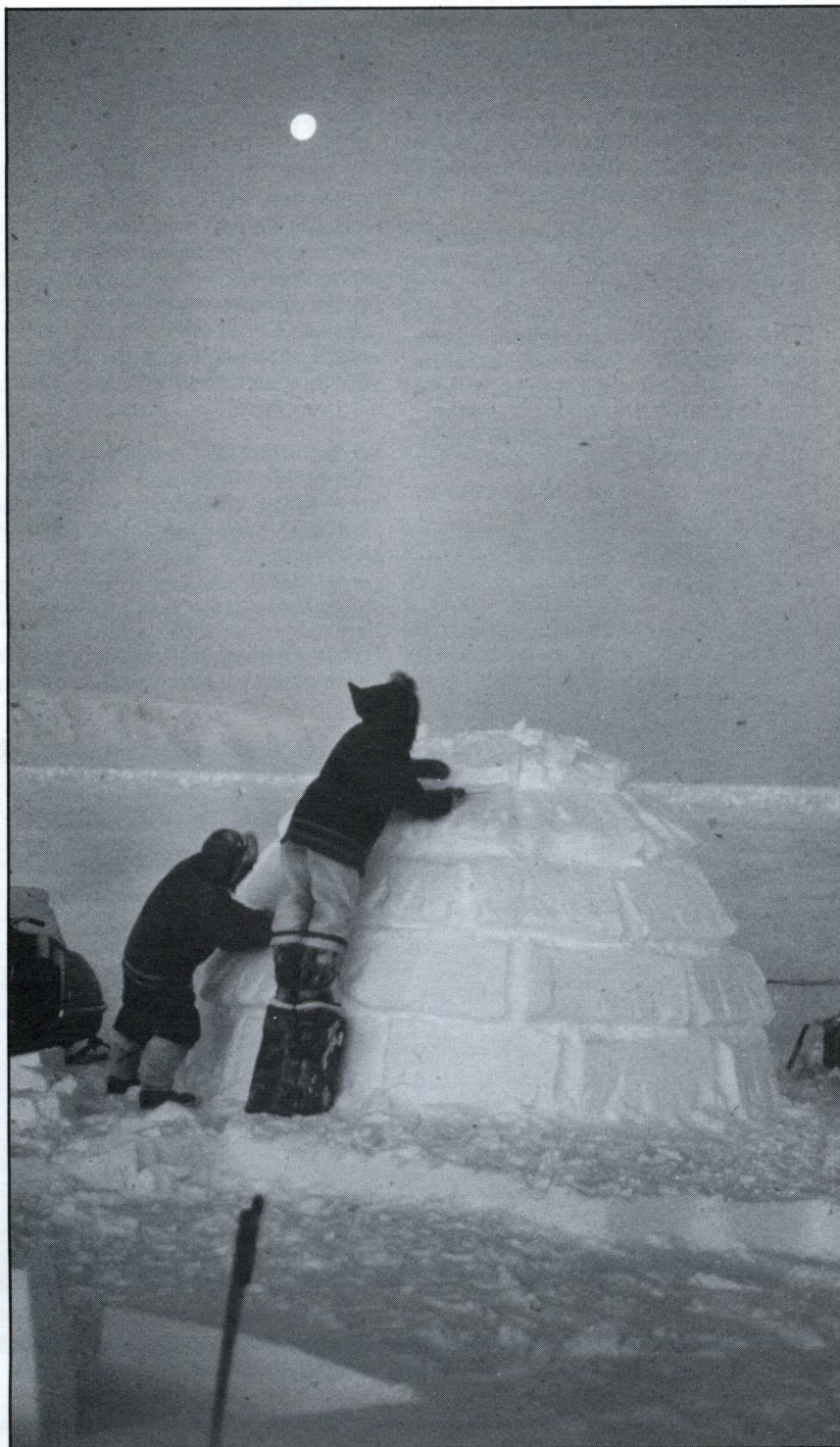


NUNAVUT

A REPORT ON LAND CLAIMS FROM THE TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT



**TFN
wishes
you all
a very
Merry
Christmas
and the
Happiest
of New
Years!**



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.

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Rick Riewe, TFN

Community tour is successful Inuit tell TFN to begin land ownership talks

It was cold and very windy in Hall Beach the night TFN held its public meeting.

"But even so," says Paul Quassa, "over fifty people still came out to hear us speak about their land claim."

The public meeting that TFN's Assistant Chief Negotiator is talking about was one of twenty-two such meetings held by TFN in communities across Nunavut from September 28 to October 28.

And as well as the public meetings, TFN's board members, negotiators and resource staff held meetings with hamlet councils and hunters & trappers associations (HTAs). They were interviewed on television, did openline shows on the radio and met with the press.

