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**BACKGROUND PAPER ON THE COMMUNICATIONS
PORTFOLIO**

*Submitted to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
by the Department of Communications*

November 1992

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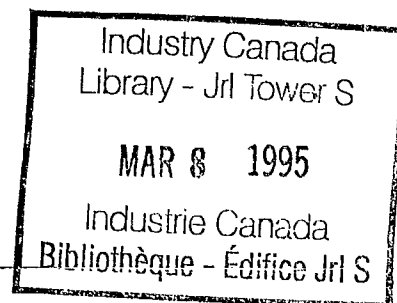


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1. Introduction - Overview of the Portfolio

In response to an invitation from the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, the Department of Communications is pleased to submit a background information paper on the activities of the communications and cultural portfolio of the Government of Canada, with particular reference to their impact on Aboriginal peoples.

Before proceeding to a description of these activities, it may be useful to provide an overview of the portfolio as a whole and of the relationships among the organizations within it.

The communications and cultural portfolio of the Minister of Communications consists of thirteen agencies and Crown corporations besides the Department of Communications. These other agencies are the Canada Council, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), Telefilm Canada, the National Film Board (NFB), the National Arts Centre (NAC), the National Library of Canada, the National Archives of Canada and the four national museums -- the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the National Gallery of Canada and the National Museum of Science and Technology. Negotiations are currently under way to establish the legislation under which the Canada Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council will be merged, as announced in the 1992 federal Budget.

Five of these agencies -- the CRTC, the NFB, the SSHRC, the National Library and the National Archives -- are designated as departments for the purpose of the Financial Administration Act, and the Minister of Communications is responsible for controlling and directing the management of their operations.

Eight agencies -- Telefilm Canada, the CBC, the NAC, the Canada Council and the four National Museums -- have been established as corporations under the control of directors, trustees and chief executive officers appointed by the Governor in Council. They operate independently of the government, although they report to Parliament through the Minister of Communications. Decisions made by these agencies related to corporate planning, day-to-day management, programming and artistic merit are made at "arm's length" from the direct influence of the government.

Since the Government of Canada has overall responsibility for establishing broad policies on issues of national importance, including communications and cultural issues, it has the power to periodically evaluate the missions of the Department of Communications and the cultural agencies and to assess the progress they have made towards the achievement of these missions. As part of this overall

responsibility, the Minister of Communications is therefore held accountable by Parliament for the resources entrusted to all the organizations within his or her portfolio.

Through the activities of the Department of Communications, the agencies and the Crown corporations which form the communications and culture portfolio, the government promotes policies and programs and develops projects which:

- strengthen Canadian identity;
- support as many forms of cultural expression as possible;
- reinforce the mechanisms to distribute our cultural products;
- encourage the population to share its heritage and artistic expression;
- encourage the development and application of new technologies which transform methods of creating and distributing our cultural products;
- favour the increased exchange of information and better access by all Canadians to communications services and technology; and
- ensure the orderly development, evolution and operations of Canadian communications and informatics systems as key elements of the Canadian society and economy.

Communications and Culture Portfolio Total Planned Resources 1992-93	
(Millions of \$)	
Department of Communications	660
Canada Council	117
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	102
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	1,481
Telefilm Canada	160
Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission	38
National Archives	62
National Arts Centre	41
National Film Board	90
National Library of Canada	45
Canadian Museum of Civilization	47
Canadian Museum of Nature	22
National Gallery of Canada	33
National Museum of Science and Technology	18
Total	2,916

SOURCE: 1992-93 Main Estimates, Part III, Expenditure Plan

2. Department of Communications

Mission/Mandate

The Mission of the Department of Communications is **Nation Building: Helping Canadians share their ideas, information and dreams.** This Mission is rooted in two fundamental needs: the need to support Canadian culture as a cornerstone of national identity and the need to ensure the orderly evolution and operation of Canadian communications and informatics systems as key elements in the development of the economy and of Canadian society.

In pursuing its Mission, the Department strives to ensure that Canadians have high quality telephone, television, radio and communications services, and have access to a wide selection of high quality Canadian cultural products and information systems.

The mandate of the Department is derived from a number of sources, including the Department of Communications Act, Order in Council P.C. 1980-2118, the Radiocommunication Act and the Cultural Property Export and Import Act.

Objectives

The Department has two overall objectives, which flow from its Mission. They are:

- to ensure that our communications systems evolve in an orderly fashion at the forefront of global developments while continuing to meet the needs of all Canadians at affordable cost; and
- to ensure that Canadians have the freedom to choose a wide selection of Canadian cultural products and information services from among the broad international choice being carried by our communications systems.

Activities

The Department of Communications undertakes the following activities in support of its Mission:

- management of the development and utilization of the radio frequency spectrum;
- the promotion of new telecommunications and informatics technologies and the provision of telecommunications services to federal departments and agencies;

- the promotion of Canadian culture and broadcasting in Canada and abroad, and support to cultural industries and performing and visual arts and custodial institutions;
- heritage development;
- support for the strategic policy direction and operational management of the cultural portfolio in the pursuit of federal government priorities and objectives.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

This section will focus on the specific activities of the Department of Communications that involve Aboriginal people, deal with Aboriginal concerns or have an impact on their communities or lives.

2.1 Strategic Planning

2.1.1 Departmental Working Group on Aboriginal Issues

In July 1991, the **Departmental Working Group on Aboriginal Issues** was formed. The goal of the Working Group is to enable the Department of Communications to respond effectively to the Aboriginal concerns, through information sharing, coordination of relevant activities and by making recommendations on how best to serve clients in the Native community.

Membership in the Working Group is open to any directorate or branch in the Department that administers programs, formulates policies or is engaged in any other form of activity that has an impact on Canada's Aboriginal community.

2.1.2 Interdepartmental Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People

The Department is currently represented on the **Interdepartmental Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People (1993)**, which is chaired by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The purpose of the Interdepartmental Committee is to coordinate the activities of federal departments for this International Year.

2.1.3 Interdepartmental Committee on Self-Government

The Department is a member of the **Interdepartmental Committee on Self-Government**, which is chaired by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The purpose of the Committee is to review documentation related to the Community-based Self-Government Negotiations with Aboriginal peoples.

2.2 Broadcasting

2.2.1 Northern Native Broadcasting

The Department of Communications promotes **Northern Native Broadcasting** through its support for **Television Northern Canada (TVNC)**.

TVNC is a television network in Canada's far north that delivers native cultural, social, political, and educational information in as many as 12 languages to approximately 94 native communities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Northern Quebec and Labrador. On October 28, 1991, the CRTC approved the native television network licence application submitted by TVNC for a period of 7 years. TVNC completed its installations throughout the north and began broadcasting in January 1992.

Programming on TVNC is produced by native communications societies funded through the **Northern Native Broadcast Access Program (NNBAP)** of the Department of the Secretary of State. Other programming is provided by CBC North, the National Film Board, the Government of the Northwest Territories, Yukon College, Arctic College, Katavik School Board and other educational institutions. Although it does not contribute funds, the Department of Communications sits on the **National Liaison Committee** and the **Regional Liaison Committees** which review the activities of native communications societies funded by the NNBAP. It has also participated at some of the TVNC board meetings.

Through its **Northern Distribution Program**, the Department of Communications has provided TVNC with \$9.6 million over four years, beginning in 1989-90, to cover installation, operational and transponder costs associated with this northern satellite distribution system. The Northern Distribution Program is ongoing, and funding for TVNC for future years is set at \$3.1 million annually.

2.2.2 Southern Native Broadcasting

With regard to **Southern Native Broadcasting**, the Department, in cooperation with the Department of the Secretary of State, completed a program review in March 1990 and commissioned a report in March 1991. This report, published as New Visions: Canadian Aboriginal Film and Video Makers Symposium, April 4-7, 1991, focused on their developmental needs and the barriers they face in gaining access to the Canadian broadcasting system.

2.3 Arts Policies and Programs

2.3.1 Cultural Initiatives Program

The **Cultural Initiatives Program (CIP)** helps Canadian, non-profit, incorporated, professional arts organizations to undertake activities in the arts. The Program's mandate is to improve management practices, establish and improve cultural equipment and infrastructure and increase the availability of cultural products for Canadians.

CIP contributions are allocated by the Department under the following program components:

- I Management Assistance
- II Capital Assistance
- III Festivals and Special Events

Organizations that have successfully applied for contributions for Aboriginal projects over the last two years include:

- Great Northern Arts Festival	
- 1991-92	\$15,000
- 1992-93	\$20,000
- International Native Arts Festival	\$5,000
- Canadian Native Arts Foundation	
- <u>In the Land of Spirits</u> national tour	\$90,000
- International Conference entitled <u>Beyond Survival: The Waking Dreamer Ends the Silence</u> (up to)	\$100,000
- Native Earth Performing Arts Inc.	
- Dance Festival 1990-91	\$10,000
- Dance Festival 1991-92	\$15,000
- WOMAD (World of Music, Art and Dance) Festival, which focused on Native Canadian and African Canadian cultures)	\$25,000
- Hamilton-Wentworth Creative Arts Inc.	
- Festival of Friends (which headlined native rock duo Kashtin)	\$18,000
- Northern Lights/Festival Boreal (features Aboriginal performers)	\$25,000

- McMichael Canadian Collection \$45,000
(laser optical disk recording system
for the Cape Dorset Inuit art collection)
- 'Ksan Association \$32,000
(towards the cost of repairing the roof of the
'Ksan Indian Village Museum)
- Okanagan Indian Educational Resources Society \$50,000
(towards the cost of operating a two-year
certificate program at the En'owkin Centre providing
professional training for native writers)

It should also be mentioned that the **Cultural Initiatives Program** provided a **\$1 million contribution in 1989 to the development of the Wanuskewin Heritage Park in Saskatoon**. This 100-hectare heritage park showcases Aboriginal archaeology, North American pre-history and Aboriginal culture through a series of archaeological sites, museum exhibits, laboratories, theatres and outdoor activity areas. In 1991-92, **CIP contributed a further \$15,000 toward the Park's opening ceremonies**.

