

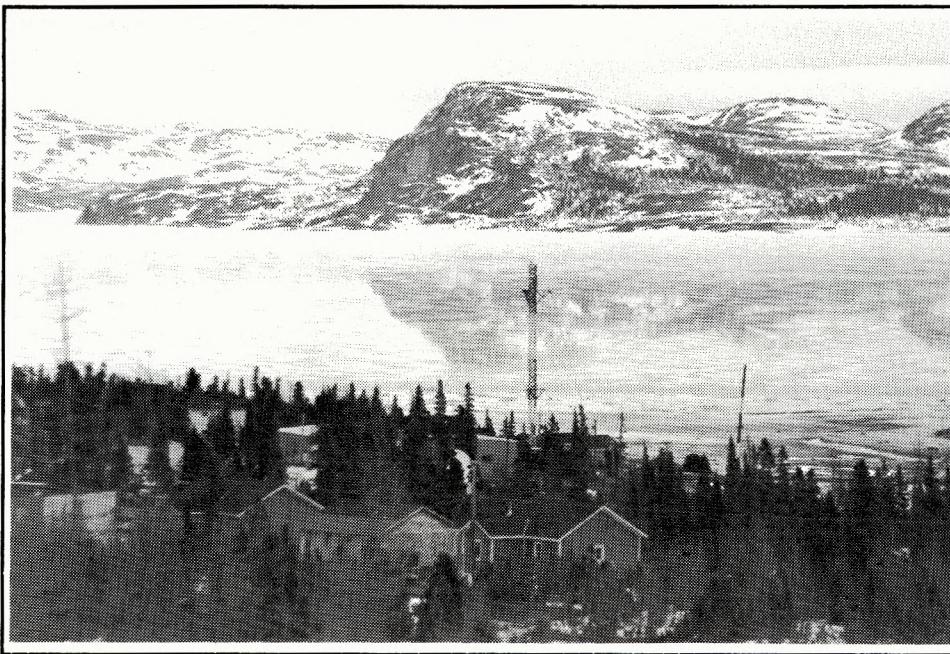


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BACKGROUND PAPER

SATUSAIGASUANNIMUT ALAKKASAJAK



The Comprehensive Land Claim Negotiations of the Labrador Inuit, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Government of Canada

**Ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni Nunamik
Namminiugasuannimi Satusaigasuanningit
Labradorimiut Inuit,
kavamangata Newfoundlandip .
ammalu kavamangata Canadaup**

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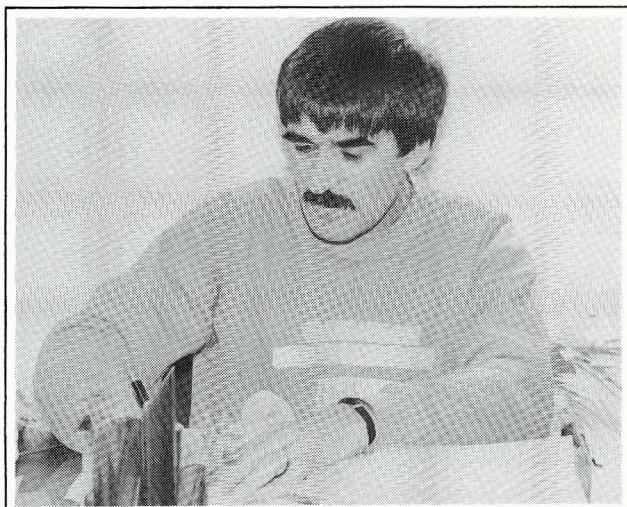
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1. The Comprehensive Land Claim of the Labrador Inuit

1. Ilonnainik PitjutiKallutik Nunamik Namminiugumaningit Labradorimiut Inuit

On March 22, 1990, chief negotiators for the Labrador Inuit, Newfoundland and Canada initiated a Framework Agreement to govern the Labrador Inuit comprehensive land claim negotiations. The Framework Agreement sets out the scope, process, topics, parameters, and the order and timeframe for negotiations to reach a comprehensive land claim settlement. The ratification of this agreement by all three parties means that negotiations towards an Agreement-in-Principle can begin.



*Labrador Inuit Association (LIA) Chief Negotiator
Toby Andersen*

Comprehensive land claims that are accepted for negotiation proceed through a series of four stages: framework agreements, agreements-in-principle, final agreements and implementation. The topics to be discussed as part of the comprehensive claim negotiations include such issues as land, financial compensation, economic development, principles and practices of conservation, self-government and social development, the interests of other native claimants, and public and third-party interests. Due to the scope and complexity of the issues to be resolved, negotiations can take many years before a final settlement is reached.

March 22, 1990-me, AngajukKâgijangit satusaijet Labradorimi Inuit, Newfoundland ammalu Canada atingita atigusingitalu sivullingin-nik nalunaikkutattâgilaukKut Atuinnaguttisiutiuju-mik AngiKatigenniujumut akKutitsaujutsautil-lugu Labradorimi Inuit Ilonnainik PitjutiKallutik Nunamik Namminiugasuallutik Satusaigasuan-ninginni. Atuinnaguttisiutiujuuk AngiKatigenni-
mut âkKisusimavuk ukua isumagillugit ilonna-tik satusattaugumajuit, piusiugialet, uKâlautaugi-alet, Maligatsaugialet ammalu tulli-gettitâttausimaningit ammalu Kanga pijagesi-magiaKakKomangata satusattaugialet tikipviKagasuagiamut ilonnainik pitjutiKallutik nunamik namminiugumanimmini satusaigas-u a j u K a n n i n g a n i . NammasiKatigetsiagutausimaningata ta-matsumaup angiKatigenniujop pingasolin-gajunut satusaiKatigeniattunut imâk tukiKavuk satusainniujuit tugapviKalluni AngiKatigenniut Pijagellagigiattulilluni mannautilugu sivuppiali-gajanninginnik.

Ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni nunamik nammin-iugumalluni angiutausimajuit satusaigunnalini-nimik suliagijauvalliagunnaKut sitamaulingatil-lugit: atuinnaguttisiutiujunik angiKatigenni-julittajunik, angiKatigenniujunik pijagella-gikKagani, pijagellagittumik angiKatigenniujunik ammalu AkKisuivalliagiaKannimik satusattau-simajunik. SunatuinnagalaniK uKalautaugiaK-agunnagajattuit ilingatillugit ilonnainik pitjuti-Kallutik namminiugasuannimi satusainniugajat-tuit pitaKagunnaKut ukuninga nunaujunik, ke-naujattatitaugunnanik sukkutaujuKannipat, ke-naujaliugutaugunnatuit pivalliatitaugunnan-ingit, maligatsaliagijaugunnatuit ammalu piusiugunnatuit piulimatsigiamut, namminik kavamagiligunnanik ammalu inoKatigenik pival-liatitsivallialigunnanik, Kanuttonigijangit asingita nunalituKaujuit nammittagumanimmini, inulimat ammalu nunalituKaungituit Kanuttonigijangit.

The objective of comprehensive claim settlements is to establish certainty of rights to ownership and use over the land and resources. The federal government seeks to do this in a way which will also facilitate and stimulate economic development, ensure that the continuing interests of native claimants are recognized and that they share in the benefits of development.



Federal Chief Negotiator Penny Shafto

The Labrador Inuit claim, based on traditional and continuing use of the Labrador and offshore areas, was first submitted to the federal government in 1977. It was accepted for negotiation in 1978 by the Government of Canada and in 1980 by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Negotiations were formally opened in January of 1989 and resulted in a Framework Agreement on March 22, 1990.

Taimali ilonnatik satusattaugialet suliagigiaKallugit ammalu uKumainnigigajattangit nammasiattumik piggagasuaniallugin, satusainniujuit unuttumaginni jarini suliagijaugiaKagunnagajakKut p i j a g e l l a g i t t u m i k angiKatigelluasiaajuKagunnaKattinagu.

Tugapvigijaugutigijanga ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni namminittagumanik sakKititsiutaullagigasuaniakKuk atsataugunnagnainimmik nalugunnailuni pivitsaKannimik namminiKallilluni ammalu apviataugani atusonguligajannimik imminik aulatsisonguligajalluni nunamik ammalu pitagijanginnik. Canadaup kavamagijanga piggagasuaniakKuk pigunnausimmitut sakKititauvalliali-gunnagajammangata kenujatsasiugutaugunnagajattuit, sulitsiatumik naniKangitumik Kanut-togijangit nunalituKaujuit namminitsiugasuannimini tukisimajautsiaKullugit, ammalu sulitsiatumik sakKiviukKullugit tusugijanginnik satusaillaginniup sakKitigunnagajattanginnik.

Labradorimi Inuit namminiugumalinningit, tungaviKattidlugu piusuKaujutitut ammalu mannamunut atuttauKattaninga Labradorip nunagijanga ammalu imappigalait, sivullipami tunijaulaukKuk Canadaup kavamanganut 1977-imi. AngiutaulaukKuk satusaigutauliaKigun-nagajanninganik 1978-imi kavamanganut Canadaup ammalu 1980-mi kavamanganut Newfoundland ammalu Labradorip. Satusainniujuit ammataullagilaup January 1989-ami ammalu tamanna sakKititsiniammitillugu Atuin-naguttisiutiujuumut AngiKatigenniujumik March 22, 1990-mi.

As part of the Framework Agreement, the parties have committed themselves to a four-year period in which to reach an Agreement-in-Principle for settlement of the Labrador Inuit claim. Interest-free loans from interest-subsidized loans from the federal government will be provided to the Labrador Inuit Association during this period to allow them to hire the necessary professional and technical staff. Such loans are deducted from any compensation provided in the final settlement.



Provincial Chief Negotiator Ray Hawco

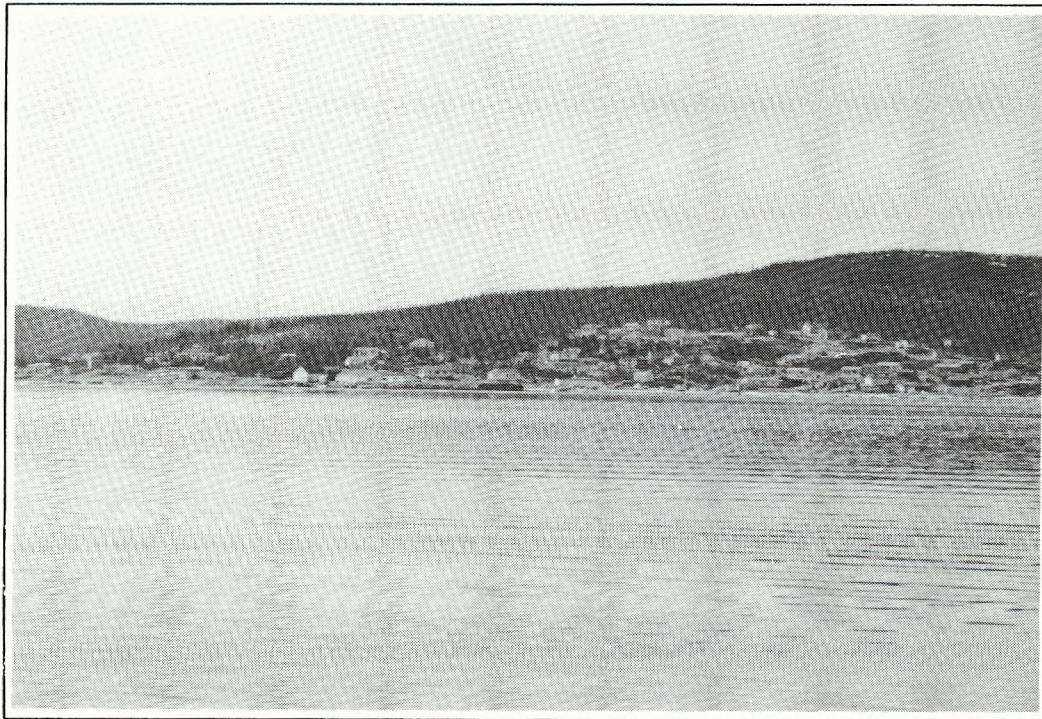
Negotiators for the Labrador Inuit, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the federal government will begin a series of monthly meetings in Labrador, St-John's, and Ottawa to finalize an Agreement-in-Principle that will establish the major elements of the Labrador Inuit claim settlement. It is expected that these monthly meetings will last for five days during which the parties will negotiate on an issue by issue basis towards an Agreement-in-Principle on all aspects of each subject matter. Negotiations are conducted in English, although an Inuktitut interpreter/translator is normally present at these meetings to provide interpretation and translation services required by the Labrador Inuit.

