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THE BAFFIN GUIDE

1986

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THE BAFFIN GUIDE

1986 (EXPO) EDITION

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Prepared by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism

BAFFIN FACTS

●The Baffin Region is made up of the largest **single** group of islands in the world. It covers an area larger than all of the islands of southeast Asia, which include Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Borneo.

●Baffin Island is the 5th largest island in the world. It covers 507,454 square kilometres or 315,385 square miles and is twice the size of the United Kingdom.

●Of the NWT's total population of 51,000--about 8300 people live in the Baffin Region (18% of the NWT total).

.83 % Of the people of the Baffin are Inuit. They make up 34 % of the total population of the NW. About half of the NW'S Inuit live in the Baffin.

●Three language groups are represented as first languages in the Baffin - Inuktitut (83%), English (15%) and French (2%).

●Most of the Region's population is under 25-which is considered very young by Canadian population standards.

● The Baffin Region's rate of population growth is four times the national average.

●The Baffin Region covers approximately 700,000 square kilometres or 437,500 square miles and represents almost 33 % of the NW'S total area of 3,376,698 square kilometres or almost 1.3 million square miles.

●The Baffin Region is geographically the largest administrative region in the NW.

● All of the Baffin Region above James Bay is above the treeline and underlain by permafrost.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE BAFFIN REGION

The Baffin Region of the Northwest Territories stretches north from the shores of James Bay to the North Pole and from the Canada/Greenland border in the east to as far west as Prince Patrick Island. It encompasses most of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and is the largest group of islands in the world. Baffin Island, where the bulk of the region's people live, is the fifth largest island in the world. It covers 507,454 square kilometres or 315,385 square miles.

The islands of the eastern arctic which form the Baffin region are part of the Precambrian or Canadian Shield. Most of the Canadian Shield is less than 600 metres high, an ancient erosional surface left from the last ice age. But in the Baffin Region, the Precambrian rocks form a spine of mountains which rise from 2500 to 3000 metres (7000 feet) and extend from Baffin Island to Ellesmere Island.

Glaciers are found in the higher altitudes, and mountains form spectacular vertical cliffs and deep fiords along the eastern coasts of the islands of this region. The area includes the Penny ice Cap, a vast (3539 km) 2200 square mile mantle of ice and snow drained on all sides by glaciers at **Auyittuq** near Pangnirtung--the **only** National Park crossing the Arctic Circle.

The western and southern parts of Baffin Island are made up of low hilly plateaus and marine plains.

Above and to the west of the Canadian Shield is a vast Plains region represented in the Baffin by Arctic Lowlands. This area stretches north of the Arctic Coast as far as southern Melville and Ellesmere Islands and east to Foxe Basin. Underneath the surface soil of these lowlands are mainly flat-lying Paleozoic sedimentary rocks which appear as rock-strewn flats and flooded lowlands in the Foxe Plain. This is an area of sparsely vegetated tundra with a generally smooth coastline yielding few harbours.

The Sverdrup Islands in the most northern part of the Baffin region form the third major physiographic division of the NW--the Innuitian Region. This is composed of mostly folded sedimentary Paleozoic strata, and some younger rocks. They form mountains and ridges similar to the Cordilleran and Appalachian areas of western and eastern Canada.

About 2-4 million years ago, during the Pleistocene era, the Eastern Arctic was a temperate land of lush grasses and huge trees (now manifested by coal and petroleum deposits). It teemed with many more animal species than exist now.

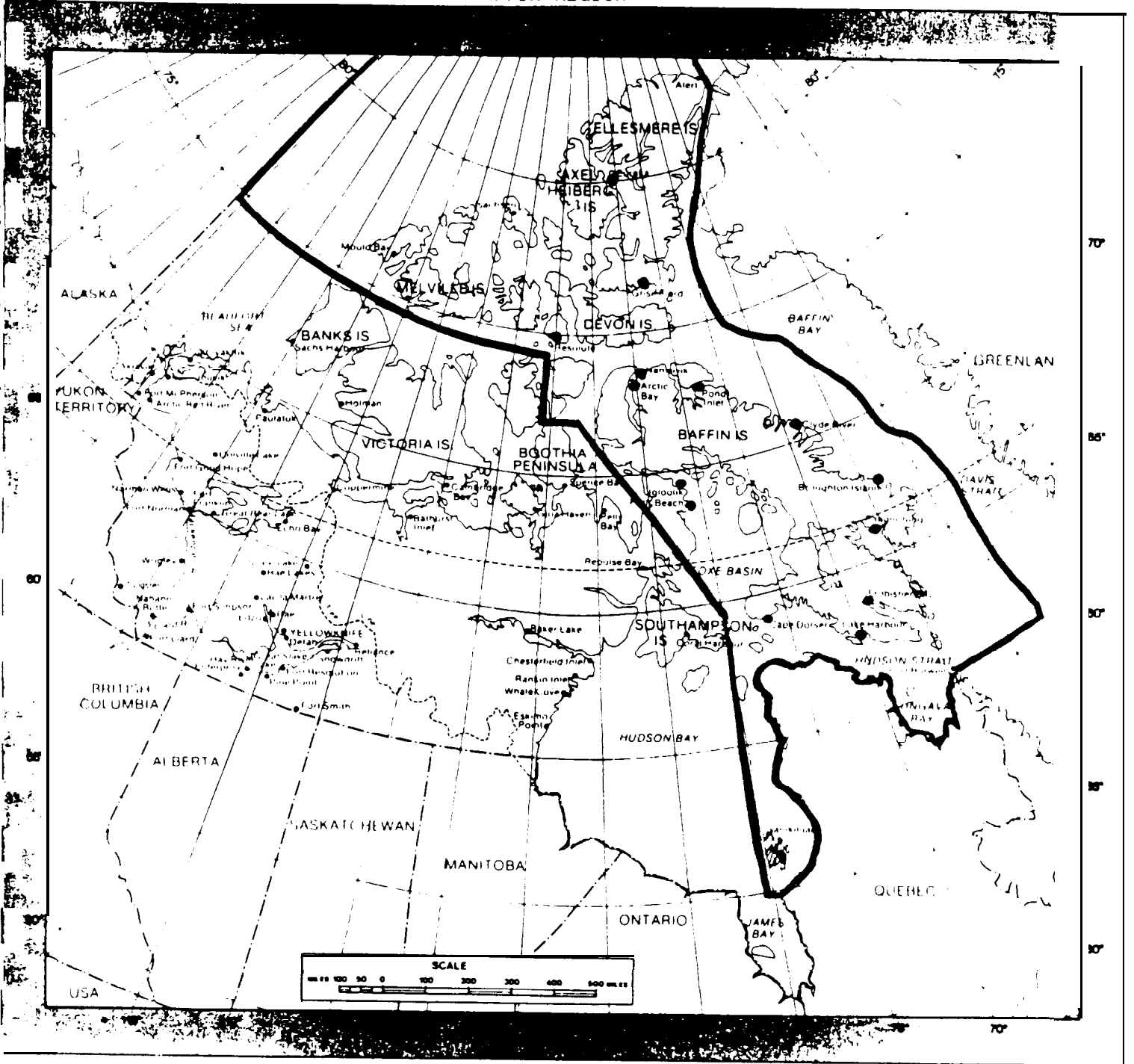
But that changed as the last Ice Age approached, bringing with it cold temperatures that lasted longer and longer each year. Gradually the layers and layers of snow, unable to melt in the increasingly shorter warm periods, pressed together into ice sheets that covered most of North America with mile thick ice and glaciers that ripped through valleys, gouging mountains sides like gigantic rasps to form the dramatic fiords we see today.

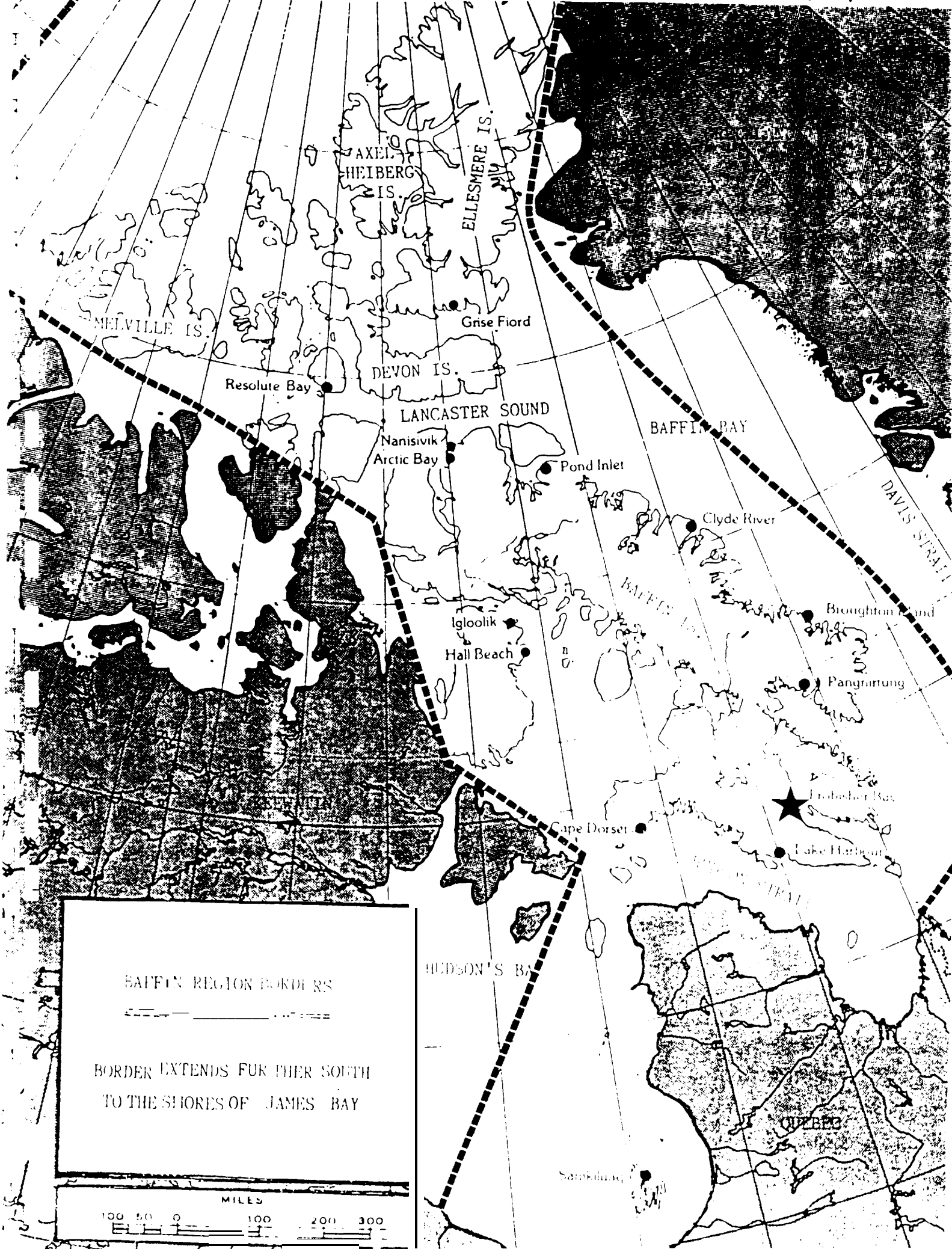
About 10,000 years ago, a final warming trend caused the ice to retreat, leaving in its wake a jumbled debris of boulders, gravel beds, moraines (debris carried down by a glacier), kames (short ridges of sand and gravel deposited by water of melting glacier) and drumlins (long oval mounds of glacial drift or diluvial formation).

In the southern part of Canada, this was hidden fairly soon by forests, but in the Eastern Arctic above the tree line, the land remains much as it was 10,000 years ago--a new land, geologically speaking, with only a thin veil of sparse vegetation hiding the icy ravages of geological history. If there is one distinguishing feature observable the moment you arrive on Baffin Island, it is the absence of trees.

Relieved of the crushing burden of ice, the land began to spring back faster than melt water could raise the level of surrounding seas, so that some areas have experienced uplifts of 600 feet or more, giving rise to such biological oddities as land-locked char, seals and cod which became trapped as inlets were transformed into lakes.

THE BAFFIN REGION





CLIMATE

Stories abound describing the Arctic as a frozen and snowbound place where conditions are inhospitable to man and beast alike. The impression is given that only the hardiest and most courageous may venture into such a place and survive.

In fact, the Baffin Region has as varied and changing a climate as anywhere else in the country. While our winters are longer and our summers shorter than those in much of the rest of Canada, the environment is still capable of supporting wide and varied range of animal and plant life.

Much of the time, winter days in the Baffin are no more severe than a winter day in Toronto, Winnipeg or Montreal. In summer, the tundra is abundantly carpeted in flowers, berries, grasses and shrubbery. The land abounds with wildlife to the delight of both local people and tourists who, with cameras in hand, enjoy hiking, camping and other outdoor activities from June to September.

The stories about the harsh conditions in the Arctic are mainly the result of the very severe blizzards and high winds which do occasionally occur. There are no trees to act as windbreaks, allowing winds to reach high velocities, picking up debris, and sometimes even boats and skidoos, and flinging them around like paper. Every winter is different. In some years there are many storms and in others, only a few.

Power outages are a common occurrence during such storms. As a precautionary measure, emergency power generators have been installed in a major public building in each community-usually the school. These provide a warm and lighted place for the community to gather until power is restored.

For example, in the winter of 1985-86, an extremely severe blizzard caused extensive damage in both Grise Fiord and Pangnirtung. Residents took shelter in the local schools until the storm blew over. No one was hurt, but at the height of the storm, the roof of the Grise Fiord Hotel was blown off and the trailer housing the local air terminal was blown away. In Pangnirtung, the Hudson's Bay store's warehouse was destroyed and there was considerable other less severe damage to property.

Because of these infrequent but severe storms, people traveling on the land in winter must take special care to travel with equipment and fuel for use in an emergency. It is extremely dangerous to try to continue travelling during a storm. People with experience will set up a shelter and stay put until it is safe to travel again. No one should travel alone in winter and those who do should have someone with them who is familiar with survival techniques.

The length of winter in this region results in very high fuel and electricity costs to residents. Housing has, in many cases, been designed with energy efficiency in mind and for insulation against the occasional extremely cold day when the thermometer drops to -40°C or lower. In communities like Pangnirtung where nearby mountains channel extremely high winds into the community, some houses are tied down with special cables.

Climate in the Baffin Region is probably best described in terms of water conditions adjacent to each community according to four "seasons": freeze-up, frozen ice, break-up and open water. Dates for these seasons in each community vary according to latitude- the further north, the later the open water season begins and the shorter its duration. The length of these seasons can vary considerably from year to year depending on weather patterns, but the tables below give general indications and a rough comparison between communities.

It should be noted that the temperatures listed in the following charts are average. Temperatures may rise or fall considerably on any given day. They can drop to -60°C . for short periods of time in winter, and rise to as much as $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$. on some summer days.

<u>Community</u>	<u>Freeze-up begins:</u>	<u>Frozen ice until:</u>	<u>Break-up ends:</u>	<u>Open water until:</u>
Grise Fiord	3rd week Sept	last week July	last week July/ end of August	end of August/ 3rd week Sept.
Resolute	3rd week Sept	1st week July	1st week July/ 1st week August	1st week August/ 3rd week Sept.
Arctic Bay	2nd week Oct	3rd week July	3rd week July/ 1st week August	1st week August/ 2nd week Oct.
Pond Inlet	3rd week Oct	3rd week July	3rd week July/ 1st week Aug	1st week August/ 3rd week Oct
Clyde River	3rd week Oct	last week June	last week June/ 1st week Aug	1st week August/ 3rd week October
Hall Beach	2nd week Oct	3rd week June	3rd week June/ 2nd week August	2nd week August/ 2nd week October
Igloolik	2nd week Oct	last week July	last week July	2nd week October
Broughton Island	last week Oct	1st week July	1st week July/ 1st week Sept	1st week Sept/ last week Oct
Pangnirtung	3rd week Oct/ 3rd week Nov	3rd week Nov/ 2nd week June	2nd week June 2nd week July	2nd week July/ 3rd week Oct
Frobisher Bay	3rd week Oct	2nd week June	2nd week June/ 2nd week July	2nd week July/ 3rd week Oct
Cape Dorset	3rd week Oct.	3rd week June	3rd week June	to 3rd week Oct
Lake Harbour	2nd week Nov to	3rd week June	3rd week June to..	to 2nd week Nov
Sanikiluaq	2nd week Nov	1st week May	1st week May/ 2nd week July	2nd week July/ 2nd week Nov

Daylight hours:

At the height of winter in January, the most southern communities in the Baffin, such as Lake Harbour and Frobisher Bay, still see the sun for about six hours a day, while in Grise Fiord, our most northern community, residents live in total darkness from about late November to early February. The situation reverses as summer approaches. In April, Lake Harbour and Frobisher Bay see the sun for about 15 hours a day, while residents of Grise Fiord see it for almost 20 hours. From May to August, Grise Fiord has light 24 hours a day, while in Lake Harbour and Frobisher Bay, the longest days have only 19 hours of light.

The chart below shows hours of light between sunrise and sunset, including twilight hours. No recorded data is available on the number of hours of full daylight only. Topographical features in a community are also not taken into account. In the case of Pangnirtung, for example, the community may experience daylight, but not actually see the sun until later in the year than indicated, due to surrounding mountains.

NOTE:

*Temperatures are in Degrees Celsius.

*Wind Velocity is in kilometres per hour,

*Chill Factor: Class I Comfortable with normal protection

Class II Work and travel become uncomfortable unless properly clothed. Heavy outer clothing necessary.

Class IV Unprotected skin will freeze with prolonged direct exposure,

Class V Unprotected skin will freeze in one minute with direct exposure.

Class VI Adequate face protection necessary. Work and travel alone extremely hazardous.

