

NUNAVUT

A REPORT ON LAND CLAIMS FROM THE TUNGAUVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT



What's a Phoenicopteridae?

...and which is the Ursus? TFN and Government land claim negotiators made sure they knew which was which when on April 28, 1987, they reached agreement on three precise lists that define what is meant by "big game", "furbearers" and "migratory birds". The lists were appended to the 1981 Wildlife Agreement 2



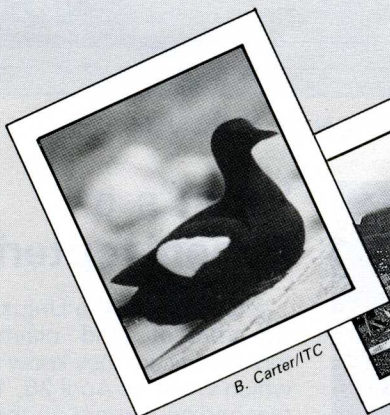
NUNAVUT is a report on the progress of TFN's land claims negotiations. We are at Room 1200, 130 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6E2, Phone (613) 238-1096. Telex 053-3748

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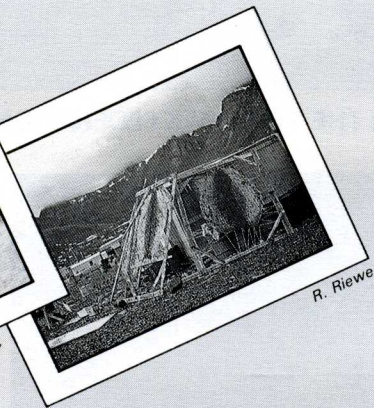
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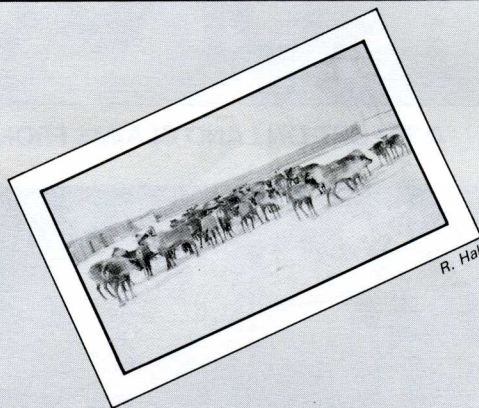
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B. Carter/ITC



R. Riewe



R. Hall

Big Game? Furbearers? Migratory Birds?

Cervidae, to most people, may look like a jumble of letters combined senselessly. But *Cervidae* and worse—*ondata*, *clethrionomys*, *procellariidae*—are latin words that describe "families" of animals. And, along with words such as *gulo*, *lutra* and *lepus*, they make up three precise lists which have recently been appended to TFN's important Wildlife Provisions of October 1981.

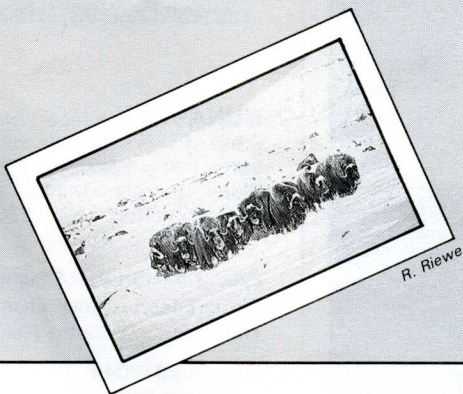
The Wildlife Provisions protect Inuit rights and wildlife through a system of harvesting priorities and through a system of harvesting management. When the document was initialled six years ago, certain topics were left for later because it was not necessary that the agreement contain all the details right away. It would have been disappointing and a waste of time to hold up initialling of the Wildlife Provisions while lists were drawn up to precisely define the wildlife. So,

instead, in a section called "Definitions", the following commitments were made:

- *big game* means game to be listed in Schedule I to the Wildlife Provisions;
- *furbearers* means those species to be listed in Schedule II to the Wildlife Provisions;
- *migratory birds* means birds to be listed in Schedule III to the Wildlife Provisions.

Now, with the April 28, 1987 initialling of Schedules I, II and III, both Government and Inuit are clear and know they are talking about the same things when they use the words big game, furbearers and migratory birds.

By the way, the flamingo is the *Phoenicoptoridae*. That makes the bear an *Ursus*!



