 (the establishment of an environmental policy with full participation by the Inuit); -07 (support for the Inuit of

Labrador and their claim in Labrador with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland);

-08 (the right of the Inuit to determine and participate in their own health and medical

care); - 09 (access of government information concerning Arctic and sub-Arctic region); -10 (control of all housing, building and trans-

portation programs by Inuit); - 11 (prohibition

of military operations in Arctic regions).

- (b) Resolutions with international implications include: - 04 (the creation of an international committee for Inuit education, culture and language); - 12 (call upon the governments of the U.S., Denmark and Canada to negotiate with the Inuit a special arctic exchange program); -13 (call upon the U.S., Denmark and Canada to provide free and unrestricted movement for all Inuit); - 15 (call upon the International Whaling Commission to defend Inuit rights to hunt the whale); and -17 (the revision of the Migratory Birds Treaty to allow spring hunting for all native people).

2. The Conference presented a forum for the Inuit and in spite of certain organizational problems and disagreement there was general agreement among the delegates for an international body and accord on the major areas of concern. In passing the Resolutions, with the exception of Resolution 77-11 which deals with the question of military operations, and 77-02, which deals with the ownership of Greenland Resources, the remaining

resolutions were passed by unanimous vote.

3. Although there undoubtedly will be a number of problems concerned with the organization, finances and the implementation of the Resolutions with international implications and difficulties could be experienced in establishing a Charter acceptable for the majority of the Inuit people, it would seem that the foundation of the new organization has been laid and that both a Charter and the formation of a new international organization will be ratified by most of the Inuit of the U.S., Greenland and Canada.

W. Slipchenko

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Senior Analyst,
Circumpolar Affairs,
Northern Social Research Division.

June 28, 1977

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Barrow, Alaska

June 15, 1977

R E S O L U T I O N I C C 7 7 - 0 1

WHEREAS, the Inuit of Greenland, Alaska and Canada are one indivisible people with a common language, culture, environment and concerns; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit of the circumpolar region declares the oneness of its culture, environment and land and the wholeness of the homeland and that it is only the boundaries of certain nation states that separate us; and

WHEREAS, we have met in the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference held in Barrow, Alaska from June 13 - 18, 1977 to discuss our communal aspirations and concerns; and

WHEREAS, we wish to reaffirm our right to self-determination; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for an international organization of Inuit to study, discuss, represent, lobby and protect our interests on the international level;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the Inuit Circumpolar Conference is formed and that an interim Inuit Circumpolar Committee be appointed to be responsible for the development of the Charter, which Committee will be made up of 4 representatives of each of Alaska, Greenland and Canada for a total of 12.
2. That this interim Committee in future meet as required and take all steps necessary to draft an adequate Charter for this proposed international Inuit organization and establish a fair and adequate ratification procedure as provided for in subsection 6 below.
3. That this Charter be so drafted as to include, but not be limited to, the following areas of concern, namely:
 - (a) the safeguard and protection of the resources of the Inuit homeland;
 - (b) the preservation, retention and further development of Inuit language and culture in all their aspects;

- (c) the development and improvement of adequate and safe transportation and communication systems for the Inuit homeland;
 - (d) the Inuit be adequately consulted and take part in any and all discussions affecting their homeland which may have potential significant impact;
 - (e) the development of proper and adequate game management systems for our homeland;
 - (f) the development of mutual exchange in areas of improving all aspects of living conditions;
 - (g) the development of a meaningful Arctic policy;
 - (h) the establishment of funding sources to permit the operation and future existence of this international Inuit body;
4. That the interim Committee will report regularly on progress in the above matters to all the responsible Inuit representatives and to the delegates of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference.
5. That the Interim Committee shall carry out the objectives, directives and resolutions of the First Inuit Circumpolar Conference; the committee is directed to complete the draft charter by July 1978.
6. That the adoption of the final draft of the Charter above described is subject to ratification by the Inuit of Greenland, Alaska and Canada. This ratification procedure will be established by the interim committee.

INTRODUCED THIS 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1977.

ADOPTED THIS 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1977.

<u>Jackie Nakabak</u>	<u>Ellen Hyslop</u>
<u>Thorgeir</u>	<u>Josefi Pedersen</u>
<u>W. Rasmussen</u>	<u>Kayley Rasmussen</u>
<u>James S. S. S.</u>	<u>Lyle S. S.</u>
<u>W. S. S.</u>	<u>David Karp</u>
<u>R. S. S.</u>	<u>Kare Tolgank</u>
<u>Robert Lyall</u>	<u>Mary S. S.</u>

Bill Edwards

Carl Lin

Walter

Moore

Michael

Edlin

Esther

Helen Goff

Charles F. Hunt

Robert Peterson

Don

Poulsen

Anthony

W. S. -

George P. Charles Arvalo Abelsen

Caro D. Sakengak. / H. H. Lyng

Robert Newlin /

Edna A. MacLean /

Willie /

Olivia /

Billy /

Charles Edwards /

Frank A. /

Frank /

Frederick A. /

Therese /

Willie /

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-02

RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK
TO RECOGNIZE THE ABORIGINAL RIGHT OF GREENLANDIC
OWNERSHIP OF ALL SURFACE AND SUB-SURFACE ESTATE AS
A CONDITION OF GREENLANDIC HOMERULE.

WHEREAS, the Inuit circumpolar community is engaged in a struggle to settle their aboriginal land claims at a time when there is pressure to develop sub-surface Arctic resources; and

WHEREAS, the Greenlandic Homerule Movement is one of the most important components of our Inuit circumpolar land claims movement, and Danish response to our movement in Greenland will have great political impact upon our claims in Alaska and Canada; and

WHEREAS, Inuit ownership of all surface and sub-surface estate is essential to a fair and just settlement of our land claims; and

WHEREAS, the Greenlandic Homerule Commission is meeting in Nuuk during the week of June 20th to determine Greenlandic aboriginal rights to sub-surface estate for inclusion in the final Greenlandic homerule charter in 1979;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates assembled at the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Barrow, Alaska call upon the Government of Denmark to recognize the claims of the Greenlandic Inuit to all the surface and sub-surface estates of Greenland.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-03 X

RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
TO INCLUDE THE INUIT IN REVISING THE CONSTITUTION
OF CANADA.

WHEREAS, this convention has been called in acknowledgement of the existence of areas of mutual concern to the Inuit and to work together in all ways possible to support each other in their respective efforts to resolve these concerns; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit of Alaska and Greenland have expressed their support for demands by the Canadian Inuit for the recognition of their Homeland and their right to self-determination on those lands; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit of Canada have undertaken to negotiate these claims; and

WHEREAS, some of these claims have been in part negotiated on the premise that a land claims settlement is only a limited solution to the long-term reconciliation of Inuit cultural, economic, social and political aspirations within the framework of Canada; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit of Canada have an important role to play in various constitutional developments in Canada and, specifically, in possible changes or rearrangements to the Canadian Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Canadian Government has, by law, a special responsibility for and to the Inuit of Canada;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Inuit Circumpolar Conference support the Inuit of Canada in seeking and ensuring their rightful role in any present or future discussions on or revisions to the Constitution of Canada.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-04

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE INUIT LANGUAGE, CULTURE, EDUCATION AND HISTORY.

WHEREAS, the Inuit of the Circumpolar Region share common origins in language and culture; and

WHEREAS, the barriers of distance and national boundaries have prevented closer contact and communication among the Inuit of Alaska, Greenland and Canada; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit desire to strengthen their mutual identity through the use of the Inuit language, cultural exchange, the sharing of historical experiences and the adoption of educational philosophy to promote Inuit academic excellence;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Inuit Interim Committee seriously considers the creation of an Inuit Nunaanni Ilinniartulirijit (International Committee for Inuit Education, Culture and Language) as a part of the permanent Inuit organization, and that this Committee be responsible for the following areas of concern:

1. to develop and implement the Inuit philosophy of education into the educational system;
2. to explore the possibility for an Inuit University;
3. to establish Inuit student and teacher exchanges;
4. to establish exchanges of educational and cultural and media materials;
5. to explore the possibility of an Inuit common writing system;
6. to develop mutual exchange of artists and cultural workers;


A RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE INUIT LANGUAGE, CULTURE, EDUCATION AND HISTORY.

7. to establish Inuit cultural history;
8. to create contact among religious groups in the Inuit homeland;
9. to establish Inuit Olympics.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Inuit language be the official language in future meetings of this Conference.

INTRODUCED: June 17, 1977

ADOPTED: June 17, 1977


Bill Edmunds

Charlie Edwardsen, Jr.

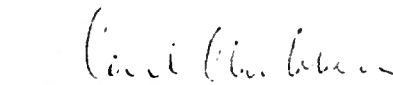

Nelson Green

Willie Hensley

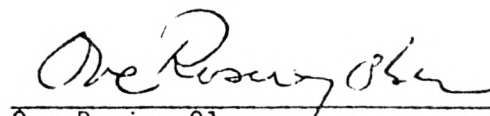
Oscar Kawagley

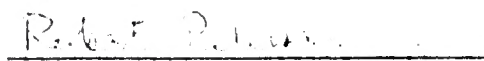
Josie Kusugak

Billy Neakok


Carl Christian Olsen


Moses Olsen


Ove Rosing Olsen


Robert Petersen

Charlie Watt

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-05

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING SUPPORT FOR THE COMMITTEE
FOR ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENT (COPE)

WHEREAS, this Conference has been called for, among other things, the purpose of expressing mutual solidarity and support among all Inuit people of the world; and

WHEREAS, Sam Raddi, President of the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE), representing the Inuvialuit (Inuit) of Canada's Western Arctic regions, has expressed to this Conference the intention of COPE to enter into a lawsuit against the Government of Canada for its issuance of permits to DOME/CANMAR to conduct exploratory drilling in the Beaufort Sea in violation of Inuvialuit rights; and

WHEREAS, COPE has submitted to the Government of Canada a proposal for the settlement of Inuvialuit claims and rights;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that all Inuit support COPE's efforts to achieve a fair and expeditious settlement of Inuvialuit claims and, further, that all Inuit support COPE's efforts to protect Inuvialuit rights prior to achievement of a just settlement of those rights.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-06

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

WHEREAS, the regions of the Inuit homeland are made up of numerous fragile ecosystems and environments; and

WHEREAS, the nations within the circumpolar region presently lack adequate environmental policies and legislation to protect these regions; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit have not been permitted full participation in the various decision-making processes, both in the private and public sectors, affecting these regions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that each nation in which the Inuit lives is vigorously urged to adopt by convention a common set of rules with respect to offshore and onshore Arctic resource development, and that the Inuit community has a right to participate in this rule-making.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the rules for Arctic resource development will specifically provide for an Inuit-controlled technology assessment program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the rules of Arctic resource development will specifically provide for the determination of safe technology; an Arctic population policy; locally-controlled wildlife management and Arctic military-use policy; conservation of traditional use values; access to government information concerning the Inuit homeland; the development of an international Arctic coastal zone management program and a cooperative environmental impact assessment protocol detailing participation of the Inuit.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-07 ✓

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING SUPPORT FOR THE
INUIT OF LABRADOR.

