

NUNAVUT

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SEPTEMBER 1992**

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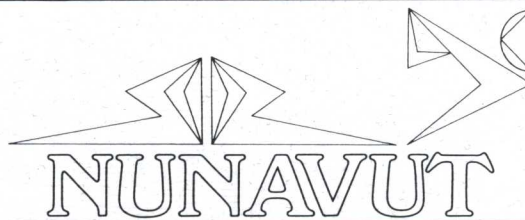
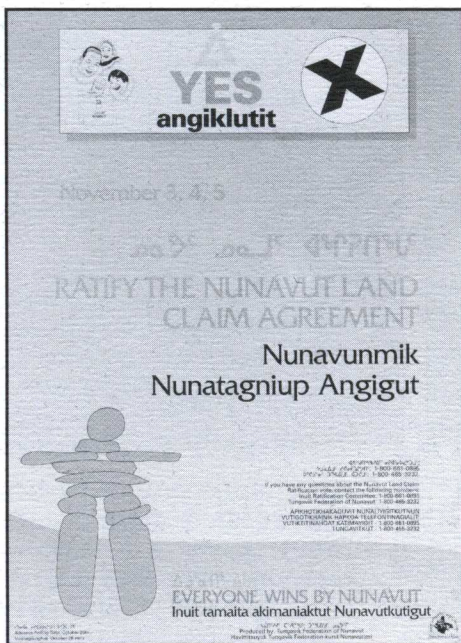
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Cover

*This ratification mini-poster
was produced by Alootook
Ipellie, Managing Editor for
TFN's NUNAVUT Newsletter.*

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LYNDA (SKEAN) CHAMBERS

LETTER TO ALL INUIT OF NUNAVUT SETTLEMENT AREA

The summer months are already here and the fall season is just around the corner, a time when Inuit will be making a very important decision concerning Inuit self determination through the Land Claims Agreement.

As you are probably aware, Inuit who will be eligible to vote on the Agreement will be going to the polls between November 3 and 5 in their communities. For the people who will be out of their communities on these dates, October 26 will be the advance poll date in each Nunavut community.

We urge you to take part in this important vote for it will affect us Inuit with our livelihood, not just for the present being but for our future generations as well.

This Agreement, negotiated by Tungavik Federation of Nunavut on behalf of all Inuit of Nunavut, was initiated in the latter part of December, 1991. We, as your representative feel it is the best deal struck between Inuit and the Federal Government.

We know Inuit will be getting defined rights, Constitutionally protected, in the areas of Management of the whole Nunavut Settlement Area, in the areas of environment, wildlife and parts of the offshore;

- right to own the best lands within the Nunavut area
 - right to own very potential sub-surface minerals for mining
 - right to acquire soapstones anywhere in the Nunavut area with no cost to Inuit
 - right to determine when and how developments will take place
 - right to always be first on the list for Government contracts
 - right to be compensated when lands within Nunavut are destroyed or become useless because of developments
- the list goes on, . . .

Inuit will receive over a period of fourteen years, a total of \$1.148 billion dollars for which Inuit will be able to use for economic and cultural development purposes. These resources have been unavailable to Inuit from time immemorial leading up to today. With the assistance of the Agreement, developments as these will help us, Inuit in increasing and promoting our culture and homeland.

Above all the rights and benefits Inuit will be acquiring through this land claim, TFN successfully negotiated a Political Accord in which a Nunavut territory and government will be chosen by Inuit. This, in fact will fully understand and recognize our culture and needs as Inuit.

Once again, this is the largest land claim that the Canadian Government has ever dealt with and it is also the most comprehensive agreement that has ever been negotiated in Canada.

According to the Federal Government's Land Claim Policy, we, Inuit will have to surrender our Aboriginal Title throughout the land claim area. This procedure has been followed by all land claim agreements within Canada. We feel this is a fair exchange for what we will be receiving through our land claim Agreement.

It is our opportunity to move forward and to become full participants in the main flow within Canada in terms of economic development. This fully enhances us, Inuit to participate in the development of a new territory and government to be known and recognized as Nunavut.

Take part in this very exciting time for Inuit and vote yes for the betterment of our future generations.

Thank-you,

James Eetoolook
Acting President
Tungavik Federation of Nunavut

The Nunavut Final Agreement

by Terry Fenge,
TFN Research Director.

On December 16, 1991, The Board of Directors for TFN and Mr. Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian and Northern Development announced the conclusion of the Final Agreement. The finishing editorial touches were made to this Final Land Claim Agreement over Christmas and the New Year.

The TFN Board of Directors then passed a motion on January 26, recommending to Inuit that they approve the Final Agreement through the land claim ratification vote. On January 27, the Final Agreement was formally given to the Nunavut Land Claim Ratification Committee for translation and printing. In June, the Ratification Committee distributed copies of the Agreement to every household in Nunavut.

The regional Inuit associations and TFN will be visiting each community in September to explain the agreement and to answer questions about it. Inuit will then be asked to ratify the Agreement in a vote, scheduled for November 3, 4, and 5; with the advance poll on October 26. If Inuit approve the Agreement, the federal Cabinet will be asked to do likewise. Assuming that all of these steps are taken, it is likely the Agreement will be signed, by the Prime Minister on behalf of Canada

and by the Board of Directors of TFN on behalf of Inuit, in Coppermine, early in 1993.

The announcement of the Final Agreement created a great deal of interest around the world. Stories ran in newspapers from Australia to Brazil, and the USA to Germany. The Final Agreement also received front-page coverage in many newspapers in southern Canada.

The Nunavut Final Agreement is similar to the Agreement-in-Principle signed in Igloolik in 1990, but it does differ in three important ways.

First, the Final Agreement defines the parcels of land that Inuit will own, totalling 136,000 square miles, outlined in the AIP.

Second, the Final Agreement contains new clauses dealing with the creation of the long-awaited Nunavut Territory and Nunavut Territorial Government.