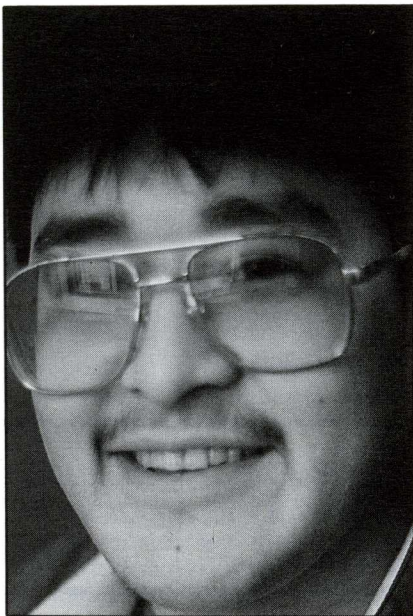
R. Riewe



R. Riewe

Behind the scenes

Trainee takes an inside look at negotiations



Nick Adjun of Coppermine was in Ottawa this past year taking part in TFN's training program. He graduated this month and says he hopes to be able to put into practice his skills at photography and writing. In the story below, Adjun candidly shares his experience as an inside observer at the April round of land claims negotiations. With so much at stake and with emotions often near the surface, he says he was pleasantly surprised to see friendship and respect between the Inuit negotiating team and the Government negotiating team.

by Nick Adjun

Every time TFN meets with the Federal Government to negotiate an agreement-in-principle, both parties have to go through a process which involves several steps. The first thing the two parties do is set up a schedule and an agenda which they will follow indicating when they'll meet; where they'll meet; and what land claims issues they'll discuss.

When that's agreed upon, TFN and the Federal Government prepare drafts that state their negotiating positions. Then, before any negotiations start, TFN and the Federal Government negotiators have what they call briefing sessions with their staff to clarify their positions and their strategy. Once that is done, the two parties can meet for the actual negotiations.

In the negotiations, TFN and the Federal Government read through each other's drafts, clause by clause, to find out what the two positions are. Then they respond to each other's draft paper, trying to agree on both meaning and wording. If one of the parties thinks that there have been too many changes to their draft or if the negotiators want to consult with each other and their staff, they have what they call a "caucus". In a caucus, TFN and the Federal Government negotiators and their staff discuss, separately, their strategy. They usually come back from a caucus with modifications to their draft or even with a new draft.

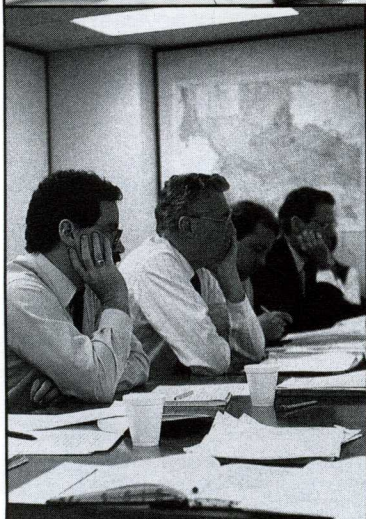
This process is repeated until TFN and Government either agree on a position or decide to meet again with new positions the next month.

If the two sides do reach an agreement-in-principle, their two Chief Negotiators initial the paper. Then, TFN takes the agreement-in-principle to its Board of Directors for approval and the Federal Government takes it to Cabinet.

During the negotiations, I was surprised to witness the negotiators' emotional reactions to each others' positions. I felt from the language they spoke that there were feelings of anger, frustration, tension and



N. Adjun



L. Chambers

Every time TFN meets with the Federal Government to negotiate an agreement-in-principle, both parties have to go through a process which involves several steps.

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disappointment. At one point, a negotiator even walked out. With both parties showing anger, you start to wonder how any agreements-in-principle could ever have been initiated by TFN and the Federal Government. But despite this side of the negotiations, the two parties do get along or at least try to get along and have friendship and respect for each other.

At times, there is even some humour at the negotiating table. What also amazed me were the apologies they said to each other after the negotiations had ended. They apologized for what they may have said and for the acts of frustration that had occurred during the week. Then, TFN and the Federal Government negotiators and staff said farewell and wished each other luck until the next negotiations.

