

1974 and an Inuit Orientation Centre was planned for 1976. Inuit are involved in a departmental On-the-Job Training program to place them in middle management positions related to resource development and the environment. A special unit has been established in the North by the Public Service Commission to improve employment and career possibilities for northern native people.

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (Eskimo Brotherhood) was founded in 1971 with financial assistance from the Department of the Secretary of State. Affiliated with Inuit Tapirisat are the Committee of Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE), serving native people in the Mackenzie Delta and the Western Arctic, the Labrador Inuit Association (LIA), serving Inuit residents of Labrador, and the Northern Quebec Inuit Association (NQIA) for those Inuit living in Nouveau-Québec. Other regional associations in the Northwest Territories have been established by Inuit Tapirisat in the Central Arctic, Baffin and Keewatin regions to facilitate local participation in domestic affairs.

Of major significance for the Inuit is the enormous task which the Tapirisat undertook to prepare a presentation on their land claims to the Government of Canada. In early 1976 the organization presented the government *Nunavut*, a proposal for land claims settlement. In the preparation of this document, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada engaged in considerable land claim research. Among the research documentation was the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study, an environmental, geographical and historical work which the government has agreed to publish.

Similar studies were undertaken by the Indian Brotherhood and the Métis Association in the Mackenzie region of the Northwest Territories, and by the Labrador Inuit Association. Northern native associations were provided financial assistance to enable them to participate in matters relating to northern development, such as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Enquiry.

Additional programs included the Inuit Language Commission, established to make recommendations regarding the revision and standardization of Inuktitut (the Eskimo language) orthographies; the publication of a layman's guide to Canadian law entitled *Inuit and the Law*; legal services centres in Frobisher Bay, NWT and Happy Valley, Labrador, to provide counsel and guidance for the Inuit; the support of an Inuit film-making society in Frobisher Bay formed to produce native language programs for broadcast on the CBC Northern Service television; and the development of a syllabic character typewriter element to meet the increasing need for written material in Inuktitut.

The work of Inuit artists and craftsmen is promoted by preparing interpretive exhibits for circulation to museums, universities and other institutions in Canada and abroad. Artists are protected against copyright infringement and competitive mass reproductions through a program of information to artists and the public, promotion of the use of the "Canada Eskimo Art" trademark and support of legal action where infringements occur. Information on art and culture is conveyed to the public through booklets, articles and lectures at art galleries.

The Inuit Cultural Institute based at Eskimo Point, NWT is a focal point for Inuit cultural concerns and programs related to traditional and present-day Inuit life. The institute also administers and oversees the work of the Inuit Language Commission.

As a result of the search for oil, gas and minerals in the Arctic, many Inuit are finding employment in petroleum and related industries. The petroleum industry reports for the 1974/1975 seasons that 761 northern residents accepted employment. Studies have been undertaken with a view to increasing native involvement in the mining industry which is showing an overall decline. However, many Inuit still live by their traditional skills of hunting, trapping and fishing. One of the most successful enterprises is the production and sale of Inuit artwork — stone, bone and ivory sculpture and graphics. The industry is expanding and cooperatives are run by the Inuit.