

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

KDZ
KDZ3001+
KE
KF
KG-KGH
KGJ-KGZ
KH-KHW

General (Comparative)
Greenland
Canada
United States
Mexico and Central America
West Indies. Caribbean Area

South America

KIA-KIX

KIA-KIP
KIA1-15.8
KIA15.9-19

LAW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE AMERICAS

North America

General (Comparative)
History

KIA21-9180
KIA21-100

Arctic and sub-Arctic Regions

Regional Comparative Aboriginal Law

Greenland, see KDZ3001+
Northern Canada

KIA111-300
KIA351-1701

General (Comparative)
Aboriginal peoples and communities. Inuit

Alaska

KIA1741-2049
KIA2101-9180

General (Comparative)
Alaska Natives and communities. Other jurisdictions

KIB-KID

KIB1-1000

Canada

Regional comparative Aboriginal law

Northern Canada, see KIA111+
Eastern Canada

KIB1101-1129.2
KIB1131-9511

General (Comparative)
Aboriginal peoples and communities
Including First Nations and Métis

Western Canada

KIC2001-2043.2
KIC2081-KID6031

General (Comparative)
Aboriginal peoples and communities
Including First Nations and Métis

KIE-KIK

KIE1-3920

United States

Regional comparative American Indian law

Northeast Atlantic

KIF221-292
KIF301-3251

Including *New England*
General (Comparative)
American Indians

South

KIF3301-3375
KIF3378-3445
KIF3501-7460

Including the *Old Southwest*
General (Comparative)
History. Indian Territory
American Indians

KIE-KIK**United States – Continued**

KIG1-112 KIG201-7440	North Central Including the old <i>Northwest Territory</i> General (Comparative) American Indians
KIH1-112 KIH401-7100	Pacific Northwest Also known as the <i>Old Oregon Country</i> General (Comparative) American Indians
KIJ1-92 KIJ101-9530	New Southwest General (Comparative) American Indians

KIL-KIP**KIL1+**

Mexico and Central America (*currently explored*)
General (Comparative)
Countries with Indigenous populations

(KIS-KIX)**South America**

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, signals 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-government,” 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.

(c) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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)

<http://www.loc.gov/loc/classwebdemo/us-map.html> (US regions KIF-KIK).

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.

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VI. Appendices

Appendix KIA: Electronic Resources – In Order of Classification

KIA General North America (General) Arctic/Subarctic Northern Canada Alaska

KIA1 General

- EarthRights International
<http://www.earthrights.org/about/mission-statement>
- NativeWeb
http://www.nativeweb.org/resources/law_legal_issues
- KIA2 American Indian Law Review
<http://adams.law.ou.edu/ailr/>
- KIA6.3 Indigenous Law Journal
<http://www.indigenouslawjournal.com/>
- KIA12.3 Tribal law journal
<http://tlj.unm.edu>
- KIA15.5 Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs)
Cultural survival
<http://www.culturalsurvival.org/>
Indian Law Resource Center
<http://www.indianlaw.org/en/about>
International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
<http://www.treatycouncil.org/>
- KIA15.7 Institutes. Research Centers. Academies
Center for the World Indigenous Studies
http://cwis.org/who_we_are/
Native American & Indigenous Studies Association
<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>
Regions 1694
<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>
Colonial powers ca.1783
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar010000>
Regions ca.1805
<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)
<http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/>
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)
http://www.arctic.ucalgary.ca/index.php?page=asg_nwt
University of the Arctic (Thematic Network on Arctic Law)
<http://www.uarctic.org/SingleArticle.aspx?m=1060&amid=11366>
- KIA33 History. General
<http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/ethnohistory/v046/46.4reedy-maschner.html>
- KIA49.5 Environment
Arctic Institute of North America
<http://www.arctic.ucalgary.ca/index.php?page=wildlife>
- 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/dirfnwt.htm>

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.shtm>
- 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://lccn.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#corp>
- 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>
 - Bristol 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
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/6874159>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17602395>
- 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/AKtribalect/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
<http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca/acp/site.nsf/en/ao20997.html>
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>
- KIB12 Political organizations
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
<http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca/acp/site.nsf/en/ao20009.html>
- 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>
Library of Parliament. Parliamentary Information and Research Service. Documents and publications
<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 (FNP)
<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 (APCFNC)
<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>