Ilingagunnagajattilugu Atuinnagut-tisiutujumut AngiKatigennimut, satusaiKatigegi-let uKallagisimalikKut pigunnanigadlutik sita-mani jarini tikipviKagunnanimminik sulijunnasi-attumik sakKititsigunnagajanniminik AngiKati-gellaginimmut tugapviKalilluni AngiKatigegajan-niminik. Akiminuit akittugiallatattitaugunnangitunik tauttilitsatagijaugunnatuit akilittaugunna-gajaltilugit Canadaup kavamanganut atuin-nautitauKattaniakKut Labradorimi Inuit katutjiKa-tigenninanut tamakkua jaret atuttauninginni pivitsaKattigunnalugit suliaKattisongsjutsau-tillugit suliamininik ilisimajullaginik ammalu tukis-igasuagiangit uKumaittugalasonik tukisigiat-tisonik. Taimaittuit tauttilitsait ilangatausongu-lattilugit sukkotausimagajattunut pija-gellagittumik angiKatigejuKalippat.

Labradorimi Inuit kiggatullugit satusaijuuit, kavamagijanga Newfoundland ammalu Labrador ammalu kavamagijanga Canadaup man-naminuit katimaKatigeKattanialikKut takKi tamak Labradorimi, St.Johnsimi ammalu Ottawami pijagellagigasualigajallutik AngiKatigellaginim-mut tugapviKalillutik AngiKatigegutigajattam-inik tungavittatuigutigilijajattanginnik atsugotiginippalagigajattanginnik Labradorimi Inuit namminittagumallutik satusallagigum-agajattanginnik. Tamakkua takKi tamâk satusainniuKattaniattuit tallimanik ullanik ul-lluKaKattaniakKut satusaijuuit satusaiKa-tigeKattatillugit satusattaugialet suliagijauKat-tatillugit tulligettitattausimaningitigut tugapviKal-lutik AngiKatigegutaugunnanitsanginnut sun-atiunnait ilingagunnagajattuit satusattaugialinut ilonnainut. Satusaijuuit satusaiKatigeKattaniakKut Kallunâtitut, Inuttitut uKattek ablasâng-utitsijellu tamânenginnagiaKatillugik satusaipvimi uKattiukattalutik ammalu abla-sangutitsijuKattalutik piusiukKujangitigut La-bradorimi Inuit.

Following the approval of an Agreement-in-Principle by the Labrador Inuit, the federal and provincial governments, negotiations towards a final agreement will begin. The final agreement will be based on the Agreement-in-Principle and will be accompanied by implementation plans. Settlement legislation will then give effect to the final agreement.

Pijagesimalippat angiutausimaninga Ang-iKatigellaginnimut tugapviujuk angiutausimalippat Labradorimiut Inuit, Canadaup ammalu pravinsiujuit kavamanginnut, satusainnujuit tugapviKalilluni pijagellagittumik angiKatigen-nisasiugasuagiamut pigiasilakKut. Pijagellagittumik angiKatigenniujuk tungaviKattitaulakKuk angiKatigellaginimmut tugapviKalilluni angi- tausimaninanut ammalu pitaKattitaummiluni satusaillagiujuk a g e s i m a l i p p a t âkKisuttauvalliagiaKannigigajattangit satus-tausimajuit. AngiKatigellagisimalinnimut mali-gatsaliujuKanialittilugu pitsatuniKattiligajallugu pijagellagittumik angiKatigenniujuk.



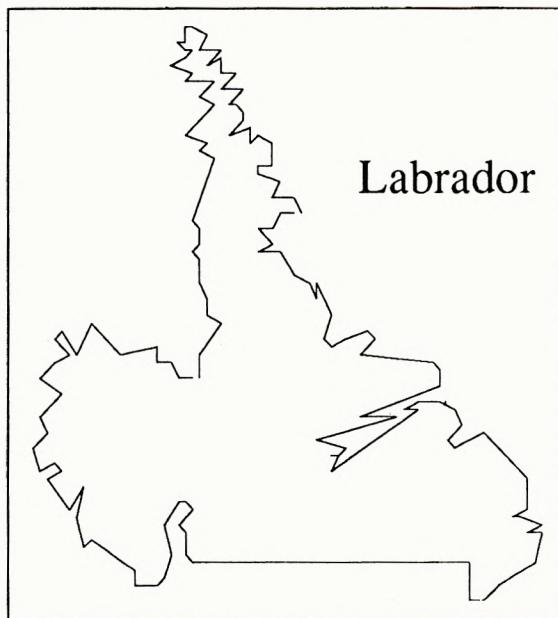
Rigolet Labrador

2. Background on the Labrador Inuit Claim

2. Inukkausigigalallugu summat Labradorimi Inuit NamminittagumaliaKisimammangata

The Labrador Inuit Association (LIA) represents about 4,000 Inuit and native settlers of partial Inuit ancestry who live primarily in five communities along the northern Labrador coast. They represent about 85 per cent of the population in the area claimed. The Labrador Inuit claim, based on traditional and continuing use, was submitted to Canada in 1977 and accepted for negotiation in the following year.

Canada's Comprehensive Claims Policy indicates provincial involvement is essential because of provincial jurisdiction in many areas under negotiation. LIA, Newfoundland and Canada agreed to a formal opening of claim negotiations in January 1989.



In March 1990, the three chief negotiators initialled a Framework Agreement. The agreement was later approved by the Labrador Inuit on May 18th, 1990 and by Newfoundland cabinet on May 29, 1990. Canada approved the Framework Agreement on August 30, 1990.

Labradorimi Inuit katutjiKatigennigijanga (LIA) 4,000-igalanik Inunniq ammalu Kallunan-gajunik sivullivinilinnik mannaulitiluguli inoviKa-lillutik tallimani nunaujuni Labradorip taganni. 85 percent-igalanik kiggatullutik nunaujumi nam-miniuuttaugumajumi. Labradorimi Inuit nam-miugumaninga, tungaviKattitauvuk sivulliv-inet piusigiKattasimajanginnik pinasuapvigikat-tasimajanginnik ammalu ullumimut atuttaugu-siuKattalittunut, tunijaulaukKuk Canadamut 1977-iutillugu am-malu angiutandluni nam-maniganik satusail-iaKiutaugiamut aggagutuam-mat.

