

Winter 1990

Volume 9, Number 1

NUNAVUT

The Magazine of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut

ISSN 0829-9048



A land claim deal, at last! • Itani's first polar bear • Land use planning put simply • Wildlife Board off to good start • Meet the TFN Staff • Letters from our readers • Thought of being a nurse? • and more . . .



NUNAVUT

PUBLISHED BY
THE TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT,
SUITE 800, 130 SLATER STREET,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO,
K1P 6E2

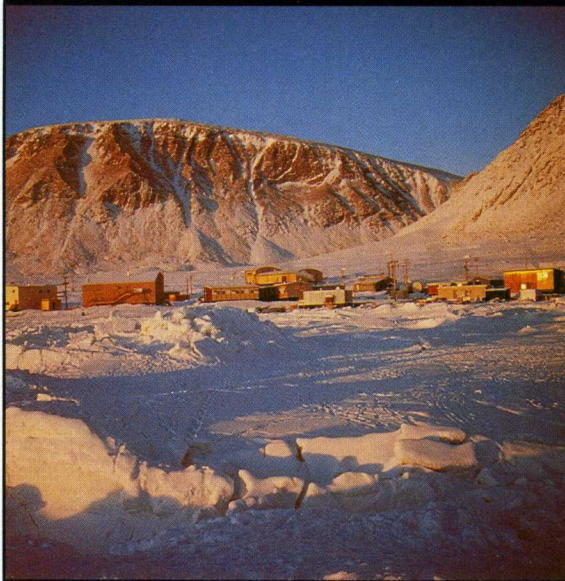
PHONE: (613) 238-1096
FAX: (613) 238-4131

THOMAS SULUK *Executive Director*

LYNDA CHAMBERS *Managing Editor*

MELANIE PANIAQ *Editor/Inuktitut*

On the Cover



Nunavut welcomes the winter sun.

*Grise Fiord
March 1987*

Keith Hay, Photographer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS JANUARY 1990

DONAT MILORTOK *President*

BOB KADLUN *Vice-President*

MARK EVALUARDJUK *Secretary-Treasurer*

PAULOOSIE KEEYUTAK *Baffin Regional Inuit
Association*

JAMES EETOOLOOK *Member-at-Large, Kitikmeot*

CHARLIE LYALL *Kitikmeot Regional Council*

DAVID TUKTURDJUK *Keewatin Inuit Association*

PUDLOO MINGERIAK *Member-at-Large, Baffin*

LOUIS PILAKAPSI *Keewatin Inuit Association*

PETER KRITAOQLILUK *Keewatin Regional Council*

*Nunavut is designed and produced by the
editors using QuarkXPress with linotronic and
laser output by Artext and printing by Bradda.*

Dear Reader:

It has finally happened — the event that we have anticipated for over ten years. On December 8, 1989, TFN and Government reached a tentative land claim agreement-in-principle!

It's a tentative agreement because it hasn't been officially signed yet. TFN's Board and the Federal Cabinet still have to approve it. That approval process is what is happening now and TFN hopes that by early this spring, we will be able to invite the Prime Minister to a Nunavut community for a formal signing ceremony. Then negotiations toward a Final Agreement will begin and eventually you will have a chance to vote on whether or not to accept the deal.

Here's what the Agreement-in-Principle guarantees Inuit:

- a strong decision-making role in environmental management unlike that achieved by any other aboriginal claim group;

- wildlife harvesting rights;
- resource revenue-sharing;
- \$580 million paid over fourteen years;
- title to over 136,000 square miles of land and ownership of the "subsurface" of 14,000 square miles of that total;
- a commitment from the Territorial Government that it will work with TFN toward the creation of a Nunavut Territory through division of the Northwest Territories.

Inside this issue, TFN Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa gives his candid view of what this agreement-in-principle will mean for Inuit.

Lynda Chambers

Managing Editor



Left to right: TFN Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa; TFN Vice-President Bob Kadlun; Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Pierre Cadieux; N.W.T. Government Leader Dennis Patterson; and Territorial Justice Minister Michael Ballantyne.





Our land claim agreement. . .

“ . . . will give us confidence in ourselves and it will show people in the rest of Canada that we can best run our own affairs because we have always lived in the North and we know the Arctic environment.”

Photo taken at Jones Sound off Cone Island by Rick Riewe.

An interview with Paul Quassa

“Money is not our number one priority”

What do you hope the land claim settlement will mean for people?

I am going to answer this question very precisely. As I have said in the past, the land claim is meant to give Inuit confidence in themselves because they will have the opportunity to manage wildlife, the environment and their day-to-day lives. It is more like self-determination. Our land claim settlement will also show to the rest of Canada that Inuit can run their own affairs in Nunavut because they have always lived in that environment and they know that environment. Inuit will be more on the same level as other Canadians today in terms of their economic benefits and status.

What do you mean when you say economic benefits?

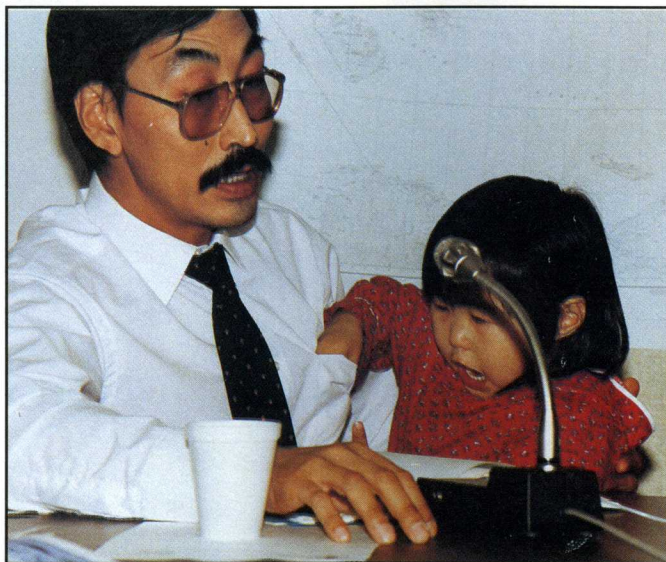
As we all know, land claim settlements give compensation in terms of millions of dollars. As we have seen in Northern Quebec, when they had their final settlement and got their compensation, it seemed the Inuit there were uplifted to an extent that all of a sudden the rest of Canada noticed them and said, “Oh there they are.” Money is not our number one priority but it is a benefit we can expect from settling our land claim.

