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**SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT TO**  
**MAKIVIK STATEMENT OF CLAIM TO LABRADOR**

**A - Purpose of this Document**

The purpose of the present document is to explain the outer boundary of Nunavik Inuit use and occupancy in Labrador and why the Nunavik Inuit Statement of Claim to Labrador (1992) contains maps depicting an aboriginal claim area geographically smaller than this outer boundary of use and occupancy. This outer boundary of Nunavik Inuit use and occupancy in Labrador is depicted on the map attached as Schedule 1 hereof.

This map shows the outer boundary of Nunavik Inuit historical and current land use and occupancy in the Québec/Labrador peninsula as established by existing research and studies. The information used to determine this boundary is derived from the Nunavik Inuit Land Use and Ecological Mapping Project. This project was begun in 1976. From 1976 to the mid-1980s, all hunters in Nunavik were systematically interviewed concerning their land use, occupancy, life histories and ecological knowledge. A computerized data base and information system was established to organize and process the data.

Since the mid-1980s, the data base has been and continues to be updated and developed around specific needs and events. In the case of Nunavik Inuit rights and interests in Labrador, more work was conducted in 1986 in preparation for the submission of a statement of claim. The data base for this region is presently being further refined in response to critiques of the statement of claim from the Government of Newfoundland and the Labrador Inuit Association.

There has always been a strong relationship between eastern Ungava and northern Labrador. The regular east-west movement of people is reflected in the land use and occupancy patterns of the region. The Québec/Labrador boundary divided the peninsula politically, but not culturally. As noted by an elder from Kangirsualujjuaq:

"I have been traveling back and forth between what you call Québec and Labrador all my life and I have never seen the line".

The outer boundary of the Nunavik Inuit area of use and occupancy represented on the map in Schedule 1 hereof differs from the claim area in the 1992 Nunavik Inuit Statement of Claim as depicted on the map in Schedule 2 hereof for the following reasons:

- (1) The 1992 Statement of Claim map was an effort in part by Makivik to take into account, and minimize conflicts with, the overlapping uses of the other aboriginal peoples in Labrador within the context of proposed and ongoing treaty negotiations of Nunavik Inuit rights in Labrador and overlap negotiations with other aboriginal groups;
- (2) At the time the 1992 Statement of Claim was submitted by Makivik to DIAND Comprehensive Claims Branch, there existed extensive mapped information collected by Makivik as part of the community field work on land use and occupancy that fell outside of the pre-determined community sectors (fixed geographic matrix for each community area) for Nunavik. At that time, the Makivik computer-based geographic information system could only accommodate land use information from within the community sectors and consequently all other land use information that had been collected from the communities could not be processed and included in the land use data base for Nunavik. However, because of the potential importance of this "out of sector" land use maps to a fuller understanding of the utilization by the Nunavik Inuit of Labrador, a decision was made by Makivik to expand the capacity of its computer system to digitize all of the extended outer-boundary data for the Ungava-Labrador peninsula and its surrounding territory. This process was begun for all communities in 1993. The entry of the additional land use information into the Nunavik data base results in the outer boundary of Nunavik Inuit land use and occupancy illustrated on the map in Schedule 1 of this document.

**B - Summary Background to Nunavik Inuit claim to Labrador**

The following summary chronology of events is relevant in this regard:

- (1) April 1, 1985 - Makivik Corporation gave formal notice of the rights of Nunavik Inuit in Labrador and the offshore as recognized and affirmed in section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 to the Government of Canada;

- (2) November 26, 1985 - Makivik Corporation gave formal notice of the rights of Nunavik Inuit in Labrador and the offshore as recognized and affirmed in section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 to the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador;
- (3) June 11, 1987 - Submission to DIAND Office of Comprehensive Claims by Makivik of Nunavik Inuit Statement of Claim to Labrador;
- (4) November 7, 1990 - Letter from DIAND Minister to Makivik indicating that the Makivik Statement of Claim as submitted on June 11, 1987 "does not meet the criteria of the department for acceptance of a comprehensive claim for negotiation." [See Schedule 3 attached hereto];
- (5) July 4, 1991 - Letter from DIAND Office of Comprehensive Claims to Makivik outlining the additional or supplementary information required by DIAND for the Nunavik Inuit claim to Labrador to be accepted. [See Schedule 4 attached hereto];
- (6) October 27, 1992 - Makivik provided to Canada the supplementary data for its claim to Labrador as requested and did so by integrating it into the original statement of claim;
- (7) June 23, 1993 - DIAND confirmed that the claim of Nunavik Inuit to aboriginal rights in certain offshore marine areas and parts of Labrador had been accepted for negotiation and advised that the Government of Canada wished to begin substantive negotiations;
- (8) August 19, 1993 - Government of Canada and Makivik Corporation executed a Negotiation Framework Agreement concerning the offshore and Labrador claims of Nunavik Inuit;
- (9) June 6, 1994 - Then Premier Clyde Wells advised Makivik that its 1992 integrated Statement of Claim submitted to Canada had been reviewed by the province and was "insufficient to substantiate a valid aboriginal claim to the areas of onshore Labrador, or to form the basis of land claim negotiations with the province";

- (10) July 28, 1995 - Response of Makivik Corporation to the above letter of then Premier Clyde Wells indicating Makivik's complete disagreement with his position as reflected in his letter;
- (11) September 1995 to July 1996 - Legal notices were sent to all major mining companies with interests in that area of Labrador subject to the Nunavik Inuit rights and interest. Notices were also placed by Makivik in mining journals and trade magazines to the same effect;
- (12) October 26, 1995 - DIAND Minister Irwin again confirmed acceptance by Canada of the Nunavik Inuit aboriginal "claim" in and to Labrador and the offshore [See Schedule 5 attached hereto];
- (13) August 19, 1993 to date - Active treaty negotiations between Nunavik Inuit and Canada concerning the offshore and Labrador have been underway with a whole range of subject-matters on the table.

C. **Synopsis of Findings and Conclusions: Documentation to date in support of Nunavik Inuit Rights and Interests in Labrador**

» Makivik Corporation, on behalf of the Inuit of Nunavik, has carried out a long-term research program on past and present land use and occupancy for the Inuit that utilize the lands, marine waters and coastal islands of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula. This research was carried out primarily from 1974 to 1987 and stressed the collection and analysis of Inuit land use and occupancy. After 1987, research has focused on verification of land use maps and written interviews and on the development of a data base of Inuit ecological, environmental and cultural knowledge. This body of primary data has been supplemented by the collection and analysis of supporting documentation from archaeological, ethnographic and ethno-historical sources. These secondary sources, perhaps with the exception of archaeological reconstructions, though useful for understanding Inuit life on the Ungava-Labrador peninsula, can certainly not replace information drawn directly from the intellectual heritage of Inuit.