WHEREAS, this Conference has been called for, among other things, the purpose of expressing mutual solidarity and support among all Inuit people of the world; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit of Alaska have expressed their aboriginal claims and rights, and had those claims and rights proclaimed and settled by the Congress of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit of Quebec, following the precedent set in Alaska, have also achieved a settlement of their rights and claims to Quebec in negotiated agreement with the Governments of Canada and Quebec; and

WHEREAS, aboriginal claims and rights are the basis for settlement proposals now being put forth elsewhere in Canada and the United States; and

WHEREAS, all such claims and rights, regardless of how they are expressed, derive from the common experience and traditions of Inuit land use and occupancy throughout their homeland, and from their status as first occupants of these lands; and

WHEREAS, the Labrador Inuit Association submitted a Statement of Claim to the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland in March 1977 and indicated its desire to reach a settlement of the Inuit claims in Labrador with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Inuit Circumpolar Conference call upon the Governments of Canada, Newfoundland and Quebec to acknowledge their responsibility to uphold the aboriginal rights of the Labrador Inuit and to indicate their willingness to enter into negotiations with the Labrador Inuit for a just settlement of their claims.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-08

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE HEALTH OF THE INUIT

WHEREAS, the Inuit of the Arctic have many similar health problems;
and

WHEREAS, the Inuit have a right to determine and participate in
their own health care; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit have a right to make decisions concerning sterili-
zation and family size; and

WHEREAS, we recognize the importance of rural village health;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the Inuit have participation and voice in health planning and
care;
2. that a center of information on health care be established to
inform each other how Inuit health problems are solved, and
3. that the best possible medical care be made available to all
Inuit.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-09

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION
REGARDING THE ARCTIC AND SUB-ARCTIC REGIONS.

WHEREAS, substantial development proceeds in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions without sufficient consultation or participation of the Inuit inhabitants of these regions; and

WHEREAS, a crucial element of step in such consultation or participation of the Inuit is access to adequate and timely information, documentation and studies concerning these developments; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit have not had sufficient access to such information, documentation or studies of the responsible government;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Inuit, through the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, take all necessary steps to ensure, if necessary through legislation in the respective states and provinces involved, that the Inuit of Greenland, Alaska and Canada have access to all relevant government information concerning the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions--their homeland.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-10

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING VILLAGE TECHNOLOGY

WHEREAS, housing in many parts of the Inuit world is deplorable;
and

WHEREAS, water, sanitation, electricity and communication are
generally inadequate; and

WHEREAS, management and maintenance of utilities and communications
is often not in the hands of Inuit users; and

WHEREAS, transportation and fuel supplies are much in demand, are
generally not at hand and are serious problems;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. monies for housing be distributed to the Inuit themselves
for housing design, materials and labor;
2. control and planning of utilities and communications be given
to Inuit users;
3. Inuit have control of monies for the management and maintenance
of utilities to determine priorities in their villages;
4. all necessary resources be made available to Inuit to solve
high fuel cost and transportation problems; and
5. transportation to and from Inuit villages be made adequate to
serve the needs of the Inuit.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-11

A RESOLUTION ON ARCTIC POLICY:
PEACEFUL AND SAFE USES OF THE
ARCTIC CIRCUMPOLAR ZONE.

WHEREAS, we Inupiat recognize that it is in the best interests of all circumpolar people that the Arctic shall forever be used for peaceful and environmentally safe purposes; and

WHEREAS, we Inupiat are equally interested in the continuation of our homeland free of human conflict and discord; and

WHEREAS, we Inupiat acknowledge the emphatic contributions to scientific knowledge resulting from a cooperative spirit in scientific investigations of the Arctic;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the Arctic shall be used for peaceful and environmentally safe purposes only;
2. there shall be prohibited any measure of a military nature such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military manoeuvres and the testing of any type of weapon and/or the disposition of any type of chemical, biological or nuclear waste;
3. a moratorium be called on implacement of nuclear weapons; and
4. all steps be taken to promote the objectives in the above mentioned.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-12

A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND DENMARK TO NEGOTIATE A SPECIAL ARCTIC MUTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, the circumpolar Inuit community has organized the Inuit Circumpolar Conference as an expression of our solidarity and strength; and

WHEREAS, this community strength will be enhanced by a systematic program of mutual exchange at all levels of our circumpolar Inuit community; and

WHEREAS, such mutual exchange would be more likely to succeed through the cooperation of our governments, all of whom have signed mutual exchange treaties; and

WHEREAS, the organization of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference enables the organization of a comprehensive plan for Arctic mutual exchange to support circumpolar Inuit community organization;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates assembled at the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Barrow call upon the Governments of Canada, the United States and Denmark to cooperate with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference to establish mutual exchange programs in such fields as education, communications, language, game management, municipal administration, health care, the arts and economic trade.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-13

A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON CANADA, THE UNITED STATES
AND DENMARK TO PROVIDE FOR FREE AND UNRESTRICTED
MOVEMENT FOR ALL INUIT ACROSS THEIR ARCTIC HOMELAND.

WHEREAS, a treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain provides intercourse and commerce across the U.S./Canadian border; and

WHEREAS, we Inuit are the indigenous people of the Arctic and have freely visited and traded back and forth across our homeland for thousands of years, thus establishing our aboriginal rights to free and unrestricted travel and trading all across the Arctic; and

WHEREAS, the Jay Treaty between the United States and Great Britain clearly recognizes and protects our rights to unrestricted intercourse and trade across the U.S./Canadian border; and

WHEREAS, these guarantees have never been negotiated with Denmark, and have not been properly established by Canada, resulting in the fact that our circumpolar Inuit community does not enjoy the right of free travel and trade across the Canadian/Greenlandic border; and

WHEREAS, our aboriginal rights to travel and trade freely along the Arctic coast will be an important factor in the economic growth of our circumpolar community;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates assembled at the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference call upon the Governments of Canada, the United States and Denmark to negotiate an agreement that will protect for all Inuit the right to unrestricted trade and travel as envisaged between Canada and the United States by the Jay Treaty.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-14

A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
TO EXPEDITE THE CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE ALASKA NATIVE
REGIONAL AND VILLAGE COORDINATORS.

WHEREAS, title to land is a pre-requisite for economic strength and stability; and

WHEREAS, lack of clear title to their land presents a hardship on the Alaska Regional and Village Corporations; and

WHEREAS, the United States Government has been dilatory in land conveyances to the Alaska Regional and Village Corporations to the injury of the Alaska Regional and Village Corporations, and in variance with the trust relationship existing between the shareholders of the Regional and Village Corporations and the United States Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Inuit Circumpolar Conference call upon the United States Government to expedite the conveyance of all appropriate land title to the Alaska Native Regional and Village Corporations.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-15

A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING
COMMISSION TO DEFEND INUIT RIGHTS TO HUNT THE WHALE.

WHEREAS, THE Inuit have hunted the Whale for thousands of years,
and the relationship between the Inuit and the Whale has become a
necessary part of the Arctic ecological system; and

WHEREAS, there are those who do not understand the relationship
between the Inuit and the Whale, and are working to stop Inuit whaling
as a means of preserving whale species being destroyed by commercial
whaling; and

WHEREAS, Inuit whaling is subsistence whaling and not commercial
whaling; and

WHEREAS, whaling is a necessary part of Inuit cultural identity and
social organization, and is in no way similar to commercial whaling;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates assembled at the
first Inuit Circumpolar Conference call upon the United States and
Canadian delegates to attend the forthcoming meeting of the International
Whaling Commission in Australia to defend the Inuits' aboriginal right
to hunt the whale in the Arctic.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-16

A RESOLUTION URGING THE WISE AND
FULL USE OF SUBSISTENCE RESOURCES.

WHEREAS, subsistence hunting is the foundation of Inuit survival in the Arctic and constitutes an important aboriginal right of the Inuit; and

WHEREAS, game stocks upon which the Inuit depend for their physical and cultural survival are limited, and are under heavy pressure wherever Arctic natural resources are being developed; and

WHEREAS, these pressures will result in attempts to limit or eliminate subsistence hunting in the Arctic unless special care is taken; and

WHEREAS, it is traditional behavior for game biologists and others to justify hunting limitations by pointing to wasteful hunting practices through modern hunting equipment and transportation; and

WHEREAS, stories of waste of game and other poor hunting practices make the political defense of subsistence more difficult by reducing public confidence in the ability of the Inuit to manage fish and game;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates assembled at the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference call upon all Inuit to behave as hunters and in no way that will create scandal and endanger our subsistence hunting rights, and to conserve our game as we would conserve our homeland, and protect the future generations of our people.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-17

A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO BRING THEIR MIGRATORY BIRDS TREATY INTO LINE WITH THE U.S./U.S.S.R. MIGRATORY BIRDS TREATY WITH RESPECT TO SUBSISTENCE HUNTING.

