



A PROPOSAL FOR THE
KUUJJUAQ RESEARCH CENTRE
KUUJJUAQ, QUÉBEC

1987

société **Makivik** corporation
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I. INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is now widely recognized that Native people, and northern communities, should have an active role not only in determining research priorities, and in planning projects, but they also should have opportunities to work directly in the research field as trainees and/or participants.

Kuujuuaq Research Centre is a unique facility which already has demonstrated its usefulness as an in-house research and training operation. For over ten years the Makivik Research Department and the Centre have been able to relate their work directly to research needs and priorities established by the Makivik Corporation and by the Inuit communities and beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (See maps in Figures 1 and 2).

The Centre's objectives focus on providing a data base for the proper management of wildlife and the economic development of renewable resource use in Inuit communities. Inuit training is an integral part of these activities. The Centre works closely with the concerned communities on the planning and completion of research projects.

It also established good working relationships, and an excellent reputation, with the university and college network, and with many different research support agencies in the public and private sector.

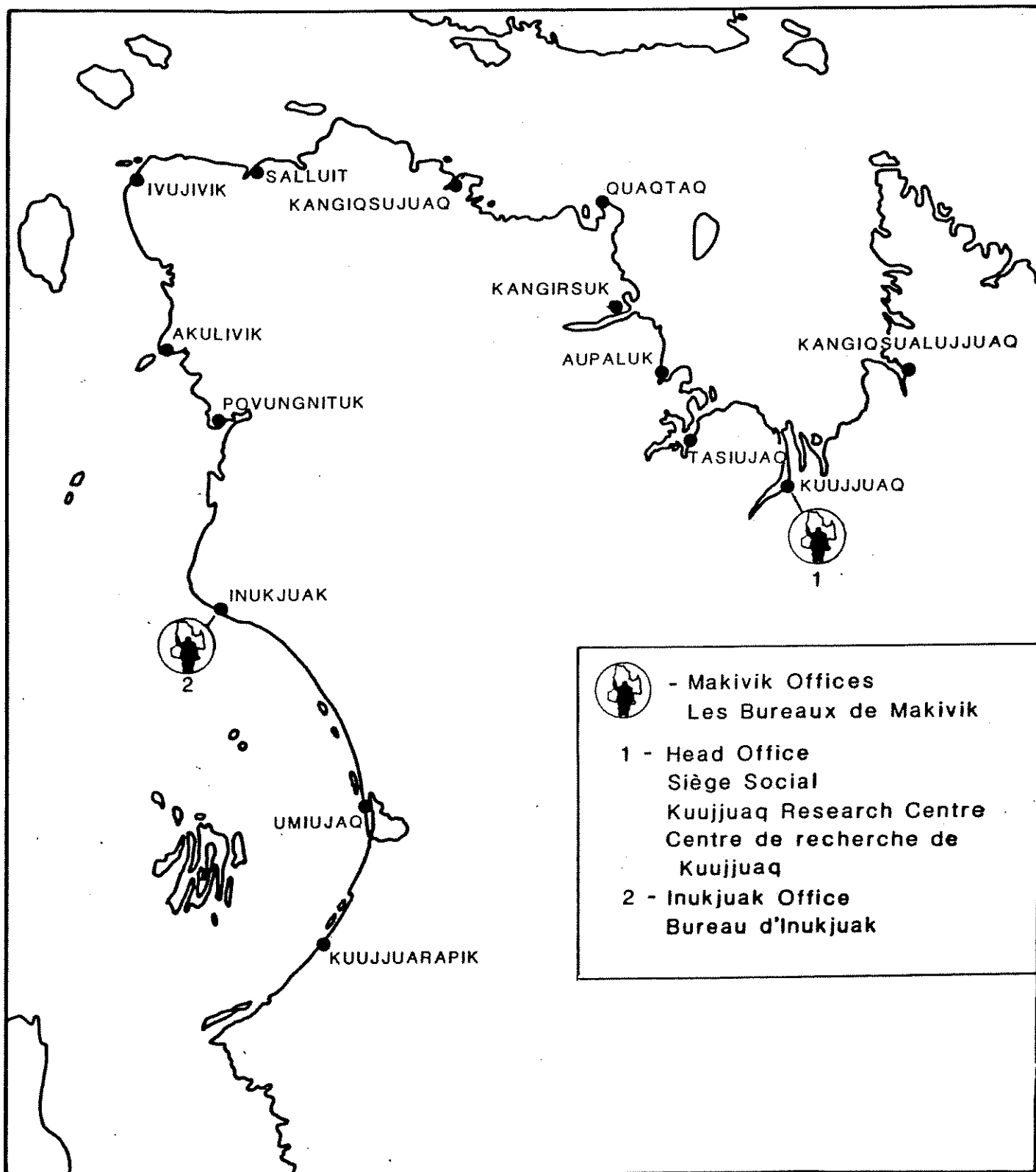
The Research Centre in Kuujuuaq plays an essential role in data collection and in designing and conducting research projects that are needed to develop wildlife management policies in the North. All research projects carried out at the Centre must meet certain criteria; one of which is that research must provide practical information which help in the formulation, and in the implementation, of wildlife management policies.

The Research Centre in Kuujjuaq is now an integral part of northern life. Through its efforts and orientation, it has given northern research in Québec, and in Canada, a new dimension : it has put research within the reach of the Inuit and has thereby combined two important bodies of knowledge, that of the Inuit and that of the scientific community.

In order to maintain the on-going research projects and to expand the training and communications activities, which Northerners have identified as priorities, the Centre needs to enlarge and modernize its facilities, equipment and general operating base.

The Centre is calling on various research support organizations for their assistance : specifically financial support is being requested for construction of a new building to house the Centre and accomodation facilities for the personnel; the purchase of equipment; and finally, the creation of a research development fund to cover some of the operating costs, and the start-up expenses of new research, training and communications projects.

FIGURE 2
Location of Communities Served
by Research Centre at Kuujjuaq



II. THE MAKIVIK CORPORATION

Makivik is the organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of the Inuit of Northern Québec. Its membership is composed solely of the Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement.

The objectives of the Corporation are :

- . to receive, administer, use and invest the compensation money intended for the Inuit as provided for in the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement;
- . to relieve poverty and to promote the welfare and the advancement of education of the Inuit;
- . to foster, promote, protect and assist in preserving the Inuit way of life, values and traditions;
- . to initiate, expand and develop opportunities for the Inuit to participate in the economic development of their society;
- . to develop and improve the Inuit communities;
- . to assist in the creation, financing or development of businesses, resources, properties and industries of the Inuit.

III. THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS RESEARCH
IN NORTHERN CANADA/QUÉBEC

1. Background

The settlement of land claims, the initiation of self-government, the integration of the Inuit and the Northern economy into the rest of Canada, hydroelectric projects, mining exploration, the growth of government socio-economic services, the commercialization of certain animal species, the development of renewable resources, in short, everything subsumed under the term "northern development", has created a new situation in Northern Québec that demands new institutional responses.

The Inuit of Québec recognized this situation more than ten years ago when they established a research team whose first goal was to respond to the needs arising from the negotiations for the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. Over the years, as the needs became more varied and numerous, Makivik's Research Department came into existence, the research centre in Kuujuaq was born and many research programs have been carried out on wildlife management questions and on the social and economic impacts of various development projects.

The Inuit in the communities are very interested in research. And their interest is growing because they recognize the importance of research as a means of understanding their environment, as a tool for developing sound wildlife management projects, for determining the positive and negative impacts of development projects, and for finding ways to mitigate any such negative impacts. For at least a decade, the Inuit have been aware of the role of research in planning for their future social and economic development.

In maintaining its scientific and professional credibility, the northern research process must be adapted to include : Inuit participation in the design of projects; Inuit knowledge about the environment; the training of Native people as researchers; and the dissemination of the research findings in a format and language everyone can understand. These are the very objectives the research centre in Kuujuaq has set for itself (Section IV).

The recognition of the practical importance of science has opened up new possibilities for the Inuit of Northern Québec to make a significant contribution to solving the particular problems associated with northern development in their region. Research by and for the Inuit, presents the greatest challenges for the future.

2. Selected Benchmarks in the Promotion of Indigenous Research in the North

1973-1977 After nearly four years of studying all aspects of northern science and development, some of the major conclusions reached by the Science Council of Canada were that : Canada urgently needed more northern research, development, and demonstration projects as determined by local needs; Native people should play a central role in the choice of research topics and in undertaking research; and they should be provided with every opportunity to work with northern research specialists.¹

1977 The Federal Government issued "Guidelines for Federal Government Activities in the North"² whose central theme was the direct participation of Native people in all aspects of northern research, and in the practical uses of science and technology.

Other important elements of the Guidelines were that : scientific activities should be treated as tools or services to help in attaining development goals for the North; in instances of research affecting Native people, there should be prior consultation leading to informed agreement, participation by Native people in the conduct of the research itself, and appropriate feed-back of results to the northern communities concerned.

1980

The Council of Québec Universities recognized a need for changes in the conduct of research, and in a statement on the financing of the university research centres under the ministère de l'Éducation's "Formation de chercheurs et actions concertées" (F.C.A.C.) program, it recommended that the Education Department give it the authority to set up a committee to study northern university research in Québec.

In its subsequent report, "Les défis de la recherche nordique au Québec", the Committee submitted recommendations under five headings : the need for research; the general role of the parties; the need for coordinated development of northern research; the components of a development strategy; and short and medium-term measures to encourage research at each of the levels, (provincial and federal government departments, private companies, native organizations).

Four specific recommendations that affected Makivik, and the research centre in Kuujjuaq, most directly were :

- the first assigned two objectives to northern research. It began by proposing that research programs relating to the needs of the northern Native peoples be encouraged and recommended that new information obtained

from the research be transmitted back to the Native peoples.

- The second recommendation attached special importance to the needs of the communities and to their participation in the research, as follows :

a) that organizations connected with the Native communities ensure that studies be conducted that might help define the needs of the communities or for the development of their institutions and the administration of their services;

b) that the role of the Native communities as participants be recognized in establishing the orientations, organization and conduct of northern research.

- The third, which directly concerns the Native organizations, was expressed as follows :

a) that priority be given to the most pressing needs for research and services established by the community;

b) that the Inuits' own efforts in observation and experimentation be pursued together with the other parties in every aspect of the ethics and protocols for the research, the logistical techniques and organization, and the choice of sites in the North for the studies.

- The fourth recommendation was that the main units active in northern university research should have mechanisms to strengthen their ties with other parties

e.g. Inuit, communities, native institutions, etc. and should strive :

- a) to guarantee representation of these parties in their administrative or orientation structures;
- b) to develop facilities for reception of researchers from other sectors and for cooperation with them;
- c) to improve the tools for bringing services to the community.

1986

The draft Arctic Policy prepared by the Inuit Circumpolar Conference³ officially recognized that northern scientific research has a vital role and can serve as a powerful planning tool in providing information and knowledge to the Inuit people concerning a wide spectrum of social, cultural, economic, environmental and political matters.

For purposes of the Arctic Policy, "scientific research", referred to basic and applied research, and included field surveys and monitoring studies, and the development of technologies that are appropriate to the North. The definition included all kinds of research activity (e.g. applied studies, social, health, economic and wildlife studies, etc.) and all phases of research activity were intended to be covered; from initial research planning to the reporting and use of the results.

The Policy stressed that scientific principles and concepts, as well as Inuit knowledge and experience, should be integrated within a single framework of co-operative research. If the overall objectives of

northern research are to be realized in future, Inuit would have to participate meaningfully in all phases of the research process, and the organizational structures would have to be designed to collect, classify and use Inuit knowledge, particularly with regard to northern renewable resources, the environment, and Inuit social-cultural systems.

In determining priorities in northern research, Inuit goals should be fully taken into account, and the research should be undertaken according to ethical principles acceptable to the northern populations. Community based studies were identified as the key research priority; they should be geared towards local needs, as determined by Inuit, and they also should provide for the active involvement of Inuit researchers, and for the training of Inuit.

With regard to financial matters, the Policy proposed that governments and project developers must share the responsibility for establishing and for maintaining support, (including revolving funds and other innovative mechanisms), for indigenous research and related science training institutions which are located in the North.

1986-1987 . An independent Working Group appointed by the federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development reported on the need for new institutional arrangements for northern scientific activities for the next decade⁴. Some of the principal findings, and recommendations of the report were :

- . Northern Native people are alienated from and resentful of much of the research that is conducted in

northern Canada. The contribution of the research community to the resolution of the most urgent problems facing northern society is insufficient, and there is little accountability to the North, by those supporting research, or setting science priorities.

