

NUNAVUT

A REPORT ON LAND CLAIMS FROM THE TUNGAUVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT



Biggest Issue Ever!

This winter bonus issue is filled with information about all the happenings and progress in land claim negotiations over the past few months. Two crucial agreements have been initialled and we are fast approaching the end of negotiations. **Turn the page for more.....**



NUNAVUT is a report on TFN's land claim negotiations. We are at Room 1200, 130 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6E2. Phone: (613) 238-1096 or fax (613) 238-4131.

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NIRB will screen and review development projects

On this and the following six pages is a summary of an agreement recently reached between TFN and Government. It's an agreement that will see an Impact Review Board created to screen development projects in Nunavut. As summaries go, this one is quite detailed but worth the extra time and effort it may take to read through. When you're done, you'll be ready to turn to page 13 for some more excruciating, but this time entertaining, eye exercise!

Lengthy! ... describes both the name of TFN's most recently-initialled agreement and the amount of time spent reaching it.

It took over six years.

And it's called the **Development**

Impact Provisions of an Agreement-in-Principle: Screening and Review of Project Proposals and Applications.

No wonder everyone just calls it the **NIRB** agreement.

NIRB stands for Nunavut Impact Review Board and when it's established, it will be one of the most important bodies of all the committees, commissions and boards that the TFN land claim settlement will bring to Nunavut.

Why is NIRB so important?

First, it is important because it will make sure that Inuit can directly and effectively get involved in the management of **all** of Nunavut's land and resources, not just land and resources to which Inuit will hold title.

Second, it is important because it is the last of all the management bodies that had to be negotiated in order to complete TFN's proposed

Who will be a member of NIRB?

There will be nine members on NIRB, one of whom shall be the Chairperson. Four members will represent Inuit; two the Federal Government; and two the territorial Government.

When it is more convenient for NIRB to meet as a smaller body, it will be able to form itself into **panels** consisting of two or more NIRB members as long as there is an equal number of government and Inuit members.

The head office and, wherever possible, meetings of NIRB, will be in Nunavut. Business and hearings will be conducted in at least one of Canada's official languages and, at the request of any member, also in Inuktitut.

All NIRB decisions will be decided by a majority vote with the chairperson voting only to break a tie.

TFN and Government agreed that the nitty-gritty details of how NIRB will actually conduct its day-to-day business will be decided after the Board is set up. The NIRB members themselves will be in a better position to make rules about such things as exactly how public hearings will be done and exactly how Impact Statements must be prepared.

There will be times when NIRB will require experts and those with technical knowledge to help it make a decision. TFN and Government have agreed that NIRB will be able to appoint these type of people and even borrow government staff if necessary. But when someone is on a secondment from Government, they will be considered as working for and under the direction and control of NIRB.

The costs of setting up and running NIRB will be the responsibility of Government.

integrated management system – a system with each part designed to complement and fit the other. (see *Nunavut*, **Volume 5, Number 2**)

Why get involved in management?

There is a reason that, from the very beginning of its negotiations with the Federal Government, TFN has always stressed that Inuit must be guaranteed the right to participate in all aspects of the management of Nunavut's land and resources.

The reason? ... because even though Inuit will have **title** to and own parts of Nunavut after the land claim is settled, simply **owning** land is not always enough.

TFN knows, for example, that Government could end up with subsurface title to some of the land that is held by Inuit. In other words, while Inuit would own the surface, Government would own the resources beneath the surface!

It's easy, then, to imagine the kinds of conflicts that could occur if Inuit were left without any opportunity to get involved in helping to make decisions about whether certain development projects can go ahead. There could be all kinds of nonrenewable resource development happening against the wishes of Inuit – development not only on Government land but Inuit land as well!

"Without NIRB – without a resource management system that is the best we can make it – we'd never be able to stick to our schedule and try to achieve an overall agreement-in-principle by this spring," says TFN Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa.

"After all, unless we have full confidence in the resource management system set up through our claim settlement, how can we ever agree to keep our side of the land claim bargain – clarifying title – when it means giving up so much land!"

Now that the NIRB agreement is finally initialled, bringing the total number of sub-agreements to twenty-five, TFN is confident that Inuit will be able to live up to their side of the land claim bargain.

What took over six years of often heated debate with Government was worth it, because the resulting integrated resource management system is, indeed, the best that TFN could make it.

What are NIRB's objectives?

The Nunavut Impact Review Board will be established under the Development Impact Provisions which were initialled on December 13, 1988.

The objectives of this Nunavut Impact Review Board are to protect the environment of Nunavut (referred to as its *ecosystemic*

integrity); and to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of Nunavut, while also taking into account the well-being of residents outside of Nunavut.

What does all this really mean? How will NIRB go about trying to meet these objectives?

In a nutshell...

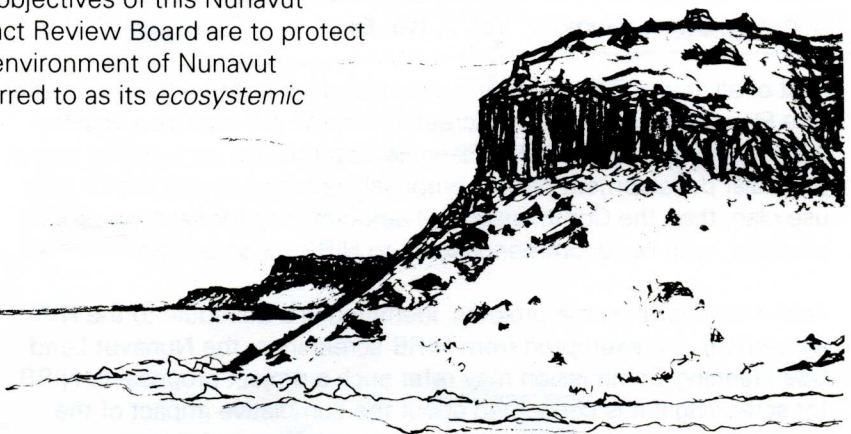
NIRB will be responsible for **screening** proposals for new development projects to see if it is worthwhile considering these projects any further.

If it is decided that a project is worth considering further, NIRB will be responsible for **reviewing** these projects in more detail so an informed decision can be made on whether such a development project can go ahead and under what terms and conditions.

And NIRB will then be responsible for **monitoring** development projects after they have gone ahead to see if they meet the terms and conditions set for them.

NIRB will act like a screen

The whole idea behind NIRB, then,



is for it to act like a screen—keeping out projects that do not fit Nunavut's land use plans and requiring a review of those projects that look like they may have significant impacts.