Third, it includes a schedule defining the 14 annual payments of money that Inuit will receive, totalling \$1.148 billion.

A plan to implement the Final Agreement is now being negotiated by TFN and the federal and territorial government. This plan will form a legally binding contract, and will be available for Inuit to exam-

ine before the land claim ratification vote.

The Nunavut Final Agreement defines a proposed exchange between the Inuit of Nunavut and the federal government. Inuit are being asked to give to the government their aboriginal rights, title and interests to the land, water and offshore. In return, Inuit are to retain certain rights and benefits, and government is to take on certain duties and obligations, all defined in the Final Agreement.

The Final Agreement, when ratified, will form a treaty between Inuit and Canada. The promises made to Inuit in the treaty are to be protected by the Canadian Constitution, and cannot, therefore, be altered by the federal government without the consent or permission of Inuit.

Highlights of the Nunavut Final Agreement

1. Political Development—guarantee that the federal government will introduce a bill to create a Nunavut Territory and Nunavut territorial Government;
2. Land Title—136,000 square miles of land, 14,000 square miles of which includes title to the subsurface;

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3. Money—\$1.148 billion paid to Inuit over 14 years
4. Royalties—50% of the first \$2 million and 5% thereafter, of royalties that the federal government receives from production of oil, gas, and minerals on Crown land;
5. Increased participation in government employment and contracting in Nunavut;
6. Guaranteed access to land within Nunavut, regardless of land ownership, for wildlife harvesting purposes;
7. Equal representation with government on Boards to manage natural resources within Nunavut, including wildlife;
8. Compensation where developers cause provable damage to property or equipment used in wildlife harvesting, or for loss of income from wildlife harvesting;
9. Three national parks;
10. \$13 million training fund. ■

NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

Article 4: Nunavut Political Development

Part 1: General

- 4.1.1 The Government of Canada will recommend to Parliament, as a government measure, legislation to establish, within a defined time period, a new Nunavut Territory, with its own Legislative Assembly, separate from the Government of the remainder of the Northwest Territories.
- 4.1.2. Therefore, Canada and the Territorial Government and TFN shall negotiate a political accord to deal with the establishment of Nunavut. The political accord shall establish a precise date for recommending to Parliament legislation necessary to establish the Nunavut Territory and the Nunavut Government, and a transitional process. It is the intention of the Parties that the date shall coincide with recommending ratification legislation to Parliament unless TFN agrees otherwise. The political accord shall also provide for the types of powers of the Nunavut Government, certain principles relating to the financing of the Nunavut Government, and the time limits for the coming into existence and operation of the Nunavut Territorial Government. The political accord shall be finalized before the Inuit ratification vote. It is the intention of the Parties to complete the Political Accord by no later than April 1, 1992.
- 4.1.3 Neither the said political accord nor any legislation enacted pursuant to the political accord shall accompany or form part of this Agreement or any legislation ratifying this Agreement. Neither the said political accord nor anything in the legislation enacted pursuant to the political accord is intended to be a land claims agreement or treaty right within the meaning of Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

NOTE: This article is subject to revision by parties following the review of the results of a plebiscite on a proposed boundary for division of the N.W.T., the said plebiscite to be conducted prior to ratification of this Agreement.

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by Alooook Ipellie

Extinguishment of Aboriginal Title

by Mary Crnkovich, TFN legal advisor and John Merritt, TFN legal counsel

'Aboriginal title' is an idea in Canadian law that says native people may have rights to land, water and wildlife as a result of their traditional use and occupancy of the land.

The exchange of aboriginal title for the defined rights of the land claim Agreement is the basis of this deal between Inuit and Canada. A lot of Inuit are asking questions as, "What are we giving up? What does our title mean? etc. . . ."

The following questions and answers are provided to help make your decision about whether aboriginal title should be surrendered to Canada in exchange for rights of the land claim more informed.

What is 'aboriginal title'?

Based on various court decisions going back several hundred years, including the Baker Lake decision of 1979, the Inuit of Nunavut have an 'aboriginal title' over much of their traditional homeland, that is, they have certain legal interests based on the fact that they have used and occupied the lands and waters of Nunavut since before the assertion of British or Canadian sovereignty. Court decisions have not been very clear, however, as to exactly what kind of rights flow from this aboriginal title. In the 1979 Baker Lake case, the judge decided that Inuit have a right to hunt, fish and trap on unoccupied Crown land, but that this right must give way in the face of mining interests created by the federal government. In 1982, the Constitution of Canada was amended to provide constitutional status for 'existing aboriginal and treaty rights', but this still did not answer the legal question as to what kind of rights an 'aboriginal title' provides.

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Sara Arnatsiaq portrays the use and strength of our past, with today's interrelational influence of governmental powers, displayed in the background.

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Voting to Ratify the Nunavut Agreement

by Terry Fenge, TFN Research Director

In early November, Inuit of the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions— Nunavut—are to be asked to vote on and so ratify the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. This vote will bring to conclusion over 15 years of negotiation with the federal government on political development, ownership and management of land and natural resources, conservation of the natural environment, and financial compensation for past, unauthorized use of land in Nunavut by the federal government.

If Inuit vote for the agreement, the federal Cabinet and Parliament will also be asked to approve it. If and when the agreement is ratified, Inuit of Nunavut will be able to use the rights and benefits defined in the agreement, and the new Nunavut government, to chart a course into the future. Together, the land claim agreement and the Nunavut government will provide the means for Inuit to preserve the best of the old and to adopt the best of the new. In short, the ratification of the Nunavut Agreement opens the door to a better future for Inuit. But this door will remain firmly shut if Inuit vote "no" in November.

All Inuit, 16 years of age and over, residents in or associated with a community in Nunavut, and included on the voters list, may participate in the land claim ratification vote. To be ratified, a majority of Inuit in each of the three regions of Nunavut, must vote in favour of the agreement. This is important. It

means that the votes of Inuit who do not vote, actually count against the agreement. This is why it is crucial that Inuit who are on the voters list mark their ballots in early November.