The Makivik Research Department was identified as one of the two native organizations in Canada (and the only Inuit organization) which had established a significant in-house research capability. The report focused on the advantages of these kinds of unique organizations in that they are able to relate directly to research needs identified by Native northerners; they also are involved with the development of research knowledge and practical research skills among Natives, and they are a vital component in the transfer of traditional knowledge and experience between Natives, and non-Native researchers.

- . The support of northern-based and indigenous research centres and other measures designed to increase the accountability of research activities to northern people should be priorities for any Federal policies on northern research. In this respect, the Federal Government should increase its efforts to promote the greater involvement of northern research institutions, such as Makivik's Research Department, in the determination of priorities for research, and also in the actual undertaking of research by means of direct financial and other assistance.

3. Conclusions

The research needs of the Québec Inuit, and the views of the independent research policy organizations referred to above reinforce and complement each other. Native peoples, governments, universities and developers are trying to work within a new development framework and to create new research institutions and support mechanisms to deal with northern development opportunities and problems.

The Makivik Research Department and the research centre at Kuujjuaq are unique in that they have been established on the basis of the principles and criteria mentioned in the above policy statements, and for purposes directly related to the economic and social development of the Inuit communities of Northern Québec.

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- 1 Science Council of Canada, Northward Looking : A Strategy and a Science Policy for Northern Development. Report No.26, Ottawa, 1977, pp.57,73.
 - 2 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Guidelines for Federal Scientific Activities in Canada's North, Ottawa, 1977.
 - 3 Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC), Draft Principles for An Arctic Policy, ICC General Assembly, Katzebue, Alaska, 1986.
 - 4 Adams, W.P., Burnet, P.F., Gordon, M.R., Roots, E.F. (Chairman). Canada and Polar Science. Report of Working Group, Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa, 1987.

IV. THE KUJJUAQ RESEARCH CENTRE

1. Northern Research Stations in Canada

In response to the increasing research activity by governments, universities and the private sector, the number of research facilities in northern Canada has sharply increased over the years. The variety of these facilities range from permanent, fully serviced government operated laboratories, to simple cabins and shelters which are only used intermittently. The latest survey of field stations published by the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies lists close to forty facilities in Canada north of the 55th latitude.

The Kuujjuaq Research Centre is the only research facility in northern Canada operated by a native development corporation.

2. Kuujjuaq Community Setting

Kuujjuaq (Fort Chimo) is the dominant administrative centre for the Ungava Bay region (see map, Figure 2) and has been since the original Euro-Canadian occupation of the territory. The first trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company were established here from 1830 to 1842. Anglican and Catholic missionaries soon followed in 1871. The Révillon Frères operated a trading post from 1903 to 1929. A military base for the U.S. Army was active from 1941-1945; then it was transferred to the Canadian Government in 1948. Social infrastructures such as a school, a nursing station and a meteorological station were established and, by 1950, the community had become an administrative centre for the Federal Government.

In 1961, local telephone service began operating, the Sûreté du Québec police replaced the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the local cooperative was created, and the following year a representative of the Direction générale du Nouveau-Québec established an office to represent the evolution of administrative responsibilities of the Government of Québec. A hospital and a French school were then built.

Throughout the 1970's, Kuujjuaq was home to the regional office of the Northern Québec Inuit Association, that negotiated the 1975 James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. Various organizations, since instituted in accordance with the Agreement, have established offices and facilities in the community. These include the Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government.

With over a thousand residents, Kuujjuaq is the most populous Inuit community in Northern Québec; it also has a sizable non-Native population of about twenty per cent of the residents.

The community is serviced by daily air service with Montreal or Québec City, and it acts as the terminus for scheduled and charter air-services along the Québec-Labrador coast.

Community services include a hospital centre, the Ungava Social Services Centre, schools from kindergarden through secondary levels, Catholic and Anglican churches, and over twenty commercial activities offering hotel, restaurant, merchandising and outfitting services.

3. Background of the Research Centre

The Centre for Research was conceived during the negotiations for the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. The Northern Québec Inuit Association (N.O.I.A.), which was created in 1971 to negotiate a land claims settlement with the provincial and federal governments,

established a research department to serve its needs as principal negotiator for the Inuit. In 1978, when the Makivik Corporation assumed responsibilities from the N.Q.I.A., the Research Department's mandate was renewed to reflect the objectives of the Makivik Corporation.

The Research Department established a basic facility and laboratory in Kuujjuaq in 1982. The following year, in keeping with a policy of responding to the needs of the communities, and to decentralize the research by encouraging the communities to decide on its direction, the laboratory became the Kuujjuaq Research Center.

The Centre's research projects are planned in consultation with the concerned communities. They actively participate in projects by providing advice on the planning and progress of the work, by appointing supervisors and field workers to the project, and finally by evaluating the results of the studies for resource management.

In 1984, the Research Centre moved to its present location. More space was needed because of the larger number of on-going projects, the increased staff, and the increasing collaboration between the Centre, the university and the government researchers.

4. Purpose and Objectives

The **purpose** of the Centre for Research is to help establish a more equitable and effective system for Inuit participation in northern science by means of providing training, information, public education, logistical support and a base of operations from which to conduct wildlife related research that responds directly to the needs identified by the Inuit of Northern Québec.

The operating objectives are :

1. To develop an indigenous scientific and research capacity.
2. To identify, initiate, and conduct wildlife research/management projects which respond to Inuit needs and concerns and incorporate traditional and local environmental knowledge.
3. To collect, analyse and disseminate scientific and technical information to Inuit that result from the ongoing research in Northern Québec.
4. To provide a base of operations for training and educating Québec Inuit in wildlife research and management.
5. To act as an information/documentation centre on environmental and wildlife research/management issues.

5. Facilities and Equipment

The present research centre facility consists of a separate building of about 800 square feet containing laboratory space, offices for permanent staff, a meeting area, a workshop, a shed/storage area, and a washroom (See photo, p.39).

Equipment available includes a freezer, microscope and miscellaneous laboratory equipment, personal computer, camping equipment and clothing, fishing gear, field radio, and a truck.

6. Staff

The permanent staff currently includes three professional biologists, three Inuit research technicians, a cartographer and a receptionist/secretary. During the summer field season, supplementary staff is hired for specific research projects. The facilities also are occasionally used by visiting university, government, and private researchers.

V. KUUJJUAQ RESEARCH CENTRE

Following the purposes and objectives described in section IV, the Centre's work is focused on : (1) research and cartographic projects; (2) training Inuit researchers and students; (3) educating young Inuit; (4) providing research information to the Inuit communities; and (5) promoting good relations and co-operative projects with university and government researchers.

1. The Centre's Projects

A. Research

Research projects receive funding from public bodies, Québec and Federal government departments, the Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government. They can either be on-going programs, or shorter-term projects to find solutions to more immediate problems identified by the communities, the Corporation or raised by relevant government groups.

Ongoing research projects cover numerous fields, namely : monitoring of subsistence and commercial fisheries; harvest studies; evaluation of salmon stocks; study of eider populations; and fish enhancement (Appendix I).

Most of these projects are undertaken solely by the Centre. Others are done in collaboration with different governmental bodies. All projects involve Inuit communities to a various extend from the planning stages to supervision of field work and recommendations.

a) Monitoring program for the Koksoak River Fisheries
(ongoing annually)

Funding agencies Société d'énergie de la baie James and since 1987
Hydro-Québec

Budget \$ 45,000 annually

In 1977, the Caniapiscou-Koksoak Joint Study Group¹ (C.K.J.S.G.) began a series of studies on the fish population in the Koksoak River. The Group's main concerns are to estimate the amount of fish harvested by the Inuit, to determine the biological characteristics of the main species, and to define the fishing effort by the Inuit, pursuant to Subsection 8.10 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement, which reads in part :

"The Fort Chimo people are guaranteed the same harvest of fish for equal effort and La Société d'énergie de la Baie James will take the necessary measures to do this at its expense.

There shall be remedial measures taken to minimize to a reasonable extent the impacts of the Caniapiscou diversion, particularly on the salmon."

A program to monitor the Koksoak River fisheries was established by the GECK and the Research Department of Makivik Corporation and, from 1982 on, the Research Centre in Kuujjuaq have been responsible for conducting this program. Every year, the project mobilizes a number of researchers and Inuit students to collect and analyse field data, and to prepare a report. Program continuity has given many young Inuit an opportunity to be trained in field research techniques and data analyses process.

b) Monitoring and assessing the commercial potential
for salmon fishing on the George and Whale rivers
(ongoing since 1983)

Funding agencies Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche;
Makivik Corporation; Kativik Regional Government; and
l'Office de planification et développement du Québec

Budget \$266,000 over five years

In 1983, the Centre for Research together with the ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche (M.L.C.P.), began a series of studies on the George and Whale rivers to determine the fish harvests and to provide information on the salmon population.

Obtaining information about the salmon populations in these rivers, based on harvest and covering such parameters as sex, age, length, weight, etc., should help in ultimately establishing a sound resource management plan. Apart from protecting the salmon population, the management plan will make it possible for commercial fishing and subsistence fishing to go on simultaneously.

In 1985, a joint research program was initiated by the Research Centre and M.L.C.P to estimate the size of the Atlantic salmon population of the George River. This project was continued in 1986. In 1987, a similar joint study was conducted on the Whale River. The purpose of this work is to evaluate what level of salmon harvest could be sustained annually and its commercial potential, if any.

c) The Arctic Char Stream Enhancement Project
(ongoing since 1986)

Funding agencies Makivik Corporation; Seaku fisheries; Kativik Regional Government; and Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche

Budget \$70,000 over two years

Several Northern Québec communities have recently raised a problem related to char migration. During dry summers, poor water flow in some rivers renders upstream migration difficult for fish and causes important mortality. In 1984, Makivik conducted an intensive survey of streams that present such difficulties in Southern Ungava.

Ungava. In 1986, all Northern Québec communities were consulted on the extent of this problem to provide a complete list of "problematic streams". The same year, a first river, Tasiujaaluk in the Tasiujaq/Aupaluk region, was modified to facilitate fish migration. Work was conducted on a second stream system in the George River area the following year. At present, the work carried out in Tasiujaaluk is being evaluated. Simultaneously, the second phase of community consultation is underway in order to precise the nature of the problem inherent to each "problematic stream" as well as to document the relative importance of each community subsistence.

d) Monitoring of an Arctic char experimental fishery in Kangiqsualujjuaq (1987)

Funding agencies Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec; and ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche

Budget \$37,000

Under the new fisheries management regime, an experimental Arctic char fishery is being established by a local promotor in the Kangiqsualujjuaq region. The monitoring of this fishery involves the recording of fishing effort, and the collection of harvest and biological data, in order to annually evaluate the allocated fish quotas.

e) Eider Duck Management Study (1982-1985)

Funding agencies Kativik Regional Government; Hunter Support Program; Makivik Corporation; Environment Canada

Budget \$90,000 over four years

The Common eider is an important resource to Northern Québec Inuit, providing eggs, meat and exceptionally warm down for clothing.

This four-year project involved the monitoring of a population of eiders nesting in Virgin Lake near Kangirsuk (Québec). This lake has been set aside by the community as a minimal disturbance and eider research area. A census of the nesting birds has been done every year.

During the first year detailed observation were made on predation upon eider eggs. Consecutive years were spent testing different techniques to reduce this predation.

f) Hudson Bay Eider Census (1985)

Funding agencies Environmental Studies Revolving Fund; Kativik Regional Government; Hunter Support Program; and N.W.T. Government, Dept. of Economical Development

Budget \$180,000

Recent drilling for oil in Hudson Bay has raised a concern about impact of an eventual oil spill on the waterfowl nesting along the Northern Québec coast. The first section of the project, a census of the Common eider nesting in the Sanikiluaq, Inukjuak and Kuujjuarapik areas was completed to assess the numbers and distribution of this resource. Studies have shown that in the case of an oil spill, these areas would be the most likely affected. The second section consisted in gathering information on the ecology of the Common eider from Inuit hunters.

g) Eider Banding Project (1987)

Funding agency Canadian Wildlife Service

Budget \$20,000

Most of Ungava eider migrate to the St-Lawrence Québec/Newfoundland area for the winter where they are intensively hunted. Northern Québec Inuit, and especially Ungava communities, have been

reducing their hunting pressure and disturbance to the eider population over the past year. It is now essential to understand better the impact of this southern hunt on Ungava eiders. This project involved the testing of capturing techniques and banding of eider duck in the Kangiqsualujjuaq region. This project, likely to be continued, will provide valuable information on the distribution of these ducks.

h) Caribou Physical Condition

Funding agencies : Makivik Corporation; Kativik Regional Government

Budget : \$ 5,000

Following the drowning of nearly 10,000 caribou at Limestone Falls in 1984, basic information was obtained on the physical condition of 250 of these carcasses (weight, sex, fat deposits, etc) in order to help establish a long-term program for monitoring the health state of the George River caribou herd.

i) Aquaculture

Funding agencies : Seaku Fisheries Inc.; others (to be determined)

Budget : to be completed

Many Northern Québec communities have shown an interest in increasing their Arctic char population for subsistence purposes. Makivik Corporation has prepared a plan to look into aquaculture possibilities in Northern Québec. This project which will be carried over a three or four-year period involves staff of the Research Centre, the Research Department and Seaku Fisheries.

