LAW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE AMERICAS: Subclasses KIA-KIP North America:

Introduction

Prospecting a new Class for the American Indigenous peoples. The new classification schedule on Law of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas (Classes KIA-KIP: North America), currently in draft stage, is a subclass of the Library of Congress Classification (LCC), Class K (Law), and will conclude for the time being the regional/comparative law classification schedule for the Americas, Classes KDZ-KIX.

Emerging project. The various stages of research for subject classification of the initial classes KIA-KIK, and the “sifting” of the Web have revealed that the critical mass of resources, in particular primary sources produced by the individual Aboriginal or tribal governments, and the output of their organizations or inter-operational institutions, together with the secondary literature, are mainly to be found on the Web – dispersed, unorganized, and for that matter, obscure.

To this date, however, both information seekers and information providers are hard pressed by an uneasy reality: the obvious gap between availability and accessibility of information. Search and research are still confronted with problems, such as

- paucity of (commercial) printing/publishing of current legal materials;
- collections on law and sociology of Indigenous peoples, one of a kind and mostly little publicized, are held only by a few bona fide and specialist institutions;
- programs with limited access; or
- information on the subject which may be buried in relevant anthropological, archeological, or ethnological sources, usually in older collections on the History of the Americas. And, to this point, even
- Class KF (Law of the United States), the only place in the LCC which has a section on American Indian law and law-related materials (KF8220+), does not reflect the sovereign status and autonomy of the Indian nations, nor does it reflect current Indian law making and law developments.

For these reasons, LC took the lead with a new classification schedule for the law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas in order to provide for

- first, an arrangement of the many Indigenous entities residing in the Americas that reflects their constitutional/legal status and self-governance;
- second, a subject organization for laws and governmental functions; and
- third, a better structured and broader access to such information.

I. The structure of the regional class for Law of the Americas (KDZ-KIX)

The layout of the draft schedule is based on the geo-political structure of LC Class G (Geography). Regional arrangements in related or overlapping LC Classification fields, in particular Class F (America. Local history), were evaluated for their structure as well. Since Class E99+ (by old LC policy) includes all subjects relating to Aboriginals and Indians in the Americas, this class and the collections built by it have been scrutinized.

(1) Outline. The complete outline of KDZ-KIX shows all the subclasses for the law of countries in the Americas, and where the Indigenous law development files in the sequence of those subclasses.
LAW OF THE AMERICAS

America. North America

General (Comparative)

Greenland

Canada

United States

Mexico and Central America

West Indies. Caribbean Area

South America

LAW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE AMERICAS

North America

General (Comparative)

History

Arctic and sub-Arctic Regions

Regional Comparative Aboriginal Law

Greenland, see KDZ3001+

Northern Canada

General (Comparative)

Aboriginal peoples and communities. Inuit

Alaska

General (Comparative)

Alaska Natives and communities. Other jurisdictions

Canada

Regional comparative Aboriginal law

Northern Canada, see KIA111+

Eastern Canada

General (Comparative)

Aboriginal peoples and communities

Including First Nations and Métis

Western Canada

General (Comparative)

Aboriginal peoples and communities

Including First Nations and Métis

United States

Regional comparative American Indian law

Northeast Atlantic

Including New England

General (Comparative)

American Indians

South

Including the Old Southwest

General (Comparative)

History. Indian Territory

American Indians

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States in the US or provinces in Canada - in both countries the 1st order subdivisions - are absent from the new development, since the Indigenous peoples are, or will be, on a one-to-one level with the respective federal governments.

(2) Geographical principle. In concept, the new class (the final component of the current Class KDZ-KHW, as the Outline shows) adheres to the principles of regionalism and jurisdictionality which has pre-determined for all LC law classes under the letters K-KZ the hierarchy:

- **first**, by regions, here the regions and sub-regions of KIA-KIK, in which Aboriginals and American Indians reside.
  The regional comparative law, the introductory chapter of each regional schedule, comprises such comparative components as, for example, inter-tribal organizations and corporations active on the regional level, as well as international components, for example inter-governmental organizations in the Arctic and sub-Arctic region;

- **second**, by jurisdictions. The term jurisdiction, as we understand it here, signalizes independence and self-governance of a corporate organization, which resides in a particular geographic region as one of the three orders of government, i.e., federal, state/provincial, and Aboriginal/tribal.

(3) Sovereignty and jurisdictionality. The legal/constitutional status of Aboriginal/Tribal government is based in the

(a) United States on the Act of Congress of June 18, 1934, better known as the Indian Reorganization (Wheeler-Howard) Act of 1934.

- In the 1930s, by authority of the U.S. Government, about a third of the tribes or tribal groups on U.S. territory organized themselves as federal corporations by authority of the Act, under adopted constitutions and by-laws, or charters.

- Today, ca. 564 tribal corporate entities have been formally recognized and are “acknowledged” to have immunities and privileges by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the federal government of the United States, as well as
responsibilities, powers, certain limitations, and obligations.”