You really do have to admire and be proud of our TFN negotiators for the things they try to accomplish for Inuit. I also felt sympathy for them when things weren't going right, since they tried so hard. Our negotiators put a lot of effort into their work, negotiating with the Federal Government seven days straight including Saturdays and Sundays. They usually spend around eight to ten-hour days or sixty hours a week at the negotiating table. Sometimes, when both parties want

an agreement-in-principle very badly, they have, in the past, started at nine in the morning and negotiated all day and into the night until they finally reach an agreement.

Eighteen agreements-in-principle have been signed by TFN and the Federal Government. They have covered just a little over half of all the agreements-in-principle to be negotiated.

You've got to hand it to them. It's a rough job, but someone's got to do it!

You really do have to admire and be proud of our TFN negotiators for the things they try to accomplish for Inuit.

Inuit leaders meet with DIAND Minister

TFN's Directors zeroed in on some important issues when DIAND Minister Mr. Bill McKnight met with them for the first time last month.

Specific questions were directed to Mr. McKnight on:

- Government's commitment to create Nunavut;
- the status of Inuit if they participate in upcoming negotiations on a Northern Energy Accord.

The information obtained from this important question-and-answer session is now being looked at by the Board.

In summary, Mr. McKnight confirmed that he believed the N.W.T. would be divided only when the people living there were ready, and that the Federal Government did not have a role to play other than supporting the Nunavut Constitutional Forum and the Western Constitutional Forum, morally and financially.

When asked if he would step in to tell the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Dene and Metis that they have no role to play in negotiating an N.W.T. claims boundary, Mr. McKnight said the Government agrees that these

people have no comprehensive claim to the N.W.T. because they signed an adhesion to treaty five in 1908. But he added that he would tell the Bands this only if they came to him and asked.

When questioned on the role and status of Inuit in negotiations toward a Northern Energy Accord, Mr. McKnight said the negotiations would be between the territorial and federal governments. He explained that Inuit would be able to participate

only as any other interest group, through the Government of the N.W.T.

On May 13, when TFN Directors met with Mr. Tom Butters, territorial Minister of Finance responsible for energy, they were happy to learn that the territorial government would enter into energy accord negotiations only if Inuit agree to participate. And Inuit have said they agree to participate only under certain conditions. (see story on page 5)



Northern Energy Accord talks

Inuit must be equal partners

Policies and plans for mineral, gas and oil development in the North are important to Inuit. They affect their future and the future of Nunavut. Why? Because the development of non-renewable resources such as minerals, gas and oil changes the land and the way of life of people on the land.

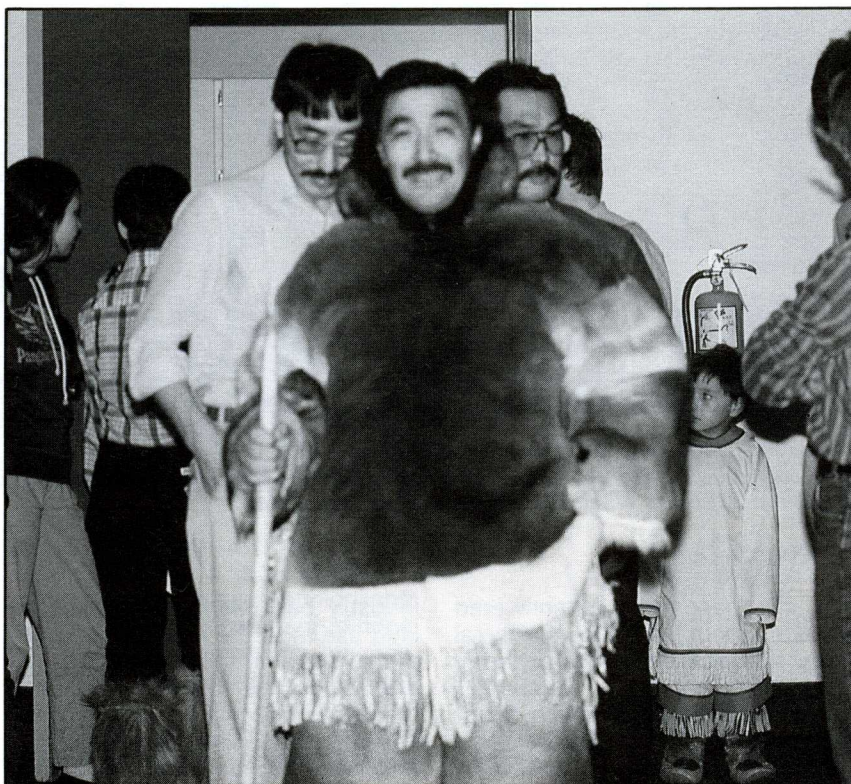
Sometimes, these changes are for the better. Sometimes, they are not. So TFN is insisting that Inuit must be equal partners with the federal and territorial governments when it comes to making "energy" policies and plans for the North.