Will there be more jobs?

Certainly, the various boards that we are going to be creating will need a secretariat with skilled professionals, administrators and support staff. I suppose there will also be more work in terms of some of the benefits we’ve negotiated, for example, the Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement (IIBA). It guarantees that Inuit will always have a role in development that is taking place on our lands. We’re not saying that all of a sudden, as soon as this land claim agreement is finalized, a lot of jobs will be created. It will take time.

What about money?

In one community, there was a rumour going around that each Inuk would receive a cheque in the mail for \$40,000. On the other hand, we’ve heard concerns from Inuit that the cash compensation that we get from this land claim has to be managed so it will always be there for our future generations. And these people are right



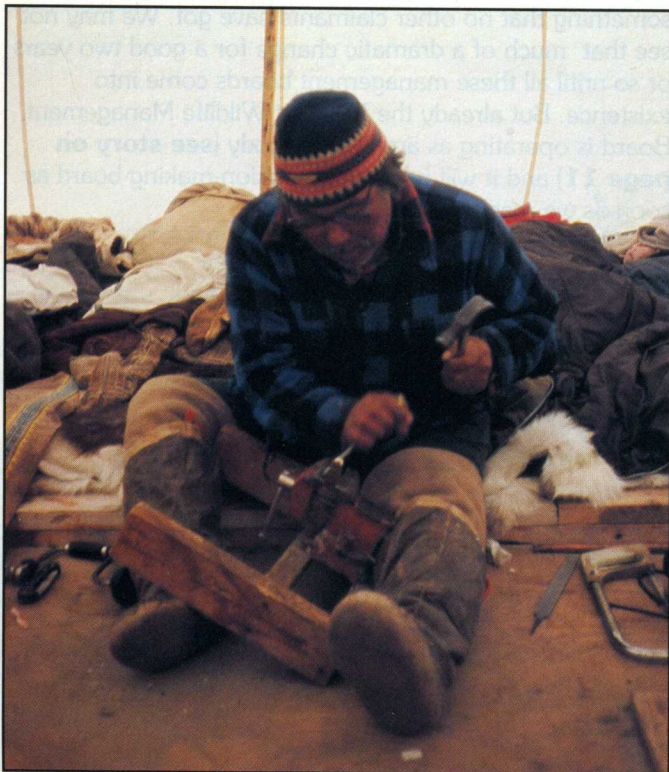
TFN Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa tells us about the Nunavut land claim agreement-in-principle. Here, he is pictured with his daughter, Nattiq.

TFN Photo

because this is a one-time deal and if we are going to manage the cash compensation wisely, we cannot afford to start giving it out to individuals as we have seen in some of the other land claim settlements. For example, the Inuvialuit and the Inupiat of Alaska in fact did that! Another concern from Inuit that I hear is if individuals receive money, it will be gone too quickly. There is no real lasting benefit in receiving money if it is all spent by individuals. We have to invest the money properly. That is not to say that part of the compensation money will never go to the people. TFN has talked about giving beneficiaries part of the pot. And we have always wanted to start an elders' pension. That, in itself, is giving out cheques to individuals. But the compensation money will be mainly there to promote economic development.

We often hear the words economic development. What do you mean by this? Can you give an example?

Sure. If I was an Inuk businessman and I wanted to expand my business, I would be able to get funds if



approved by the appropriate body. Or if I was a businessman and I was interested in going into partnership or buying another business, I could get funds. Of course, there will be procedures to follow but I sincerely hope Inuit business people will start thinking of their land claim in that sense. We always hear how *qallunaat* have most of the businesses in our area. Well, money from our land claim agreement will mean we will be able to have more Inuit-owned businesses. And more Inuit businesses will mean more economic development. The compensation can be used in so many different ways. Inuit should try and learn about business because the compensation is meant to be used to expand economic development. There are so many ideas out there for new business that could be created. For example, we all know that everybody in our region uses *qamutiik* and a hunter who's good at making *qamutiik* could open a successful business. Other business ideas? The making of traditional tools — there will always be a need for our traditional tools.

What about people who aren't sure if they are eligible to benefit from this claim?

Community enrollment committees will be created in each community and it will be the responsibility of these enrollment committees to make sure that all potential beneficiaries are put on a list. Inuit in the south will be able to contact their home community and enrol as beneficiaries. We'll also put special announcements in northern and national newspapers asking Inuit to get in touch with us.

“Other business ideas? The making of traditional tools — there will always be a need for our traditional tools,” says Quassa. Here, Tatigat of Igloodik spends some time making a harpoon head while at his summer camp near Whyte Inlet.

Photo by Keith Hay

How will the land claim affect non-Inuit in the North? Do you think they will have reason to feel upset or insulted?

I don't think it will affect them in their day-to-day living. We have, of course, heard concerns about this in some communities. But it's not like there will be a situation where once the claim is settled, Inuit take over everything! The land claim is to give benefits to the Inuit that they're not getting now. That is not to say that non-Inuit won't benefit. They will not be left out. If there are any businesses created, it will benefit everybody. A positive economic trend will have a positive effect on everyone in the Nunavut region. We all believe in being Canadians. I don't think this land claim deal is trying to eliminate anyone. In fact, I think it benefits everybody, not just Inuit.

Will our land claim settlement change the way that our region relates to the rest of Canada? Will people still get their government benefits?