- Federally recognized (i.e., sovereign) tribes determine the requirements for tribal membership and citizenship, which is acquired by formal enrollment; the criteria are usually set forth in their constitutions, by-laws, articles of incorporation, or codes. Enrollment records, the “rolls,” are maintained by the tribes, although the U.S. Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) retains control over the base rolls. For most tribes, admission as a member is based on the proof of lineage or native “blood quantum” at the end of the lineal kinship line.

- The list of “acknowledged or recognized” tribes under most current corporate names is published routinely in the Federal Register by the BIA.

Name authority work plays a very important role for establishing all tribal jurisdictions/organizations in the LC authority files.

- As a first step at the begin of this project, the LC Policy and Standards Division has determined that the appropriate MARC 21 field in name authority records will henceforth be the 151 (Geographic name) field for tribes recognized by the US Government as autonomous/sovereign entities, instead of the previously used 110 (Corporate name) field. This was in keeping with the guidance provided in rule 21.35 of the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules 2nd edition (AACR2) to treat such corporate entities as sovereign tribal governments.

- For establishing new, or updating existing, name authority records of American Indian jurisdictions, the BIA is to date the principal authority on Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

- The list of tribes, maintained by the Bureau, has been used and is regularly checked for updates. LC authority files, i.e., name authorities and subject authorities, have been compared for currency against the Bureau’s file, as well as against other bona fide resources, such as those of the
  U.S. Department of Justice,
  United States Government’s Official Web Portal (http://USA.gov: Government Agencies/Tribal Governments), and
  Tribal government and Tribal organization Web sites.

(b) Canada. The development of the jurisdictional, i.e., constitutional and legal status, of Aboriginal corporate entities in Canada took historically a very different path and is still evolving.

- Prior to the Confederation, the Canadian government signed treaties with the Aboriginal peoples, mostly trading aboriginal landownership for treaty rights and reserve lands. To cement it into law, the Canadian federal government passed the Indian Act in 1876.

- By virtue of this Act, still in 1951, the government decided whom to recognize as Indian: those registered with the federal government and entered into the national Indian register, would be recognized, often termed as “Status Indians,” in contrast to the “non-Status Indians.” Registration under the Act also provided entrance into the community and, in the course of time, resulted in eligibility for certain benefits provided by the government.

- After adoption of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1982, and in particular the Constitution Act of 1982, which acknowledged Aboriginal and Treaty rights (Section 35 of the Constitution Act) of the three recognized cultural groups, Indians, Inuit (in the Canadian North), and Métis, made amendments to the Indian Act necessary, since the original registration rules favored the male component of the Aboriginal population.

- In particular, the 1985 Amendment (the so called Bill C-31) was to correct this situation, and had a tremendous impact on registration and band membership.
The 1995 change in policy by recognizing “Aboriginal inherent right to self-governance,” paired with the 1996 Royal Commission Report on Aboriginal Government, opened the way to new treaties, but also implementation of non-treaty forms of negotiations for Aboriginal self-government beyond the band-internal by-law powers.

Today - besides a number of successfully completed self-government negotiations - such negotiations are under way virtually across Canada in a range of different processes, but involving regularly Aboriginal groups (or their representatives, for example the First Nations Leadership Councils, or the Assembly of First Nations), the Federal government, and a Provincial government (local to the negotiating Aboriginal group(s)).

For information on Aboriginal peoples/communities, constitutional/legal status, and their political organizations in the Canadian regions, the principal resources consulted are:

- Documentation of the Parliamentary Information and Research Service, Library of Parliament, Canada;
- the (Department of) Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC);
- the Aboriginal Canada Portal (ACP) launched in 2001 under the auspices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The latter offers access through over 7,500 Websites and portals to Aboriginal organizations and communities of the Inuit, First Nations, and Métis, and
- Library and Archives Canada (LAC).

(4) The List of jurisdictions. Instead of one alphabetical list of peoples and communities for the entire region of the United States or Canada, they are presented by the region in which these Indian or Aboriginal groups reside. Each group is assigned a unique number or number span with instruction as to which one of the specifically developed subject tables is to be applied.

II. The content. Rights and law of the Indigenous

(1) Recent legal tradition has cast laws relating to Indigenous peoples in North America into two categories, termed as:

- **Federal Indian law.** This category refers to federal laws and regulations impacting on Indigenous peoples rights and affairs. In the Library of Congress Classification, this law is classed currently with the national legal systems, e.g., Law of the United States, Class KF8201-8210, and Law of Canada, Class KE7701-7722.

- **Indigenous, Aboriginal, or Tribal law.** This category refers to the law as it was developed by a particular Indigenous group (band or tribe), and practiced within the group’s territorial boundaries, i.e., applied by, and to, the members of the group residing on a reservation, township, village, ranch, or other such geographic entity. Included are the constitutions and by-laws that were adopted pursuant to either the Indian Reorganization Act (US), or pursuant to treaties, negotiations, etc., by Aboriginal groups with federal or provincial authorities (Canada).