In addition to direct financial assistance, the Department has recently helped the Canadian Native Arts Foundation by **providing the services of a senior executive from the Arts Policy and Planning Directorate on an eight week secondment to assist with the development of the national tour of the ballet In the Land of Spirits**.

2.3.2 Task Force on Professional Training for the Cultural Sector in Canada

In January 1992, the **Task Force on Professional Training for the Cultural Sector in Canada** published a report entitled Art is never a given. In addition to its mandate "To report on the current situation of professional training in the artistic and museum sectors; to identify the needs and to recommend necessary action by the Government of Canada", the Minister of Communications asked the Task Force to "pay particular attention to the professional training of Native Canadian artists". The final report of the Task Force contained a separate chapter dealing with these needs which made 16 specific recommendations to improve the access of Aboriginal artists to training resources.

2.4 Heritage Policies and Programs

2.4.1 Museum Policy

Canada's Museum Policy, announced in June 1990, stated that Aboriginal museum development was a priority of the Department of Communications. The Museums Assistance Program was noted as a vehicle through which funding for Aboriginal museum development would be directed

2.4.2 Museums Assistance Program

The **Museums Assistance Program (MAP)** provides financial and technical assistance to Canadian museums and related institutions. The objectives of the Program are:

- to foster access of present and future generations of Canadians to their human, natural, artistic and scientific heritage and to enhance their awareness, understanding and enjoyment of that heritage;
- to encourage the development, management and preservation of significant and representative museum collections in all regions of Canada;
- to enhance excellence in museum activities in Canada through support to museological research and development and the provision of national services.

Consistent with the 1990 Museum Policy, funding requests from Aboriginal museums are a program priority under all grant components of the Program. These components are:

- Collections Management
- Conservation
- Facilities Upgrading
- Planning and Marketing
- Professional Development
- Travelling Exhibitions
- Priority Initiatives

In addition, a special grant category for Aboriginal museum initiatives not covered under any of the above listed components has been created. The **Aboriginal Museum Development Component** of the Museum Assistance Program supports special initiatives that preserve collections reflecting the cultural heritage of the Aboriginal peoples, facilitate public access to this heritage and contribute to a greater involvement by Aboriginal people in Canadian museums.

Projects that have been funded by MAP over the past two years include:

British Columbia

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| - Kwagiulth Museum and Cultural Centre
(for public programming activities) | \$20,000
(annually) |
| - U'mista Cultural Centre
(for public programming activities) | \$20,000
(annually) |
| - Tems Swiya Museum
(for collections management) | \$3,370 |

Alberta

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| - Piegan Nation Chief and Council
(two planning grants) | \$108,000 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

Saskatchewan

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| - Wanuskewin Heritage Park
(for Aboriginal museum development) | \$38,800 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

Ontario

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| - Woodland Cultural Centre | |
| - Planning grant for exhibition
<u>Sound of the Drum</u> | \$10,000 |
| - Museum training internship | \$21,000 |
| - McMichael Canadian Collection
(exhibition <u>Cape Dorset Drawings and Prints</u>) | \$67,000 |

2.4.3 Task Force on Museums and First Peoples

The Museums Assistance Program, in cooperation with the Department of the Secretary of State, also supported the establishment of the **Task Force on Museums and First Peoples**, which was co-sponsored by the Assembly of First Nations and the Canadian Museum Association. The purpose of the Task Force was to consult with representatives of the First Nations and museums and to develop an ethical framework and strategies by which Aboriginal peoples and cultural institutions can work together to represent Aboriginal history and culture.

The Task Force held a conference in February 1992 (funded by a MAP grant of \$80,900) to discuss its findings. A draft of the Task Force's report was submitted to the Assembly of First Nations and the Canadian Museums Association at that time, but neither organization has as yet approved the final version.

The draft report has also been submitted to the Minister of Communications, along with a request from assistance from MAP for the establishment of a Council for Museums and First Peoples, which would monitor the implementation of the report's recommendations, and for the establishment of a Resource Centre for Aboriginal Museums, which would provide information to museums and Aboriginal communities. These grant requests are currently being analyzed by officials of the Museums Assistance Program. The Department's Heritage Branch is studying the Report and will prepare recommendations for the Minister.

2.4.4 Canadian Conservation Institute

Over the years, the Department's **Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)** has undertaken a number of projects related to native-owned sites or cultural centres. These projects have included:

- Mobile Laboratory visits to the U'mista Cultural Centre in Alert Bay, British Columbia and to the Nuyumbalees Society in Cape Mudge, British Columbia;
- surveys of the condition of totem poles in the graveyard at Alert Bay and in the Skeena River Valley;
- a workshop for the Ontario Museums Association, which was hosted by the Woodlands Cultural Education Centre in Brantford;
- the conservation of a unique "udder headdress" for Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump in Alberta;
- organization and hosting of the major international conference "Symposium 86: The Care of Ethnographic Collections";
- the conservation of many Aboriginal artifacts within the collections of Canadian museums;
- advice relating to the care of many rock art sites in Canada;
- a "Native Pigment Project" which established a benchmark collection of data on the historical use of different kinds of pigments by native groups;

- a survey of the art collection of the Assembly of First Nations and conservation treatment of selected pieces;
- informal consultations aimed at raising awareness of Aboriginal issues with museum colleagues and the staff of conservation training programs at Queen's University, Kingston, and Sir Sandford Fleming College, Peterborough.

2.4.5 Movable Cultural Property Program

The Department's **Movable Cultural Property Program (MCP)** has the mandate to preserve in Canada significant examples of our heritage. It does this through:

- tax incentives, under the combined provisions of the Income Tax Act and the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, which are available for cultural property which is gifted or sold to designated Canadian institutions;
- Cultural Property Export Permits, which are required for objects which are greater than 50 years old and which were made by natural persons who are no longer living;
- grants, which are available to help purchase objects for which export permits have been refused or to repatriate cultural property related to the national heritage that is located outside of Canada.

Each year, many Aboriginal artifacts are certified as cultural property by the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board. Certification results in tax credits for the donor or vendor of an Aboriginal object or collection and has therefore been an instrument for ensuring the continued accessibility of these objects.

Aboriginal objects are included in Group II of the Canadian Cultural Property Export Control List, which deals with Ethnographic Art or Ethnography. Several ethnographic objects are retained in Canada annually as a result of export controls.

The MCP Program has provided grants to museums run by Aboriginal peoples to repatriate Aboriginal property located outside of Canada. It has also facilitated the direct transfer of cultural objects from abroad to native councils in Canada.

2.4.6 Archaeology Policy

To better manage the archaeological heritage of the country, the Government of Canada adopted in 1990 a **policy for the protection and management of archaeological heritage**. The policy recognizes the importance of this heritage

in affirming a Canadian identity and outlines various measures for safeguarding and managing it.

The policy also affirms the importance of special measures to ensure the participation of Aboriginal peoples in the safeguarding, management and interpretation of our archaeological heritage.

2.4.7 Access to Archaeology Program

Since 1991, the **Access to Archaeology Program** has offered financial assistance for a variety of activities aimed at protecting and managing Canada's archaeological heritage. Aboriginal groups have received 48 per cent of the Program's grants since its inception. Some examples of projects funded include:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| - Toosey Indian Band
(for the development of a heritage resource facility) | \$29,750 |
| - Community Education Committee for Igloolik
(for the operation of an archaeological field school) | \$18,210 |
| - Gabriel Dumont Institute
(for a master plan study of traditional Metis homelands) | \$25,959 |
| - Red Bank Indian Band
(to publish a booklet entitled "Metepenagiag: New Brunswick's Oldest Village") | \$22,201 |

One of the components of the Access to Archaeology Program is reserved exclusively for Aboriginal peoples. This is the **Aboriginal Training Component**, which encourages the Aboriginal peoples to assume a direct responsibility for the management of archaeological heritage resources. Grants are made for training in archaeological resource management and for practical field experience in this domain. One example is:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| - Society for the Advancement of Native Studies
(for the development of an Aboriginal archaeological field training program) | \$14,526 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

2.4.8 Comprehensive Claims

Personnel of the Department's Archaeological Policy Unit and Regional Offices also serve as expert advisors on comprehensive land claims. Input on heritage matters has been provided on the following claims:

- Tungavut Federation of Nunavut
- Yukon (Canada-Yukon Territorial Government-Council for Yukon Indians)
- Gwich'in Dene Metis (Northwest Territories)
- Sahtu Dene Metis (Northwest Territories)
- Nisga'a (British Columbia)

2.5 International Cultural Events

The Department of Communications provided a \$50,000 grant to the "**Strengthening the Spirit**" Conference of the First Nations of the Americas, which took place in Ottawa-Hull in November 1991.