There was a reason for such a hectic schedule.

TFN's directors had decided in August that they needed the advice of Inuit. They had to find out from the future beneficiaries of the land claim settlement whether and how TFN should deal with the issue of "land ownership". And they needed that advice as soon as possible if they were to be able to make an important policy decision at the Annual General Meeting scheduled for Rankin Inlet, December 7-11.

Four touring teams were set up, each assigned to a different area of Nunavut and each with representation from the TFN Board, the negotiating team and the resource staff.

Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun with Kitikmeot negotiator Nick Adjun; Board member Guy Kakkianiun; and resource people Terry Fenge and Bruce Gillies went to Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay, Pelly Bay and Coppermine.

Assistant Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa with Board member Mark Evaluardjuk; translator Joe Krimmerjuar and resource person Keith Hay went to Hall Beach, Igloolik, Arctic Bay, Grise Fiord and Pond Inlet.

Baffin negotiator Paul Okalik; Board members Louis Tapardjuk and Annie Nattaq; and resource person Fred

Weihs went to Clyde River, Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour and Iqaluit.

And TFN President Donat Milortuk with Executive Director Paul Sammurtok, advisor Michael Haqpi and resource person Randy Ames went to Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Whale Cove, Eskimo Point, Repulse Bay, Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake.

The touring teams first explained the agreements that have been negotiated so far. They summed up what's left to negotiate. And then they got to the heart of the matter.

The heart of the matter is whether and how to negotiate land ownership.

TFN had to find out from Inuit if they wanted to begin talks with Government to identify which land will be Inuit land after the claim is settled. And, then, if Inuit agreed to begin these sensitive negotiations, TFN had to find out what the process to select Inuit land should be.

Inuit agreed to negotiate land ownership

"We explained to people that a crucial trade-off will have to be made if the TFN land claim is ever to be set-

tled," says Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun.

The trade-off? Giving up land in exchange for shared decision-making powers with Government; better opportunities for economic self-sufficiency; and legal title to parts of Nunavut.

What TFN found out was that people understand the trade-off. They are prepared to give up land to the Crown even though some say they are hurt by Government's claim to the land. An elder in Clyde River noted that Inuit are the ones who have "lived and starved on the land since time immemorial". But he recognized that the claim should be settled so Inuit can take back political control. A man in Pelly Bay said he wants to start participating in development and not be a tenant on his own land.

So, an important result of the community tour was that TFN learned from future beneficiaries that they want it to begin the land ownership negotiations. The touring teams came back with a clear mandate to move forward on this issue.

The next thing that TFN needed to know from people was how they



Terry Fenge, TFN

Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun, Kitikmeot negotiator Nick Adjun and resource person Bruce Gillies were in Pelly Bay recently.

wanted it to deal with an "impasse"—a brick wall—in current talks with Government.

The impasse is because TFN and Government disagree on how to go about identifying Inuit land. They're looking for a compromise—a process that is fair to both.

Right now, Government says it wants TFN to come up with a total amount of land that will be Inuit land BEFORE negotiations can begin on where that land will be. In other words, Government says it wants a *predetermined* quantum.

TFN says a quantum can only be decided upon by negotiating amounts and locations of Inuit land with each community and then adding up all the land. (If you would like to read a detailed background on this impasse, see the September 1987 issue of *Nunavut*.)

TFN told people at the community meetings that it believes there is a way around the current brick wall blocking land ownership negotiations. But because the question "who owns the land" is so sensitive, controversial and close-to-home, TFN's directors preferred to tour the communities and hear directly what people thought of their recommendation.

TFN recommends committees

What if each community established a small committee composed of hunters, trappers, council members and elders? And what if these committees worked directly with TFN, preparing for and actually participating in the land ownership negotiations?

The reason TFN recommends these committees is that they would directly involve people from Nunavut's communities in identifying land that will be Inuit land. Decisions would not be made arbitrarily by TFN or Government down in Ottawa!

The committees would address another concern. People told TFN again and again that they are not getting enough information about the claim. Some of them read *Nunavut* but many said the newsletter is not enough. They wanted to see more

local people working as information officers for TFN. They said that committees set up to work on land ownership negotiations would be a good idea because they could also serve as channels for more information about the land claim.

TFN, then, received strong support for the establishment of committees.

TFN's delegates were able to do one other very important thing while they were on the tour. They gave valuable sets of maps to all the hamlet councils and they explained TFN's two-year mapping project.

The purpose of this project, coordinated by Rick Riewe, was to produce sets of maps showing, in precise detail, where the wildlife is; where Inuit hunt and camp; and where Government and developers have interests.

"We explained to people that it is very important that these maps be

accurate. They will be used by Inuit to actually identify which land will be Inuit land," says Quassa.