Canadaup ilonnainik pitjuti-Kalluni namminiugunnanim-mut maligatsagijanga allasi-mavuk pravinsiujujut satusain-niujunut ilauKataugiaKanning-innik pravinsigalaujuit ka-majiuKattagaluammata unut-tumaginik satusattaugiak-agajattunik. LIA, Newfoundland ammalu Canada angiKa-tigelaukKut ammailagiligan-jniminik namminiugiamut satusaigiasigajalinni-mik autillugu. January 1989-

March 1990-mi, pingasollutik satusaijujut angajukKagijangit sivullinginnik atingita atigus-ingitalu nalunaikkusittuilaauKut Atuinnagut-tisiutiujuumut AngiKatigenninganik. Angi-Katigenniujuk nàmmagilillugu angiutauniammit-illugu kavamaligijinginnut Newfoundlandip kavamangata May 1990-mi. Canadaup kavamaligijingit angiutiKanniminik Atuinnagut-

The claim of the Labrador Inuit is based on their traditional and continuing use of the Labrador coast, a portion of the interior of northern Labrador, and north offshore areas. Use of this land by the Labrador Inuit was documented in their claim submission to the federal government in 1977. The claim submission, entitled "Our Footprints are Everywhere", provided thorough insight into the early history of the area as well as traditional and current land use and occupancy by the Labrador Inuit. The statement of this claim is viewed as a model for other claim submissions by native peoples in Canada.

According to the Labrador Inuit claim submission, the earliest known Inuit occupation of the claim area can be determined from archaeological evidence. This evidence suggests that the first visitors to the area were Paleo-Indian peoples who explored the coastal areas bordering the Strait of Belle Isle around 8000 B.C. By 3800 B.C., Paleo-Eskimo peoples emigrating from Alaska settled along the Labrador coastline taking advantage of what scientists believe was a period of warmth that reduced the summer pack ice cover, allowing drift wood to accumulate along the shoreline for use as fuel and assisting the whale migration through the Arctic Islands between Alaska and Greenland.

tisiutimik AngiKatigennimut sakKititsiniammitilugit August 30, 1990-mi.

Namminiugumaninga Labradorimiut Inuit tungaviKattitauvuk piusituKauKattasimajunik ammalu ullumimut piusiuKattatunik atullugit nunaujuit Labradorip imappiKutinginnut atajuit ammalu ilanganik kangianettumik Labaradorip taggata, ammalu imappigalait. Sivullivinet piusigiKattasimajangit tamatsumani nunattini Labradorimiunut Inunnut allataulaukKuk namminittagumalinniminik ottugagumalinniminik tunidlugit Canadaup kavamanganut 1977-iutilugu. Namminiugumalinnimut ottugautik attitadlugu "Tumivut Nanituinnavut", pitaKattitautsialaukKuk ilonnainik isumagijaugunnatunik sivullivinet piusigiKattasimajanginnit tamatsumani nunami ammalu piusituKauKattasimajunit nunamik atunnikut ammalu iniKaKattasimaningitigut Labradorimi Inuit. UKausittagijangit namminittagumalinniujop ippiniagi-jauvuk malittauliaKigunnagajanninganik asinginnut namminittagumalinniminik ottugaliaKigunnagajattunut nunaKainnasimajunut kinakkutuinaugaluappata Canadami.

Taimali kamagillugu Labradorimi Inuit namminiugumalinniminik ottugautigisimajanga, sivullipallagigalamma Inuit atuliaKisimaningit tamatsuminga nunamik sulittaugunnaKuk kamagillugit siagualunitanik aggetet sakKitiKattatangitigut. Tamakkua sulitlidugit sakKititauKattatuit uKalavut sivullipaullutik niuggukataliaKisimappalaivut tamaungagalak sivullilagiviningit allait nunatsasiukataKattanimmini kitani killilipviKaKattadlutik Strait of Belle Isle-iunigattamik suli 8000-tini jarini kristose inoliniakKatinngagu. Taimali 3800-tit jaret kristose inoliniakKatinngagu sivullivinillagingit Inuit pijut Alas kamit nunaKaliaKisimavut Labradorimi taimali piusiuKattasimajunik KaujisattiuKattatuit isumangit atullugit itjegutivallialinningani sikul-laget auvallialinnimata Kijuit titjalivallialinninginni atusongulittilugit Kijugijaugiamut ammalu Kilalugait akvigalaillu utittasongulittilugit Arctic Islands-iunigattanut akunganettunut Alaskaup

There is evidence that by about 1600 A.D., the Inuit, in addition to their use and occupancy of the Labrador coast, had established a small winter settlement consisting of 3 semi-subterranean sod houses at Eskimo-Island, about halfway between Groswater Bay and Lake Melville. During the 1600s, the Inuit made frequent trade forays south to the Strait of Belle Isle to secure trade goods, especially iron.

During the 1700s, trade relations between the Inuit and Europeans became more frequent with the establishment of trading posts along the Labrador coast and annual visits of English ships to the area. Whale hunting became an increasingly important activity due to the market for whale oil and baleen. Colonization of the Labrador Inuit was begun by missionaries of the Unitas Fratum, or Moravian Church, with the establishment of a Mission Station at Nain in 1770.

The Inuit exploited a variety of wildlife resources over a wide area. In March, they left their winter homes to hunt seals and walrus. In May, they hunted migratory birds and fished for capelin spawning along the rocky coastline. Late summer was a time to collect berries and jig for cod. The fall meant following the great herds of caribou, whales and seals along their migration paths. The winter was a time to settle in sod houses near a plentiful supply of seals.

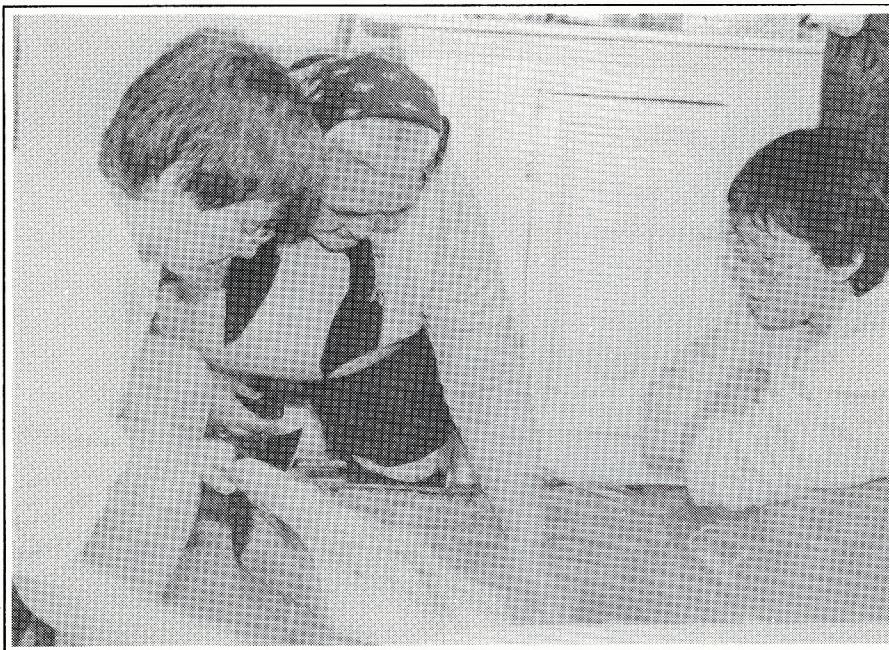
ammalu karalliup.