The Conference was sponsored by UNESCO as part of the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus and was organized by a special committee of Aboriginal peoples called the Indigenous 500 Committee. It was intended as a forum for indigenous people from throughout the Americas to consider cultural and spiritual matters, reflect on the past, evaluate the present and offer guidance for future dialogue. Over 700 people attended from North, South and Central America, as well as from Norway, Greenland, Easter Island, the Phillipines and the Caribbean. At the end of the conference, conclusions and a declaration were prepared on topics such as the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, the ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and on the creation of an international agency for the development of First Nations.

2.6 Applications of Communications Technologies

2.6.1 Computer Coding of Aboriginal Language Syllabics

The Department of Communications is actively involved in the development of a **standard computer coding set for Native language syllabic characters**. The development of a standard computer coding scheme for these characters will better enable the Aboriginal peoples to conduct business in their own languages. It will also help to ensure the continued survival of some of the more widely-used languages and could potentially contribute to the revitalization of those languages whose use is declining.

The project was undertaken in response to requests from native language users, and since the inception of the project, the Aboriginal community has been continuously consulted. The Department has assisted in the formation of the Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Encoding Committee (CASEC), which is comprised of native users of Aboriginal languages. In 1992, management of the project was taken over by the National Association of Cultural and Education Centres (NACEC), which will be responsible for compiling a code table including approximately 400 syllabic characters.

This code table is scheduled for submission to the Canadian Standards Association for approval in fall 1992, after which it will be forwarded to the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) for inclusion in the "master code set" of all the world's languages being assembled by the ISO.

Much of the Department's support for this project takes the form of expert advice in guiding the character coding table through the standards process and in assisting the Aboriginal community to identify possible funding sources for future application trials. Advice is also being provided on the subject of keyboard layouts for the different Aboriginal language families.

2.6.2 Interdepartmental Federal Working Group on Computer Coding of Aboriginal Language Syllabics

DOC has also helped establish contact with other federal government departments through the **Interdepartmental Federal Working Group on Computer Coding of Aboriginal Language Syllabics**. The federal Working Group is chaired by the Systems Interconnection Research Directorate of DOC and has members from the Departments of Indian and Northern Affairs; Industry, Science and Technology; Employment and Immigration; Correctional Services; Energy, Mines and Resources and the Secretary of State of Canada. Also on the Working Group are the National Library of Canada, Canada Post Corporation and the Canadian Heritage Information Network of the Department of Communications.

2.7 Employment Equity

A number of measures have been taken within the Department to create a workplace more receptive to the needs of Aboriginal peoples.

Each Sector and Region has established an **Employment Equity Action Plan** in an effort to increase the representation of all designated group members, including Aboriginals. These action plans describe measures that will be taken to increase the recruitment, promotion and retention of designated group members.

The Department has established an **Employment Equity Working Group for Aboriginal employees**. It provides a forum to voice their opinions, network with colleagues, identify barriers to employment and recommend measures to eliminate them. The Chairperson of this Working Group represented the Department and the Working Group at the Aboriginal Peoples Conference sponsored by the Treasury Board and the Public Service Commission in June 1992.

The Department is represented by one of its senior officials at the **Interdepartmental Committee on the Aboriginal Workforce Participation Initiative**.

Other measures, while not specifically aimed at Aboriginal employees, have also been taken to **increase cross-cultural awareness within the Department**. A course entitled "Managing Diversity" was piloted in the Department in January 1992. Because of its success, the course is being offered again in the 1992-93 DOC Course Calendar. Managers are also encouraged to participate in the cross-cultural awareness courses offered annually by the Public Service Commission.

3. The Cultural Agencies

As indicated in the Introduction to this paper, the cultural agencies within the communications and culture portfolio are responsible for a large proportion of federal government activities in support of culture. This section will describe the mandate, objectives and activities of each of the cultural agencies, as well as the specific activities they undertake to promote or assist in the development of Aboriginal culture and communications.

The contents of this section are as follows:

- 3.1 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)
- 3.2 Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC)
- 3.3. Canada Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)
- 3.4 National Archives of Canada
- 3.5 National Arts Centre (NAC)
- 3.6 National Film Board of Canada (NFB)
- 3.7 National Library of Canada (NLC)
- 3.8 Telefilm Canada
- 3.9 Canadian Museum of Nature
- 3.10 Canadian Museum of Civilization
- 3.11 National Gallery of Canada.
- 3.12 National Museum of Science and Technology

3.1 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)

Mandate

The mandate of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) is derived from Sections 3(1) and 3(m) of the 1991 Broadcasting Act which state that:

- 3(1) the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, as the national public broadcaster, should provide radio and television services incorporating a wide range of programming that informs, enlightens and entertains;
- 3(m) the programming provided by the Corporation should:
- (i) be predominantly and distinctively Canadian,
 - (ii) reflect Canada and its regions to national and regional audiences, while serving the special needs of those regions,
 - (iii) actively contribute to the flow and exchange of cultural expression,
 - (iv) be in English and French, reflecting the different needs and circumstances of each official language community, including the particular needs and circumstances of English and French linguistic minorities,
 - (v) strive to be of equivalent quality in English and in French,
 - (vi) contribute to shared national consciousness and identity,
 - (vii) be made available throughout Canada by the most appropriate and efficient means and as resources become available for the purpose, and
 - (viii) reflect the multicultural and multiracial nature of Canada.

Objectives

The CBC's major objective is to provide a national broadcasting service that is predominantly and distinctly Canadian in content and character.

This objective is in support of the statutory objectives set out for the Canadian broadcasting system as a whole, which are to safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada.

Activities

In support of its objectives the CBC operates an extensive range of broadcasting services:

- English and French national television networks;
- English and French AM radio networks;
- English and French stereo radio networks;
- a distribution network, consisting of 11 satellite channels and over 1,600 transmitters, hundreds of earth stations and thousands of kilometres of terrestrial microwave and land line networks;
- Newsworld, a 24-hour news and information channel transmitted by satellite and distributed by cable companies;
- Radio-Canada International, an international shortwave service that broadcasts in a number of languages (under contract to the Department of External Affairs);
- northern radio and television services in seven Aboriginal languages;
- specialized training services for Aboriginal broadcasters and journalists;
- closed captioning service for the hearing impaired;
- an international multi-language transcription service.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.1.1 Northern Radio and Television Services

Radio

The **CBC Northern Service** broadcasts in English, French, and seven native languages -- Inuktitut, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan, Inuvialuktun, Gwich'in (Loucheux), and Cree. Six production centres generate about 220 hours of local programming per week, including approximately 100 hours of Aboriginal language production.

In addition, the Northern Service produces a variety of specials including concerts, documentaries, sporting events and election coverage. The department has also produced nearly 50 broadcast recordings, featuring more than 80 northern artists and musicians and more than 400 selections of music.

In northern Quebec, the Northern Service broadcasts "Access" programming, produced by the James Bay Cree Communications Society and Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated.

Specific services provided in each region are as follows:

Eastern Arctic - Kanannarmit

This region includes Baffin Island, the High Arctic, Arctic Quebec (Nunavik) and Sanikiluaq on the Belcher Islands. Radio service has been provided since 1961. The CBC's production centre is in Iqaluit, with a two-person bureau in Kuujjuaq. Each week, residents in 27 communities receive about 55 hours of regional programming, which includes 39 hours of Aboriginal language production in Inuktitut.

Kivalliq - Rankin Inlet

CBC's Kivalliq region encompasses the Keewatin area (the western shore of Hudson's Bay) and several central Arctic communities. Radio service has been provided since 1974. Currently, 10 communities are linked together, receiving approximately 16 hours per week of locally produced programs from the production centre in Rankin Inlet. Nearly 14 hours are produced in Inuktitut.

Yukon - Whitehorse

This region includes 15 communities throughout the Territory, as well as three communities in northern British Columbia. Radio service has been available since 1958. The production centre in Whitehorse produces approximately 42 hours per week of local programming. Most of the Aboriginal population in the Yukon do not speak an Aboriginal language. However, one hour per week is devoted to a rebroadcast of CBC Western Arctic's Gwich'in Gingit program.

Mackenzie - Yellowknife

CBC's Mackenzie region includes communities in the Great Slave Lake area, as well as a number of settlements along the southern stretches of the Mackenzie River. Radio service has been available since 1958. The CBC's service and production centre in Yellowknife is one of the largest radio operations in the north, producing nearly 50 hours of local programming per week. About 18 hours of this programming is in Dogrib, Slavey and Chipewyan.

Western Arctic - Inuvik

The Western Arctic region includes those communities in the extreme northwest corner of the Northwest Territories, communities along the northern stretch of the Mackenzie River and communities on Victoria Island. CBC has provided radio service to this area since 1960. Each week, the 14 communities in the region receive approximately 48 hours of locally produced programs, including about 18 hours of Aboriginal language production in Gwich'in and Inuvialuktun.

Northern Service Quebec - Montreal

Northern Service Quebec coordinates three radio schedules. Thirteen communities in Arctic Quebec receive the English/Inuktitut schedule, while nine Cree communities and three Attikamek communities receive the Cree and French schedule. A quadrilingual shortwave service is also provided for people "on the land" in northern Quebec. The Montreal Northern Service unit produces three hours of daily Cree-language programming and a weekly 45-minute French-language program.

Television

CBC Television North delivers television programs to the Keewatin, Central and Eastern Arctic and the Nunavik region of northern Quebec, and to the Mackenzie Valley, western Arctic and the Yukon on two separate television channels.

Among the programs offered are:

- **Focus North**, a current affairs series analyzing major issues and events affecting the social and political fabric of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec
- **Aqsarniit (Northern Lights)**, an Inuktitut language magazine program
- **Denendeh (The Land of the People)**, an information and current affairs magazine program for and about the Dene people of northern Canada
- **Maamultaau**, a Cree language magazine program reflecting the issues and events faced by the Cree people of the James Bay region in northern Quebec.