This set of sub-classes, KIA-KIK (Arctic and sub-Arctic, Canada, and the United States), are only concerned with the latter category for the time being. This does not preclude that, at an appropriate time, the “Federal Indian law” may be optionally classed in the KIA-KIK schedules, if so desired, rather than in KF8200+ and KE7701+.
(2) **Comparative Aboriginal and American Indian law.** Both schedule groups commence with a broad classification of *generalia* and subjects addressing general developments, discussions, or concerns in the region at large. These schedules are KIB (Canada) and KIE (US), comparable to the federal law arrangements in schedules KF and KE, respectively.

(3) **Uniform subject tables.** The Aboriginal or tribal law proper is presented in a set of uniform subject tables to be applied to the jurisdictions as instructed: KIA-KIX1 (30 No.); KIA-KIX2 (100 No.); KIA-KIX3 (Cutter No.), and KIA-KIX4 (1 No. Form Division Table for general works).

(4) **Subject patterns.** For patterning of the subject arrangements of the new schedule, the Classes K (Law in General), KF (Law of the United States), and KE/KEO (Law of Canada and Ontario) were comparatively evaluated (including all bibliographic records in the data base, classed in the number ranges for Indigenous peoples of these schedules).

For the subjects proper, a wide variety of Web resources were investigated. In particular for the Canadian subject tables, public documentation dealing with the scope of *Negotiation of Inherent Aboriginal Self-Government* with a definitive range of subjects slated for Aboriginal jurisdiction were consulted; those subjects are extending “to matters that are internal to the group, integral to its distinct Aboriginal culture, and essential to its operation as a government or institution.”

III. **The language of the schedules. Indigenous peoples**

The language of the schedule with often only fine differences in the overall terminology, takes local usage in account. This is easily discerned by a parallel study of the schedules for the Arctic, Canada, and the United States. Differences in terms for the same subject are not editorial oversights, but reflect in general the language taken primarily from local or regional legal sources in order to provide better access with accurate terms. Sources and resources were searched in particular for the proper noun or denomination distinguishing the different groups of ethnic peoples in North America to be introduced in the classification.

International law in general does not provide an exact legal definition of “Indigenous peoples,” although particular international instruments established “some criteria.” In both forums domestic and international, however, the category “Indigenous peoples” distinguishes the group and its members from collectivities, such as ‘minorities’ and other (ethnic) components of society. A critical element in the determination of the attribute *Indigenous* or *Tribal* for a group is “historical continuity and ancestral relationship” with societies in a territory that pre-dates conquest and colonization. Thus, following common practice, the term *Indigenous peoples* has been adopted for this classification as the overarching term, while for the sub-Regions Arctic/sub-Arctic, Canada, and the United States, local usage was observed.

(1) For **Canada**, the term *Aboriginals* is used as the preferred general and official designation for the three distinct groups: *Indians, Inuit,* and *Métis* (Canadian *Constitution Act* of 1982, section 25 and 35).

(a) Since the 1970s, *First Nations* seems to have slowly replaced *Indians* (sometimes perceived as pejorative), and the term “band” as part of the name of a community. Therefore, the term *First Nations* is used in this classification where appropriate.

(b) The Resolution 2010-01 of the *Inuit Circumpolar Council* (chartered in 1980 as a multinational NGO for protection and advancement of *Inuit* rights and a Permanent Participant on the *Arctic Council*), denounced the exonym *Eskimo* used to designate Arctic peoples. As laid down in the Charter, “*Inuit* means Indigenous members of the *Inuit* homeland,” including the Inupiat, Yupik (of Alaska), Inuvialuit, Inuit (of Canada), Kalaallit (of Greenland) and Yupik (of Russia/Siberia). Today, *Inuit* is the term commonly used for Arctic peoples of Canada regardless of fine ethnic/linguistic distinctions. It is therefore consistently applied in this classification.
The third group of peoples residing in all of the Canadian regions are the Métis people, commonly defined as “people of both Aboriginal and European descent, and speaking either French, English, or an Aboriginal language.” The term Métis is used in this classification.

All Indigenous peoples of Alaska are currently represented collectively by the term Alaska Natives. Included in this “collective” are the principal 5 groups: Aleuts, Athabascans, Inupiat and Yupik (both considered Inuit), and the Southeast Coastal Tlingit and Haida (Indians). Individual Indigenous jurisdictions (peoples and communities) of Alaska are entered in this classification under the name as recognized by the U.S. Department of the Interior/BIA.

In the United States, the term given preference at this time seems to be American Indians, although Indian Tribes and the adjective form Tribal as well as Native (e.g., Alaska Natives, or the National Native American Bar Association) are still in use. For this classification, the term American Indians has been adopted.

IV. Web resources and the role of online classification

The development took full advantage of the existing linking and correlation functionality of Library of Congress online classification. Multi-lateral links to areas in related disciplines in the LC Classification system provide rich information on anthropology, ethno-geography, local history, social and political sciences, law, etc., thus expanding the scope of the new class in the interest of a broader audience or special user community.

