

Abbreviations and Terms Used in First Accrual of Harvey Feit Collection of Records Related to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement

AAAS: American Association for the Advancement of Science: An American international non-profit organization with the stated goals of promoting cooperation among scientists, defending scientific freedom, encouraging scientific responsibility, and supporting scientific education and science outreach for the betterment of all humanity. The A.A.A.S. is the world's largest general scientific society and is the publisher of the journal *Science*.¹

AIP: Agreement in Principle

CASNP: Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples: This organization, established in 1957 by settlers, was originally called the “National Commission on the Indian Canadian.” In 1958, Indigenous peoples were invited to join the commission. By 1960, the organization was incorporated as the “Indian-Eskimo Association.” It engaged in fundraising activities, organized workshops to discuss Indigenous matters, and provided advice and support to Indigenous communities. In 1972, several national and provincial Indigenous-led organizations had been created, and as a result, the association updated its name to CASNP to reflect its revised function of supporting these organizations. The association dissolved in 2015.²

CMT: Committee

CRA: Cree Regional Authority (now known as the Cree Nation Government): The Cree Regional Authority was created pursuant to legislation of the Québec National Assembly in 1978. It exercises governmental and administrative functions on behalf of the Cree Nation. The CRA (now Cree Nation Government) and Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) are distinct legal entities with identical membership, boards of directors, and governing structures.³

Eeyou: The name which Cree peoples of the Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee in Northern Québec and Ontario call themselves.⁴

Eeyou Istchee: The term Eeyou peoples use to refer to their traditional territory. The term means “the people’s land.” Eeyou Istchee comprises eleven Eeyou communities and over three hundred “trappelines,” or family hunting and trapping grounds. Eeyou peoples’ traditional territory is an area spanning over 400,000 kilometers in Northern Québec and Ontario, including the lands on the eastern shore of James Bay and south-eastern Hudson Bay.⁵

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

¹ “Mission and History,” American Association for the Advancement of Science, accessed February 4, 2019, <https://www.aaas.org/mission>.

² “Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples—Fonds,” Trent University Library and Archives, accessed February 7, 2019, <https://www.trentu.ca/library/archives/82-014>.

³ “Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) and Cree Nation Government,” Cree Nation Government, accessed February 4, 2019, <https://www.cngov.ca/governance-structure/grand-council-of-the-crees/>.

⁴ “The Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee,” Cree Nation Government, accessed February 5, 2019, <https://www.cngov.ca/community-culture/communities/>.

⁵ Ibid.

EIS: Environment Impact Statement

GCCQ: Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, now Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee): The Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) is the political body that represents the Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee. The Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) and the CRA (now Cree Nation Government) are distinct legal entities with identical membership, boards of directors, and governing structures.⁶

HFT: Hunting, Fishing, Trapping

ISP: Income Security Program: A program outlined in section 30 of the JBNQA which provides an income guarantee, benefits, and other incentives for Cree trappers. The program is funded by the government of Québec.⁷

IQA: Indians of Quebec Association: The IQA was established in 1968 with a goal of representing Indigenous peoples in Québec in discussions with the federal government related to the Indian Act and various land claims. The IQA represented Eeyou and Inuit peoples in seeking an injunction to block the James Bay hydroelectric project and early negotiations toward the JBNQA.⁸

JB: James Bay

JBACE: James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment: This organization is tasked with overseeing the administration of the environmental and social protection regime established by the JBNQA (section 22). JBACE advises governments regarding the formulation of policies, laws, and regulations that might affect the environment and communities in Eeyou Istchee. It also oversees environmental and social impact assessment and review procedures and provides Eeyou First Nations with advice and data obtained from governments. JBACE features members appointed by the Cree Nation Government and the governments of Québec and Canada.⁹

JBDC: James Bay Development Corporation (Also known as SDBJ): The James Bay Development Corporation was a crown corporation created by Hydro-Québec in 1971 to undertake development and exploitation of natural resources, starting with the James Bay hydroelectric project. The JBDC is one of the signatories to the JBNQA.¹⁰

JBEC: James Bay Energy Corporation (Also known as SEBJ): In 1971, the James Bay Development Corporation created the James Bay Energy Corporation, a crown corporation, to construct the James Bay hydroelectric dam. This organization is a signatory to the JBNQA.¹¹

⁶ "Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) and Cree Nation Government," Cree Nation Government, accessed February 4, 2019, <https://www.cngov.ca/governance-structure/grand-council-of-the-crees/>.