The federal government has said it plans to negotiate a "northern energy accord" with the N.W.T. A northern energy accord would set out the rules for sharing the *management* of northern resources and the rules for sharing the *revenues* from those resources. But Government has not yet indicated what role Inuit will have in the negotiations toward such an accord.

TFN President Donat Milortuk wrote to the Prime Minister on April 25, alerting him to the fact that Inuit will oppose any federal/territorial accord that does not provide for Inuit participation in both its negotiation and implementation.

"We ask you **not** to enter into formal energy accord negotiations with respect to the N.W.T. until the role and status of Inuit in these negotiations is resolved to our satisfaction," says Milortuk in his letter. He also emphasizes that Inuit participation must be direct and not simply a role of "passive briefing by Yellowknife officials after the accord has been achieved."

TFN's demand for Inuit involvement does not go against Government policy at all. In fact, it supports it. A 1985 northern policy speech by former DIAND Minister David Crombie to the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly clearly calls for the "participation of aboriginal groups in discussions on resource management and revenue." This position has since been formalized in Government's energy policy which states:



L. Chambers

"We will oppose any northern energy accord unless we are directly involved in its negotiation and implementation," said TFN President Donat Milortuk in a recent letter to the Prime Minister.

It is the intent of the Government of Canada to discuss with territorial governments how the policy decisions outlined in this statement will apply in the North. Because of the complexity and far-reaching consequences of unresolved aboriginal claims, aboriginal groups must have the opportunity to participate in these discussions to ensure that their rights and interests are protected.

TFN, in addition to trying to assure Inuit a role in mineral, gas and oil development through "accord" negotiations, is also assuring them this role through land claim negotiations with the federal government.

For example, in 1984, TFN successfully negotiated "discussion papers" on equity participation in mining, oil and gas development.

In 1986, TFN successfully negotiated a "discussion paper" on the

screening and review of the impacts of resource development.

And soon, TFN is scheduled to begin negotiating a "discussion paper" on resource revenue-sharing.

Right now, Cabinet is looking at all of TFN's agreements to make sure they fit Government's new policy. "It is crucial," says Milortuk, "that Cabinet approve these agreements-in-principle and discussion papers soon."

Cabinet approval of TFN's hard-won land claims agreements and the Prime Minister's guarantee that Inuit will be directly involved in accord negotiations will mean that policies and plans for mineral, oil and gas development in the North will have a better chance of enhancing the future of Inuit and the future of Nunavut.

Policies are inconsistent, says TFN



L. Chambers

TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun wants to know how government can promise to boost mineral exploration and at the same time promise to protect aboriginal interests while claims are being negotiated.

by Rebecca Dufton

TFN still has many unanswered questions about the Northern Mineral Policy released by DIAND in early December. The policy, which outlines Government's plans to boost mineral development in the territories, is inconsistent with Government's amended land claims policy, also released in December. TFN fears that Inuit interests may be compromised to save the mineral industry.

The Northern Mineral Policy creates a framework for the federal and territorial governments to open up the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to private sector mineral development. DIAND asserts that the mineral industry is vital to the northern economy. And it wants to make the North more attractive to investors by promoting an increase in productivity through cuts in government-imposed costs, simplification of the tax structure and improvements to geoscientific research.

In the policy, DIAND assures investors that mineral development will not be put on hold while land claims are being settled. Mining companies will be issued registered claims which will remain valid, even if land ownership is transferred. TFN is concerned because these claims could give mining companies leases of up to fifty years.

DIAND also says it wants to make more land available to the mining

industry because current limits on land use raise the costs of development. Some of this new land could well be in conservation areas such as migratory bird sanctuary. TFN initialled a Conservation Areas Agreement in 1983 and wants to know how Government can honour it under these conditions. As things stand now, the new mineral policy clearly prejudices the TFN agreement by both limiting the size of future conservation areas and permitting the shrinking of existing migratory bird sanctuaries.