- » The Makivik program of research was preceded by a 1974 land use and occupancy study for the N.W.T. under the auspices of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and by a 1975 study for Labrador under the auspices of the Labrador Inuit Association. All three studies have utilized a methodology developed specifically for this type of research. Using a methodology that emphasized the building of a mapped data base on land use and occupancy has resulted in the establishment of a consistent body of information for the entire Arctic region including the Ungava-Labrador peninsula.
  
- » Based on the research and analysis completed to date, it is possible to draw certain conclusions about the long-term use and occupancy of this territory by the Inuit of the Ungava Labrador peninsula and the surrounding region by Inuit now residing in the political jurisdictions of Nunavik and Labrador.
  
- » The territory of Nunavik, including the offshore and Labrador regions, is illustrated on the following map. The eastern-most sector of the territory illustrated on this map is referred to as the Ungava-Labrador peninsula; a term considered to be most appropriate for describing the territorial and cultural-historical context for Inuit land use and occupancy within the present day political jurisdictions of Québec and Labrador. From the perspective of the Nunavik Inuit, this reference applies to the land and coastal zone bounded on the south by a line that swings southeast from Kangirsualujjuaq on the coast of Ungava Bay through the interior valleys of the peninsula to the Labrador coast south of Nain. The coastal zone, marine waters and islands of the Ungava Bay and Atlantic coasts form the western and eastern borders which converge at the Button Islands.
  
- » Land use and occupancy data, coupled with supporting information drawn from archaeological and ethnographic research, leads to the conclusion that the Ungava-Labrador peninsula forms the environmental and ecological background for an area of cultural interaction that includes both coasts as well as the accessible parts of the interior. Although a first glance at the map suggests a north-south alignment of the primary topographic features that define the landscape of the peninsula, it is important to understand that the major river and valley systems provide travel routes across the territory from east to west, give access to the interior and provide linkages between the two coasts and areas further west.

- » From the archaeological information now on hand, it is almost certain that the Ungava-Labrador peninsula was first populated by small groups of ancestral Inuit who moved into this region from the west about 4000 years ago. Archaeological evidence clearly suggests but does not absolutely confirm that these earliest Inuit inhabitants came from the northwest, crossing western Hudson Strait to reach the territory now known as Nunavik. From here, it is postulated that groups continued to move, quickly spreading their range of settlement and patterns of land use eastward to the Ungava-Labrador peninsula, including the eastern coast of Ungava Bay, the Killiniq region and south along the Atlantic coast into what is now southern Labrador.
  
- » When the ancestors of present-day Inuit arrived in the region, they established and then continually refined, their cultural adaptation to the environments and resources of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula. In so doing, they created a system of settlement and land use that can be identified from archaeological sites and from the living sites, travel sites and land use areas, as defined through land use and occupancy studies. The fundamental spatial structure of this system of adaptation is still clearly evident in present-day patterns of land use and occupancy and reflects the principle of continuity over 4000 years.
  
- » Even though the region has been continuously occupied over the past 4000 years, the utilization of specific living sites and land use areas was dependent upon the conditions, cycles and trends that characterized the physical environment and ecological resources of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula. Consequently, it is logical to assume, and sometimes possible to verify, shifts in the use of specific territory at different times prior to the entry of Europeans. These shifts in use were not necessarily permanent in nature and certainly did not imply an abandonment of land use regions but simply an adaptive response to changing conditions imposed by the environment or brought about by technological and cultural change within Inuit society itself. After contact with Europeans, shifts in the use of territory were influenced by a range of other facts superimposed on the patterns of the natural world.
  
- » Long before the arrival of Europeans and before the present political boundary between what is now Québec and Labrador was drawn on the map of Canada, the coastal and inland zones of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula comprised, as it does today, part of a larger territory of Inuit cultural development. The area which formed this larger cultural context for the Inuit occupation of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula extended from southern



Labrador north to Killiniq and the Button Islands and west across the interior of the peninsula to the northwestern sector of Ungava Bay. Thus, it is a cultural region which integrates both north-south and east-west alignments of land use and where access to hunting lands is shared, social relationships are maintained and where there is a general core of knowledge about the territory and its cultural history expressed through the oral tradition.

» The Ungava-Labrador peninsula must be considered as a region where there are internal sub-divisions based on the Inuit cultural practice of forming somewhat distinct but always flexible social and territorial groupings. Although these territorial divisions may give an appearance of social separation, they do not alter the fact that the ancestors of the Inuit of the Ungava-Labrador Peninsula were historically and ethnologically one people. Social interactions between groups or settlement areas either on the Ungava-Labrador peninsula or within the larger region of cultural interaction continue to this day. From the time of the earliest settlement of the peninsula, Inuit moved and still move back and forth between the Ungava Bay region and the territory of northeastern Labrador. Settlement sites, travel routes, social networks and knowledge of the land and resources demonstrate shared, distinctive cultural characteristics and all contribute to the development and maintenance of an occupation that reflects the connection of this territory with the Ungava Bay region.

» Since the early 1700s and especially after 1770, a European and later a Canadian presence within the region have had a direct impact on the cultural, economic and political development of Inuit life on the Ungava-Labrador peninsula. This, in turn, has left its mark on Inuit land use and occupancy. Especially after 1770, when the first Moravian mission was established, Inuit were required to adapt their patterns of land use and social interaction in relationship to a much more complex and changing set of circumstances brought about by the policies and activities of missionaries, traders and, later, the government. The closing of Killiniq in 1978 drastically affected the capacity of the Inuit to occupy the northern-most sector of this region, as did the closing of Hebron about 20 years earlier. These closings still have strong repercussions on the land use practices for the northern sector of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula. These repercussions do not, however, extend to diminishing Nunavik Inuit Aboriginal rights in the Ungava/Labrador Peninsula.

- » The analysis of evidence indicates that accelerating contact with the outside world, including events such as the closing of Killiniq and Hebron, did not bring an end to the age-old cultural configuration of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula. It did, however, create a much more complex and changing set of circumstances around which land use and occupancy is organized and maintained. There are, of course, many new circumstances to be considered when analyzing land use and occupancy during the different stages of the historical period. Nevertheless, the essential role of the seasonal ecology and shifting abundance of resources, and the reliance on traditional social behaviours and practices remain the central organizing themes that continue to be the primary influences on Inuit land use and occupancy within this region. Now, as throughout their long history, Inuit utilize both coasts, the interior regions of the peninsula and the surrounding marine waters and coastal islands of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula. There are still important connections between this region and the western part of Ungava Bay. Despite severe repercussions from the closing of Killiniq, the Inuit of Nunavik remain committed to the exercise of their aboriginal rights within and the utilization of their traditional territory and its resources.
  