Temperature/Windchill/Wind Velocity (kph)/Daylight hours

		JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
Grise Fiord	Temp	-37.5	-25.5	2.3	-10.3
	Velocity	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Chill	"	"	"	"
	Daylight- Hours	0	19.5	24	7
Resolute	Temp	-32.6	-23.1	4.3	-14.7
	Velocity	21.2	19.6	20.0	24.0
	Chill	v	lv	I	lv
	Daylight- Hours	0	18	24	8
Arctic Bay	Temp	-29.8	-19.8	5.9	-11.1
	Velocity	6.1	6.4	11.3	9.8
	Chill	III	II	I	II
	Daylight- Hours	0	17	24	8.5
Pond Inlet	Temp	-30.9	-21.6	5.1	-10.3
	Velocity	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Chill	"	"	"	"
	Daylight- Hours	0	17	24	8.5
Clyde River	Temp	- 9.1	-0.9	4.6	-6.6
	Velocity	9.2	7.6	9.2	15.3
	Chill	v	IV	I	III
	Daylight- Hours	0	16.5	24	9
Hall Beach	Temp	- 31.7	-20.0	5.4	-10.2
	Velocity	22	22.3	17.2	26.1
	Chill	v	lv	I	III
	Daylight- Hours	2	16	24	9.5
Igloolik	Temp	-29.7	-20.6	5.0	-9.4
	Velocity	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Chill	"	"	"	"
	Daylight- Hours	2	16	24	9.5
Broughton Island	Temp	- 24.2	- 16.6	5.0	- 7.7
	Velocity	11.1	8.8	7.1	9.5
	Chill	III	II	I	II
	Daylight- Hours	3.5	16	23.5	9.5

-continued.

Temperature/Windchill/Wind Velocity (kph)/Daylight hours

		JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
Pangnirtung	Temp	-26.7	-12.2	7.8	-3.9
	Velocity	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Chill	"	"	"	"
	Daylight-Hours	4	15.5	22	9.5
Frobisher Bay	Temp	-26.2	-14.0	7.9	-4.7
	Velocity	15.4	16.7	13.5	20.1
	Chill	IV	III	I	II
	Daylight-Hours	6	15	19	10
Cope Dorset	Temp	-25.8	-14.4	6.4	-5.6
	Velocity	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Chill	"	"	"	"
	Daylight-Hours	5	15.5	20	10
Lake Harbour	Temp	-23.7	-10.8	7.8	3.5
	Velocity	no data	no data	no data	no data
	Chill	"	"	"	"
	Daylight-Hours	6	15	19	10
Sanikiluaq	No data available				

POPULATION

The NWT is the only jurisdiction in Canada where native people form the majority of the population. The Baffin Region is no exception. Inuit make up an overwhelming majority of the population in every community except Frobisher Bay and Nanisivik.

In the NWT in general, the population turnover between 1976 and 1981 ranged between 25 and 50 % among non-native people. But movement by native people in and out of predominantly native communities such as those found in the Baffin remained stable at 7%.

While there is a low mobility of the predominantly native population in the Baffin Region, the rate of population growth in the region is four times to national average due to an extremely high birth rate.

The last federal census was done in 1981, so exact figures are not yet available for 1986.

SOME COMPARISONS: (1981)

Total population -NWT 45,741.

-Baff in 8,233 or 18.15% of the NWT total.

Sex Distribution

NWT as a Whole	52.39 male	47.61 female
Baffin Region	52.45 "	47.55 "

Inuit made up 34.6% of the NWT population. About half of those reside in the Baffin.

Population Estimates for 1986- NWT Bureau of Statistics

	TOTAL	INUIT	NON- INUIT	OTHER
Sanikiluaq	448	433	15	0
Cape Dorset	902	857	45	0
Lake Harbour	290	269	21	0
Frobisher Bay	3067	1942	1109	16
Pangnirtung	940	890	50	0

Population Estimates for 1986-cent...

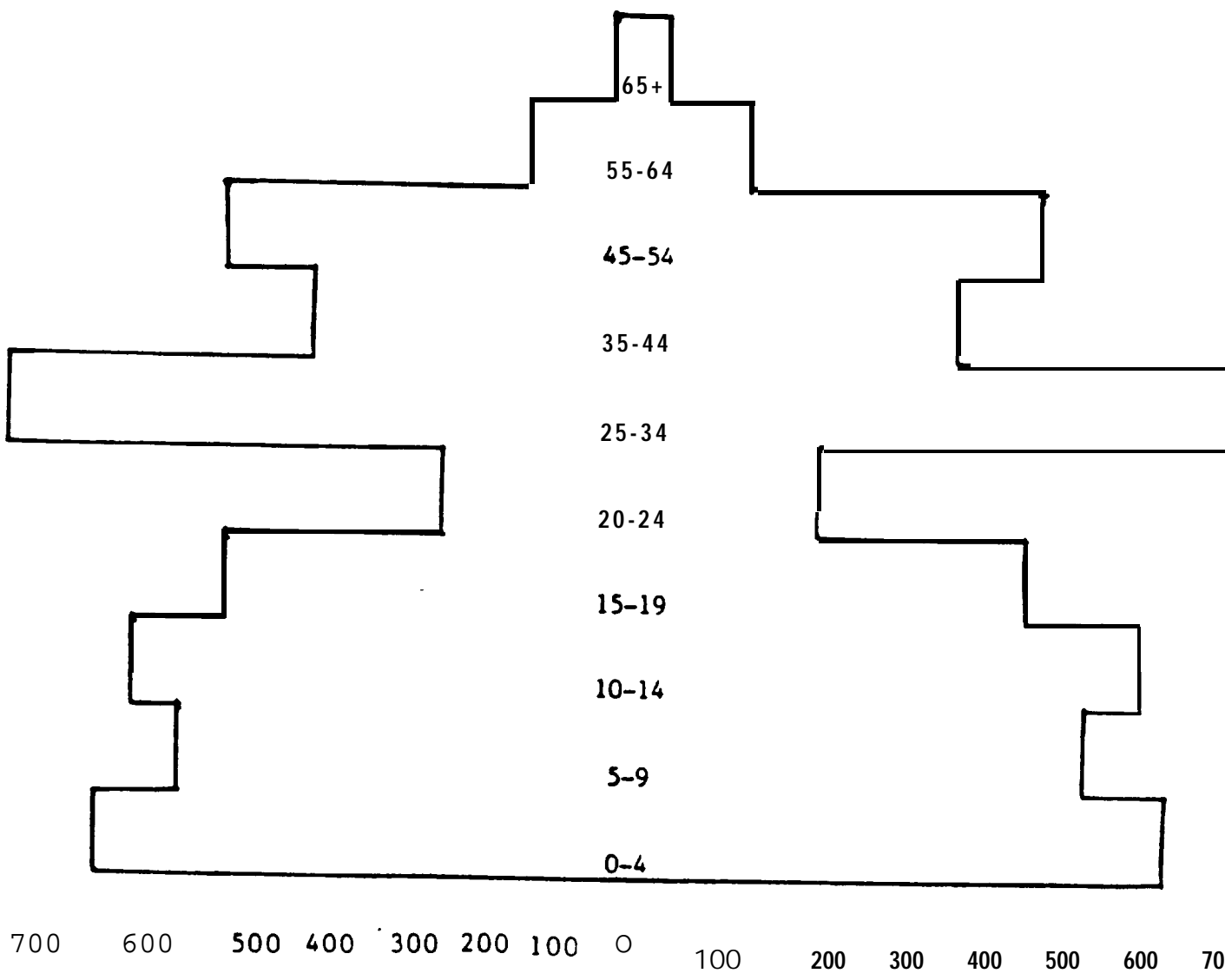
	TOTAL	INUIT	NON-INUIT	OTHER
Broughton Island	444	432	12	0
Clyde River	529	519	10	0
Hall Beach	433	423	10	0
Igloolik	796	759	37	0
Pond Inlet	057	806	51	0
Arctic Bay'	468	447	21	0
Nanisivik	290	128	162	0
Resolute	169	154	15	0
Grise Fiord	140	128	6	6

Population Distribution by Ethnic Origin-Baff in Region, 1986

Total:	9920	Percentage:	1
Inuit:	8280	83.46	
Dene:	22	.23	
Non-native:	1618	16.31	

BAFFIN POPULATION BY AGE

1981



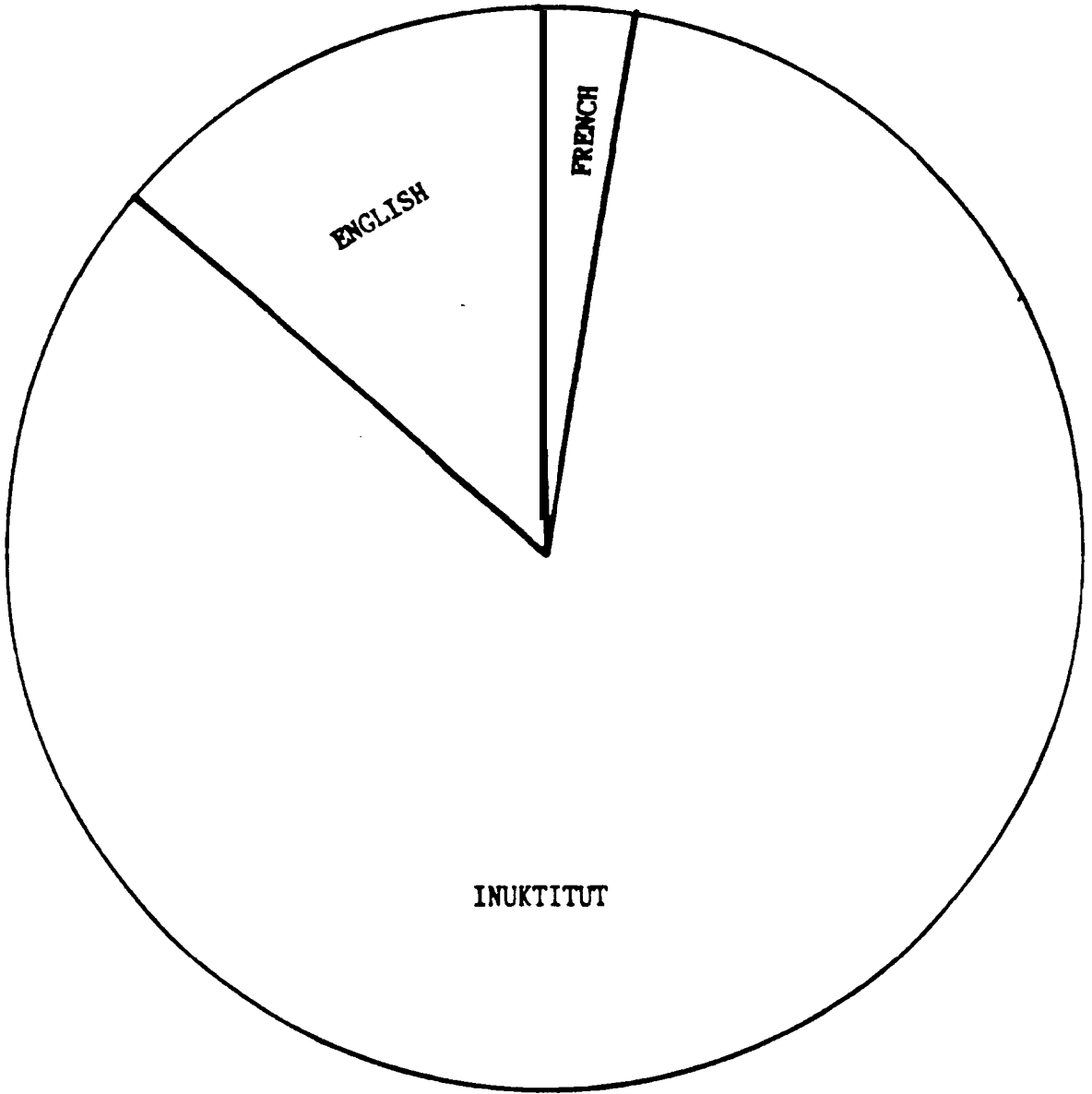
REGIONAL POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

COMMUNITY	INUKTITUT	%/TOTAL	ENGLISH	%/TOTAL	FRENCH	%/TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	345	92.0	30	8.0	0	0.0
BROUGHTON ISLAND	365	96.1	15	3.9	0	0.0
CAPE DORSET	735	93.6	45	5.7	0	0.0
CLYDE RIVER	430	96.6	10	2.2	0	0.0
FROBISHER BAY	1,420	60.8	725	31.1	140	6.0
GRISE FIORD	100	95.2	5	4.8	0	0.0
HALL BEACH	340	98.6	10	2.9	0	0.0
IGLOOLIK	710	94.7	30	4.0	0	0.0
LAKE HARBOUR	220	88.0	35	14.0	0	0.0
NANISIVIK	95	35.9	130	49.1	20	7.5
PANGNIRTUNG	780	92.9	50	6.0	10	1.2
POND INLET	650	92.2	45	6.4	0	0.0
RESOLUTE BAY	140	82.4	30	17.6	0	0.0
SANIKILUAQ	365	94.8	15	3.9	0	0.0
REGIONAL TOTAL	6,825	82.2	1,215	14.6	180	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada 1981 Census

BAFFIN LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION

1981



BAFFIN REGION HISTORY/ INUIT CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE

ANCIENT HISTORY

2000 BC

- No one is quite sure how or when Inuit appeared in North America.
- a widely accepted theory suggests that they arose about 4000 years ago from a cultural group called the **Arctic Small Tool Tradition (ASTT)**.
- noted for its use of tiny stone implements--skin scrapers, spear points, arrow heads and numerous other delicately crafted tools.

1000 BC

- ASTT broke into two groups as it moved eastward from Alaska- one of these, the **Pre-Dorsets** arrived on Baffin Island about 3000 years ago, and became the **Dorsets** around 1000 BC.

1000 AD

- The **Thule Inuit** arrived at about this time from **Alaska** and either conquered or absorbed the **Dorsets**.
- Dorsets** are known as *Tunit* (singular- *Tunik*) in Thule legends.
- Thule Inuit** developed a rich economy based on whales.
- were **direct ancestors** of today's Inuit.
- used ground-slate tools and weapons
- lived in igloos or semi-subterranean oval houses built of sod and stone, with whalebone supporting their skin-covered roofs.
- heated by burning heather or the *kudlik*, an oil-burning soapstone dish with a moss wick.

RECENT INUIT HISTORY

1650-1950 AD

- Arrival of the Little ice Age from 1650-1850 AD brought changes in animal populations and distribution.
- Thule** abandoned **relatively large** whaling villages for **smaller** nomadic groups now needed to hunt successfully.
- carried possessions on dog-team drawn sleds** (*qamotiks*) or in wood-framed skin-covered women's boats (*umtaks*). Women sailed them and did the rowing. Men used them for whale hunting and also used kayaks for seal hunting off the floe-edge.
- Husband and wife made a **self-reliant** team: he carved, repaired equipment and hunted. She stayed in camp to cook, clean, stretch and sew skins using **a bone handled** crescent shaped knife called an U/U.

RECENT INUIT HISTORY cont...

-Women were responsible for making the tailored caribou skin clothing which protected their families against the Arctic climate. They were much valued for their skills as seamstresses.

-Children learned through playing at adult tasks using toys resembling adult tools. Their games mimicked adult work. Boys learned to manage a dog team and hunt, to make weapons, sleds, and kayaks, and how to build an igloo alone. Girls were taught by their mothers to prepare food, sew and handle skins.

-Until recently Inuit survived solely through their intimate knowledge of game animals. They fulfilled all their nutritional needs, including vitamins.

-Inuit were once called "eskimos" by the rest of the world, a name derived from a native Indian word which means 'eaters of raw flesh'. The term "eskimaux" was adopted by French trappers who came into contact with Indians through their work on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company. Inuit today prefer their own name for themselves--"Inuit" which means "The People" in their language. The Inuit language is called Inuktitut. "Inuit" is the plural form and does not require an 's' in English usage. The singular is "Inuk, meaning "person", and is used to refer to both sexes.

-Inuit believed that all animals had souls. They thanked the animals they killed, taking pains to explain they had done so only to provide for life's needs. They reasoned that if treated respectfully, animals' souls would be placated and future reincarnations would be more inclined to give themselves up to hunters. Contemptuous treatment or waste would cause Sedna, (also known as Tall ilayo) the sea goddess to withhold her bounty.

-Fall was a prime time for caribou hunting, since caribou, plump from summer feeding, would be migrating to their rutting grounds along the same routes year after year. This happened despite the fact that Inuit hunters would be waiting at the same water crossings year after year.

-caribou were used for food, clothing and tent material, their fat became tallow for heat and light, their antlers were turned into needles and tools, and their sinew became thread.

-whole families sometimes hunted together, herding the caribou down 'roads' made of stone cairns (*inukshuks*) toward waiting hunters.

-Meat was stored in stone food caches for later pick-up by dogsled during the lean months of early winter before the seal-hunting months.

Sometimes this was a desperate time if caribou did not follow their usual migration routes.

RECENT INUIT HISTORY cont...

-Seal and caribou still are the major sources of food in the Baffin. Muktuk, the outer skin of beluga whales, is still considered a special treat. Polar bears were killed infrequently. Walrus was usually fed to the dogs.

-Seals have the habit of alternately napping and waking to look for trouble when they bask on the sea-ice in spring. They do this at very regular intervals and hunters are able to observe this and creep close during their regular periods of dozing. Just before opening its eyes, the seal makes telltale muscular movements, and the hunter is warned to stop and wait behind his white camouflage blind.

-The brief Arctic summer was a time of relaxation when dried caribou was eaten and arctic char was cooked in big soapstone pots. Char is caught by jigging through the ice in winter. But in summer, the men built stone dams (weirs) across streams to trap fish for spearing with three-pronged *kakivaks*. Women and children picked sweet bilberries, tart crowberries and Arctic blueberries all of which grow low to the ground amid lichen and other hardy Arctic plants and flowers.

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

1000 AD

-Norsemen visited Baffin Island

1576 AD

-Inuit had their first contact with Europeans when English explorer Sir Martin Frobisher sailed his small ship "Gabriel" into Frobisher Bay believing it was the northwest passage to Cathay. He never discovered his mistake, but he did claim Baffin Island for Queen Elizabeth the First.

-Frobisher was known to be rough, hot-tempered and daring, but a likeable captain who provided his men with a gallon of beer a day to wash down their steady diet of salt meat. He also gave them a previously un-thinkable bonus--a change of clothes.