KaujimajuKagivuk 1600-galaullitilugu kristose inogunnaitillugu, Inuit atuKattalinnimini ammalu iniKaKattalinnimini Labradorimik tungaviliusimappalaivut ukiumi initaminik pingasunik illusuanik Eskimo Island-iunigattami, Groswater Bay ammalu Lake Melvilliup akungani. 1600-galaullitilugu Inuit niKitsasiugiaKat-aliaKisimavut siKinimmuadlutik Strait of Belle Isle-iunigattamut piKutitsasiudlutilu, kikiatsajaniuluak.

1700-galaullitilugu, piKutitsasiudlutilu, galanik tauseKatigeKat-aliaKisimavut Inuit ammalu Europe-miut pikatallagim-magidlutik tungaviliujuKakKattillugu niuvinnavigalanik Labradorip satjugaKutingani ammalu Kallunat umiangit tikittavallianing-inni jari tamak nunattinut.

Akvinik pinas-annik pimmagittumik pivalliatillugulu akvet utsungit mattangit sauningillu piguma-jaullagivallianinginni. Nunanut Labradorimiut Inuit nukKatitauvallialiaKilaupKut ajuKittuijugalanut Unitas Fratrum- iunigattanut, ubvalu Moraviat katimmavinganut, tungaviliuttau-simakKatillugu Missionik Nainimi 1770-mi.

Inuit aullaigatsasiuKataliaKisimavut Kanuitgalatuinnamaginik omajugalanik nakituinnamagigalak nunamit. March-iutillugu, ukiutsiuvimminik KimaiKattadlutik pujisiugialluttik ammalu aivitsiugialluttik. May-ngulimmat timiasukataKattadlutik ammalu KuleliganniaKat-



*Women learning to clean seal skin.
Annait ilinniajut Kisiligigiamik.*

Today, the Labrador Inuit are continuing the traditional pursuits and culture of their ancestors. Hunting, fishing and trapping are still important activities as a supplement or as the mainstay of family incomes. Supporting the language and culture of the Labrador Inuit is a central theme in the land claim negotiations.



*Inuit Tradition - Seal Hunt
Inuit PiusituKavininnik - Puijisiugiak*

Other topics to be included in the negotiations are economic development, self-government, financial compensation and taxation, principles and practices of conservation, resource-sharing, lands and resources and mechanisms for resolving disputes.

tadlutik suvaijalimmata sitjami. Ukiatsagialimmat nunivannasiKattatillugu ammalu aulasannasiKattatillugu organik. Ukiatsak malikataliaKiKattadlutik tuttunik, Kilaluganik akvinillu utakKiukataKattadlutik adKutinginni. Ukiuk utiKattadlutik illusuaminut puijiKautillagiuga-suattunut.

Ullumiulittuk, Labradorimi Inuit suli atukataKattavut mannamunut piusituKavininnik pinasuagiamut ammalu ilusigisimajanginnik sivulliviningita. Pinasuannik, ogannianik ammalu mikigiannianik suli atuttauluavut niKitsasiugiamut ubvalu kenaujatsasiugutigijamut. Asiujitunnatailigasuallugit uKa usituKait ammalu piusituKait Labradorimi Inuit piusituKagijangit tugapvilagiuvut nunamik namminiugasuan-nitigut satusi-gasuannitigut.

Asingit uKalautigillugit ilijaumagivut satusattaugialet ukua, kenaujatsasiugutaugunnatuit pivalliatigasuallugit, namminik kavamaKalogunnanik, kenaujattagijaugunnatuit sukkutaujuKannipat ammalu taksitigut kenaujattagijaugunnatuit, maligatsaliagijaugunnatuit ammalu piusiugunnatuit piulimatsigasuan nimut, nunait imaillu pitagijanginnik atuKatiKagunnanik, ammalu piusiugunnagajattunik sittutsisongugiamut apomautiKatigejuKalogajappat.

3. Other Aspects of the LIA Claim: 3. Asingit Satusattaugialinut Ilingagunnagajattuit Labradorimi Inuit Namminiugasuanninginni:

During negotiations on each of the topics, the rights of third parties and the public interest will be respected.

Once substantial agreement has been reached on a subject matter under negotiation in the land claim, interim measures may be negotiated. The purpose of the interim measures will be to protect the interests of the Inuit of Labrador during the course of negotiations, while taking into account public and third-party interests and government responsibilities in general.

The comprehensive claims of Canada's native peoples reflect their traditional occupancy and use of extended areas of the country, and some areas were and continue to be used by several aboriginal groups. As a result, situations exist where an area of land is claimed by more than one native claimant. This shared, joint or competing land use by aboriginal groups is referred to as an overlap area. Overlap claims may include lands in neighbouring provinces and territories, making them transboundary overlap claims.

SatusaijuKanningani nallenituinnak satusattaugialinik, pivitsagijangit nunalituKaungituit Kanuttovigijangit ammalu Inulimat Kanuttovigijangit sulijugijautsiaKattaniakKut.

Kangatuinnak nammagijaujumik angikatigennimik sakKititsijuKagajappat satusattaugialimmut satusiannikut nunamik namminiugasuajuKanningani, satusaijuKanningani paitsiutaugunnagajattuit satusattausonguKattagejagivut. Tukiginiaittanga satusaijuKanningani paigijaugunnaligajattuit imailinganiattilugu paigijaugunnaligajattilugit Labradorimi Inuit Kanuttovigijangit satusaijuKanningani Kujanatuinnalunnagillu Inulimat ammalu nunalituKaungituit Kanuttovigijangit ammalu kavamait kamagigialingit ilonnatik sulijugitsialugit.