- » Patterns of land use and occupancy as defined by the Makivik study are illustrated on the following four maps contained in Schedules 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this document. The information on these maps defines the geographical extent of Inuit historic and contemporary use and occupancy of the Ungava-Labrador peninsula that were a distinctive feature of the culture of their ancestors and remains a defining feature of their contemporary culture. These maps present a composite of individual hunter lines that were collected through interviews with hunters. As noted above, this type of research is based on an explicit methodology established for land use and occupancy studies and applied, although with some modifications, throughout the entire Inuit territory of Canada. These four generalized maps illustrate just one component of the Makivik data base. This mapped information can be subdivided into many different categories. It is supported by detailed written text and comments and it can be linked to another body of primary data which illustrates living sites, travel routes and environmental, ecological and cultural knowledge. Only when all these essential components of a land use system are integrated can the real meaning of territory or homeland be understood.

**D. Necessity for Treaty Arrangements and Certainty Issue**

The federal government in its 1993 document entitled Federal Policy for the Settlement of Native Claims stated at page 2:

“In Canada, uncertainties over the nature of Aboriginal rights have traditionally been dealt with through the signing of treaties. Following the principles set down in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, Aboriginal rights to lands and resources have, in many cases, been purchased by the Crown before non-Native peoples moved into an area in any significant numbers.”

The contemporary treaty or comprehensive claims agreements process is aimed at achieving certainty for both Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal peoples, including industry. The 1993 document entitled Federal Policy for the Settlement of Native Claims expresses this imperative as follows at page 5:

“The primary purpose of comprehensive claims settlements is to conclude agreements with Aboriginal groups that will resolve the debates and legal ambiguities associated with the common law concept of Aboriginal rights and title. Uncertainty with respect to the legal status of lands and resources, which has been created by a lack of political agreement with Aboriginal groups, is a barrier to economic development for all Canadians and has hindered the full participation of Aboriginal peoples in land and resource management.” [emphasis supplied]

Certainty for the Crown with respect to Nunavik Inuit aboriginal rights, titles, interests and jurisdictions in Labrador and the offshore must be achieved with respect to the full extent of Nunavik Inuit use and occupancy in Labrador and the offshore as depicted on the map in Schedule 1 of this document. Any certainty over any area or region less than that depicted on the map in Schedule 1 will result in uncertainty of Crown title (and hence uncertainty of authenticity or validity of mining claims or interests) within the area depicted on the map in Schedule 1 of this document.

Consequently, both the Nunavik Inuit claim area depicted on the map in Schedule 2 of this document and the broader Nunavik Inuit area of use and occupancy depicted on the map as Schedule 1 of this document must both be addressed in the context of comprehensive treaty negotiations with Canada as well as in the context of any mining or other development by third parties in these same areas.

Aboriginal peoples have on occasion been forced to resort to the courts to protect their rights against settlement or development pending the conclusion of satisfactory treaty arrangements. In 1973, Nunavik Inuit along with the James Bay Crees successfully halted Phase I of the James Bay

Hydroelectric Development Project through interlocutory injunction proceedings. The eventual result was the conclusion of treaty arrangements through the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement.

The Supreme Court of Canada in R. v. Sparrow [1990] 1 S.C.R. 1075 has directed that the minimum content of Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 is to entitle Aboriginal peoples of Canada to have their entrenched Aboriginal rights dealt with through an appropriate treaty process and to provide constitutional protection for them against federal and provincial legislative power.

The Court of Appeal of British Columbia, in issuing an injunction against logging activities by MacMillan Bloedel on Meares Island, British Columbia, directed that the ultimate outcome of issues between the Crown and First Nations should be resolved by treaty. Mr. Justice Macfarlane stated:

“I think it fair to say that, in the end, the public anticipates that the claims will be resolved by negotiation and by settlement. This judicial proceeding is but a small part of the whole of a process which will ultimately find its solution in a reasonable exchange between governments and the Indian nations.”

MacMillan Bloedel v. Mullin [1985] 2 C.N.L.R. 58 at 77

The courts, including the Supreme Court of Canada, have recognized that judicial proceedings and judgments from the courts are, on occasion, necessary to encourage or assist a treaty process. The Supreme Court of Canada in Dumont v. Canada (Attorney-General) [1990] 1 S.C.R. 279 at 280 stated that it was of the view:

“... that declaratory relief may be granted in the discretion of the court in aid of extra-judicial claims in an appropriate case.”

## **E. Conclusion**

This document explains in summary form the extent to which Nunavik Inuit have aboriginal rights, titles and interests to parts of Labrador and the Labrador offshore. As this document suggests, those rights, titles and interests are supported by extensive research on Nunavik Inuit land use and occupancy. The federal government has accepted to negotiate a treaty with Nunavik Inuit under the federal comprehensive claims policy. While the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador has indicated its unwillingness to acknowledge Nunavik Inuit rights and interests in Labrador and to participate in treaty negotiations, it is the federal government, not a provincial government, that has the paramount constitutional authority and responsibility to establish and conduct treaty negotiations. Nunavik Inuit are

prepared to negotiate and, if possible, conclude treaty arrangements with the Crown in order to provide security and certainty for all and to reconcile Nunavik Inuit aboriginal rights with the sovereignty of the Crown. If forced, however, Nunavik Inuit will do whatever is necessary to protect their rights and interests throughout their area of use and occupancy.