For the jurisdictional, organizational, and subject structure, the development relies heavily on Web sources. For example, the general bibliography, a very important component of the regional schedules, provides the listing for the major governmental, organizational, or bibliographic institution Web sites. Because Web sites, in many instances, offer subject information otherwise difficult to obtain, an Appendix to the schedules was developed with the list of the URLs in the order of the classification. A little icon (star) in this draft classification indicates the presence of an electronic resource, thus relating the entry in the classification to the Appendix. At this point, the list of Web resources is not complete and is expected to grow.

At a later stage of the development, through an envisioned Portal for Indigenous peoples’ information, these will be actual links either to authoritative government Web sites (tribal governments included) or to other electronic resources, in particular of those institutions which provide either full-text digital collections, or serve as conduits (indexes) to other Web resources on modern style constitutional and organizational developments of a people, association, or federation, etc.

V. Maps and other cartographic sources as visual enhancement of the classification

This classification pioneers also the use of cartographic materials as visual aids for the user in accessing information, i.e., guiding by diagrams/maps, that overlay the current geopolitical arrangement of North America, into the geographic regions of the schedule. For examples, click on the links below:

http://www.loc.gov/loc/classwebdemo/mapdemo.html (Principal regions of North America for this classification)


In addition, cartographic reviews and references to cartographic materials are used to visualize the historical territorial evolution of Indian country, such as
land tenure changes by major events, such as removal and relocation, or
land cessions (either by treaty or deed), or
changes as a consequence of allotment legislation (regional as well as local),
and impact thereof on Indian culture areas, environment, and resources. This information is introduced
either as reference to Class G, or with links to digital images of maps as further illustration of the
subject.

Jolande E. Goldberg
Policy and Standards Office
Accessions and Bibliographic Access Directorate
The Library of Congress
Washington DC 20540

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VI. Appendices

Appendix KIA: Electronic Resources – In Order of Classification

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<th>KIA General</th>
<th>North America (General)</th>
<th>Arctic/Subarctic</th>
<th>Northern Canada</th>
<th>Alaska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

KIA1 General

- EarthRights International
  - [http://www.earthrights.org/about/mission-statement](http://www.earthrights.org/about/mission-statement)
- NativeWeb
  - [http://www.nativeweb.org/resources/law_legal_issues](http://www.nativeweb.org/resources/law_legal_issues)

KIA2 American Indian Law Review
- [http://adams.law.ou.edu/ailr/](http://adams.law.ou.edu/ailr/)

KIA6.3 Indigenous Law Journal
- [http://www.indigenouslawjournal.com/](http://www.indigenouslawjournal.com/)

KIA12.3 Tribal law journal
- [http://tlj.unm.edu](http://tlj.unm.edu)

KIA15.5 Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Cultural survival
- Indian Law Resource Center
- International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
  - [http://www.treatycouncil.org/](http://www.treatycouncil.org/)

KIA15.7 Institutes, Research Centers, Academies
- Center for the World Indigenous Studies
  - [http://cwis.org/who_we_are/](http://cwis.org/who_we_are/)
- Native American & Indigenous Studies Association
  - [http://naisa.org/Governance](http://naisa.org/Governance)

KIA17 Colonialism and establishment of political boundaries. Maps
- Distribution of Indian tribes, ca.1600 -1800
  - [http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3301e.ct000669](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3301e.ct000669)
- Regions 1694
  - [http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000122](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000122)
- Early political division, 1764
  - [Http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar011300](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar011300)
- Colonial powers ca.1775
  - [http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar002000](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar002000)
- Colonial powers ca.1783
  - [http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar010000](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar010000)
- Regions ca.1805
  - [http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000175](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000175)
KIA General – Continued

KIA22 ArcticStat
http://www.arcticstat.org/About.aspx

KIA24 NGOs
Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
http://www.inuit.org
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
http://www.itk.ca/about-itk

KIA25.3 IGOs
Aleut International Association (AIA)
http://www.arcticpeoples.org/aleut/layout=item
Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC)
http://www.arcticathabaskancouncil.com/
Arctic Council (AC)
Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples’ Secretariat (IPS)
http://www.arcticpeoples.org/about/
Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
http://www.inuit.org

KIA28 Political organizations
Gwich’in Council International (GCI)
http://www.gwichin.org

KIA29 Education
Polar Law Institute. University of Akureyri/Iceland
http://www.polarlaw.is

KIA30 Academies, etc.
Arctic Institute of North America (AINA)
University of the Arctic (Thematic Network on Arctic Law)

KIA33 History, General
http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/ethnohistory/v046/46.4reedy-maschner.html

KIA49.5 Environment
Arctic Institute of North America

KIA50 Arctic Health
http://www.arctichealth.org/

KIA Northern Canada

KIA111 Nunavik Bibliography
http://136.159.147.171/nunavik/

KIA112 Law gateways (Portals). Web directories
Aboriginal Connections Directory
http://directory.aboriginalconnections.com/Canada/index.html
Aboriginal Mall
http://www.aboriginalmall.com/
First Nation Information Project
http://www.aboriginalcanada.com/firstnation/dirfnnwt.htm