-His relations with Inuit, however, were strained. There were frequent skirmishes and on one occasion an irate Inuk "hurte the General in the buttocke with an arrow". This provoked Frobisher to capture a hunter and carry him off to England where he put on a show for Queen Elizabeth I spearing swans on the royal pond.

-Frobisher is also noted for his attempts to mine gold in the Baffin. It later turned out to be iron pyrite.

1578

John Davis followed Frobisher into the Baffin, also thinking he'd found the

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION cont...

Northwest passage, this time one bay north in Cumberland Sound. He discovered his mistake on a third voyage in 1578. Note: See Tourism section, Peale Point.

1610

Henry Hudson sailed into both Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait which now bear his name. This over winter voyage ended in tragedy when his crew mutinied and set him and his small son adrift on a raging polar sea.

-1616

Captain Robert Bylot and Navigator William Baffin circumnavigated Baffin Bay in 1616. They're credited with drawing the first rough map of east Baffin—the largest island in the world to bear an individual's name.

-After this, Polar exploration virtually ceased for 200 years until after the Napoleonic Wars.

THE WHALING ERA

-In 1719 two Dutchmen came around the west coast of Greenland and discovered a goldmine of whales.

-For the next 200 years, thousands of ships and men --Dutch, German, Basque, and later English, Scots and New Englanders came to Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Lancaster sound, and Foxe Basin to hunt whales.

-They were mainly after the gigantic 40-60 foot long bowhead whales, from which a great deal of money was made. Their blubber was a rich source of oil for lamps and soap, whalebone (baleen) was tough, resilient flexible and used in a myriad of products before the advent of plastics. Some of these included fishing rods, umbrella ribs, chair stuffing, typewriter springs, ladies' stays, corsets and skirt hoops.

-Whaling was a mixed blessing. It brought new trade items to the Inuit: #es, flour, woolen and cotton clothes, steel needles, scissors, telescopes, and wooden boats, but it also brought epidemics of mumps, measles and tuberculosis. Guns were very quickly became a part of daily life, but the Europeans had the only supply of bullets, and so, the Inuit became dependant on an industry which was bound to fail eventually because of the wholesale slaughter of whales--and later, seals, and walrus.

-When synthetics were developed in the early 1900s, whale prices dropped and permanent stations at Pond Inlet, Pangnirtung, and Cape Haven (near the mouth of Frobisher Bay) were shut down.

THE SEARCH FOR THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE RESUMES

1818

A £20,000 reward was offered IN 1818 for the discovery of the Northwest Passage. Ten British Naval expeditions were mounted over the next 30 years, eight by sea and two by land.

-In 1818 Captain John Ross set out to find it, but did little more than retrace Baffin's eastcoast voyage.

-His Lieutenant, Edward Parry, however, recognized the value of Baffin's superb navigational accuracy and returned on several more voyages making the first real progress toward finding the passage. His journeys took him through Lancaster Sound to Melville Island and to Igloodik for two winters.

1845

-Rear-Admiral John Franklin set out on his Infamous ill-fated voyage in 1845. It ended in the death of all 129 men aboard.

-Franklin was regarded as a hero at home and his mysterious disappearance caused a public stir. Both the British government and his wife sent out unparalleled search expeditions. Forty expeditions took place over the next ten years searching for clues to his disappearance.

-In the course of the search, more of the Arctic was mapped and contact was made with remote groups, such as the Netsilik Inuit.

1890

-In 1890, Commander Francis McIntock of the Royal Navy found relics of the expedition in the possession of the Netsilik and a cairn with Franklin's last records.

1894

-The Anglican Reverend E. J. Peck--who developed the Cree syllabic alphabet and then adapted it and introduced it to the Inuit--established a mission at one of the whaling stations near Pangnirtung in 1894.

- This began a movement that, with the exception of a few later Catholics, and some recent Pentecostals, has seen most Baffin Islanders become and remain staunch Anglicans.

-Unlike the fur-traders, many of the missionaries were scholars who left valuable records of the way of life of the people they converted.

-As a result of missionary activity, however, many of the traditional spiritual beliefs of Inuit were lost.

1903-1906

-Franklin is generally credited with being the first European to find the northwest passage, but in fact, the first to actually sail through it was Roald Amundsen of Norway in his expedition of 1903-1906.

-Amundsen, along with compatriots Vilhjalmur Stefansson (leading a Canadian expedition) and Knud Rasmussen did much to complete the map.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE cont...

1905-1910

-This exploration by foreigners caused sovereignty concerns in Ottawa and Captain J.E. Bernier was sent on annual patrols in the "Arctic" between 1905-1910.

THE FUR TRADE ERA

1911

-As the whaling trade died out, the demand for fashionable white fox began to increase.

The Hudson's Bay Company, which owned or administered half of Canada at that time, began setting up trading posts in the Eastern Arctic.

-The first H.B.C. posts were established by Newfoundlander Ralph Parsons at Lake Harbour in 1911 and Cape Dorset in 1913. Many more quickly followed as high prices led both the Bay and free traders (some of them Inuit) to buy furs all over the region.

-The H.B.C. has been nick-named 'Here Before Christ'

1922

The RCMP setup a detachments in Pond Inlet in 1922, Pangnirtung in 1923 and Lake Harbour in 1927.

-The RCMP recorded births and deaths, delivered mail and enforced Canadian law.

-Until then, Inuit used family and group pressure to maintain regulations on hunting and food sharing, adoptions, marriage, wife-exchange and religious taboos.

-Leaders were recognized for their superior abilities and knowledge (particularly hunters) but no one was obliged to obey them. There were no specific punishments for various crimes.

-Inter-group warfare was uncommon, although victims occasionally sought revenge as they saw fit, which sometimes sparked counter-revenge and murderous chain-reaction fucds.

-To prevent fucds, families sometimes congregated under the guise of a ceremony in large igloos or dance houses and joined in satirical songs which drum dancers often composed on the spot expressly to dampen hot tempers.

-People who were perceived as a danger to the community might be executed or ostracised.

THE FUR TRADE cont...

-Self-restraint was highly valued and various methods of conflict resolution and institutionalized relationships, such as the wife-exchange partnership, helped Inuit maintain the harmonious social life necessary for survival in the Arctic.

-In 1921, Inuit ways of dealing with problems came face to face with Canadian Law when an Inuk was tried, convicted and imprisoned in southern Canada for killing a quick-tempered fur trader, Robert Janes, following a trade dispute.

MODERN HISTORY

-Big changes began in the North during the Second world war when the British established the Crimson Staging Route for aircraft flying military supplies from North America to Britain. This flight route saw re-fuelling stations established at airstrips at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island, and in Greenland, and Iceland.

-More changes came during the Cold War when the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, a network of radar stations was setup at strategic locations across the Arctic.

-These events introduced wage labour to Inuit in the Baffin and opened the north to broad public exposure.

-People in southern Canada learned that Inuit were starving. Drastic fur price declines and declines in animal populations resulted in famine which became front-page news.

-Ottawa responded to the public outcry with a massive aid program and an intensive drive to establish medical services, schools, offices and electrical power at many of the Baffin's far-flung trading and missionary posts.

-Inuit gradually but steadily moved from traditional camps to the 13 communities which now make up the Baffin Region

-At first many people were reluctant to move because these new communities were usually quite far from good hunting areas. But the arrival of the snowmobile eased concerns about distance and furthered the transition from camps to communities. At the same time in the South Baffin, an epidemic which killed off many of the hardy dogs the Inuit depended on for transportation to good hunting areas forced many families to move from their nomadic camps to communities.

-Today, most people prefer to live in established communities with full municipal services, although a few still live at least part of the year in Outpost Camps.

-Most adults under 30 have attended school and are bilingual.

-Many hold full or part-time jobs in their community. Some work at the region's two mining sites at Nanisivik and Little Cornwallis Island or in petroleum exploration camps.

-Many people are active in municipal politics, native organizations, co-op boards, hunter's and trapper's associations and church groups.

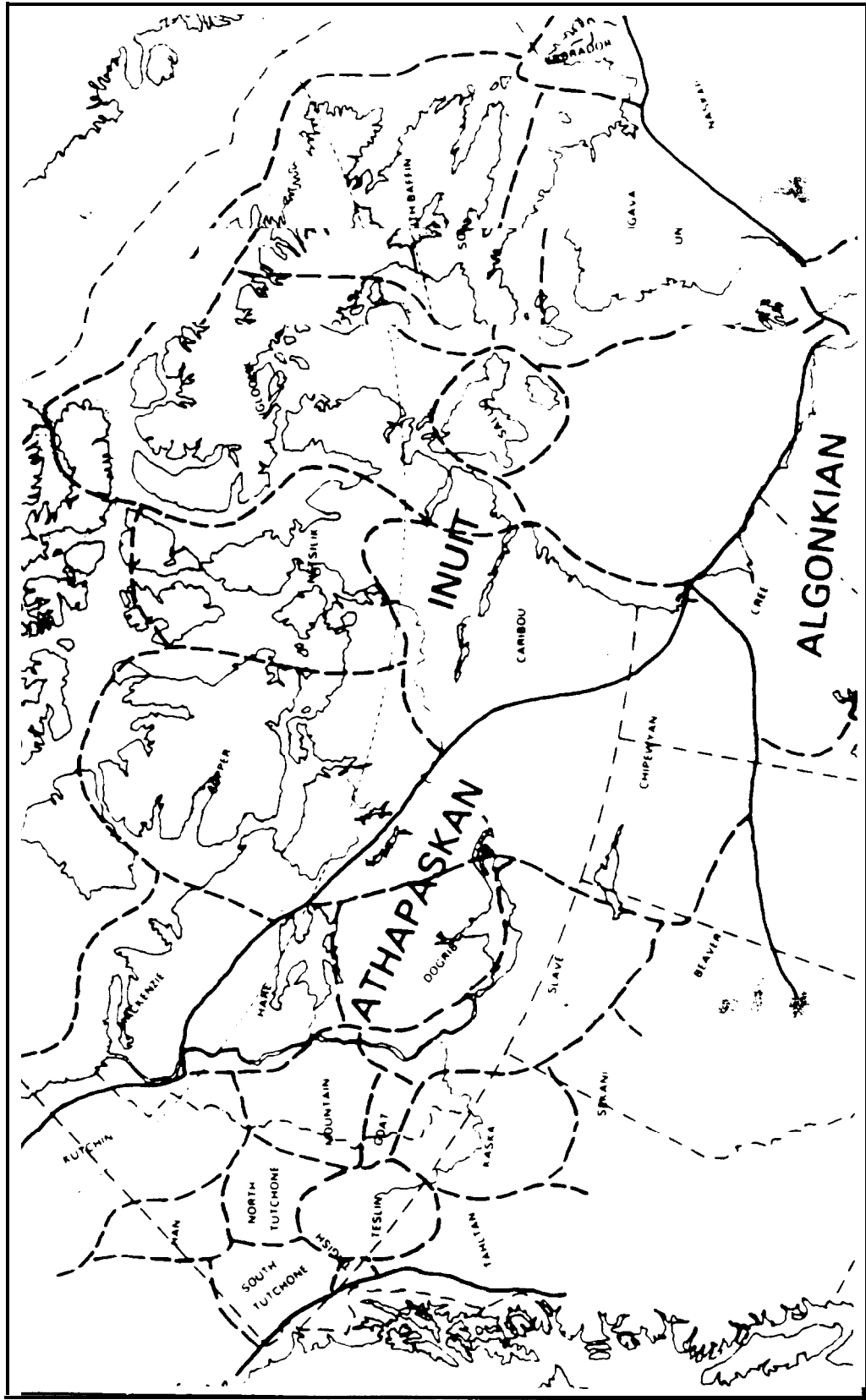
MODERN HISTORY cont...

-Traditional life has not been abandoned, but it has changed, as it has changed many times before to take advantage of new circumstances.

-Country foods are still preferred and comprise over half the annual meat consumption in most communities. Wage earners make frequent hunting trips on weekends, many wearing parkas and kamiks their wives have made in the traditional way from caribou and seal skins.

-in summer, entire families return to coastal camps for extended holidays. At this time, committees, boards, and community groups also take a break from their regular meeting schedules to allow their members to take advantage of the brief season of long warm days.

Aboriginal Peoples of the NWT Circa 1500 A.D.



HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT IN THE NWT

Before confederation in 1867, vast areas of land in Canada's North, known as Rupert's Land, were administered by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1868, they were surrendered to Canada by Britain. In 1870, Rupert's Land and an additional area known as the North-western Territory were also admitted to the Dominion of Canada. These lands included what is now the western half of Quebec, most of northern Ontario, all of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon, the continental Northwest Territories, southern Baffin Island, and some Arctic islands.

In 1875, the North-West Territories Act was established to provide a legal framework for governing this vast region. It included provision for a Lieutenant-Governor and an appointed Council. With subsequent amendments, the Act still stands for the Northwest Territories today. By 1888, the organized portion of Canada covering the huge region then known as the North-West Territories had a fully elected 22 member Legislative Assembly.

The Yukon was created as a separate territory in 1898 and Alberta and Saskatchewan were granted provincial status in 1905 decreasing the size of the territory. The North-West Territories Act was then amended to provide a Commissioner and four appointed Councillors as government of the residual territories, with its seat in Ottawa. The NWT as it is today assumed its present shape and size in 1912, when the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were extended north to their present limits.

Until 1918, however, the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police handled the Commissioner's duties and it was not until 1921 that a Council was actually appointed for this new smaller area called the Northwest Territories.

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the federal government mainly played a regulatory role in the north. Little attempt was made to manage or use the more remote areas. The North-West Mounted Police were generally responsible for the administration of Inuit affairs and hunting, fishing and trapping regulations. In order to establish Canadian sovereignty, police posts were established as far north as Herschel Island in the western Arctic in the early 1900's. Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions provided sporadic medical and educational services with government funding.

The institution of a new Northwest Territories Council in this newly defined territory in 1921, helped to consolidate Canadian control over the region. Denmark had challenged Canadian sovereignty on Ellesmere Island and in response, the Eastern Arctic Patrol was created in 1922. It helped to establish police posts and post offices throughout the Arctic Islands by 1928. For a decade, the NWT Council held mainly housekeeping duties, while a branch of the Department of the Interior established local offices in the Mackenzie district and pursued field work. The new GNWT licensed scientist and explorers, regulated fur exports, and protected native archeological resources. Mining developments in the western Arctic in the 1930's led to federal policies designed to control economic development and preserve stability.

Newcomers pouring into the Mackenzie District began to demand representative government at the municipal and territorial levels. The first Municipal government was established at Yellowknife in 1940. Until 1946, however, the entire Territorial Council remained composed entirely of federal civil servants. The first NWT resident was appointed to the NWT Council in 1947. The Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior and its successor department, Northern Affairs and Natural Resources held the post of Commissioner until 1963.

During and after World War Two, the Canadian and American governments co-operated on several military projects in the NWT. Those focussed federal attention on the North and greatly increased access to and familiarity with the western NWT.

In 1951, the North-West Territories Act was amended to introduce elected representation on the Territorial Council. Three members were elected from Mackenzie District ridings and joined five appointed members at the first Council session ever held in the modern Northwest Territories.

At the same time, the Territorial Council and the Commissioner acquired greater responsibility under the Act. Major parts of the Act, which would fall under provincial jurisdiction in the rest of Canada were repealed and replaced with Territorial Ordinances.

In 1951, the territorial administration also began a review with the federal government of the financial relations and allocation of functions between the two governments, including the terms of a possible annual subsidy similar to arrangements made with the Yukon in 1948. GNWT revenues, primarily from liquor profits, were no longer sufficient to cover the GNWT's then limited range of expenditures.

This resulted in a five-year financial agreement which guaranteed the NWT an annual subsidy and responsibility for planning the use of both local revenues and federal grants. The NWT Revenue Account was created in the Federal Consolidated-Revenue Fund and the Commissioner in Council was empowered to appropriate it, subject to control by the Minister and prohibition of a deficit. Similar agreements were made in 1957 and 1962. In 1958, the Council was given power to borrow, subject to federal approval.

Political development in the NWT proceeded rapidly through the 1960's. In 1960, individuals from the private sector rather than government were appointed to the Territorial Council. The positions of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner became full-time appointments and acquired a small administrative staff in Ottawa. The first native member of Council was appointed in 1965. In 1966, the area above the tree line received elected representation for the first time. Three Councilors, from the Keewatin, Eastern and Central Arctic (including one Inuk) brought elected members on Council to a majority for the first time.

Early in the 1960's, some Mackenzie district residents proposed division of the NWT into an eastern and a western territory in order to accelerate political development in the west. Federal legislation was introduced but died on the order paper. The Territorial Council then lobbied for a full-scale inquiry into the political future of the NWT.

As a result, Advisory Commission of the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories, led by Dean Carrothers, travelled through the north soliciting residents views. It produced the Carrothers Report, which had a far-reaching effect on further political development in the NWT. Among its recommendations accepted by the federal government was the establishment in 1967 of Yellowknife as the seat of government with a resident Territorial administration.

Under the Northwest Territories Act, legislative jurisdiction by then resembled powers granted to the provinces under the 13NA Act.

From 1966 to 1976, following publication of the Carrothers report and two others, there was a gradual transfer of greater province-like responsibilities to the GNWT. In addition, annual federal-territorial funding agreements replaced the existing five-year agreements and provided annual federal grants toward general operating and capital costs under the Main Estimates of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The budgetary process followed was, however, still similar to that of a federal department.

The NWT Consolidated Revenue Fund was established in 1975 and a Financial Administration Ordinance was adopted by the NWT Council. Direct federal support for responsibilities of a provincial nature--health care, housing, education, economic development, municipal affairs and social assistance, for example, was provided under the same general terms as to the provinces in both the eastern and western NWT. Additional special-purpose grants were provided for things such as roads and highways, community airports, and health care services to native peoples.

By 1975 the NWT also had its first fully elected Council. Its 15 members had the power to scrutinize the annual budget, decide qualifications for electors and candidates, and determine its own indemnities and allowances. This Council resembled a Legislative Assembly, choosing a speaker from among its ranks, and giving three elected members Executive Committee portfolios. Formerly this was handled by the Commissioner, Deputy-Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner.