The new mineral policy states that all International Biological Program (IBP) sites will be "clarified" within the next two years. IBP sites are special places that the Department of Environment, through a research program with Canadian scientists in the sixties and seventies, has determined are worthy of protection. There are one-hundred-and-thirty-six of these special areas. TFN's concern is that Inuit have not yet been told precisely how they will be able to participate in the "clarification" of these IBP sites and whether the review will be a public process through the current northern land use planning program.

"If it's not a public process, then we're back to the days when DIAND acts unilaterally and arbitrarily to impose its decisions on the north. Just look how long it took to get one IBP site—Polar Bear Pass—declared as a national wildlife area. Ten years of wrangling!," says TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun.

The Northern Mineral Policy states that even though Government is committed to boosting mineral exploration, it will protect the "unique and representative natural features of the land, cultural and wildlife resources".

Inuit want to know how this can be done and how they will be able to participate.



L. Chambers

DIAND Minister Mr. Bill McKnight responds that protection of aboriginal interests is provided through current land use and water permit approval processes.

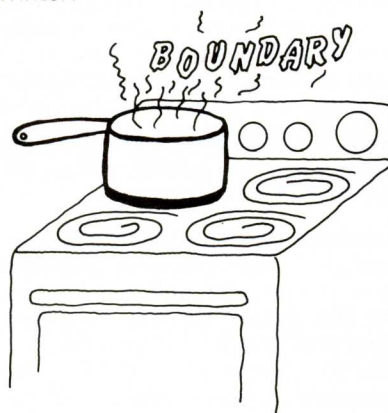
Quick Takes



Nunavut's Martha Flaherty will be where the action is when the Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species, CITES for short, happens in Ottawa next month. Stay tuned for how CITES can affect you. There'll be a special report soon.



TFN's Directors, at their Board meeting in Ottawa last month, decided to put the negotiation of the western land claim boundary—the one shared with Dene and Metis—on the "backburner" until next winter.



This boundary had been successfully negotiated and endorsed by Inuit, Dene and Metis leaders in their "Boundary and Overlap Agreement" of May 9, 1986. Inuit formally ratified the agreement in October of that same year but the Dene and Metis failed to get the agreement ratified and now want to re-open "overlap" negotiations. (see *Nunavut*, Vol. 6, Number 5)

"Right now, we have to focus our resources—people, time and money—on seeing that Cabinet gives the federal team a negotiating mandate we can live with," says TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun. "We can wait until our next annual general meeting scheduled for Rankin Inlet to take up this claims boundary issue again. By then, the Dene and Metis will have held their summer elections and we'll be in a position to look at the situation again."

It was a fashion show with a difference! The styles that were modelled were not available at the Bay or Sears or through any catalogue. In fact, many of them were one of a kind, passed down from mother to daughter. Here, TFN Baffin negotiator Paul Okalik of Iqaluit waits in the wings just before making his debut as a celebrity model at Inuit Annuraangit or Our Clothes. Sally Karetak and Jill Oakes, who coordinated the exhibition of traditional clothing, explained the historical and regional variations between the skin garments for a standing room only audience at Ottawa's Museum of Civilization on May 13. TFN's Board happened to be in town for a meeting so many directors were able to doff their suits and don skins to show some southerners how the parkas should really look.

TFN President Donat Milortuk, (see page 5) KIA President Peter Ernerk and MP Thomas Suluk joined Okalik on the runway!



They got the spelling of his name all right. But when Paul Quassa checked out of his hotel last month, the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut had been mangled into the Pungavik Deferation. Any other good ones out there? Send us your examples of Inuktitut with a twist.

CKCU-FM radio in Ottawa has announced that it is now airing a weekly radio program that highlights native cultures through traditional and contemporary music, legends, storytelling, speeches, interviews, dramas and poetry. *Spirit Voice* is produced on the campus of Carleton University and can be heard every Thursday night at nine on 93.1 on your dial. Call (613) 564-2898 for more information or with program ideas.



Ever thought of becoming a land use planning technician? How about a renewable resources officer? Or a fisheries officer? If not, go on to the next story. But if the answer's yes, you should find out more about a brand new three-year diploma program being offered at the Iqaluit Campus of Arctic College. It's in Environmental Technology and it promises to provide graduates with the necessary skills to meet the demand for environmental technicians in such fields as renewable resources management, marine resource development, land use and community planning, and parks management. When land claims are settled, there will probably be quite a few boards, commissions, committees and councils looking for people like this. Call Bruce Rigby at (819) 979-6284 for details.