I want to assure people that any government programs they may now receive, such as social assistance and old age pensions, will continue. We have made sure that all government programs will always continue because we are Canadians and whatever benefits other Canadians get from Government, we will too. Nunavut's relationship to the rest of Canada will not change. We have not negotiated a new political territory yet. We have just taken the first step.

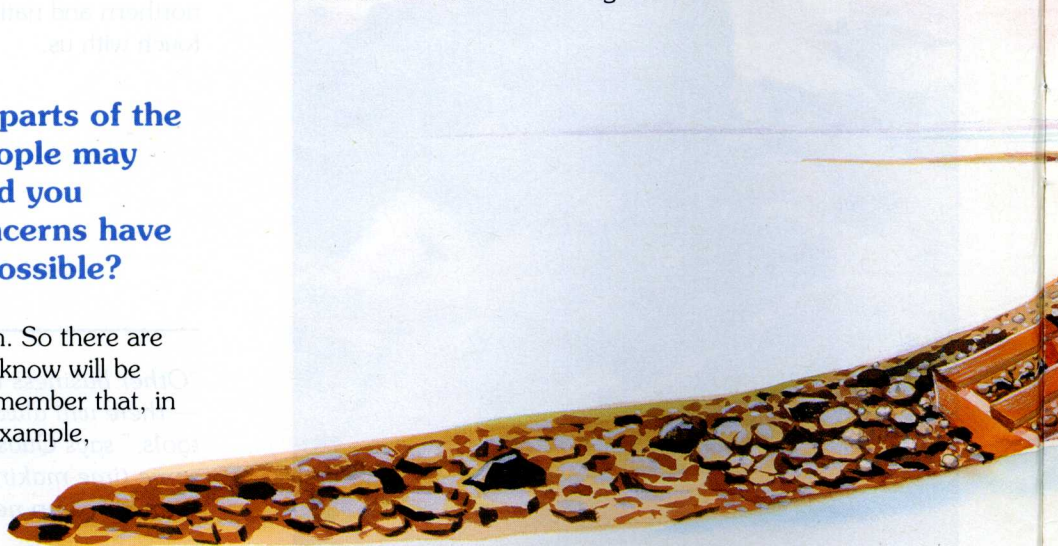
There will of course be some parts of the land claim agreement that people may not be happy with. How would you explain to them that their concerns have been addressed as much as possible?

Negotiations are a give-and-take situation. So there are certainly parts of the agreement that we know will be hard to live with. But it's important to remember that, in exchange, we got something back. For example,

Government will still have the right to take lands that might be Inuit lands. That is called expropriation. We had no choice. We argued that Government will have so much more land than us, why should it still have that power to take our lands. But we had to live with it because Government has that power throughout Canada. There are a few other drawbacks like this that we'll always have in our minds. But we still managed to address people's concerns. For example, in order to accept that Government will have that right to take land whenever it wants, we limited the total amount of land that can be expropriated. And, of course, the best thing about our land claim agreement is that it will give us a role in managing all the lands of Nunavut, not just Inuit lands. You don't see that in any other claim.

Do you think a land claim agreement will really make a difference in people's lives?

Yes, it will. I always go back to the issue of management — being able to participate at the decision-making level. This has been our priority since the land claim started. We've always wanted to make sure that Inuit will be able to participate at the management level. And we did it! It is something that no other claimants have got. We may not see that much of a dramatic change for a good two years or so until all these management boards come into existence. But already the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board is operating as an advisory body (**see story on page 11**) and it will become a decision-making board as soon as we reach a Final Agreement.



At six years old, I caught a polar bear!

by **Itani Paniaq**

In the summer of 1976, when we lived in Igloolik, we decided one day to go out camping to a little island called Siuraq.

It took about two days to get there because we were going by dog team and our dogs were not many. When we finally got to Siuraq, there were a few tents already set up but no one was around. So we put up our tent and soon the other people came back to the camp from their seal hunt.

The next day, we went out hunting too. After a while, we caught a few seals and then we came back home to our tent. We put two of the seals on the ground so we could eat them later.

The next morning, my father and the

Almost everyone in Igloolik has heard about Itani's accidental success as a very young hunter! So when he left his community of Arctic Bay to visit his sister in Ottawa for a few months last summer, we asked him to share this amazing tale with you. . .

other guys went out really early hunting for seal while me, my mother and my younger sister were still sleeping.

My father didn't take the dogs because the dogs were too slow. One of the

other guys had a ski-doo so he went out with them.

That morning, my mother woke up because she heard the dogs growling at something. She went out to see what was happening. She saw the dogs on the left side of our tent, tied to a chain so they couldn't go anywhere, growling at something on the other side.

My mother turned to the other side to see what was there . . .

A huge polar bear was eating the seals that we had put on the ground the day before. My mother rushed back inside of our tent and woke us up.

"There's a big polar bear beside our tent so be very quiet," she warned.

We went outside to see how big it was



because I was young and had never seen a polar bear before.

I remember thinking, "Wow, it sure is big!"

The wind was really strong and blowing from the north toward the bear and even while he was eating the seal meat, he knew we were there.

My mother rushed inside the tent, got a 22 rifle, loaded it with four bullets, came out again and she shot three times just to scare the polar bear away but it didn't work.

My mother then sat on the ground with my younger sister and we watched the bear eating. Every time the bear looked at us, my sister started to cry because she was so scared. My mother grabbed her and told her to stop crying because the bear might attack us.

When I saw my mother put the gun on the ground, I remember I took it and aimed to the right of the polar bear to scare him. But I think maybe the wind must have blown the bullet or I was knocked off balance because I accidentally shot the polar bear in the head and it went down.