In screening projects to first see if they require a review, NIRB will look for whether or not the projects are likely to:

- cause significant adverse effects on the ecosystem, wildlife habitat and, in turn, Inuit harvesting activities;
- cause significant adverse socio-economic effects on northerners;
- cause significant public concern;

- involve technological innovations for which the effects are unknown.

The initialled Development Provisions recognize that there are some development projects in Nunavut that will not need to be screened or reviewed by NIRB.

These projects are clearly defined in a Schedule to the agreement and are the type that would not really have much of a significant impact on the environment or much of a potential for benefits. For example:

- Land use activities not normally requiring a permit or authorization from the federal or territorial government.
- All construction, operation and

maintenance of all buildings and services **within** an established municipality, except for bulk storage of fuel, power generation with nuclear fuels or hydro power and any industrial activity.

- All hotels, motels or tourist facilities of twenty beds or less outside the boundaries of a municipality.
- Water uses that do not require a public review under the *Northern Inland Waters Act*.

After NIRB has **screened** a project proposal and decided whether or not a more detailed **review** is necessary it must put its decision in writing to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, indicating either that:

- the proposal, under specified terms and conditions, may be processed **without a review**; or
- the proposal **requires a review** with particular attention paid to certain concerns; or

How does NIRB relate to NLUP?

TFN and Government looked at how the role of NIRB will relate to the role of some of the other management boards, bodies, commissions and committees that will result from the settlement of TFN's land claim.

After all, if the system is to be integrated, they realized there has to be coordination between and among all the different decision-makers.

For example, how does the successfully negotiated NIRB agreement tie into the successfully negotiated land use planning agreement which calls for the creation of a Nunavut Land Use Planning (NLUP) Commission. (see *Nunavut*, Vol. 3, No. 6).

First of all, it was decided that if a project does not fit a Nunavut Land Use Plan, then NIRB will not screen or review it. It was also decided that if the Nunavut Land Use Planning Commission determines that a particular development project proposal conforms to and fits its land use plan, then the Commission will automatically forward the project proposal, with its recommendations, to NIRB for screening.

And even though some projects, identified in a Schedule to the NIRB agreement, are exempted from NIRB screenings, the Nunavut Land Use Planning Commission may refer such a project proposal to NIRB for screening if it is concerned about the cumulative impact of the project in relation to other development activities in the area.

Which Minister?

What is meant by the term *Minister*, as it is used in the NIRB agreement?

The NIRB agreement defines Minister as being the federal or territorial Minister responsible for authorizing a project to proceed. So it could be the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in some cases, the Minister of the Environment in other cases and so on.

- the proposal is insufficiently developed to permit proper screening and should be **returned to the developer** for clarification; or

- the proposal is neither in the *national* nor *regional* interest and should be **abandoned or modified**;

- the potential adverse impacts of the proposal are so unacceptable that the proposal should be **modified or abandoned**.

It is important to note that if NIRB decides that a proposal for a development project requires a review and should go no further without one, then the project can go no further. In other words, the Minister cannot grant any approval that would have the effect of permitting the project to proceed without a review.

The next step is to figure out who exactly should conduct that review.

In some cases, it is required by law that a review be conducted by the Government's **federal**

environmental assessment review process.

If this is the case, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development will refer the project proposal to the Minister of the Environment for a socio-economic and ecosystemic review by a federal environmental assessment review panel (EARP).

But it is also important to note here that if a project is to be reviewed by EARP but will take place in the Nunavut region, then at least one quarter of the EARP panel members must be appointed from a list of people nominated by Inuit.

If a project is **not** to be reviewed by EARP, then it is referred to NIRB for a review of its ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts on Nunavut.

Here's a look at what happens when a project goes through the NIRB process. Later on in this article, we'll look at what happens when a project goes through the EARP

process.

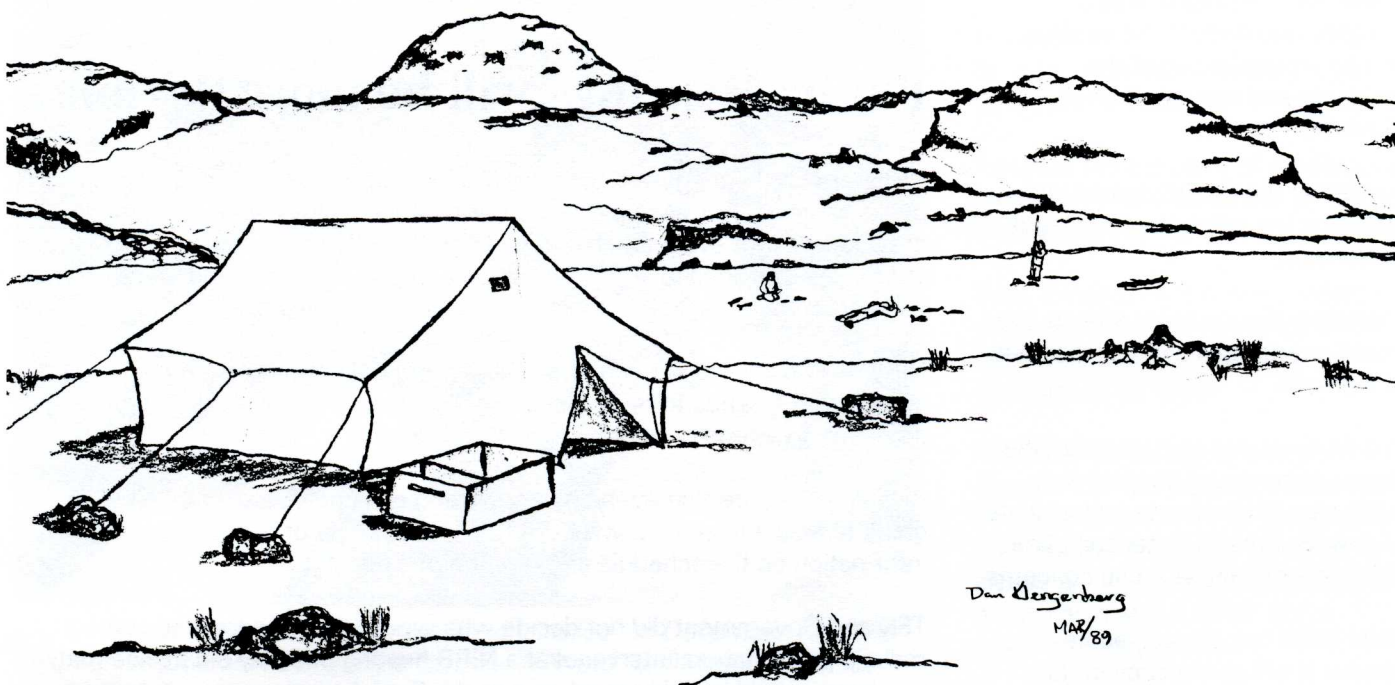
NIRB will issue guidelines to developer

NIRB can review projects in different ways. It can do it by correspondence or through public hearings or using any means that it thinks appropriate to the nature of the project and the range of its impacts.