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KIA Northern Canada – Continued

KIA115.2 Political organizations
  Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK)
    http://www.itk.ca/about-itk
  Kitikmeot Inuit Association
    http://www.polarnet.ca/polarnet/kia.htm
  Kivalliq Inuit Association
    http://www.kivalliqinuit.ca/home.html
  Qikiqtani Inuit Association
    http://www.qia.ca/i18n/english/home.shtml

KIA120 Deh Cho First Nations
  http://www.dehcho.org/home.htm

KIA120. Gwich’in Tribal Council
  http://www.gwichin.nt.ca/
  http://www.tetlitgwichin.ca/abouttetlitgwichin

KIA178 Associations & corporations
  Rat River Development Corporation
    http://www.tetlitgwichin.ca/RatRiverDevelopmentCorporation

KIA230.2 Health
  Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
    http://www.itk.ca/publications/

KIA240 Nunavut Wellness
  http://nunavutwellness.ca/english/index.html

KIA255.4 Sovereignty in the Arctic
  http://www.itk.ca/publications/circumpolar-declaration-sovereignty-arctic

KIA269.2 Public property. Inuit regional associations
  Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC)
    http://www irc inuvialuit com/about/finalagreement html
  Makivik Corporation (Quebec)
    http://www.makivik.org
  Nunatsiavut (Labrador)
    http://www.nunatsiavut.com/
  Nunavut Land Claims agreement
    http://lcn loc gov/sn95018388
  Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI)
    http://www.tunngavik.com/about

KIA Alaska

KIA1741.5 Law gateways (Portals), Web directories
  Justice Center. University of Alaska, Anchorage
    http://justice. uaa alaska edu/rlinks/natives/index.html

KIA1746 Political organizations
  Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN)
    http://www.nativefederation.org/about/history.php
  Alaska Inter-Tribal Council (AITC)
    http://aitc.org
  Alaska Native Justice Center
    http://www.anjc.org/
  Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
    http://www.apiai.com/about.asp?page=about

KIA1754 First Alaskans Institute
  http://www.firstalaskans.org/
KIA Alaska – Continued

KIA1792 Native associations and corporations links

http://www.lbblawyers.com/ancsa.htm#corpx

KIA1794 By name

AHTNA, Incorporated
http://www.ahtna-inc.com/

Aleut Corporation
http://www.aleutcorp.com/

Arctic Slope Regional corporation
http://www.asrc.com/splash.asp

Bering Straits Native Corporation
http://www.beringstraits.com

Bristel Bay Native Corporation
http://www.bbnc.net/

Calista Corporation
http://www.calistacorp.com/

Chugach Alaska Corporation
http://www.chugach-ak.com

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI)
http://www.ciri.com/content/home

Doyon, Limited
http://www.doyon.com/

Koniag Incorporated
http://www.koniag.com/koniag/aboutus.cfm

NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.
http://www.nana.com

Sealaska Corporation
http://www.sealaska.com/page/who_we_are.html

Village corporations
Afognak Native Corporation
http://www.afognak.com/

KIA1810.5 Native cultural and intellectual property rights
http://ankn.uaf.edu/IKS/rights.html

KIA1819.2 Native Health

Organization
http://www.anthc.org/ref/laws/index.cfm

KIA1821.3 Alcoholism in Alaska

KIA1824 Native/traditional ecology
http://ankn.uaf.edu/IKS/tek.html

KIA1828 Alaska Native Knowledge Network
http://ankn.uaf.edu/IKS/ecology.html

KIA1831 Native medicine
Health organizations
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
http://www.anthc.org/abt/

Indian Health Service
http://www.ihs.gov/HPDP
KIA Alaska – Continued

KIA1858 Constitutional law. IRA era constitutions and by-laws
   http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA.html
KIA1859 Alaska Reorganization Act, 1936
   http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/IRAbook/acts.htm

Public property
KIA1918 Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
   http://www.yritwc.org/AboutUs/AboutUs/tabid/56/Default.aspx

Native land claims
KIA 1920 Bibliography. Law gateways (Portals)
   Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA portal)
      http://www.ancsa.net/
   ANCSA Resource Center
      http://www.lbblawyers.com/ancsa.htm
   Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act 1971
      http://uscode.house.gov/popularnames/popularnames.htm#letterA

Regional associations
KIA1921 Bristol Bay Native Association
      http://www.bbna.com/
   Copper River Native Assoc.
      http://www.crnative.org/
   Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. (TCC)
      http://www.tananachiefs.org/
KIA1922 Association of Village Council Presidents
      http://www.avcp.org
   Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG)
      http://catg.org
KIA1944 Native courts and procedure. Court Development
      http://thorpe.ou.edu/AKtribalct/index.html
Appendix KIB-KID: Canada. Electronic Resources – In Order of Classification

KIB Regional comparative

KIB3 Law gateways. Web directories (Portals)
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
http://aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/eng
Aboriginal Canada Portal
Aboriginal Connections. Directory (First Nations)
http://directory.aboriginalconnections.com/Canada
Athabasca University Digital Content Repository
http://auspace.athabascau.ca:8080
Department of Justice Canada
http://www.justice.gc.ca/
Library and Archives Canada (LAC)
http://www.collectionscanada.ca/02/02012001_e.html
Métis Nation Gateway
http://www.metisportals.ca/wp