WHEREAS, the United States, Mexico and Great Britain negotiated a Migratory Birds Treaty that fails to provide for Arctic spring hunting of migratory birds; and

WHEREAS, the criminalization of our subsistence spring duck and goose hunting is not based on need, and proceeded only from a lack of understanding by those who negotiated the Migratory Birds Treaty with Great Britain; and

WHEREAS, a similar treaty has been negotiated between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) which protects our subsistence hunting rights in Alaska and Siberia;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Governments of the United States and Canada are called upon to revise their Migratory Birds Treaty to decriminalize spring hunting in Alaska and Canada for all Native people.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 77-18

A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
U.S.S.R. TO ENCOURAGE AND ENABLE HER INUIT
CITIZENS TO JOIN THE INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference was organized in Barrow without the participation of our people from Siberia; and

WHEREAS, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) is a great Arctic nation whose cooperation is essential to the preservation of the world's Arctic environmental security; and

WHEREAS, the Inuit people of North America admire and respect the U.S.S.R. and desire to visit and trade with its people in the Yuit community of Siberia; and

WHEREAS, our right to communicate freely with our people in Siberia has been secured by the Helsinki Agreements, and would contribute to the good friendship of all people on both sides of the Bering Straits;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates assembled at the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference call upon the Soviet Union to enable and encourage the Siberian Yuit to join our Conference and attend its meetings.

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Naudla Oshoweetok
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Bill Edmonds
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Jose Kusugak
Inuit Cultural Committee

Josepi Padlayat
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Oliver Leavitt
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Barrow

Billy Neakok
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Charlie Edwardsen, Jr.,
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Barrow.

INUPIAT UNDER FOUR FLAGS

Planning the first

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

Barrow, Alaska



June 13, 1977

**The conference has been
rescheduled to begin
June 13, 1977
in Barrow, Alaska.**

INTRODUCTION

This publication has been assembled to inform you about the Inuit Circumpolar Conference to be held in Barrow, Alaska, during the week of November 21, 1976.

The goals and objectives for the conference as projected by the North Slope Borough in 1975 are contained in the Request for Grant Support submitted to the Lilly Endowment, one of America's foremost private foundations. This document was used as a guide by the pre-conferenees who met in Barrow on March 28, 1976.

The edited transcript is a fairly condensed account of the pre-conference, prepared to familiarize potential conference participants with background, goals and objectives, and agenda of the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference.

My personal hope for this conference is that it will lead to a permanent Inupiat Circumpolar Assembly able to speak and act on behalf of all Inuit living under four flags across the Arctic. As the search for Arctic oil and gas mounts, we Inuit must organize to shoulder more effectively our responsibilities of stewardship over our Arctic homeland. Circumpolar Community



Eben Hopson, Mayor of the North Slope Borough

organization must lead to more effective Inuit participation in making the big decisions affecting our lives: Arctic offshore oil and gas development, for instance. This level of community organization will require great international cooperation. I hope that the first Inuit Circumpolar Conference will launch this cooperation leading to Arctic policies consistent with our responsibilities as keepers of our land.

Eben Hopson, Mayor
North Slope Borough
Chairman, Inuit Circumpolar
Conference Planning Committee

INDLEDNING

Denne publikation er udgivet for at oplyse Dem om Inuit Circumpolar Konferencen, som vil blive afholdt i Barrow, Alaska, i ugen fra den 21. november 1976.

Maalet og formaalet med denne konference, planlagt af North Slope Borough i 1975, findes i Anmodningen om Støtte indsendt til The Lilly Endowment, en af Amerikas førende private institutioner. Dette dokument blev brugt som vejledning for før-konference deltagere, som mødtes i Barrow den 28. marts 1976.

Denne udgave er en meget kortfattet gengivelse af før-konferencen, udarbejdet saaledes at eventuelle konference deltagere kan blive bekendtgjort med den første Inuit Circumpolar Konferencens baggrund, mål, formål og dagsorden.

Mit personlige haab for denne konference er, at den vil føre til en permanent Inupiat Circumpolar Forsamling, som vil være i stand til at tale og handle for alle inuiter bosiddende under de fire flag tværs over Arktis. Efterhaanden som forskningen efter arktisk olie og gas udvides, maa vi inuiter organisere os for mere effektivt at kunne bære ansvaret for forvaltningen af vort arktiske hjemland. Organisation af de circumpolare samfund maa føre til mere effektiv inuit deltagelse i større afgørelser, som vedrører vor tilværelse, for eksempel den arktiske off shore olie og gas udvikling. Samfundsorganisation paa dette niveau vil kræve stort internationalt samarbejde. Jeg haaber, at den første Inuit Circumpolar Konference vil starte dette samarbejde, som igen vil føre til arktisk politik i overensstemmelse med vort ansvar for vort land.

Eben Hopson, Borgmester
North Slope Borough
Formand, Inuit Circumpolar Konference
Planlægningskomite

INTRODUCTION

Cette publication a pour but de vous renseigner sur le Congrès Circumpolaire Inuit, qui se tiendra du 21 au 27 novembre 1976 à Barrow, en Alaska.

Les objectifs du Congrès, mis au point par la Municipalité de North Slope en 1975, sont mentionnés dans la Demande de Subvention présentée à la Fondation Lilly, une des plus prestigieuses fondations privées d'Amérique. Ce document a servi de base aux travaux préalables au Congrès qui ont eu lieu à Barrow le 28 mars 1976.

L'exemplaire qui suit est un compte-rendu relativement concis de ces travaux préalables, destiné à familiariser de futurs congressistes avec le contexte, les objectifs et le programme du premier Congrès Circumpolaire Inuit.

Personnellement, j'espère que le Congrès favorisera la création d'une Assemblée Circumpolaire Inupiat qui, en permanence, se fera le porte-parole et agira au nom de tous les Inuits disséminés dans l'Arctique sous le gouvernement nominal de quatre pays. La recherche du pétrole et du gaz naturel dans l'Arctique s'intensifiant, nous, Inuits, devons nous organiser pour assumer plus efficacement nos responsabilités d'administrateurs de l'Arctique, notre patrie. Nous, Inuits, devons, grâce à l'organisation d'une Communauté Circumpolaire, coopérer efficacement lorsque des décisions concernant notre vie seront prises : par exemple, l'exploitation du pétrole et du gaz naturel au large de l'Arctique. Une telle organisation communautaire demandera une importante coopération internationale. J'espère que le premier Congrès Circumpolaire Inuit lancera cette coopération et permettra de mettre au point une politique compatible avec nos responsabilités de gardiens de notre patrie.

Eben Hopson, Maire
Municipalité de North Slope
Président, Comité d'Organisation du
Congrès Circumpolaire Inuit

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данная публикация предназначена информировать вас о предстоящей семидневной конференции инуитов, проживающих в полярных областях, которая состоится в Барроу /Аляска/ 21 ноября 1976 года.

Цели и задачи этой конференции, как намечалось в городе Норс Слоуп в 1975 году, содержатся в просьбе об оказании материальной помощи, которая была передана Лилли Эндаумент — самому большому частному фонду Америки. Данный документ был использован в качестве руководства участниками предварительной встречи, которая состоялась в Барроу 28 марта 1976 года.

Опубликованные стенографические отчеты являются кратким сообщением о предварительной встрече, подготовленной для ознакомления возможных участников конференции с целями, задачами, предпосылкой и повесткой дня первой конференции инуитов, проживающих в полярных областях.

Я лично надеюсь, что эта конференция поможет устраивать постоянные встречи инуитов, проживающих в полярных областях и, что эти встречи будут говорить и действовать от имени всех инуитов, которые живут во владениях четырех государств по всей Арктике. По мере того как увеличивается поиск арктической нефти и газа, мы, инуиты, должны более эффективно взять на себя ответственность за правильное управление нашим арктическим домом. Организация общин полярных областей должна содействовать более эффективному участию инуитов в принятии основных решений, влияющих на их условия жизни, как например: прибрежная добыча нефти и газа в Арктике. Подобный уровень организации общин потребует более тесного международного сотрудничества. Я питаю надежду, что первая конференция инуитов, проживающих в полярных областях, даст толчок к такому сотрудничеству, которое поможет создать соответствие между программами, проводимыми в отношении Арктики и ответственностью, возлагаемой на нас, как на хозяев нашей земли.

Эбен Хопсон — Мэр Норс Слоупа,
Председатель Комитета по планированию Конференции инуитов, проживающих в полярных областях.

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NOTE: The Request for Grant Funds for the first International Inuit Community Conference was submitted by request to the Lilly Endowment, Inc., one of America's foremost private Foundations. This Foundation was established by a pharmaceutical manufacturing company of Indianapolis, Indiana.

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

September 9, 1975

REQUEST FOR GRANT SUPPORT:

FIRST INTERNATIONAL INUIT COMMUNITY CONFERENCE

NARRATIVE SUMMARY:

The North Slope Borough is seeking financial support from the Lilly Endowment for a three-phase program of international Eskimo community organization through which we Eskimo people of Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and eventually the Soviet Union, can join together to meet common problems posed by industrialized society encroaching upon our land, our communities, and our traditions. Toward that end, the North Slope Borough wishes to sponsor a major international Inuit community conference in Barrow in the early Spring of 1976 to discuss common problems and opportunities in the areas of language, communications, education, transportation, village health care and sanitation, housing, environmental protection, energy resource planning and community organization. This conference will follow-up, for the circumpolar Inuit community, the Arctic Peoples Conference that was sponsored by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and held in Copenhagen in 1973, and will involve the cooperation of Eskimo leaders from Alaska, Canada and Greenland.



The Lilly Endowment is being asked to make a commitment to a three-phase program of pre-conference agenda planning, conduct the conference, and post-conference follow through. The budget submitted with this proposal is for the first-phase pre-conference agenda planning session to be held in November or December, 1975, and a preliminary budget for the conference (Phase II).

We Eskimo are an international community sharing common language, culture, and a common land along the Arctic coast of Siberia, Alaska, Canada and Greenland. Although not a nation-state, as a people, we do constitute a nation. This is important not because nationalism solves problems, but because our common nationality is the basis of our present attempt to find solutions to our common age-old problem of survival. Our communities are old. Point Hope, for instance, is a village in which our people have lived for over 3,000 years. But national boundaries imply concepts which have had no place in our society where sharing is a large part of our secret of survival in the Arctic.