Development of municipal government was a priority through the 1970's and by 1979, there were 25 incorporated municipalities in the NWT. Acceptance of municipal status and responsibilities was notably greater in Eastern Arctic Inuit communities. In Dene villages in the west, Chiefs and Band Councils traditionally had a direct relationship with the federal government and have been reluctant to give this up by becoming affiliated with a lower level of government.

In the late 1970's, the structures necessary for responsible government on the southern Canadian model were largely in place, yet the authority to make them function rested with the federal government. The Commissioner was and is both the Chief Executive Officer of the GNWT, and at the same time, a senior federal civil servant reporting to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Considerations of national interest impelled the federal government to retain its authority over a territory rich in resources and small in population. But this situation was unsatisfactory to NWT residents who desired eventual provincial status and powers.

Native interest groups, who came into prominence at during the 1970's, were also dissatisfied. Despite the presence of Dene and Inuit members in the Legislative Assembly, the GNWT was often seen by native people as an alien and illegitimate institution. Organizations such as the Dene Nation and the Inuit Tapirisat pressed for recognition of aboriginal rights and settlement of land claims with the federal government.

These differing viewpoints were polarized in the western NWT by impending large-scale development of natural gas resources. After extensive public hearings, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, led by Justice Thomas Berger recommended in 1977 that no pipeline be constructed for 10 years.

That same year, the Hon. CM Drury was appointed Special Representative to the Prime Minister for Constitutional development in the Northwest Territories. A policy statement entitled "Political Development in the Northwest Territories" was issued with this appointment.

It favoured gradual withdrawal of the federal government from decision-making processes in the GNWT and the transfer of further powers, with the exception of control over non-renewable resources. It asserted that constitutional changes were a matter separate from the settlement of native land claims and to be decided by different processes. The federal government stated its willingness to consider division of the NW, and warned against the assumption that the NWT would necessarily proceed from territorial to provincial status, at least in the near future.

The evolution of government in the NWT has generally followed this broad outline since then. In 1978, the NWT gained the authority to set its own income tax rate instead of receiving a grant in lieu of taxes.

In January 1980, the Drury Report was released. It recommended further devolution of powers from the federal government to the territorial government, and from the GNWT to the communities.

With the 1979 election, the Legislative Assembly was enlarged to 22 seats. A number of candidates active in native associations were elected and native people were now a majority in this Assembly. At the Second Session in February 1980, it approved a position paper acknowledging the fundamental relationship between native claims and political development in the NWT. It committed the GNWT to assist claims groups, a policy which has been carried through.

The question of division of the territories arose again, this time from the land claims negotiating position of the Inuit Tapirisat. Its 1979 position paper, 'Political Development in Nunavut', proposed that the NWT be divided, with the portion north of the treeline ruled by a separate government which would eventually attain provincial status. The Legislative Assembly's Committee on Unity examined this question and endorsed the idea of division in principle. A public plebiscite was held on April 14, 1982 and resulted in a majority 'yes' vote for division.

Responsible government increased after the Ninth Legislative Assembly. Elected members, chosen by the Assembly as a group, now formed the majority of the Executive Committee and were responsible for all government departments providing service to the public. They chose a Leader, who carries out some of the functions of a provincial premier. The Commissioner is not officially obliged to accept the decisions of the Executive Committee, but in practice, the present Commissioner, John Parker, who was appointed in 1979, generally did.

The Ninth Assembly also brought a large amount of legislation into law. Its members also travelled en masse to Ottawa to successfully lobby for the inclusion of aboriginal rights in the Canadian constitution.

The 10th Assembly was elected in the fall of 1983 and chose an Executive Committee from among its now 24 members. All departmental portfolios, with the exception of Personnel were assigned to elected members. The federally appointed Deputy Commissioner gave up his seat on the Executive Council, which at the same time elected the first native Leader of the NWT government-- Richard M. Nerysoo. He was also the only native head of government in Canada.

Members of the 10th Assembly participated in the Western and Nunavut Constitutional Forums, which are devising a plan for division of the NWT. An agreement was almost reached in the summer of 1985, but then broke down. The 10th Assembly also took part in federal-provincial talks on aboriginal rights in the Canadian constitution.

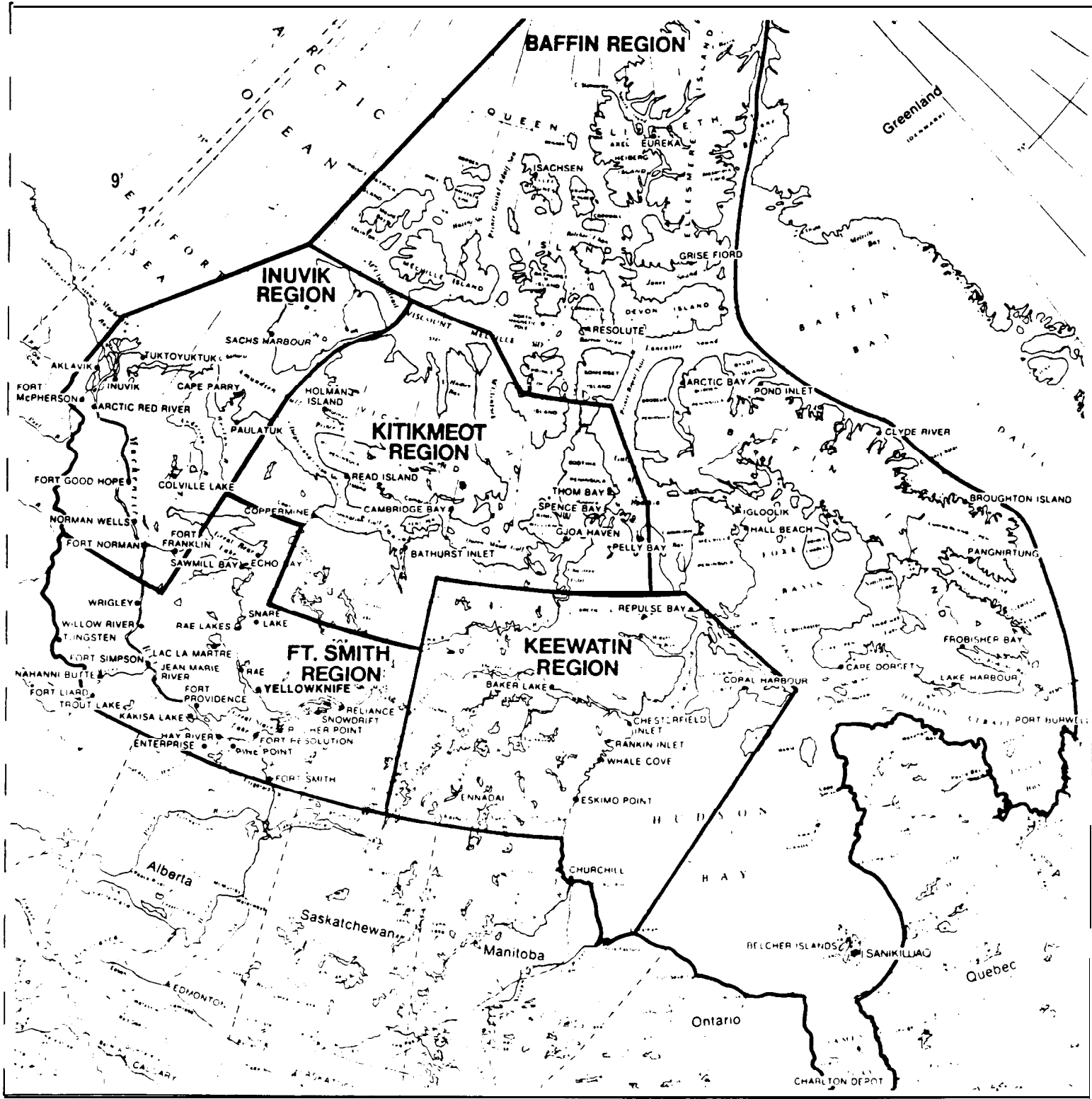
Early in 1986, the new Government Leader, Nick Sibbeston, took over the role of chairing the Executive Council. It had been chaired by the Commissioner since its inception in 1969. The Government Leader also assumed responsibility for the Department of Personnel.

The House now has a full Committee system. It is not divided on party lines, but operates instead on a system of consensus. The Minister of DIAND recently promised that if some method of making the council responsible to the assembly can be found, the establishment of a party system may not be required for further progress toward responsible government.

The NWT welcomed this news, believing that traditional political parties may not meet the needs of the residents of the NWT. The development of consensus in the assembly as a whole is believed to accord better with aboriginal practice than an adversarial system.

Municipal government continued to develop in the 1980's with the formulation of a Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance which allows regional councils made up of groups of smaller communities to act as advisory groups to the GNWT. This may evolve into the programs and services area.

The Northwest Territories Administrative Regions



MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BAFFIN

The Baffin Region is geographically the largest administrative region in the NWT. It covers 700,000 square kilometres of territory-- about 22% of the NWT or 7% of the area of Canada as a whole.

Frobisher Bay is the regional headquarters for the GNWT in the Baffin and the only community with Town status. On January 1, 1987, it will officially change to its traditional Inuit name-- Ikaluit, which means "fishing place".

Ten of the region's communities have Hamlet status, and two, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord, are Settlements. Grise Fiord has the distinction of being Canada's most northerly community.

The communities range in size from just over 3000 residents in Frobisher Bay to 140 in Grise Fiord. A total of 8233 people live in the region.

The region's two mining communities, Nanisivik, and the Polaris Mine at Little Cornwallis Island are unorganized. Along with a number of Environment Canada meteorological stations, several DEW-line stations and a number of Canadian military installations, they have no official GNWT political affiliation.

Baffin Regional Council

The government of the Northwest Territories is under-going a process of decentralization in order to bring the decision-making function closer to the local level. The Baffin Regional Council, made up of the Mayors of all the Baffin communities, was formed in 1977 in support of this goal.

The BRC has played an historic role in the development of regional councils in the NWT. It was the first regional council formed, and as such, was recognized under an independent ordinance when it first came into existence. Its constitution was later used as the basis for the development of the Regional and Tribal Councils Ordinance which was passed on September 10, 1983, allowing regional councils to be formed in other regions.

The BRC has no authority to bring legislation into existence. Instead, it plays an advisory role, making representations to the NWT Council and the Regional Office of the GNWT for action on community problems and concerns. Throughout its existence, the BRC has had a good working relationship with the GNWT, which has listened carefully and acted upon many of the recommendations made at the BRC's twice-yearly sessions. As a result of this close cooperation, the BRC, was able to play a direct role in the transfer of the Baffin Regional Hospital and later, medical services in the region, from National Health and Welfare Canada to the GNWT. The BRC now hold a seat on the Board of the Baffin Regional Hospital. The BRC has also encouraged regional bodies such as the Hunters and Trappers Associations, the Regional Tourism Association and the Baffin Region Alcohol and Drug Information Committee to amalgamate with the BRC to provide a stronger regional voice and avoid duplicating activities.

Initially, the bulk of BRC's dealings with the GNWT were through the Department of Local Government. Recently, however, the BRC requested that the Regional Director, who is responsible for coordinating all departments in the region, be made accountable to the BRC through the establishment of a formal reporting relationship. After discussion, a formal agreement outlining this relationship was approved by the Executive Council. The Regional Director now attends meetings of the BRC Executive and provides regular reports on the activities of the GNWT in the region.

The Council sees itself in the future as a body empowered to negotiate with the GNWT on the regional operational and management budget, acquisition of capital equipment, buildings and facilities, and as an agent for functions decentralized from the GNWT. its possible future roles include advising on the improvement of government services, on priorities in government programs, and on alternatives in territorial legislation.

Settlements

Settlements usually have a population of 50 people or more. They elect a local Council of 6 to 8 people. It has advisory powers only on the administration of the community, however, it is GNWT policy to consult the Council on matters of local concern. Settlements are required to

prepare and submit a five-year forecast of the needs of the community and are generally granted the authority "to make the final decision on the awarding of service contracts.

Hamlets

Hamlet status is the first level of government where the Council and its executive are incorporated and are thereby able to enter into contracts with other individuals and corporations. Hamlets also take responsibility for the administrative delivery of essential municipal services within the community. The hamlets play more than an advisory role, and have responsibility for the way in which their community evolves. They prepare an annual budget and five-year forecasts of community needs. The budget must be ratified by the territorial government, which provides the municipality with most of its capital and operating revenues,

Settlements usually petition for hamlets status in order to have more control over local affairs, but, in fact, hamlets have very little control. They are responsible for water delivery, sewage and garbage removal, road maintenance, zoning and community planning. Social services, education, and land management are generally excluded from direct control, although it is usually desire for control in these areas that prompts a request for hamlet status. Hamlets have no control over decisions on land use in areas near communities but outside the hamlet boundaries--areas which provide resources for hunting, fishing, and trapping activities.

Towns

Towns must have a population of over 1000 as well as a viable tax base from which revenue can be raised to meet many of the community's operational and capital needs. The degree of autonomy and decision making is significant at this level. The Town's responsibilities and powers include all those at the village level, including the ability to raise money through debenture. The territorial and federal governments still provide substantial economic and technical assistance, although the Town is expected to take over more and more of those services now delivered through senior levels of government.

NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC)

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada is the federally funded national organization representing Inuit through six regional affiliated organizations. ITC speaks for Inuit on a range of issues, including land claims, the environment and communications.

The Baffin Region Inuit Association is one of the regional affiliates. Its President sits on the ITC board of directors.

The regional associations look after day-to-day problems in their respective communities and regions, while the national organization concentrates on national issues and helps out with community or regional matters when requested to do so by its affiliates.

Baffin Region Inuit Association (BRIA)

Formed in March 1975 after 28 delegates from 13 settlements in the Baffin region decided to form a regional affiliate to ITC. BRIA is now negotiating land claims with the federal government, giving highest priority to game management and the monitoring of offshore development.

It has conducted a regional harvesting study throughout the communities of the region for the past number of years and is now able to provide computerized statistics on hunting patterns for both marine and land mammals.

Inuit Committee on National Issues (ICNI)

Was formed at the ITC annual general meeting in 1979 to represent all of the Inuit of Canada on constitutional matters. ITC felt that an issue of such importance could best be handled by a special committee which could devote all of its efforts to constitutional reform. Today, ICNI continues to report to and receives its mandate from ITC.

It consists of two Co-chairpersons, the presidents of the six regional Inuit organizations, and the president of the Inuit Women's Association. ICNI has always invited Inuit Members of Parliament to sit as ex-officio members, with the result that Nunatsiaq MP, Thomas Suluk, and Senator Charlie Watt hold this status.

ICNI maintains a staff of five in Ottawa, where it shares space and facilities with ITC.

ICNI ACTIVITY

ICNI has played an active role in the process of constitutional reform over the last few years. In 1980, it worked with other national native organizations to have the Joint Senate and Commons House Committee accept proposed constitutional amendments recognizing aboriginal and treaty rights as well as defining the aboriginal peoples of Canada. These provisions, however, were dropped by federal and provincial governments within the year, an action which touched off what became known as the "reinstatement crisis". ICNI then played an active role in helping to form the Aboriginal Rights Coalition. After mounting an intense campaign, the Coalition succeeded in having aboriginal provisions reinstated in the constitutional resolution, but not before the governments had inserted the word "existing" into the clause recognizing aboriginal rights.

The reinstatement of these sections cleared the way for the leaders of Canada's aboriginal peoples to participate directly in the First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Rights (FMC) held in March 1983. This conference left a great deal of work to be done, but succeeded in two important areas, according to ICNI. First, it demonstrated to the federal and provincial governments and the people of Canada that the aboriginal peoples were very serious in their efforts to secure their rights in the constitution. Secondly, the Prime Minister and the provincial Premiers agreed to an on-going process which would include an additional three First Ministers Conferences to discuss a specific agenda of items relating to aboriginal peoples and the constitution.

Two more First Ministers Conferences took place in March of 1984 and in April of 1985. The 1984 conference ended with little being accomplished on the main agenda item of self-government and was termed a "failure" by native leaders. It did, however, identify self-government as a major issue in the on-going constitutional process. ICNI became one of the more vocal groups insisting that the 1985 conference continue with the unfinished business from the year before.

ICNI did not initially feel hopeful of a successful 1985 conference. At the time, some provinces felt that self-government had been dealt with and rejected. In addition, the 1984-85 preparatory process was delayed by the leadership race for the federal Liberal party, the federal election, and a subsequent change in government. The situation changed, however, when the new federal government assumed a renewed leadership role and some of the provinces adopted a fresh and open-minded approach to aboriginal issues. By the close of the 1985 FMC, the federal government and seven provincial governments were in agreement that self-government should somehow be entrenched in the constitution.

The participants were unable to agree on the exact wording to entrench self-government, but ICNI believed that substantial progress had been made and that a final agreement was within reach. ICNI is now working to ensure that the few remaining problems are resolved so that the required number of governments will be able to proceed with a constitutional amendment to entrench the right to aboriginal self-government as soon as possible.

THE BAFFIN ECONOMY

TOTAL COMMUNITY INCOME TABLES- 1982

The following tables refer only to PERSONAL INCOME from wages and salaries, self-employment or government transfer payments. They do not include investment income.

The tables are the most recent available. They were estimated jointly by Area Economic development Offices and the Department of Economic Development, using, with the exception of carving and construction, the known number of jobs and either actual wages or standard rates for respective jobs.

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME refers to wages and salaries earned through employment with such publicly funded agencies as the Baffin regional Council, the Baffin Region Inuit Association, community education authorities, crown corporations, and income earned through Job-creation programs.