When NIRB first gets a project proposal for its review, it will issue guidelines to the developer for the preparation of something called an Impact Statement. It is the responsibility of the developer to prepare an Impact Statement in accordance with these guidelines.

An Impact Statement is a document containing a detailed description of a development project, including the:

- purpose of and need for the project;
- anticipated ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of the project;



- anticipated effects of the environment on the project;
 - steps which the developer proposes to take, including any plans to avoid or minimize harmful impacts;
 - steps the developer proposes to take to optimize benefits from the project;
 - steps which the developer proposes to take to compensate interests adversely affected by the project;
 - steps which the developer should take to restore ecosystemic integrity when the project is finished.
 - the monitoring program that the developer proposes to establish with respect to ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts;
 - the interests in lands and waters which the developer has secured;
- Using this Impact Statement and other material, NIRB will conduct its review by looking at:
- whether the project would enhance and protect the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of Nunavut;
 - whether the project would unduly prejudice the ecosystemic integrity of Nunavut;
 - whether the proposal reflects the priorities and values of the residents of Nunavut.

The Minister can also identify other issues of particular concern that NIRB should be sure to look at in its review. But the Minister can't limit NIRB to look only at these concerns.

After NIRB has completed its review, it will give a copy of its

trilingual Inuktitut/English/French report to both the Minister and the developer.

The report will contain an assessment of the impacts of the project and will determine whether or not the project should proceed and, if so, under what terms and conditions. The report will also define the impacts the project may have on a specific *region* so the Minister can take them into account when looking at the *regional interest* of a project.

The Minister, after looking at NIRB's report, can either accept the report, reject the report or send it back to NIRB for further review and more public hearings.

But, and an important *but* for Inuit, the Minister can only reject a NIRB report for three main reasons:

1. if it is not in the *national interest* or *regional interest* for a project to go ahead or not go ahead;
2. if the terms and conditions set by NIRB are either more onerous than necessary or insufficient to mitigate

adverse impacts;

3. if the terms and conditions set by NIRB are so onerous that they would undermine the viability of a project deemed to be in the *national* or *regional* interest.

In all of the above cases, NIRB will have the opportunity to reconsider its determination and re-issue a report to the Minister.

When and if a project is finally approved, NIRB will then issue a project certificate, describing the terms and conditions which have been accepted and/or varied by the Minister.

So that NIRB's reports are not ignored or its decisions thrown out lightly, the Minister must provide NIRB with written detailed reasons when changes are made to its report. This ensures that the Minister cannot arbitrarily, without good reason, ignore or vary NIRB's report.

"I think that the fact that the Minister will have to provide written reasons before overriding a NIRB report will

Public Hearings will be more flexible

NIRB's public hearings will be more flexible and more informal than most public hearings. For example, NIRB will be able to allow, where appropriate, the admission of evidence that would not normally be admissible under the strict rules of evidence; and it will be able to give credence and weight to the tradition of Inuit oral communication and decision-making.

NIRB will be able to *subpoena* witnesses and documents to get the information it needs to make decisions. This means it can legally bind someone to attend or to provide written material.

And to make sure that everyone knows and can participate when NIRB is going to hold a hearing, it will have to provide plenty of notice and information on the schedule and location of a hearing.

TFN and Government did not decide who would pay for people to come and make a presentation (intervene) at a NIRB hearing but they did decide that this issue would be addressed prior to the Final Agreement.

mean that NIRB's recommendations will not be taken lightly. Ministerial overrides are not something that are done often. Government doesn't go to the trouble to set up bodies just to override their decisions in the end," says Federal Chief Negotiator Tom Molloy.

EARP will respect NIRB's guidelines

When a project in Nunavut is being reviewed through the federal environmental assessment review process, the EARP panel will not only have Inuit-nominated members but will mirror NIRB's guidelines for *impact statements* from developers as well as involving NIRB in several other key ways.

For example, the EARP panel will ensure that NIRB is given a chance to review *impact statements* before public hearings begin. And it will take into account any recommendations or concerns that NIRB identifies.

When an EARP panel has

completed its review, in addition to giving a copy of its report to the Ministers of the Environment and Indian Affairs and Northern Development, it will also give a copy to NIRB.

NIRB will have sixty days to review the EARP report and pass on its own conclusions to the Minister. At this stage, NIRB can identify possible environmental and socioeconomic impacts that EARP may have left out. It can also recommend additional terms and conditions that should be attached to any project approval.

With both the EARP panel report and NIRB's recommendations, the Minister can then either:

- accept the panel report with the terms and conditions proposed by the Panel;
- accept the panel report with the modifications proposed by NIRB;
- reject the panel report ;

But there's another important *but* here. The Minister can only reject a panel report for those reasons described under the NIRB process. **(see page 6)** That's why it is significant and important that NIRB and EARP be able to identify the impacts of a project on a specific region. Their input helps define just what the *regional interest* is in each case!

Ecosystemic and Socio-Economic Monitoring

In some cases, one of the terms or conditions put on a development project before it can proceed may be that it be closely *monitored* by NIRB.

The main reason for monitoring a project is the obvious one: to determine whether and to what extent it is honouring its terms and conditions.

There are other reasons to monitor a project. NIRB would be able to:

- measure the effects of a project on Nunavut's environment, society and economy;
- collect the information necessary for other agencies to **enforce** the terms and conditions;
- assess the accuracy of predictions contained in the developer's original impact statement.

Well, it looks like the word *lengthy* also applies to this summary of the NIRB agreement which was intended to be brief!

There are some agreements, though, that are just too detailed to be summarized in a few paragraphs. If you found this article informative, please tell us. If you have questions or concerns about NIRB, get in touch and share them.



The Development Impact Provisions were initialled on December 13, 1988 by Chief Negotiators Paul Quassa (left) for TFN and Tom Molloy (right) for the Federal Government.