For thousands of years we were people without national boundaries. Rather, we were people of our land, cold and dark most of the time, and other people did not covet our land. But the world grew more crowded. The people in Europe developed large populations and began to make their living as farmers, and traders in search of the things they needed but could no longer provide for themselves. Furs, for instance. We Eskimo are still able to hunt and trap animals for their fur that enables us to survive out in the cold. But the people of Europe and Russia killed off all of their game about two hundred years ago, and the international fur trade began. It brought Russian trappers to Siberia and Alaska, and it brought European trappers to Greenland and to Canada, and they lived among us and we shared our land with them.

As the people of Europe grew in population, they became more crowded and began to fight among themselves over their land, and those who lost their fights came to America to share the land with the Indian tribes. Most settlers migrated to the more southern latitudes where it was warmer, and where they could plant crops, for most were farmers. Few came to the Arctic because most had forgotten how to hunt.

The United States is celebrating its bi-centennial next year. Naturally, there are mixed feelings about this celebration among Native American people. By 1776, the European immigrants to America had already a history of fighting with America's Native people who lived on the land being settled by the colonists. It was the farmers against the hunters in tragic conflict and violence that has lasted, off and on, even until today.

We Eskimo avoided the combat and conflict brought on by European migration to America because of our climate. The Russians, English and French came to the Arctic only to trap and trade for fur, and later the English came to hunt the whale. But other than that, there was no competition for our Arctic land.

The European immigrants brought with them their own concepts of land ownership and property, and these included formal boundary-marking, and a complicated set of rules to prevent violence resulting from trespass across property boundaries.

We had very little to do with the European immigrants to North America for hundreds of years after they first began to arrive. But when the United States purchased the right to rule Alaska from Russia, we began to hear about "government" and learned that we were being "governed".

With government began the competition for our land. We didn't see it that way at first. With government came life-easing technology, and schools through which we could learn to use the new technology. Education became very important to us.

It wasn't until Alaska became a State that we began to realize that we were about to lose our land. It wasn't until the early 1960's that we could organize ourselves to do something about it. When the Federal and State government began reaching out to our villages and making decisions about our land, it became necessary for us to organize politically on a regional basis in order to protect the land upon which we depend for survival. We began the Land Claims Movement.

When Congress granted Statehood to Alaska, it allowed the new State to select millions of acres of Federally-owned land, and the State began to select our land as its own. The land at Prudhoe Bay, for example. Our people, who survived the fur trade, international whaling, and the gold rush, began being threatened by the world's oil shortage. The oil discovery at Prudhoe Bay meant that the European immigrants to America had become rich, a highly industrialized people, and had finally begun to covet our Arctic land.

In 1965, we Eskimos of the Arctic Slope organized the Arctic Slope Native Association and filed claim to the ownership of all of our traditional hunting land, over 88,281 square miles. Other regions followed our example, and in 1967, the Secretary of the Interior froze all further Federal land transactions until the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was passed in 1971.

When we organized the Arctic Slope Native Association, we also began to work to win the right to local democratic self-determination, and sought to organize a regional, home-rule municipal government. We saw that America's democratic strength lay in its local government, and we resolved to have our own local government to enable us to protect our land and our people. The North Slope Borough was organized in 1972, and is the only First Class, Home-Rule Borough in Alaska, and so far the only regional borough in rural Alaska. Most of our tax base is owned by the oil industry at Prudhoe Bay.

Now that we have organized our Borough, and have begun to implement the Land Claims Settlement, we are concerned for all of our people throughout the Arctic. We know that the pressure of Prudhoe Bay fueled the Land Claims Movement in Alaska. The Land Claims Movement has become an international movement that is alive among our people in Canada. The regional Inuit associations that are organizing today remind us of our own regional organizational struggles of the 1960's. Our Land Claims Movement is the means through which we are protecting our land, and securing our right to home rule.

In 1973, the Inuit Tapirisat (Eskimo Brotherhood) of Canada organized an Arctic Peoples Conference in Copenhagen. Unfortunately, nobody from Alaska attended this conference. It dealt with the common problems of all of the aboriginal Arctic people of Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia, and Russia. Unfortunately, nobody was able to spend time to follow through some of the solutions discussed at the Arctic Peoples Conference. Since then, the Inuit of Canada and Greenland have discussed the need for another international conference where we can exchange information about common problems, and organize to work together to solve them.

Many of our people living in villages on the Seward Peninsula, and on St. Lawrence and Little Diomed Islands, have relatives in Siberian villages, and we hope that detente can mean for us a reunion for these families. We would like to be able to communicate and visit with our people in Siberia.

WORK PROGRAM:

The North Slope Borough would like to sponsor an effort to plan and conduct the first international Inuit community conference. We would like to hold it in late February or March, 1976, in Barrow. We are planning a three-phase project, including pre-conference agenda planning and organization; conduct of the conference; and post-conference follow-up.

Phase I. Pre-Conference Agenda Planning and Organization.

Borough planners are into this first phase now. We are talking with Inuit community leaders in Canada and Greenland to determine who should be invited to an agenda planning conference to be held in Barrow in November or December, 1975. We are looking for leaders in the areas of community organization, local government, education, law, language, health care and communications. We would like this agenda planning to follow a general theme of circumpolar community communications, with emphasis upon language and community education.

Phase II. Conduct of the Inuit Community Conference.

The purpose of the conference will be to bring Inuit community leaders together so that they can meet one another, renew old acquaintances and make new ones, exchange information, and organize for future cooperation. One of the important objectives of the conference will be to determine the amount of funding to be requested of the Lilly Endowment for post-conference follow-up and evaluation.

Phase III. Post-Conference Follow-up.

Post-conference follow-up should be the responsibility of a full-time staff working under the auspices of whatever organizational entity that emerges from the conference.

At this point, there are a number of objectives that we would like to see pursued as a result of the conference. These include:

1. Language. As a consequence of the work of missionary and academic linguists in Greenland, Canada and Alaska, a number of orthographies have been developed for our Inupiaq language, and are in use. We need to agree on a standard writing system for all Inupiaq dialects of Eskimo. It appears to us that a single orthography would enable more efficient international Inuit community communications and organization, and would hasten the day when our language can be written and read by all of our people; when the education of our children can be conducted in our own language, as well as in English.

Borough planners are presently researching the history of previous work aimed at this kind of agreement in Greenland, Canada and Alaska, and we hope that all of the leaders in this work can be assembled in Barrow to agree on steps to take in the future to reach agreement on a common orthography.

2. Communications. We have been watching the developments in Canada in the field of radio and television communications, and are in the process of planning our own communications satellite relay system for rural Alaska. We foresee the creation of an Arctic coastal Eskimo-language radio and TV network serving all of our villages from Siberia to Greenland. This will be important to the development of a strong international Inuit community able to deal effectively with our problems and challenges. We will need to pursue formal communications agreements between our national governments so that new satellite telecommunications technology can be used to support our community organization, health care, and all aspects of education.
3. Education. The quickest results from our conference will be in the area of educational and cultural exchange. Building upon existing annual events like the Northern Games in the Northwest Territories, and the Eskimo Olympics in Alaska, in which there is already much reciprocal participation, we will want to get into programs for student and teacher exchange; travel study; traveling art and craft exhibits; international Eskimo art and craft marketing agreements; and cooperative development of Eskimo language curriculum materials and media software for use in teaching our children the history and cultural heritage of our circumpolar Inuit community.
4. Transportation. There is a need for transportation linkages able to unify our community, and provide for our needs more economically. We would like to see planning leading to:
 - International East-West Arctic coast air service between Alaska, Canada and Greenland.
 - Greater use of the Mackenzie River as a supply route for North Slope Borough communities.
 - The development of a deep-water port able to reduce the cost of living for our Arctic community.

This kind of comprehensive development planning for improved transportation should be one of the positive impacts of oil and gas development throughout the Arctic.

5. Environmental Protection. We are sensitive to the delicate balances that exist in the Arctic to enable us to live here. There is widespread anxiety among all of our people that those who come to our land to develop our natural resources will upset some of these balances, and cause us harm. Contrary to those who say that we are in a cash economy, we still depend upon the land for our survival, and this is most especially true among our people in the Northwest Territories. It is important for our entire community to be involved in the assessment of risk, and the determination of acceptable risk and adequate safeguards to be taken in the development of our natural resources so badly needed by all of the other people of our nations. We also feel that it is important for us that the social impact of Arctic resource development be accurately projected, and that we plan with our State, Territorial, and national governments to avoid and contain harmful impact of resource development among our people. On the other hand, we should also plan to take advantage of the opportunities resulting from resource development.
6. Village Health and Sanitation. Those of us who live in Arctic villages have a special set of community health problems that we would like to see handled by a circumpolar regional community health organization in cooperation with the World Health Organization. Focus needs to be placed upon village health aide training and professional development. We need to know more about new and developing village solid waste and water sanitation technology, and to have more research made in this area. Just as there is existing international cooperation in the study of the Arctic biome among the academic community, so too should there be international cooperation in the study and improvement of health and sanitation of the Arctic village community.
7. Housing. There needs to be more work done in the area of Arctic housing with respect to architectural design, new building materials, heating and insulation, fire safety, and finance mechanisms. We would like to see established some systematic exchange of new information in these areas. Ideally, we will be able to develop Arctic village housing standards and specifications able to provide consumer protection for our people, and assure warm, safe and economical homes. Our homes should reflect back upon us our own cultural values and traditions, and carry them forward into the future.

8. Energy Resource Development. Fuel oil is rising in cost to the point where we are beginning to worry about being able to pay the cost of electrical generation, and heating our homes. We need to find ways to insure that we always have fuel oil and natural gas at prices we can afford to pay. We know that our land is rich in gas and oil, and we need to work together with the oil industry to insure that Arctic oil and gas development is translated into affordable access to energy fuels for our people.
9. Local Government. Local government is not a new thing for our people. We have always governed ourselves at the village level. Many of us have begun to master the forms of local government introduced and developed by the European settlers who migrated to America. But concepts of regional government are difficult for village residents, and much work needs to be done to fashion a local government able to satisfy the demands of our State, Territorial and national governments, as well as satisfy our village people. We feel that local government should begin to include and use more of our older traditions of local village government. Strong international Inuit community organization would provide us added strength in negotiating for more home rule. We feel that there is room for Eskimo sovereignty within the democratic traditions of our national governments.