Political organizations

KIB12 Assembly of First Nations (AFN)
http://www.afn.ca/
KIB12.2 Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (CAP)
http://www.abo-peoples.org
KIB12.5 Métis National Council (MNC)
http://www.metisnation.ca
http://www.Canadianmetis.com

KIB19 Treaties
Aboriginal Canada Portal

KIB22 Library and Archives Canada/Aboriginal Documentary Heritage
http://www.collectionscanada.ca/aboriginal-heritage/

KIB23 Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
http://aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/eng

KIB37 Legal research
First Nations Information Project (FNIP)
http://www.johnco.com/firstnation/
Indigenous Studies Portal University of Saskatchewan
http://iportal.usask.ca
Libraries and Archives Canada. Aboriginal Resources
http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/aboriginal/index-e.html
http://www.parl.gc.ca/Content/LOP/ResearchPublications/

KIB39 Legal education. Native Law Center of Canada. University of Saskatchewan
http://www.usask.ca/nativelaw/

KIB42 Indigenous Bar Association
http://www.indigenousbar.ca/main_e.html

KIB47 Institutes. Center for World Indigenous Knowledge and Research Athabasca University
http://auspace.athabascau.ca:8080/dspace/
http://auspace.athabascau.ca/about.jsp?about
KIB  Regional comparative – Continued

KIB50  Maps/Territorial evolution/Atlas of Canada
http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/historical
http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar004200

KIB32  Directories. Canada First Nations and organizations directories
http://sdiprod2.inac.gc.ca/FNProfiles

KIB406  Mining. First Nations Oil and Gas Management. FNOGMM Act
http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1325088660590

KIB568  Environment
Indigenous Environmental Network
Http://www.ienearth.org
National Environmental Coalition of Native Americans
http://www.necona.indigenousnative.org

KIB582  Health
National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO)
Http://naho.ca/firstnations/english/traditional.php
KIB587  Race, health care and the law
http://academic.udayton.edu/health/index.htm

KIB  Constitutional law
KIB 699.3  Royal Proclamation of 1763
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/proc1763.asp

KIB720  First Peoples National Party of Canada (FPNP)
http://www.fnpoc.ca/

KIB  Eastern Canada

KIB 1112  Advocacy and development corporations and organizations
Anishinabek Nation, see 1112.U+
http://www.anishinabek.ca/
Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians
http://www.aiai.on.ca/
Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nation Chiefs
(APCFCN)
http://www.apcfnc.ca
Chiefs of Ontario (Confederacy of Nations)
http://www.chiefs-of-ontario.org
Confederacy of Mainland Micmacs
http://cmmns.com
Confederation of Nova Scotia Métis
http://www.canadianmetis.com/
Federation of Newfoundland Indians
http://www.fni.nf.ca/backgrou.htm
Independent First Nation Alliance (IFNA)
http://www.ifna.ca/
Innu Nation
http://www.innu.ca
KIB 1112 Advocacy and development corporations and organizations – Continued
Labrador Inuit Association
http://www.nunatsiavut.com/
Labrador Metis Nation
http://www.labmetis.org/about.asp
Metis Nation of Ontario
http://www.metisnation.org/governance/governing-structure.aspx
Mikmaq Confederacy of Prince Edwards Island
http://www.mcpei.ca
Nishnabwe-Aski Nation
http://www.nan.on.ca
Six Nations of the Grand River Territory (Confederacy)
http://www.sixnations.ca/Profile.htm
The Union of New Brunswick Indians
http://www.unbi.org
The Union of Ontario Indians (Anishinabek Nation)
http://www.anishinabek.ca/

KIB1120 Councils for provincial/territorial representation
Council of Conne River Micmacs
http://www.mfngov.ca
Grand Council of the Crees (Quebec)
http://www.gcc.ca
Grand Council of Treaty #3 (GCT3)
http://www.treaty3.ca/grandchief/gct3-info-history.php

KIB1120.5 Other councils for provincial/territorial or regional representation, A-Z
Mawiw Council
Mohawk Council of Kanawá:ke
http://www.kahnawake.com/council.asp
Native Council of Prince Edward Island
http://www.ncpei.com/
Toronto Métis Council
http://www.torontometiscouncil.org/
We’Kopekwitk Métis council
http://www.geocities.com/capitolhill/parliament/4848/?200618
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<td>Pannekoek, Frits. A selected Western Canada Historical Resources Bibliography <a href="http://auspace">http://auspace</a> athabascau.ca/browse?type=author</td>
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<td>Treaty No.7 Management Corporation <a href="http://www.treaty7.org">http://www.treaty7.org</a> Treaty 8 Tribal Association <a href="http://www.treaty8.bc.ca/about">http://www.treaty8.bc.ca/about</a></td>
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Appendix KIE–KIK: Electronic Resources – In Order of Classification