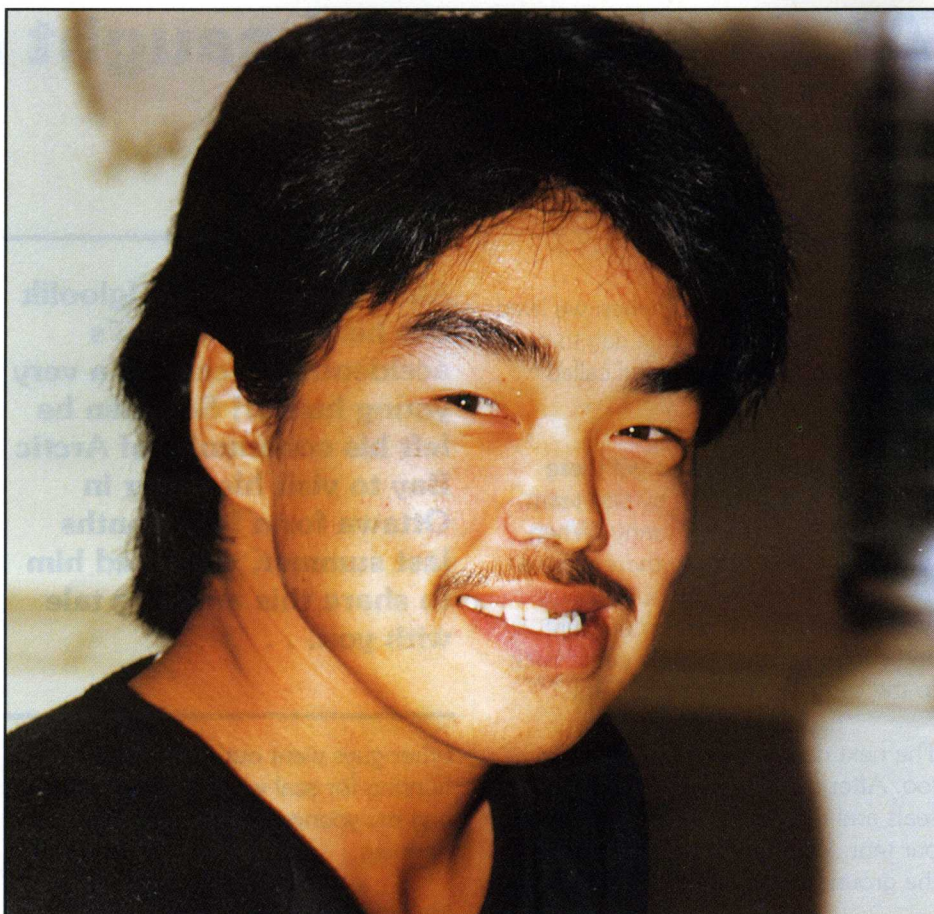
"Oh no", I said. "The police are gonna get me 'cause I killed a polar bear in the summer time."

I started to cry because I was scared of what would happen to me for killing an animal out of season.

After a while, we could see the ski-doods returning way down on the ice, too far away to signal. It was two hours later that my father and the other guys finally arrived. The first thing they did was go to the polar bear and check to see if he was still alive.

He wasn't.

My father started to cry because the



Lynda Chambers

Itani is eighteen now and has lived in Arctic Bay since 1986. He says he still often thinks of that summer when he was only six years old. "And I haven't killed another polar bear since that day!"

polar bear had almost eaten us.

An hour later, the polar bear was skinned and we all enjoyed some of the meat.

When we got back to Igloolik, my friends asked lots of questions about what I did to the polar bear and how I did it. They thought I was a hero.

Because the polar bear was killed out of season, the government took the fur away a week later. But the meat was kept and shared by the people of Igloolik.

Fortunately, I didn't get into trouble with the law because it was decided that the bear was killed in self-defence.

Ottawa illustrator Rod Williamson creatively captured the excitement of Itani's first polar bear in the colourful art on the previous page.

Thinking Ahead

What is land use planning?

by **Melanie Paniaq**

Ancestral lands.

Outpost camps.

Protection of air, environment and wildlife.

These are all very important to the well-being of the people of Nunavut. And there's more.

How resources on the surface of the land and beneath the surface of the land are used is also very important.

This is what Northern Land Use Planning is all about.

It is concerned with the how, where, when and why land and resources were used in the past, are used now, and how they should be used in the future.

Land, in this case, means not only land, but also water and offshore areas and particularly how people in

communities are connected with and affected by these resources.

The term **use** means such things as hunting, fishing, trapping, conservation, tourism, mining, oil and gas development.

By **planning**, we mean developing policies, defining rules and principles and setting goals and objectives in a Land Use Plan.

Land Use Planning makes it easier to make decisions about conservation, development and management of land, water and resources. It also makes it easier to make sure the social, cultural and economic well-being of people is always taken into

consideration.

When you hear the term **Land Use Plan**, what is being referred to is a document containing detailed information, time schedules, statistics and maps that will guide the use of land according to certain goals.

Several things affect what a land use plan will look like for a certain area.

For example, the number of people, the available natural resources, the economic needs, transportation and communication services, health, housing, education and social service needs, environmental concerns and cultural priorities all affect what a land use plan will look like.

... and making trade-offs

"You find out what uses other people might wish to make of your land and resources and what economic return might come to you. You consider what conflicts might arise and thus which options for use might suit you best — and you make trade-offs. All use of land and resources creates some change and thus some sort of trade-off. Most importantly, you decide what is your bottom line — what you wish to preserve and pass on to your children. Given this kind of forward thinking, you are prepared to deal with any opportunities or challenges that might arise."

Member of the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta Land Use Planning Commission.

Land use planning is thinking ahead rather than waiting to react when events overtake you. Land Use Planning is negotiating and seeking consensus.

It's really quite simple

What is the Northern Land Use Planning Program and how is TFN involved?

Well, after reading documents and documents on land use planning and after trying hard not to complicate the meaning of it, the Northern Land Use Planning Program is not too hard to understand.

Leaving out the itty-bitty details of planning, it's quite simple.

Until we reach a final agreement, TFN is participating in land use planning through the Federal and Territorial Governments' Northern Land Use Planning Program.