3.1.2 Specialized Training for Aboriginal Broadcasters and Journalists

First Draft is a series of television workshops given in various regions of Canada for Aboriginal and minority writers. They are designed to attract new writing talent to television, and costs are shared between the CBC and other interested cultural organizations.

First Peoples First Draft was organized for Ontario Aboriginals, in cooperation with the Canadian Native Arts Foundation and the Woodlands Cultural Centre. Eight Aboriginal writers and 12 actors participated in the workshop.

The CBC's **Northern Careers Program** provides one year training programs for Aboriginal peoples interested in broadcasting careers. Aboriginals have trained as writer/broadcasters, human resource clerks, television technicians, announcer/operators and technician/announcers.

In-house training programs offered by CBC's Northern Service include:

- journalism training in Inuktitut;
- special courses in English for employees who have not had the opportunity for professional education in Southern Canada;
- training for a writer/broadcaster in the new national television bureau in Yellowknife;
- regular radio and television training workshops.

All Aboriginal employees of the Northern Service have taken part in training programs.

In 1989, the CBC established the **Help Energize Local Project (HELP) Fund** to support employment equity goals. Aboriginal employees have been involved in apprenticeships, developmental and bridging programs, which have allowed the hiring of trainees or the upgrading of existing skills.

3.1.3 Newsworld

The CBC is paying for a feasibility study by Newsworld on the possibility of producing a half-hour program on subjects of interest to the Aboriginal community.

Newsworld purchases and distributes a weekly half-hour program, "Nedaa", produced by Northern Native Broadcasting, Yukon (NNBY).

3.2 Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC)

Mandate

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) has a mandate to regulate both broadcasting and telecommunications.

Under the Broadcasting Act, the CRTC is given the responsibility to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system with a view to implementing the federal government's broadcasting policy enunciated in Section 3 of the Act.

The CRTC's mandate for telecommunications derives from several statutes, including the Railway Act, and certain provisions of the National Telecommunications Powers and Procedures Act, as well as the special acts of incorporation of the federally-regulated telecommunications carriers. At the time of writing, a new Telecommunications Bill (C-62) is before the House of Commons which, if passed, will become the primary statutory authority for the CRTC's telecommunications regulatory activity. The CRTC's current mandate is to regulate rates and other aspects of the services offered by telecommunications common carriers under federal jurisdiction.

Objectives

Within the broader context of the above mandates, the CRTC has the following intermediate-term objectives:

Broadcasting

- foster quality, quantity and diversity of Canadian programs, and the development of Canadian talent;
- foster the equalization of viewing and listening opportunities for all Canadians;
- expand program choice for all Canadians;
- facilitate the ability of the Canadian broadcasting system to perform successfully;
- ensure regulation and supervision are responsive to cultural, social and other public concerns;
- ensure regulation and supervision continue to reflect the evolution of new technology.

Telecommunications

- ensure the provision of efficient, justly and reasonably priced telecommunications services;
- ensure universal accessibility to basic telephone service;
- ensure that telecommunications carriers are financially viable and able to provide basic services of adequate quality to meet subscriber needs;
- determine where regulation could be replaced/supplemented by reliance on effective market forces;
- ensure that telecommunications carriers do not unfairly take advantage of their monopoly or dominant market positions in dealing with subscribers, other carriers or competitors.

Activities

In support of its mandate, the CRTC:

- issues, renews, amends, suspends and revokes broadcasting licences;
- prescribes classes of broadcasting licences;
- imposes conditions of licence;
- formulates policies and regulations related to broadcasting licences;
- formulates policies and regulations related to telecommunications services;
- holds public hearings on issues related to broadcasting and telecommunications and conducts related research;
- analyzes tariffs and agreements filed by the federally regulated telecommunications carriers;
- responds to public complaints and enquiries about the broadcasting and telecommunications systems.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.2.1 Native Broadcasting Policy

On September 20, 1990, the CRTC issued a **new, updated policy for native broadcasting**. Among the issues covered are:

- the definition of a native station, a native program and native music;
- the establishment of classes of native broadcasting licences;
- the place of advertising on native stations;
- procedures for the resolution of conflicts with private broadcasters;
- the development of native music;
- the distribution of native programs.

3.3 The Canada Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)

Mandate

The Canada Council's enabling legislation, the Canada Council Act of 1957, provides for the agency to "foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts".

As well, the Canada Council is responsible for the coordination and development of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) activities in Canada, and for Canadian participation in UNESCO activities abroad.

The Canada Council is also responsible for the activities and organization of the Public Lending Right Commission (PLR), which compensates writers, translators, illustrators and editors for the use of their works by Canadian libraries.

Under the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Act of 1976, the mandate of the SSHRC is to "promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities and to advise the Minister in respect of such matters relating to such research as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration".

As announced in the February 1992 federal Budget, the Canada Council and the SSHRC will be merged. At the time of writing, work was under way to develop the legislation required to effect this merger.

Objectives

The Canada Council interprets its mandate largely in terms of a general policy objective to foster and promote professional excellence in the arts.

The objective of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture. The Canadian Commission for UNESCO supports this objective by promoting UNESCO's work in Canada, providing a liaison between UNESCO and interested groups and individuals in Canada, and advising the Department of External Affairs on matters related to UNESCO.

The Public Lending Right Commission's objective is to compensate Canadian writers, translators, editors and illustrators for the public service their books perform in Canadian libraries, thereby improving their financial status and recognizing their contribution to Canadian cultural identity.

The objectives of the SSHRC are:

- to enhance the advancement of knowledge by supporting basic research in the social sciences and humanities;
- to support strategic research in fields of national importance;
- to help ensure Canada's national capacity for research and expertise in the social sciences and humanities by supporting advanced training in these disciplines;
- to facilitate communication among scholars in Canada and abroad and to promote awareness and use of SSHRC-funded results within the academic community, the public and private sectors and the general public.

Activities

The Canada Council administers programs in support to arts organizations and individual artists. These include:

- grants to professional artists for activities linked to training, improvement, research and creation;
- grants to artistic organizations in the performing arts, galleries, artist centres, book and periodical publishers and cinema/video;
- touring grants to make the performing arts available in all regions of Canada;
- Art Bank purchases of the work of visual artists, which are then rented to federal government departments and non-profit organizations.

The Canadian Commission to UNESCO:

- organizes consultative seminars;
- arranges for UNESCO meetings held in Canada;
- helps Canadian institutions investigate such subjects as the popularization of science or world heritage sites;
- facilitates the contribution of Canadian experts to international UNESCO programs.

The Public Lending Right Commission:

- distributes payments to eligible authors from all regions of Canada for the use of their works by libraries.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council:

- administers programs of fellowships for research training and research resources and support;
- offers grants for research, international scholarly exchanges, scholarly publishing, conferences and other research-related activities;
- undertakes consultations and performs a leadership role in research policy in Canada;
- fulfils a liaison function between the federal government and the scholarly community.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.3.1 Canada Council Programs

The Council established an **Advisory Committee for Racial Equality in the Arts** in April 1990. That Committee subsequently published a report to which the Council responded in January 1992.

As a result of the Committee's work, the Council established an **internship program in arts administration for Canadians of Aboriginal, African, Asian and immigrant backgrounds**. This program provides up to six interns an opportunity to spend two years working at the Council. Two of the five interns appointed for the first two-year term of this program are Aboriginal artists.

The Council has also hired an **Equity Coordinator** to manage the internship program, consult with and advise staff, and work with the arts community to develop communication, recruitment and outreach strategies.

As indicated in the Sub-section 2.5 above, the Canadian Commission for UNESCO was actively involved in organizing and sponsoring the **"Strengthening the Spirit" Conference** of the First Nations of the Americas, which took place in Ottawa-Hull in November 1991.

3.3.2 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Programs

In 1990-91, the SSHRC launched a new segment of its **Joint Initiatives Program** in partnership with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. This segment focuses on **Aboriginal Affairs**, and grants have so far been awarded for studies on:

- Aboriginal governments and power sharing in Canada
- Trade and tradition: an international approach to economic development in the Canadian North
- Traditional healers of Treaties 1,2,3, and 5 meeting to consider Anishinahbe healing as the foundation of self-government
- Bella Bella development planning project
- Aboriginal economic development in the Yukon and Northwest Territories
- First nation government and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- Development of a model(s) for Indian governments in New Brunswick
- Agricultural management strategies for economic growth in Aboriginal communities
- Aboriginal government, resource management, and resource-based economic development in provincial northern regions
- First Nations and the Constitution

A variety of **Research Grants** have been awarded over the past year or two investigating Aboriginal issues under a number of disciplines. Some of the highlights include:

- a study to examine the extent to which federal and provincial legislation applies to Canada's Aboriginal peoples
- a study of Aboriginal cultural forms and state tourism practices
- a study of the fur trade, based on perspectives from subarctic native historical texts dating from 1750 to 1950
- a study of Inuit resettlement and relocation and the growth of the welfare state in the Canadian North between 1945 and 1965

- a linguistic study of syntactic theory and the structure of Mohawk
- a study of language use and competency in a bilingual Aboriginal community

Among the **Doctoral Fellowships** awarded in 1990-91 was a grant to a doctoral candidate to study the hunt of the narwhals in Canada and Greenland, where these whales provide food and revenue (through the sale of ivory tusks) for Inuit communities. The candidate's research will blend social science and natural science approaches to gain insights about the economic, socio-cultural and policy issues affecting both human communities and a wildlife species.