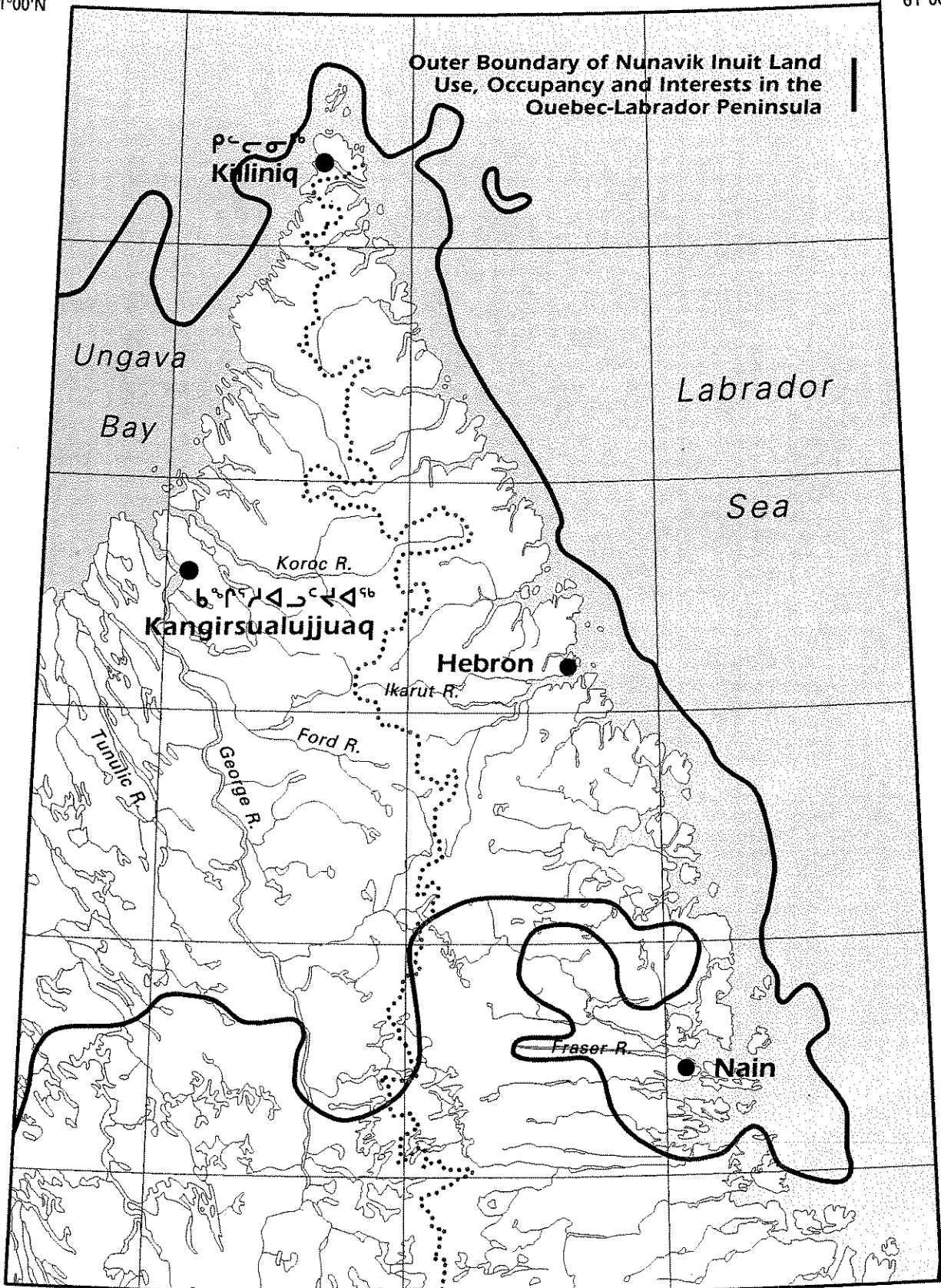
67°00'W

60°00'W

61°00'N

61°00'N

Outer Boundary of Nunavik Inuit Land Use, Occupancy and Interests in the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula

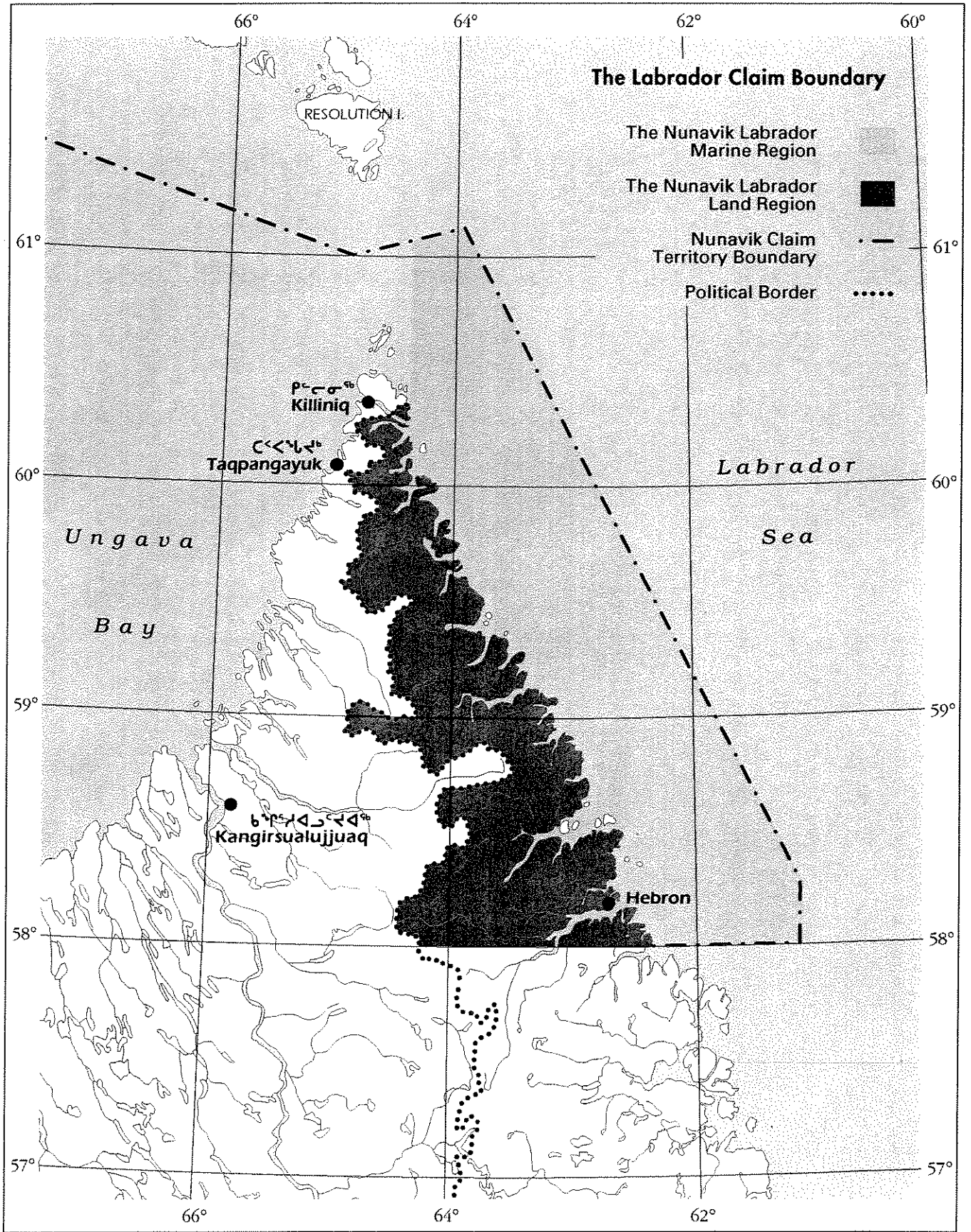


55°30'N

55°30'N

67°00'W

60°00'W





NOV - 7 1990

Senator Charlie W. Watt  
President  
Makivik Corporation  
4898 de Maisonneuve West  
MONTREAL, Quebec  
H3Z 1M8

Dear Senator Watt:

I am writing to inform you that the department has completed its review of Makivik Corporation's statement of claim and supporting documentation. The department, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, has concluded that your claim based on the documentation submitted does not meet the criteria of the department for acceptance of a comprehensive claim for negotiation. I formally advise you, therefore, that the Makivik claim cannot be accepted for negotiation.