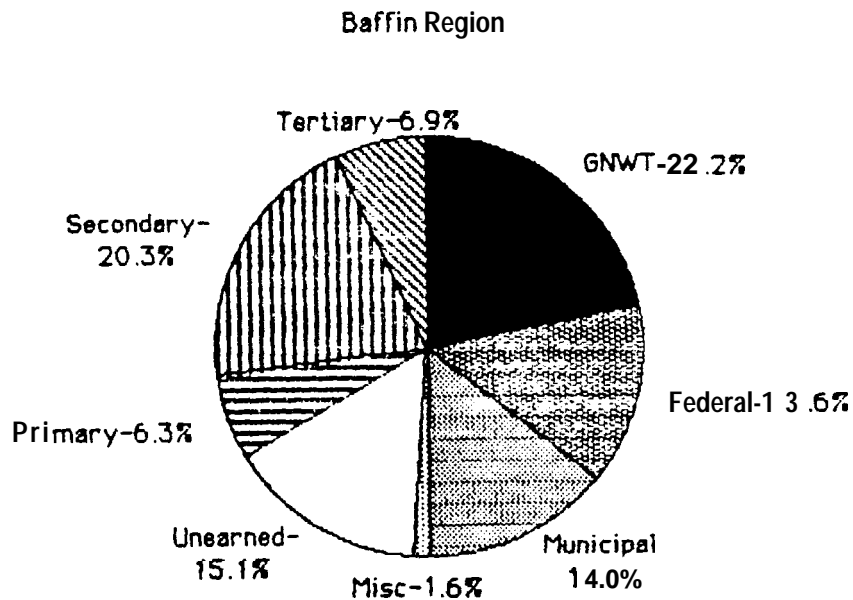
UNEARNED INCOME refers to government transfer payments, including social assistance, workers compensation, Family allowance payments, Old Age Security, Unemployment Insurance and Child Tax Credits.

PRIMARY INCOME refers to hunting, fishing, mining and petroleum income.

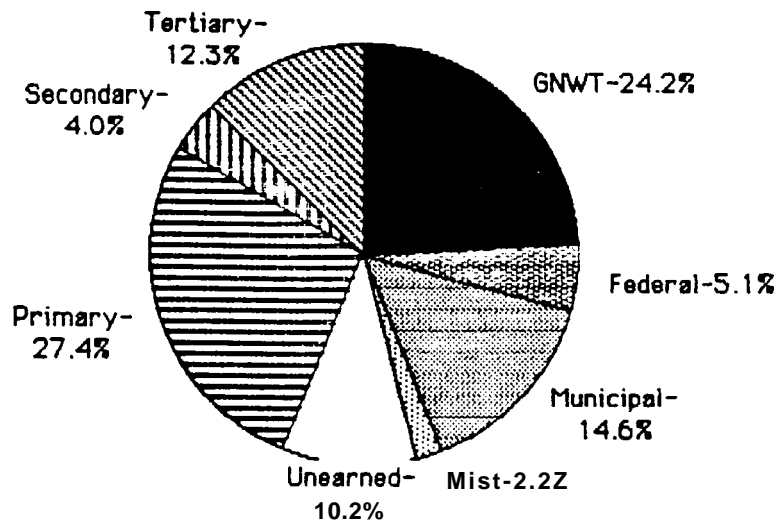
SECONDARY INCOME refers to carving and other arts and crafts income.

TERTIARY INCOME refers to retail businesses, tourist-related businesses (including restaurants) and other service businesses such as airlines and communications.

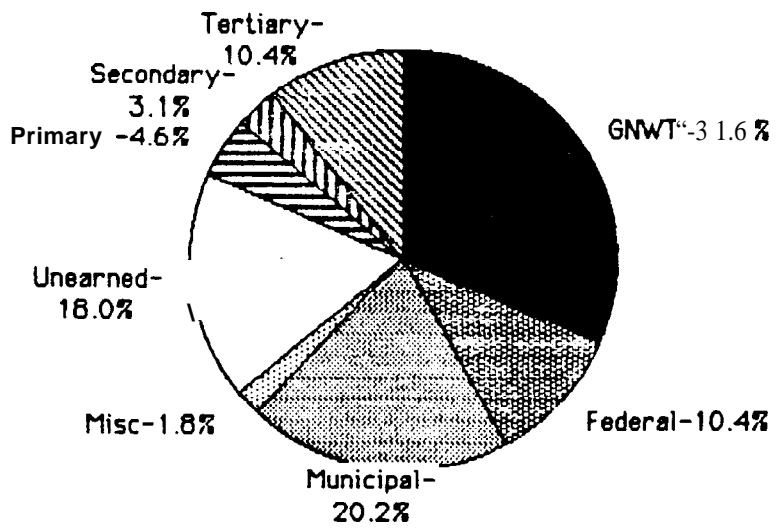
Income from mining, petroleum, construction, arts and crafts, renewable resource harvesting and tourism are likely to vary considerably from year to year.