The **Thérèse F.-Casgrain Fellowship** in 1990-91 was awarded to an Aboriginal professor at Dalhousie University's Law School to study Aboriginal women and human rights, and the possibilities for social change in Canada. The research will combine consultation with the First Nations, Inuit and Métis women with scholarly research in the fields of public policy, law, anthropology and sociology. The research results will be used to develop viable policy options for improving the position of Aboriginal women in Canadian society.

3.4 National Archives of Canada

Mandate

The mandate of the National Archives of Canada, governed by the National Archives of Canada Act (1987), is to conserve private and public records of national significance and facilitate access thereto, to be the permanent repository of records of government institutions and of ministerial records, to facilitate the management of records of government institutions and of ministerial records, and to encourage archival activities and the archival community.

Objectives

The objective of the National Archives of Canada is to preserve the collective memory of the nation and of the Government of Canada and to contribute to the protection of rights and the enhancement of a sense of national identity.

Activities

In support of its objectives, the National Archives:

- acquires, controls, preserves and provides access to archival records in such forms as manuscripts, federal government records, maps and plans, audiovisual records, photographic and iconographic items, machine-readable records and other material for historical research;
- supports the management of ministerial records and the federal government's record management process by:
 - controlling the records disposition process;
 - training government information managers;
 - providing records storage facilities for the federal government;
- provides assistance to researchers and to the archival community;
- heightens awareness of the National Archives and of archives generally.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.4.1 Land Claims Documents

One of the strategic priorities of the National Archives is improved access to archival heritage for all Canadians, and one of the thrusts of this priority is on **Aboriginal land claims documents**.

The National Archives intends to seek additional resources to assist in making records equitably available to government and native band researchers who will be conducting land claims research. It is anticipated that about \$8 million will be required to bring 7,400 additional metres of government records under control before the year 2000. The additional funds would be required to organize and list the documents, prepare finding aids and clear the release of certain documents under the federal government's Access to Information Act.

3.5 National Arts Centre (NAC)

Mandate

The mandate of the National Arts Centre (NAC), as described in its enabling legislation, the National Arts Centre Act, is to:

- operate and maintain the National Arts Centre;
- to develop the performing arts in the National Capital Region;
- to assist the Canada Council in the development of the performing arts elsewhere in Canada.

Objectives

The legal objectives of the NAC are to:

- arrange for and sponsor performing arts activities at the Centre;
- encourage and assist in the development of performing arts companies resident at the Centre;
- arrange for or sponsor radio and television broadcasts and the showing of films at the Centre;
- provide accommodation at the Centre ... for national and local organizations whose objectives include the development and encouragement of the performing arts in Canada;
- arrange for performances elsewhere in Canada by performing arts companies, whether resident or non-resident in Canada, and arrange for performances outside Canada by performing arts companies resident in Canada. (It should be noted that the responsibility for "arranging performances in Canada" now largely rests with the Canada Council's Touring Office.)

Activities

The major activity of the National Arts Centre is programming. The following categories of programming are provided:

Music

- performances by the National Arts Centre Orchestra in the Centre and on tour in Canada and abroad;
- management of various musical subscription series;

- support for the CBC Talent Competition;

Theatre

- management of an English and a French theatre subscription series;
- development of co-productions with other Canadian theatres;
- development of programming for young audiences.

Dance, Variety and Special Projects

- presentations by major ballet and modern dance companies;
- management of a variety of dance subscription series;
- presentations of musical comedy, folk events, film, children's programs and popular entertainment by Canadian and foreign performers.

Electronic Distribution

- production and distribution of dance and theatre programs for television;

Summer Programming

- presentation of a series of events in festival formats.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

The National Arts Centre has, over the years, offered various types of programming either by or about Aboriginals. The following describes both past and future programming of this nature:

3.5.1 Aboriginal Dance Programming

In November 1988 and in September 1992, the NAC co-sponsored with the Native Arts Foundation the ballet **In the Land of Spirits**, which tells the story of a young Indian. The majority of the dancers are native people, and the music is composed and directed by native composer and conductor, John Kim Bell.

In February 1991, the NAC presented the **American Indian Dance Theatre** on its first national tour. This is a professional company from the United States, comprised of native dancers.

As part of the Cultures Canada festival in Summer 1990, the NAC featured two performances by the **René Highway Dance Company**. This company focuses on Aboriginal themes and is composed of Aboriginal dancers.

3.5.2 Aboriginal Theatre Programming

In October and November 1988, the NAC toured a co-production in British Columbia of **Le Vol du Soleil**. Co-produced with le Théâtre de la Seizième (Vancouver), this play was written by native playwright Tony Montague and featured West Coast Aboriginal legends.

In November 1991, the Centre held a dramaturgy and actors workshop for **Thanks to Peter**, a play by Aboriginal playwright Maurice Isaac, as part of its Playwrights' Circle program, which helps playwrights with new plays.

In cooperation with Mirvish Productions of Toronto, the NAC co-produced **Dry Lips Oughta Move to Kapuskasing**, an award-winning play by Aboriginal playwright Tomson Highway which featured an all-native Canadian cast of 12 performers. This co-production was performed at the Centre in February/March 1992 and in Toronto in March/May 1992.

In January/February 1992, the NAC featured **Alanienouidet**, a play performed in French, English and Mohawk. This production, co-written and directed by Robert Lepage, Artistic Director of the NAC's French Theatre, tells the story of British actor Edmund Keen who, in 1826, visited the Hurons of Lorette to find spiritual release. The play was also featured at the Festival Carrefour International in Quebec City in June 1992.

A new play by Aboriginal playwright Robin Pacific, entitled **Stolen Hands**, was given a dramaturgy and actors workshop through the NAC Playwrights' Circle program in June 1992. The play deals with the concept of whether North American land was discovered or stolen.

A production by Theatre Direct (Toronto), entitled **Toronto at Dreamers' Rock**, is being presented to schools as part of the English Youth Series in October 1992. Written by Ojibwa playwright Drew Hayden Taylor, the play tells the tale of three Aboriginal youths from different times who are magically brought together at a sacred site. The play will be performed by three Aboriginal actors.

In March 1993, the NAC will be presenting another school program entitled **Changes**. This play is produced by an Aboriginal theatre company, Tunooniq Theatre Group from Pond Inlet on the northern tip of Baffin Island. It combines traditional theatre and Inuit storytelling incorporating "asajaq" Inuit drum and dance songs from Baffin Island.

3.5.3 Aboriginal Artworks

The NAC's collection of permanent and rotating artworks include **Daphne Odjig's The Indian in Transition**, a **tapestry by Jesse Oonark** and a **'Ksan Ceremonial Button Blanket by Walter Harris Gha-il**.

3.6 National Film Board of Canada (NFB)

Mandate

The mandate of the National Film Board (NFB), as set out in Section 9 of the National Film Act (1950), charges the NFB with:

- a) providing a world-class centre of excellence in film and video production in Canada;
- b) providing a national training centre for advanced research, development and training in the art and technology of film and video.

Objectives

The major objective of the National Film Board is to encourage and support the cultural interpretation and presentation of Canada to Canadians and to the world through the medium of film and video. In support of this objective, the following sub-objectives have been adopted:

- to produce films and videos in the public interest, to meet perceived public needs which cannot or will not be met through the market place; and
- to engage in training and in research in film and video activity by conducting technical research and development projects aimed at the advancement of the art and technology of audio-visual communication.

Activities

The activities of the NFB focus on the production and distribution of films via the English and French Program Branches and the Service Division, which covers both national and international distribution. Research and development activities are closely linked to these operations.

The major activities are:

Production

Production of films and videos is carried out by English and French Production Divisions operating at Montreal headquarters and in five regional production centres across Canada. The divisions plan, carry out research, development and training projects in the area of films and audiovisual materials.

The NFB also administers the Independent Production Program, which financially assists the production of culturally relevant, primarily feature-length, theatrical Canadian films. Where appropriate, non-feature-length films of a dramatic, docu-dramatic or documentary nature are also funded.

Distribution

Distribution is carried out both from Montreal headquarters and through a number of distribution centres across Canada and in three foreign offices. The NFB employs a number of methods to increase access by Canadians to NFB products, including direct marketing to the home video market, toll-free numbers for film and video rental, and distribution through school and public library networks.

Research and Development

The NFB also develops new technology that will advance the art of filmmaking. Examples of this work include the development of digital soundtrack recording system and the conversion of a MacIntosh personal computer into a computerized animation stand. The NFB also worked closely with the IMAX Corporation to produce the film Momentum, which was featured at the Canadian pavilion at the 1992 World's Fair in Seville and at IMAX theatres in Canada.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.6.1 Studio I

In June 1991, the NFB announced the creation of **Studio I, a new Aboriginal studio based in Edmonton.**

The purpose of Studio I is to contribute to the development of filmmaking skills and the creation of documentary, drama and other visual works by Canada's indigenous peoples. The goals of Studio I are:

- to counter non-representation of Aboriginal people in mainstream media;
- to counter misrepresentation of Aboriginal people in mainstream media;
- to address the invasion of Aboriginal culture by non-Aboriginal media;
- to redress the lack of meaningful cultural education for Aboriginal people;
- to address the issue of appropriation of cultural images by non-Aboriginal producers;

- to provide for and assist with the acquisition of professional film and video skills by Aboriginal people;
- to provide an environment compatible with the unique cultural aspirations of Canada's Aboriginal people;
- to provide equal access to opportunity for each group of Canada's Aboriginal people;
- to provide opportunities for the expression of contemporary themes in film and video production.