Ilonnatik pitjutigillugit namminiugumaningit Canadami nunalituKaujuit pitjutiKavut piusituKammitut iniKaKattanimminut ammalu atuKattanimminut nunagijaminik Canadalimami, ilangit nunait atuttauKattasimavut ammalu suli atuttaukataKattavut mannamunut atjigengitunut nunaKakKasimajunut. Taimaimmat, nalunalungilak ilangit nunait nunamik namminiugasuajuKanningani atausingituit nunalituKaujuit tatsumingatsainak namminiugasuKattanianninginnik. Tamakkua atuttaukataKattatuit, atuKatigetsianikkut ubvalu atsaniaKatigettojannikut nunait atuttaukataKattatuit nunalituKaujunut ilitagijaugunnaKut atjigengitunut atuttaukataKattalutik nunauinginnik, atjigengitunut atuttaukataKattatuit namminiuttaugumagajallutik ukuangugun-nagajagivut Kanitagejuit pravinsset ammalu pravinsilagiungituit imak ilitagijaugunnaligajatilugit atuttaukataKattanimminut nammi-niuttaugasuagunnagajanninginnik.

4. A Tradition of Settlement

4. PiusituKauKattasimajuit SatusaijuKalimat

Treaty-making with aboriginal peoples has a long tradition in Canada. It is one of the oldest continuous processes of the Government of Canada and its predecessors dating back to the first days of contact between Europeans and indigenous peoples of North American.

In 1867, the British North America Act (now the Constitution Act, 1867) gave jurisdiction over Indians and lands reserved for them to the Parliament of Canada. Many treaties were signed in the pre-Confederation period. In the years following Confederation, the federal government undertook a treaty-making process to facilitate construction of railways and expansion of European settlement. The result was the so-called “numbered treaties”, signed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries - a series that starts in northwestern Ontario and runs across the Prairies as far as the Peace River and into the Yukon and Northwest territories.

Today, the tradition of settlement between the Government of Canada and native peoples is continuing. Negotiations encompass not only issues originating from treaties signed in the past but also those stemming from “modern treaties”, comprehensive claims submitted by aboriginal groups to the land and resources of large parts of Canada based on their traditional and continuing interest in these areas.

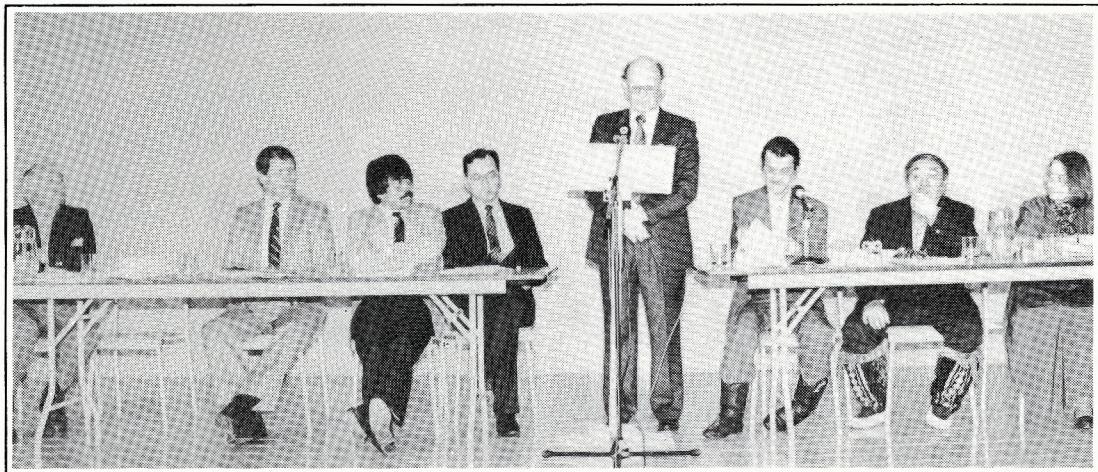
PiusituKauKattasimajuit SatusaijuKagasanngani SatusaiKatiKaKattasimalinnik nunalituKaujunik akuninit piusiuKattasimalikkuk Canadami. Akuniunippak piusigiKattasimalikkuk kavamagijangata Canadaup ammalu sivulligisimajangita taimangasuanit sivilipammagimmi katiKatigeKattalitainnaninginni Europe-miut ammalu nunaKakKasimajuit North America-mi.

1867-iutillugu, British North America Act-iunigattak maligatsasuangsusimajuk (mannau-littuk Constitution Act-iunigattaulittuk, 1867-minit) pitsatunitatitusimavuk kamajiguunnaalinnimut Allanik ammalu nunagijanginnik piulimatsiuti-gillugu nunagijanginnik kavamagijangata Canadaup. Unuttumaget nunamik tigollavigillugit atittatitauKattasimavut kavamaKakKatinnagu. Jariujuni kavamaKalittilugu, Canadaup kavamanga pigasisimavuk angiKatigennimik sakKititsikataliaKisimalluni sanagumaligamik nunakkjollaget akKutitsanginnik ammalu nunagijaugunnatunik siammatisvalliagumaligamik. Taimailiunniminut sakKititsimagineadlutik taijamik “nomaratigut satusaigunnanimmik”, ailfanik satusaigutigigunnataminik atittatuidluitik taggani kangianilu Ontario-ngunigattaup ikadlugu ilonnanga Canada tikipvigidlugit Peace River-iunigattak ammalu Territories-iunigattait.

Ullumimut, piusiuKattasimajuk satusaigiamut kavamangata Canadaup ammalu nunalituKaujuit suli atuttaukatavuk ullumimut. SatusainniuKattajuit pitaKaKattavut satusat-tauKattasimajunituinnaungituk atittadlugit sivunganit pitaKasonguligivulli sunatuinnanik sakKiti-tausongulittunik “ullumiulittuk satusaigutausongulittunik”, namminiugumanimmut ottugautausongulikKut nunaKakKasimajunut nunattagumanimmini ammalu pitagijanginnik Canadami tungaviKallutik piusituKavinimminik ammalu ullumimunut Kanuttovigijaminik nunamik suli atuttaukattavuk.

The negotiation of comprehensive land claims, represents an enormous undertaking. The issues under discussion are wide-ranging and complex. Negotiations involve many federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, and native groups.