B. Cartography

The cartographic activities within the Research Department at Makivik Corporation have been integrated into the Kuujjuak Research Centre as of June 24, 1987. Originally this work was being done out of Kangiqsujuaq Cartographic Centre. However, due to budgetary considerations this operation was relocated.

Cartographic projects may be broken down into two groups. The first being that of internal departmental needs. This includes the production of all the graphical needs of the various ongoing research projects (e.g. Koksoak River Salmon Program; Ecological Land Use Mapping Project). The second section are outside contracts for graphic and cartographic products (e.g. wildlife management posters, archeological site maps).

2. Training of Inuit Researchers and Students

A. Wildlife Research

There are many problems, often particular to the northern context, that are associated with the training of Inuit researchers and students. The scientific methodology of the projects, the fact that most are designed to meet practical and pressing community needs, the rather limited educational background of the young researchers and students, and the lack of an indigenous research tradition necessitate the development of a training policy designed specifically for the North.

Until recently, northern research has been almost the exclusive domaine of university, government and professional researchers. The usual pattern was for researchers to arrive in a community, hire one or two interpreters, and when the study was completed, the researchers

would leave. Occasionally, researchers invited local participation in the studies and would invite Inuit to work in their laboratories for a period of time.

These strategies have been marked by a discontinuity of effort which has been a serious obstacle to training Inuit. Above all for the process to work a serious commitment is required on the part of researchers as well as a clear sense of continuity and permanence. This situation underlines the importance of the Research Centre at Kuujjuaq which has, as one of its main objectives, the training of Inuit researchers (Appendix 2).

The lack of science education in young Inuit cannot be solved merely by the existence of a research centre in the North. However, the presence of the Centre helps create an atmosphere that stimulates research, that makes it useful, accessible, and interesting to Inuit youth. Ultimately the Centre becomes something they can identify with, thereby helping to create an indigenous research tradition.

The Centre is involved, on a continuing basis, with recruiting for its projects young Inuit who show an interest in research. Beyond the temporary positions, whose number varies from project to project, five permanent positions have been created. The researchers in training, some of who joined the Center a few years ago, participate actively in all the projects.

B. Cartographic Technician Training

An integral part of the biological research is the representation of the results in the most efficient manner. Experience has demonstrated that graphics is the ideal medium for such a task. In order to produce these graphics there are two main approaches which may be taken : to produce this work in the South or to produce the work in the North. This latter one has been chosen.

In order to achieve this, a cartographic training program has been developed. The primary objective of this program is to train individuals as cartographic technicians. There are four basic goals to the training program :

- 1) to develop a cartographic/graphic perspective as a means of data representation;
- 2) to develop data handling skills for cartographic presentation;
- 3) to develop technical production skills necessary to produce various types of manuscripts; and
- 4) to develop analytical skills to interpret information portrayed on maps and other graphic manuscripts.

The philosophy of the Cartographic Technician Training Program is that of on-the-job training. This makes the program unique, especially in northern Canada.

3. Educating Young Inuit

The Research Centre and the school in Kuuujuaq have set up a system for information exchange on the research that is underway. This program will gradually be developed to include schools' participation in the other Inuit communities.

The pupils in Kuuujuaq use the Centre to learn about subjects relating to the wildlife and its management. Sometimes the information is transmitted informally in special sessions in the school; at other times, students meet with researchers at the Centre to learn about the research progress at particular stages in a study.

4. Information for the Communities

The Centre is constantly alert to the need to provide the Inuit of Northern Québec, and particularly the communities directly affected by a project, with information on the research underway.

Each research project is undertaken in consultation with one or more communities through their responsible organizations. Whether a project is initiated by the Research Centre, or in response to a request from a community, the people concerned are kept informed about research progress. At the start of a study, the information is provided at meetings, and, as the work advances, other means are used. Often, the data and conclusions are transmitted in widely distributed publications, such as "Makivik News" (see Appendix 3), which are prepared for a general audience. The information is written in English, French and/or Inuktitut; they usually have many illustrations and are written in a simple style.

The document MITIQ (Appendix 4) also is a good illustration of this type of public report. Funded by the Canadian Wildlife Service, it describes a research project and its significance in an informal and clear way, providing important information that would be otherwise inaccessible to the Inuit population.

5. Relations with University, Public Bodies
and Government Researchers

The Kuujjuaq Research Centre enjoys excellent working relations with researchers from many universities, public bodies and government organizations (Appendix 5).

As mentioned above, some of the projects are funded by or carried out jointly with public bodies, other Inuit regional organizations and government departments. Furthermore, the Centre provides information

to, and cooperates with, many independent researchers and students working in the North. Researchers and students can consult the Centre staff for information, or if circumstances permit, actually use its facilities.

6. Conclusion

The needs of the Québec Inuit, the priorities of Inuit communities, and the views of the research policy organizations referred to in Section IV reinforce and complement each other. Native peoples, governments, universities and developers are trying to work within a new development framework and to create new research institutions and support mechanisms to deal with northern opportunities and problems (Appendix 6).

The Makivik Research Department and the Research Centre at Kuujjuaq are unique in that they have been established for purposes directly related to the economic and social development of the Inuit communities of Northern Québec.

¹ The Caniapiscau-Koksoak Joint Study Group (C.K.J.S.G.) was created by Paragraph 8.10.1 of the J.B.N.O.A. with a mandate to conduct studies to determine the impacts of the Caniapiscau River diversion. Funded by the Société d'énergie de la Baie James, the Group is made up of representatives of the Société d'énergie de la Baie James, Hydro-Québec, the Naskapis of Schefferville and the Inuit of Kuujjuaq and both levels of government.

VI. PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

The Research Centre can be considered a success within the framework it must operate. That framework is established by the Makivik Corporation, in consultation with the Inuit of Northern Québec, and limited by the realities of government mandates and funding. The Centre is now at a crucial stage where the professional and trained staff are ready and able to receive broader mandates, and to work more independently. An expansion of the facilities is required and it is outside the capacity of Makivik, or other northern institutions in Northern Québec, to support entirely such an expansion.

The expansion of the facilities and the growth and development of mandates and services is required in order to attract the interest of more Inuit and to encourage their participation in the research process. The Centre will continue to provide training and work opportunities in the area of biological field and laboratory studies. However, there is a whole range of related professions, activities and occupations which need expansion or to date have not been explored. These include, for example, cartography, computer programming, land use planning, social and environmental studies, and northern information collection and dissemination.

Makivik Corporation continues to place a strong emphasis on the activities of its Research Centre and is committed to supporting its further development. Additional staff are contemplated for future years and increased activities are being planned. The Centre also will continue to encourage government agencies, public bodies and universities to undertake joint projects which will provide both a source of project revenue for the Centre and training opportunities for the various participants, and involvement of the local Inuit in northern research.

VII. THE NEED FOR A NEW RESEARCH CENTRE BUILDING,
HOUSING ACCOMODATION, EQUIPMENT
AND A RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT FUND

Introduction

In order to accomodate an even increasing number of on-going research projects, and to take into account, and implement, the research plans and priorities identified above in sections IV to VI there is need to move forward in four areas :

1. to construct a new facility to house the Kuujjuaq Research Centre;
2. to construct and furnish a quadruplex housing unit to accomodate some members of the permanent staff;
3. to acquire new equipment needed to support the research projects, and to assist with the training and public education programs;
4. to initiate an operating and research development fund which would be available to supplement the Centre's on-going projects and operations, but in particular that would be used to develop research, training and educational projects identified as priorities by the Inuit communities.

During its first two years, the research centre in Kuujjuaq was located in a small, two-room building belonging to Makivik. When the facility became inadequate for accomodating the many projects and the increase in staff the Centre soon had to move to a larger building (See Figure 3). Unfortunately, the present building's rundown state, lack of insulation and defective heating system make it almost unusable during the winter months. Moreover, as the number of research projects have become more numerous and diversified, they have required additional staff and work-space. In addition there is continuing pressure for greater use of the Centre by researchers coming from universities, government departments and other organizations.

FIGURE 3
Present Research Centre in Kuujjuaq, Québec



Thus, the Centre's infrastructure needs had to be reviewed. The overall conclusions are : to construct new buildings (Research Centre and housing unit), to acquire badly needed research equipment, and to establish a research development fund.

1. A New Research Facility

It is proposed that a new research centre be constructed close to the present Centre, modeled on the successful research station established by the Centre d'études nordiques (Université Laval) at Kuujjuarapik (Poste-de-la-Baleine, Québec). (See Appendix 7).

The new building would provide approximately 2,500 square feet of space on two storeys; sufficient for several laboratory rooms, a meeting hall, exhibit and display area, emergency accomodation, offices, a library area, workrooms and a kitchen.

It is proposed that the Société d'habitation du Québec (S.H.Q.) architectural plans for a standard multi-family building be modified for the Centre, because these plans provide the necessary flexibility of interior space, and because of the cost effectiveness of this type of building plan. The estimated construction costs would be of the order of \$350,000 (in 1987 costs).

2. Housing Accomodation

In the North, housing is a problem and is often the main obstacle to attracting qualified staff. Thus, to accomodate staff members, we propose that a quadruplex of the type built by the Société d'habitation du Québec be constructed and furnished at a total cost of about \$390,000.

3. Equipment

The research centre's scientific support equipment is inadequate even for its present operations. Over the years, the Centre has acquired some basic equipment but there is not enough equipment available and this has interfered with the progress of certain studies, as well as preventing the Centre from embarking on new research and training projects.

Table 1 lists the equipment the Kuujjuaq Research Centre requires, not only to satisfy its present needs but also, and more importantly, to assure its future as a significant northern research centre.

Table 1
Equipment Required

<u>Scientific equipment</u>	<u>Approximate cost</u>
2 freezers (12 cubic ft);	\$ 2,500.
2 ordinary refrigerators (about 15 cubic ft.)	2,500.
2 dissection microscopes	7,000.
1 scale projector	1,500.
1 drying oven	1,000.
1 digital balance	5,000.
1 mechanical knife (for slicing caribou, seal and whale teeth)	2,000.
2 tray balances	700.
Miscellaneous equipment for fish surveys and sampling	5,000.
<u>Total Estimated Costs</u>	<u>\$ 27,700.</u>
 <u>Office equipment</u>	
1 photocopier	\$ 4,000.
2 I.B.M. typewriters	3,000.
1 lazer printer	8,000.
10 tables/desks and chairs	3,000.
6 large file cabinets for 8½"X14½" documents (\$300./unit X 6)	1,800.
1 drafting table and file cabinets for geography maps	5,000.
1 Nikon camera equipped with a complete set of lenses	500.
1 Ectographic slide projector	500.
1 video camera with screen and extra cassettes	2,500.
<u>Total Estimated Costs</u>	<u>\$ 28,300.</u>

Table 2

Summary of Capital Costs for Kuujjuaq Research Centre
and Funding Schedule in 1987 dollars

	1987-88	1988-89	Total
1. Construction			
Centre	\$ 250,000.	\$ 100,000.	\$ 350,000.
Quadruplex	250,000.	140,000.	390,000
2. Equipment			
Scientific	27,700.		27,700.
Office		28,000.	28,000.
<u>Total Capital Costs</u>	<u>\$ 527,700.</u>	<u>\$ 228,000.</u>	<u>\$ 795,700.</u>

4. Creation of an Operating and Research Development Fund

It is proposed that a research development fund of 1.3 million dollars be created. The annual interest revenue from this fund would be used to supplement the operating costs of the new centre, to cover revenue shortfalls in the ongoing research projects and in the training programs, and to insure the development and start-up costs of new research projects requested by communities. This fund would help to insure the survival of the Centre's operations and permit the Centre to devote its efforts and resources entirely to research, training, and to the better achievement of all of its objectives.