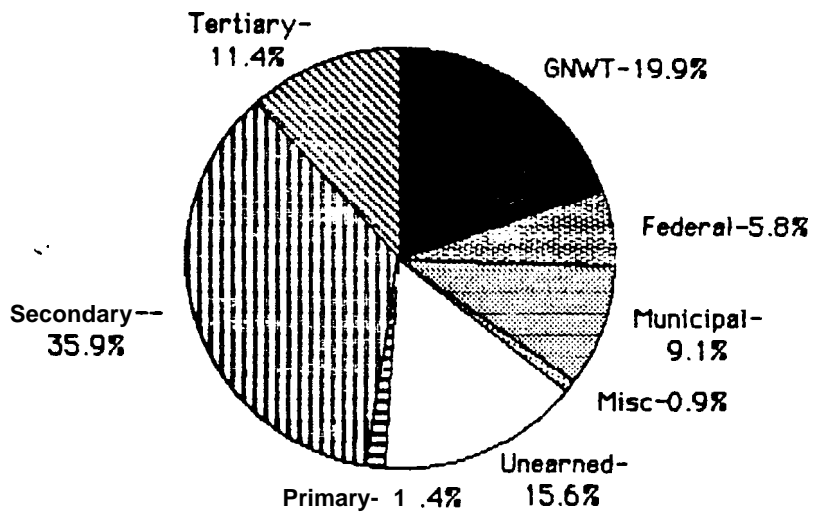
Arctic Bay



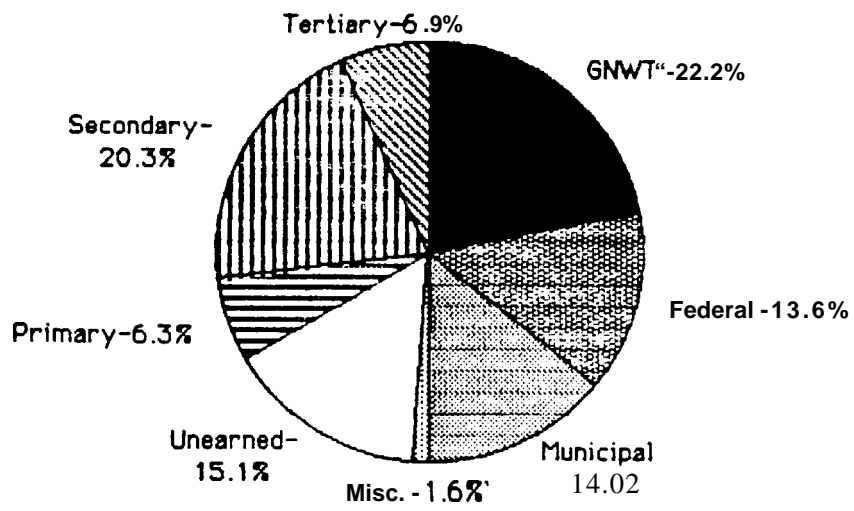
Broughton Island



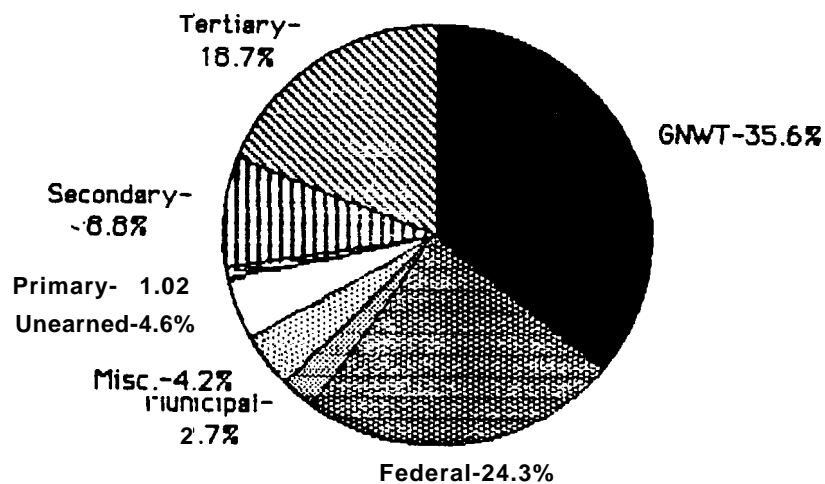
Cape Dorset



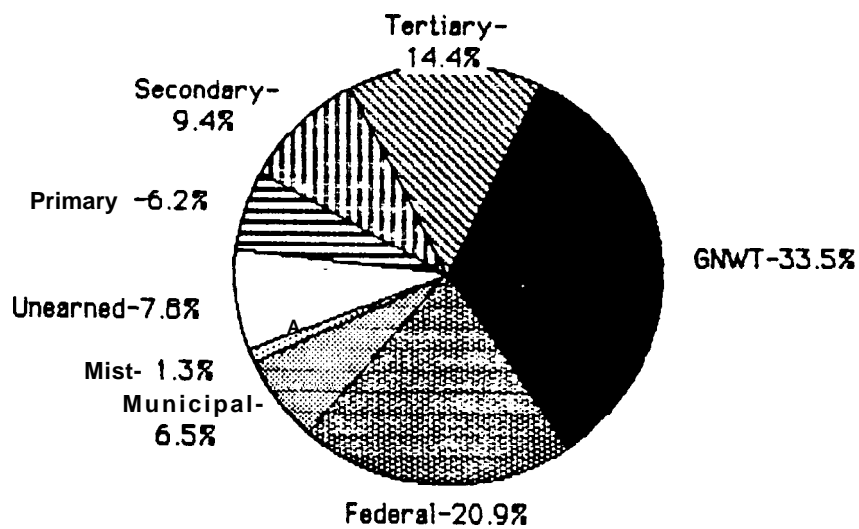
CLYDE RIVER



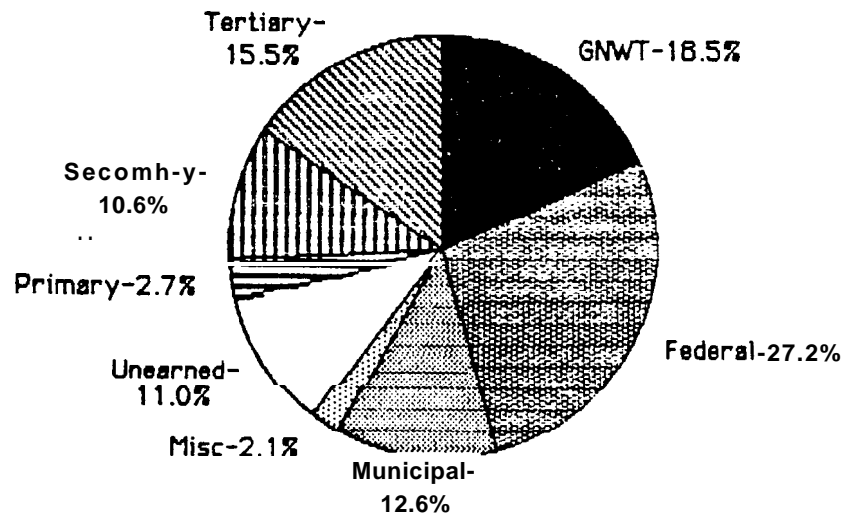
Frobisher Bay



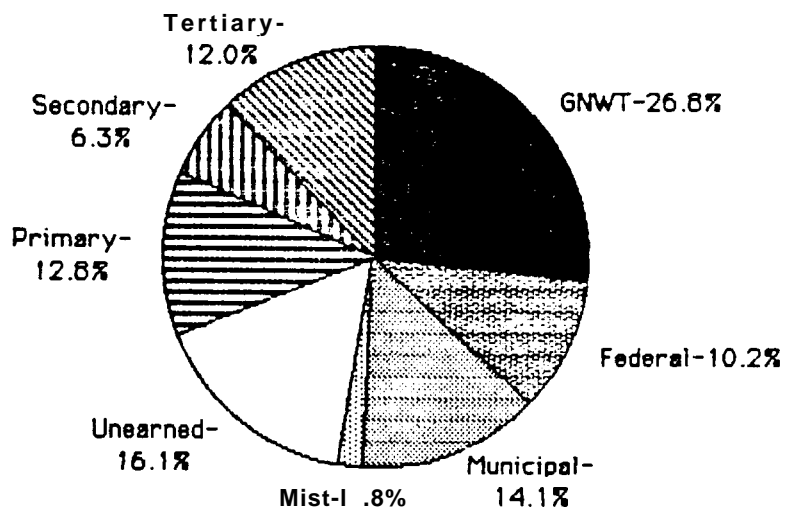
Grise Fiord



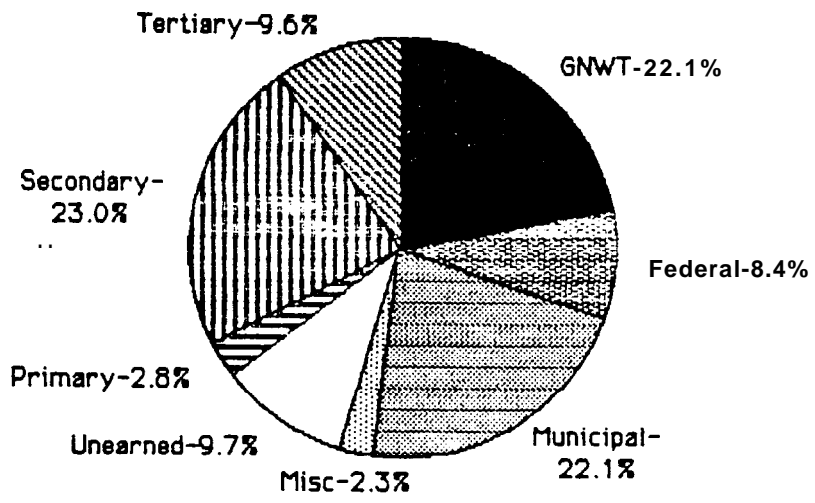
Hall Beach



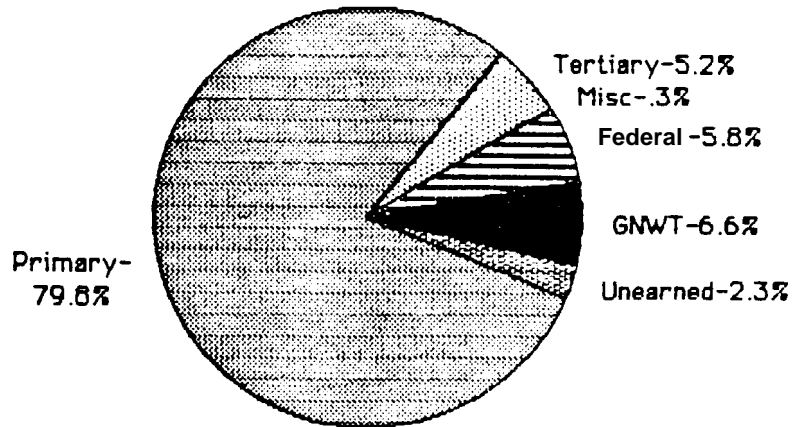
Igloolik



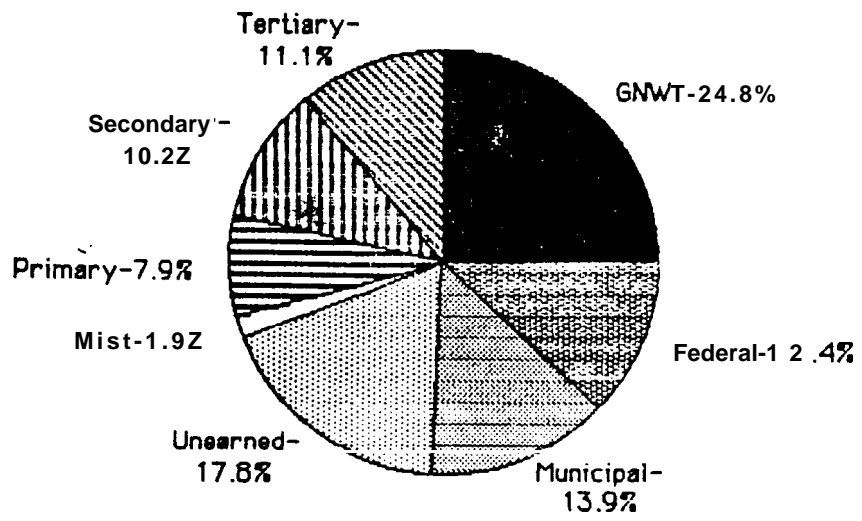
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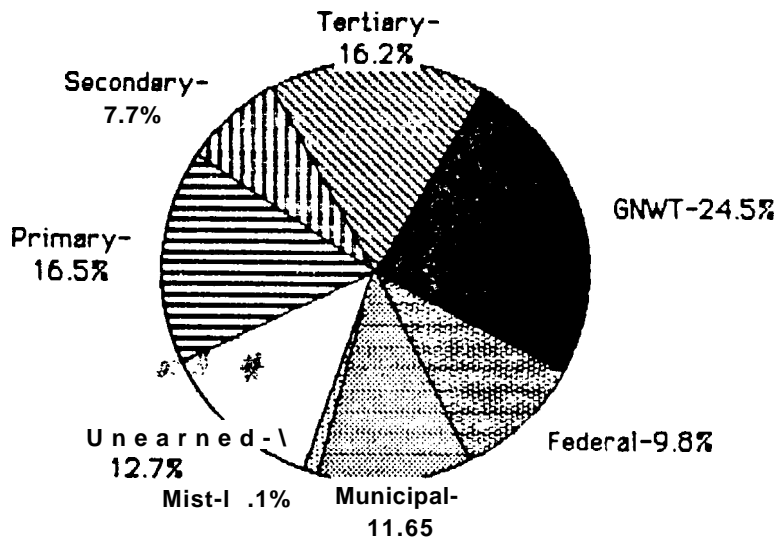
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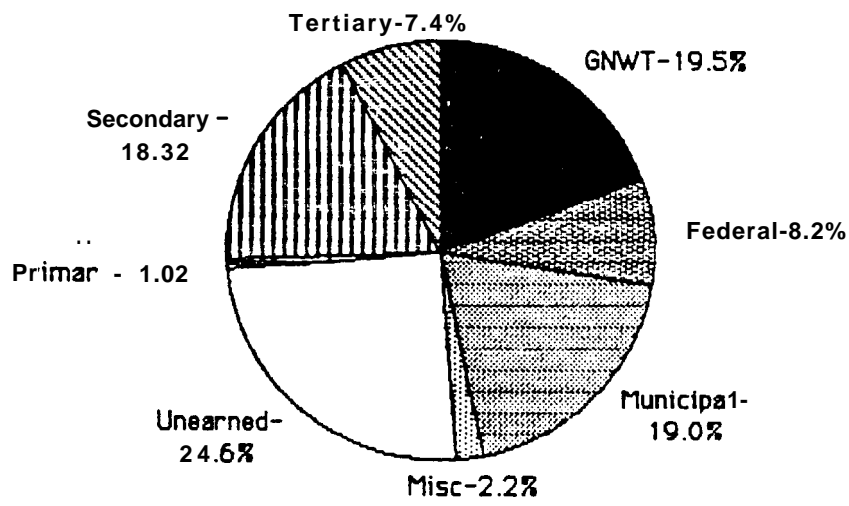
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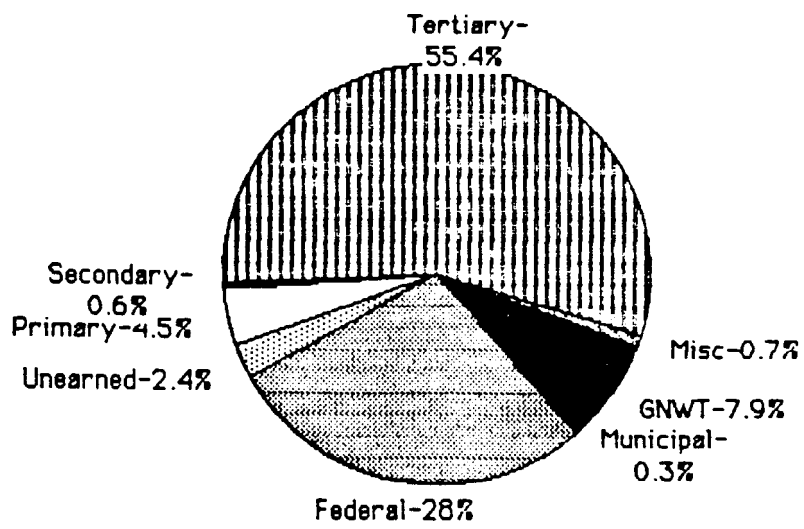
Pond Inlet



Sanikiluaq



Resolute



COMMUNITY PER CAPITA INCOME

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1982

COMMUNITY	\$/INCOME	POPULATION	\$/PERSON
ARCTIC BAY	\$ 2,190,488	375	5,841
BROUGHTON ISLAND	1,911,116	375	5,096
CAPE DORSET	4,598,295	780	5,895
CLYDE RIVER	2,499,452	445	5,614
FROBISHER BAY	35,959,750	2,335	15,400"
GRISE FIORD	728,137	105	6,935
HALL BEACH	2,116,209	350	6,208
IGLOOLIK	3,671,521	745	4,928
LAKE HARBOUR	1,719,394	250	6,878
NANISIVIK	4,478,900	260	17,227
PANGNIERTUNG	4,334,068	840	5,160
POND INLET	3,698,774	705	5,246
RESOLUTE BAY	4,529,449	170	26,644 *
SANIKILUAQ	1,987,510	385	5,162
REGION	\$ 74,422,063	8,300	8,967

* Resolute Bay's population is mostly employed adults, so there are relatively very few unemployed children to reduce per capita income. **Moreover, many Statistics Canada respondents contributing to Resolute Bay income would have reported places other than Resolute as home**

PUBLIC SECTOR VS PRIVATE SECTOR COMMUNITY INCOME
AND COMMUNITY INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REGIONAL INCOME

1982

	PRIVATE SECTOR		PUBLIC SECTOR		PRIVATE + PUBLIC	
	\$/INCOME	%/(1)	\$/INCOME	%/(2)	\$/INCOME	%/(3)
ARCTIC BAY	\$ 958,640	43.8	1,231,848	56.2	2,190,488	2.9
BROUGHTON ISLAND	345,691	18.1	1,565,425	81.9	1,911,116	2.6
CAPE DORSET	2,239,137	48.7	2,359,158	51.3	4,598,295	6.2
CLYDE RIVER	837,268	33.5	1,661,184	66.5	2,498,452	3.4
FROBISHER BAY	10,254,330	28.5	25,705,420	71.5	35,959,750	48.3
GRISE FIORD	218,561	30.0	509,576	70.0	728,137	1.0
HALL BEACH	608,191	28.7	1,508,018	71.3	2,116,209	2.9
IGLOOLIK	1,143,737	31.2	2,527,784	68.9	3,671,521	4.9
LAKE HARBOUR	607,500	35.3	1,111,894	64.7	1,719,394	2.3
NANISIVIK	3,810,665	85.1	668,235	14.9	4,478,900	6.0
PANGNIRTUNG	1,264,776	29.2	3,069,292	70.8	4,334,068	5.8
POND INLET	1,491,442	40.3	2,207,332	59.7	3,698,774	5.0
RESOLUTE BAY	2,743,429	60.6	1,786,020	39.4	4,529,449	6.1
SANIKILUAQ	529,700	26.7	1,457,810	73.4	1,987,510	2.7
TOTAL	\$ 27,053,067	36.4	47,368,996	63.6	74,422,063	100.0

(1) = PRIVATE INCOME/TOTAL COMMUNITY INCOME; (2) = PUBLIC INCOME/TOTAL COMMUNITY INCOME; (3) = COMMUNITY INCOME/TOTAL REGIONAL INCOME

RENEWABLE & COTTAGE INCOME VS NON-RENEWABLE INCOME *

1981/82

COMMUNITY	RENEWABLE & COTTAGE	%/TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL	Z/TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	\$ 131,628	21.2	488,612	78.8
BROUGHTON ISLAND	115,391	100.0	0	0.0
CAPE DORSET	1,417,137	96.8	47,000	3.2
CLYDE RIVER	417,068	83.2	84,000	16.8
FROBISHER BAY	1,625,076	83.3	325,774	16.7
GRISE FIORD	113,361	100.0	0	0.0
HALL BEACH	65,191	67.8	31,000	32.2
IGLOOLIK	170,532	82.2	36,805	17.8
LAKE HARBOUR	366,500	92.2	31,000	7.8
NANISIVIK	0	0.0	3,575,665	100.0
PANGNIRTUNG	517,818	84.7	93,754	15.3
POND INLET	295,500	37.2	498,146	62.8
RESOLUTE BAY	63,104	29.6	150,195	70.4
SANIKILUAQ	366,500	100.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	\$ 5,664,806	51.4	5,361,951	48.6

● Renewable and cottage includes natural resource harvesting (excluding any imputed value for country food) and arts & crafts income; industrial income includes mining and petroleum earnings.

RENEWABLE & COTTAGE INCOME VS ALL OTHER INCOME*

1981/82

COMMUNITY	\$/RENEWABLE & COTTAGE	Z/TOTAL INCOME	S/ALL OTHER INCOME	Z/TOTAL INCOME
ARCTIC BAY	s 131,628	6.0	2,058,860	94.0
BROUGHTON ISLAND	115,391	6.0	1,795,725	94.0
CAPE DORSET	1,417,137	30.8	3,181,158	69.2
CLYDE RIVER	417,068	16.7	2,081,384	83.3
FROBISHER BAY	1,625,076	4.5	34,334,674	95.5
GRISE FIORD	113,361	15.6	614,776	84.4
HALL BEACH	65,191	3.1	2,051,019	96.9
IGLOOLIK	170,532	4.6	3,500,989	95.4
LAKE HARBOUR	366,500	21.3	1,352,894	78.7
NANISIVIK	0	0.0	4,478,900	100.0
PANGNIRTUNG	517,818	11.9	3,816,250	88.1
POND INLET	295,500	8.0	3,403,274	92.0
RESOLUTE BAY	63,104	1.4	4,466,345	98.6
SANIKILUAQ	366,500	18.4	1,621,010	81.6
TOTAL	\$5,664,806	7.6	68,757,257	92.4

● Renewable & cottage income includes natural resource harvesting (excluding any imputed value for country food) and arts and crafts income: all other income is total income less renewable and cottage income.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

1982

COMMUNITY	\$/INCOME	#/HOUSEHOLDS	\$/HOUSEHOLD
ARCTIC BAY	\$ 2,190,488	70	31,293
BROUGHTON ISLAND	1,911,116	75	25,482
CAPE DORSET	4,598,295	135	34,061
CLYDE RIVER	2,498,452	80	31,231
FROBISHER BAY	35,959,750	620	58,000**
GRISE FIORD	728,137	20	36,407
HALL BEACH	2,116,209	50	42,324
IGLOOLIK	3,671,521	120	30,596
LAKE HARBOUR	1,719,394	45	38,209
NANISIVIK	4,478,900	70	63,984**
PANGNIRTUNG	4,334,068	160	27,088
POND INLET	3,698,774	125	29,590
RESOLUTE BAY	4,529,449	112*	40,441
SANIKILUAQ	1,987,510	65	30,577
REGION	\$ 74,422,063	1,747	42,600

* This figure is not the one determined by Statistics Canada but is based on the number of houses and "apartments" in the community which, given the high proportion of single people living in bunkhouse quarters, represents a more accurate figure for calculating average household income. Also see below.

** There is an above-average number of two or more income earners in these communities. Moreover, we expect a number of people whose income is included here did not report Frobisher as their permanent residence.

LIVING COST & FOOD-PRICE DIFFERENTIAL

COMMUNITY	LIVING COSTS			FOOD-PRICES
	MONTREAL-100			YELLOWKNIFE=0
	1982	1977	1973	1982
ARCTIC BAY	160-169	170-179	170-179	155
BROUGHTON ISLAND	160-169	170-179	160-169	153
CAPE DORSET	160-169	170-179	150-159	168
CLYDE RIVER	160-169	180-189	170-179-	
FROBISHER BAY	150-159	160-169	150-159	141
GRISE FIORD	190-199	190-199	170-179	
HALL BEACH	160-169			155
IGLOOLIK	170-179	160-169	160-169	169
LAKE HARBOUR	150-159	170-179	150-159	151
NANISIVIK	160-169	160-169		
PANGNIRTUNG	150-159	170-179	150-159	155
FOND INLET	170-179	180-189	170-179	164
RESOLUTE BAY	160-169			179
SANIKILUAQ *	150-159	160-169		139

* Sanikiluaq living cost differentials are based on 1979 and 1975 prices

Source: GNWT Statistics Bureau

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BAFFIN

NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY -1984

	PERSONS 15-64 YEARS	LABOUR FORCE	PARTICI- PATION RATE	EMPLOYED UN- EMPLOYED	UNEM- PLOYMENT RATE	WORKED IN 1984	JOB WANTED	
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	
BAFFIN	5 148	2967	59	2332	635	21	3355	
INUIT	4 130	2138	52	1526	612	29	2502	
NON- INUIT	918	829	90	805	24	3	854	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	31163	21309	68	17775	3534	17	23438	
NATIVE	16299	8833	54	6132	2701	31	10472	
NON- NATIVE	14864	12476	84	11643	833	7	12966	
COMMUNITIES								
Arctic Bay	223	118	53	93	26	22	141	
Broughton Island	239	142	59	76	66	46	133	
Cape Dorset	481	259	54	194	64	25	283	
Clyde River	274	133	49	115	18	14	176	
Frobisher Bay	1671	1170	70	982	189	16	1199	
Grise Fiord	83	57	69	53	3	5	66	
Hall Beach	203	76	37	50	26	34	132	
Igloolik	394	217	55	152	65	30	235	

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	PERSONS 15-64 YEARS	LABOUR FORCE	PARTICI- PATION RATE	EMPLOYED	UN- EMPLOYED	UNEM- PLOYMENT RATE	WORKED IN 1984	JOB WANTED
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
Lake Harbour	162	93	57	72	21	23	102	72
Nanisivik	68	59	87	59	-	-	65	-
Pangnirtung	522	278	53	211	67	24	354	244
Pond Inlet	426	243	57	183	60	25	288	173
Resolute	79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32
Sanikiluaq	223	68	30	54	14	21	119	123

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

People in the NWT rely on the wildlife resources of their land to a far greater extent than people elsewhere in Canada. This is especially true in the Baffin Region, where the majority of the population are Inuit living in small communities. Jobs and income are scarce and wildlife resources are a necessary part of the local economy in most Baffin communities..

Wildlife provides nutritious and inexpensive food as well as cash income to Baffin hunters. Renewable Resource development has been made a priority of the GNWT because it is an alternative to the wage economy for some people and is compatible with Inuit culture.

RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Renewable Resources has been actively involved in developing the following programs in the Baffin Region, both through financial contributions and provision of training to local people.

Non-Resident Hunts

(Note for staff: Non-resident hunts are no longer referred to as sports hunts, at the direction of the Minister of Renewable Resources.)

Guided non-resident hunts provide a wider range of economic opportunities to a community than that which comes from the sale of the hide alone when a hunter kills a single animal. For example, a hunter might earn \$1000 dollars from the sale of a polar bear hide. But when the same animal is harvested through a non-resident hunt, the guide receives a fee, the Local HTA earns a large fee for selling the tag, local women who make skin clothing earn income, the local hotel and restaurant benefit from the business brought in by the non-resident hunter, other local stores may benefit from the sale of handicrafts and art and there is also benefit to the airlines.

Non-resident hunts are conducted under the quota established by the Department for a particular species, and only a portion of a community's quota may be used for commercial purposes. It's up to the HTA to decide how many of their tags will be assigned for non-resident hunts. If a hunt is unsuccessful, the tag cannot be re-used.

As part of the development of a non-resident hunting program in the region, the Department of Renewable Resources developed Big Game Guide Training courses. These are now offered through the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. As a result of this training, a number of outfitters in the region are now capable of providing the following types of non-resident hunts to visitors:

Polar Bear hunts are offered in Broughton Island, Clyde River, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Resolute, Grise Fiord, Cape Dorset, Igloolik and Frobisher Bay, Muskox hunts are available in Resolute and Grise Fiord.

Caribou hunts have been running for several years from Hall Beach, but under a recently established new commercial quota, they can now also be offered in Frobisher Bay, Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour and Pangnirtung, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet and Igloolik.

Outpost Camps Program

There is a very successful Outpost Camp Program operating in the region. In 1986, 29 camps representing about 330 people from 53 families received approximately \$240,000 in funding. Outpost camps are permanent or semi-permanent camps set up in isolated locations by groups of Inuit hunters and their families. They provide an opportunity for families to maintain a traditional lifestyle. Most of the camps in the Baffin operate 12 months of the year.

Hunter's and Trapper's Associations

The Department provided \$195,000 last year to support HTA's in each of the 13 Baffin communities. These organizations are made up of hunters and trappers in a community and represent their interest in renewable resource issues. The Department consults with HTA's on a broad range of renewable resource issues. Funding is provided to assist in their operation and is used for such things as administration, management and research, community caribou hunts and trappers' assistance programs.

Community Freezers Program

In 1985 the Baffin Regional Council made an application through Special ARDA (Special Agricultural and Rural Development Agreement) to obtain community freezers and meat processing facilities for 10 Baffin communities. A total of \$1.8 million was made available for this project. Upon completion, this program will be valuable in the development of inter-settlement trade in renewable resource products.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

CARIBOU

In 1985, the Baffin Region Hunter's and Trapper's Committee requested and received a commercial quota of 500 caribou for the south Baffin Island herd. The BRHTC has also requested a 100 caribou quota for north Baffin as well as population studies on the herd.

In 1983, a 5-year study of the reproductive, physical and disease status of Baffin caribou was begun. Brucellosis testing in 1983-84 showed an incidence rate of 35 % in the north Baffin caribou population. Brucellosis is a bacterial disease affecting caribou, cattle and humans. In people it is called 'undulant fever and may produce flu-like symptoms and high, fluctuating fevers or no symptoms at all. Because it affects the reproductive systems and knee joints of caribou, it has implications on the growth and survival rates of an affected herd.

From 1974 to 1983, a total of 3,111 caribou were tagged on the Koukdjuak River in the Nettilling Lake area. In 1982, tagging moved to the opposite side of the lake at Camseel Bay where about 1500 caribou have been tagged to date.

Types of Caribou

Peary Caribou: found only in the Arctic Islands of Canada except Baffin Island. In 1974, after a drastic population decline in Bathurst Island, Inuit prohibited hunting of the species. In 1982, the prohibition was extended to Cornwallis Island. It is now classified as a threatened sub-species.

Baffin Island Caribou: There are three populations on Baffin Island. Two years of a three-year aerial survey of the south population have been completed. The north and northeast populations have yet to be studied.

Belcher Islands Reindeer: Reindeer are essentially the same animal as caribou. The main difference is that caribou have never been domesticated, whereas in northern Europe, Siberia and Greenland, reindeer have been herded for domestic use for many years. In 1978, 60 reindeer were transported from Tuktoyaktuk in the western Arctic to the Belcher Islands near Sanikiluaq. Today's population is estimated at about 700 animals.

MUSKOX

Most of the worlds population of Muskox is found in the NWT which supports about 45-50,000 animals. The bulk of the NWT quota of 2089 muskox is allocated to Banks Island in the Western Arctic. The Baffin Region quota of 43 muskox is divided between Resolute (19) and Grise Fiord (24).

POLAR BEARS

The NWT supports about 3/4 of the worlds polar bear population (10- 15,000 bears). In 1967, a global conference on the future of the polar bear was held in response to concerns about declining numbers. In Canada, because the bear population is not in danger, and because polar bear hunting is an important part of Inuit culture, a quota system was introduced based on average kill over the three years previous to 1967. Since then, quotas have been changed periodically, based on whether research showed that the population is declining, increasing or remaining stable.