Satusainniugunnatuk ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni nunamik namminiugumanimmi, piluattojavuk, uKumaittumagiulluni suliatsausonguninganik. Satusattaugasuagialet uKalau-tigillugit unuttumagiusonguvut ammalu suli-atsagiasuagiangit uKumaittumagiusongudlutik. SatusainniuKattajuit unuttumaginut Canadaup kavamangata kavamaligijinginnut suli- agijaugiaKaKattavut, Pravinsiujuuit Territories- iujuillu kavamanginnut ammalu nunalituKau-junut.



*Land Claims Opening - January, 1989
Nunamik Satusainniujuit Ammaininga - Januar, 1989-nami*

Despite the challenges of the task, three major comprehensive land claim agreements have been reached since formal negotiations first began in the early 1970s. Several more agreements are in the process of finalization, and still other land claims have been accepted for negotiation. At the heart of this process is government's commitment to reach mutually acceptable agreements with aboriginal peoples concerning land and resources, encourage their full participation in Canadian society and to support and foster their distinct native cultures.

Taimaigaluattilugit uKumaittulagiullutik su-liagijaugialet, pingasuniuluak pimmaginik ilon-nainik pitjutikalluni nunamik namminiuguman-ikkut angiKatigejuKasimalikKuk taimanganit pit-siaKatigennikut satusainniugunnatuit pigiasi-laummatanit pigianninginni 1970-et. Katsigial-lait angiKatigenniugunnatuit pijagellaginnimut tikivallialigivut, asingit suli nunamik nammin-iugumanimminik uKasimajuit angittausimalim-mitillugit satusaiKataugunnalinnigadlugit Ommatigillugu tamanna piusiugunnatuk sulijumik pigunnanimmik sakKijajuKalogivuk tikipviKatigejuKagunnanimmik nammagijautsia-tunik angiKatigesonguKattaniannimik nunaKakKasimajuit atuKatigunnalugit Cana-daup nunagijanginnik pitagijanginnillu, atsugo-tidlalugillu pigunnausimmitut ilaukKudlalugit Canadamiunguninginnut ammalu ikajutsilugit atuvallialugillu taimangasuanit nunalituKaung-ingita atjiungininginnut piusuKagijangit.

5. Comprehensive Claims Negotiations

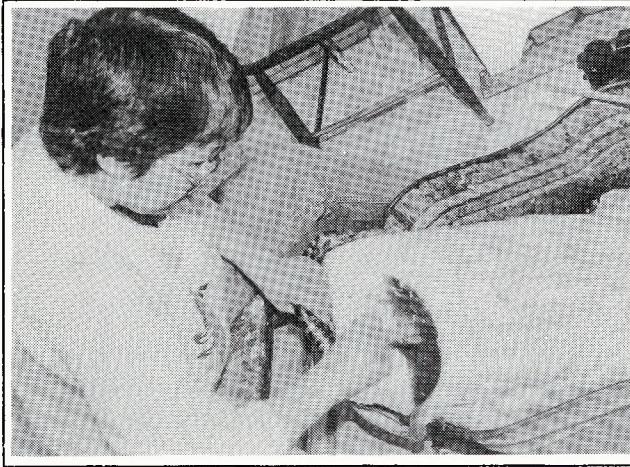
5. Ilonnainik PitjutiKalluni Namminiugumanimmi Satusainnet

Comprehensive claims are often confused with specific claims. Specific claims relate to Canada's lawful obligations regarding the administration of land and other Indian assets and to the fulfillment of treaties and other agreements. Issues addressed under specific claims may include long-standing grievances about the lack of reserve land or the alleged failure of the federal government to fulfil treaty obligations. Over the years, Indian bands and their representatives have been funded to research and negotiate such claims.

Comprehensive claims are based on claims of aboriginal title to lands that arise from traditional use and occupancy of those lands. Such claims arise in those parts of Canada, including Yukon, Labrador, British Columbia, Québec and the Northwest Territories, where aboriginal title has not been previously dealt with by treaty or other legal means. Comprehensive land claims negotiations begin with the preparation of a statement of claim and appropriate supporting materials by the claimant group. The claims are reviewed by the federal government according to the following criteria:

Ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni namminiugumanik ilangani tammaumautauKattaKuk sunamik namminittagumanimmut. Sunamik namminittagumanik ilingaluasonguvuk Canadaup maligatsatigut kamatsiagiaKanninginnik pitjutigillugit aulataugunnaningeit nunait ammalu asingit Allait piKutigijangit ammalu pitsianikkut tikipvigigunnalugit satusattaugialet ammalu asingit satusainnikut angiutaugialet. Sunatuinnaidit sakKititaugunnatuit malillugit sunamik namminiugumanimmi ukuninga pitaKagunnaKut akuninit pijagettausimangininginnut uguuguaujuit pitjutigillugit nammangiluadlatumik nunatatitauusimaniminut ubvalu pasijaugutauninginnut pijutsaunimmitut pisimangininganut satusainnimi. Jarini Kangisimalittuni, Allait ammalu kiggatuttingit kenaujattatitauKattasimalikKut KaujisatsiagunnaKullugit ammalu satusaigunnaKullugit namminiuugumajaminik piunitsamik.

Ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni namminiugumanet tungaviKattitausonguvut namminiugumaninginni nunaKakKasimajuit nunalittaninginnilu sakKititaugunnatunik atullutik piusituKaujunik atuKattanimminik ammalu iniKainnasimanimigut nunagijaminik. Taimaittugalait namminittagutaugumajuit sakKititaunginnaKut nunaujuni Canadami, ukunanilu Yukon, Labrador, British Columbia, Quebec ammalu Northwest Territories-ini avanialuk, nanituinnalu nunaKakKasimajuit namminittagumaninginnut kamagiausimanginingit satusainnikut ubvalu maligatsatigut. Ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni namminittagumanik satusattaugunnaKuk pigiasiutigilugu atuinnaguttisiutiugunnatuk namminittagumanimmi ammalu sulitsiatumik sakkusagiugunnatuit sunatuinnagalait namminittagumanimmi. Namminittagijaugumajuit kamagijauKattavut Canadaup kavamanganut ukua malillugit ottugautaugunnatuit:

- Organized society: the claimant group is and was an organized society;
 - Occupation: the claimant group has occupied a specific area over which they assert aboriginal title since time immemorial. The traditional use and occupancy must have been sufficient to be an established fact prior to European assertion of sovereignty;
 - Exclusivity of occupation: the occupation by the claimant group over some, if not all, of the claimed land was to the exclusion of other aboriginal people;
 - Current use and occupancy: the claimant group can demonstrate that traditional pursuits continue to be followed with the land claim area;
 - Extinguishment by treaty: the claimant group's assertion of aboriginal title and rights to use the resources have not been extinguished by treaty or other legal means.
- 