TFN asked people to check to see if there is any information missing from the maps of their area. If there is, they were asked to notify the TFN office in Ottawa.

The awful weather and the tough decisions that had to be made did not keep the people away in Hall Beach. It didn't keep them away in Igloolik or Pangnirtung or Pelly Bay or Chesterfield Inlet either.

What TFN has learned from its community tour is that people are getting tired of waiting for their claim to be settled but understand that a worthwhile settlement will take a long time. They are eager to help out with their advice and their support. What they want from TFN is simply to be kept informed so they will be better able to give that advice and support.



ITC Photo

TFN learned, from its community tour, that people are eager to help out with their support and advice.

Atii is different from other training programs

by Rebecca Dufton

Atii has been a long time coming. But the coordinating group for Inuit management development held its first training workshop in early November. A full program will continue through the year, covering areas such as personnel management, decision-making, finance, planning and evaluation.

Atii, which means "let's go" in English, is proof that federal and territorial governments recognize and support training as a vital part of northern political and social development. For Inuit, Atii means there will be more trained people available to manage Nunavut when land claims are settled and the N.W.T. is divided.

Atii is operated by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) in Ottawa. Seven other native groups are members of Atii. They are: TFN; the Nunavut Constitutional Forum; the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation; the Nunasi Corporation; the Arctic Cooperatives Ltd.; the Travel Industry Association of the N.W.T.; and Pauktuutit (Inuit Women's Association).

Atii is the result of a study on management training that ITC first commissioned in 1975. In 1986, a Task Force on Inuit Management Development, supported by DIAND, submitted a report outlining a strategy to the federal Government.

The report concluded that some sort of massive training effort was needed to ensure that Inuit were qualified for the management jobs that will result from a land claim settlement.

Minister for Employment and Immigration Benoit Bouchard and DIAND Minister Bill McKnight gave their support for Atii at a meeting in February 1987.

Atii received a budget of \$200,000 for this year's training program. Funding comes from the Department of Employment and Immigration's Job Strategy Program. ITC says it expects that if this year's program proves to be successful, there will be more money available for expanded services in the future.



Lynda Gunn, IBC

Here are the smiling students from Atii's November 23-27 training seminar held in Iqaluit. Left to right are: (back row) Nipisha Bracken; Ida Awa; David Panegyuk; Peter Stuart (instructor); and David Arnatsiaq. (middle row) Elisapi Davidee; Simona Arnatsiaq-Barnes (coordinator); unidentified passer-by; and Leo Tulugardjuk. (front row) Rosemarie Kuptana; Sarah Amitnaq-MacLaren; Susie Ishulutaq; and Simon Awa. Not shown are photographer Lynda Gunn and Suzanne Montieth.

The training courses, which are offered in Ottawa, Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet, are open to people who work for organizations that are members

of Atii. Inuit who are currently working as supervisors, managers or administrators and who have not yet had training may also enrol.

No improvement...

TFN gets lots of questions about land claims and negotiations and the agreements-in-principle that have been initialled so far.

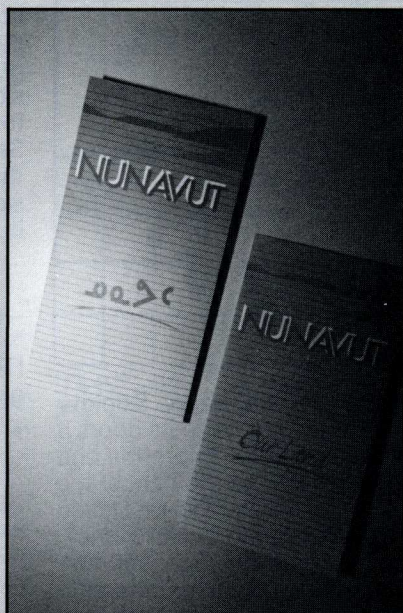
Although the main purpose behind a recent community tour (see page 2) was to ask people for guidance on the issue of land ownership, TFN's directors, negotiators and resource staff also saw the tour as a rare opportunity to fully explain the agreements it has reached with Government, to sum up what's left to negotiate and to hear what kinds of questions people have.

It turns out you had hundreds!

So, as part of TFN's continued commitment to make sure that you—the future beneficiaries of the claim settlement—are well-informed, *Nunavut* will feature a regular question-and-answer column on this page. We've also got some special pamphlets available that summarize the background of claim negotiations and will bring you up to date on where things are at now. Please write to the Editor for as many copies as you'd like. And now for the first question.

Will we only be able to hunt on Inuit lands?

No. The Wildlife Agreement guarantees that Inuit will be able to hunt, fish and trap all species of wildlife in all of the Nunavut area, regardless of who owns the land.