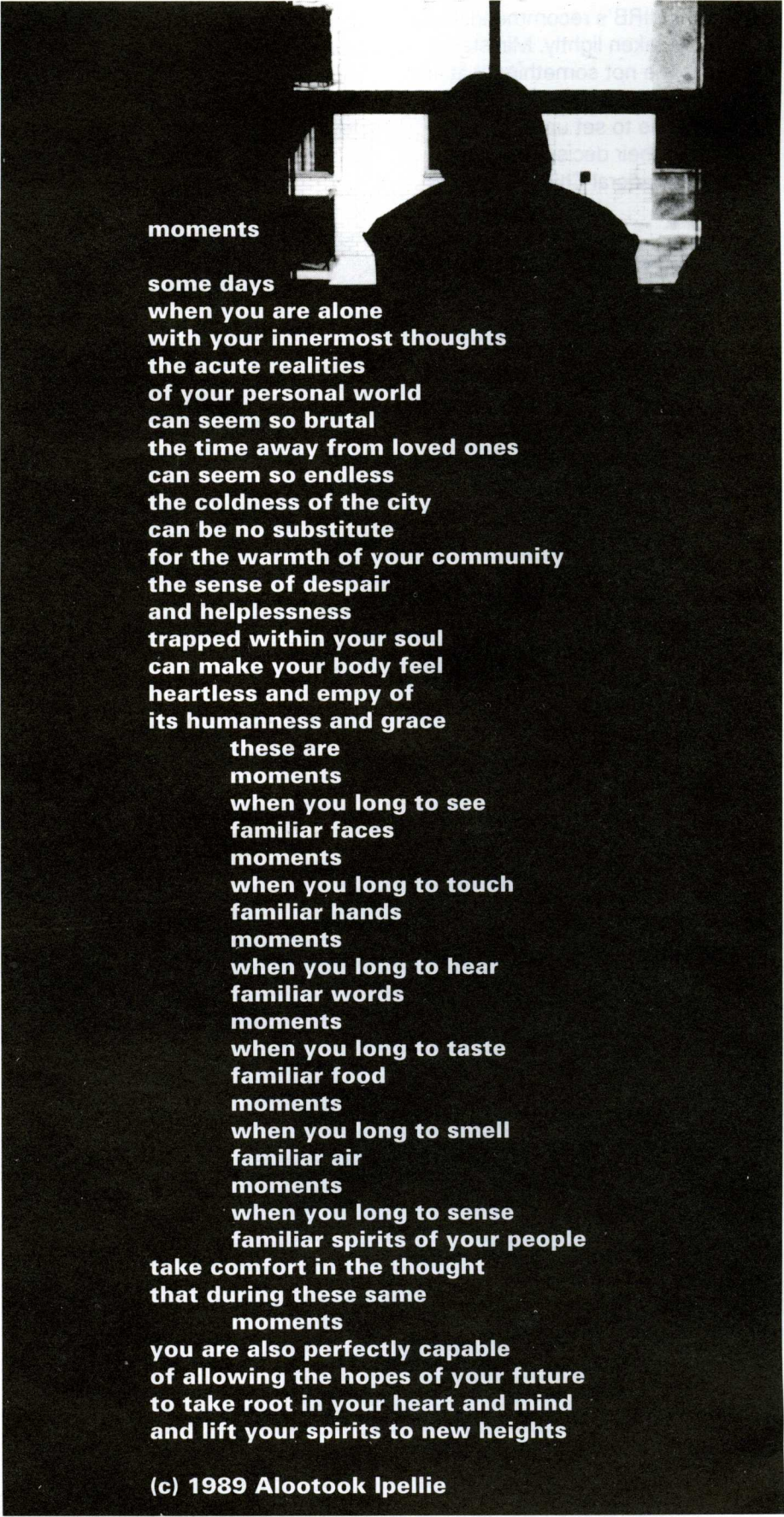
Aboriginal neighbours can be on NIRB

There will likely be occasions in the future when a development project is proposed for an area of Nunavut that is an area also used by aboriginal people of a neighbouring land claim settlement area.

For example, a project may be proposed in part of the Dene/Metis/Inuit overlap area. Even though the area might technically be in Nunavut, the organization responsible for the adjacent claim – in this case, the Dene/Metis – would be able to require and receive representation on NIRB. It is only fair that they be able to share in the screening and review process because the outcome of NIRB's report would affect them just as much as Inuit.

If it is not NIRB but EARP that is reviewing a project, shared and overlapping use of the land and resources by aboriginal neighbours is still taken into consideration.

For example, if a development project was going to straddle the boundary line between two claim areas – in other words, if it was going to be in both Nunavut and an adjacent land claim area at the same time – at least one quarter of the EARP panel members will have to be nominated by both Inuit and the other aboriginal group.



moments

**some days
when you are alone
with your innermost thoughts
the acute realities
of your personal world
can seem so brutal
the time away from loved ones
can seem so endless
the coldness of the city
can be no substitute
for the warmth of your community
the sense of despair
and helplessness
trapped within your soul
can make your body feel
heartless and empty of
its humanness and grace**

**these are
moments
when you long to see
familiar faces
moments
when you long to touch
familiar hands
moments
when you long to hear
familiar words
moments
when you long to taste
familiar food
moments
when you long to smell
familiar air
moments
when you long to sense
familiar spirits of your people**

**take comfort in the thought
that during these same
moments**

**you are also perfectly capable
of allowing the hopes of your future
to take root in your heart and mind
and lift your spirits to new heights**

(c) 1989 Alooook Ipellie

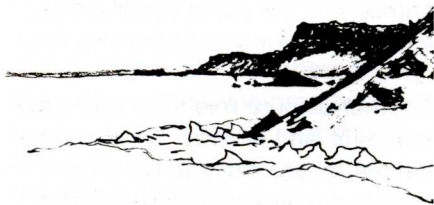
Social provisions of an agreement-in-principle

Twenty-sixth agreement protects Inuit right to culture

When is **right** not the right word?

As far as Government was concerned, it was not the right word at a round of land claim negotiations in Ottawa in February.

That's when TFN and Government were negotiating the *social provisions of an agreement-in-principle*.



The main purpose of these negotiations was to find a way that Inuit would be guaranteed a role in the development of government social programs and policies for their settlement area.

Social programs include such things as education, medical services, justice, counselling, welfare, unemployment insurance.

Disagreement over scope of claim

At first, TFN and Government were unable to agree on whether rights relating to social programs should even be part of a land claim settlement!

TFN's position was that of course the Inuit **right** to determine the future of their culture and society should be protected in a land claim settlement.

Government's position was that while Inuit may have the **right** to determine the future of their culture and society, it's a right that **cannot**

be affirmed in a land claim settlement.

That's because the federal government's land claims policy limits the scope of land claim negotiations to only those rights that relate to the **land and its resources**.

"Rights relating to self-government and culture must be negotiated through *other processes*," says Federal Senior Negotiator Barry Dewar.

By *other processes*, Dewar is referring to the First Ministers' Conferences on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters that were held from 1984 to 1987. The purpose of these Conferences was to **define aboriginal rights** so they could be protected in the Canadian Constitution.

TFN reassures Government

Despite TFN and Government's difference of opinion over what should be in a land claim settlement and what should not, they were still able to make some real progress.

"What we did was reassure Government," says TFN Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa.

How did TFN reassure Government?