When the Nunavut Agreement was announced by the federal government and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut in mid-December 1991, aboriginal peoples, governments, and the media around the world took note. In Canada's Arctic, it was said, Inuit were showing the way for aboriginal peoples on other continents who are struggling to protect and to preserve their ways of life, and who are trying to define new relations with the peoples of the nation/states in which they live. There is truth in this, and it is apt that the Nunavut Agreement is

receiving attention from afar. But while "Nunavut" sums-up the self-government aspirations of Inuit, it also expresses our commitment to live together and to share the Arctic with newcomers from the South. The rights and benefits in the land claim agreement are for Inuit only, but the Nunavut government is for everyone. Here lies the strength of the Nunavut Agreement, for in November, Inuit will be ratifying a land claim agreement that delivers also division of the Northwest Territories.

Voting "yes" in November will help Inuit to take charge of their lives and their future. Inuit will make decisions and put policies in place. Voting "no" will likely condemn them to the past and the politics of protest.

Nunavut Ratification Vote

Why?:	To ratify the Nunavut Agreement
When?:	November 3, 4, and 5
Who?:	Inuit of Nunavut
Where?:	Home Community (To be specified)

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The Nunavut Agreement Compared

by Terry Fenge, TFN Research Director.

It is very difficult to accurately compare the Nunavut Agreement with land claim settlements reached by other aboriginal peoples. Each agreement is rather different, so it is a bit like comparing apples and oranges. Nevertheless, the table below outlines the major provisions of the comprehensive land claim settlements that have been negotiated in Canada.

The table shows that the Nunavut Agreement stacks up well against its predecessors. Indeed, the Nunavut Agreement is far more detailed, particularly in the area of new institutions to manage land, water, wildlife and natural resources, than the other settlements summarized in the table. In addition, the Nunavut Agreement requires new natural resource management institutions to be set-up, upon which Inuit have a guarantee of 50 percent membership, and these institutions have power to make decisions, not just to provide ministers and civil servants with advice.

All land claim agreements provide beneficiaries with a certain amount of cash and land, and in these areas the Nunavut Agreement is broadly similar to other settlements. It is important to note, however, that financial compensation to be paid to Inuit will actually total \$1.148 billion, not \$580 million as outlined in the table. This is because the money is to be paid to Inuit over 14 years, and during this period outstanding Inuit compensation funds in government's hands will earn interest at a rate of 9.36 percent.

It is also important to remember that Inuit selected the best land in Nunavut for renewable resource and biological purposes, and for cultural reasons. The land quantum of 136,000 square miles, nearly 20 percent of the land area of Nunavut, was used to good purpose. Sub-surface lands selected by Inuit are concentrated in the Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions where the potential for precious and base metal minerals is greatest. Indeed, Inuit

managed to obtain ownership of a number of proven mineral deposits that may well be developed in the 1990s.

The greatest difference between the Nunavut Agreement and other land claim agreements lies in the provisions for political development in Nunavut. The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement commits the federal government to introduce a bill to divide the Northwest Territories to create the Nunavut Territory. No other land claim agreement provides such an important and far reaching commitment to political development. The Inuit of Nunavut are getting their chosen model of aboriginal self-government through legislation passed as a requirement of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. We are fortunate. Inuit do not have to wait upon the outcome of the national constitutional talks to obtain our version of aboriginal self-government. ■

NORTHERN COMPREHENSIVE LAND CLAIMS

Agreement Type and Date	Comprehensive Claim			
	Inuvialuit	Yukon (First Nations)	Gwich'in of N.W.T. (Dene/Métis)	Tungavik Federation of Nunavut
	Inuvialuit Final Agreement signed June 1984	Umbrella Final Agreement initialled June 1992	Final Agreement signed April 1992	Final Agreement initialled January 1992
Number of Beneficiaries at Signing	2,500	6,500	2,200	17,500
\$ Compensation Total	\$152 million (1984 dollars)	\$232 million (1988 dollars)	\$75 million (1990 dollars)	\$580 million (1989 dollars) over 14 yrs. \$1.148 billion
Per Capita	\$60,800	\$35,692	\$34,091	\$33,143

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	Comprehensive Claim			
	Inuvialuit	Yukon (First Nations)	Gwich'in of N.W.T. (Dene/Métis)	Tungavik Federation of Nunavut
Other Payments	\$10 million Economic Enhancement Fund \$7.5 million Social Development Fund	\$3 m Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Trust Fund \$6.5 m Training Trust \$.5 m Implementation Planning Fund \$25.3 m Compensation for Termination of Tax Exemptions 10-year subsidy of Property Taxes	15-year subsidy of Property Taxes on certain Gwich'in Municipal Lands	\$13 million Implementation Training Fund \$4 million Implementation Fund
Ongoing Income	Sand and Gravel Royalties	Share of Resource Royalties	Share of Resource Royalties Certain Annual Treaty Payments	Share of Resource Royalties
Land Surface Total	90,836 sq. km. (56,420 sq. ml.)	25,700 sq. km. (16,000 sq. ml.)	14,847 sq. km. (9,222 sq. ml.)	218,960 sq. km. (136,000 sq. ml.)
Per Capita	36.34 sq. km. (22.57 sq. ml.)	3.96 sq. km. (2.46 sq. ml.)	6.75 sq. km. (4.19 sq. ml.)	12.51 sq. km. (7.77 sq. ml.)
Surface with Sub-Surface Total	12,977 sq. km. (8,060 sq. ml.)	16,100 sq. km. (10,000 sq. ml.)	3,829 sq. km. (2,378 sq. ml.)	22,540 sq. km. (14,000 sq. ml.)
Per Capita	5.18 sq. km. (3.22 sq. ml.)	2.48 sq. km. (1.54 sq. ml.)	1.74 sq. km. (1.08 sq. ml.)	1.29 sq. km. (.8 sq. ml.)
Wildlife Harvesting Rights	Yes Exclusive rights to fur bearers, polar bears and muskox C = Compensation for damage to livelihood	Yes C	Yes C	Yes C
Environment Management Role	Yes Advisory	Yes Decision-making	Yes	Yes Decision-making
Wildlife Management Role	Yes Advisory Decision-making at local levels	Yes Decision-making	Yes	Yes Decision-making
Role in Land Use Planning	Yes Participation in area-specific planning groups	Yes Decision-making	Yes	Yes Decision-making
Role in Education, Health, Social Services	Administration of Social Development Fund	Through Self-Government Agreements (negotiated at same time as Land Claim Agreements)	No public role	Future roles under new Nunavut Territorial Gov't to begin in 1999 (majority Inuit representation)
Regional Government	Equal treatment with other native groups in restructuring public institutions in the region	Through Self-Government Agreements	Self-Government to be negotiated	New Nunavut Territorial Government in 1999
Local Government	N/A	Through Self-Government Agreements	Yes	Yes Municipal Land Provisions
Heritage Provisions	Yes Protection of Heritage Sites in Parks	Yes	Yes	Yes
Economic Benefit Measures from Industry and Government	Yes Consultation on planning	Yes	Government Yes; Industry No	Yes
Other Provisions	Creation of new Territorial and National Parks Role in Parks Management (including employment opportunities)	Rights in special management areas such as National Parks and wildlife areas	Tax provisions Management role in adjacent Yukon areas	Creation of new territory offshore rights Parks Inuit employment within and by government