*Cleaning Seal Skin
Kisilijuk*
- TungaviKatsialutik katutjiKatigenniujit: namminittagiamut ottugajuk katutjiKatigenniKat-uappat ammalu tungaviKatsialuni katutjiKatigenniusimatuappat;
 - IniKainnasimanik: namminittagiamut ottugajuk iniKainnasimagiaKavuk nunamik namminittagumajaminik nunaKakKasimaniminut taimangasuanit. PiusituKamminik atuKattan-imminik ammalu iniKainnanimmik sulitsiatumik tungaviKatsiagunnaluni sulijugijautsiagunnal-itilugulu tamanekKasimaninga Europe-miut kamgiasiniakKatinagait kavamattagamik;
 - Asiminit iniKakKasimanik: IniKainnasimaniminik namminittagumajuk nunamik, sakKititsigunnatuaguni iniKakKasimaniminik asiminit nunaKakKasimajoKutimminit sivulliusimalluni;
 - Ullumiulittuk atuKattanik ammalu iniKaKattanik: namminiugasuat-tuk sakKititsigunnatuaguni piusituKaujunik atuKattanianniminillu namminiKagalualiguni piusiKainnanianniminik nunaminni-nit-tagumajami;
 - Sunamik sakkugun-nanik satusainnikut: namminittagumajuk pivitsagijaminik nunalituKaunimminut ilitagijau-gutimminik ammalu pivitsagijaminik atugiamut sunatuinnanik nunagijamini atsatausimangi-tuappat satusainnikut ubvalu maligatsatigut.

Settlement agreements are comprehensive in scope, including such elements as: land title, financial compensation, economic development, principles and practices of conservation, self-government and social development, the interests of other native claimants, and public and third-party interests.

Three such claims have reached final settlement since the federal government's comprehensive claims policy was announced in 1973:

- the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (1975);
- the Northeastern Québec Agreement (1978); and
- the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (1984).

Two final agreements have been initialled:

- the Council for Yukon Indians (1990);
- the Dene and Métis of the Mackenzie Valley, Northwest Territories (1990);

Satusainnikut angiKatigegutausimajuit ilonnainik pitjutiKavut satusattaugaliniq, ukua atulugit: nunamik namminiKannik, kenaujattatitau-gunnanik sukkutausimajunut, kenaujaliugutaugunnatunik pivalliatitsigasuagunnanik, maligatsaliagijaugunnatuit ammalu piusiliagi jaugunnatuit piulimatsigasuannimut, namminik kavamagiliguunnanik ammalu inulimat nunalituKaungi-tuillu Kanuttovigigunnatangit.

Pingasuit namminiugumanimmi satusain-niujuit pijagellagittausimalikKut angiKatigel-laginikkut Canadaup kavamangata ilonnainik pitjutiKalluni namminiugiamut maligatsaliavinga sakKititalaummanit 1973-mi:

- James Bay ammalu Northern Quebec angiKatigeKataullagisimalikKok (1975-iminit);
- Northeastern Quebec angiKatigeKataul-lagilaukKuk (1978-iutillugu); ammalu
- Inuvialuit Pijagellagittumik AngiKatigella-giKataulaugivut (1984-ami)

Maggok pijagellagigiattugunnalillutik angiKatigellaginimmuit atiup atigusiullu sivullingin-nik nalunaikkusittuisimaligivut ukua:

- Council for Yukon Indians-iunigattait (1990-mi);
- Dene ammalu Metis-iunigattait Mackenzie Valleymiut Northwest Territories-iunigattani (1990-iutillugu);

(Following rejection of fundamental elements of this agreement by the Dene/Metis General Assembly in July, the Government of Canada has now agreed to requests by the Mackenzie Delta and Sahtu Dene/Metis council to pursue regional negotiations based on the final agreement initialled in April).

An Agreement-in-Principle has been reached with:

- the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, representing the Inuit of the central and eastern Arctic (1990).

Framework agreements have been reached:

- the Labrador Inuit Association (1990);
- the Nisga'a of northern British Columbia (1989);
- the Conseil des Atikamekw et des montagnais in Québec (1989).

There is no rank order for the groups waiting for negotiations. Selection is based rather on a combination of urgency, the willingness of the provincial or territorial government to participate, and the claimant group state of preparation to negotiate.

(Taimali aukalluasiaaju Kasimak Katillugu isumagijaujuit satusattaugasuasimaninginnik angi Katigegutausimajunik satusagumallugit Dene/Metis-iunigattait kiggatuttangit namasigunnainimata July-mi, kavamagijanga Canadaup mannautillugu angisimaligivuk Kinugautigisimajanginnik Mackenzie Deltaunigattaup ammalu Sahtu Dene/Metis-iunigattait katutji Katigennigalangit piggagasualigajanninginnik nunaujunik atjigengitunik satusaigasualia Kigajanninginnik tungavi Kallutik pijagel-lagittumik angi Katigellagiutaugialimmik atiup atigusuullu sivullinginnik nalunaikkusittaumajunik April-im).

Angi Katigellaginimmut tugapvi Kalilluni Angi Katigenniujuk sak Kititausimaligivuk ukua angi Katigidlugit:

- Tungavik Federation of Nunavut-iunigattait, kiggatujujuit Inunniq central ammalu eastern Arctic-iunigattamiut (1990-iutillugu).

Atuinnaguttisiutujuit Angi Katigennimut angi Katigegutausimaligivut ukununga:

- Labradorimi Inuit katutji Katigenninginnut (1990-mi)
- Nisqa'aunigattaujunut tagganittunut British Columbiap (1989-ami);
- Conseil des Atikamekw montaignais-iunigattanik Quebec-imi (1989-ami).

Nallelonnet katutji Katigenniujuit sivulliutijaullagigasuanialungilat utak Kininginni satusaigasigunnanimmut. Tungavi Kattitalua Kattatuilli kamagijauningit Kanuk tuavillagik Komangata, Kanullu pravinsigalait ubvalu territories-iunigattait kavamagijangit kama Kataugiamut katsungaittigimmangata kamagillugit ammalu Kanuk atuinnaguttigasua Kammangata satusaigiasigunnanimmut.

For further information please call:

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1-819-997-0380

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