

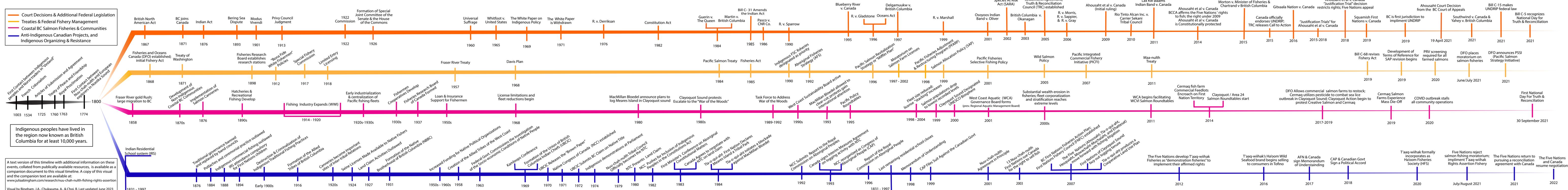
Timeline of Canadian fishery development, colonial legislation, and Indigenous organizing and rights affirmation. Emphasis on West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI), BC, Pacific salmon fisheries, Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations, and the Five Nations' rights - based multispecies fishery, 1003 - 2022

- Court Decisions & Additional Federal Legislation
- Treaties & Federal Fishery Management
- Coastal BC Salmon Fisheries & Communities
- Anti-Indigenous Canadian Projects, and Indigenous Organizing & Resistance

1003 First Contact between Indigenous peoples and Norse traders in Vinland
 1534 French Colonialism
 1725 Articles of Submission and Agreement
 1760 Treaty of Peace and Friendship
 1763 Royal Proclamation
 1774 First Contact between Nuu-chah-nulth and European explorers in Nootka Sound

Indigenous peoples have lived in the region now known as British Columbia for at least 10,000 years.

A text version of this timeline with additional information on these events, collated from publicly available resources, is available as a companion document to this visual timeline. A copy of this visual and the companion text are available at: www.juliaabingham.com/research/nuu-chah-nulth-fishing-rights-assertion
 Visual by Bingham, J.A., Chukwuma, A., & Choi, B. Last updated June 2023



1831 - 1997: Indian Residential School system (IRS) (1831-1997); Traditional governance banned and replaced by band councils (1876); Potlaches and ceremonial practice outlawed (1884); Indigenous commercial fishing outlawed (1888); Destruction & Criminalization of Traditional Fishing Practices (1894); Formation of the Allied Tribes of British Columbia (1916); Camerines become important sites of inter-tribal Relations (1920s); Seine Licenses Made Available to Native Fishers (1924); Land Claim Activities Outlawed (1927); Brotherhood of British Columbia (1931); Formation of the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia (NBBC) (1950s-1960s); Increased Funding for Native Political Organizations (1958); Federal Govt. Commissions the Investigation of the socio-economic Conditions of Native People (1963); Kamloops Conference (1969); Formation of the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) (1970); UBCIC Releases the "Brown Paper" (1971); UBCIC Submits BC Claim on Native Title (1972); Indigenous demonstrations at Parliament (1974); Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council Officially becomes the NTC (1979); NTC Presents Land Claim (1980); NCC Pushes for Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in the Constitution Act (1982); First Minister's Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters (1983); Canada Agrees to negotiate with NTC on land claim (1984); Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation Declares Mearns Island a Tribal Park (1984); Tla-o-qui-aht initiates a blockade against MacMillan Bloedel (1984); NCC Submits Report to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (1992); Canada signs Interim Measures Agreement on logging activity with NTC (1993); NCC reorganized as Congress of Aboriginal People (CAP) (1996); Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal People (1996); Last remaining residential school closes (1998); Memorandum of Understanding (1998); CAP Files Suit Against the Canadian Govt (1999); Nuu-chah-nulth Agreement in Principle (2001); 13 Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations sue Canada for the right to sell fish (2003); BC First Nations Fisheries Action Plan; Hesquiaht, Mowachah-Muchahalt, and Ehattetast First Nations Fishery Council (FNFC) established (2007); The Five Nations (Ahoosaht, Tla-o-qui-aht, Hesquiaht, Mowachah-Muchahalt, and Ehattetast) move forward with fishing litigation (2007); Tla-o-qui-aht produces a Cooperative Land Use Plan (2007); The Five Nations develop T'aaq-wiihak Fisheries as "demonstration fisheries" to implement their affirmed rights (2012); T'aaq-wiihak's Ha'oom Wild Seafood brand begins selling to consumers in Tofino (2016); AFN & Canada sign Memorandum of Understanding (2017); CAP & Canadian Govt Sign a Political Accord (2018); T'aaq-wiihak formally incorporates as Ha'oom Fisheries Society (HFS) (2020); Five Nations reject salmon fishing moratorium; implement T'aaq-wiihak Rights Assertion Fishery (July/August 2021); The Five Nations return to pursuing a reconciliation agreement with Canada (2021); The Five Nations and Canada resume negotiations (2022).