Credit: Adapted from Keith Crowe's article titled, "Claims on the Land" which appeared in the Nov./Dec. 1990 issue of Arctic Circle magazine. A couple of changes have been made since and DIAND co-operatively made the updates.

Nunavut Accord to be Signed

by John Amagoalik,
TFN Political and Constitutional Advisor

The Nunavut Political Accord, which was initialled by TFN and government negotiators on April 27, 1992 will be officially signed by the three parties sometime in September.

According to government sources, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Tom Siddon will announce the Federal government's intention to sign the accord at the Inuit Circumpolar Conference general assembly in Inuvik in the latter part of July.

The accord outlines how the process towards the creation of Nunavut will be carried out. It sets the year 1999 as the target date for Nunavut and it's own government to be officially created.

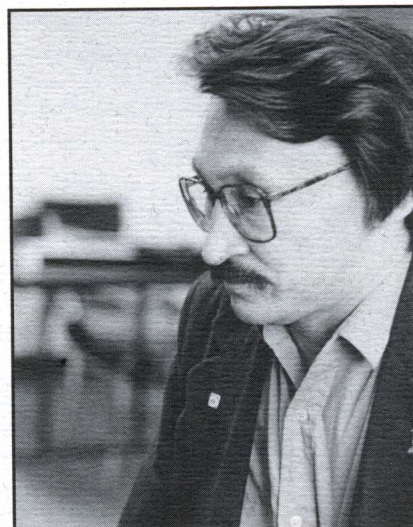
The accord will trigger the creation of the Nunavut Implementation Commission. This commission will have nine commissioners. The federal government, the GNWT and the Nunavut Tungavik will each appoint three commissioners. At least six of those commissioners will be residents of Nunavut.

In addition to the nine commissioners, a chief commissioner who

will have to be acceptable to all three parties will be appointed by the federal government. This implementation commission will be mainly responsible for the transition process between now and 1999. It will have the mandate to make sure that the new government has the necessary administrative capacity and the necessary financing arrangement before authority is transferred from Yellowknife and Ottawa. The commission will also be responsible for other things like infrastructure and manpower training. It will also have the mandate to design a process for choosing a capital of Nunavut.

The accord also states that the powers of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly and government shall be "generally consistent" with those of the existing NWT. The accord also sets out the boundaries of the new territory as approved by the plebiscite of May 4th.

It is rumoured that Brian Mulroney will want to sign the accord on behalf of the Government of Canada. This has yet to be confirmed. ■



*Nunavut advocates like John Ama-
goalik have worked hundreds of hours
and many years for the creation of
Nunavut Territory and Government.*

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Recently in May, TFN asked me to help explain the land claim Agreement to young Inuit in High Schools, Adult Education classes and youth groups. In the last couple of months I have visited Igloolik, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay and Yellowknife involving young Inuit as much as possible with the process leading up to the land claim ratification vote this November.

My name is Paul Okalik and I'm originally from the community of Pangnirtung, but I presently reside in Ottawa. I'm currently studying Political Science and Canadian Studies at Carleton University in Ottawa. Prior to that, I worked as one of the negotiators for the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut on behalf of Inuit for approximately six years.

The main purpose of my trip was to update young Inuit on the agreement between the Inuit of Nunavut

While visiting communities, a number of concerns were expressed by the young Inuit of Nunavut. The main areas were: the amount of land Inuit will own through the Agreement, how the Agreement will affect Inuit, and what the consequences of the ratification vote will be in November and onward.

Many issues were raised on the tour: The formation of the Nunavut Government. This is dealt with by John Amagoalik, TFN's political and constitutional advisor, in another section of this newsletter. I couldn't respond to the legal ramifications of

(Cont'd on page 20)

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the Agreement as to the extinguishment of the undefined aboriginal rights and title to the lands and waters in the Nunavut Settlement Area. For surrendering our undefined rights and title to some land and waters, we, Inuit will receive, in exchange, defined rights and benefits as outlined in the Agreement. This topic is addressed further elsewhere in this newsletter.

