

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, in right of Canada.

under the... Dene communities in cases where existing communities are... inhabited by significant numbers of non-Dene and a significant... to retain... proportion of the Dene community wishes re-establish themselves... der such... elsewhere.

reliance... The Dene will be compensated by the Government of Canada... nance of... past use of Dene land by non-Dene.

in this... Within six months of the signing of this agreement... negotiations will commence for a final agreement or treaty, and... The Dene... within six months of the signing of the final agreement, legislation... incorporating the terms of the final agreement will be submitted... Parliament.

It is recognized and accepted that negotiations must allow for... on-going involvement of all Dene.

In the interim period between the signing of this agreement... and the passing of legislation by Parliament, the parties hereto... a Dene... will not take any actions which violate either the terms or the spirit... and over... this agreement.

AND WHEREAS the Dene recognize that there are non-Dene... to have come to live among the Dene and the Dene wish to be... to them;

AND WHEREAS both the Dene and the Government of Canada... wish to recognize and respect the rights of the non-Dene;

AND WHEREAS the Dene recognize that while Territorial... council and municipal councils are governments in the non-Dene... addition, the non-Dene have the right to evolve more democratic... gnition... of institutions based on democracy and equality and the... e. ... representation of the interests of the masses of the non-Dene, not... elite;

...reliance on external sources of... This new found independence of the... relationships between the trader and the... Natives still traded local... However, now the Bay and

...should the collapse (of petroleum resources) occur after the next decade...the result would be the transformation of northern native people into the general class of southern Canadian 'poor'."

the free traders alike could manipulate exchange to encourage trade in furs more than food. Thus as early as 1871 the Bay limited the trade in percussion rifles to fchange, while allowing food and furs to be traded only for common indian guns. As well, late in the 19th Century, the Bay changed its standard of trade by doubling the exchange value of furs to that of provisions. The economic relationship was capped near the end of the 19th century with the adoption of money for exchange and the demise of the old barter system.

As a result the native economy of the region had shifted by 1900 away from its virtual independence of trade goods. Yet, the internal organization of the economy did not change greatly. The primary economic unit for most natives still remained the local group. Labour was still organized on the basis of age and sex, with women and children responsible for collecting small game, and men for hunting, fishing and trapping.

Some changes in production resulted from the introduction of the rifle and the steel trap. The most significant was the new found ability of individuals to maintain more independence from others in hunting and trapping.

Some changes occurred in the mobility of the people. The advent of the trapline, the year-round availability of provisions at trading posts, and the introduction of dog team transport

IT IS THEREFORE AGREED that the following principles are recognized by the Dene and the Government of Canada;

14. The Dene agree that non-Dene have the right to self-determination and the use and development of their own institutions; and the Dene pledge their support to the non-Dene in the pursuit of their rights.

15. The Government of Canada will establish a regime to compensate all non-Dene who suffer hardship because of, or non-Dene who wish to leave the Northwest Territories because they are unable to adjust to, changes ensuring the viability of the principles herein contained and particularly measures introduced to guarantee the recognition, self-determination, and development of the Dene as a People.

16. The Dene agree that all non-Dene holding lands in estate fee simple as of October 15, 1976 will not be deprived of their property rights, but after that date all lands will be subject to the terms of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty and the Dene through their representatives have hereunto set their hands this _____ day of _____, AD 1976.

FOR HER MAJESTY

For the Dene

This agreement in principal was drawn up by the Dene and delivered to Ottawa for ratification in November. It clarifies the position of the Dene over the Mackenzie Valley pipeline proposal in particular and the development of the North in general. They are still waiting for a response.

encouraged sedentism to the extent that during the early 20th Century many families built permanent dwellings at fish lakes and along traplines. In order to obtain supplies and trade furs, the men now made at least two trips to the trading posts during the winter. However, the women and children usually did not accompany men to the posts. Summer travel was probably expanded by the introduction of motors on canoes and skows, and there were summer encampments at the trading posts rather than at the major lakes.

The main change in the distribution system of the region was the great increase in the amount of trade between the native people and the traders.

Thus, the regional economy was transformed by the new fur trade from a "total economy" to one which relied both on local subsistence and the use of externally produced goods which were exchanged for furs.

As a result, the standard of living was greatly raised. This must have made people feel quite wealthy. This rise in the standard of living, however, had an unexpected consequence — dependency. For now the stability and success of the economy was dependent on external economic conditions such as a high market price for furs in relation to trade good prices and the availability of productive surpluses in one aspect of local resources, furs. The latter problem was chronic, and after the influx of

whites almost led to the collapse of the economy during the 1920s. However, the first problem appeared to be insignificant for, prices and trade good costs remained in a stable relationship for over thirty years. Yet, ultimately, it was this factor that led to the collapse of the fur trade economy when beginning after World War II there was a long depression in the value of furs and an astronomical rise in the prices of trade goods.

Fur Trade Collapse
In the years immediately following the War, it was hoped that fur prices would soon rise again. In the meantime, most people were supported by the general introduction of family allowance and old age pension payments during the late 40's and maintained their fur trade economy focus. But by the 1950's it became apparent that the "fur economy would never return.

The Government acted by adopting a position basically in favor of economic development. To this end Jean LeSage, minister of northern affairs and natural resources, in 1955 proclaimed the new education programme for the Northwest Territories which recommended the construction of school facilities in smaller centres and a program of hostel construction in larger ones to facilitate universal education.

By the early 60's grade schools were constructed in virtually all the communities in the region and in most cases continued to p. 12