"We explained to the federal negotiating team exactly what we meant when we said we wanted to see our right to our culture protected in the social provisions. Instead of it being a very general, open-ended right, we narrowed it down to mean a specific thing."

In other words, the general and open-ended **right** of Inuit was

turned into a very clear and specific **obligation** of Government.

How was this done?



Instead of insisting that Government guarantee Inuit the **right** to determine the future of their society and culture, TFN was able to get Government to guarantee that it have an **obligation** to provide Inuit with the opportunity to participate in the development of social programs and policies.

And the end result, for Inuit, is the same!

The opening clause of the social provisions, which were initialled on February 17, 1989, states that:

*Without prejudice to any aboriginal rights to self-determination and recognizing that Inuit culture and society is continuing to evolve as it adapts to external influences, the **Inuit have the right**, as set out in this sub-agreement, to participate in the development of social and cultural policies and in the design of social and cultural programs and services, including their method of delivery, in Nunavut.*



Then the agreement states that Government will meet its **obligation** to Inuit by providing them with the opportunity to participate in the development of social and cultural programs and by trying to make sure that these programs reflect Inuit goals and objectives.

Nunavut Social Development Council

There will be a Nunavut Social Development Council set up to promote the above principles and objectives. It will:

- conduct research on social and cultural issues;
- publish and distribute information on social and cultural issues to Inuit, governments and the public;
- consult and work in collaboration with community, regional, territorial, federal and other bodies and agencies involved in social and cultural issues;
- advise Inuit and governments on social and cultural policies, programs and services that relate to Nunavut; and
- submit an annual report on the state of Inuit culture and society to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for tabling in the House of Commons and to the Leader of the Government for tabling in the Legislative Assembly.

The money to initially set up the Nunavut Social Development Council will come from Government as part of its monetary compensation. The Council will be a non-profit organization.

Inuvialuit establish new board

by Melanie Paniaq

It's been four years since the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Final Agreement was signed by then President of the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE), Peter Green and the former Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, John Munro.

Now the Inuvialuit have a newly-formed, eleven-member **Arbitration Board**. Stindar Lal has been appointed Chairman and Alfred Ernest Pallister as Vice-Chairman. These appointments have been approved both by the Inuvialuit and by industry. Representing government on the board are Connie Hunt (Federal); David Joe (Yukon); and Dwight Noseworthy (NWT). Representing the Inuvialuit are Andy Carpenter (Game Council Chairman); Nellie Courneyea (Territorial Minister of Health and Public Highways); and Peter Cumming (Professor of Law, University of York, Osgoode, Ontario). And from industry, Jack Underhill (retired from Esso Resources); Al Chanin (retired from Gulf Oil) and James Lore (consultant at James Lore and Associates).

Since TFN has also negotiated an arbitration board that will deal with the same kind of disputes (see **Nunavut, September 1988**), it is worthwhile to keep an eye on this newly-formed board so that we, who are almost reaching our final agreement, can learn from it.

What is meant by dispute and what will the Inuvialuit arbitration board do? Here are some examples:

A dispute might be about Inuvialuit **enrollment**. For example, if you are Inuvialuit, you were automatically

put on your community's list of beneficiaries. But let's say you are originally from an Inuvialuit community and now live elsewhere with a spouse who is non-Inuvialuit. You both have a child whom you consider to be Inuvialuit but the **Enrollment Committee** is disagreeing with you. What you would do is refer this disagreement to the Arbitration Board and it would look into the situation. The Arbitration Board would decide if your child is eligible or not to be enrolled on the list of beneficiaries and its decision would then be final.

Another dispute might be over how Inuvialuit land is used. Let's say you are the mayor and you think the community needs a longer airstrip and now the majority of the local people are saying that part of the land where you want the airstrip lengthened is Inuvialuit land. What the Arbitration Board would do is look into it and then decide for both you and the Inuvialuit whether you are correct or not.

One of the other issues that might be the cause of a dispute is wildlife compensation awards. Let's say you went hunting and lost your skidoo and hunting equipment. You requested compensation but did not get it for reasons you disagree with. What you could do is submit an explanation to the Arbitration Board. And if they agree with you, they would make sure you are compensated for the loss, either with money or with the replacement of what you lost.

So, although it has taken four years to establish an Arbitration Board, it should now be easier for Inuvialuit, industry and the government to take steps to ensure they are treated right and just under the land claim agreement.

Board brings country food to Inuit bored with city food

TFN holds first Board Meeting of '89

by Melanie Paniaq

Our Ottawa office was bustling with activities and people at the end of January for the first board meeting of the year.

While the Inuit who work at TFN were able to enjoy a bite here and there of Arctic char, caribou and seal when and if they could, the board members were busy concentrating on the meeting.

Participants in TFN's **Nunavut Sivuniksavut** training program, along with their instructors Murray Angus and Morley Hanson, attended part of the meeting. Angus explained to the board that the Federal and Territorial governments recognize the need for adequate training before land claim settlements are ready to be implemented. But since TFN is prohibited by Treasury Board from spending its own operating funds on

training, **Nunavut Sivuniksavut** has been getting most of its money from a federal program called the Canadian Job Strategy. Now money from this program is just not enough to cover 100 per cent of the training costs.

"We are finding it increasingly difficult to identify other sources to fill in this annual gap in funding", says Angus.

Why, you may ask, can't TFN help **Nunavut Sivuniksavut** out and spend its own money on training? It's because the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) gives money to TFN strictly for research, negotiations and the operation of its offices, not for training. So because of this annual "gap" that **Nunavut Sivuniksavut** has been facing, TFN's Directors passed a motion formally asking the Minister of DIAND and the

Government Leader of N.W.T. to help TFN find additional sources of government funding that can help it to run its training program.

Another important topic at TFN's January board meeting was to address the question of what to do with all the files that TFN has regarding both the history of the land claim and also the research done toward the creation of Nunavut. The board decided that these files are of vital importance and that they must be preserved for the benefit of Inuit in the future.

"In the past, there has been a lot of work done towards trying to create Nunavut and putting all these files in one safe place where others may have access to them is important because they are quite valuable", says Jack Kupeuna, vice-president of TFN.

The TFN Directors passed a motion that they enter into an agreement with the Prince of Wales Heritage Centre in Yellowknife to transfer the files to them after the completion of a final agreement.

There, the files, which are of archival use, could be professionally catalogued, conserved and eventually moved to Nunavut when suitable facilities are available.

TFN's Directors also discussed the Sanikiluaq land quantum. In the near future, TFN and the federal government will meet to negotiate how much land the people of Sanikiluaq will get. The Board passed another motion that TFN negotiators will support forthcoming land negotiations in Sanikiluaq to obtain an additional 1,317 square miles to the Inuit Land Quantum.