Table 3 shows the approximate annual operating costs (excluding salaries) of the Centre and the projected annual funding required to supplement research training costs and for research development purposes.

Table 3

Estimated Total Annual Operating and Research Development Costs
(Excluding salaries)

<u>A. Annual Operating Costs</u>	Centre	House	Total
Rental of Land (about 500 sq. ft.)	\$ 800.	\$ 800.	\$ 1,600.
Municipal Taxes (rounded) (1986 : \$4,494.25 for each apartment)	9,000.	18,000.	27,000.
Insurance (\$1 per \$100 value)	3,500.	3,500.	7,000.
Fuel : amount paid by Makivik for a duplex in 1985-86 : \$0.5451 a litre plus tax	7,800.	10,000.	17,800.
Electricity : based on Hydro-Québec's D-3 and G1 schedule	1,600.	3,200.	4,800.
Maintenance	5,000.	5,000.	10,000.
Snow removal	<u>1,000.</u>	<u>1,000.</u>	<u>2,000.</u>
TOTAL	48,200.	41,500.	89,700.
<u>B. Annual Research Development Costs</u>			<u>50,000.</u>
TOTAL			\$ 139,700.

VIII. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Up to now almost all the administrative and operating costs, including Inuit staff training expenses, for the Research Centre have been funded internally by the Makivik Corporation, while the costs of the research projects generally have been funded by external sources.

Table 4 below shows the annual level of funding administered through the Centre in recent years.

Table 4

Centre for Research : Kuujjuaq
Financial Operations (rounded)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Research Project Costs	\$ 107,000.	\$ 195,000.	\$ 220,600.
Operating and Training Costs	<u>221,000.</u>	<u>253,000.</u>	<u>288,000.</u>
<u>Total Financial Operations</u>	<u>\$ 328,000.</u>	<u>\$ 448,000.</u>	<u>\$ 508,600.</u>

To illustrate the variety of funding sources supporting the work of the Centre, during the most recent period, financial assistance for research/training was received from the; James Bay Energy Corporation, Canadian Wildlife Service, Federal Department of Supply and Services, Kativik Regional Government, Federal Government Environmental Studies Revolving Fund, Canadian Employment and Insurance Commission, le ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, Québec, Federal Department of Oceans and Fisheries, and the U.S. Fish and Game Department.

The costs include the expenses associated with training an average of eight permanent Native and non-Native staff positions at the Centre in Kuujjuaq. The number of Native training positions attached to the research projects can range upwards to twenty-five people depending on the nature and the timing of the research carried out.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

List of Research Centre Reports and Projects

EIDER DUCK

- Nakashima, Douglas. The Common Eider Banding Project in East Ungava Bay. In preparation.
- Nakashima, D. and D. Murray. The Common Eider (Somateria mollissima sedentaria) of Eastern Hudson Bay : a survey of nest colonies and Inuit Ecological Knowledge. Part I : Breeding Population Size and Distribution; Part II : Inuit Ecological Information. Preliminary version. Feb. 1987. Part I : 108 pp.
- Nakashima, D. Inuit Knowledge of the Ecology of the Common Eider (Somateria mollissima borealis) in Northern Québec. In : Reed, Austin (ed.) Eider Ducks in Canada. Canadian Wildlife Service Report Ser. No.47, 1986.
- Nakashima, D. and D. Murray. The Hudson Bay Eider Study. Phase II. A Proposal to Complete the Collection of Baseline Data on the Common Eider (Somateria mollissima sedentaria) in Eastern Hudson Bay. March 1986, 68 pp.
- Nakashima, D. and D. Murray. The Breeding Population Size and Distribution of the Common Eider in Eastern Hudson Bay. (Part I of a two-part report). September 1986. 120 pp.
- Nakashima, D. A Research Program to Integrate Inuit Knowledge with a Nest Survey of the Common Eider (Somateria mollissima sedentaria) in Preparation for Drilling Activities in Hudson Bay. Study Proposal submitted to Environmental Studies Revolving Fund. 1985, 100 pp.
- Nakashima, D. A Study Proposal to Census the Virgin Lake Breeding Population of the Common Eider. Submitted to the Hunter Support Program of Kativik Regional Government. May 1985.
- Nakashima, D.; R. Dumas; M. Koneak; P. May; and E. Tukkiapik, 1985. Common Eider Summary report. 1982 to 1984, Virgin Lake. Kuujjuaq Research Centre, Kuujjuaq, 32 pp.
- Nakashima, D. and R. Dumas. Breeding Biology and Economic Potential of an Inland-nesting Population of the Common Eider Somateria mollissima borealis, in Northern Québec. January 1984, 49 pp.
- Nakashima, D. A Study Design to Secure the Resource Base of a Developing Eiderdown Industry in Northern Québec. Submitted to l'Office de planification et de développement du Québec. March 1983, 17 pp.
- Nakashima, D. An Information Program on Northern Québec Common Eiders. Submitted to the Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada. August 1983, 9 pp.
- Nakashima, D.; W.B. Kemp; D. Murray. The Population and the Ecology of the Common Eider, Somateria mollissima borealis, in Northern Québec : A Field Survey and a Review of Inuit Knowledge. May 1982, 52 pp.

Nakashima, D.; R. Dumas; A. Gordon; M. Koneak; P. May; E. Tukkiapik. MITIQ. The Ecology, Use and Management of the Common Eider in Northern Québec. Kuujjuaq Research Centre. 1982. 30 pp.

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Dumas, R., 1987. Arctic char enhancement program : Tasiujaaluk, a test project 1987 survey. Kuujjuaq Research Centre. 7 pp.

Gillis, D.; and A.S. Gordon, 1987. Arctic char enhancement test project (Interim report). Makivik Research Department. 6 pp.

Kuujjuaq Research Centre, 1987. Study Proposal. A research program to monitor the proposed experimental commercial Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) fishery in Kangiqsualujjuaq, Québec. Submitted to le ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation. Kuujjuaq. 21 pp.

Olpinski, Stanislas and A.H. Gordon, 1987. The 1986 Koksoak River Fishery. Presented to the Caniapiscou-Koksoak Joint Study Group and the community of Kuujjuaq. Kuujjuaq Research Centre. 49 pp.

Dumas, R.; D. Gillis; A.H. Gordon; A.S. Gordon; M. Koneak; and E. Tukkiapik, 1986. The Kuujjuaq River Fishery 1982. Presented to the community of Kuujjuaq and Caniapiscou-Koksoak Joint Study Group. Kuujjuaq Research Centre, 47 pp.

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Dumas, R.; P. May; and L. Roy. 1986. Evaluation of the 1985 Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* on the George River (Ungava Bay) (draft). Joint report by Kuujjuaq Research Centre and le ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche. 53 pp.

Dumas, R.; A.H. Gordon; A.S. Gordon; and M. Koneak, 1985. The Kuujjuaq River Fishery 1984. Presented to the community of Kuujjuaq and the Caniapiscou-Koksoak Joint Study Group. Kuujjuaq Research Centre. 56 pp.

Kuujjuaq Research Centre and Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, 1985. The George River Fishery 1984 (draft). Kuujjuaq, 19 pp.

Dumas, R.; A.H. Gordon; and M. Koneak, 1984. Biological characteristics of the Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* catch from the Whale River, 1983. Prepared for le ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche. Kuujjuaq Research Centre. 11 pp.

CARIBOU

Koneak, M.; and P. May. 1985. The caribou of Northern Québec. Kuujjuaq Research Centre. 10 pp.

SEA MAMMALS

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Dumas, R.; and B. Baron, 1987. Beluga observations by Northern Québec Inuit hunters in Ungava Bay during the 1986 summer. Anguvigaq Wildlife Management Inc. and Kuujjuaq Research Centre. 8 pp. (available in Inuktittut only).

CARTOGRAPHIC/GRAPHIC MATERIAL PRODUCED

- Polar Bear Management Poster,
M.L.C.P. and Anguvigaq
- Marine Mammal Harvest Study Poster,
D.F.O. and Anguvigaq
- Ranger Seal Management Poster,
M.L.C.P. and Anguvigaq
- Muskox Management Poster,
M.L.C.P. and Anguvigaq
- Gazetteer of Inuit
Place Names in Nunavik
Avataq Cultural Institute
- Archeological Mapping,
Avataq Cultural Institute
- Development of Educational Teaching Material
Kativik School Board

Appendix 2

Extract from "Fort Chimo : un comptoir si policé"
by M. Roué, Autrement, May 1984

rations municipales, des dernières réalisations... Dans les bureaux, on utilise les moyens techniques les plus sophistiqués : ordinateur, machine à traitement de texte, télécopieur. Un studio radio permet aussi d'enregistrer sur place des émissions, qui seront ensuite diffusées par cassettes dans tout le territoire.

Le laboratoire de recherche de Makivik travaille en liaison étroite avec les commissions autochtones de chasseurs et la Commission d'aménagement de la faune, Anguivigaq wildlife management. Deux thèmes principaux font l'objet de recherches. Le canard eider, dont on pense commercialiser le duvet, et les poissons, Salmonidés principalement, sur lesquels on étudie l'influence du détournement de la rivière Canapiscau. Il y aurait beaucoup à dire sur la qualité des recherches biologiques menées dans ce petit laboratoire. Mais ce qui frappe surtout, c'est l'ambiance qui y règne. Réjean, Moses, Etua, Alix, Peter, Douglas, y travaillent en plaisantant, et rien ne permet de distinguer les biologistes diplômés de ceux qui sont arrivés sans formation. Tous font au microscope les déterminations des écailles de saumon, pas d'apparence de hiérarchie. Si quatre Inuits et deux biologistes venus du sud peuvent aujourd'hui collaborer ainsi, ne peut-on y voir l'ébauche d'une décolonisation ?

que trouve-t-on encore à Kuujjuaq ? des chasseurs et des pêcheurs, ne les oublions pas !

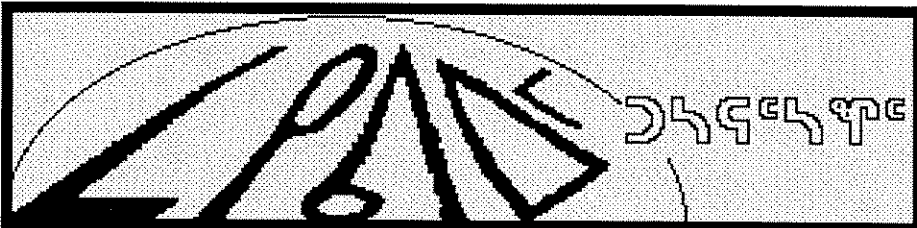
En été, ils prennent des boulots provisoires, car c'est dur aujourd'hui de vivre uniquement du produit de sa chasse. Ils pêchent aussi, et en automne chassent le caribou. En hiver, ils piègent le renard, ou pêchent sous la glace avec des filets. Les peaux de phoque ne valent plus grand-chose, c'est la faute à Brigitte Bardot. On les garde pour se faire des bottes. Le prix des fourrures varie selon l'acheteur, Montréal Fur Action ou Winnipeg : de 30 à 80 dollars pour un renard roux, 150 dollars pour un renard blanc, de 35 à 90 dollars pour une martre.

Ils bénéficient aussi du programme d'aide aux chasseurs, subventionné par le gouvernement. Cet argent sert par exemple à acheter de la viande et du poisson pour les redistribuer aux vieux, à ceux qui n'ont pas d'équipements, à l'hôpital pour les patients. Mais aussi à subventionner l'équipement, qui coûte si cher, ou le molleton nécessaire à la confection des vêtements. Ici, on a acheté des perceuses pour faire les trous dans la glace, qui valent 90 dollars dans le Sud, et on les a revendues 30 dollars aux chasseurs. D'un village à l'autre, l'utilisation des fonds gouvernementaux peut être différente, puisque c'est le conseil municipal qui prend les décisions.

— Une radio locale émet tous les jours. On peut lui téléphoner quand le repas est prêt et que les gosses sont en retard, ils entendront l'appel diffusé sur les ondes. On peut aussi jouer au Bingo (sorte de jeu de loto très populaire ici, surtout parmi le troisième âge), assis devant son poste.