The Outcome of the Vote

Some people asked, "What will happen if Inuit vote "no" in November? Would TFN and Government then make a few changes in the Agreement and hold another ratification vote?" This will be up to the Inuit leaders to decide. I speculate that the actions of the leaders will be determined through the vote itself. By that I think that if the vote is very close, the leadership will probably seek changes to the Agreement and hopefully succeed in making them better and hold another vote. But if the vote in November isn't even close, I think that it may not be worth trying to renegotiate the Agreement. In that case, we would have to live with the status quo, and watch Government give away "our lands" without us not playing much of a role on how it should be used. We will end up not receiving any benefits from developments in Nunavut. But if a majority of Inuit voters in each of the three regions vote "yes" in November, Government will likely ratify the Agreement through legislation. Then, we will be able to use and enjoy the rights and benefits outlined in the Agreement, inclusively, the creation of a Nunavut Territory and Government.

The Amount of Inuit Land Ownership

The main area of concern was the issue of the amount of land Inuit will receive through the Agreement. This was certainly a very difficult issue to negotiate. The Board members and negotiators visited every community in Nunavut to receive

directions as to how we should proceed in these negotiations. As a result of these consultations, every community had at least four representatives from their respective local Elder's group, Hunters and Trappers Association (H.T.A.), Hamlet, and Regional Inuit Associations, in all of our land ownership negotiations.

Many of the young Inuit felt that 20% of the land mass which Inuit will own was too small out of the total land area in Nunavut. However, if you look at the amount of land the Inuit are getting through the Agreement, it amounts to well over half the province of Alberta or just over three and half percent of Canada. This is significant because 17,000 Inuit will own over three percent of Canada considering the population of Canadians being over 27 million.

On average, each community will own about 13,000 square kilometers (km) of land, that is close to being twice the size of the province of Prince Edward Island. It is important to note that Inuit have not used all the lands in Nunavut to the same extent. However, we will own nearly 35% of the areas that we have used extensively.

Inuit will not own all the lands in Nunavut, but they will continue to have the right to hunt, trap, and fish on all areas including the lands they will not own. Furthermore, Inuit can participate in managing these lands they have strongly fought and negotiated for. Inuit will also have the rights of first refusal to set up sport lodges and other renewable resource-based benefits, as well as collecting 5% of any resource royalty the Government collects from the developments on their land.

Ability to Improve the Agreement in the Future

The ability of future Inuit beneficiaries to improve the Agreement was also a frequently raised concern. The Agreement will only be amendable with the consent of both, the Inuit and the Government.

Whatever is contained in the Agreement will have to be honored by Government, since the Agreement will have the backing of the Constitution of Canada. Nonetheless, the Inuit of today will have to decide in November whether the Agreement can withstand the test of time and whether it is good enough for their future. The Agreement will be binding on all future generations of Inuit from Nunavut. This makes it absolutely crucial for all Inuit who vote on the Agreement to understand the implications of it.

Reselection of Lands in the Future

Some people wanted to know if we will be able to reselect some of the lands that have minerals in the future. This will not be possible. But the Agreement does state that the Inuit may be able to exchange lands with Government, if both parties agree. Prior to the land ownership negotiations, TFN hired oil, gas and mineral consultants. In turn, they identified all the oil, gas and mineral potential and proven areas. Even though Inuit will only own 2% of the subsurface lands in Nunavut, within the 2% lies, 80% of the potential and proven minerals of Nunavut.

Other Areas Won't Be Affected

The next area of some concern amongst the youth population was the continuation of Educational and Health benefits to Inuit, and the ability to negotiate Self-Government arrangements in the future. I can only stress that the Agreement only affects the exchange of aboriginal rights and title to the lands and waters for the rights and benefits in the Agreement. Whatever rights and benefits other aboriginal people, as well as other Canadians are enjoying will continue. I would add though that the Agreement will establish a Nunavut Government that will be more responsive to the needs of the Inuit in the delivery of these programs, which may improve the current status in those

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areas. The Agreement also states that the right of Inuit to achieve Self-Government will not be affected, this has no bearings on the lands and waters that have been negotiated.

Implementation of the FA

The ratification of the land claim Agreement is only the beginning of the process. I continually stressed this with the young Inuit whom I was able to meet with in Nunavut. We must have the right people to protect and enforce the rights of Inuit in the Agreement. Without this, all the years that we have spent in negotiations won't amount to much. We need and will need Inuit who will gain and apply expertise in the management of wildlife, land, water, business and other regimes.

For instance, the management of wildlife will be done by Inuit and Government through the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. Hunting regulations will be set by this joint Board. In order for us to have real influence on this Board, Inuit appointees will have to be very knowledgeable and persistent in managing their wildlife, perhaps with a degree in biology.

In the area of environmental management, there will be a Nunavut Impact Review Board which will examine any environmental impacts of proposed projects in Nunavut. The Inuit appointees will need expertise in environmental management, majoring in environmental studies.

The lands that Inuit will own will have to be managed and administered so that we will protect the lands and maximize the benefits to the Inuit. The Tungavik which will be replacing the TFN will be the main institution charged with the responsibilities of implementing and protecting the rights of the Inuit under the Agreement. This institu-

tion will employ managers, lawyers, and other support staff. The Inuit will also receive \$1.148 billion over a period of 14 years so the Nunavut Trust will need to manage and invest these monies.

Inuit will be able to negotiate for jobs and training programs through Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements (IIBAs) in both mining and Parks. If any development is to take place on Inuit lands or if the Government intends to establish a Park in Nunavut, they would first have to negotiate IIBAs. These will give Inuit preferential contract arrangements, which may provide catering and servicing opportunities to qualified Inuit.

Not all Inuit will get jobs as a result of the Agreement but the opportunity will be provided for Inuit to be trained to take on these positions. Nonetheless, many Inuit who complete their education and develop the expertise required should be able to get claim related jobs. On a number of occasions during my tour, I was often asked if there will be more Qallunaaq's in Nunavut as a result of the Agreement, I was unable to answer this question head on. It will be up to the Inuit mostly to determine this. If the Inuit can't fill the jobs that will be created through this Agreement, due to a lack of expertise, non-Inuit may very well move to Nunavut to take on the jobs that Inuit may not be qualified for. But, the opportunity will be provided for Inuit to be trained for the qualifying positions.