An essential element of the criteria used to determine whether a comprehensive claim is negotiable under the current policy is a well-documented statement indicating that the claimant group has traditionally occupied the territory in question since time immemorial and continues to do so to the exclusion of other aboriginal people. Unfortunately, the maps and other information submitted by Makivik Corporation do not meet this requirement.

Without specific historical, anthropological or geographic data to provide verification of events, delineation of the territory under claim, dates or other facts, there is no basis on which the department could accept a claim for negotiation.

Similarly, the maps and the methodological report, while indicating to some degree the extent of current use, are not accompanied by the information required by the claims criteria. I enclose a copy of the department's discussion paper on "Indices of Current Use" which outlines the nature and type of information required to document current use.

Should you wish further information regarding claim criteria, please contact Mr. John Leslie at the Treaties and Historical Research Centre (819) 994-1182.



With respect to negotiations currently underway with the Labrador Inuit Association, it is the policy of the government that comprehensive claim settlements must respect the rights and interests of aboriginal and non-aboriginal people alike. Therefore, all identifiable interests in the area of the Labrador Inuit claim, including any interests of Makivik or its members, will be considered and, if affected, dealt with equitably.

Yours sincerely,

Original signed by  
Original signé par  
TOM SIDDON

Tom Siddon, P.C., M.P.

Encl.

Discussion Paper

on

Indices of Current Use  
An Approach to Data Collection and Reporting

Section A

Does the claimant group continue to engage in the following traditional activities?

1. Hunting:

- list major species and numbers harvested
- are there seasonal variations in this activity?
- what is the intensity\* (see page three for definition) of the activity?
- what is the frequency\* (see page three for definition) of the activity?
- how many members of the claimant group are involved?
- all hunting zones should be indicated.

2. Trapping:

- list major species and numbers harvested
- are there seasonal variations in this activity?
- what is the intensity\* of the activity?
- what is the frequency\* of the activity?
- how many members of the claimant group are involved?
- registered traplines should be indicated.

3. Fishing:

- list major species caught
- are there seasonal variations in this activity?
- what is the intensity\* of the activity?
- what is the frequency\* of the activity?
- how many members of the claimant group are involved?
- fishing grounds should be indicated.

- 4.
- list roots, berries medicinal herbs, etc. collected
  - are there seasonal variations in this activity?
  - what is the intensity\* of the activity?
  - what is the frequency\* of the activity?
  - how many members of the claimant group are involved?
  - gathering locations should be indicated.

Section B

1. Training:

Do members of the claimant group currently train younger people in the requisite skills associated with a hunting/fishing/trapping/gathering lifestyle? Please provide a short summary of training procedures and number of people involved.

Guiding/Outfitting:

Do members of the claimant group participate in local guiding/outfitting activities involving lands and resources in the claim area?

3. Camp Sites:

The location of camp sites (even if seasonal) should be indicated on the map.

4. Religious/Ceremonial:

The location of religious and/or ceremonial sites sacred for members of the claimant group should be indicated on the map.

5. Culture:

Do members of the claimant group use local land and resources to sustain traditional cultural activities e.g. build totem poles; gather shells; collect bird feathers for traditional costume decoration, etc.?

Section C

The claimant group should provide information on the extent and nature of third party activities in the claim area and these should be indicated on the map e.g. lands covered by tree farm licences; mining areas; patented lands; provincial crown lands.

\*Definition:

"intensity" of activity refers to three elements:

- is the activity recreational; that is, for sport purposes?
- is the activity supplemental; that is, does not constitute the basic source of food which may originate from other commercial sources?
- is the activity for subsistence; that is, constitutes the basic source of food supply?

"frequency" of activity refers to two elements:

- how often is this activity pursued during a specified time frame (i.e. month, year)?
- how many hours/days does this activity take of various individuals time?



no. de l'annuaire

Date de l'annuaire

JUL - 4 1991

Mr. Charlie Watt  
President  
Makivik Corporation  
650 - 32e Avenue  
LACHINE, Quebec  
H8T 1Y4

Dear Mr. Watt:

Thank you for your letter of April 15, 1991, requesting what additional information, if any, is required in order for the Makivik claim to aboriginal rights in Labrador to be considered for acceptance under the present comprehensive claims policy.

I confirm that additional information is necessary, including: 1. a map of the areas in Labrador which the Corporation is claiming; and 2. documentation regarding the lands and resources in Labrador which the ancestors of the present members of Makivik used from the time of European contact up to 1930. These data are required in support of a comprehensive claim submission and are described on page 23 of the Comprehensive Land Claims Policy Booklet (items 2 and 3).

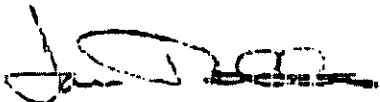
Furthermore, it is necessary to demonstrate convincingly that the present Makivik members who claim these lands and resources in northern Labrador are the descendants of the people who lived in the area and used these lands and resources at the time of European contact. It is our understanding that the original Port Burwell people were relocated into Labrador earlier in this century, and the people who now live there were re-settled from Quebec Inuit families whose traditional lands and resources are further west. It is essential that Makivik show that the people making this claim are the descendants of the people who

.../2

used this area from time immemorial, in order for a claim to be accepted for negotiation under the present policy.

The department does not normally do this research; gathering the data to support a claim is the responsibility of the claimants. Some funding is available from the Native Claims Funding Division to support this type of work. If you wish to determine its availability, contact Mr. Richard Day, A/Director, Native Claims Funding Division. His telephone number is (819) 997-0115.

Yours sincerely,



IAN POTTER  
Director General  
Comprehensive Claims Branch  
Northern Affairs Program



Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H4

OCT 26 1995

Mr. Peter W. Hutchins  
Hutchins, Soroka & Dionne  
Barristers and Solicitors  
245 St-Jacques Street, Suite 400  
MONTRÉAL QC H2Y 1M6

Dear Mr. Hutchins:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 1995 and a copy of your July 28, 1995 letter to the Honourable Clyde Wells, Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, concerning Nunavik Inuit Aboriginal rights and interests in Labrador and the Labrador offshore.

I was disappointed to learn that the bilateral negotiations between yourselves and the Labrador Inuit Association (LIA) concerning a possible overlap agreement have not been productive so far and that you have not had meetings on this issue for eight months. As you indicate, I have consistently urged the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador to be a party to the accepted comprehensive land claim negotiations of Makivik in the northeast coast of Labrador. However, to this date, the province has indicated that it will not be a party to the negotiations.