THE BUDGET

The Lilly Endowment is being asked to support the costs of travel for the Conferees invited to the Conference. These costs were researched using the airline schedules available to us.

We have provided for the use of scheduled air travel. We had considered using charter aircraft, something about which we will talk during the agenda planning session. In the meantime, for reasons of safety and comfort, we thought it best to use regular scheduled air service.

We have provided for expenses of Conferee lodging and food in Barrow; en route travel expenses; and honorariums for an estimated 75% of the Conferees for reimbursement of lost income.

We have provided for money to pay three translators. We have been advised by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada to provide for Greenlandic/Danish translation, as well as translation between the Eastern Arctic and Western Arctic Inupiaq, and the Yupik Eskimo spoken in Siberia, and Southwest Alaska. We are going to try to conduct as much of the Conference in Eskimo as we can, however. We will include funds for written translation of the proceedings in our grant application for Phase III support. We hope to be able to provide for simultaneous translation for this Conference.

We anticipate that those attending will want to invite certain experts to attend and assist with the Conference, and we have provided for payment of their travel expenses in the budget. However, we have not provided for any professional fees. We feel those invited would be able to waive consultant fees.

We plan to invite certain leading businessmen from such industries as energy, communications, transportation, health, and education to attend and contribute to the Conference at their own expense.

The budget is divided into Phase I and Phase II budgets.

Phase I - Agenda Planning Organization

Travel and Per Diem Expenses: \$12675

Breakdown:

Travel from Greenland:

3 R/T Sondre Stromfjord - Barrow
(\$1500 x 3) 4500

Per Diem Reimbursement:

\$65/day x 7 days x 3 1365

Travel from Canada:

3 R/T Montreal - Barrow
(\$800 x 3) 2400
1 R/T Inuvik - Barrow 325
2725

Per Diem Reimbursement:

\$65/day x 4 x 4 days 1040
3765

Travel from Alaskan communities:

1 R/T from Bethel, Nome and
Kotzebue - Barrow
(\$300 each community x 3) 900

Per Diem Reimbursement:

\$65/day x 4 days x 3 1040
1940

Total Air Travel: \$8125

Total Per Diem: 4550

Total Phase I: \$12675

Phase II - Conduct of Conference

Conferee Air Travel

\$55804

Breakdown:

Travel from Greenland:

15 R/T outlying Greenlandic villages
to Sondre Stromfjord
(\$150 x 15)

2250

15 R/T Sondre Stromfjord -
Copenhagen
(\$363 x 15)

5445

18 R/T Copenhagen - Barrow
(\$918 x 18)

16524
\$24219 -

18 Greenlandic
Conferees

Travel from Canada:

Labrador Inuit Association
2 R/T Naim area - Montreal
(\$320 x 2)

640

Northern Quebec Inuit Association
2 R/T Ft. Chimo area - Montreal
(\$400 x 2)

800

Baffin Region Inuit Association
2 R/T Frobisher Bay area - Montreal
(\$500 x 2)

1000

Keewatin Inuit Association
2 R/T Rankin Inlet area - Winnipeg
(\$500 x 2)

1000

Kitikmeot Inuit Association
2 R/T Cambridge Bay area - Edmonton
(\$500 x 2)

1000

Committee on Original Peoples
Entitlement (COPE)
2 R/T Inuvik area - Barrow
(\$400 x 2)

800

Travel from Canada, cont.

15 R/T Montreal - Barrow (\$800 x 6)	4800
4 R/T Winnipeg - Barrow (\$500 x 2)	1000
4 R/T Edmonton - Barrow (\$500 x 2)	1000
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada 4 R/T Montreal - Barrow (\$800 x 4)	3200
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada 4 R/T - Montreal (\$400 x 4)	1600
Canada at large 2 R/T International Canada - Montreal - Barrow (\$1200 x 4)	<u>4800</u> \$21640 - 18 Canadian Conferees

Travel from Alaskan Communities:

Association of Village Council Presidents 4 R/T Bethel area - Barrow (\$350 x 4)	1400
Bering Straits Native Association 4 R/T Nome area - Barrow (\$350 x 4)	1400
Northwest Alaska Native Association 4 R/T Kotzebue area - Barrow (\$350 x 4)	<u>1400</u> \$ 4200 - 12 Alaskan Conferees

Travel from Siberia:

3 R/T Siberian Coastal villages - Moscow (\$500 x 3)	1500
3 R/T Moscow - Barrow (\$1415 x 3)	<u>4245</u> \$ 5745 - 3 Siberian Conferees

<u>En Route Travel Expenses</u>		\$ 4950
Greenlandic Conferees:		
\$30/day x 4 days x 18	2160	
Canadian Conferees:		
\$30/day x 3 days x 18	1620	
Alaskan Conferees:		
\$30/day x 3 days x 9	810	
Siberian Conferees:		
\$30/day x 4 days x 3	360	
<u>Food and Lodging in Barrow:</u>		\$ 4590
\$30/day x 3 days x 51 Conferees	4590	
<u>Conferee Honorariums:</u>		\$ 3000
\$25/day x 3 days x 40 Conferees	3000	
<u>Translator Fees:</u>		\$ 1800
\$200/day x 3 days x 3 translators	1800	
<u>Guest Expert Travel:</u>		\$ 3000
<u>Contingent Expense Fund:</u>		\$ 3000
Total Phase II:	\$76144	
<u>Total Funds Requested:</u>		<u>\$88819</u>



A planning session for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. Left to right are: Billy Neakok, Special Assistant to North Slope Borough Mayor Eben Hopson; Gene A. Keluche, conference planning specialist; Mayor Eben Hopson, and Charles Edwardsen, Jr., at Falls Church, Virginia.

FIRST INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR PRE-CONFEREES:
March 1976

NAME	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
Carl Christian Olsen	Knud Rasmussen Højskole	Sisimiut, Greenland
Ove Rosing Olsen	Peqatiglit Kalaallit (Association of Greenlanders in Denmark)	Copenhagen, Denmark
James Arvaluk	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	Ottawa, Canada
Meeka Wilson	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	Pangnirtung, NWT, Canada
John Amagoalik	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	Ottawa, Canada
Dougald Brown	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	Ottawa, Canada
Mark Gordon	Northern Quebec Inuit Association	Fort Chimo, Quebec, Canada
Zebedee Nungak	Northern Quebec Inuit Association	Payne Bay, Quebec, Canada
Johnny Peters	Northern Quebec Inuit Association	Fort Chimo, Quebec, Canada
Greg Fisk	Northern Quebec Inuit Association	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Sam Raddi	Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement	Inuvik, NWT, Canada
Gilbert Thrasher	Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement	Inuvik, NWT, Canada
Jenifer Rigby	Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement	Inuvik, NWT, Canada
Gaile Noble	Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement	Inuvik, NWT, Canada
Eben Hopson	North Slope Borough	Barrow, Alaska, USA
Billy Neakok	North Slope Borough	Barrow, Alaska, USA
Edna Ahgeak MacLean	University of Alaska	Barrow, Alaska, USA
Jon Buchholdt	North Slope Borough	Barrow, Alaska, USA
Willie Hensley	Northwest Alaska Native Association	Kotzebue, Alaska, USA
Elizabeth Goodwin	Parent and Child Center	Kotzebue, Alaska, USA



Alaskan Native leaders confer with United States Senator Mike Gravel, (D., Alaska), at a meeting in Kotzebue, Alaska. From left to right are: Alaska State Senator Frank Ferguson of Kotzebue; United States Senator Mike Gravel (d., Alaska); Billy Neakok, Special Assistant to North Slope Borough Mayor Eben Hopson; Robert Newlin, chairman of the board for Northwest Alaska Natives Association (NANA), Inc.; and Emil Notti, president of the Alaska Native Foundation.

EDITED TRANSCRIPT

The Pre-Conference Session held at Barrow, Alaska, March 28, 1976, to discuss the organization and goals of the INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE.

Eben Hopson Good morning. We may as well get started. First, I would like to introduce our guests. Sitting to my left is Billy Neakok. Others on our staff are: Carl Mathisen, who works with Lloyd Ahvakana, our Director of Administration and Finance; Dr. Jim Milne of Unupiat University; Jon Buchholdt; Ken Rosenstein, staff attorney, and Rosita Worl from our Planning Department.

Some of our residents are here; they are Mr. Brower, and the gentleman next to him, Mr. Alfred Hopson, my father. The lady on the right is my wife, Rebecca, and her daughter, Flossie.

James Arvaluk, the gentleman enjoying his pipe, was overwhelmingly re-elected as the Chairman and President of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC). Jim, would you introduce your group?

James Arvaluk Sure. John Amagoalik, on my left, is Director of Land Claims for the Northwest Territories. He is with ITC. Meeka Wilson, a Foreign Member of the national ITC, holds the office of Secretary-Treasurer. Next is Dougald Brown, my Executive Assistant, and the fellow with the Northern Green jacket, Zebedee Nungak, is Secretary for Northern Quebec Inuit Association (NQIA).

Johnny Peter, with the cowboy jacket, supervises the field work for NQIA, and next to him is Mark Gordon, a negotiator for land claims with the NQIA. And, with the red shirt and fancy tie, is Sam Raddi, President of the Committee on Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE). Next to him is Gilbert Thrasher, Executive Assistant to Sam Raddi.

Jenifer Rigby and Gaile Noble are also with the COPE staff. Did I miss anyone? Yes, Gregory Fisk. He is a former Alaskan who is now with NQIA in land claims negotiations. That's it for the Canadian delegation.

Ove Rosing Olsen and Carl Christian Olsen, you are both from Greenland. Perhaps you could introduce yourselves and tell us your positions and who you represent?

Carl Christian
Olsen

I represent the Greenland population as an inhabitant and, also, the different organizations which are not able to come at this time. They will come to the Conference this Fall. At the same time, Ove Rosing Olsen and I both represent the Council of Indigenous Peoples, which was founded last October. There are other people from the Council who were unable to be here, and we bring regards from them, too.