It was agreed in addition to the existing programs in training, that more programs will be required. To ensure Inuit get the best opportunity for training, the Trust will hold \$13 million in funds established as a result of the Agreement. However, this is not the entire answer, it is only partial. Inuit will have to do their part by participating in these programs by attending school or by going back to school and completing their training courses.

It was often difficult to cite the economic benefits that will arise as a result of the Agreement. However, we can tell you that the five main resource management institutions that will be established through the agreement will probably create 40-50 jobs. This is not taking into account the other Inuit bodies that will either have to be expanded or established such as the Inuit Heritage Trust, Regional Wildlife Organizations, Nunavut Trust and Tungavik.

The Vote on the FA for the Young Inuit

A lot of young Inuit in the Nunavut Settlement Area will get to vote for the first time in the land claim ratification vote, and this vote is more important than any federal or territorial election. Young Inuit of Nunavut will be the first group below the age of 18 or 19 to vote. Since no other group of young people has voted as early as 16, a lot of people in Canada will look to the results of the vote, particularly those who have been pushing to lower the voting age to 16.

If the voter turnout is high in this age category in November; interested parties will be able to cite this as an additional argument to lower the voting age for federal and territorial elections. However, if the voter turnout for this age group is low, this will indeed be the factor of today's status quo. Thus so, for the young people, this vote will be doubly important in that it will show the rest of Canada that youths are capable of exercising and expressing their right to vote.

I do hope that the young Inuit of Nunavut will take some time between now and November to examine and learn more about the Agreement so they will understand the full consequences and implications of their decision whether they decide to vote "yes" or "no". ■

Enrollment and Eligibility

by Gordon Spence, TFN Enrollment and Eligibility Co-ordinator

By now, most of you who have enrolled under the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Land Claim Agreement should have received a letter in the mail informing you of your enrollment status. The information you have received will have included a form called "ENROLLMENT DATA CORRECTION/CHANGE FORM" for you and your family to correct, change or add any of the information we currently have on you as printed in the letter you received. Please review this information and mail back any changes. If the information is correct, it is not necessary to return the form at the present time.

Enrollment is governed by ARTICLE 35 of the Nunavut Final Agreement and it is recommended that you read this ARTICLE when the copies of the Final Agreement are available in your community. If you do not live in your associated community, that is, one of the 28 associated communities in the Nunavut settlement area, then you may contact the Inuit Ratification Committee

office in Yellowknife, N.W.T., by phoning toll free: 1-800-661-0895, for a copy of the Nunavut Final Agreement.

You do not necessarily have to be enrolled to vote on the Final Agreement in November but you must contact the Inuit Ratification Committee to have your name on the Inuit Ratification Voters List. Although, you may be enrolled as a beneficiary you do not automatically qualify to vote on the Final Agreement. Only Inuit are entitled to vote. If you are a non-Inuk and are married to one and have been enrolled, you are not entitled to vote on the Final Agreement.

Once the Final Agreement has been approved, the Government is committed to continue funding the enrollment and appeals process for two more years from the date of ratification. A year after the ratification of the vote, the Community Enrollment Committees in each community must complete their determination as to which appli-

cants are entitled to be enrolled on the Inuit Enrollment List. Once this has been done, those who are enrolled must decide how they would like to structure the enrollment process from that point on. This will be done in each community of Nunavut.

If you have been refused by the Community Enrollment Committee to enroll as a beneficiary and you feel you are eligible, you may appeal to Nunavut Appeals Committee by contacting your regional Inuit Association office in writing. The Nunavut Appeals Committee will review and decide on each case, and the decision of the Nunavut Appeals Committee is final unless the committee has failed to observe the principles of natural justice or otherwise acted beyond or refused to exercise their jurisdiction.

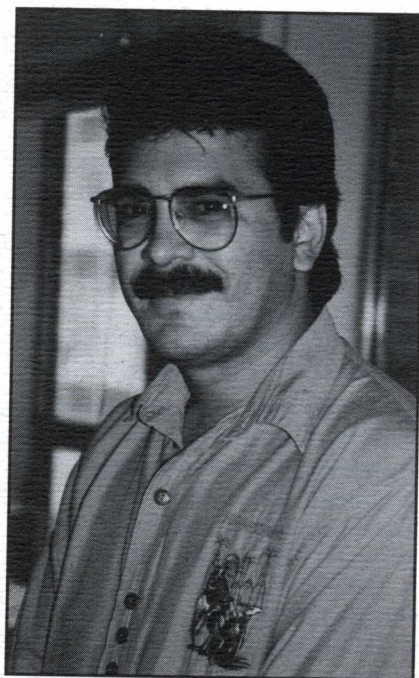
For more information on the eligibility and enrollment of Inuit land claim, call 1-800-465-3232, it's free of charge. ■

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Gordon Spence, Co-ordinator for Enrollment and Eligibility is familiar with so many Inuit names, has met a few but has yet to meet them all.

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Progress Report on Activities of Inuit Ratification Committee

by Cal Smith, Ratification Co-ordinator

The Inuit Ratification Committee was established immediately following the completion of the Nunavut Land Claim Final Agreement on December 15, 1991. The committee is made up of five members, three Tungavik Federation of Nunavut appointees, one federal and one territorial government appointee.

The mandate of the committee is:

- to provide information to Inuit prior to the ratification vote,
- to co-ordinate the ratification tour,
- and to conduct the vote itself.

Our ratification office is located in Yellowknife, capital of the NWT.

Besides several committee meetings and other informal meetings, so far, there have been three meetings with TFN and Government representatives to discuss issues of mutual concern. The committee also held a terminology workshop in TFN's Ottawa office in February for the team of translators hired, to translate the Final Agreement, summary, etc. from English to Inuktitut (syllabics and roman orthography).