In response to your specific requests, the position of the Government of Canada is as follows:

1. Canada will continue to negotiate with the LIA concerning its accepted claim in Labrador. Any agreement, however, will contain wording to the effect that any settlement reached in that claim will not affect any Aboriginal rights that any other Aboriginal group in the area may have.
2. In a case where more than one Aboriginal group has an accepted claim for the same geographic area, it is not Canada's practice to negotiate with those Aboriginal groups at the same claims table without the agreement of all parties.
3. Any LIA claim settlement shall be without prejudice to any Aboriginal rights that any other Aboriginal group may have in the area.

.../2

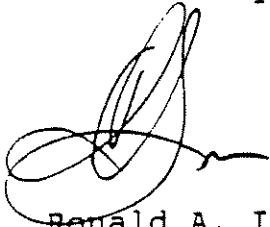
4. The Government of Canada does not have jurisdiction over the administration of mineral rights in Labrador.
5. In the past, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) has provided you with information relating to mineral staking and mineral rights as it has received it from the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and DIAND will continue to do so.
6. In the event that a situation arises triggering federal environmental laws, you can be assured that the holders of mineral rights will be advised by the responsible federal authorities.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Wells and to Mr. William Barbour, President of the Labrador Inuit Association, so that they may be advised of Canada's position on the questions you have raised.

The Government of Canada wishes to confirm that Makivik has an accepted comprehensive claim in northern Labrador as outlined in the June 23, 1993 letter from the Honourable Pierre Vincent, then Minister of State of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to Senator Charlie Watt, then President of Makivik Corporation. A copy of this letter is enclosed for ease of reference.

It is our preference to negotiate this claim with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador as a party at the table so that areas under provincial jurisdiction can be negotiated and "certainty" can be achieved in respect of these areas. However, DIAND officials would be willing to meet with Makivik to examine the possibility of negotiating the asserted Aboriginal rights and interests of Makivik that are within the federal jurisdiction in respect of the accepted claim.

Yours truly,



Ronald A. Irwin, P.C., M.P.

Encl.

c.c.: The Honourable Clyde Wells, M.H.A.  
Mr. William Barbour



1993 23 1993

Mr. Charlie Watt  
President  
Makivik Corporation  
650 - 32nd Avenue  
LACHINE, Quebec  
H8T 1V4

Dear Mr. Watt:

On January 7, 1992 Minister Siddon wrote to you indicating that the Government of Canada accepted for negotiation the claim submission of Makivik Corporation to aboriginal rights in certain offshore marine areas. I am pleased to inform you that the Government of Canada has approved a mandate for this negotiation and wishes to move into substantive negotiations. Once the framework agreement has been signed, Cabinet has directed that an agreement-in-principle follow within three years.

Makivik Corporation has also asserted a claim to aboriginal rights in northern Labrador. The federal government is prepared to include this area in the scope of negotiations. An agreement between Makivik and the Labrador Inuit Association (LIA) resolving overlaps will contribute to the ability of all parties to conclude final agreements. Canada therefore encourages both LIA and Makivik to reach early agreement of their respective overlapping interests.

The area directly affected by these negotiations is within the Northwest Territories and the Province of Newfoundland, and the involvement of these governments will be crucial to their success. The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) will participate on the federal government's negotiating team where GNWT interests may be affected. Negotiations related to areas under Newfoundland jurisdiction will not take place without its participation. Federal officials will also consult with the Government of Quebec.

.../2

The federal government is committed to resolving land claims as expeditiously as possible in a fair and reasonable manner. The work that Makivik has already done in preparation for this negotiation will contribute greatly to achieving a speedy resolution.

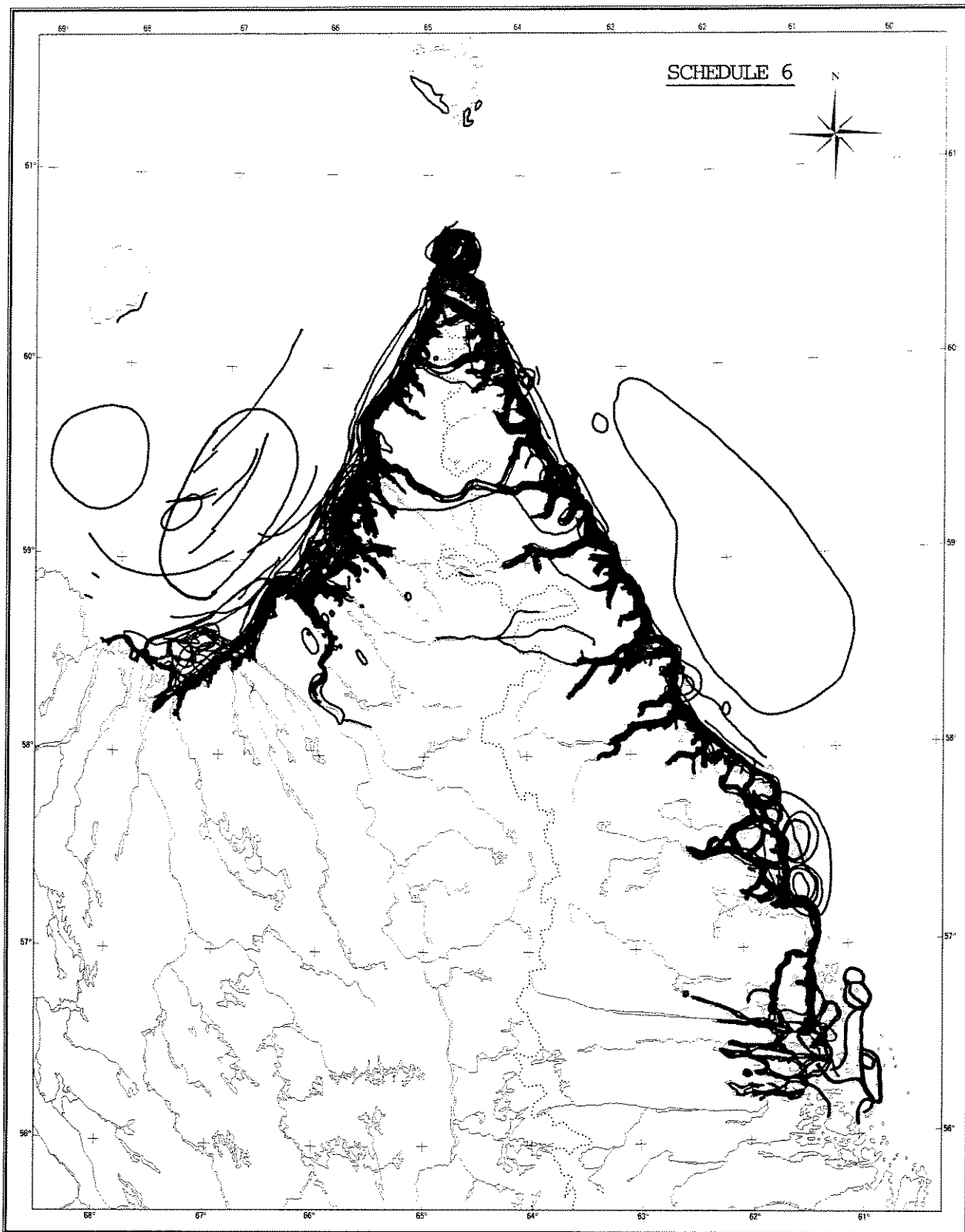
Denis Chatain, who your staff already know from the preliminary discussions, is the federal negotiator.