Ove Rosing
Olsen

I am President of an organization in Greenland and Denmark which has 4,500 members and works with different kinds of problems. We are non-political, and concerned with strengthening and bettering the cultural and physical circumstances for Greenlanders, both those transitory in Denmark and those who are in Greenland.

There are about 6,000 young Greenlanders in Denmark for educational purposes. We arrange meetings about development questions, work with organizing and structuring the means of living in Greenland. By the different regions, we have conferences on how the means of living has to be, how the different possibilities have to be taken.

One of the things we have worked with in the last six years is to proceed to get international contacts between Greenlandic organizations and gain information of different countries. We make topics on different questions, for example, about the wishes of Greenlanders. So many things which have to be prepared through our organization.

Eben Hopson

Thank you. I neglected to introduce Edna MacLean, here, from the University of Alaska at Barrow. We also are pleased by the presence of John Moore, former United States Ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference of the United Nations; and also with us today are Gene Keluche and Walter Parker. We are particularly appreciative of the personal interest of United States Senator Mike Gravel who put us in touch with these high level experts.

Gene A. Keluche

I am a Colorado Indian from the lower forty-eight [states]. My own company constructs and also manages conference centers throughout the lower forty-eight, and I have been asked to come here as a consultant and to help to whatever extent needed to plan for the conference.

Walter Parker Good morning. I am the Alaska state chairman of the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. For the benefit of our visitors from Greenland and from Canada, the Commission was established by Federal law to supervise the implementation of the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act.

We are responsible for reporting to the President and to the United States Congress at the Federal level and likewise to the Governor of Alaska and to the Alaska State Legislature at the local level. Our reports provide advice on how the Native land claims can best be implemented to meet the intent of Congress when it passed the Act, in particular those sections of the Act related to determination of the best basis in land use for the economic and social wellbeing of the Alaska Native peoples.

I bring greetings to this session from Gerald Ford, President of the United States; from Jay Hammond, Governor of Alaska; and from Thomas Kleppe, United States Secretary of the Interior. They, and the United States Congress and the Alaska State Legislature, commend you on your organizational efforts. We will report to the Commission about your efforts being made here.

This is my wife, Patricia, who I brought along so I could remember... [laughter].

Eben Hopson Here are others you would like to meet.

Lyle Wright I am with Inupiat University.

Tony Schuerch I am a Native from Kiana [Alaska]. My interest is education and I am here for a week to learn about your university.

Ron Brower I am attached to Inupiat University and serve on the Historical Commission, but I mainly work here as an artist.

James Arvaluk Mr. Hopson, may I make a motion that we appoint you as Chairman of this pre-Conference Session?

Zebedee Nungak I second the motion.

[Upon the motion duly made and seconded, it was voted upon. The motion carried unanimously.]

Eben Hopson

Thank you. I am grateful for your confidence in me. This is the beginning of the conference, perhaps the first of its kind in the Arctic. We have come together to establish an agenda for a circumpolar conference that is to take place sometime in November. The November date is open to discussion and agreement.

The reason for the conference has evolved from our realization that similar problems occurring in Alaska and in Canada are in fact affecting everyone in the Arctic - we understand this is true in Greenland as well. We hope to have conference participants from Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Siberian areas of the Soviet Union. We regret that we did not yet have time to establish contacts with these other countries.

Another aspect of the conference, - a goal, - is to organize an international commission to function, for example, as a continuing body to provide information and information exchanges, from one area of the North to another, in an effort to help all of us Arctic people to solve common problems.

I have recently suggested that this organization, - or commission, - or whatever name it will have, may be eventually considered as an interested party and participant in the Law of the Sea Conference at the U.N. That may be desirable in a long run. But starting out with such hopes, and such involvement, might not be in the best interest of long range plans and objectives.

Our initial efforts must be to organize the conference. Its name is also subject to and open for discussion. I hope everyone will feel free to express himself. Please feel free to consult with our resource people and to ask them to speak. We host you, our guests. Would anyone like to comment?

Mark Gordon

I would like to define my role here at this session. I was appointed by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) to represent the Inuit of Canada at the Law of the Sea Conference. We know very little about it, in fact we are just beginning to find out what it is all about. I am going there as an advisor to fisheries in Canada.

I think we are not going to play a major role at the outset because we are just stepping into that game. We are just trying to get information from the Conference and will decide our next step at that time.

Eben Hopson

Thank you. Among our topics of discussion is included a written message from one of our long-time friends who is originally from Point Hope. He now lives in Fairbanks where he is the editor of the weekly Native newspaper called the Tundra Times. Unfortunately, he could not attend with us today, but he sent this message - and I would like to read this message from Howard Rock:

"To my fellow Inuit of the Deep Arctic: First of all, I want to add my voice to many in Alaska's Arctic area and say to all who are gathered here on this historic occasion: welcome and may the spirit of your ancestors be with you through the exciting and dramatic gathering in which you will participate and plan for your futures in the land you have always loved and cherished within your lifetimes and those of your ancestors who had done such great accomplishments so that you who are living now may enjoy the fruits of their labors they had done in the remote past.

"You are undertaking a difficult assignment and, again, may your forbears dwell with you and give you spirit and strength.

"In the Inuit world within the Deep Arctic, you have learned to live in great harmony with your varied environments. In order to do that, you have had to traverse difficult paths and gathered the precious denizens of your Arctic country to feed your families - yes, the whole community in which you lived. You have gained great skills to get your animals. You have conquered the complexities of climate in which the many dangers lurked and came home triumphantly.

"Therefore, you have wrested good things of life for your communities. You have extracted this from the very jaws of danger you have had to encounter. Things taken with difficulty bring with them good fellowship, thrilling dances, senses of humor that will not die no matter what many-side perils you have had to face and will face in the future.

"This is the quality you are very fortunate to have inherited from your people before you. This quality will stand you in good stead as you embark into the sea of great trials you will have to meet head-on. You will meet them with great courage for which you are well-known. As you labor, you will keep in mind those who are close to you as well as those in your community at home who will need your help. Go forth with good plans for yourselves and for those who will come after you.

"You will be expending great energy and labor on the job you are undertaking. You will have to call upon your strength and perseverance to try to get what you want. There will be trying times that will test every skill you have. Your tactfulness will be strained. If such occasions should come to pass - and they will - hold the towline of your team a bit and gather up whatever resources you have while giving room for fairness. Negotiate over the rough spots and be firm and resolute.

[Continuation of Howard Rock's statement read by Eben Hopson]

"False fronts will not win friends. Presentations with confidence and firmness get attention. This is where convictions of truth with which you speak really count. Humanity or humanitarianism within yourselves will enhance your convictions. Great achievements may then be yours. Upon that eventuality, your people will bless you for your efforts and presentations for ways of solutions.

"Stay close to your God. Also - always remember your great ancestors. Howard Rock" [Applause]

[This statement by Howard Rock was used by him in an editorial in his weekly (newspaper) Tundra Times, on April 14, 1976. That is the last editorial written by Rock. He died in Fairbanks less than a week later.]

Eben Hopson

As a way to organize our discussion of Conference topics for the agenda, we have prepared a draft outline which has been placed before you. Also included are objectives to discuss for the conference itself. This list includes language, exchanges of information, telecommunications, education, culture, transportation, environmental protection, village health and sanitation, housing, energy resource development, and local government.

Any of you are free to comment on any topic, to enlarge the subject matter, or to change it, - as you like.

A number of you have indicated interest in one item. That is a good starting point here. On page 5 of your notes, the first item is language. I will read it:

"LANGUAGE. As a consequence of the work of missionary and academic linguists in Greenland, Canada and Alaska, a number of orthographies have been developed for our Inupiaq language, and these are in use today. We need to agree on a standardized writing system for all Inupiaq dialects of Eskimo. It appears to us that a single orthography would enable more efficient communications and exchanges for the circumpolar Inuit peoples, and would hasten the day when our language can be written and read by all our people, when the education of our children can be conducted in our own language as well as in English."

Greg Fisk I would like to comment, Mr. Chairman. There was a relevant resolution voted and adopted at our recent meeting in Tuktoyakut [Canada]. James, can you please elaborate further on that?

James Arvaluk First of all, I would very much like to discuss this subject of a common orthography at our November conference.

In Canada alone, we have a Western Arctic orthography, we also have syllabics, and in Northern Quebec, we have syllabics, and in Labrador we have, again, a different orthography.

We have been conducting field work to determine whether our peoples in Canada would like to standardize their writing systems, and not just in Canada, but around the entire circumpolar area! But, disagreements arise over which system should be used.

Consequently, we established a Language Commission to study the problem and to recommend what system may be suitable, a single system hopefully that could eventually be used within the educational school system. We do not want to delete an Eskimo writing system, but hope to introduce one that might be useful to all circumpolar peoples.

Carl Christian Olsen We, in Greenland, are introducing a new orthography which is very similar to standard Canadian orthography which could be used in newspapers and books soon. And we agree on the orthography as a means of communicating between all Inuit countries.

But we have three major dialects. I think it is necessary to conduct a study of the sounds of each country. I would like to suggest that each country prepare materials on this subject before we decide on a common orthography for all countries, and that those materials be prepared for distribution at our November conference.

As to where we stand today, Greenlandic Inuit is the national language of Greenland. It is side by side with Danish. It is used in education, radio, newspapers, courts of law, and at every level of society. But for further education, such as High School or University, you must use Danish. The official administrative language in Greenland is still Danish.

Our language has, however, been fully implemented at the elementary school level. It has been used in schools and in churches for more than one hundred years. But, we are still denied the opportunity of pursuing higher education in our own language. And, Mr. Chairman, we also have the Siberians and the Yupik-speaking peoples to consider and I agree with you that their views on a common orthography would be important at the conference.

Mark Gordon

I would like to explain that we never had control of our own educational system until we finished our land claims negotiations, in the last few months. Through these negotiations, we managed to get a certain amount of autonomy in our education.

We are just beginning to take a more active part in creating our own training programs, our own curriculum development, and language will be definitely one of the emphasis points. Until now, there has been very little of the Inuit culture and language in our educational system.