Appendix 3

Makivik News



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Inukjuak Arena Opens

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Inuit at the Meech Lake
Hearings

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Kuujuuaq Elders
Conference

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Inuit Vote on Self-
Government

November 1987 - Issue 6



Seaku Needs
Inuit Fishermen

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P.O. Box 179

Kuuujuaq, Quebec J0M 1C0

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MAKIVIK Corporation

President Mark R. Gordon

Head Office: P.O. Box 179

Kuuujuaq, Quebec J0M 1C0

Makivik is the organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of the Inuit of Northern Quebec. Its membership is composed solely of the Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

Makivik's major responsibility is to ensure the proper implementation of the cultural, social and political benefits of the Agreement, and to manage and invest the monetary compensation so as to enable the Inuit to become an integral part of the Northern economy. To this end, Makivik has established subsidiary companies and maintains a Research Department, a Community and Economic Development Department and a Communications Department.

LP'A' d' s y s y' s

MAKIVIK News

LP'A' d' s y s y' s s d n c d d' s' s' d c' a' c' r' n' d' s' y' c' l' s' l p' a' d' s' d' h' p n c e n s' s' j' n f' s' n' b' s' r' s' d' l d s' d p' s' c n d' s' d' s' d' s' s' d' s' j' s' r' n' a c' e' s n' s' h' c' a' b' y l d e' s' d c d c' s' y l s d y' b n r' s' s f' c' s' d e s d y' s' h' s' d l l c d d p' c d d l e' l p' a' s' d d' s' h' f' s' d' s' s' y' s' s' s' d s' s' a l l' y' s' d' s' e n d e' s'.

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Makivik News is published ten times a year by Makivik's Communications Department and distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the Northern Quebec Agreement. The views and opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its Executive.

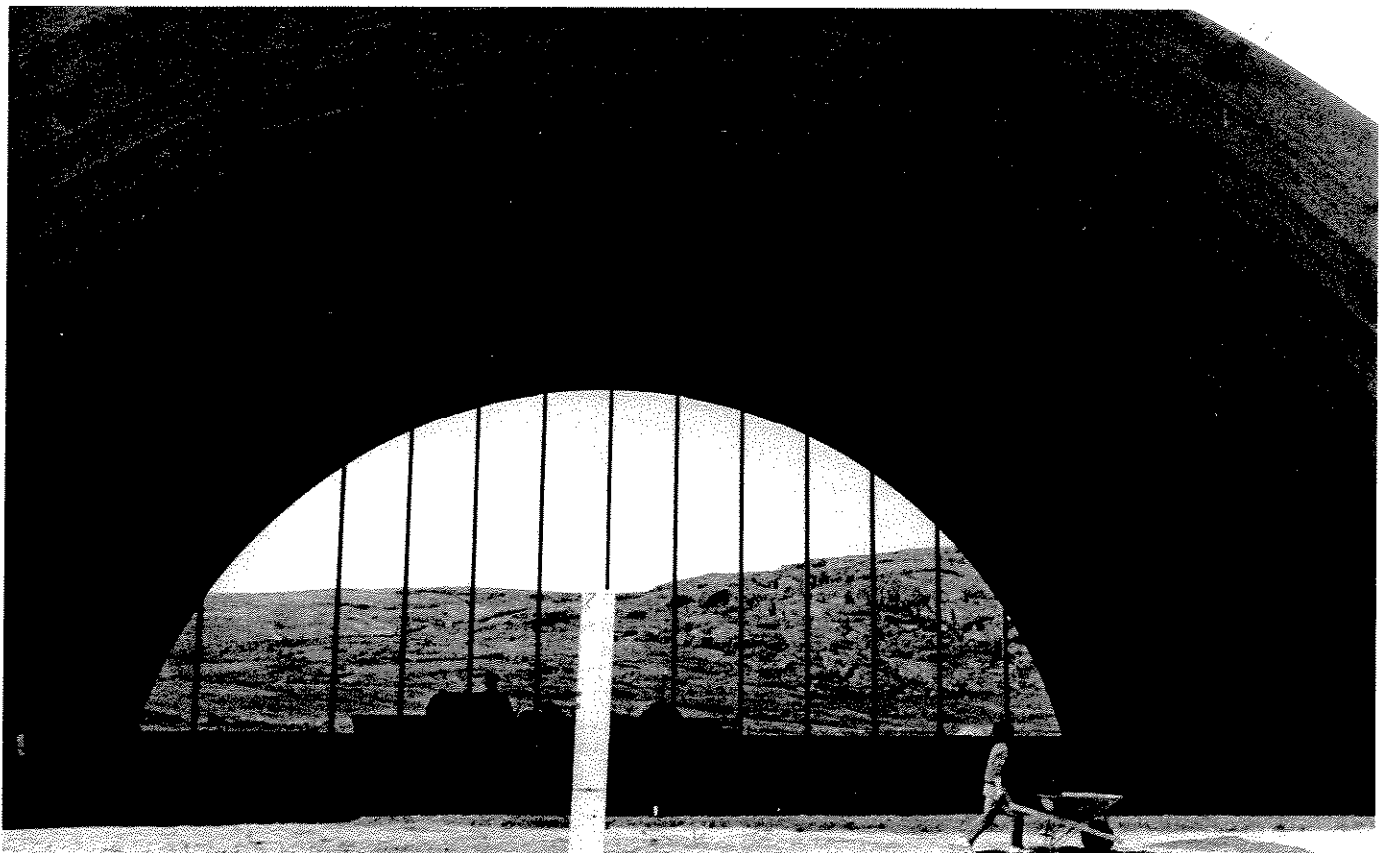
Letters to the editor and submissions of articles written in Inuttitut should be sent to our bureau in Inukjuak, and those in English or French to our bureau in Montreal.

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Staff this issue: Charlie Patsauq Emanuel Lowi

translation: Alicia Nalukturuk Martha Inukpuk Martha Kauki

Makivik, Inukjuak, Québec J0M 1M0 Telephone: (819) 254-8878



INUKJUAK ARENA COMPLETED

Nunavik's first indoor rink ready for freeze-up

History was made this month when Nunavik's first indoor hockey and ice-skating arena was completed in Inukjuak.

This test project was built during the summer of 1987 by the Municipality of Inukjuak, with the supervision of Makivik's Community and Economic Development Department. Inukjuak was chosen by Kativik Regional Government as the site for the first arena because it is the largest community on the Hudson Bay coast.

It is estimated that about 1500 young people from both Inukjuak and the neighbouring communities may be able to enjoy using the arena.

Multi-purpose design

The design of the arena allows it to be used as a natural ice skating rink during winter months, and as a community recreational and cultural centre during summertime. Space has been provided in the building for the construction of commercial and office space. These facilities may be built in the future by the Municipality of Inukjuak.

The total cost of the project amounted to approximately \$1.2 million, and was entirely covered by Makivik. Kativik School Board provided materials for construction of the boards around the rink, while the Municipality of Inukjuak loaned bulldozers and other equipment for site preparation.

Local youth build Arena

The Municipality of Inukjuak was also responsible for recruiting 26 local Inuit for the actual construction. Four elders participated, and twenty-two young people worked during the three months of the project. The oldest of these Inukjuak youth was 19 years old. All had been previously unskilled in construction work.

The arena was designed to be built easily, and did not require specialized manpower. Wood was chosen for the main structure because it is the most flexible material in northern conditions.

The experience of the Salluit community centre taught Makivik that a simple, reliable design was vital for the success of the Arena Project. Given that this test project may lead to construction of arenas in other Nunavik communities, all possible construction difficulties were minimized.

Hockey stars on the way?

The Inukjuak Arena is now ready to be used. While the official opening ceremony will take place later in the winter or during early spring, the youth of the Hudson Bay coast are already sharpening their skates and taping their sticks for the first season of indoor ice in Northern Quebec. Who knows how long we'll wait before we produce the first Inuit hockey star in the NHL? ■

Closer Ties Between Makivik and Co-Ops

It has become clear that Inuit organizations in Nunavik must establish better working relationships with each other, and that this will result in benefits to all Inuit.

Some Inuit organizations have already started to establish better ties with each other. Makivik Corporation and the Federation of Co-operatives of Northern Quebec (FCNQ) met in July at Inukjuak to discuss ongoing issues of mutual concern. Both sides hope that meetings like that one will help them pursue their common objectives in a coordinated fashion, and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

Most importantly, each organization agreed to appoint a representative to attend the other's meetings whenever appropriate. Makivik appointed Tommy Cain to attend FCNQ board meetings, while Pauloosie Kasudluak will represent the Federation at Makivik's meetings. These representatives will contribute insights, opinions, and advice, but neither will have the right to vote at the meetings they observe.

The following is the text of an interview granted to Makivik News by the presidents of the FCNQ and Makivik.

Makivik News: I would like to ask Mark R. Gordon about what was discussed in the meeting you had here in Inukjuak.

Mark R. Gordon.: During the meeting in Povungnituk last winter, it was decided that Makivik and FCNQ should start working together in order to try and solve existing problems. So this meeting is a result of what had been decided. Once both our organizations has had their annual meeting we plan for a meeting of executive directors from both organizations, to discuss a plan of action and to discuss which items we would have to work together on, and to try and solve the problems we have had in the past.

Makivik News: What kind of problems have you had?

Mark R. Gordon: The discussions were not all centered on problems, we also tried to structure out a few things we will have to work together on. We informed FCNQ of the new procedure for the Air Inuit cargo and mail services and we were also informed of the problems Co-ops and FCNQ have had with the Air Inuit operations. We also discussed the change of air fares where it was decided that Air Inuit will have to give notice in advance before increasing air fares.

We will also look into reducing the cost of southbound cargo containing arts and crafts and meat and fish. Once this has been settled we will send them the policies and procedures.

We also had a discussion on outfitting camps. We know that non-Inuit will be asking for licenses to operate outfitting camps and we want to see that they go to Inuit instead. Our respective employees have been working on this issue, but we agreed that we must give them a mandate to work together.

Another item we discussed is the need for banking services in Nunavik. We had agreed that we would be working jointly on this issue. FCNQ has found out that Caisse Populaire would be able to serve Nunavik, so we are looking into what we can do on our part, once we have studied the plan FCNQ has made on this subject.

We reviewed other things, like the transfer of the Aupaluk general store over to FCNQ.

Another issue that we had previously decided to look into is the high cost of goods in the north, so we agreed that we should identify which items we should jointly concentrate on, during the upcoming year, in trying to reduce costs. The cost of fuel and gas is very high due to taxes applied by the government and we have agreed to try and have all taxes related to fuel and gas eliminated. We also agreed to look into having the cost of electricity reduced.

There were a number of things we discussed. Pauloosie can talk about the items I may have missed.

Pauloosie Kasudluak: Mark covered most of the items we discussed, but on the first item he mentioned I would like to point out that the problem of FCNQ and Makivik Corporation not working closely together was discussed in one of the previous Inuit organization meetings, so we were mandated to have more meetings in order to try and eliminate this problem. This is the first of these meetings.

As we both hold annual meetings and Board of Directors meetings, we decided that when either organization holds such a meeting, that a member of the other organization would have to attend the meeting.

In the past, we have not been able to work closely together due to the lack of information on what the other organization was doing. Starting in 1988 we will try to correct this situation.

I would also like to add that Caisse Populaire once served the north in Povungnituk. But since we do not have banking



Makivik's President, Mark R. Gordon

services and have to use banks down south, we recently had to turn to that particular bank to see if northern services could be provided. We were informed that they are available to serve the north again if the services were required.

Therefore, our job was to inform other Inuit organizations, which is why we discussed it at this meeting.

Concerning the transfer of the Aupaluk general store, I would like to add that it has not been an easy task trying to work it out, but we have to consider the wish of the Aupaluk people to become a part of the FCNQ. Although we did not reach a final decision, we concluded that we should work towards settling the matter soon and to inform Aupaluk of our plans.

Makivik News: How was the Aupaluk store being run, considering it is now trying to join the FCNQ?

Mark R. Gordon: The store in Aupaluk was established by the Landholding Corporation of Aupaluk by getting loans from Makivik Corporation. It has had a lot of debts to Makivik and has even gone bankrupt, although this problem has been overcome so it can presently make a profit. We feel now that it is stable enough to be taken over by FCNQ, which is in a better position to operate it, since Makivik does not deal in this kind of business. We would be more than happy if it were taken over by the FCNQ. Although Aupaluk, more or less, runs the store on its own, they had requested that the store become part of FCNQ. We are trying to work towards this.