Settling this claim will remove any uncertainty regarding the ownership, use, and management of the lands and resources of the claim area. It will also contribute to establishing a more productive and positive relationship between aboriginal people and other Canadians. To this end, I congratulate you on your work to date, and look forward to a mutually successful completion of negotiations.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY  
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Pierre H. Vincent, P.C., M.P.



# THE INUIT OF NUNAVIK

Composite Land Use for the Ungava-Labrador Peninsula

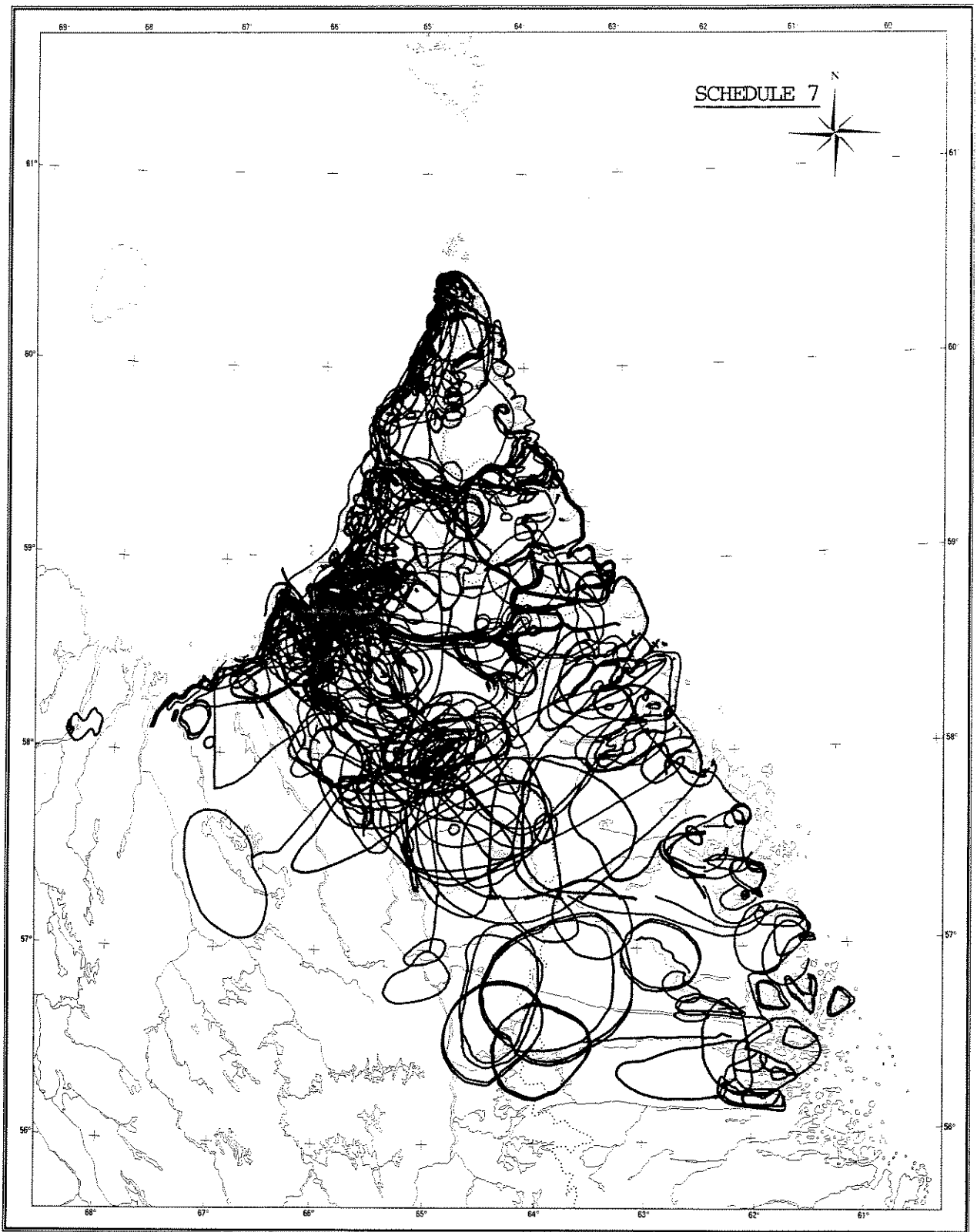
1920 - 1995

## MARINE MAMMALS

NOTE: The scale and configuration of all information shown hereon are approximate only and are not intended as a guide for survey work.

