NEW NORTHERN BORDERS: THE GROWTH OF ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE DETERRITORIALIZATION & RETERRITORIALIZATION OF YUKON

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Yukon Settled First Nations

- Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, (Haines Junction)
- First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun, (Mayo)
- Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, (Old Crow)
- Teslin Tlingit Council, (Teslin)
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, (Carmacks)
- Selkirk First Nation, (Pelly Crossing)
- Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, (Dawson)
- Ta’an Kwachan Council, (Whitehorse)
- Kluane First Nation, (Burwash Landing)
- Kwanlin Dun First Nation, (Whitehorse)
- Carcross/Tagish First Nation, (Carcross)
Yukon FN traditional boundaries do not conform to the “superimposed” European concepts delineated by internal Canadian borders, nor the US/Canada IB.

Many of the FNs are transboundary, Kaska, Teslin/ Tlingit, White River, CAFN, Han and Vuntut.

Equals - challenges for managing cross border resources - mining to migratory herds and salmon.

It also divides traditional shared complementary food resources creating hardships VGFN example.
Jean Gottmann (1973) Two functions for territory:

1) Shelter for Security and a
2) Springboard to Opportunity (Fraser Institute)

Security & opportunity require internal organization of territory and an organization of external relations

The Northern Territories are constantly reworking their relations with Canada through the devolution process

Equally, the First Nations in NWT and Yukon are challenging and attempting to broaden their local state status through negotiations, frequently court challenges
Harvey, The Condition of Postmodernity (1989):
..deconstructing social power by reshaping geographical bases

Along with devolution in Yukon came FN land claims & the deterritorialization of the Territory itself into numerous new semi-autonomous jurisdictions
These new FN Territories with land and cash are reterritorializing themselves through investments at home and through economic development outside of their Traditional Territories
TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES

VGFN Land Claims 1993, equals deterritorialization of Yukon
Old Crow reterritorialization investment through NY NY, with VG Dev Corp – one of the remotest places on earth

Leaders used the cultural exchanges & social networks generated by the alliance to fashion territorial initiatives

They channelled popular environmentalism, provincial forestry policies, and ancestral ethnoecology into collective identity, action, and authority

They attained political influence over ancestral lands without participating in the province’s treaty settlement process
A First Nation’s civil service generates the core stability that these small traditional territories require to maintain their security and to generate opportunity.

Yukon First Nations have development corporations (at arms length) that are supported by natural resources as well as the investment of treaty funds into industry and land development – Air North, land development etc.
Calder v. Attorney-General of British Columbia ['73]
The Delgamuukw v. Campbell (1997) acknowledged Aboriginal title — ownership of the Land itself — and the “right to choose” how Aboriginal title lands are used.

Roger William v BC: A SCC Decision June 26, 2014, first time a court has granted Aboriginal title to a specific land area in Canada\(^1\) — a remote valley in central BC. The Court found that BC breached its duty to consult when it made land use planning decisions over the lands where title was claimed by the Tsilhqot'in FN.
RESOURCES AND LITIGATION

FN gov’ts increasingly challenging Canada & Yukon through court actions – *Duty to Consult*

They have increased access to funding and an evolving civil service to advance legal positions

Meanwhile, FN Dev Corps have increasingly been taking an active role in regional economic development (example see Carcross/CTFN)
On December 27, 2012, the Yukon Court of Appeal ruled in Ross River Dena Council v Government of Yukon, that the Yukon government has a duty to consult with First Nations when recording mineral claims in the First Nation's asserted traditional territory (i.e. non-treaty area)

The Court found the duty to consult exists even though the relevant legislation gave essentially no discretion to the officials recording the claims
Kllrich Industries

Kwanlin Dun Cultural Centre, Whitehorse, 2013
Three Principles that Relate to the Land
(Centre for First Nations Governance) Re: Gottmann - Security & Opportunity

Territorial Integrity - historic and present day connections to the Land

Economic Realization - develop their Land into sustainable economies, for benefit of citizens and government finance

Respect for the Spirit of the Land - asserting inherent rights to protect and preserve the Land & its resources by optimizing the economic opportunities the Land provides
Cacross
Redefined

SAVE THE DATE

Friday, May 17, 2013
11 am to 1 pm
Cacross Commons

Image: David Giesen
Our research agenda addresses the evolution of First Nation civil services in Yukon through mixed Q & Q research.