Cape Dorset residents Atsiaq Alasuaq (left) and Matthew Saviarjuk (right) were in Ottawa this past winter to join TFN in another meeting with representatives from Makivik. The topic? Overlapping claims of Nunavut and Northern Quebec Inuit to islands in Hudson Bay.

TFN seeks arbitration in shared boundary debate

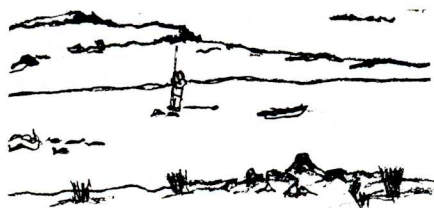
by **Melanie Paniaq**

Inuit, Dene and Metis have always been one and will always work together.

These were the words of George Kurszewski, Senior Land Claim Negotiator for the Dene, at TFN's January board meeting. He and other Dene and Metis land claim negotiators were in Ottawa for a special reason. They were ready to propose to TFN a way to deal with a controversial issue that has been going on for a long time: **how to** and **where to** draw a line on a map that will separate the Inuit and Dene/Metis land claim areas.

Here's the Background...

Two years ago, in 1987, Dene and Metis land claim negotiators announced that they could not live with the Overlap Agreement they'd reached with TFN in May 1986. (For a detailed summary of this Overlap Agreement, see **Nunavut Vol. 6, No. 4**).



The reasons?

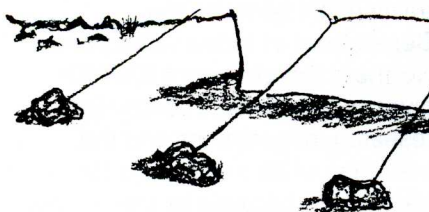
First, this agreement had not been ratified by the people and second, it had been rejected at a Dene Chiefs and Metis Association Board meeting in March 1987.

What the Dene and Metis then proposed was a completely different land claim boundary – one which TFN refused to accept.

"We were being asked to shelve an agreement that had already been

signed in good faith by official representatives of all Dene, Metis and Inuit communities affected", said TFN President Donat Milortok.

Two years have passed since then and the Dene and Metis still want to move the boundary line further north and east. They say the reason is because their relatives, the Dene and Metis of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, historically and currently hunt, fish and trap in the southern Keewatin. But TFN had already recognized this back in 1986 when it successfully negotiated an agreement protecting the rights of the Manitoba Dene and Metis!



What TFN didn't know, though, back in 1987, was that the Manitoba Band Chiefs had decided that they wanted out of their agreement with TFN. These Chiefs ended up coming to Ottawa with representatives of the Dene/Metis Negotiating Secretariat to support it in its move to change the claims boundary line.

There hasn't been very much progress since that meeting back on March 31, 1987. That's why it was hoped that the TFN Board meeting held in January would be a turning point, one way or the other.

What happened in January?

The Dene/Metis Negotiating Secretariat told TFN that it wants to re-open negotiations on the boundary. And it is prepared to take up to a year on re-negotiating a new boundary because it says "this represents one last chance for the people affected".

"This is land that we both share", says Kurszewski. He stressed that if both sides meet once or twice a month, it probably wouldn't take that long to come up with a new line.

But TFN refuses to re-open negotiations that went on for so long. It is not prepared to go through the whole thing again. It believes the only way to solve the dispute now is through arbitration.

"We are very sorry we cannot accept that we start all over again. We disagree on too many things.", says TFN President Donat Milortok.

But the Dene and Metis have told TFN that they believe an arbitration process would take as long as the negotiations.

"We understand what an arbitration process is like. And we think it will mean that we still will have to go through everything all over again. We don't need an outsider", says Kurszewski.

This whole issue has been a tough one for both the Dene/Metis and the Inuit negotiating teams, mainly because George Kurszewski's words at the beginning of this story are so true.

TFN has now written a letter to Ted Blondin, Chief Negotiator of the Dene/Metis Negotiating Secretariat. In the letter, TFN has drafted a list of names of potential arbitrators and described some of the tasks an arbitrator will have to tackle.

It is still hoped that an arbitrator will be able to resolve this long-time boundary line problem once and for all.

The NIRB Word CHALLENGE!

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FIND AND CIRCLE THESE WORDS.

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socioeconomic
Inuktitut
Crown
regulatory

NIRB
impacts
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benefits
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interventions
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Quick Takes

Previously the Northern

Conference, and now the Northern Justice Society, will be holding short courses, workshops, dramatizations and a field trip, March 28 - April 1 1989. The theme is "Preventing and Responding to Northern Crime". The courses, to be offered in Thompson, Manitoba, will look at how to make the justice system more sensitive to people and people more sensitive to the justice system. The focus will also be on family violence and the relationship between substance abuse and northern justice. For more information on this, you can fax or write to: Preventing and Responding to Northern Crime, The Northern Justice Society, c/o Continuing Studies, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6, Fax number: (604) 291-3851.



Better known as little Erica

Nutaradlaluk to her colleagues from the Northwest Territories, Erica Maher joined TFN for several months to help out with Inuktitut translations. Erica has been living down south for the past four years in such places as Calgary, Kitchener, Thunder Bay and Northern Ontario until she and her husband arrived in Ottawa to further her interpreting and translating career again in an Inuit-oriented field. "It was ever so good to type again in syllabics and also to speak Inuktitut, say Erica.



In the September 1988 issue of **Nunavut**, we erred in naming Rosemarie Kuptana as the founding President of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation. Our apologies go out to Josepi Padlayat who was actually the very first President.



TFN's negotiating team now has a new but old Chief Negotiator and also a new but old Special Assistant. Paul Quassa, formerly Deputy Chief Negotiator, was appointed Chief Negotiator after Bob Kadlun resigned last November. Jack Kupeuna has been the interim Deputy Chief Negotiator. And Paul Okalik, a familiar face at the TFN office, has rejoined us as Special Assistant to Quassa and Kupeuna.

You may have seen my name on the cover of this newsletter and wondered, who is Melanie Paniaq? Well, I'm from Igloolik and have lived in Ottawa for two years now. Although I have a bad habit of not answering letters, I love to write! Journalism training has come a long way in the north and now there is even more intensive training available for those who are interested. It is an important, fun and challenging field and I hope to become an Inuit journalist who knows her readers and is aware of what people want to know about. If you have any suggestions, comments or questions, please do not hesitate to write to me directly or to the editor, Lynda Chambers. Feedback from you and practice makes perfect!



