

1. Union Meeting

2. Friday Meeting Mrs. Ben Paul. Where is it?  
SUB 125.

3. History of Land Question <sup>at end, I'm going to ask you to discuss how to settle it</sup> [Any questions?]

Enumerate  
13 points

1. 'Aboriginal Title' - hard to define, but  
<sup>special</sup> <sup>vested</sup> rights to land owned by <sup>original</sup> <sup>inhabitants</sup>

2. Europeans 'discovered' NA - it is ours.  
but British policy - recognize native title  
exting. it with treaties + compens.

3. Royal Proclamation - turned <sup>moral</sup> <sup>obligation</sup> into hard law  
- reserved w. no. Am as 'Indian territories'  
- specified Indians could sell only to Crown, by Treaty

4. Douglas VI policy - Treaties  
- Reserves with treaties 1850-54  
- " without " 1854-64

BC denial of title - no more treaties.

5. Confederation: power passed to Ottawa  
Indians getting angry

6. 1877 Supt Gen Ind Affairs realizes situation  
- takes no action to extinguish title  
- asks for more reserves without treaties

7. 1887 Commission - Indians began to assert claim  
Nashua - wanted Treaty, larger reserves, compens<sup>ion</sup>.  
- realized they had to fight by white man's rules.

Indians realized 2 govts had made some sort of deal without consulting them

8 Indian Reserves

9 Growth of Indian Claims that title be recognized

10 1926 Special Joint Commission

11 Rebirth of Indian Claims.

### Growth of Indian Organizations

12 Claim gains legal strength

White & Bob 1964

1. Douglas Treaty
2. Aboriginal title
3. Royal Proclamations

Kan County Court  
BC Court of appeal  
Supreme Court.

13 Gov't shows willingness to settle by Claims Commission

1961 Commission recommended at

1963 C 130 Indian Claims Act

1965 C 123 " " "

Faulty instrument.