Tom Molloy, Chief Land Claims Negotiator for the Federal Government, may have his new mandate from Cabinet by early 1988. The new mandate is designed to reflect the new claims policy that DIAND Minister Bill McKnight announced last December. But from what TFN learned in late November, before the recommendations for this new mandate went to Cabinet, it doesn't look like much of an improvement on the mandate under the old claims policy.

"We, like Government, want to see our land claim settled. But the agreement has to be what Inuit want. Looking at the recommendations for a new mandate, I can't help but wonder where our agenda has gone. What you want to give us is worse than what we rejected in 1976. It will be automatically rejected by Inuit," says TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun.

Joint action?

The Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) has been having problems in negotiating certain aspects of its land claim with the Federal Government. "Our Chiefs have instructed us to resolve the major issue of self-government, non-extinguishment, land quantum and land tenure before we proceed any further on negotiations. But Government refuses to amend its mandate and says it is only prepared to explore ways within the mandate to complete our negotiations," said CYI Chairman Michael Smith in a recent letter to TFN. Smith invites Inuit to join with the CYI and Dene-Metis to strengthen their position at the negotiating table and to apply pressure on Government. The first meeting to discuss joint action was held in Toronto in November.

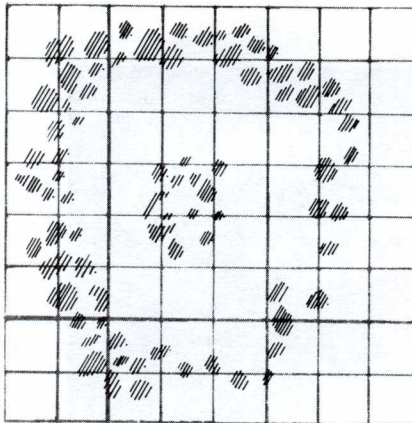


Quick Takes

TFN and the Dene/Metis Negotiating Secretariat met in Yellowknife on November 8 to talk about getting their boundary negotiations off the back burner and back on their agenda again. Everyone agreed that it is important to resolve the question of a boundary between the two claims areas so the terms of the January 15, 1987 Iqaluit agreement on division can be met. TFN told the Dene and Metis negotiators that it will recommend, at the December annual general meeting scheduled for Rankin Inlet, that "overlap" talks begin again in early January with a view to completion by the end of February. "We agreed that it would be preferable to resolve the boundary question through negotiations rather than to go to an arbitration process", says TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun. There is a detailed background article on this "overlap" issue in the April 1987 issue of *Nunavut*.



A week after TFN met in Yellowknife on one overlap issue, it met in Ottawa on another. This time, the topic was the offshore and islands of Hudson Bay where Inuit from the N.W.T. and Inuit from Northern Quebec share some of the same resources. A November 17 meeting with Makivik Corporation was an attempt to reach a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to guide future negotiations. An MOU was not signed but TFN and Makivik have agreed to continue their talks. They both want to make sure the rights of N.W.T. and Quebec Inuit are protected and that wildlife, the environment and nonrenewable resources are managed wisely.



The Northern Heritage Society (NHS) may have to close its doors if \$15,000 isn't raised before the end of the year. "We had to cancel the Arctic science field school on Devon Island this year due to lack of money. But we were able to sponsor four young people to attend community-based field schools," says NHS Executive Director Aalice Legat. The NHS is a non-profit organization formed in 1981 in response to the need for more young northerners to learn about their heritage and to understand the role that science plays in the future of the North. If you would like to join NHS, send fifteen dollars to the Northern Heritage Society, P.O. Box 475, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2N4. Legat says any donations are also appreciated and tax deductible.



Baker Lake's nursing station is scheduled for some renovations soon. Baker Lake Construction has been awarded a \$129,750 contract to do the work.



Elections are scheduled for TFN's December AGM in Rankin Inlet. The two-year terms of President Donat Milortuk, Vice-President Jack Kupeuna and Secretary-Treasurer Louis Tapardjuk come to an end with the close of 1987. Results of the elections will be announced in the next issue of *Nunavut*.

Ann Hanson was born in a camp near Lake Harbour, went to school in Iqaluit and Toronto, and has spent most of her life in the Northwest Territories. She's now Deputy Commissioner of the N.W.T., succeeding former Deputy Commissioner Agnes Semmler who held the position for three years. The Deputy Commissioner fills in when the Commissioner is absent or the position is vacant.



ITC's new management training program called Atii has two main goals:

- to help individual organizations develop their own training programs
- to coordinate research and planning related to the development of management skills for Inuit.



Atii is different from other training programs. Its week-long workshops are designed and controlled by Inuit. Each course is tailored to meet the needs of a particular group. Wherever possible, instruction is provided in Inuktitut and registration is limited to fifteen people per session.

If you are interested in signing up for training, contact your regional Inuit Association for more information.

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