In some areas of our country, language is taught, but not in the majority of cases. The method of teaching is usually that of an elder person without professional training or formation and this elder recites stories to the children to try to teach them how to read this story and to write it in syllabics. We are just beginning. This is a starting point for us.

Eben Hopson

On the North Slope, we have begun to utilize the Inupiat language in our classrooms as part of the curriculum. We are in the planning and the implementation stage as regards the written language. The North Slope has its own School Board, and we are totally in control of it. In order to financially support the entire educational system, we still depend on the governments of the State of Alaska and of the United States to contribute their share of the schooling costs. But in framing the educational programs and the curriculum, we [Eskimo] are in total control to direct that particular program.

Willie Hensley

In Alaska, there has never been - until a few years ago - any official recognition of the languages spoken in the state. The change came around 1970 or 1971 when the Alaska State Legislature passed a Bilingual Education Act. That Act required that a bilingual teacher be provided locally in a school when a certain number of students used a primary language dialect, whether Eskimo, Indian, or Aleut.

So, this was the first official recognition that there are people in this state who do not speak English. Now we see hundreds of thousands of dollars supporting the bilingual education program. There is a great deal of interest in language. There will continue to be a great deal of activity in languages because we finally have local control of the school system.

Eben Hopson

I am sure that there will be considerable discussion on language at the conference if it is on the agenda then, and I suppose that the issue of a common orthography will also be discussed under the same agenda item. Should we vote on whether an item is to be included on the formal agenda?

Eben Hopson
(continued)

Will those in favor of including language on the agenda of the November conference please raise their hands?

[A majority of the delegates raised their hands.]

The majority agrees. This subject will be on the agenda. It appears that there will be considerable discussion on each of the subjects. May I please suggest that we quickly go through the listed items and then consider the structure of the organization built around these agenda subjects?

Greg Fisk

I make a motion that these nine points: language, communications, education, transportation, environmental protection, health and sanitation, housing, community development, and local government be agreed upon as items approved for the agenda and that we structure the organization around these points.

[His motion was seconded and voted upon. The majority carried approval of the motion.]

Eben Hopson

Let us start on the basis of these nine agenda items. I think we could discuss them for sixteen hours and never run out of things to say.

Are there any other items that we might possibly want to include on the agenda?

James Arvaluk

I would like to add an item that is not included, and that is the subject of aboriginal land claims. This could include a discussion on exchanges of information, reporting the progress made in each country - since each area is at a different stage and we have a lot to learn from each other. In Canada, some areas are not yet ready for implementation, and some are not yet in the stage of negotiations.

Also, I believe we all have common problems in Game [Fish and Wildlife] Management, especially with marine mammals and fish wildlife in the international area.

Also, - while not a major topic - we may want to discuss the possible exchange of staff personnel between the different countries.

Mark Gordon

Another subject we might consider for the agenda is that of general economic standards of each area, including trade. This might help improve economic standards. For example, some representatives here today are hunters and trappers, others are involved in Native development corporations, and so on. We should address the question: What can be done to improve poor economic areas?

Greg Fisk I would like to suggest a session on technological information - on technology applicable to the Inuit community - some exchanges of information on things like telephone exchanges in the Arctic, - or about village sewage systems, and so on. This could be the Arctic Technology and Science committee or session during the conference.

Eben Hopson At this rate, we are going to need Henry Kissinger to give us the information we need!

[laughter]

Carl Christian Olsen Mr. Chairman, I suggest we select our topics carefully, because in such an important conference, time may be limited and adequate treatment of all the problems raised will not be possible.

Could we have status reports on each approved agenda topic prepared and circulated before the conference? Would it not be preferable to be aware of the conditions of the problems before we meet and then concentrate on the most important items? We might have only five to discuss in depth.

Eben Hopson Let us decide which of the topics would be suitable for long-range follow-up, perhaps by the Commission or Council we talked about.

Environmental protection may well be a topic we want to focus on during the interim because it is a current and urgent pressure point for all of us. Village health and sanitation is one of our priorities. Housing, along with environmental protection, is a subject of continuing interest. These two go hand in hand.

As regards the subject of land claims, this certainly is an area where we can exchange very important and pertinent information. Other countries may be able to profit from our own experience, good or bad.

Fish and Wildlife game management is also long-range, a subject requiring continual cooperation. I was very interested in some of the resolutions that you adopted at Tuktoyakut with respect to sea mammals and game, especially possible pollution of the game from pollution introduced into rivers.

I would like to suggest a short recess. Afterwards, we must continue to determine the final agenda items. This will influence the design and organization of the on-going Commission or Council. Willie Hensley will serve as Chairman until I return for the evening session later.

[Following the recess, the meeting was called to order by Willie Hensley]

Willie Hensley I would like to have some of the details discussed and decided before Mr. Hopson returns. First, a date for the conference. I suggest we simply find a date - realizing that there never is a right time to satisfy everyone.

[A general discussion on possible dates ensued. It was the consensus that the length of the conference not be decided before a decision was made on the number of agenda topics to include.]

Willie Hensley November 22, 1976, starting at 9:00 a.m. has been suggested to start the conference. May I see a show of hands of those in favor? - those opposed? A majority approves the motion.

The starting date is November 22nd. Where will it be held?

Billy Neakok I make a motion that Barrow, Alaska, be the site of the conference.

James Arvaluk Mr. Chairman, I second the motion.

Willie Hensley Any discussion?

Billy Neakok We have a permanent staff at the Borough here in Barrow. It can serve as the central contact point for pre-Conference work, and we will arrange to handle the communications and the necessary paperwork. During the Conference, the North Slope Borough staff can support it.

[The motion was carried by a majority.]

Willie Hensley Mr. Arvaluk?

James Arvaluk Mr. Chairman, I move that we name the Conference the "Inuit Circumpolar Conference."

Billy Neakok I second the motion.

[The motion was carried by majority.]

Zebedee Nungak Mr. Chairman, Barrow has been selected as the site. I move that we formally designate the North Slope Borough and Mayor Hopson as the central contact point and the center for communications for all materials and documents to be prepared and exchanged during the pre-Conference period, and that Mayor Hopson serve as Chairman of the Conference Planning Group.

[The motion was seconded, voted, and passed by majority.]

Greg Fisk I foresee a potential problem here. Conference planning requires a great deal of work, a lot of coordination, considerable travel, telephoning, and printing. All this entails expense. I would like to ask how the funding for this effort will be handled, - both for the interim and preparation period, and during the November conference.

Jon Buchholdt We received a grant from the Lilly Endowment. The budget is divided into two parts: Phase One is for the planning and development in the interim, and Phase Two covers the expenses of the Conference itself.

We have already received some of the foundation grant and this provides the flexibility during the interim. Some travelling will be required, added communications, printing, coordination, scheduling, housing preparations, and so on.

We will need translators at the conference. Meanwhile, there will be expenses for mailing materials and pre-Conference status reports on a number of subjects. Each group should bring its own translators. We will have to send considerable information and documentation to all circumpolar groups for themselves and for their governments, and to plan all the logistics as they arrive in Alaska and come to Barrow. We are grateful for the Lilly enabling grant. We may have to seek additional financial support. The North Slope Borough has established a special fund to handle the money.

The needs for the Conference are becoming clearer as the agenda is defined and the interest here among all the representatives manifests itself.

Mark Gordon Mr. Chairman, I feel we should appoint "contact people" for each of the regions so that, when we have a question, we know who is the closest person to contact. Such as when we need more information or the latest information. Mr. Hopson and his staff will handle that responsibility here in Alaska, but who will play that role in other areas?

Ove Rosing I suggest that Carl Christian Olsen be our contact person
Olsen in Greenland.

Willie Hensley Is that acceptable to you, Mr. [C.C.] Olsen? Yes? Agreed, then.

Billy Neakok In the event that Mayor Hopson were appointed and Barrow selected as the conference site, he has appointed me as Conference Project Officer from the North Slope Borough in addition to my other duties.

Willie Hensley Fine. Mayor Hopson, and through him, Billy Neakok for the North Slope Borough. What about the Northern Quebec Inuit Assosiation [NQIA]?

Mark Gordon Officially, that person for NQIA is its president, Charlie Watt, and through him, Greg Fisk, as contact person.

Willie Hensley Mr. Arvaluk, what would be most efficient for the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada [ITC]? Who would you prefer? You can delegate the individual of your choice.

James Arvaluk I will be the contact person for ITC, then, and you will be talking with Doug Brown.

Willie Hensley It is time to recess, - to adjourn until 18H00. Then we can return to reexamine the agenda list again, and perhaps we can get agreement on the agenda topics and sub-topics.

[The session reconvened at 6:00 p.m. Mayor Hopson chaired the evening session.]

Willie Hensley Mr. Chairman, I would like to report to you our progress during the afternoon. We agreed that the Conference would start on Monday, November 22, 1976. The duration of the conference remains undecided. The conference will take place here in Barrow, and it will be called the "Inuit Circumpolar Conference."

The North Slope Borough is the official host and central contact point for preConference Planning, and you are the Chairman of that planning group. The host is responsible for communications and exchanges of information.

Mr. Buchholdt explained the financial aspects and briefed us on funding and the budget. Each group coming to the Conference will bring and provide its own translators. The Conference itself may also require some interpreter services as well.

Groups here have designated contact persons: James Arvaluk (Doug Brown) for ITC, Charlie Watt (Greg Fisk) for NQIA, Mayor Eben Hopson (Billy Neakok) for Alaska, and Carl Christian Olsen for Greenland.

We are at the point of deciding priorities for agenda topics, to decide whether we can eliminate or add to the suggested list. We need to decide specific items for the Conference, and specifically, who might be involved in it. We have not yet set timetables or deadlines for the information and status papers that should be exchanged between now and November.

Eben Hopson This session has made good progress since this morning. We need also to discuss the number of individuals who will attend the Conference, and build our timetable, as you recommend. If we distribute the list of agenda topics by July, perhaps that will still provide ample time to make final detailed arrangements. We will get a packet of information materials out before July... in June, the latest.