3.6.2 Film and Video Resource Guide - Our Home and Native Land

Over the years, the NFB has produced over 100 films and videos on **Aboriginal issues**. These productions have dealt with such themes as traditional lifestyles; myths and legends; economic issues; environmental wisdom; history; cultural resistance and survival; Aboriginal rights, land claims and sovereignty; community life and Aboriginal women's issues.

The Board publishes **Our Home and Native Land**, a film and video resource guide for Aboriginal Canadians, which provides a comprehensive catalogue of the 100 films and videos on Aboriginal issues produced and distributed by the NFB. The guide includes a brief description of each film or video, as well as information on the year it was produced, running time, video sale price and/or rental availability.

3.6.3 Film on the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

The NFB is in the process of **producing a 60 minute television program in English and French on the subject of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples and the issues within the mandate of the Commission**. The film, produced by Studio I, the Board's Aboriginal studio, will be scheduled for broadcast at the time the Commission is expected to make its final report, likely in the fall of 1994. A video version of the production will be made available through the NFB's libraries and through many public libraries across Canada, and will be distributed to Aboriginal organizations, native Friendship Centres, and educational and training institutions throughout the country.

The project is being filmed on Hi-8 video equipment, and three Aboriginal video crews (nine people in total) have been trained to operate the equipment.

As part of the agreement between the Board and the Royal Commission, at least 40 of the Commission's hearings from at least three rounds of public meetings will be recorded. This footage will form an audiovisual archive of the process and be available for scholars and researchers in the future.

3.6.4 New Initiatives in Film Program (NIF)

In June 1992, the National Film Board announced the establishment of a new five - year program called the **New Initiatives in Film Program**. This program, developed by Studio D, the NFB'S Women's Studio, is designed as a response to the underrepresentation and misrepresentation of Women of the First Nations and Women of Colour in Canadian film.

The NIF consists of three components:

- a Resource Bank consisting of a computerized listing of Women of the First Nations and Women of Colour who are involved in filmmaking;
- a Film Institute which will provide short-term, intensive hands-on workshops for a number of women from across Canada;
- an Internship Program which will annually offer four women the opportunity to produce short films at the NFB and two other women the opportunity to pursue advanced work or study programs in film.

3.7 National Library of Canada

Mandate

The provisions of the National Library Act give the National Library a mandate to develop and preserve collections to support both its own services and those of other Canadian libraries, to administer legal deposit, to provide services which promote equitable access to the country's library and information resources for all Canadians, to compile and publish a national bibliography, to coordinate federal library services, and to transfer and dispose of surplus library materials from other federal departments.

Objective

The objective of the National Library is to facilitate the use of the library resources of the country by the people and the Government of Canada.

Activities

The National Library conducts the following activities:

Collections Management

This activity includes acquisitions and bibliographic services.

Acquisitions are made through legal deposit, purchase, gift, exchange and administrative arrangements with the federal and provincial governments. Surplus published materials are redistributed through the Canadian Book Exchange Centre.

Bibliographic services create and maintain records describing and identifying Canadian publications. This includes coordinating a pre-publication cataloguing program covering Canadian trade and official publications; compiling and producing current and retrospective national bibliographies of Canadians; distributing machine-readable catalogue records for both Canadian and foreign materials; and compiling catalogues of the Library's own collections.

Library Services

This activity includes public services and information technology services.

Reference and research services are provided to the public and other libraries as part of the National Library's management of its collections. The Library maintains a national resource sharing database, provides information on

materials held in other Canadian libraries and lends material to other libraries across Canada.

The Library's information technology service develops, maintains and operates computer systems which support both the National Library and the Canadian library community. It provides policy development advice and coordination services for a computer-based Canadian library and information community network. It also conducts research into library applications of computer technologies and provides computing support services to the National Library and its federal government library clients.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.7.1 National Library Advisory Board

The current practice of the National Library Advisory Board is to include at least one Aboriginal person. At present, **there are two Aboriginal persons among the 20 members and observers on the Board.**

In May 1989, the Board travelled to various locations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon as part of its program of convening regular meetings in the various regions of Canada. As a result of this meeting, one observer was added to the Board from each of the Territories.

3.7.2 Collections

One of the National Library's missions is to acquire, preserve and make known the Canadian published heritage. Materials published in Canada, including those published by Aboriginal people, are subject to the legal deposit provisions of the National Library Act. **The National Library, since its inception in 1953, has attempted to place special emphasis on the collecting of materials relating to Aboriginal peoples in Canada.** This has been reinforced in recent revisions to those portions of the Library's collections management policy concerning the historical approach to the development of Canadian society. This policy is intended to be national in perspective, interdisciplinary in scope and to cover all languages and media.

In assessing its holdings in the Aboriginal area, **the Library makes ongoing use of standard bibliographies and special catalogues such as the Mohawk Nation Native Literature Bookseller.**

As part of its outreach activities, **the Library also provides information on its collections services to Aboriginal groups who request it.** A recent example is the presentation by a National Library collections librarian to the Library Services for Saskatchewan Aboriginal Peoples Conference in November 1992.

3.7.3 Collections of Interest to Aboriginals

The National Library holds the following collections of material by or about the Aboriginal peoples:

- **current subscriptions and historical holdings of Aboriginal language newspapers** (over 80 titles);
- a Rare Books Collection of **pre-1900 native language materials**, consisting mainly of grammars, dictionaries, bibles and an extensive collection of voyage and discovery material chronicling Aboriginal life;
- **over 1300 titles of pre-1900 Canadiana materials on microfiche relating to Aboriginal peoples;**
- **the 7800 microfiche set of the Collection of the National Indian Brotherhood Information Services;**
- **the 50-reel Iroquois Indians: A Documentary History of the Six Nations and Their League;**
- **substantial collections of federal, provincial and territorial government publications on Aboriginal peoples and cultures** (a growing number of the publications from the Northwest Territories appear in native languages or in bilingual format);
- **microform versions of theses accepted by Canadian universities authored by or dealing with Aboriginal peoples;**
- **recordings of Aboriginal music and songs in various formats, as well as traditional and pop recordings commercially released by Aboriginal artists;**
- **the Canadian Indian Rights Collection**, which comprises over 22,000 historical, legal and socio-economic documents published before 1979, including the Canadian Indian Bibliography Collection. (A reference librarian acts as coordinator of this collection and answers reference questions relating to Aboriginal peoples.)

3.7.4 Bibliographic Services

To make Canadian published heritage better known, the National Library creates and maintains a standardized national bibliographic database of published Canadiana and compiles and publishes from this database the national bibliography, Canadiana, which lists currently published domestic and foreign Canadiana. **Language codes and subject headings help provide access to Aboriginal language materials. Approximately 500 Canadian titles in Aboriginal languages are acquired, catalogued and listed in Canadiana each year.**

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) services are provided to native groups, associations and task forces, through close cooperation between the National Library's CIP Coordinator and the Mohawk Nation Book Store. Information relating to publishers and distributors of Aboriginal publications is made available before the publication of the book, helping to promote awareness of the material among libraries, booksellers and individual researchers.

3.7.5 Reference and Research Support

Reference and research support is provided on-site to registered users of the National Library. **There is a steady interest in Aboriginal studies, particularly historical and legal aspects. Research support has been provided by the National Library to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.**

As well as having access to over 14 million items in the collections of the National Library, researchers are also able to obtain information on the holdings of about 300 other Canadian libraries. In addition, the National Library subscribes to a number of on-line and CD-ROM information services. The following on-line and CD-ROM services are particularly relevant for research on Aboriginal peoples in America:

- "History and Life", available through **Dialogue**;
- **Canadian Business and Current Affairs**;
- **Infoglobe**;
- **QL Systems** (for legal materials).

National Library publications of particular interest to researchers on Aboriginal issues include:

Banks, Joyce. Books in Native Languages in the Rare Book Collections of the National Library of Canada / Livres en langues autochtones dans les collections des livres rares de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1985.

Basar, Ivan. Canadian Native Newspapers / Journaux autochtones canadiens (1989).

Basar, Ivan. Canadian Native Newspapers Currently Received / Journaux canadiens autochtones couramment reçus, 1989.

Corley, Nora. Resources for native peoples studies / Ressources sur les études autochtones. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1984.

Information on the holdings of other libraries in Canada is maintained and available nation-wide through **DOBIS**, the National Library's on-line library management system. **The following organizations and institutions providing services of interest to First Nations peoples are among the more than 500 clients of the DOBIS Database Search Service:**

- Aboriginal Management Consultants
- Arctic College, Nunatta Campus Library
- Arctic College, Thebacha
- Arctic Institute of North America
- Athabasca University
- Centre for Frontier Engineering Research
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Native Alliance of Québec
- N.W.T. Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
- Saskatchewan Institute of Arts, Sciences and Technology, Wascana Campus
- Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre
- Indian Claims Commission
- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

3.7.6 Exhibitions and Cultural Events

The National Library offers a year-round schedule of exhibitions and cultural events designed to increase public awareness of its collections and services and promote the Canadian public heritage. **Recent and planned events of interest or relating to Aboriginal peoples include:**

- the **Aboriginal Rights in Canada** exhibition (November 13, 1985 to April 6, 1986), which provided a history of relations between Canada's native peoples and successive governments in Canada;
- **Passages: A Treasure Trove of North American Exploration** (April 23 to October 4, 1992), an exhibit which featured books and artifacts highlighting accounts of North American voyages of exploration and of its earliest inhabitants, the Indians living in America in the early seventeenth century;
- **The Great North**, working title of an exhibition on Canada's North to be held from October 1993 to March 1994;
- **cultural events organized by the Writers Independent Native Organization** in April 1991 and April 1992, as part of the Ottawa Valley Book Festival;
- **various events and meetings related to the "Strengthening the Spirit" Conference of the First Nations of the Americas** (see section 2.5 for a description of the Conference) in November 1991;
- **launch of The Creative Process, a book co-authored by Metis architect Douglas Cardinal and Jeannette Armstrong and published by native publishing house Theytus Books of Penticton, British Columbia in November 1991.**

3.7.7 Access and Information Technology Standards

The National Library develops and promotes a broad range of standards which it uses in its own services and systems and which other Canadian libraries can use in providing services to their clientele.