A **Nunavut Planning Commission** (NPC) has been set up, modelled as closely as possible on the commission we will get from our land claim settlement (**see story on this page**).

The Northern Land Use Planning Program office is in Yellowknife and some of its responsibilities include:

- providing support services to meet the needs of planning;
- providing technical and professional staff to the Nunavut Planning Commission;
- making sure there is sound financial management; and
- providing advice in the development of land use plans.

Find out more about the Northern Land Use Planning Program.

Call Arthur Boutillier at (403) 920-8558.

Nunavut Planning Commission established New Commissioners face hectic pace!

The Nunavut Planning Commission.

What is it and what does it do?

The Nunavut Planning Commission is an organization that was recently established.

It has six newly-appointed commissioners. They are **Bobby Lyall** of Spence Bay; **Tongola Sandy** of Rankin Inlet; **Bob Kadlun** of Coppermine; **Guy Alikut** of Arviat; **David Mablick** of Pond Inlet and **Robert Hornal** of Vancouver. They were appointed by Titus Allooloo, Territorial Minister of Renewable Resources and Pierre Cadieux, Minister of DIAND on June 8, 1989.

The Commissioners responsibilities include:

- preparing land use plans for Nunavut with the help of people in the communities and regional organizations;
- preparing detailed terms of reference for planning in the region and establishing planning priorities for Nunavut;
- giving plans to the Minister of DIAND for approval;
- checking completed plans including making suggestions on plan changes to the Ministers and reporting yearly on plans that were already carried out; and
- reviewing all plans on a regular basis.

The Nunavut Planning Commission held its first meeting on August 14, 1989 in Rankin Inlet.

Its first priority was regional planning in the Keewatin, along with looking at the beginning of the Lancaster Sound Plan once it has been approved by the Minister of DIAND.

Other planning priorities will be looked this year.

The Nunavut Planning Commission's main office is in Rankin Inlet and you can get more information by calling (819) 645-2815.

Wildlife managers greet 1990 with new management board

*This article was written for **Nunavut** by Ron Elliott, an Ottawa freelance writer specializing in sustainable development.*

A giant step has been taken toward the realization of a dream close to the heart of the people of Nunavut.

The dream is regional control over the wildlife resources — the land and marine animals — of Nunavut. The step taken was the creation of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board (NWMAB), promised since 1982 and finally set up on June 27, 1989.

“The recently-created Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board has a genuine desire to work closely with regional and local groups and to listen to their concerns.”

In 1988, a group of government and Inuit officials were given the task of creating this Advisory Board. The working group was made up of people from TFN, the Federal Government, the Government of the Northwest Territories and various regional hunters' and trappers' associations. In what is hopefully a sign of good things to come, the working group members moved quickly and decisively. During only their second meeting, they voted

to dissolve their own working group and immediately begin the first meeting of the Advisory Board.

This Advisory Board is the forerunner of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) that will come into existence when the land claim settlement between TFN and Government is finally signed. The Advisory Board has the same number and composition of members that the NWMB will have — three from the Federal Government; one from the Territorial Government; and four from regional wildlife organizations of Nunavut.

The Advisory Board is also tackling the same issues that the NWMB will. It is addressing questions of wildlife management, helping to determine what species are endangered and what steps are needed to protect them, and ensuring that the people of Nunavut can continue to hunt, trap and fish as they have always done, without interference from outside.

The main difference between the present board and the one still to come, is that this board technically can only **advise** the government on the laws governing wildlife in Nunavut. Its decisions aren't **legally binding**, as those of the Management Board will be. But there is every reason to believe the decisions of the Advisory Board will be listened to and implemented just the way the Board and the people of Nunavut want them to be.

The Advisory Board has a number of specific objectives right now. One of them is to “review and make recommendations concerning government initiatives and development proposals in such areas as the protocol to amend the Migratory Birds Convention Act; changes to the Thelon game sanctuary; proposed national parks and conservation areas; and the Northern Mineral Policy.”

Perhaps the Board's most important objective is to define its relationship with existing bodies such as the regional wildlife organizations and hunters' and trappers' associations (HTAs).

In defining this relationship, the **Advisory** Board is also defining the relationship that the future **Wildlife Management** Board will have with regional and local organizations. More than that, it is setting an example for all the different management boards that will come into being once the land claim agreement is signed.

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board is the first of the land claim boards to be created. It has been described as the “flagship of the Nunavut boards” and as a model for the others to come. If the Wildlife Management Advisory Board gets off to a good start, so does the whole claim agreement!

Fortunately, the signs are that it has.

"The Board showed in its first two meetings that it can focus very quickly on what's required, explore the issues very openly and that it wants to hear all sides," says Norman Williams of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. He was interim chairman of the Advisory Board at its inaugural meeting in Iqaluit last June.

Williams says that he believes the Board has a genuine desire to work closely with regional and local groups and to listen to their concerns. His view is borne out by the Board's willingness to hold its meetings in various locations so it will be accessible to people in different parts of Nunavut. For example, the Board's second meeting was in Cambridge Bay last October and its third in Iqaluit in January so that the people there could express their views on the issue of the declining beluga whale population of Southeast Baffin Island.

At the meeting in Cambridge Bay, several other organizations expressed interest in cooperating with the newly-created Wildlife Management Advisory Board. The Beverly-Kaminuriak Caribou Management Board and the Nunavut Planning Commission said that they would like their boards to meet with the Advisory Board to explore common interests and develop a working relationship. And the Keewatin Wildlife Federation passed a motion recommending that the Advisory Board have annual regional tours to meet face-to-face with regional hunters' and trappers' associations. Williams says that such grass-roots proposals have been "received with great interest" by the Board, and that the hunters' and trappers' associations have welcomed this Board and are looking forward to working with it.

The current membership of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board is no doubt a major

reason for its initial success. It contains people from a variety of Inuit organizations and different regions who have a clear view of what's important to their region. All but one are residents of the North and some are hunters who have a strong interest in protecting traditional life-styles and wildlife-based occupations.