Information packages containing the translated material was distributed to Inuit households early in June. In addition, a multi-media public information campaign got underway involving radio, television and newspaper advertisements, press releases, and so forth.



Arviat residents of different generations have a stake in the final result of the November 3, 4, and 5 Nunavut Ratification Vote.

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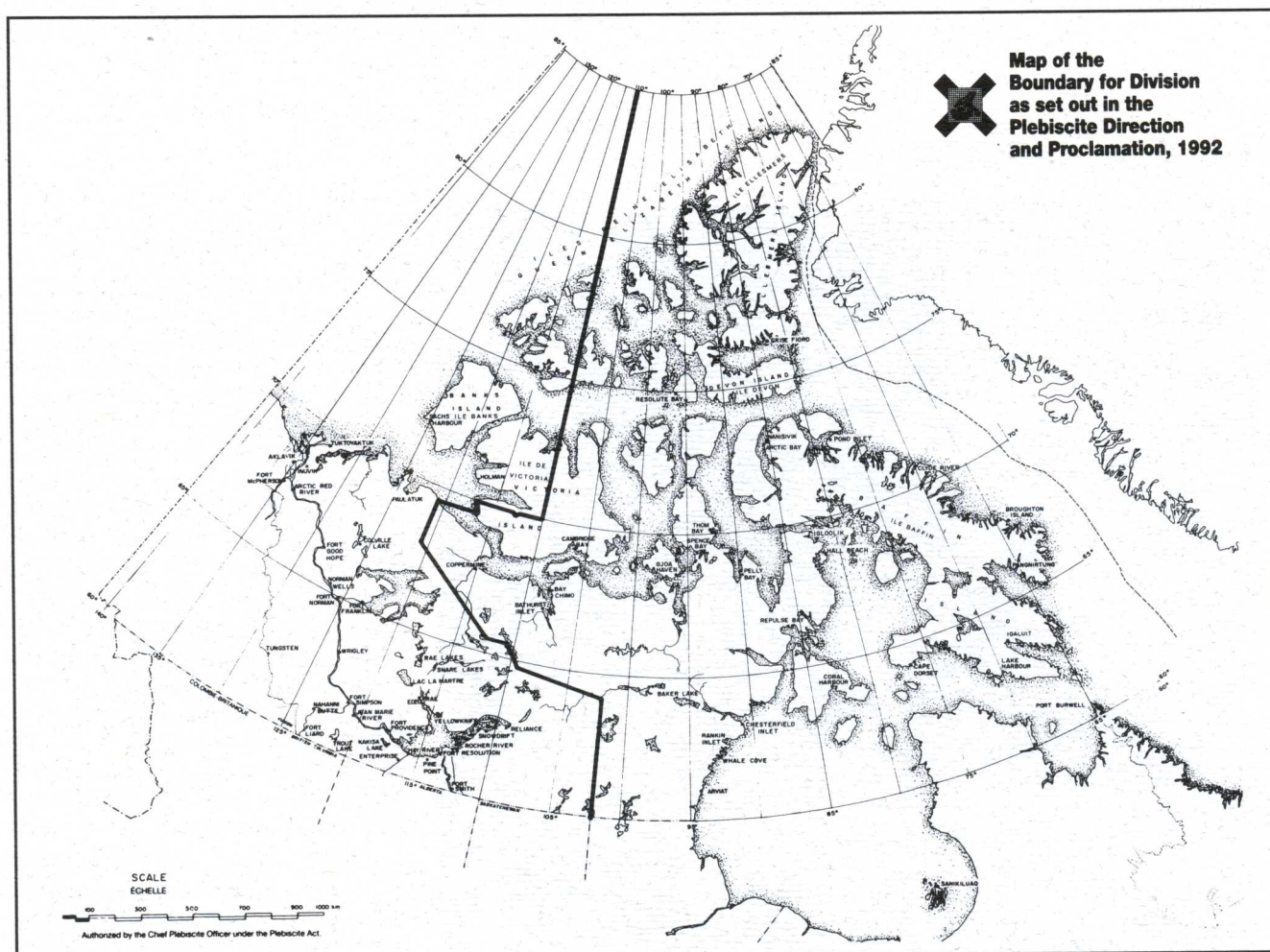
Meanwhile, contact was established with members of the Voters List Committee, responsible for ruling on appeals to the preliminary voters list. The three representatives appointed by TFN are— Simonie Alainga, Raymond Ningeocheak and Bill Lyall—with one non-voting member appointed by the federal government—Nigel Wilford.

Presently, the preliminary voters list has been printed and is being distributed to the communities for posting and review. We look forward to the opportunity to revise the list in preparation for the vote in November, immediately following the community tour by TFN, Federal Government, Nunavut MLA's and the Ratification Committee. ■

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The 1992 Boundary Plebiscite



by Terry Fenge, TFN Research Director.

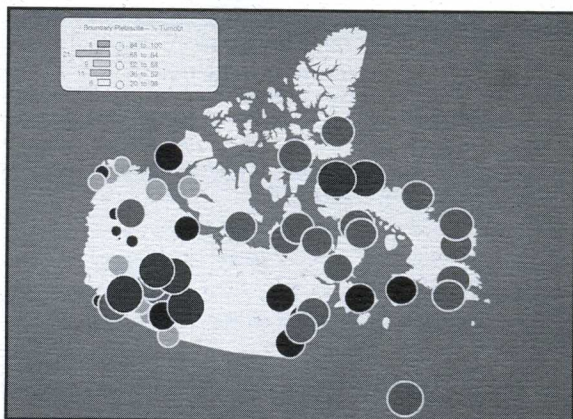
On May 4, voters in the North participated in a plebiscite on the boundary to divide the Northwest Territories. The results of the plebiscite were very encouraging. Approximately, 54 percent of the people who voted, approved the boundary. Inuit from all three regions of Nunavut voted heavily in favour of the boundary. Although, Inuit are a minority in the Northwest Territories, our high voting turnout, coupled with overwhelm-

ing support by Inuit for the boundary, carried the day. We also received useful support by some voters in the West.