Quick Takes



There is a legendary hero named **Kiviuq**—part hunter, part shaman who can retrieve a stray satellite as easily as he rescues children from an ice floe.

There is a tundra-smart lemming who survives by outwitting a snowy owl.

There are true stories of how Inuit used to live on the land and how some still do. The little girl Anirniq, the boy Pukki, Granny, Grandpa, along with Johnny the lemming and Tulu the saucy raven, make up an irresistible puppet family.

These are some of the features of IBC's *Takuginai*—a unique new children's program produced by and for Inuit of the eastern and central Arctic.

Takuginai hit the airwaves for the first time in April. The twenty-one programs, each fifteen minutes, are now being aired again on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 3:00. CBC's Northern Service agreed to air *Takuginai* in place of some American programming, using an "occasional use transponder".

"IBC's mandate is to reinforce Inuit language and culture. I am pleased that *Takuginai* is meeting that goal by providing an important positive Inuit role model rather than Inuit children believing that the world is made up of Bert and Ernie and Kermit the Frog!", says Rosemarie Kuptana, President of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation.

Anyone interested in education and research in the North will be happy to know there's a source book out that has it all! *Education, Research, Information Systems and the North* is edited by W. Peter Adams and

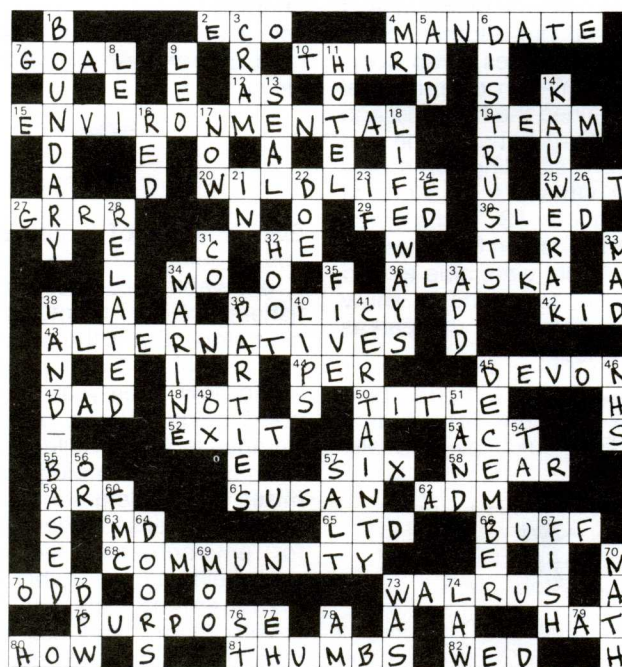
published by the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS). It contains seven main sections, each on a different subject area and each with addresses and phone numbers for follow-up research. If you want to find out about Arctic College, teacher training and more, send a cheque for \$27.50, payable to ACUNS, to ACUNS, 130 Albert Street, Suite 1915, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5G4.



IBC

It was Grad Night for TFN's seven community liaison trainees on June 12. Sam Erkloo, Joan Arngna'naaq, Nick Adjun, Vital Nauya, Malachi Arreak, Connie McCrae and Harry Iyerak successfully completed nine months of study in the south. Watch for pix of the happy event in the next issue.

Puzzled?

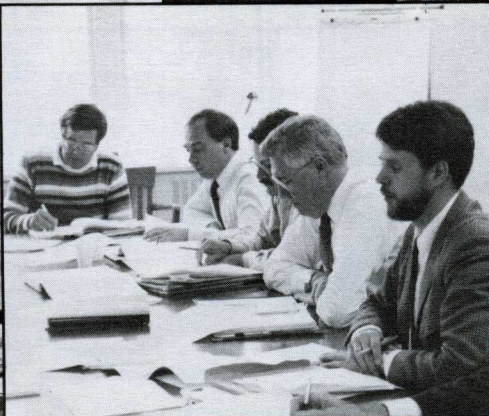
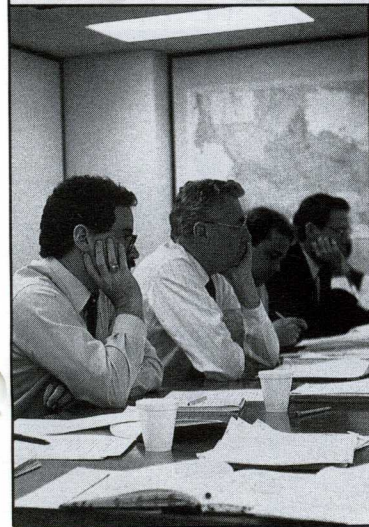