The current chairperson of the Advisory Board, appointed at its

second meeting, is Rupert Tinling — known to many people in the Baffin and Keewatin as "Shorty". Tinling, who moved North in 1947 with the establishment of Whale Cove, was the unanimous, "number one" choice of the Board to be its first independent chairperson.

From its very beginning, the Board has shown that it is committed to act. And this commitment could prove to



Yves Bosse, NWMAB

Board members have wealth of experience and expertise

Left to right, standing: Ranjit Soniassy, Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Yellowknife, N.W.T.; Olayok Naqitaqvik, Baffin HTA, Arctic Bay; Robert Moshenko, Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Jim Noble (Iqaluit) and Bob Wooley (Yellowknife), both of the Territorial Department of Renewable Resources; Peterosee Qappik, Baffin HTA, Pangnirtung; Jim Hines, attending for Kevin McCormick Federal Department of Environment, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Seated: George Kuksuk, Keewatin Wildlife Federation, Arviat; Rupert Tinling, Chairperson; Joe Allen Euyagotailak, Kitikmeot HTA, Coppermine.



Thomas Suluk

The Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board is helping to ensure that Inuit can continue to hunt, trap and fish as they always have. TFN Executive Director Thomas Suluk took this shot of David Aglukark and Luke Anoee of Arviat when they stopped for a tea break on a hunting trip last fall.

be very important over the next few months because the NWMAB has before it two urgent issues relating to Nunavut's whales and polar bear.

Alarmed by the declining beluga whale population of Southeast Baffin, the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans believes that the whales could be gone by the year 2000 if present rates of harvesting continue. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board will be recommending a course of action to ensure that this doesn't happen.

The Baffin Whale Committee, with representatives from the HTAs of Lake Harbour, Iqaluit and Pangnirtung, appeared before the Board in January. It is hoped that the Board will be able to find a way to allow the whale population to build itself up again so that it will be around for future harvesting without having to ban present harvesting completely. Or there may be some measures that could be taken by Government and communities together that would allow

the people of Lake Harbour, Iqaluit and Pangnirtung to carry on a normal life during a temporary ban.

Just as pressing is the matter of polar bear management. The Territorial Government presented a polar bear management plan at the Board's meeting last October. The issue is sensitive and controversial, though. The polar bear are harvested by Inuit hunters of northern Quebec as well as Inuit hunters from Baffin Island. The people of Baffin have been restricting their own kills voluntarily, but are concerned that the Quebec hunters are not doing the same.

The Board has taken on delicate issues before. At the last meeting of the Conference on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in Geneva last October, Canada voted in favour of a ban on African ivory. The Advisory Board, taking a long-range view of the welfare of the people of Nunavut, has written to the Minister of External Affairs asking why Canada voted the way it did. The Board is

concerned that international attention might now turn to the walrus and narwhal which are also killed for ivory in the North.

The record of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board so far shows that it is both a capable and a concerned body.

It looks like the land claim agreement is off to a good start!

SEND ME NUNAVUT!

Qanuipit? I am a southerner who works in the North and is keenly interested in native affairs. Am currently working on my Ph.D in Arctic plant ecology and also working with George Wenzel here in Clyde River. Would like to receive your **Nunavut** publication upon my return south in September. If possible, please forward future issues to me.

Bruce C. Forbes
McGill University
Dept. of Geography
Montreal

HELLO FROM ALASKA . . .

I've enjoyed reading **Nunavut** and finding out about TFN's claims negotiations. It is good to see agreements such as the Northern Accord involve native participation in resource management.

Thank you.

Leo Kelly
Fairbanks, Alaska

. . . CONGRATS FROM HAWAII

I want to take this opportunity to compliment you and the writers for Nunavut. I think you all do an excellent job of presenting the issues and keeping your readers, me for one, informed of the progress of negotiations. As an example of policy in the making, these negotiations are setting many useful precedents for Native peoples everywhere.

Tony Kaliss
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Nunavut

Here's a sampling of some of the mail we've received over the past six months.

A GREAT BIG ABRAZO?

We want to thank you most warmly for all the materials you have sent us as well as notifying Rosemary Allerston of *Up Here* magazine of our interest in the South-North Dialog. Rest assured that as soon as we can find a break in the enormous workload here, we will be sending you all the necessary information that all three are awaiting. Meanwhile, please accept our warmest regards and once again our thanks for your interest and commitment.

With a great big abrazo (embrace),

Laura Sanchez
Alan MacDougall
San Antonio, Texas

Sanchez and MacDougall are organizing an exchange for Mexican students in 1990.

RIGHT BOAT, WRONG SIZE

I would like to compliment you on Volume 8, Number 3 where you have published the article by Kim Gardener about life on board one of our vessels.

There is a correction that I would like to make. Farocan owns two shrimp trawlers, *Kinguk* and *Aquiq*, both of which are 50 metres in length. We also joint venture on a third vessel of 62 metres called *The Atlantic Champion*.

Thank you, Kim, for the article and good luck!

Neil Greig
VP Operations
Farocan Inc.
Ottawa

THANKS FROM HOLMAN

Hello, friends.

On behalf of the Hamlet of Holman and all the Inuit of Holman, I would like to pass on a big congratulations to TFN's President, Board and especially the negotiators on reaching a tentative land claim agreement-in-principle with the Federal Government.

You are well on your way to reaching an historic day, giving Inuit of Nunavut hope for a better future.

Best of luck to you all on your way to the Final Agreement. The day it is signed will be a Holiday we can look forward to in Nunavut.

Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

Jack Kupeuna
Mayor
Hamlet of Holman

**TFN People TFN People TFN People TFN People TFN People
TFN People TFN People TFN People TFN People TFN People**

Melanie Paniaq takes a light-hearted look at who we are and what we do.



Congrats, Julie!

In the Redtape Department . . .