The Library publishes Canadian Subject Headings (CSH), a listing of subject headings specific to the Canadian political, legal and social context. **Subject headings in CSH have been established for matters such as native languages, art, literature, religion and land claims.**

The Library is providing input, through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), on a set of international standard codes for the representation of names of languages -- the alph-3 code. This is a three-letter code which is designed to represent each language in computerized library and information systems. At this time, the ISO standard does not include the names of many of the Aboriginal languages in Canada. **The northern Aboriginal languages are the current focus of the Library's work, including the names of languages in the far North (e.g. Inuktitut, Inupiaq, Greenlandic, etc.) and in the Athapascan family (e.g. Chipewyan, Dogrib, Gwich'in, etc.).**

The National Library is also participating in the **Federal Interdepartmental Working Group on Computer Coding of Aboriginal Language Syllabics** (see section 2.6.2 for a description of this group). The Interdepartmental Working Group is providing support to the CCALS project team in the areas of standards, character set handling and keyboard design.

3.7.8 Library Science Trainee Program

In 1987, the National Library established the **Library Science Trainee Program**. **The objective of the Program is to recruit and develop librarians in the Aboriginal target group and thereby:**

- provide a resource for the National Library to improve its representation of Aboriginal peoples in the library science field;
- provide the target group members with the opportunity to develop the skills required to pursue careers in the public service; and
- develop librarians in the Aboriginal target group for professional careers in the library field at large.

Participation in the Program is open to Aboriginal peoples across Canada who have, as a minimum, an undergraduate degree from a recognized university and who meet the academic requirements for entrance into a Master of Library Science or Master of Library Information Science program in a Canadian university.

Under the terms of the Program, the trainee:

- is appointed to a permanent technical support position;
- receives a series of assignments to become familiar with the functions and services of the National Library;
- goes on leave without pay (with educational allowance) to attend a MLS/MLIS program at a Canadian university;
- is promoted to a librarian position after graduation and demonstration of satisfactory performance on the job.

To date, four trainees of Aboriginal background have been recruited into the Program.

3.8 Telefilm Canada

Mandate

Telefilm Canada (the non-official, but commonly used name for the Canadian Film Development Corporation) was created by an Act of Parliament in 1967. Its mandate is to foster and promote the development of the feature film and television industries in Canada.

Objectives

The objectives of Telefilm Canada are:

- to foster and promote the orderly growth of independent film and television programming, in all regions of Canada, through the development, production and distribution of Canadian motion pictures and videotapes, and through other forms of assistance to the industry and advice to government; and
- to generate income from its loans and investments, where this is consistent with the mandate, for use in its operations.

Activities

Telefilm Canada works closely with private sector programming, production and distribution personnel. Its main activities include:

Canadian Broadcast Program Development Fund

This Fund is designed to stimulate high quality television production in the areas of drama, variety and children's programming and documentaries. Support is provided for productions that meet Telefilm Canada's Canadian content requirements and that have secured financial participation from a conventional Canadian broadcaster. The broadcaster must also agree to schedule the program within two years of its completion.

Feature Film Fund

This Fund provides assistance for the development, production and distribution of Canadian motion pictures. Its objective is to ensure that Canadians have wider access to high quality, culturally relevant feature films.

Versioning Assistance Fund

This fund assists in the versioning of Canadian and foreign theatrical and television productions into one or the other of Canada's two official languages, for domestic distribution. Priority is given to Canadian productions.

Interim Financing Program

This program provides interim loans to allow producers to begin productions before all equity financing or other guaranteed revenues are in place. Producers must guarantee repayment of these interest-bearing loans.

Official Co-productions, Co-ventures, Production Packages, Twinning Arrangements and Mini-Treaties

On behalf of the Minister of Communications, Telefilm Canada administers the official co-production agreements signed between Canada and other countries. Telefilm can also provide financing to Canadian producers to cover a percentage of the Canadian involvement in official co-productions, co-ventures and production packages.

Feature Film Distribution Fund

This Fund assists Canadian distributors to become better capitalized so that they can provide sufficient financing to Canadian productions. It also contributes to the marketing and commercial exploitation of foreign films whose distribution rights in Canada have been acquired by Canadian distributors.

Canadian Production Marketing Assistance Fund

This fund provides assistance for the marketing of Canadian films and videos domestically and abroad.

Festivals Bureau

This Bureau provides assistance in entering Canadian productions in domestic and international film festivals. It also provides logistical and supervisory support in sub-titling, checking and sending films abroad, as well as in coordinating visits to Canada by foreign film festival directors.

The Bureau support Canadians film festivals held across the country, in recognition of the stimulus that these festivals provide for Canadian film and television professionals.

Industrial and Professional Development Fund

This Fund provides support for film and video training activities, industry promotion, research, publication and other related activities.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.8.1 Aboriginal Film Festival

For the past three years, Telefilm Canada has **provided support for the Aboriginal Film Festival**, held in Calgary. In 1991-92, this support was in the amount of \$28,000.

3.9 Canadian Museum of Nature

Mandate

The Canadian Museum of Nature became a Crown Corporation through an act of Parliament on July 1, 1990. Its mandate is to increase knowledge, understanding, respect, appreciation, and interest in the natural world. It does this by establishing, maintaining and developing for research and posterity a collection of natural history objects, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, and by demonstrating the natural world, the knowledge derived from it and the understanding it represents.

Objectives

The corporate objectives of the Canadian Museum of Nature are:

Discovery Programs

- To continue to develop and enhance a truly national program for the Canadian Museum of Nature;
- To establish a strong home-base for the Canadian Museum of Nature;
- To consolidate a leadership position in the resolution and understanding of environmental issues;
- To ensure the preservation and foster understanding of the national treasures housed in the Canadian Museum of Nature.

Business Programs

- To govern the Canadian Museum of Nature;
- To ensure that the financial operations of the Canadian Museum of Nature are carried out in an efficient business-like style that reflects current fiscal concerns;
- To continue to modernize and increase the effectiveness of the management of the Canadian Museum of Nature;
- To create a coordinated business enterprise enhancing the entrepreneurial elements of the Canadian Museum of Nature.

Activities

The Canadian Museum of Nature engages in the following activities:

- the care and development of the Museum's collections in botany, zoology and the earth sciences, including the search for new methods of conserving specimens;

- research in areas related to the Museum's collections;
- provision of scientific information and coordination services in support of such areas of concern as biodiversity and conservation;
- marketing and commercial ventures related to the Museum's exhibitions and facilities;
- a multi-media publications program;
- an extensive exhibitions program, featuring interactive exhibits and demonstrations on a variety of subjects;
- a travelling exhibitions program which visited 34 locations in ten provinces or territories in 1990-91;
- educational programs for students and adults, including weekend workshops and public lecture series.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

3.9.1 Conference on Native Environmental Knowledge

The Canadian Museum of Nature has begun holding discussions with the British Columbia Native Council on the **organization of a conference on Aboriginal environmental knowledge**, which could take place during 1993. The intent of the conference would be to establish a dialogue between the scientific practitioners at the Museum and those Aboriginal peoples in Canada who are specifically interested in or knowledgeable about environmental matters.

The Museum intends to hold a series of meetings in 1993, culminating in meetings with Aboriginal elders and with selected museum scientists. It has been proposed that each of these two groups meet independently with groups of children to maximize the impact of their messages on the coming generation.

3.9.2 1992 UNESCO Eco-ed Conference

The Museum has provided space and support for Dr. Julian Inglis, who has been seconded to work on the September 1992 UNESCO Eco-Ed Conference. Dr. Inglis has been responsible for **actively pursuing the involvement of Canadian Aboriginal peoples in the development of the conference.**

3.9.3 Outreach Activities

The Museum is actively trying to find **appropriate ways to draw on the knowledge and participation of Aboriginal peoples in its work.** It is attempting to develop fair and equal partnerships with Canada's Aboriginal peoples and to provide them with the opportunity to express their knowledge and to integrate it into the knowledge base of the Museum.

3.10 Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC)

Mandate

The mandate of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC) is to increase, throughout Canada and internationally, interest in, knowledge and critical understanding of, and appreciation and respect for human cultural achievements and human behaviour. It does this by establishing, maintaining and developing for research and posterity a collection of objects of historical or cultural interest, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, and by demonstrating those achievements and behaviour, the knowledge derived from them and the understanding they represent.