This presentation stresses baseline data on the First Nation civil service through the StatCan’s Survey of Employment and Payroll Hours.
YUKON FIRST NATIONS

- Have historical linkages to the land/natural resources
- Have a shared history with the land
- Are defined by their own languages, albeit heavily threatened
- Have political credence through negotiated land claims and contiguous settlement and use of the land

Political terminology: Citizens and Beneficiaries
Yukon FN Bureaucratic structures have a range of civil servants managing a wide range of portfolios:

- Housing
- Citizenship and Beneficiaries lists
- Lands and Resources
- Heritage & Culture

In some cases:
- Education,
- Health, and
- Welfare
Survey of Employment and Payroll Hours
SEPH: A pillar for Labour Stats in Canada
Origins of Data YBS
Number Employed
Wages - weekly average
Comparisons Yukon, NWT, BC, Canada, Alaska
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td>0.31%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Yukon</strong></td>
<td>6.14%</td>
<td>6.02%</td>
<td>6.43%</td>
<td>7.31%</td>
<td>6.83%</td>
<td>6.42%</td>
<td>6.83%</td>
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<td><strong>NWT</strong></td>
<td>2.52%</td>
<td>2.69%</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>2.05%</td>
<td>1.95%</td>
<td>2.02%</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
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* Suppressed Data 2004-2007
Table 281-0024 Employment (SEPH), unadjusted for seasonal variation, by type of employee for selected Industries classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (persons)(4,14,15)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEOG.</th>
<th>North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>As % Change 2002-2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Aboriginal Public Admin</td>
<td>41,020</td>
<td>43,432</td>
<td>51,361</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Annual Change</td>
<td>2,0412</td>
<td>7,929</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Annual % Change</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
<td>18.26%</td>
<td>25.21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>Aboriginal Public Admin</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>570</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Annual Change</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual % Change</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>58.10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWT</td>
<td>Aboriginal Public Admin</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>-18</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Change</td>
<td>-122</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual % Change</td>
<td>-20.23%</td>
<td>21.62%</td>
<td>-2.99%</td>
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## Yukon Aboriginal PA Annual Wages

### Estimated Total Annual Wages
* Suppressed data 2004-2007

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percentage Annual Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$30,767,973</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$33,418,774</td>
<td>$2,650,802</td>
<td>8.62%</td>
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<td>*2008</td>
<td>$46,765,966</td>
<td>$13,347,192</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$56,854,534</td>
<td>$10,088,568</td>
<td>21.57%</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>$53,037,195</td>
<td>-$3,817,339</td>
<td>-6.71%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$56,239,296</td>
<td>$3,202,101</td>
<td>6.04%</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>$60,354,049</td>
<td>$4,114,753</td>
<td>7.32%</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>$61,331,122</td>
<td>$977,073</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal Public Administration $</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Industries $</td>
<td>1,707.8</td>
<td>1,854.4</td>
<td>1,997.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aboriginal PA as a % of Real GDP</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
<td>3.45%</td>
<td>3.44%</td>
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Correlation Aboriginal Annual Unemployment Rate against Number Employed in FN Government

- Aboriginal Public Administration
- Aboriginal Unemployment rate

- 22.9%
- 12.8%
Mix in Qualitative Research:

Structured surveys with Yukon FN Gov’t Staff
   Executive Directors, Directors of HR
   Design survey with input from FN Staff

Need to assess:

% First Nation staff vs. Non-Aboriginal staff
Recruitment and Retention of Staff
Training and career development
Role of FN Gov’t. - local employment & economy
While the earnings of a minority are growing exponentially, so too is the gap separating the majority from the prosperity enjoyed by those happy few. This imbalance is the result of ideologies which defend the absolute autonomy of the marketplace and financial speculation. Consequently, they reject the right of states, charged with vigilance for the common good, to exercise any form of control. A new tyranny is thus born, invisible and often virtual, which unilaterally and relentlessly imposes its own laws and rules.

... To all this we can add widespread corruption and self-serving tax evasion, which have taken on worldwide dimensions. The thirst for power and possessions knows no limits. In this system, which tends to devour everything which stands in the way of increased profits, whatever is fragile, like the environment, is defenseless before the interests of a deified market, which become the only rule.
1903 Le Canard

UNCLE SAM: See here young feller, – Don't get excited. I need the money, and I ain't afraid of your parents.
Number of hours worked, are collected by the Business Payrolls Survey (BPS) which collects monthly data directly from a sample of establishments drawn from the Business Registry. The initial BPS sample is made up of 15,000 establishments out of a population of 900,000. The sample is stratified according to geography (province), industry (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), level 3 or 4) and number of employees in the establishments.
The two variables of interest are collected by census method:

- total monthly payroll employment and
- monthly payrolls are extracted monthly from the Canada Revenue Agency Payroll Deduction (PD) administrative source

the payroll deduction source includes all employers with remittances for employee income taxes, CPP/QPP, and Employment Insurance contributions

In Yukon 17 FN political entities