I suggest, also, at this point, that we try to decide on the committees and the task forces that might be at work while the Conference is going on. The staff-level committee meetings will go on during the Conference itself, and will eliminate the problem of top-heavy conferences.

Eben Hopson
(continued)

Also, I have the understanding that whatever draft-agenda we might propose between now and November would be subject to approval or change of the conferees - the Conference participants.

A crying question that we will have to consider is whether we are going to set up an on-going organization. That is a very important question. We will get into suggestions as to how we might finance such an organization, if it is to be on-going.

We are trying to do something that has not happened before. We are trying to find ways that will begin an organization that hopefully will benefit all of us. So, I want you all to feel free to discuss any point that should be included, and - please feel free to correspond with us on any point.

Before we continue, I would like to give both John Moore and Walter Parker the opportunity to say a few words. Mr. Parker has been involved in high-level organizations and has some information that U. S. Senator Mike Gravel has made available to us. Would Mr. Moore start off? John?

John Moore

Thank you. I was particularly glad to see that one of your group will attend the Law of the Sea Conference next week. It is something that affects all of you and is, certainly, worth keeping an eye on. I might add that the State of Alaska has been particularly active on the United States' side, in formulating our [U.S.] Law of the Sea policy.

Alaska Governor Hammond has had a special representative, who has been very active: Charles Meacham. Senators Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens have been actively involved. Alaska's Howard Pollock, Deputy Administrator of the U. S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has been an active member of the U. S. delegation.

From the U. S. point of view, Alaska has more than half of the United States coast line and has more than sixty-five percent of the U. S. continental shelf, and therefore is an important and active participant.

The Law of the Sea Conference held its third substantive meeting in New York. The first had been in Venezuela in 1974, the second in Geneva in 1975. It is highly unlikely that an agreement will be reached at this [1976] session, so probably additional sessions will be needed before a comprehensive treaty can be reached. With more than 150 nations participating, and an agenda of over ninety-two items, any such agreement by treaty will have a great impact on Arctic regions.

John Moore
(continued)

There are several problems and opportunities for Arctic peoples that are of great concern at the Law of the Sea Conference. First, coastal stocks of fish which might be harvested across national boundaries (such as the boundary of the United States and Canada in the Beaufort Sea) - such a question depends on whether bilateral agreements are needed to promote conservation, access to fisheries, and so on. Secondly, there is the question about highly migratory species, such as whales. What kind of organizations should be set up for regional management of such species? How many migratory species concern us? What are their migrating patterns?

Thirdly, standards need be established for seabed exploration and exploitation. What international standards should be set for petroleum production from the continental margins in the Arctic Ocean? Who will formulate these standards? How can we be sure that they are high enough to allow the environmental protection needed?

Fourthly, - there are standards regarding vessel-source pollution, and how can standards be set to control such possible pollution, and how to enforce it... in the Arctic Ocean? Another area of interest to you is whether some form of regional or bilateral agreement can permit marine scientific research. The Arctic is certainly a natural area for this.

These are just a few of the problems, and a few of the opportunities. I believe this treaty will be one of the most important treaties that any of us has ever seen. We all have a major stake in this, and there is a variety of important decisions flowing from it that all of you will have an interest in.

Eben Hopson

Thank you, Mr. Moore. Mr. Parker?

Walter Parker

I think a whole range of new perspectives will arise from your November Conference and the various Governments will have to deal with these new considerations. While we have a good deal of information on some of these, others depend on coordination between Governments - and we have not been able to make a breakthrough there.

It would be desirable to have representatives of Federal and State level at the Conference as observers. Certainly, with Senator Gravel's personal interest in manner of these subjects, and the Government's, you will be able to get the people you want to attend. I suppose this will be equally true for other Governments of areas from which you will draw delegates.

Closer to home, the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission will be involved with coordinating Federal and State policies as they affect Naval Petroleum Reserve 4 [located on the North Slope], and as they affect the highway to Prudhoe Bay.

Walter Parker
(continued)

We will be working closely with the North Slope Borough Planning Department on these subjects, and as we work out the problems, we might be setting a pattern for coordination between Federal, State or Provincial governments and local governments. Because you have established a local government here, we have an unique opportunity to demonstrate how this coordination could come about.

Some of the areas of vital concern to you are in fact interrelated, such as a telecommunications system associated with your educational and instructional programs. You really cannot isolate one from the other. Governmental and other regulatory agencies will have to start understanding the world from your perspective. I think that getting their representatives to the Conference will be a big help.

There are several United Nations organizations who might also have an interest in what you are doing, and I will get some information for you on those particular organizations.

Eben Hopson

Thank you, Mr. Parker. It will be my policy to include the people you have mentioned, and make sure that invitations are extended to them. If they make themselves available we will truly have some of the most talented resource people in the world here.

Mr. Keluche, you will be helping to organize the Conference. Would you comment?

Gene A. Keluche Mr. Chairman, I am sensing as I listen that there is general agreement that a small number of these topics might be treated in a general session, with the other topics in a "workshop" status, or not yet defined or put on a priority list.

As you suggested, if we can reach agreement on the most important agenda topics, that will help to initiate the work effort that will be required to prepare in these areas. It would help you in organizing your staff for seeking additional funds as well as the necessary resource people.

Eben Hopson

Thank you, Mr. Keluche. Now let us continue with our agenda topics.

Zebedee Nungak

I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we could reduce the number of subjects on the proposed agenda by grouping, for example, the technological subjects that concern the Inuit, such as telecommunications, transportation, housing, and perhaps energy resource development as sub-topics under the umbrella of Technology.

Willie Hensley

Along the lines of Zebedee's suggestion, we might put environmental protection with game [fish and wildlife] management in a single category. Education covers a wide variety of subject matters that could be grouped together. Possibly the language topic could be expanded to include language and culture because there is intense interest in both. We could put together language, culture, and education.

Willie Hensley (continued) The question of creating a permanent Commission or Council could be a separate agenda item. Once we have gone through these agenda topics we will have a better idea as to its organization.

James Arvaluk I would suggest putting economics and trade together as a single agenda item or topic.

Carl Christian Olsen What about aboriginal rights and legal rights? The question of identity must be clarified! It was taken up at the Arctic Peoples' Conference and we must take it up again, in my opinion.

Mark Gordon If we are including the Law of the Sea, I think that would be under game management. Another issue is migratory birds, marine mammals, and environmental protection - these might all fit under the heading of Game Management and Environmental Protection.

Eben Hopson We have touched every topic except that of local government. I understand this is a complicated subject. We each have our own forms of Government, parliamentary, bicameral, or whatever. We must respect one another's form of Government. We should respect these institutions. But I do not see anything wrong with suggesting how local government will best fit into the picture.

We have considerable material that, between now and July, we will send to all of you, including material on our local government here: copies of our statutes [laws], land claims materials, and any printed material useful to you to prepare for our conference.

James Arvaluk Mr. Chairman, may I make a motion that we accept this tentative agenda, providing that we will be able to make suggestions in November? Also, that we use this as a guide or format for presentations, discussions, and action at our Conference.

These are: 1. Applied Technology. Telecommunications, transportation, housing, energy resource development, sanitation.
2. Environmental Protection and Game Management. Includes Law of the Sea, migratory birds, and marine mammals.
3. Education. Culture, Language. Academic and vocational.
4. Economics and Trade.
5. Inuit Rights and Identity. Land claims, ethnic and legal rights, Inuit rights.
6. Local Government and Political Development.
7. Circumpolar Inuit Council. or whatever name is agreed upon; resolve whether or not to have a permanent organization, determine its purposes and its structure,... how it should work.

Willie Hensley I second the motion, Mr. Chairman.

[The motion carried by majority vote.]

- Eben Hopson** We will make every effort to secure every piece of documentation that may contribute to these matters, everything that we can possibly gather in a matter of weeks, and will send it to you.
- We are going to be corresponding almost continuously once we have gathered enough information for your use. We will be communicating with you once a week or so.
- Rosita Worl** I wonder whether we want to take a position on whether we will have to limit participation at the Conference. This will be a significant and historic event, and we may have to limit the number of people who wish to attend.
- Eben Hopson** That is a good point. Shall we discuss that? Do we want to restrict participation to a few, having others as observers only? It might help to discuss this point at this time. The Conference could get too big.
- Zebedee Nungak** It might help to have invited officials as observers, unless we use them as experts or resource people. Actually, this is going to be a "first" for all of us, and it might help to limit participation in that respect.
- James Arvaluk** Yes. For example, I might not be able to answer a particular question, but a resource person from my Government might be able to. At the same time, I feel that these [resource] peoples' own governmental agencies should pay for their own air fares and other travel accommodations. It will be beneficial to them to attend such an important conference.
- Willie Hensley** I feel that each group of conferees or delegates should select whomever will be useful for discussion. It is their decision. Yet, I suspect that Barrow will only be able to accommodate a limited number of visitors, so we need to place some limit on numbers.
- Eben Hopson** We have made progress in this discussion. We will attempt to control the size of the November Inuit Circumpolar Conference. Those of you who will be attending are to decide among yourselves which local Governmental resource people will be designated as "advisers" and will serve as your own resource people. Others will represent their Governments as "observers." We want our organization to be viable, and we will work through our Governments to do so. Are there any other subjects to discuss?
- Jon Buchholdt** Mr. Chairman, should we have a policy as to press coverage for the conference? Should we discuss that now?
- Zebedee Nungak** Possibly, to avoid confusion, we could appoint a Press Committee which will serve as our spokesman during the Conference. After each session, one of these spokesmen will make a statement to keep everyone informed.

Eben Hopson

That is a good suggestion. Any other topics to discuss?

Rosita Worl

Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce a distinguished guest. Our visitors probably are unaware that Alaska Native education recently achieved something very significant at the University level... an office for rural education was established, - and we were fortunate that a Native person was appointed to that position. She is Elaine Ramos, here, who is Vice President of the University of Alaska for Rural Education Affairs.

[applause]

Eben Hopson

We are close to adjournment. Is there anything that we have neglected to discuss?

If not, then I thank you for helping our people everywhere through your attendance at this series of meetings, and until November, this meeting is adjourned.



Native conferees meet in Tuktoyaktuk, Canada.