Objectives

The objectives of the Canadian Museum of Civilization are:

- to develop and make accessible collections of objects and knowledge in the field of history (including military history), ethnology, archaeology, physical anthropology and folk culture through:
 - acquisition of artifacts, researching natural and cultural phenomena and assisting others to collect, conserve and research artifacts and natural and cultural phenomena; and through
 - exhibiting and making available for study the artifacts and information collected;
- to disseminate information about collections and their cultural context;
- to assist others to exhibit artifacts and disseminate information.

Activities

The major activities of the Canadian Museum of Civilization include:

- the development and maintenance of collections of material representative of human achievement;
- research for the purpose of demonstrating these works through the Museum's programming;
- exhibitions and cultural programs to support the objectives of the Museum;

- management of commercial activities related to the Museum's mandate, including guest services, marketing, development, publishing, coordination of volunteers and liaison with patrons;
- operation of the Canadian War Museum, an affiliated museum dedicated to Canada's military history and continuing commitment to peacekeeping;
- development of the Museum of New France, an affiliated museum (not yet in operation) which is dedicated to making the history of New France better known.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

It should be noted, before describing the Aboriginal-related activities of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, that **the Museum's new buildings, which opened on June 29, 1989, were designed by a Métis architect, Mr. Douglas Cardinal.**

3.10.1 Participation in the Task Force on Museums and First Peoples

Four members of the CMC's staff participated in the work of the Task Force on Museums and First Peoples, which was co-sponsored by the Assembly of First Nations and the Canadian Museums Association. (For a description of the Task Force's activities, please see sub-section 2.4.3.) One member of the Board of Trustees of the Museum was one of the associate members of the Task Force.

The CMC also made a submission to the Task Force on its activities vis-à-vis the Aboriginal peoples.

3.10.2 Collections and Exhibitions

The CMC has consulted the Aboriginal peoples and worked in cooperation with them on the development of many of its exhibits, including the Grand Hall of the new Museum, the Kwakwaka'wakw House, the First Peoples' Hall, the Indian and Inuit Gallery, the Special Exhibits Hall and the Indigena exhibition.

In 1993, the Museum will be publishing an exhibit catalogue in Inuktitut.

3.10.3 Programs

The CMC has had a **program since 1985 which develops partnerships with artists of Aboriginal ancestry**. In addition, through performances by Aboriginal peoples organized by the Museum's Performing Arts and Special Events Division, the **interpretation of aspects of Aboriginal cultures is done by and with First Peoples**.

Over the years, the CMC has provided **physical access to its collections on a routine basis to Aboriginal visitors**. Even during the period when it was transferring its collections to the new facility, access was provided to 115 Aboriginal individuals or groups.

The CMC has also **provided thousands of photocopies, copies of magnetic tapes, videotapes, manuscripts, publications and photographs to Aboriginal individuals, bands, lawyers, and consultants** over the past few years. As well, despite the moratorium on loans during the period when the collections were moved to the Museum's new location, **Aboriginal communities were able to obtain 622 objects and six exhibitions on loan**.

3.10.4 Repatriation of Artifacts

Since the 1970s, the CMC has played a leading role in the **repatriation of sacred Aboriginal objects**, such as potlatch objects, medicine bundles and wampum. It has either assisted in their handling or acted as an intermediary for the Aboriginal claimants in foreign countries.

3.10.5 Representation and Employment Equity

A member of the Board of Trustees of the Canadian Museum of Civilization is an Aboriginal person from the Cree/Saulteaux nation.

As of April 1992, the Ethnology Division has staff with either established or developing competence in Cree and Montagnais, and fluency in Algonquin and Carrier.

Aboriginal persons make up 1.8 per cent of the Museum's workforce, which is greater than the 1.2 per cent of the workforce in the National Capital Region who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal origin. The CMC is continuing in its efforts to recruit and promote Aboriginal persons within the Museum, and has invited a number of Aboriginal students to do internships within the institution. Aboriginal employees of the Museum are also encouraged to take educational leave which would advance their careers.

The CMC is in the process of establishing a working relationship with a Native museology program in Quebec and is developing an employment equity policy that will include positions for target groups, including Aboriginal peoples. During 1991-92, CMC employed more than 30 Aboriginal persons on contract for various projects undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of Canada and the Canadian Ethnology Service.

3.11 National Gallery of Canada

Mandate

The mandate of the National Gallery of Canada is to develop, maintain and make known, throughout Canada and internationally, a national collection of works of art, both historic and contemporary, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada. In support of this mandate, it strives to further knowledge, understanding and enjoyment of art in general among all Canadians.

Objectives

The objectives of the National Gallery are:

- to expand, preserve, interpret and use its collections for pleasure and understanding, for research and for the advancement of knowledge;
- to serve the public by stimulating the appreciation and enjoyment of art;
- to cooperate with a network of art museums in all regions of Canada and abroad;
- to foster the interplay of artist, critic, educator and curator in Canada and the world.

Activities

The main activities of the National Gallery are:

- the development of its collections through acquisition, conservation and researching of Canadian and non-Canadian paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, media arts and decorative arts;
- providing assistance to others in the above functions;
- making its collections accessible by exhibiting the works of art collected, disseminating information and assisting others to perform these functions;
- operating the Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography, an affiliate museum that opened its doors in May 1992.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

Since the mid-1980s, the National Gallery has given special attention:

- to collecting the works of contemporary artists of Aboriginal ancestry;
- to involving First Peoples in interpretation of their works in the collections; and
- to training and support for cultural institutions run by or featuring the works of First Peoples.

The following are concrete examples of this commitment.

3.11.1 Inuit Art Collection

In 1989, the National Gallery signed an **Agreement Regarding the Disposition and Dispersal of the Inuit Art Collection of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development**, which transferred to the Gallery 475 works of art. Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of the Agreement stipulate that:

- 3.3 The National Gallery of Canada shall provide opportunities for other institutions, including Northern Museums and Centres, to borrow and display selections of the pieces referred to in 3.1 herein, according to established museological standards.
- 3.4 The National Gallery of Canada shall continue its program of installing and displaying Inuit art, devoting to it at least the same space, with the same prominence, as it now does; make best efforts to host special Inuit art exhibits; and provide opportunities for Inuit trainees to participate in internship programs within the Gallery.

The transfer to the National Gallery of the Inuit art collection of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development supplemented the Gallery's ongoing efforts in this area. **Since the mid-1950s, the Gallery has collected and studied contemporary Inuit art as part of the Canadian curatorial department.** This program has had a dedicated acquisition budget, with a permanent exhibition space for Inuit art designated in the National Gallery's new building. In this regard, **a new Inuit Gallery, separate from the Prints, Drawings and Photograph Galleries, will open in late 1992.**

3.11.2 Exhibitions

Land, Spirit, Power: First Nations at the National Gallery of Canada, the first international exhibition of contemporary First Nations art to be organized by the National Gallery, opened to the public in September 1992. The exhibition presents 18 contemporary First Nations artists from Canada and

the United States. Aboriginal curators and artists have assisted in the catalogue research and the development of an extensive program of special events in conjunction with the exhibition.

3.11.3 Training

A number of Inuit artists have participated in workshops that are part of the Gallery's education program.

The Gallery's Orientation Program also actively solicits the participation of First Peoples.

3.11.4 Special Events

The Gallery offers special events featuring First Nations artists in connection with the artists' participation in public openings of their exhibitions. It also pursues many collaborative projects with the First Peoples of Canada.

3.11.5 Representation

One of the trustees of the Gallery is an Aboriginal person, Mr. Tom Hill, of the Woodland Cultural Centre, who also served as co-chair of the Task Force on Museums and First Peoples.

3.12 National Museum of Science and Technology (NMST)

Mandate

The mandate of the National Museum of Science and Technology (NMST), as stated in the Museums Act, is to foster scientific and technological literacy throughout Canada, by establishing, maintaining and developing a collection of scientific and technological objects, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, and by demonstrating the products and processes of science and technology and their economic, social and cultural relationships with society.

Objectives

The objectives of the National Museum of Science and Technology are grouped under two main thrusts:

Heritage Preservation

- To develop and manage a representative collection of historically and technologically significant artifacts and records which can be used to help Canadians understand how science and technology has transformed their lives, does now, and will continue to do so;
- To make the collection both intellectually and physically accessible to a wide audience.

Knowledge Dissemination

- To explain to Canadians their scientific and technological heritage so that they will understand the role of science and technology in the building of their nation;
- To explain the underlying principles, laws and theories of science and technology, in particular to inspire youths to consider careers in science and technology.

Activities

The Museum's collection and research efforts are concentrated in six areas:

- communications and space
- energy
- transportation
- agriculture and forestry

- industrial technology
- physical sciences

Since its creation in 1967, the NMST has developed a significant, representative collection of artifacts highlighting Canada's history in science and technology. It has excellent holdings of agricultural implements, railway equipment, automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, communications and electrical equipment, computers and surveying, printing and photography artifacts.

NMST programming includes such activities as steam train excursions, an evening astronomy program, tours, demonstrations, interpretive programs for schools, travelling exhibits, publications and the distribution of science-related information.

In 1968, the National Aeronautical Collection was brought under the wing of the National Museum of Science and Technology, and in 1982 it was officially renamed the National Aviation Museum. In June 1988, the first phase of a new facility for the National Aviation Museum was opened, providing a significantly improved environment for the display and preservation of the collection.

The NMST also manages an agricultural display at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. This Agriculture Museum evolved from a display of agricultural equipment previously maintained by the federal Department of Agriculture. It was transferred to the National Museums of Canada in 1967, and in 1983 was installed in a refurbished historic barn at the Central Experimental Farm.

Specific Activities having an Impact on the Aboriginal Community

None at the present time.