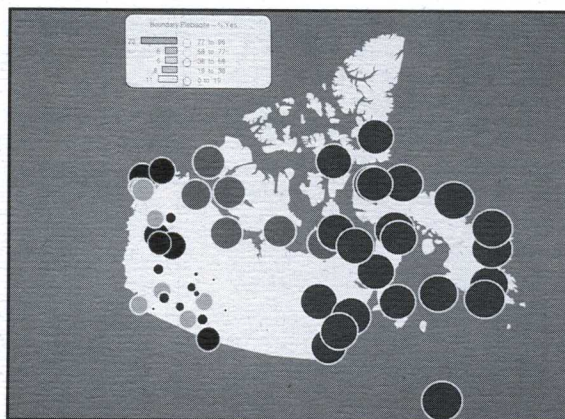
"Winning" the boundary plebiscite was very important to Inuit. Mr. Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, quickly accepted the results of the vote and noted that the creation of the Nunavut Territory with its own territorial government had become

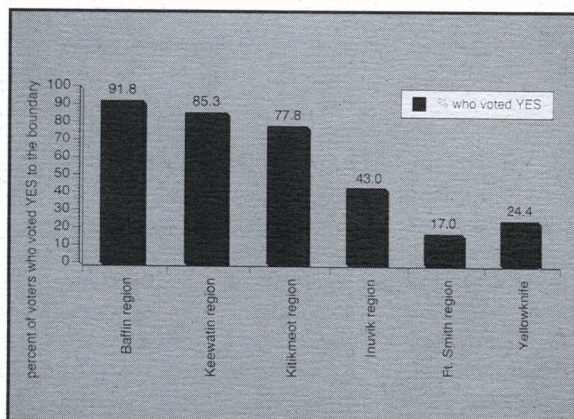
much closer. Essentially, the positive vote ensured the integrity of Article 4 of the Nunavut Agreement dealing with political development, and the Nunavut Political Accord concluded between the federal and territorial governments and TFN in April. Only one obstacle now remains on the road to Nunavut—the land claim ratification vote scheduled for November 3, 4, and 5. ■

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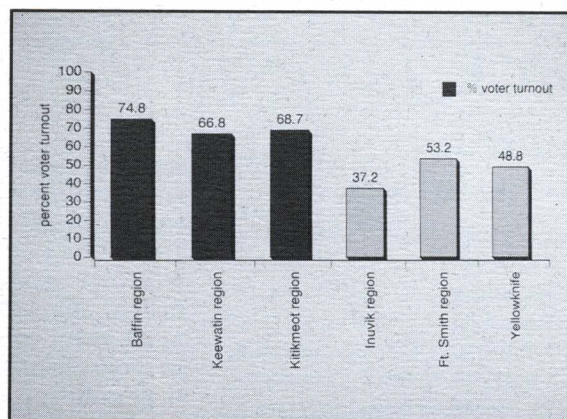


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Percentage of people who voted 'yes' to the boundary.



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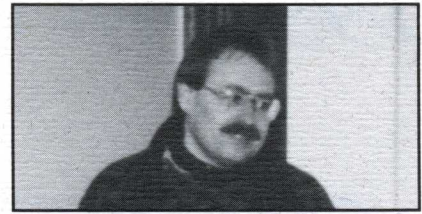
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Terry Fenge, TFN's research director for six years is spirited forth with our land claim historical events and memories.

የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ፍርድ ቤት
 ፍርድ ቤት ማስረጃ ቤት ስም: 28-ፍርድ ቤት ለፍርድ ቤት
 ፍርድ ቤት ማስረጃ ቤት ስም: 18, 1992-ፍርድ ቤት

[illegible]

QUICK TAKES

**Tavvauvutit
(In remaining)**

Doctorate Terry Fenge was TFN's research director for six effective and struggling years. Mr. Fenge of English origin has moved on to take up his Executive Director position with Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC) here in Ottawa. Terry has been extremely resourceful and productive while with our land claim organization—We thank you, Terry. In the meantime, we miss your dashes and expertise in and around the office. Regardless, TFN wishes you a prosperous life with your family and a promising career with CARC. Qujannamiik!

Ratification Tours

The Ratification Vote on the Inuit land claim Agreement will be held on November 3, 4, and 5, 1992. Prior to these dates, TFN, Government of the N.W.T., federal government and the Ratification Commit-

tee representatives will be touring communities in the three Nunatsiag regions from August until October, 1992. The varying representatives will tour communities to inform further the Inuit on the Nunavut Agreement. In so doing, Inuit will be more decisive on how they see fit their political, cultural, social, economic and environmental standpoint. The ratification tour representatives will vary as to which region they are going to as the crew will consist of the regional organizations and resource people. Below is a schedule of the Ratification Tour to each Nunavut region.

When and Where?

Firstly, the ratification tour crew will commence their tour in the Kitikmeot region on August 24. They will have completed their tour in that region by the 29th of the month.

Following their first tour, the crew will move on to the Keewatin

region beginning September 1st until the 9th. Sanikiluaq has been included in this tour for the community will be of proximity to the Keewatin tour. Coral Harbour, on the other hand has been excluded in this Keewatin tour for it will be included in the Baffin tour instead.

Lastly, the Baffin tour is scheduled to begin on September 28 for the same purposes as the first two missions—to inform further the Inuit on their land claim Agreement. This tour is to be completed by October 18, 1992.

To obtain further information on the Ratification tours upcoming to Nunavut communities or to find out which date the ratification group will arrive to your community; call the Ratification Committee office in Yellowknife at 1-800-661-0895 or the TFN office in Ottawa at 1-800-465-3232. These 1-800 numbers are toll free #'s therefore it is free of charge for you to call.