If you're puzzled by the missing monthly challenges, it's because we've been using more of the newsletter to provide you with information about land claims. For readers who took up the February challenge, here's the answers. And for those who enjoyed the puzzles and would like them back, write to tell us. If there's a big response, we'll challenge you again!

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing large, rectangular glasses. He is smiling, showing his teeth. The background is dark and out of focus.

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 ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ ለሰጠኝ

[illegible]

$\Delta \Lambda^{\epsilon_b} d \Pi^{\epsilon_b} c D^{\epsilon_b} \supset^c \Delta \dot{c}^b j^{\epsilon} \Pi^c \supset^{\sigma^b} \Gamma^{\epsilon} L^b -$
 $a \Delta^c J^c D d \sigma^{\epsilon_b} :$

- ንግግር ለጥያቄ ለመጥፋት ምክር ቤቱ ሊገባቸው ይችላል፤
- ንግግር ለመፈጸም ለሚገባው ለጥያቄ ለመጥፋት ምክር ቤቱ ሊገባቸው ይችላል፤

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

የፅደቃረኛዎች ልሳሳትና ልሳሳት ልሳሳት
የፅደቃረኛዎች ልሳሳት ልሳሳት ልሳሳት.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

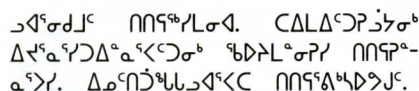
A black and white photograph showing a group of people indoors. In the center foreground, a man with a mustache is wearing a large, dark, fringed poncho or blanket. Behind him, another man with a mustache and glasses is visible. To the left, a young boy in a plaid shirt is looking towards the camera. To the right, a young girl in a light-colored dress is looking towards the camera. The background shows a doorway and other people, including a woman in a dark jacket on the far left. The overall atmosphere is casual and social.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

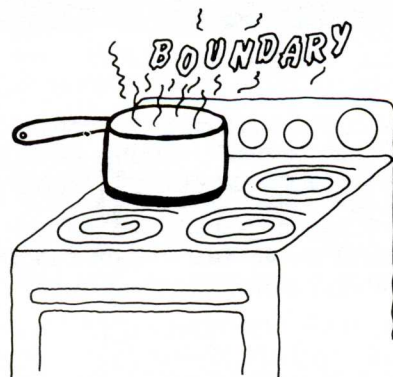
— 57 —

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with dark, wavy hair and glasses. He is wearing a light-colored, possibly white, button-down shirt and a dark, striped tie. He is looking off-camera to his left with a serious expression. The background is out of focus, showing what appears to be an office or indoor setting with some architectural lines.

[illegible]



ጋላጪኦፊ ላኪፊኤጪ፡፡ ከጠባብሮ ከጠባብሮ
 ባንባብ ርዕሰጋጠ፡፡ ለጋራ፡፡ ጠባብ
 ርዕሰጋጠ፡፡ ላኪፊኤጪ፡፡ ለጠባብሮ ለጠባብሮ
 ርዕሰጋጠ፡፡ ርዕሰጋጠ፡፡ ለጠባብሮ ለጠባብሮ
 ርዕሰጋጠ፡፡ ርዕሰጋጠ፡፡ ለጠባብሮ ለጠባብሮ

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ጋላጤልብ ላይ ሲገኝ ሕገ ሥልጣኔው፣ ላይ
የሮሮፍጥ ልዩ ልዩ ሕግ ሲገኝ ላይ
ገላጭ ለሮ ልዩ ልዩ፣ ላይ ልዩ ልዩ
ጥያቄ ሲገኝ ሲገኝ ሲገኝ ሲገኝ ሲገኝ
የጥያቄው ስር ሲገኝ ሲገኝ ሲገኝ ሲገኝ ሲገኝ

[illegible][illegible]