Julie Ciok has been with land claims since before there was even such a thing as TFN! She started out as a receptionist/secretary for the Nunavut Land Claims Commission when it was part of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. Later, she became the assistant to the negotiating team and then secretary to both the TFN Board and the Land Identification Project. Recently, Julie accepted a new challenge when she became Office Manager in Ottawa.

In the Greeting Department . . .

We published in an earlier **Nunavut** that Ottawa receptionist **Dinah**

Irngaut is a coffee-holic. She now admits she has cut down on caffeine and has replaced it with decaf! After almost two years of taking all kinds of calls and typing her fingers away on the IBM computer, Dinah's become quite accustomed to the flow of traffic through our office here.

In the Money Department . . .

Ahh! The sound, smell and sight of \$\$\$! Former Financial Coordinator **Sam Dass** left TFN at the beginning of June and replacing him is someone whose looks may fool some of you although we Inukuluit can tell the difference between an Inuk and a non-Inuk-but-looking-like-one (NIBLLO)! Our new Financial Coordinator

is **My Nguyen** a.k.a. My Paycheck, My Money, My Withdrawal! My is originally from Viet Nam. Before entering the world of his foreign cousins', he worked in the private sector for six years. My, who is married with three children, says he likes his new job. "It's not as hectic as the private sector. I like the environment and the travelling's good".

The "Paul" Team

Oh, but our very own negotiators! These guys are something to be thankful for!

Chief Negotiator **Paul Quassa** is often seen moving his hands in all

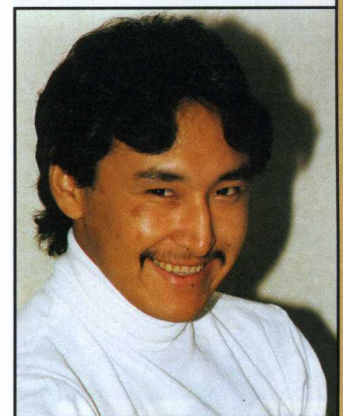
continued



My, oh, My!



"Boss" kept Dinah and the rest of us smiling



Paul helps other Paul.



Gid'day, Geoff!

directions! But he has an assistant who can help him move his arms less, none other than **Paul Okalik**, Deputy Chief Negotiator. Also with the "P" team is **Terry Fenge**, Director of Research. He's usually one of the first people in the Ottawa office every morning. Terry takes a lot of ribbing about his accent but most of the time is a good sport. Terry, my dahlink, next tahm you go up noath, could you perhaps bring me some ice woatah for my tea?

And the one who does all the typing and arranging flights and many other things is **Cal Smith**, Land Claim Assistant. Calandra is well-known for her adventurous hair colours, from blonde to red to purple to white.

Consultants-at-Large

John Merritt is a legal counsel for the "P" team. He's been on contract with TFN for a while now. And often seen walking around talking into a tiny tape recorder was **Geoff Lester**, also a lawyer for the "P" Team. Geoff left TFN in August for new challenges and I guess he's now walking around elsewhere with his recorder! T'was nice to have you 'round, Geoff. If ever you come upon Crocodile Dundee when visiting your Australian relatives, say hi pour moi and gid'day, mate!

From one-language-to-another Department

Martha Flaherty, TFN's interpreter and translator for many years now, is often flying here and there.

Martha is very well-known for her commitment to her work and a year ago she had a beautiful baby girl by the name of Allyssa so she is also a busy mother.

In the Planners Department . . .

Jon Pierce is the Land Use Planning Coordinator and has been with TFN since February, 1986. He is also newly-appointed Secretary for the newly-created Nunavut Planning Commission and as of last May, a father.

Identifying Land and People Department

Which land is your land, which land is my land, from the Arctic Circle to the great Nunavut Lakes?

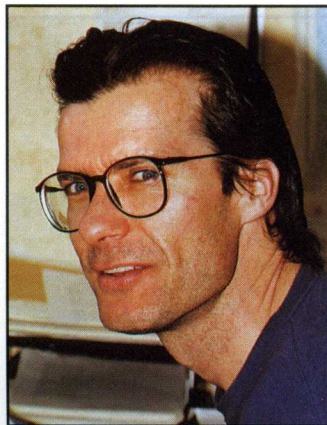
Bruce Gillies, with TFN since February, 1986, is Assistant Project Director of the Land Identification Project. It always seems that Bruce works with a group of invisible people. Invisible because we hardly see them! His colleagues are all living in northern communities and he deals with them mainly on the phone. They are the Land Identification Regional Coordinators. **Stanley Anablak** from



Martha is well-known.



Colourful Cal!



Bruce is with Land ID.



Tongola's on the NPC!

Coppermine represents the Kitikmeot, **Malachi Arreak** from Pond Inlet represents North Baffin; **Keith Hay**, now in Iqaluit, represents the South Baffin; and **Tongola Sandy** from Rankin Inlet represents the Keewatin.

Lucassi Ivvalu, from Igloolik, is the Land ID Project Director. He makes sure that all the above people are working hard.

In the Gossip 'n News Department . .

Nothing like good ol' gossip! **Lynda Chambers** has been the Editor of **Nunavut** since 1983, writing, editing and designing all the newsletters. When I first started working on **Nunavut**, I thought to myself "YIKES, she doesn't even speak Inuktitut but she can work in Inuktitut!" Lynda and I may be seen chanting "Quark! Quark!" That's because we are mind-boggled by QuarkXpress, the desktop publishing program that we use to put this magazine together! It was a year ago that Lynda was joined by her new assistant — me, **Melanie Paniaq**. As I've said many times before and I

say here again, please, if you wish to compliment or complain, make suggestions or just contribute a story, call or write to us today!

Nunavut-ites

I think most of us at the Ottawa office spoke, at one time or another, with **Emma Tatty**, formerly receptionist/secretary at TFN's Rankin Inlet office. Emma left TFN in November after two years in the northern office. We'll miss her friendly voice.

