

Canada but people all over the world. And we saw how the resulting prosperity has produced modern schools, public parks, hospitals and homes where elderly men and women can live in security and dignity.

Willingness to share

Here in Alberta we have been struck by the pride and confidence of men and women whose knowledge and hard work have built thriving cities and townships, and covered the land with crops and livestock. A sense of community with the rest of Canada has prompted Albertans to share the benefits of the province's great energy resources. That is one of the most attractive characteristics of the Canadian personality — the willingness to share the benefits and the burdens of living together in the country.

This willingness to share without coercion is vital to the success of any community, whether it consists of individuals of different races and minorities or of provinces and countries. Sharing is a mark of tolerance and of concern and here in this fortunate land there is fertile ground for the renewed growth of that spirit of community.

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Warm welcome

This determination to turn the possible into the actual is the quality held in common by the athletes we have so much enjoyed meeting at the Games and by the Canadians who have greeted us with such warmth in large and small communities.

(Translation from French): To be strong and to be free are marvellous human achievements, but strength and freedom do not always go together, and are never static qualities, either for individuals or for nations. As with the athletes, we must maintain the incentive to push on further.

Yet we must remain a caring and democratic society, remembering that the true measure of our freedom is the quality of the rights enjoyed by minority groups. We must not give up in the face of the enormous challenge to build a society whose members share equitably in the strength and freedom of the whole community. It is always easier to allow ourselves to dwell on the other's faults, and withdraw into our own shells. It is always more difficult to submerge our differences, make the effort to understand each other, and work effectively

together for the common good.

If Canadians had been inclined to take the easy way out in the past, there would probably be no Canada today. Those who lived here in past generations thrived on their differences, valued their diversity, learned from each other, and passed down a co-operative tradition which is this country's greatest strength.

Renewal difficult but possible

I do not believe that Canadians living today will be unworthy of that heritage. The spirit of renewal of the Federation, evident throughout the land, is proof that the desire for co-operation and understanding is as alive in Canada today as it ever was. But renewal implies a move-

Land claims agreement reached

The Federal Government and the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE), recently made public a joint position paper containing the elements for settlement of the COPE land rights claim. An agreement in principle based on the position paper is expected to be signed in the near future.

The COPE claim was submitted to the Government on behalf of the Inuvialuit (the Inuit of the Western Arctic) on May 13, 1977. The 106-page joint position paper, the result of months of intensive negotiations between the two parties, will continue to be examined and discussed in the Inuvialuit communities prior to a vote approving its contents.

The paper proposes that the settlement provide the Inuvialuit with special wildlife harvesting rights and effective participation in decisions relating to wildlife conservation throughout the Western Arctic Region; ownership of 95,830 km² (37,000 square miles) of land, 12,950 km² (5,000 square miles) of which would include subsurface; a land management regime with significant Inuvialuit participation, including the establishment of a planning commission for the Western Arctic Region; financial compensation with a present value of \$45 million; general economic measures pertaining to Inuvialuit businesses and a specific program for individual projects, and a support for Inuvialuit-designed solutions to social problems.

There are approximately 2,500 Inuvialuit in the Western Arctic, living mainly in the settlements of Sachs Har-

ment beyond the frontiers of current and past experience, and can therefore be fraught with difficulty.

(Text): Nothing of real value in the way of social or economic progress, cultural growth or national cohesiveness has ever come easily to any country or without great determination. There is no reason to believe that things are any different in Canada in our own time. But the evidence of history shows that once Canadians united to overcome the obstacles and found a sense of common purpose, the boundless energies of Canada were liberated so forcefully as to create successive new eras of shared opportunity. Confederation itself was such an achievement.

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bour, Holman Island, Paulatuk, Tuktoyaktuk, Inuvik and Aklavik.

"I regard the joint position paper as a very important landmark in the Federal Government's efforts to reach settlement of the northern native claims, and an affirmation of the Government's continuing commitment to deal with native claims on the basis of its stated policy," said Indian Affairs Minister Hugh Faulkner.

First agreement

"The joint position paper represents the first agreement to be reached on any of the native claims in the two northern territories since the federal policy was announced," Mr. Faulkner stated. "The goals of the COPE claim settlement, as agreed upon in the joint position paper, are to preserve Inuvialuit cultural identity and values within a changing northern society; to enable Inuvialuit to be equal and meaningful participants in the northern and national economy and society; to provide specific rights, benefits, and compensation to the Inuvialuit in exchange for any Inuvialuit land rights that now exist; and to protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment, and biological productivity...."

"This position paper has been designed to meet the particular needs and aspirations of the Inuvialuit. It should be recognized, however, that there may be variations in claims put forward by other native groups because of differing needs and aspirations. The Government is committed to responding to each claim in a manner which reflects these differences while ensuring that there is a broad equity between settlements."