⁷ "Agreements," Cree Nation Government, accessed February 7, 2019, <https://www.cngov.ca/governance-structure/legislation/agreements/>.

⁸ Will Nichols, "The Indians of Quebec Association," *The Nation*, last modified July 1, 2011, accessed February 7, 2019, <http://www.nationnews.ca/the-indians-of-quebec-association/>.

⁹ "About Us," James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment, accessed February 5, 2019, <https://www.ccebj-jbace.ca/en/about-us>.

¹⁰ Various sources in Harvey Feit Collection Related to James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement.

¹¹ Various sources in Harvey Feit Collection Related to James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement.

JBNQA: James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement: The James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA) was signed on November 11, 1975, by the Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee, Inuit peoples of Nunavik (via the NQIA), the Governments of Canada and Québec, Hydro-Québec, and various crown corporations. The agreement was negotiated after lengthy court proceedings by Cree and Inuit peoples to oppose the James Bay hydroelectric project. The JBNQA is the first Indigenous land claim agreement and treaty in Canada since the early 1900s, and it is protected by the Constitution of Canada. The agreement contains 31 chapters covering subjects such as land regimes, local and regional governments, health and education, justice and policing, environmental and social protections, community economic development, and more. Further, the JBNQA gives expression to an inherent Cree right of self-government. The agreement has continued to grow and change over time; over the past 40 years, it has been amended by 24 complementary agreements.¹²

MTCP: Ministère du Tourisme, de la Chasse et de la Pêche (Québec)

NHR: Native Harvesting Research

NQIA: Northern Québec Inuit Association: This organization was formed in 1971 by Charlie Watt and other Inuit people in Northern Québec as a representative body for Inuit communities in the region. The NQIA worked alongside the IQA in seeking an injunction to stop the James Bay hydroelectric project. The NQIA is a signatory to the JBNQA.¹³

SDBJ: Société de Développement de la Baie James: SEE James Bay Development Corporation (JBDC).

SEBJ: Société d'Énergie de la Baie James : SEE James Bay Energy Corporation (JBEC).

SOTRAC: La Grande Complex Remedial Works Corporation, or La Société des Travaux de Correction du Complexe La Grande: SOTRAC was constituted with the signing of the JBNQA in 1975. SOTRAC's mandate was to further assess and mitigate against the impacts of hydroelectric development on the Cree way of life, particularly in relation to hunting, fishing, and trapping. SOTRAC was active from 1976 to 1986, when its mandate was transferred to the Eeyou Corporation under the La Grande Agreement (1986). During its lifespan, SOTRAC's expenditures amounted to \$13.5 million; the organization carried out over 100 studies and projects. Nearly half of its funds were spent on a limited number of large-scale projects, such as the construction of weirs on the Eastmain and Opinaca rivers, winter roads, boat hauling structures and float-plane bases at Eastmain, Wemindji and Chisasibi, channels along the James Bay coast north of the Grande Rivière, and an access road to the coast at Chisasibi.¹⁴

SSRC: Social Science Research Council of Canada

¹² "Agreements," Cree Nation Government, accessed February 7, 2019, <https://www.cngov.ca/governance-structure/legislation/agreements/>.

¹³ "JBNQA," Makivik Corporation, accessed February 7, 2019, <https://www.makivik.org/corporate/history/jbnqa/>.

¹⁴ Hydro Quebec, "The La Grande Hydroelectric Complex—Phase 1, Remedial Work," accessed February 24, 2019, http://www.hydroquebec.com/hydroandfriends/publications/the-la-grande-hydroelectric-complex/WWW_ECONOMIC/html_phase1/remedial.html.