Still based at the Rankin Inlet office is **Tongola Sandy** of the Land ID Department. Tongola is also a commissioner on the Nunavut Planning Commission!

Based in Arviat is none other than former MP **Thomas Suluk**, our Executive Director. Because we need a lot of directing, Thomas is often seen at the Ottawa office. Hey, Thomas, why don't you treat us to some niqi?

In the Bossy Department . . .

Must not forget our former Boss! **Donat Milortok** was President of TFN since 1984. He was mostly in the north but came to visit us at our Ottawa office every now and then. When he

did, even though he was often very busy, he was still full of jokes to share with us. And we used to get him back good with our *doughnut* jokes!

TFN's election for a new President and Vice-President was scheduled for February 26. By the time you read this, we will have a new boss!

Jimmy Oleekatalik of Spence Bay joins **Ely Panipakoochoo** of Pond Inlet and **Myna Maniapik** of Pangnirtung (formerly South Baffin regional land ID coordinator) as part of the newly-created team of Regional Liaison Officers. Working with Paul Quassa, communications is their main task.



Mindboggled Melanie!



Friendly Emma.

Photographs by Lynda Chambers



Ely (left) and Myna explain the land claim agreement-in-principle to people in their regions.

Quick Takes



Marilyn Sanderson, a successful graduate of the National Native Access Program, says it is important that aboriginal people have someone of their own culture to relate to when they are in hospital.

The National Native Access Program to Nursing is a nine-week spring program that assists native students gain entrance to university degree nursing programs across Canada. Applicants are eligible if they have the high school courses that are the requirements of the university they wish to attend. This year's program will run from April 30 to June 29. For further information, contact The Coordinator, NNAPN, College of Nursing, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0 or call (306) 966-6224, collect.

Photo: Back row, (l. to r.), Donna Belanger, Gina Bayha, Marilyn Sanderson. Front row, (l. to r.), Delores Mears, Lucy Nickel, Hazel Powder.

Television Northern Canada is an excellent example of how a cooperative approach among aboriginal organizations, different levels of government and the corporate sector can work to achieve results. TVNC is scheduled to go on air in the fall of 1991. Sounds like a long way off but the work of installing satellite up-links in Whitehorse, Iqaluit and Yellowknife and receiving/transmitting equipment in communities across the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada has already begun. What can we look forward to from TVNC? The arrival of a new channel carrying programs in aboriginal languages, educational television suited to the northern lifestyle and information programming dedicated to the needs of northerners. For more info, call Ross Harvey in Ottawa at (613) 235-5683.



Keith Hay, TFN

TFN Board member Louis Pilakapsi (right) works with **Community Land Identification Negotiating Team (CLINT)** members (left to right) **Robert Tatty** and **Annie Tatty** of Rankin Inlet; and **Lucasi Nakoolak** of Coral Harbour. The CLINTS have now finished their first task which was to assist TFN in negotiating a land quantum, in other words, **how much land** Inuit will own after the land claim is settled. Now the CLINTS are busy preparing for land selection negotiations — deciding **which specific areas** of land Inuit will own.

Quick Takes

Atii, go for it! Start off the new decade right and learn how to develop organizational goals and objectives; how to communicate better and write proposals; and how to improve your negotiating skills and techniques. Even better, learn all this in Inuktitut. There will be a seminar taught in Inuktitut in Iqaluit on March 12 to 17. It will deal with disciplining employees, handling complaints and managing your employees legally. For more information, go to the Adult Education Office in your community or call Atii at (613) 232-2899. Oh, by the way, it'll cost you only \$25.00 to take the Organizational Management Seminar. Atii will pay airfare, accommodation and meals.



Attend the first-ever Arctic environment remote sensing Symposium. This will be held in Yellowknife from May 1 to 3, 1990. Topics will include land and water management; global change; snow and ice; pollution control; and wildlife management and habitat protection. It's called the First Circumpolar on Remote Sensing of Arctic Environments and it's to provide an international forum for the discussion of work currently being carried out in the circumpolar regions of the world. For further information, contact Helmut Epp at (403) 920-3329 or Ian Robertson at (403) 920-6618 or write to N.W.T. Centre for Remote Sensing, Dept. of Renewable Resources, G.N.W.T. of the N.W.T., P.O. Box 1320, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Fax: (403) 873-0221.



TFN will be holding an election for its next President and Vice-President on February 26, 1990.

"In the past, these two positions have been filled by people chosen from members of the Board. Now that we are entering a new phase in the land claim process, we want to make sure that as many Inuit as possible have the chance to participate in the important step of electing a new President and Vice-President for a two-year term," says our outgoing President Donat Milortok.

Nominations for President and Vice-President opened on January 8 and closed on January 31. Candidates had to be nominated in writing by at least ten people and pay a registration fee of \$100. All Inuit of Nunavut, eighteen and over, are eligible to vote in the TFN election, including those who may currently live in Ottawa or other southern cities. Chief Returning Officer is Julie Ciok.



Would you like to have a holiday in a park where you can hear a pin-drop? We know a perfect place: Qaummaarviit Historic Park, 15 kilometres from Iqaluit.

Qaummaarviit means "the place that shines" and it was named that by Inuit because many of the rocks on the island contain mica and metal deposits which causes them to glisten in sunlight.

Gordon Wray, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism opened Qaummaarviit Park last August.

"For centuries, this island was a traditional camping ground of the Inuit. It has now been dedicated to the children and future generations of the Inuit forever", said Liberal Party Leader John Turner who attended the opening ceremony.

So start making plans for your spring or summer holiday. The park will soon be covered with wild Arctic flowers and rich tundra vegetation.



ጋራ ግንባታ 1990-ገ

ዓ-ገረጭ ጋራ ግንባታ, ገንዘብ ግንባታ

ወርሀዊ

ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ

ISSN 0829-9048



ወርሀዊ ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ • ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ • ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ
 ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ • ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ • ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ
 ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ • ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ • ጋራ ግንባታ ጋራ ግንባታ



