

1976-77 led to the parties concerned endorsing a concept of co-operative planning. In 1977, a tripartite planning council approved and made public four documents on various aspects of the claim. In January 1978, the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) requested additional time to complete its negotiating position and to obtain community agreement. The CYI submitted its revised position paper in January 1979 and negotiations began in February.

In British Columbia, the Nishga Tribal Council presented a claim in April 1976, asserting aboriginal title to land in the Nass River Valley. At a tripartite meeting in January 1978, the BC and federal governments submitted their responses to the claim.

**Specific claims.** In Saskatchewan, an agreement was reached in August 1977 with the province and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians on ways in which outstanding treaty land entitlements could be fulfilled. In February 1979, because of several unresolved issues and lacking a formal agreement with the province to deal with them, the minister announced that, in future, outstanding treaty entitlements would be dealt with band by band. Outstanding treaty land entitlements were also being discussed with Alberta and Manitoba.

In British Columbia, a federal-provincial offer of settlement, concerning lands cut off from Indian reserves as a result of a 1913-16 royal commission, was presented to the Cut-Off Bands of BC committee in January 1978. Negotiations continued on the elements of settlement to be applied in negotiation with each of the 22 bands affected.

**Inuit.** Canada's 23,000 Inuit, most of whom live in Northwest Territories, Quebec and Labrador, are the concern of the federal Indian affairs and northern development department, the government of Northwest Territories and provincial governments.

To supplement education, including occupational preparation available to Inuit in the North, the department arranges and co-ordinates a variety of education and training programs in southern Canada. Counselling units to assist Inuit students are established in Ottawa, Winnipeg and other locations as required.

A northern careers program was created and established by the Public Service Commission to create opportunities for northern native people to enter the public service and acquire the training necessary to qualify for middle and senior management positions. Approximately 50 man-years have been committed to the program.

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (Eskimo Brotherhood) was founded in 1971 with financial assistance of the core-funding program of the secretary of state department. Regional associations affiliated with Inuit Tapirisat are the Committee for Original People's Entitlement serving Inuvialuit in the Western Arctic, the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, Labrador Inuit Association, Baffin Region Inuit Association and Kitikmeot Inuit Association serving Inuit in the Central Arctic.

The Indian and northern affairs department has a number of programs in place to encourage and promote Inuit language and culture. These include the publication and distribution of a variety of material in Inuktitut (the language of the Inuit) using the Roman and syllabic writing systems developed by the Inuit Language Commission; support to publishing Inuit authors and the development of standard Inuktitut vocabulary equivalents for legal, administrative, financial and medical terms.

Native involvement in film making and communications was significantly increased through the department's support of Inuit participation in Communications Canada's Anik B satellite program. Inuit of Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec have developed and are implementing and evaluating communications pilot projects designed to serve their social and cultural needs.

Departmental cultural grants also supported Inuit initiatives in the fields of art, music, literature and cross-cultural education enabling Inuit to share more widely their cultural heritage with other Canadians.

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

Resource development in the North has sparked the participation of native people in those activities in many ways. Native people were provided financial assistance to