Spotted in the Globe & Mail,

Finland is planning to invite the Nordic countries of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, as well as Canada, the Soviet Union and the United States, to a conference on the fragility of the Arctic's environment. On the agenda is air and water pollution, nuclear fallout, the effects of mining and oil exploration. These all pose, and could continue to pose, serious threats to the lands and waters of circumpolar countries where it is known that nature recovers more slowly than the south from environmental damage.

Quick Takes

Cal Smith joined TFN in October, 1988, as Land Claims Assistant. She takes the minutes of negotiations, books the team's travel arrangements, and safeguards historical documents such as the initialled copies of the agreements-in-principle. Cal previously worked for over ten years with the federal government as well as a couple of non-profit organizations in Ottawa and the United States. Since attending the annual general meeting in Iqaluit in October and negotiations in Yellowknife before Christmas, Cal has announced the intention of seeing as much of the North as she can, and has arranged for some basic instruction in Inuktitut. By the way, Cal is short for Calandra. Welcome aboard the Nunavut gang, Cal!



We goofed in the October/November, 1988 issue of **Nunavut!** Although we would like to blame it on a computer-error, it was unfortunately us! If you read the **Quicktake** where it says you can now call your MLA at a Toll Free Number and you called, well, a recording probably told you the number you dialed cannot be completed and that you should please try again! Now, thanks to the public affairs officer of GNWT, we have the correct number. It is 1-800-661-0784.

Fighting back:

The Animal Rights Movement...

To do something that you've always wanted to do sometimes takes a lot of guts and determination. We're proud to share with you a letter written to the editor of the *Ottawa Citizen* by a TFN trainee who has these qualities. It was featured as the letter of the day on February 10, 1989!

This letter is in response to the news I heard on Saturday, January 21, 1989, about an issue being submitted to the United Nations on the Animal Rights Movement. As an Inuk (plural: Inuit), I know and feel very strongly that I cannot survive on chicken and beef in the North. The animals we eat provide us with the nutrition and energy we need to survive on the land in the Canadian Arctic climate. As southern people may be aware of now, the animals are vital to the existence of our culture and nation, as well as providing us with cash income.

I'd like to stress that, as a Tungavik Federation of Nunavut trainee, I learned that the dollar value of the nutrition that country food gives us would be equivalent to millions of dollars of store-bought food. Although it hurts me to put a dollar value on the animals, the comparison seems to help the southern people understand our need for animals and the situation we're in.

In closing, I'd like readers to imagine how it would be putting an Inuk on a farm and asking him or her to live for a month. Also, how would you feel if you were given a rifle and a snowmobile and asked to live out on the land? Doesn't make much sense, does it?

Sara A. Arnatsiaq

Actually, there is another little goof! I wasn't trying to *create* a new fad in the amount of digits in a telephone number but in the last issue of **Nunavut**, I un-typed a last number! The **Quicktake** was about northerners having easier access to research funds for projects related to community health. The contact person is Jo MacQuarrie and the correct number is (403) 920-3381.

(MP)

Original artwork featured in this issue is by talented Dan Klengenberg of Holman Island. Dan is in Ottawa taking part in Nunavut Sivuniksavut, TFN's training program.

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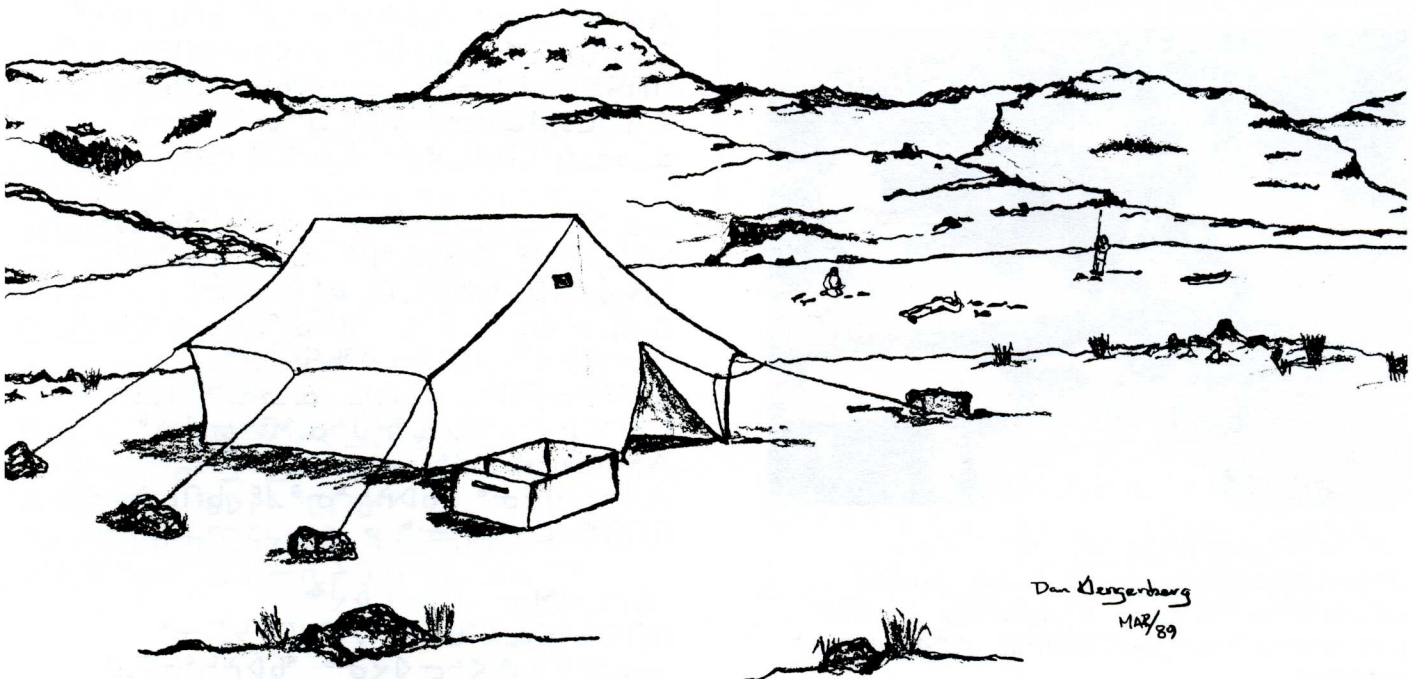
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Dan Kangerberg
 MAR/89

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[illegible]

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 ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ
 ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ
 ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ
 ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ ስለሚገኝ ሕግ

[illegible][illegible]

ርዕረ ርኳሳ ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ
 ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ
 ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ
 ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ
 ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ
 ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ ልዩ ልዩ ርዕረ ርኳሳ

ᐃᓂᓴ ᑕᐅᐱᐸᐳᐱ

Δ^bΛJ₁J₂C▷◁^c

$\Delta_m \Delta^c$
 $\Delta \Gamma^c \Delta^c$

ልረጅሙክ፣ ሥነ ምግባርና ምጥጥር ምዕራፍ
 ለፍጥነት ምጥጥርና ምጥጥር ምዕራፍ ምጥጥር
 ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ
 ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ
 ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ
 ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ
 ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ ምዕራፍ