KIC**Western Canada**

- Bibliography
- KIC2001 Pannekoek, Frits. A selected Western Canada Historical Resources Bibliography
<http://auspace.athabascau.ca/browse?type=author>
- KIC2002 Law gateways. Web directories (Portals)
British Columbia. Ministry of Aboriginal Relations/Reconciliations
<http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/treaty/regional.html>
First Nations (British Columbia) treaties
[Http://www.bctreaty.net/files_3/first_nations.html](http://www.bctreaty.net/files_3/first_nations.html)
- KIC2009 IGO (BC)
http://www.bctreaty.net/files_3/aboutus.html
- KIC2012 Advocacy organizations
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs (AMC)
<http://www.manitobachiefs.com/index4.htm>
Confederacy of Treaty No.6 First Nation
<http://www.treaty6.ca>
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN)
<http://www.fsin.com/aboutfsin/conventionact.html>
Manitoba Métis Federation
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
<http://www.ubcic.bc.ca>
- KIC2013 Treaty No.7 Management Corporeation
<http://www.treaty7.org>
Treaty 8 Tribal Association
<http://www.treaty8.bc.ca/about>
- KIC2013.5-14 Councils for provincial/territorial representation
Athabasca Tribal Council (ATC)
<http://www.atc97.org/organization.html>
B.C. Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN)
<http://www.bcafn.ca>
Council of Yukon First Nations
<http://www.cyfn.net>
Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (DOTC)
[Http://www.dotc.mb.ca/members.html](http://www.dotc.mb.ca/members.html)
First Nations Summit (FNS)
<http://www.fns.bc.ca/about/about.htm>
Grand Council Treaty No.8
<http://www.treaty8.ca>
Ktunaxa Kinbasket Treaty Council
[Http://www.ktunaxa.org/treaty/index.html](http://www.ktunaxa.org/treaty/index.html)
Métis Provincial Council of British Columbia (MNBC)
<http://www.mpcbc.bc.ca/aboutus/aboutus.html>
Métis Settlements General Council (MSGC)
<http://www.msgc.ca/main.php?page=about>
Southern Chiefs Organization (SCO)
<http://www.scoinc.mb.ca/projects.php>
Union of BC Indian Chiefs
<http://www.ubcic.bc.ca/>
- KIC2015 Manitoba Keewatinook Ininew Okimowin (MKIO)
<http://www.mkonorth.com/>
United Native Nations (UNN)
http://www.unns.bc.ca/faq_bac.htm
Vancouver Aboriginal Council
<http://www.vac-bc.ca/about.html>

KIC Western Canada – Continued

- KIC2042 Surveys on legal activities
http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/reports.nsf/html/06menu_e.html
- KID4991 Cree Portal
<http://www.firstnationsseeker.ca/Cree.html>
- KID5700 Métis Portal
<http://www.canadianmetis.com/Links.htm>
- KID5791 Metis Nation Saskatchewan
<http://metna.sasktelwebhosting.com/governance/index.html>

Appendix KIE–KIK: Electronic Resources – In Order of Classification

KIE-KIK United States

Regional/Comparative Northeast Atlantic South North Central Pacific Northwest New Southwest
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Regional comparative

- KIE2 Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories
American Indian Resource Directory
<http://www.indians.org/Resource/FedTribes99/fedtribes99.html>
- Federal Websites-Native Americans
<http://www.oklibshare.org/ieclinks.htm>
- National Indian Justice Center
<http://www.nijc.org/resources.html>
- National Indian Law Library
<http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw>
- University of Oklahoma Native American law digitization project
<http://thorpe.ou.edu>
- Tribal Court Clearinghouse. Tribal Law and Policy Institute
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tribal_law.htm
- USA.gov. U.S. government's official Web portal
http://www.usa.gov/Government/Tribal_Sites/index.shtml
- US Department of the Interior. Indian Affairs. BIA
<http://www.bia.gov/WhatWeDo/index.htm>
- US Department of Justice. Office of Tribal Justice
<http://www.usdoj.gov/otj/napolicies.htm>
- US Environmental Protection Agency. Tribal Portal
<http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/whereyoulive/tribes-a-z.htm>

KIE-KIK**United States****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/onlinedocs.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
<http://www.bia.gov/idc/groups/xois/documents/text/idc002652.pdf>
- 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>