Makivik News: You mentioned something about outfitting camp licenses. Could you explain this a bit further?

Mark R. Gordon: Makivik has, for many years, gone to court concerning this issue. If and when non-natives make a request for licenses to operate outfitting camps in Nunavik north of the 55th parallel we would be able to have a say on the matter. For example, if there were 10 non-natives making an application for a license, we have a right to claim 7 of those 10 licenses according to the James Bay Agreement. I must mention that the Act will soon be implemented since we have won the case.

As the Act will soon be implemented, we could easily lose a chance for the Inuit to start such projects unless we start making plans beforehand. This will soon be an urgent issue.

Pauloosie Kasudluak: Outfitting camps have been operated in the north for quite some time now, but there aren't as many of them in the Hudson Bay area as there are on Ungava Bay. The Ungava Bay area has fishing camps and caribou camps that are either owned by Inuit individuals or organizations. Presently we know that there are plans for new developments in Nunavik, and requests to operate these camps can be expected in the near future. This means that we, the Inuit representatives, will have to have a plan prepared for those we represent.

Mark R. Gordon: It can be expected that non-natives will want to make claims before anyone does, and make claims for the best land and hunting grounds, and then start making requests for licenses. Our job is to ensure that there is some left for the Inuit. So the discussion was aimed at how to make sure that Inuit get a portion of those licenses, using the funds that FCNQ and Makivik have available.

Makivik News: You have been mentioning non-natives, how come they are in the scheme of things?

Mark R. Gordon: We will push for what the Inuit want, but it is already a known fact that non-natives will make requests for licenses. We already know of one non-native who may make a request for 85 licenses, so if one individual can make a request for that many, we certainly have to be prepared to take some action. If FCNQ and Makivik were to fight over these licenses instead of fighting the non-natives, it wouldn't do any good. Our aim is to work together before the non-natives start to come in.

Makivik News: You have mentioned that Makivik and FCNQ plan to have more meetings in order to have a better working relationship. Could you tell us when the next meeting will be held?

Mark R. Gordon: We have agreed that when we hold Board of Directors meetings that a member of the other organization should attend those meetings. Makivik has appointed Tommy Cain to attend FCNQ's meetings. He has authority to appoint someone else if he cannot attend. FCNQ, on their part, has appointed Pauloosie Kasudluak to attend our board meetings. These representatives will have a say at coming discussions but they will not have voting power.

Makivik News: We thank both of you. ■

Tommy Cain will represent Makivik at FCNQ Board meetings



The Meech Lake Hearings: Inuit Left Out in the Cold Again?

Since the closing of the last Constitutional Conference on Aboriginal Affairs in April, many people have felt that the important issues have been forgotten for the time being. However, Ottawa hosted this summer's Meech Lake Hearings, and concerned Canadians were invited to express their opinions about the 1987 Constitutional Accord (the "Meech Lake Accord").

On August 26th Mark R. Gordon presented Makivik's written brief to the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons, and explained how the Inuit of Nunavut feel about the deal made to include Quebec in the Constitution of Canada.

Makivik's position was that the Inuit basically welcome Quebec's participation in the Constitution. However, recognizing French Quebecers as a distinct society in Canada without also recognizing the First Canadians is unacceptable to the Inuit. As Mark R. Gordon said in Ottawa, "We the Inuit of Canada deserve as much recognition of our distinctiveness as do the Quebec people".

The Inuit Family Divided?

Inuit live in about one-third of Canada's territory. Whether we live in Quebec, Labrador, or the NWT, we consider ourselves as one family. Our growing circumpolar relations with Greenland, Alaska, and Soviet Inuit are very important to us.

By allowing Quebec to have additional powers as a "distinct society", ties between Quebec Inuit and our brothers and sisters around the world may suffer. The President of Makivik told the hearing that the Inuit "want to maintain our cultural ties, our linguistic ties with each other. We want to make sure any new regulations or powers do not make it hard to create these ties between us and the other Inuit." We Inuit call upon the Government of Canada to place more emphasis on circumpolar issues.

Meanwhile, recognizing Quebec as a distinct society may serve as a precedent for other groups. Makivik has discussed the possibility of the Province of Quebec recognizing the Inuit as another distinct society, but it is not yet clear that Quebec would agree to such a move. Makivik maintains that the Constitution must clearly confirm the distinctiveness of aboriginal societies.

Government's Seriousness Doubtful

While Inuit may benefit from the better relationship between

Quebec and the Government of Canada resulting from the Meech Lake Accord, the accord actually ignores the special concerns of aboriginal peoples.

"It puts us aside, simply does not deal with us, maintains the confusion that aboriginal rights are under negotiation," said Mark R. Gordon. "We have the minister of Crown and Indians, and we are not getting any services."

Gordon went on to explain that although relations between the Inuit and Quebec have improved since the early days of the James Bay project, "some of the provisions in this country are still back in the stone age as far as aboriginal rights issues are concerned."

The premiers of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia contributed to the failure of the 1987 Constitutional Conference on Aboriginal Affairs, and the April meeting adjourned without plans for future conferences on a range of original issues.

What Is To Be Done?

As things now stand, the Inuit and aboriginal rights issues have not been included on the list of outstanding constitutional issues. Instead, Prime Minister Mulroney has said

that a constitutional conference on aboriginal matters will be held at "an opportune time." This is not good enough for the Inuit. We need to be sure that governments will honour their commitments to discuss our concerns. Most of all, we need "an institution, a vehicle to govern our society, our culture." This means self-government.

"We are an urgent, outstanding issue", Mark R. Gordon told the hearings. "The Inuit are a very proud people. They have always had the ability to sustain and support themselves, and it is insulting to have to go begging." Therefore, Makivik asks the federal government

to use its power to include Inuit and aboriginal rights concerns on the agenda of outstanding Meech Lake issues. Makivik also requests ongoing negotiations with governments, leading to a First Ministers' Conference within three years.

The Report of the Meech Lake Hearings has supported Makivik's position, and has recommended that such a conference should take place no later than April 17, 1990. At least eighteen Members of Parliament, representing all three parties, have rejected the Meech Lake Accord as it now stands. The doors may be opening again. ■



Senator Watt participated in the Hearings

The 7th Annual Inuit Elders Conference took place this year in Kuujjuaq during August 31 - September 4. Each community in Nunavik was represented by two delegates.

A main event of the conference was the presentation of the completed **Gazetteer of Inuit Place Names in Nunavik**. This impressive book is the first listing of aboriginal place names in Canada, and is the result of a six-year project that brought together Inuit elders, southern researchers, and Avataq Cultural Institute. The book identifies 7,797 Inuit place names, of which 1,744 have already been officially recognized by the Quebec Toponymy Commission. More approvals are expected in the near future.

The gazetteer will be matched with an atlas of Nunavik, to be completed in time for the next elders conference, in Quaqtaq, 1990.

Elders Concerned about Survival

How many of our youth know enough about emergency procedures, or have detailed information about weather and land conditions before they go out hunting? Our elders addressed this as an important issue.

Inuit between the ages of 18-35 may have gone to school to learn english and other subjects. They may be married now, and have children of their own. How many in this age group know traditional Inuit survival skills, such as igloo building? How many still actively make traditional Inuit clothing, which are clearly the best for our climate ?

The Elders Conference asked Kativik School Board to develop programs to teach these skills, without delay.

Protecting Our Customs and Lifestyle

The Elders are concerned that the Inuit ways are gradually changing into the Qallunaat lifestyle.

For example, customs such as sharing fresh food within the community are becoming less common. Also, traditional ways of solving family or community problems are being replaced by southern ways. Even respect for godparents and elders seems less important to youth today.

The Elders recognize that, because of the type of education and economic system we live with, we cannot fight against the new ways. Therefore, the only way to survive in the future will be to respect and use both the Inuit and Qallunaat lifestyles.

Who's Who in Nunavik ?

It is not an Inuit tradition for cousins to marry each other. The Elders feel that parents and teachers are not explaining this properly, and that it has become too easy for cousins to marry. This may be because people are not sure who their relatives are anymore.

The Elders Conference has mandated Avataq to plan a survey among Inuit to find out who is related to whom. They feel that knowing about our relatives will lead to more helping and sharing within our families and communities. ■

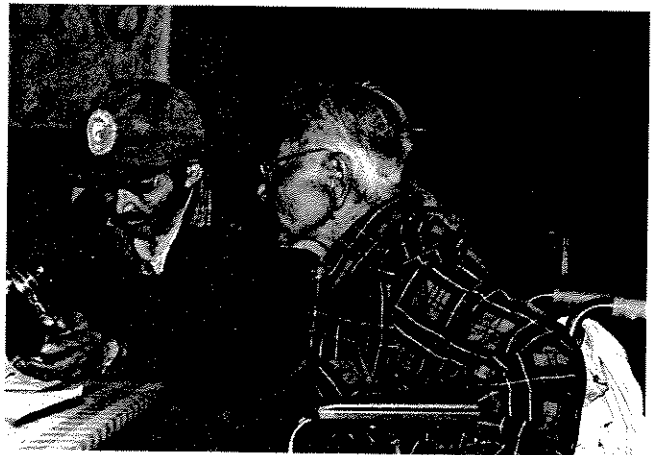
Photos:
Charlie Shipaluk &
Barry Gunn



Mayor Johnny Watt accepting Avataq's gift - a portrait of Kuujjuaq

Our Elders Meet in Kuujjuaq

A chance to meet old friends



More From Makivik's A.G.M.

In our last issue (Spring 1987) we covered some of the topics discussed at Makivik's Annual General Meeting. The following completes our coverage of the AGM, held in Umiujaq during last April.

At that meeting, Povungnituk Council President Isara Qinnuajuaq spoke of POV's opposition to aspects of the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA).

"It is because of the section that mentions the extinguishment of rights that POV opposes the Agreement", stated Qinnuajuaq. "People must not think that POV's opposition is useless, because such opposition has been beneficial for both the people who support the Agreement and the people opposing it. Everyone must understand that the opposition has been useful just by existing."

Qinnuajuaq went on to ask about the need to remove the section that refers to the extinguishment of rights. "The governments have stated that the extinguishment of rights will no longer be a pre-condition to any further land claims agreement. But the fact remains that the extinguishment of rights clause is still in the Agreement. If that section is to be deleted, would all the parties that signed the JBNQA have to meet again to achieve this?"

Makivik President Mark R. Gordon replied by saying, "If there is to be an amendment to the Agreement, only the parties that are directly affected will have to meet. If and when an amendment is pursued, the Inuit of Northern Quebec, the Quebec Government, and the Government of Canada will have to agree about it. Of course, the Indians who were also party to the Agreement will participate. We can be sure that the Indians will also want to delete that section."

"If your group would like to initiate the process to delete the extinguishment of rights, Makivik would give its total support", promised Mark R. Gordon. "This is because Makivik Corporation, at every chance it gets, affirms the need to delete the extinguishment section."

Hunter Support Program

Agreement was reached at the AGM

about the goals of the Hunter Support Program.

It is well-known that Cree hunters are paid just like ordinary employees. Moses Manik of Tasiujaq stated, "It is better not to get paid to be a full-time hunter. This sort of thing could encourage young people to quit school."

Lazarusie Epoo of Inukjuak added, "I am against the idea of paying Inuit to do what they would rather do for free, as a lifestyle, like I do. Inuit like to hunt because it is a good lifestyle, not because it makes good money. Inuit like to hunt even though there is no market for the furs they get, even though we lose money going hunting. However, we do agree with the present system where the Hunter Support Program mandates certain hunters to go out and get food for the community."

Increasing Fur Prices

The AGM passed a resolution asking Makivik to look into ways of increasing fur prices, with the help of other concerned organizations.

Isara Qinnuajuaq of Povungnituk related that, "Even though there were many foxes last fall and winter, not many people went trapping because the Co-op and The Bay pay very low prices for fox furs. I personally conducted a study on this and found out that a white fox fur cost \$20 at our northern stores, while the same fur costs \$40 at the Winnipeg Fur Exchange. Other fox furs are also worth

double in Winnipeg. It would seem that Inuit hunters would benefit by sending their furs directly to the Winnipeg Fur Exchange, even though it would be to the disadvantage of our Co-op system."

Bobby Baron, President of Anguivag, also reminded the AGM delegates that his organization is looking into ways of increasing fur prices.

Chisasibi Housing

The Chisasibi Inuit have not yet had any of their housing renovated, and this was the single concern they raised at the AGM. Newly elected Chisasibi Board member, Pauloosie Angutiguluk, said "Every year when it starts to rain in the spring, the houses of the Chisasibi Inuit leak like it is raining inside also."