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ל^ב אגל^ר כ^כ ד^ד ח^ח ט^ט י^י י^י כ^כ ל^ל מ^מ נ^נ ס^ס ע^ע פ^פ צ^צ ק^ק ר^ר ש^ש ת^ת י^י כ^כ ל^ל מ^מ נ^נ ס^ס ע^ע פ^פ צ^צ ק^ק ר^ר ש^ש ת^ת

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

• ላዕብናጋብር ሲረከብጋረጋ ጋሃናርጋብርኤብር
 ሊረከብኤብር ላዕብናጋብርናጋ
 ላዕብናጋብርናጋ;

• ሳይከለክል ለጥያቄዎቹ ማስፈጸም ማቅረብ ይቻላል፡፡

• ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် နိုဝင်ဘာ ၁၀ ရက်နေ့

٤٨٦

$$P^b d \Delta^a \underline{a}^c \sigma^b \quad b \cap L \cap^c \rho \sigma^a b$$

መፅሕፍ ለኖሮባቸው ፍልሰኛዎች
 ከበረሃውያን ከበረሃውያን ጋር
 ፍጥነት ያለው ልረጃ
 ለሂሳብ ምርመራና ምርመራ ከበረሃውያን
 ጋር ልረጃ መፅሕፍ ለኖሮባቸው
 ፍልሰኛዎች ከበረሃውያን ልረጃ
 ጋር ምርመራና ምርመራ ለሂሳብ
 ለሂሳብ; ልረጃ ከበረሃውያን ልረጃ
 ምርመራና ምርመራ ለሂሳብ
 ልረጃና ፍጥነት ልረጃ
 ልረጃና ምርመራና ምርመራ

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

የፊርማው ስም ለማረጋገጥ ለሚገባው ሰነድ ማረጋገጥ ይቻላል።

መደጋገፍ ለረድሞቻችን ማድረግና ማረጋገጥ
 ከባለቤታችን ከባለቤታችን ጋር ማረጋገጥ
 ከባለቤታችን ጋር ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ
 ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ
 ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ
 ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ
 ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ

[illegible]

ԳԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒՄ ԳՐԶՊԻՆԿ ԶԵՆԻԴ
 ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ
 ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ
 ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ
 ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ
 ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ
 ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ԵՆԵՐԴՈՒՄ

ርዕሰ ጉዳዩ ለክፍሉ ለሚመሩት
 ማህተሞችና ማህተሞች ለሚመሩት
 ማህተሞችና ማህተሞች ለሚመሩት
 ማህተሞችና ማህተሞች ለሚመሩት
 ማህተሞችና ማህተሞች ለሚመሩት
 ማህተሞችና ማህተሞች ለሚመሩት
 ማህተሞችና ማህተሞች ለሚመሩት

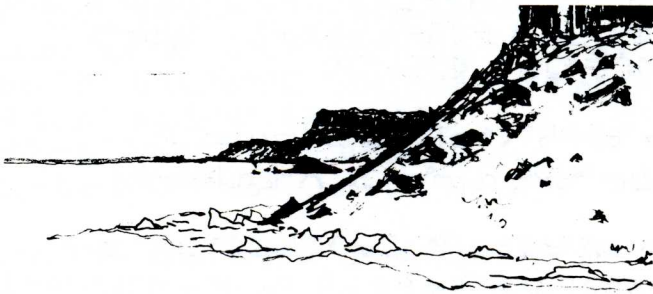
[illegible]

$\langle \epsilon_{\alpha}^b \rangle \subset \mathcal{N}^b.$

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[ΔΡΛσ] [εμΛβδ^ε] Δ^εΛζ βα[CD^ε]
 [ε^εΛ^εβδ^ερ^ε] ΔΔ^εΔDN^εβN^εζΔ^ερ^ε
 Δμρ^εελσ^εJ^ε.

[illegible]

4. 2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-283

[illegible][illegible]

ጋዴጌ ለኮሮ ህጋዊና ህግደንበኝነት ስሜል ላይ
 ልዩ ልዩ ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት
 ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት
 ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት ስሜት

ბეცდ' სელმფიც ღებჲქქლედელ

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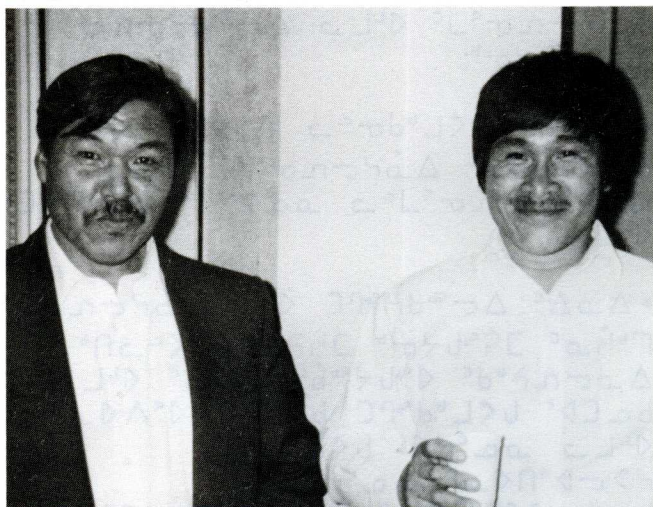
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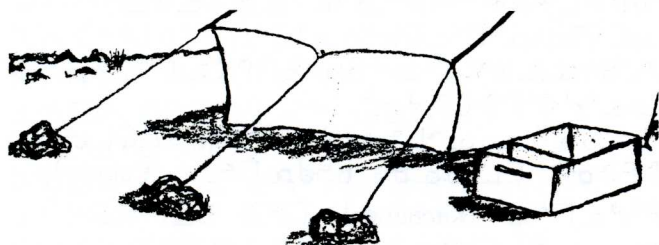
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Γεω <σ> Δ' ΠΠΣ^αΕ

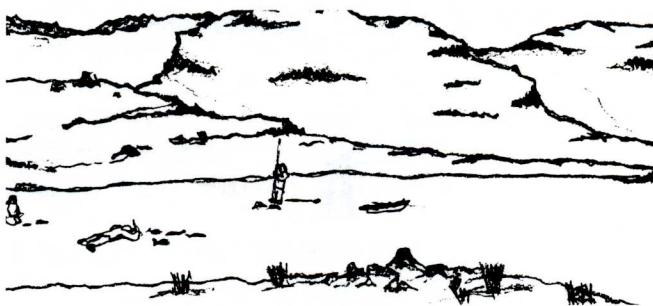
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