Approximate Scale: 1:2,250,000

Produced by Makivik Corporation RR00  
February 1996



# THE INUIT OF NUNAVIK

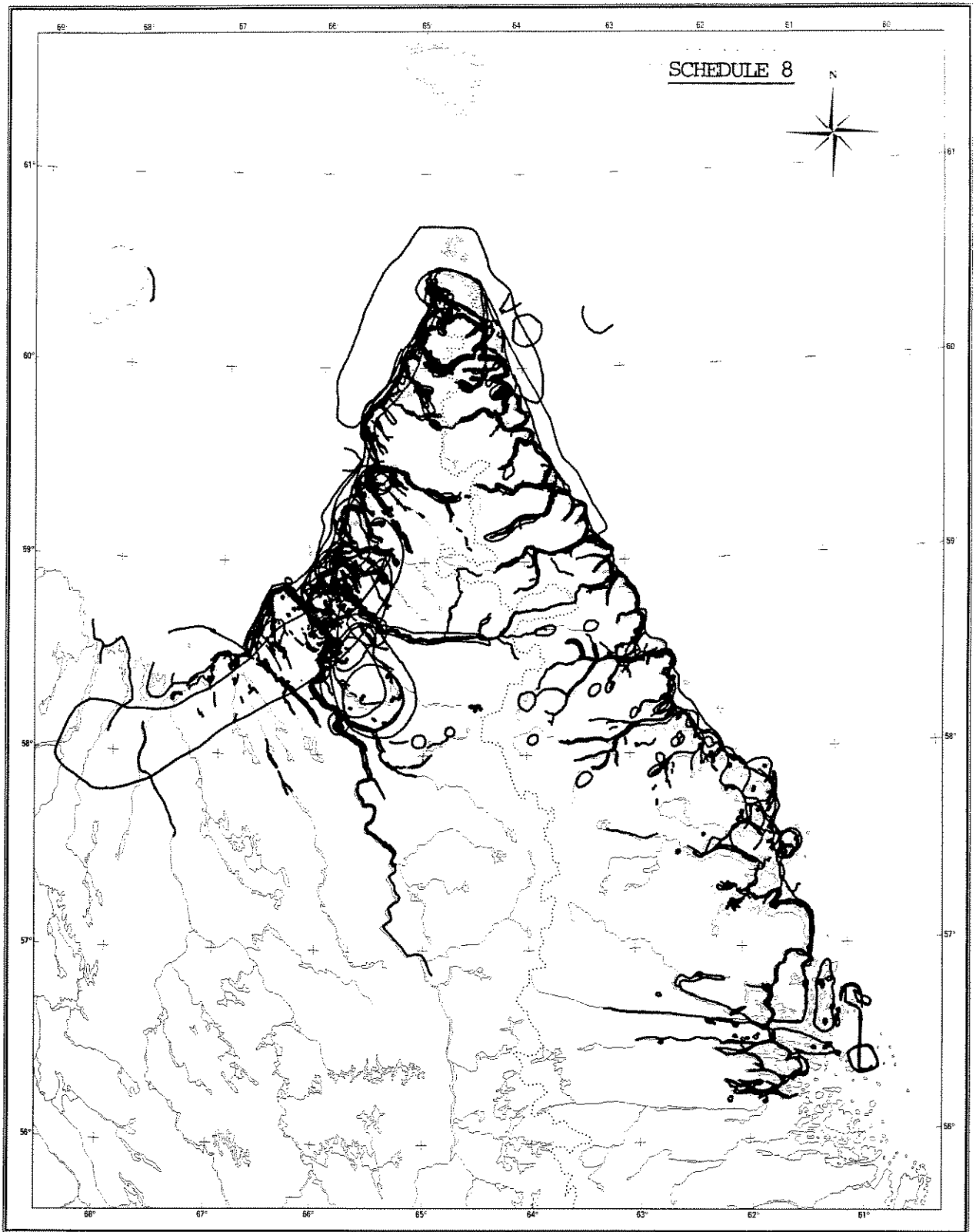
Composite Land Use for the Ungava-Labrador Peninsula  
1920 - 1995

## LAND MAMMALS

NOTE: The scale and configuration of all information shown hereon are approximate only and are not intended as a guide for survey work.

Approximate Scale: 1:2,250,000

Produced by Metivik Corporation ARD  
February 1998



# THE INUIT OF NUNAVIK

Composite Land Use for the Ungava-Labrador Peninsula

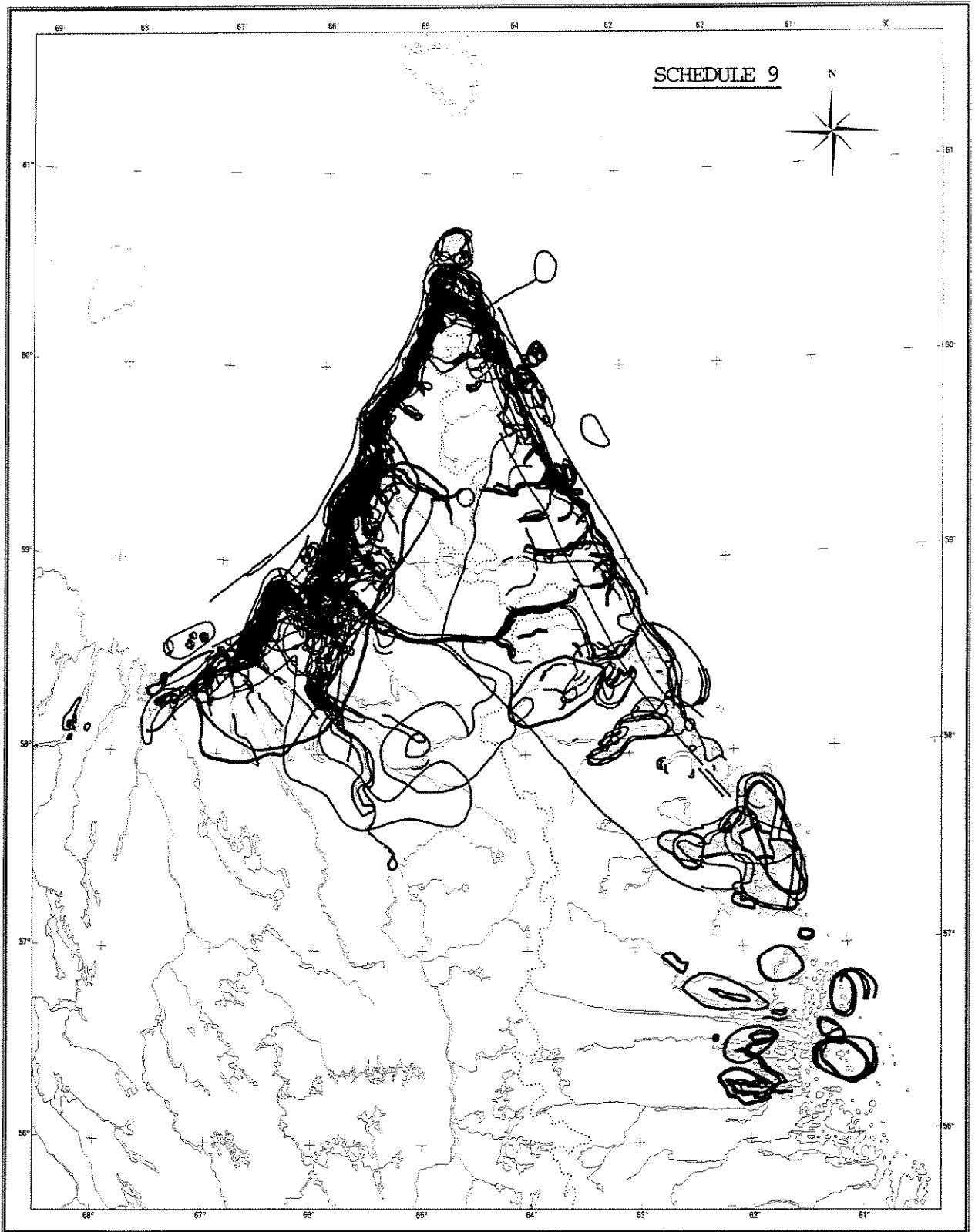
1920 - 1995

## FISH

NOTE: The scale and configuration of all information shown hereon are approximate only and are not intended as a guide for survey work.

Approximate Scale: 1:2,250,000

Produced by Makivik Corporation RR02  
February 1996



# THE INUIT OF NUNAVIK

Composite Land Use for the Ungava-Labrador Peninsula

1920 - 1995

BIRDS

NOTE: The scale and configuration of all information shown hereon are approximate only and are not intended as a guide for survey work.

Approximate Scale: 1:2,250,000

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February 1996