**KIE-KIK  United States**

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<td>New Southwest</td>
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**Regional comparative**

KIE2  Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories

- National Indian Justice Center [http://www.nijc.org/resources.html](http://www.nijc.org/resources.html)
- University of Oklahoma Native American law digitization project [http://thorpe.ou.edu](http://thorpe.ou.edu)
- US Environmental Protection Agency. Tribal Portal [http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/whereyoulive/tribes-a-z.htm](http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/whereyoulive/tribes-a-z.htm)
Regional comparative – Continued

Political organization
KIE12 National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)  
http://ncai.org/About.8.0.html
KIE12.3 Indian Law Resource Center  
http://www.indianlaw.org
KIE12.5 Tribal Law and Policy Institute  
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tlpi.htm
KIE 12.8 American Indian Development Associates  
http://aidainc.net/

Collections (Treaties. Statutes)
KIE17 Charles J. Kappler. Laws and Treaties  
http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol2/toc.htm
Treaties between the US and Native Americans/Yale Law School/Avalon Project  
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/ntreaty.asp
KIE26 Tribal Court Clearinghouse/Tribal codes  
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/codes.htm
KIE28 National Indian Law Library/Tribal codes  
http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw/onedocs.htm
KIE30 Native American constitution and law digitization project/University of Oklahoma Law Center/Tribal codes  
http://thorpe.ou.edu/codes.html

Directories
KIE52 Indian Casino Directory (by State)  
http://indiancasinodirectory.org/index.html
Tribal leaders  

Research guides
KIE67 AILA. Native American Sites  
http://www.nativeculturelinks.com/education.html
Association for the Study of American Literatures (ASAIL)  
http://oncampus.richmond.edu/faculty/ASAIL/guide/guide.html
University of Arizona/Law Library  
http://www.law.arizona.edu/library
University of Georgetown Law Library  
http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/guides/nativeamericanlaw.cfm
Harvard University  
http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/research/guides/index.html
National Indian Law Library  
http://www.narf.org/nill
University of Oklahoma Law Library  
http://thorpe.ou.edu/researchguides.htm
University of Tulsa Law Library  
http://www.law.utulsa.edu
University of Washington/Indian Law Research  
http://lib.law.washington.edu/ref/indian.html
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<td><strong>Regional comparative</strong> – Continued</td>
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| KIE 72 | Particular law schools. Tribal Legal Studies Programs  
Project Peacemaker  
Community legal services. Indian legal aid |
| KIE87 | Cornell Law School/Legal Information Institute: Native Law  
[http://lawyers.law.cornell.edu/lawyers/native-american#states](http://lawyers.law.cornell.edu/lawyers/native-american#states) |
| KIE89 | Oklahoma Indian Legal Services  
[http://www.oilsonline.org](http://www.oilsonline.org) |
| KIE93 | Indian law societies. The American Indian bar  
National Native American Bar Association  
[http://www.nativeamericanbar.org](http://www.nativeamericanbar.org) |
| KIE97 | National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA)  
[http://www.naicja.org](http://www.naicja.org) |
| KIE106 | Tribal Law and Policy Institute:  
| KIE110 | General works. Cohen, Felix S.  
[http://thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html](http://thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html) |
| KIE115 | History  
Maps  
US Gen.Web Archives. US Digital Map Library  
[http://usgenmap.rootsweb.ancestry.com/usgenmap.htm](http://usgenmap.rootsweb.ancestry.com/usgenmap.htm) |
| KIE118 | Linguistics. Semantics  
[http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3301e.ct000724](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3301e.ct000724)  
[http://www.nativeculturelinks.com](http://www.nativeculturelinks.com) |
| KIE140 | Pre-1830 to 1830  
Maps  
[http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar001201](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar001201)  
[http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar004200](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar004200)  
[http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar009101](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar009101) |
| KIE150 | 1830 to 1934  
[http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html)  
Maps  
[http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000815](http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000815) |
| KIE160 | 1934 to 1945  
| KIE170 | Haas, Theodore H., Ten years of tribal government under IRA  
| KIE475 | American Indian Territoriality. Research Guide  
[http://thorpe.ou.edu/treatises/AIT%20hdr%20pdfs/index.htm](http://thorpe.ou.edu/treatises/AIT%20hdr%20pdfs/index.htm) |
| KIE490 | Indian Land Tenure Foundation: Curriculum and resources  
[http://www.iltf.org/resources](http://www.iltf.org/resources) |
United States

Regional comparative – Continued

Indian Land cessions in the US (1784-1894)
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amla/Ilss-ilc.html

Royce, Charles C. (1845-1923). Maps on Indian land cessions
http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3701em.gct00002

National Indian Gaming Association
http://www.indiangaming.org

Court Appointed Special Advocates Program for Abused Children (CASA)
http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/

Indian Country Child Trauma Center
http://www.icctc.org/links1.htm

National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA)
http://www.nicwa.org/about/history/index.asp