KIE-KIK United States

Regional comparative – Continued

- KIE 72 Particular law schools. Tribal Legal Studies Programs
Project Peacemaker
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/peace_maker.htm
- KIE87 Community legal services. Indian legal aid
Cornell Law School/Legal Information Institute: Native Law
<http://lawyers.law.cornell.edu/lawyers/native-american#states>
- KIE89 Oklahoma Indian Legal Services
<http://www.oilsonline.org>
- KIE93 Indian law societies. The American Indian bar
National Native American Bar Association
<http://www.nativeamericanbar.org>
- KIE97 National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA)
<http://www.naicja.org>
- KIE106 Tribal Law and Policy Institute:
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tlpi.htm>
- KIE110 General works. Cohen, Felix S.
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html>
- KIE115 History
Maps
US Gen. Web Archives. US Digital Map Library
<http://usgenmap.rootsweb.ancestry.com/usgenmap.htm>
- KIE118 Linguistics. Semantics
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3301e.ct000724>
<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.ar004200>
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar009101>
- KIE150 1830 to 1934
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html>
Maps
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000815>
- KIE160 1934 to 1945
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/IRAbook/acts.htm>
- KIE170 Haas, Theodore H., Ten years of tribal government under IRA
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/IRA/IRAbook/index.html>
- KIE475 American Indian Territoriality. Research Guide
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/treatises/AIT%20hdr%20pdfs/index.htm>
- KIE490 Indian Land Tenure Foundation: Curriculum and resources
<http://www.iltf.org/resources>

- KIE-KIK United States**
- KIE Regional comparative – Continued**
- KIE610 Indian Land cessions in the US (1784-1894)
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwss-ilc.html>
- KIE610 Royce, Charles C. (1845-1923). Maps on Indian land cessions
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3701em.gct00002>
- KIE1062 National Indian Gaming Association
<http://www.indiangaming.org>
- KIE1462 Court Appointed Special Advocates Program for Abused Children (CASA)
<http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/>
- KIE1462 Indian Country Child Trauma Center
<http://www.icctc.org/links1.htm>
- KIE1462 National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA)
<http://www.nicwa.org/about/history/index.asp>
- Medical legislation
- KIE1521 American Indian Health portal
<http://americanindianhealth.nlm.nih.gov/>
- KIE1522 Indian Health Service
<http://www.ihs.gov/>
- KIE1539.5 Indian tobacco. Sacred origin of tobacco
<http://academic.udayton.edu/health/syllabi/tobacco/lesson03.htm>
- KIE1543 Alcoholic beverages. Liquor Ordinances (Collective)
<http://www.bia.gov/idc/groups/xois/documents/text/idc009135.pdf>
- KIE1613.5 Office of the White House (Executive Order 13021)
<http://www.ed.gov/about/inits/list/whtc/edlite-index.html>
- KIE1614 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>
- KIE1645 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/>
- KIE1658 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)
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/icra1968.htm>
- KIE2145 Blood quantum
<http://www.bia.gov/DocumentLibrary/index.htm>
- 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
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/justice.htm>
- KIE2808 Tribal drug courts
http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/drug_court.htm
- 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>

KIE-KIK United States

KIF Northeast Atlantic – Continued

- 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>
Connecticut States Library
<http://www.cslib.org/indians.htm>
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut/Tribal Council
<http://www.mptnlaw.com/ResearchAssistance.htm>

KIF South

- KIF3302 Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories
Oklahoma Department of Libraries: US Government. Information on
Oklahoma's Federal Depository Libraries
<http://www.odl.state.ok.us/usinfo/pubs/Native-American-Materials.pdf>
- IGO
- 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
<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/toc/modeng/public/DawIndi.html>
- 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
<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/fed-indian-policy>
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.ct000282>

KIG North Central

- KIG12 Political organizations
Advocacy corporations
Midwest Treaty Network
<http://treaty.indigenoussnative.org/mtnet.html>
- KIG14 Intertribal councils
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council
<http://www.glitc.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

- KIH2 Tribal law gateways (Portals).Web directories
Washington State Court Directory
http://www.courts.wa.gov/court_dir/orgs/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>

KIE-KIK United States – Continued

KIJ

New Southwest

KIJ2

Tribal law gateways (Portals). Web directories
National Indian Justice Center (NIJC)
http://www.nijc.org/about_us.html

KIJ72

Law schools. Faculties. Programs
Southwest Center for Law and Policy
<http://www.swclap.org>

KIJ82

Indian law societies. Indian bar, A-Z
Hopi Foundation
<http://www.hopifoundation.org>