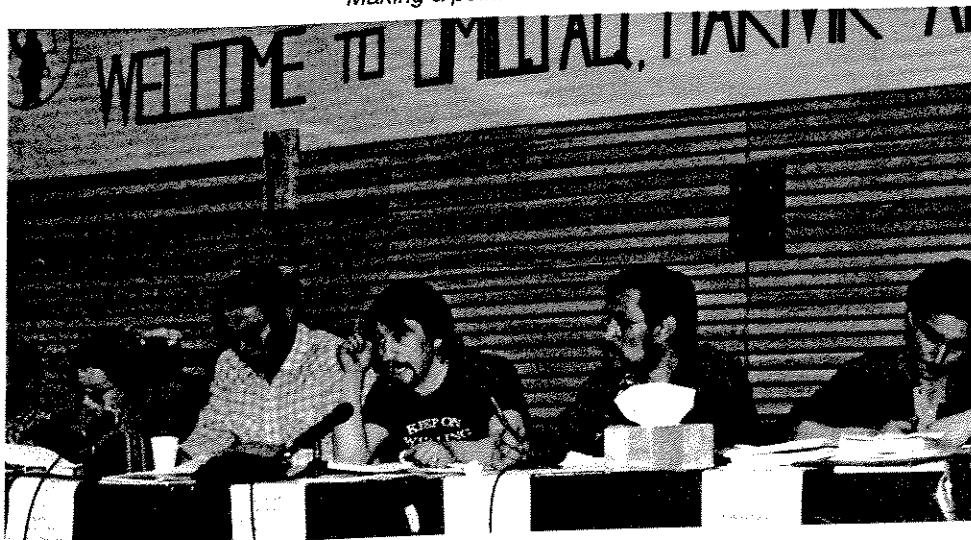
The community asked its delegate to relay a statement to the AGM which said, "In the pursuit for better conditions, we the Inuit of Chisasibi would like to have our houses renovated. Now we do not pay rent for our houses, we only pay for electricity. Once our houses have been renovated we will be willing to pay rent for them."

Taxing Northern Benefits

Makivik has conducted a two-year study into the issue of Northern Benefits, and has recently sent a letter to the governments asking them to tax the benefits.

For example, the Makivik study found out that there are great differences in pay between southern nurses working

Making a point at the AGM



in Nunavik, and Inuit nurses. Although they may have the same training and qualifications, the southern nurse gets paid 115% of the Inuk nurse's salary. Most Inuit organizations have about the same kind of arrangements with their southern workers.

The study also found that the best paid southern workers in the north pay the least for their housing and food. They usually order their food from the south since the cargo expenses are paid by their employers and this, indirectly, inflates food prices in northern stores. Inuit welfare recipients, unemployed Inuit, and Inuit workers not only have higher

food costs, but must pay more for housing and furniture. Southern workers, when they move to their northern residences, never have to buy furniture.

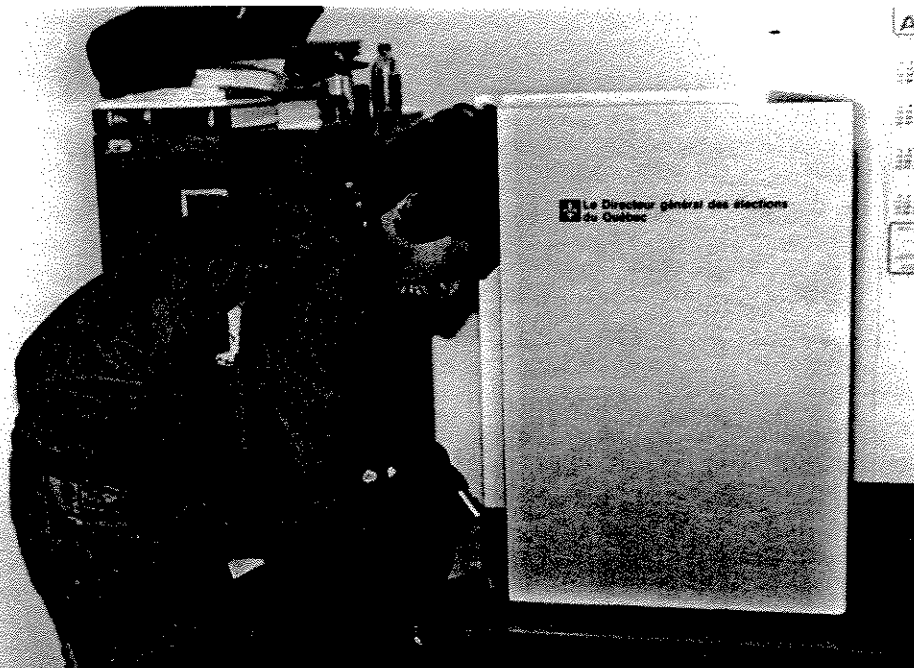
President Mark R. Gordon had this to say about the subject: "We do not say that the benefits southern workers get have got to stop. On the contrary, let them get all the benefits that they can from their employers, but they must be taxed on those benefits. The double standard of giving more benefits and more tax exemptions to southerners working in the north has got to stop. I will always be against these inequalities practised by the governments in the

north."

However, some northern organizations are very concerned about the possible negative effects of the plan to tax Northern benefits. Kativik School Board is concerned about the possibility that highly trained and specialized teachers will no longer be attracted to the north because it may no longer be profitable for them to move. Kativik Regional Government is also concerned that northern health care could be adversely effected if top doctors and nurses are no longer attracted by the Northern Benefits. ■



Peter Nowra Jr.,
using his right to vote



Nunavik Inuit Choose to Work Together on Self-Government

After almost 20 years of discussions concerning self-government, and four years after the Quebec Government formally accepted the principle of Inuit self-government, Nunavik Inuit have chosen through a referendum on October 1st to unite their efforts to work on the self-government issue.

Two main options were the subject of the referendum. Makivik, along with all of

the other regional organizations in Nunavik created under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, supported the option of creating a working group on self-government, to be comprised of appointed persons and funded by the existing regional organizations.

The other option consisted of an elected membership to such a working group, funded by a voluntary tax for all residents

of Nunavik.

The latter option was the one chosen by those who participated in the referendum voting.

The People have finally chosen a way of moving ahead on this important issue. We are glad to now start establishing our self-government. The goal that Makivik first had in the early 1970's is finally coming within our reach. ■

Makivik Steps Up Training Activities

Makivik's Training Service has developed an enhanced training program for 1987-1988, and a special budget request to the Executive Committee has been approved for the implementation of a complete plan of action. Makivik is contributing \$40,000 to this effort.

This plan helps develop Makivik's policy of providing proper training for Inuit staff and other personnel, and will help continue the relocation of Makivik's activities to Nunavik. Makivik can then plan the relocation of more positions to the North.

The plan for 1987-1988 will include some long-term activities. For example, in cooperation with the Adult Ed. Services of KSB, part-time courses will be offered both for Makivik employees and all interested northerners. Specific training activities will be developed for those interested in computers, accounting, secretarial skills, translation, and syllabic typing. The Training Service also plans to offer management workshops and seminars.

Makivik always aims to integrate new Inuit staff into its employment structure. This means **job creation**, and providing the right kind of instruction for new trainees. The Training Service is working on programs for a receptionist, car-



Jimmy Kauki has benefitted from the Training Service's efforts

tographer, journalist, and secretaries.

It is well known that Inuit young people have an especially difficult time finding work in the North. In addition to slowing down economic development, lack of jobs for young people causes some serious social problems in our communities. This is shown by the fact that the great majority of young people from 15 to 30 years old are inactive.

In response to this need, the Training Officer has organized a **pilot project** for students. The project will provide part-time jobs for students in areas that compliment their school education. It is hoped that apprenticeship experience will promote higher scholarship amongst our CEGEP and graduating secondary school students.

Current Makivik employees will also benefit from training activities that may make them eligible for promotions. For example, secretaries could learn about administration or office management.

Finally, several specific job development projects are already underway, such as the training of crewmen for SEAKU Fisheries. Other Makivik subsidiaries will be able to integrate new Inuit employees, and students will find more summer job projects available to them. The eventual caribou commercialization project will also be served by the Training Service's long-term planning. ■

Avataq Archaeology at Nunaingok

Avataq has initiated a long-term international archaeological research and training project at Nunaingok. This important site lies just opposite Killiniq Island, at the northeastern tip of the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula.

The project's first season was supervised by Avataq archaeologists Ian Badgley, Ghyslaine Labelle, and Daniel Gendron. They were assisted by the participation of six Inuit trainees: Pasha Keelan, Emma Etok, Tommy Weetaluktuk, Noah Naktairaluk, Bobby Grey, and Johnny Annanack. The trainees were given instruction in basic archaeological techniques, and on methods for retrieving and preserving artifacts in the field.

Four visiting Japanese archaeologists also participated, thanks to the sponsorship of the Japanese Ministry of Education. The Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs supplied three experts to the project, including their senior conservationist, and the director of the Northern Quebec and Native Services division. A team of Inuit support personnel also contributed to the effort.

Three weeks of field work took place at Nunaingok during August, and was recorded by a provincial government film crew, a T.N.I. representative, and a CBC reporter.

WHAT WAS FOUND

The archaeologists concentrated on excavating three sod houses, and on collecting artifacts from the surrounding area. Traditional Inuit objects were found, such as soapstone lamps, and other items in bone, antler, ivory, and wood.

Also discovered were a variety of manufactured goods, including a pocket watch, beads, and iron nails.

Several thousand animal bones were recovered, mostly of various species of seal. These discoveries suggest that the houses, probably constructed in the late 1800's, had been used on a seasonal basis until the mid-20th century.

AN ANCIENT SITE - STILL IN USE

The researchers also rescued an estimated 5000-6000 prehistoric stone artifacts from the site. Although these objects have yet to be fully analyzed, the types of tools found in this large collection confirm that people have lived at Nunaingok for as long as 3500 years.

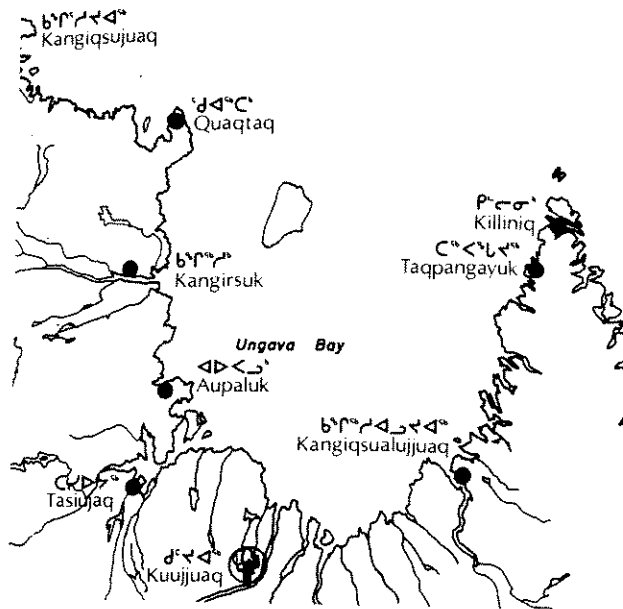
It is interesting to know that the archaeologists at this ancient site were fed during their stay by the plentiful game caught by three modern Inuit hunters: Paul Jararuse and Johnny Annatok of Taqpangayuk, and Lucassie-Billy Etok of Kangiqsualujuaq. T.N.I. and the government film crew recorded the hunters' activities also, and the 10 hours of video footage will be edited into several documentaries for educational purposes.

INUIT TRAINEES ANALYZE DATA

The discoveries made at Nunaingok this summer are now being studied by the Avataq Archaeology Department. In order to provide the Inuit participants with the best possible training, Tommy

Weetaluktuk and Bobby Grey are both learning laboratory analysis and interpretation techniques in Montreal.

Avataq plans to continue the Nunaingok project throughout the next 5 years, and to expand it to include more international cooperation. The Avataq researchers expect that the project will continue to benefit from its Inuit trainees. ■



Smooth Sailing for Avataq

Makivik's Board of Director's has agreed to fund Avataq to the tune of \$200,000 a year over the next five years, for a total of 1 million dollars. This is double the amount of Makivik's previous funding for the Cultural Institute, and the first time that a five year commitment has been made.