Medical legislation

American Indian Health portal
http://americanindianhealth.nlm.nih.gov/

Indian Health Service
http://www.ihs.gov/

Indian tobacco. Sacred origin of tobacco
http://academic.udayton.edu/health/syllabi/tobacco/lesson03.htm

Alcoholic beverages. Liquor Ordinances (Collective)

Office of the White House (Executive Order 13021)
http://www.ed.gov/about/iniits/list/whtc/edlite-index.html

Indian education and organizations

American Indian Studies Research Institute (AISRI)
http://www.indiana.edu/~aisri/index.shtml

Center for Indian Education (CIE)
http://coe.asu.edu/cie/

National Indian Education Association (NIEA)
http://www.niea.org

Tribal Education Departments National Assembly (TEDNA)
http://www.tedna.org/about/mission.htm

American Indian College Fund
http://www.collegefund.org/

American Indian Higher Education Consortium
http://www.aihec.org/about/index.cfm

Office of Indian Education (U.S. Dept. of Education)
http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/oie/

National Advisory Council on Indian Education (U.S. Dept. of Education)
http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/oie/nacie.html
KIE-KIK  United States

KIE  Regional comparative – Continued

KIE1673  Science and the arts. Institutions
          The American Indian Science & Engineering Society (AISES)
          http://www.aises.org/AboutUs
          Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA)
          http://www.iaia.edu/college/index.php

KIE1697  National NAGPRA law and regulations
          http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/MANDATES/INDEX.HTM

Constitutional law

KIE1725  US Dept. of Justice. Indian Sovereignty Policy
          http://www.justice.gov/otj/napolicies.htm

KIE1744  Indian Reorganization Act era constitutions and charters
          http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA.html

KIE2097  Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968 (ICRA)

KIE2145  Blood quantum

KIE 2362  Indian Land Tenure Foundation
          http://www.iltf.org/resources/land-tenure-history

KIE2393  Indian housing. National American Indian Housing Council
          http://www.naihc.net

Courts

KIE2806  Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories
          Tribal Court Clearing House

KIE2808  Tribal drug courts

KIE3060  Court Appointed Special Advocates (abused children)
          http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/

KIF  Northeast Atlantic

Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories

KIF222  Northeast Region US Fish & Wildlife Service
          http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nativeamerican/tribalsi.html

Tribal laws and treaties

KIF249  Kappler, Charles J. Indian Treaties, 1778-1883
          http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/vol2/toc.htm

Maps

1642  http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.np000004
1700  http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.np000005

Iroquois Confederacy

KIF328  The Great Binding Law (Constitution)
          http://www.indigenouspeople.net/iroqcon.htm

22
KIF344 Research guides. Programs
  Connecticut States Library
  http://www.cslib.org/indians.htm
  Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut/Council
  http://www.mptnlaw.com/ResearchAssistance.htm

KIF3302 Oklahoma Department of Libraries: US Government. Information on
  Oklahoma’s Federal Depository Libraries

KIF3309 Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission
  http://www.ok.gov/oiac/

Virginia Council on Indians
  http://www.indians.vipnet.org

KIF3312 Advocacy corporations
  Native American Indian Association of Tennessee
  http://www.naiatn.org
  South Carolina Indian Affairs Commission
  http://www.southcarolinaindianaffairs.com/about.html

KIF3378 History. General
  Henry L. Dawes, The Indian Territory

KIF3382 Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories, A-Z
  Archives Library Information Center (American Indians)
  http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference

KIF3384 History. 1830 to 1887
  Teaching with documents
  Maps
  1872: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4022c.ct002198
  1873: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3701g.ct002649
  1887: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021e.ct000226
  1889: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021e.ct000225
KIE-KIK  United States

South – Continued

KIF3387  History. 1887 to 1907
Maps
1892: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021e.ct000224
1894: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.rr002880
1898: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct002099
1898: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct002102
1899: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4022c.ct002106
1902: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021g.ct002104
1903: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4022c.ct002107
1903: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4021p.ct002110
1905: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4020.ct00282

KIG  North Central

Political organizations
KIG12  Advocacy corporations
Midwest Treaty Network
 http://treaty.indigenousnative.org/mtnet.html
KIG14  Inter-tribal councils
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council
 http://www.glitec.org
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, Inc.
 http://www.itcmi.org

KIG80  Community legal services. Legal aid. A-Z
Northern Plains Indian law Center. Tribal Judicial Institute
 http://www.law.und.edu/npilc/
Wisconsin Judicare Inc.
 http://www.judicare.org/ilo/

KIG85  Indian law societies. Indian bar
Northwest Indian Bar association
 http://www.nwiba.org/

KIH  Pacific Northwest

Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories
Washington State Court Directory
 http://www.courts.wa.gov/court_dir/rgs/134.html
KIH12  Advocacy corporations
Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians
 http://www.atntribes.org/About%20ATNI.html
KIH14  Inter-tribal councils
Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council
 http://www.mtwytlc.com/resources.htm
KIH90  Indian law societies. Indian bar
Northwest Indian Bar Association
 http://www.nwiba.org

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