Avataq Sails with Killiniqmiut

In a related development, Avataq supported the Taqpan-gajuk relocation during the summer by providing transportation for Killiniq people from Quaqtak to their new village.

Avataq's archaeological team chartered the boat *Aiviq* for its trip to the Nunaingok site. Many Killiniq people also boarded the *Aiviq* at Avataq's invitation. A total of 27 people enjoyed clear calm sailing for the next 21 hours, including a comfortable night spent sleeping on deck.

First stop was Taqpan-gajuk, where the Avataq crew helped with the unloading of the Killiniqmiut's personal belongings and construction materials. Next, the boat sailed for Killiniq, where houses were dismantled for transporting to the new village. The archaeologists were then left at Nunaingok for their summer field project.

They told *Makivik News* that the people of Taqpan-gajuk were enthusiastic, and very happy to be going home. It is expected that the Avataq researchers will continue to have a cooperative relationship with the people of Taqpan-gajuk.



Killiniq people - home at last?

Job Opportunity

SEAKU NEEDS INUIT FISHERMEN

SEAKU, in cooperation with Adult Education Services of KSB, is organizing a week-long training session on basic offshore fishing skills. **This training session is required for anyone interested in working on SEAKU's commercial fishery.**

SEAKU has already provided jobs to more than ten Inuit this year and can offer a minimum of 8 more positions.

The first training session will take place this fall, with another one planned for next spring. Candidates will receive intensive training in:

- basic seamanship
- security at sea
- shipboard firefighting

Terms of employment and job responsibilities will be explained fully during the training session.

Anyone interested can obtain a job application at Municipal Offices and local Manpower offices. **No request for employment can be considered without a written application.**

Completed application forms should be sent to:

SEAKU Fisheries Inc.
c/o Makivik Corp.
4898 de Maisonneuve
Montreal, Quebec
H3Z 1M8
attn: Marc Voinson

Anyone who has already submitted an application must contact the Makivik office to confirm their participation.

Appendix 4

MITIQ
The Ecology, Use and Management of
the Common Eider in Northern Quebec

Appendix 5

Letter from Peter Poole to Mary Simon,
President of Makivik Corporation, November 1983

Rec'd Dec. 13

November 26, 1983

Peter Poole
P.O. Box 376
Chelsea
Quebec
J0X 1N0

Mary Simon
President
Makivik Corporation
4898 ouest de Maisonneuve
Montreal
Quebec
H3Z 1M8


Dear Mary,

I am writing to tell you how impressed I was with the Makivik Research Laboratory, which I had the opportunity of visiting a few weeks ago. For some time, I have been working with the Baffin Region Inuit Association on developing an environmental training program for those who would like to play a more active role in all the environmental research and monitoring which goes on in the Baffin Region, and one of the options we have been looking at is coupling this training program with actual research programs, such as those executed by the Makivik Lab.

Having now seen the laboratory in operation, I am convinced that this would be the best path to follow and I have suggested to Lucien Ukalianuk that he should try if possible to visit the laboratory himself.

As preliminary research for the BRIA project, I investigated a number of other research/training situations involving indigenous peoples in North America and elsewhere and I must say that the Makivik Research Laboratory is the best that I have encountered so far,

best wishes for its future



Peter Poole

Appendix 6

Extract from the Newsletter Northline,
published by the Association of Canadian
Universities for Northern Studies

The Kotzebue Assembly: ICC Adopts Principles for Northern Research

Delegates to the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) approved the final draft principles for an Arctic Policy during their fourth General Assembly in Alaska in July. The ICC, representing Inuit of the circumpolar regions,

has been developing policy positions on a number of northern issues affecting the Arctic and its peoples since the organization was formed in 1977.

The week-long assembly took place in

Kotzebue, an Inupiaq fishing community of about 3,000 people on the northwestern coast of Alaska. The assembly consisted of plenary sessions, workshops and discussion groups covering a variety of topics, including northern education and research.

A total of 56 delegates, 18 from each of the three countries which belong to the ICC (Canada, Greenland and the United States), participated. In addition, some 30 elders attended the second ICC Elders Conference which was held simultaneously. About 600 other people, including media, observers, guests and support staff also attended the conference which featured cultural activities, such as traditional dancing and singing.

Marianne Stenbaek, co-director of the Centre for Northern Studies and Research at McGill University, attended the culture and communications workshops on ACUNS' behalf. Following discussions, workshop members made a few changes to a proposed list of ethical principles for conducting research in the North. Stenbaek says some of the ACUNS northern research ethics were incorporated in a final statement of the draft principles.

The final statement said that "Inuit possess unique knowledge of the Arctic and must play an integral role in all future Arctic research. The traditional knowledge of Inuit is equal to the dignity and respect accorded to any other specialized field of knowledge. Arctic governments and public and private institutions must be urged to support Inuit research centres for the co-ordination of Arctic research and eventually the establishment of an Inuit research foundation and a post-secondary education system. Furthermore, a training program for Inuit researchers must be developed in each country."

Some of the other research ethics which workshop members agreed upon include: that research in northern communities not proceed without the clear and informed consent of indigenous residents; that scientific research must only be undertaken in a manner which avoids social disruption and which fully respects the privacy, dignity, cultures, traditions and rights of northern peoples and their communities; that serious efforts should be made to include Inuit in the numerous aspects of scientific research, particularly when it affects their communities or their interests.

Stenbaek says she was pleased to attend the conference because she was able to witness the fruition of a comprehensive Arctic Policy which had been intensively worked on during and following an Arctic Policy Conference in Montreal in September 1985.

The final principles were prepared by Mary Simon of Northern Quebec. Simon was acclaimed ICC president at the close of the Kotzebue assembly.

Inuit Youth at Ikpik: Heritage and Hope for the Future

For the second year, a group of young Inuit from across Canada, Greenland and Alaska gathered for two weeks this summer at a small isolated camp of stone houses and tents by the shore of Ikpik Bay on Baffin Island's west coast. This camp was established (and funded) by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada as part of their Youth Councils program.

The 35 young men and women who attended the camp ate lots of caribou and char, listened to stories told by elders, listened to talks about how things were back in the '50s and '60s, and discussed problems that they as young people face today. Daily workshops and group discussions focused on topics such as living in a two-culture world, family life, education, employment (and unemployment), depression, drugs and alcohol and the factors eroding the use of traditional language. There were four Inuit elders at the camp, as well as ITC president Rhoda Innuksuk and David Owingayak, director of Cultural and Traditional Affairs at the Inuit Cultural Institute. (ITC has offices in Ottawa and Frobisher Bay; ICI is in Eskimo Point.)

Traditional activities and learning about the past were a major part of the two weeks at the camp. Elders showed the youths how to

build a kayak, how to make traditional seal oil lamps, how to play string games and how to skin and butcher caribou. As well, the youths hunted caribou and seal, and prepared traditional foods.

For many of those at the camp, it was their first opportunity to meet young people from other Arctic countries. They soon found out that they had more in common than they realized. Markoosie Onalik of Frobisher Bay said he was surprised to learn that he and an Alaskan youth even shared the same surname.

Inuit Tapirisat was represented at the ACUNS meetings in Yellowknife last April, where they presented a paper and, among other things, discussed the Youth Councils and the Ikpik camp. A paper, *Bridging the Gap: the Need for New Approaches to Northern Research and Education*, by ITC special consultant Robert Higgins will be included in the Proceedings of the Yellowknife meetings.

An excellent series of illustrated articles on Youth Councils and Ikpik, including personal reflections by Deborah Evaluarjuk of Igloodik, appeared in the Fall 1985 issue (No. 61) of *Inuktitut* magazine, published by Indian and Northern Affairs.

Heritage Research Centre at Waterloo

Northline readers interested or involved in heritage research and preservation (natural and cultural) should be aware of the Heritage Research Centre at the University of Waterloo. This Centre is designed to encourage heritage resources research, education and the exchange of information among a wide range of participating universities, governments and private groups.

Among its activities is an annual public lecture series, an occasional papers series, and programs of research and applied work conducted on a team and individual basis. Research is funded by Parks Canada, which has been a co-sponsor of the Centre since 1983, and by the Social Sciences and

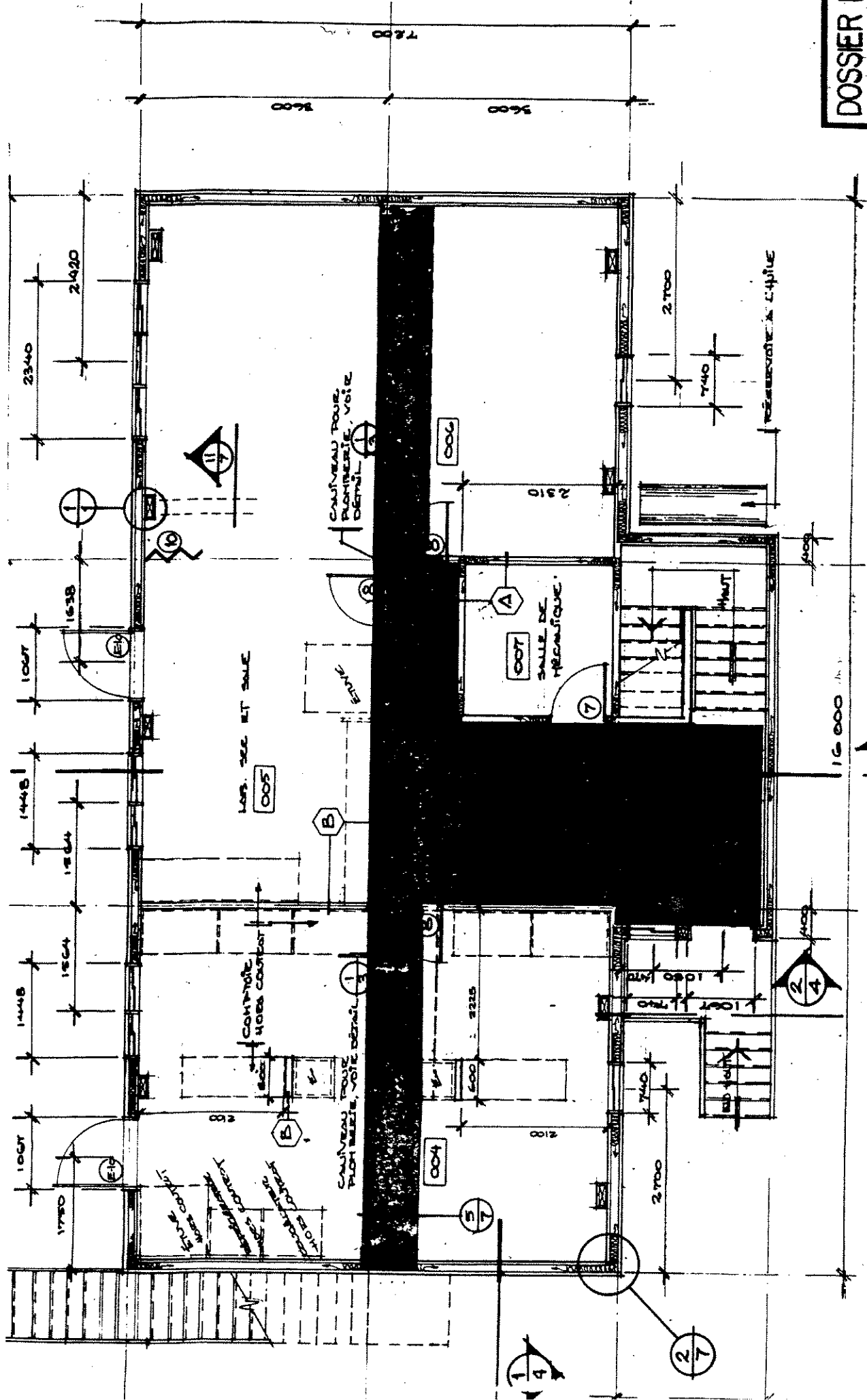
Humanities Research Council and other agencies. Areas of focus have included marine parks and conservation, climatic change and heritage, natural science research in national parks, environmental assessment, and many aspects of park management as well as numerous other subjects.

Student Heritage Internships also are awarded annually, with support from the University of Waterloo, Parks Canada and grant or contract funding.

For more information on any of the above, please contact: Heritage Resources Centre, Environmental Studies 1, Room 345, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1. (519) 885-1211 (ext. 2072, 3066).

Appendix 7

Preliminary Plan for
the New Research Centre at Kuujjuaq



PLAN DU REZ-DE-CHAUSSEE
Echelle 1:50