The Baffin Region has a total regular quota of 217 bears and a special quota of 19. The regular quota is about 50 % of the NWT total. Tagging has been completed in the Clyde River and Broughton Island areas and is now underway in the Foxe Basin area. Broughton Island, Clyde River and Resolute have severe problems with nuisance bears coming into the community. Various bear deterrent techniques are being tested and used in these communities.

Community quotas: Arctic Bay- 12, Broughton Island-10, Cape Dorset- 10, Clyde River-15, Frobisher Bay- 18, Grise Fiord-33, Hall Beach-7, Igloodik-18, Lake Harbour-13, Pangnirtung- 14, Pond Inlet- 15, Resolute-34, Sanikiluaq- 18.

BIRDS

Raptors-Birds of Prey

(Gyrfalcons, hawks, peregrine falcons, owls.)

In 1979, the GNWT developed a policy and regulations covering the harvesting of birds of prey. It resulted in the provision the the Wildlife Act for live capture and export of young passage or free lying gyrfalcons.

In 1982, a quota of 5-7 gyrfalcons was established for the Baff in region. In 1983, the department turned down applications from Frobisher Bay, Broughton Island and Pangnirtung in support of a request from the Baff in Regional Council that harvesting be delayed until more baseline data is collected.

Later that year, funding was provided under the Economic Development Agreement to conduct a three year survey of the gyrfalcon population. The first year of the study was completed in 1984. EDA has presently suspended further funding due to the re-classification of gyrfalcons under the 1985 CITES agreement.

The department is still actively studying gyrfalcons in the Baff in region, along with other birds of prey such as rough-legged hawks and peregrine falcons. Studies of gyrfalcons are conducted three times a year. In spring, survey crews identify nest sites. In summer, young falcons are banded in the nest, and in the fall, free-flying falcons are captured and banded using lure bait. In 1984 fall banding took place near Clyde River, and in 1985 it was expanded to include Frobisher Bay.

Other Birds

Migratory waterfowl and other birds abound in the Baff in region. They include ravens, loons, eider ducks, black guillemots, murre, ptarmigan, geese, swans, cranes, plovers, sandpipers, jaegers, gulls, thrushes, pipits, finches, sparrows, snow buntings, and lap land longspurs. The Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary near Pond Inlet, the Cape Dorset Bird Sanctuary and the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary have been established to help preserve the variety of species in this region. They provide excellent opportunities for study by naturalists.

MARINE MAMMALS

Marine mammals are a very important resource to all Baffin communities. They are regulated under the jurisdiction of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, DFO works cooperatively with the GNWT Department of Renewable Resources, however, in all areas of Policy and management regarding marine mammals, including enforcement. The Baffin Region supports the highest sales of sealskins in the NWT. Between 1980-84 a total of 89,202 sealskins were sold in the NWT, with 77% of those coming from the Baffin.

There is a ban on bringing any marine mammals products into the United States. In addition, the European Economic Community has agreed to a ban on the importation of whitecoat seal pelts into Europe.

Seals

Five types of seals inhabit the arctic waters of the NWT. All five types are found in the Baffin Region. Three of these in particular have long been a staple food source for Inuit, although use of the ringed seal is predominant. The meat is used to feed Inuit families and their dogs, and the hides are used to make boots (kamiks), clothing and some artifacts, such as traditional dolls made for children.

The current harvest (May 85 figure) is about 24,000 annually, with ringed seals making up 85% of the total catch. This is equivalent to 382,000 kg of usable meat, with a value of \$2,133,000 based on current prices. This represents money that Inuit do not have to spend on expensive imported southern food. Income derived from the sale of seal pelts obtained as a by-product of the food hunt at one time played a major role in providing income to purchase hunting supplies. That, in turn, allowed Inuit to acquire other types of country food. The international ban on the sale of sealskins has had a drastic impact on the livelihood of Inuit in the Baffin Region.

In 1983/84 about 7,700 seal skins were sold by NWT hunters, a drastic decline from 1980-81 when 42,000 were sold. It indicates that the supply of meat for domestic use has also declined.

Seals as an endangered species.

It is a myth that the population of seals has been endangered by over-hunting. Numerous studies have shown that seal numbers are increasing. Populations are healthy, and the current ringed seal harvest is estimated to be only 1% of the total population. Ringed seals are able to withstand a greater harvest than is presently taking place.

(source: Cournoyea/Sealing Commission)

Economics of Seal Hunting.

A modern hunting culture needs cash to support itself. It is estimated that an Inuit seal hunter needs \$10,000 per year in order to purchase and maintain equipment necessary to go seal hunting. The same equipment used for a commercial hunt is also used to hunt species with high food or clothing value that have no inherent cash value.

For example, bearded seals are not a commercial species, but their skin is prized for making footwear and rope suitable for northern conditions, the equal of which has not been developed by the European culture.

Geese, ducks, ptarmigan, seabirds and marine fish are traditional foods that are hunted to supplement the family diet. They are not hunted commercially. Hunters would not be able to afford to provide their families with this variety of food from the land without the financial support for their hunting provided through the sale of seal pelts, narwhal tusks and walrus tusks.

Note: See section 'Effect of the International Sealskin Ban on the Baffin Region-.

Types of Seals

Ringed seals: live in arctic and sub-arctic waters. They are the main food for polar bears and have been the most economically important to Baffin Inuit, since sales of their pelts have brought in cash income used to support general subsistence hunting. Their population in the NWT is estimated at between 1.5 and 2.5 million. Some authorities feel this is close to the population prior to contact by Europeans.

Harp seals: are found mostly in eastern waters. They are migratory, wintering in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off Newfoundland, The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans has established quotas for hunting south of the 60th parallel, but there are no quotas in the Baffin. The population of this group is rapidly increasing.

Bearded seals or "square flippers" are found in all Canadian Arctic waters and sometimes far up estuaries and in inland lakes. A large, solitary species, they are not hunted commercially, but their hide is especially strong and is therefore valued for making kamiks (boots).

Hooded seals: are fairly abundant in eastern waters, but few are taken because they remain offshore on pack ice and are not easily accessible.

Harbour seals: are not common and only a few are found in eastern coastal waters.

WHALES

Bowhead whales: also known as the Greenland right whale, inhabit the waters of the Baffin Region year-round. They are a large, slow-swimming baleen whale. Baleen refers to the long, numerous plates that are suspended inside the mouth from the whale's upper jaws. These plates, made of a horny substance, enable the whale to collect and retain food. The bowhead can grow to a length of nearly 18 metres and weigh close to 70 tonnes. It is noted for its large store of blubber. Because of these characteristics, and the fact that they float when dead, this species and its near relatives were considered by whalers to be the 'right whale to hunt, hence its alternate name. They have been hunted commercially since the 17th century and are now listed as 'endangered and can no longer be hunted. The original population of close to 7000 in the Hudson Bay and Baffin Bay areas now numbers only several hundred. In the Bering, Beaufort and Chukchi seas, the population numbers about 2300. there is concern over the future of the Western Arctic population which continues to be hunted by Inuit of northern Alaska. Canadian regulations established in 1979 prohibit the hunting and killing of any species of right whale, even by aboriginals, except under licence by the Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans. No permits have been issued under these regulations.

Beluga whales: live primarily in arctic waters, but there is also a small population in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Traditionally, Inuit used the beluga as food (muktuk) and covered their boats with Beluga skins. Today they are hunted primarily for food. The total kill in the Baffin region is about 1000 annually. A quota of 40 has been assigned to the Cumberland Sound area near Pangnirtung but there are no quotas in place for the rest of the region.

Kiher whales: are found in most waters of the region. They are not actively hunted.

Narwhals: are found throughout the region, migrating with the ice in spring and fall. Hunting takes place from June to October. They were used traditionally for lamp oil and their hides were used to cover boats. Today, they are hunted by quota (under the NWT Narwhal Protection Regulations) for food and for their tusks (which in 1985 sold at a wholesale price of about \$100 per foot). The total quota for the region is 445, which is 82% of the total NWT quota.

Walrus: The Atlantic Walrus is found in Hudson Bay, the waters around Baffin Island, and in the high arctic. Nearly all Baffin communities hunt walrus for meat and for ivory. The majority of walrus are taken in Igloolik, Hall Beach and Cape Dorset. Hunters are limited to four walrus a year, except in certain communities which have a group quota. From 500-600 walrus are hunted in the NWT annually.

Community Quotas

Sanikiluaq-(10), Arctic Bay-(10), Clyde River -(20)

CITES RULINGS ON **ENDANGERED** SPECIES

In 1985, the Gyrfalcon was reclassified from APPENDIX II to APPENDIX I at a CITES (Conference on International Trade in Endangered Species) meeting in Buenos Aires.

N.B. Appendix I species are rare or endangered and trade will not be permitted for primarily commercial purposes. Before trade is commenced, the importer must be in possession of a Convention export permit issued by the government of the exporting nation and a CITES import permit issued by the government of the importing nation.

Appendix II species are not currently rare or endangered, but could become so if trade is not regulated, according to the CITES permit requirements. The species being traded must be covered by an appropriate Convention export permit issued by the government of the exporting nation before entry into or exit from Canada will be allowed.

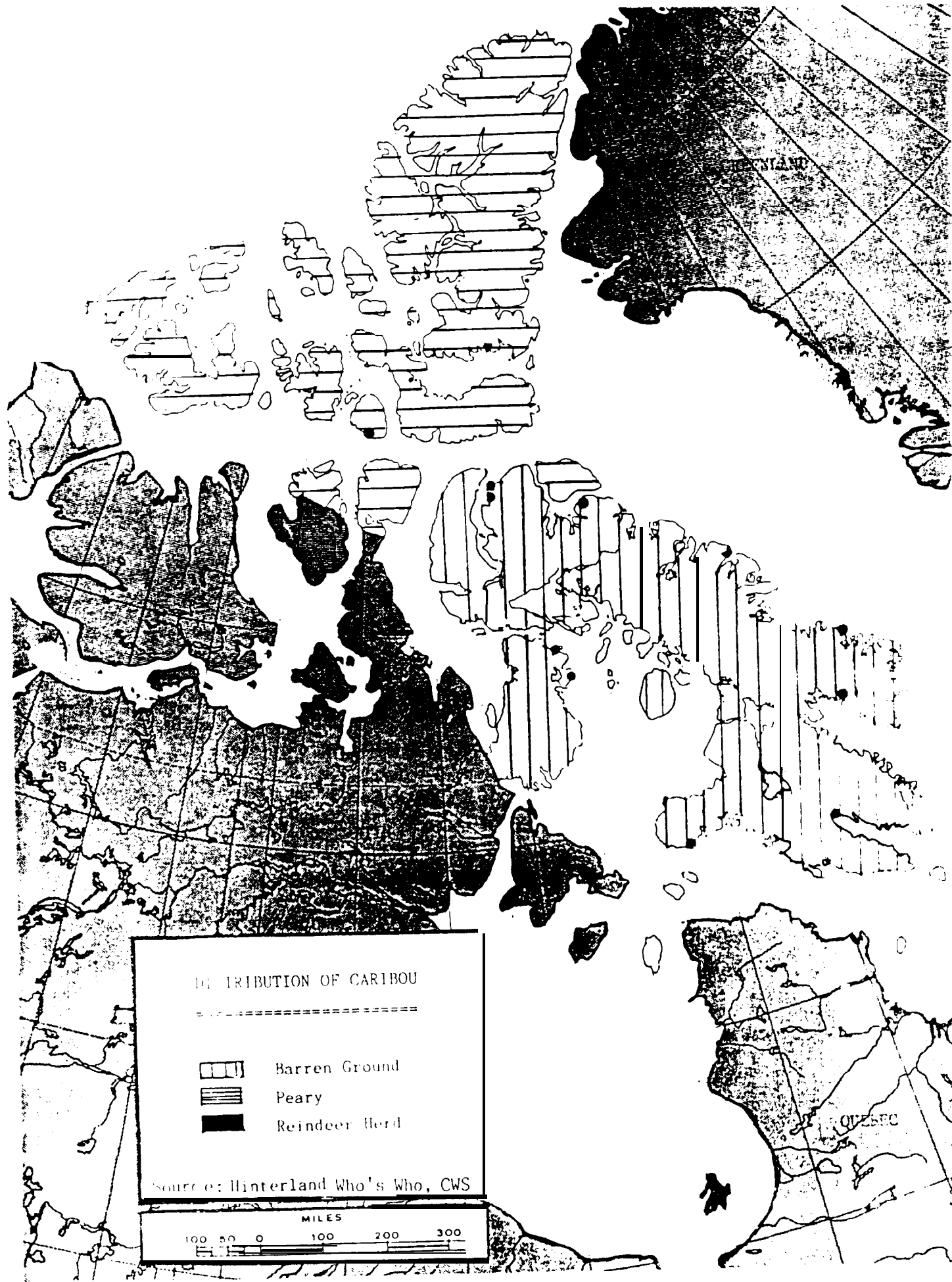
Appendix III species are not necessarily endangered but are managed within the listing nation. Permit requirements are as for Appendix II and are applicable between Canada and the listing nation. Permits are required for all shipment into and out of Canada.

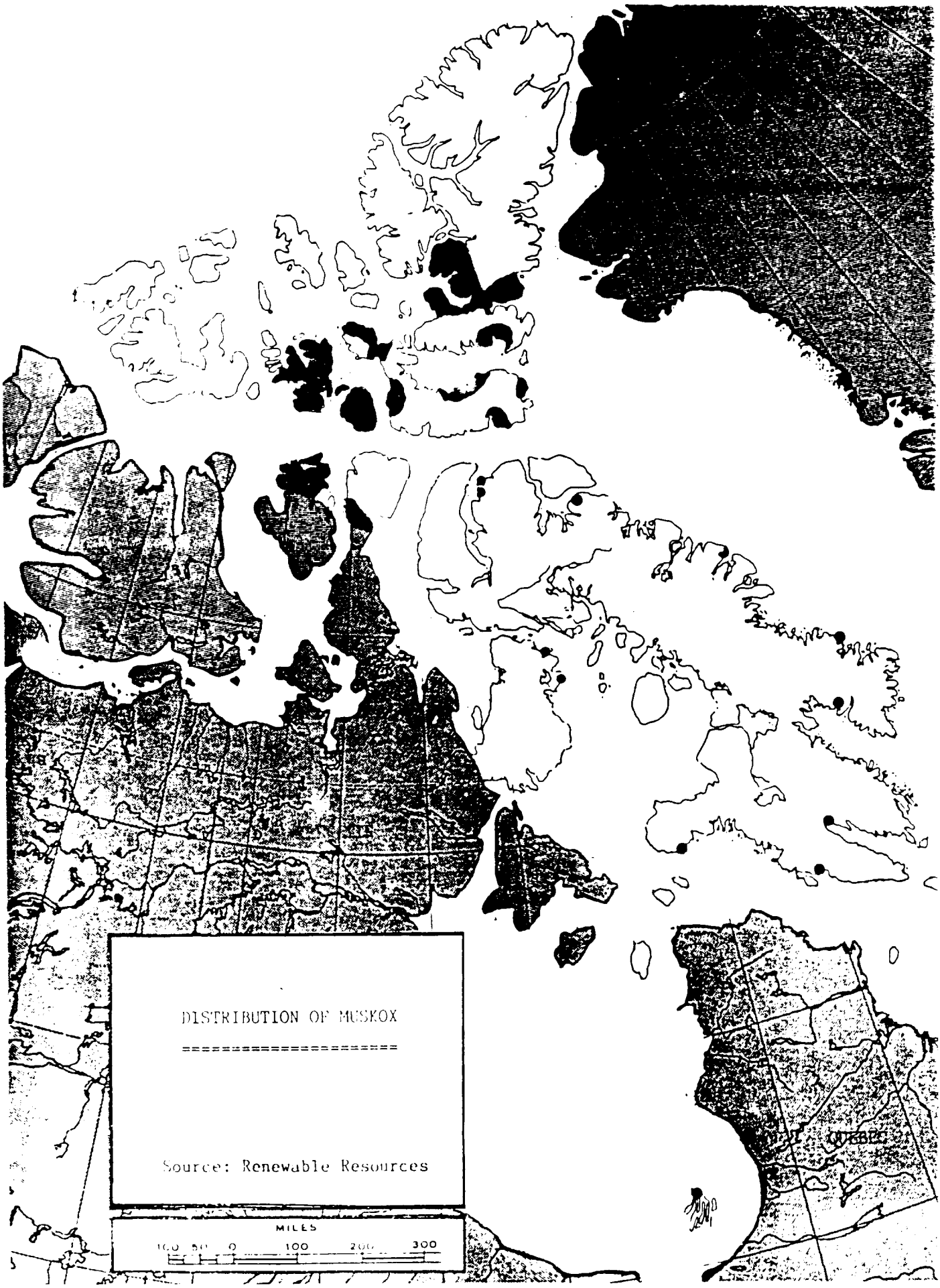
Species in the NWT listed on CITES appendices:

Appendix I: gyrfalcon, bowhead whale

Appendix II: polar bear, narwhal

Appendix III: walrus



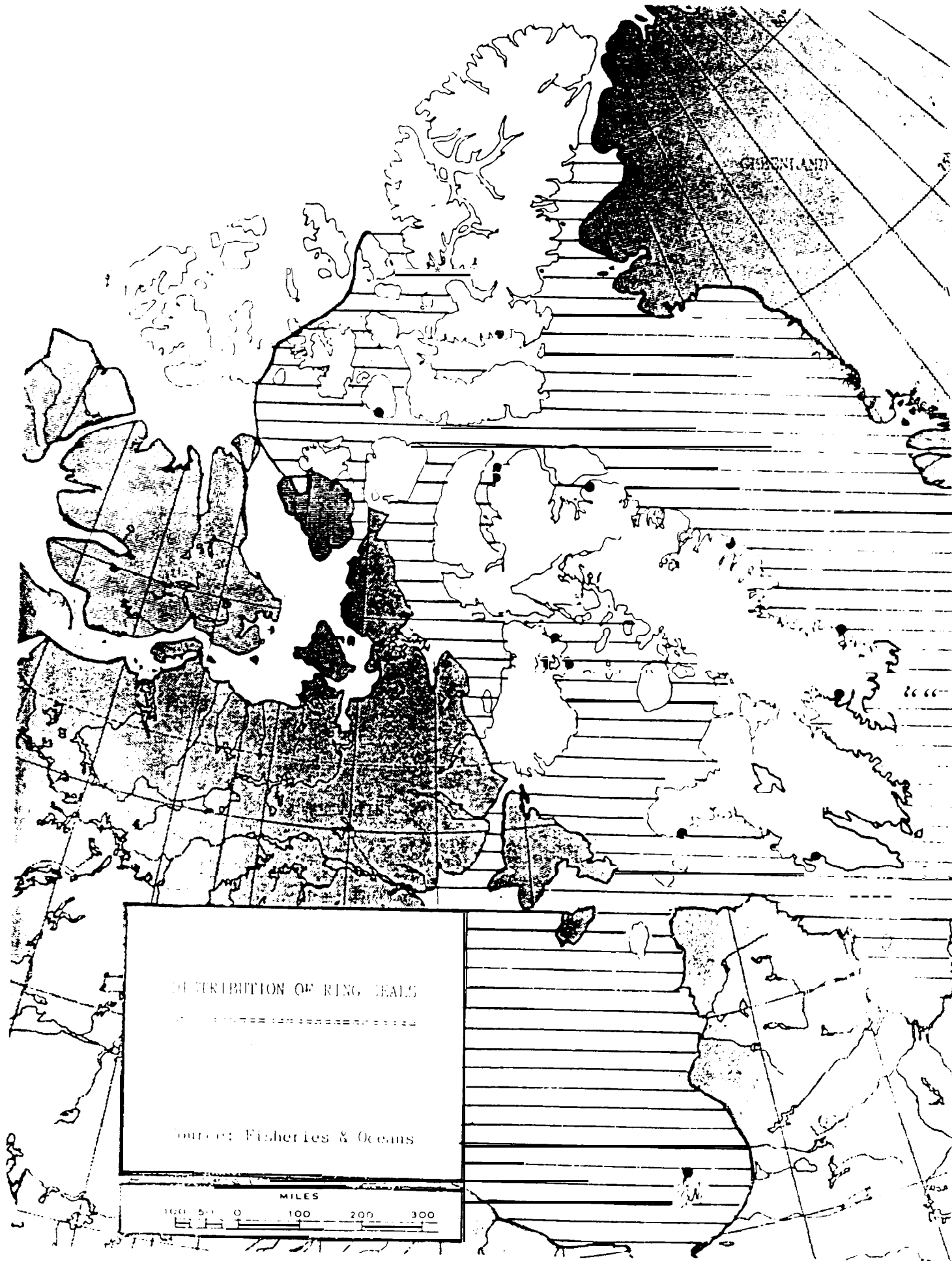


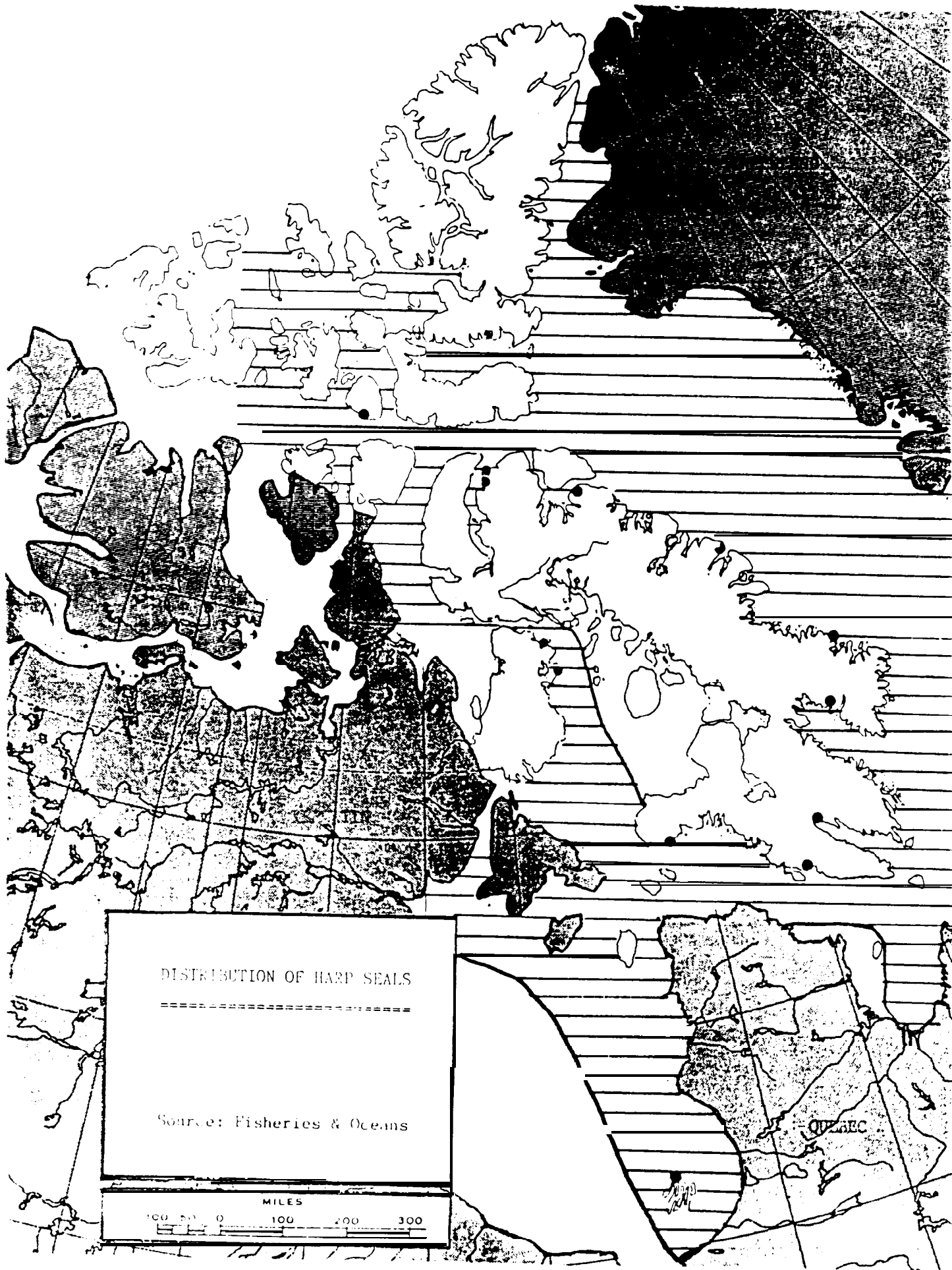
DISTRIBUTION OF MUSKOX

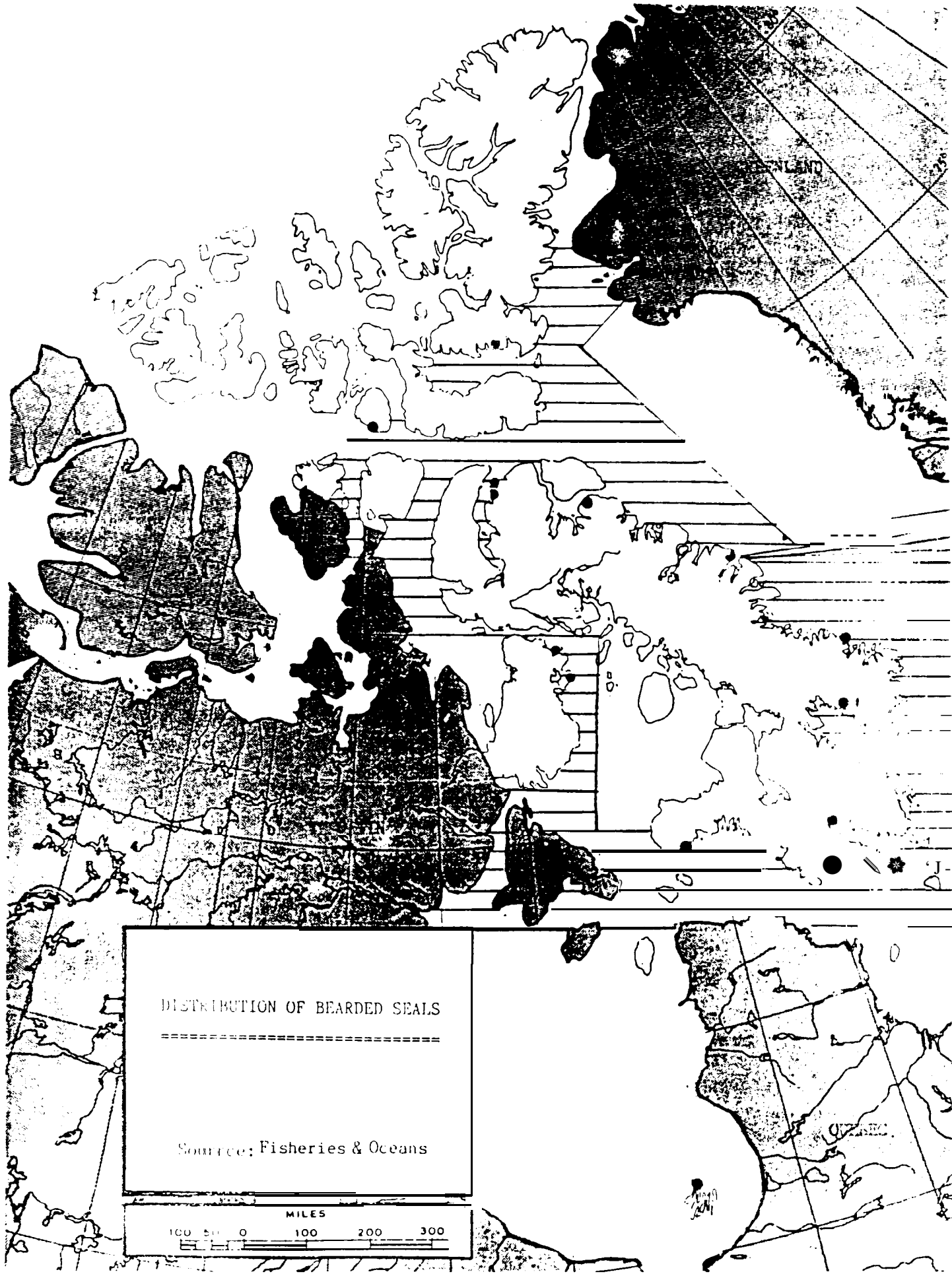
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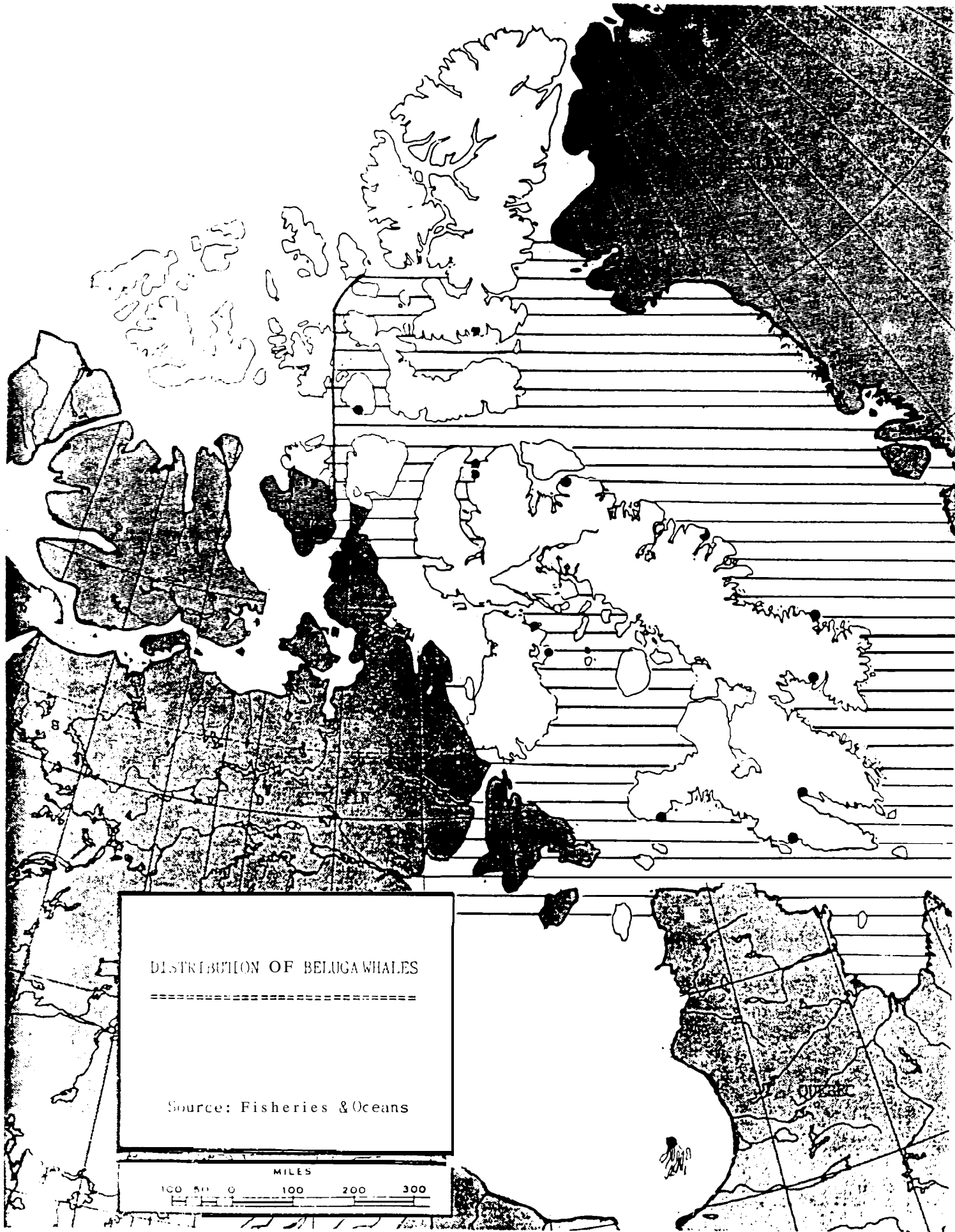
Source: Renewable Resources







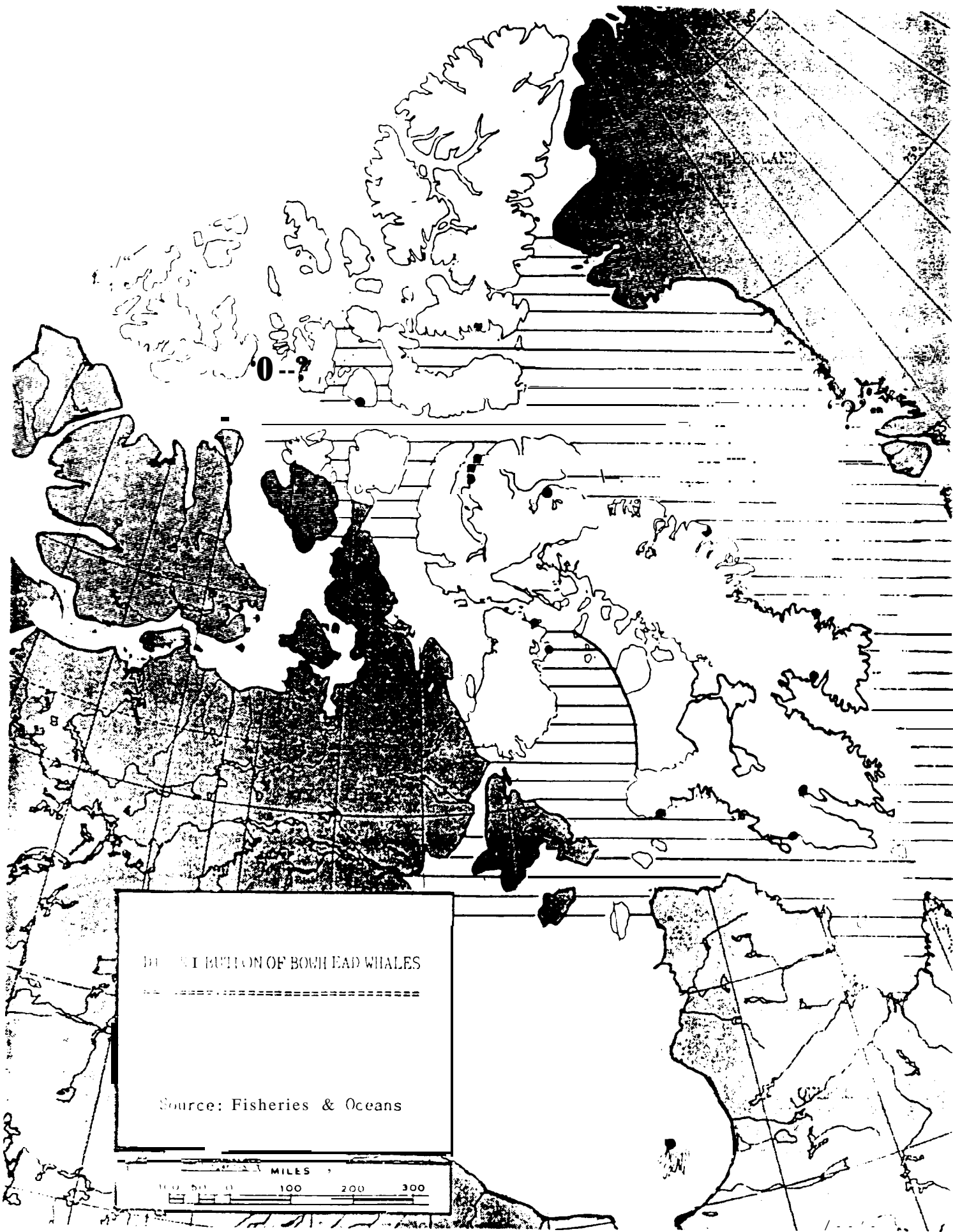


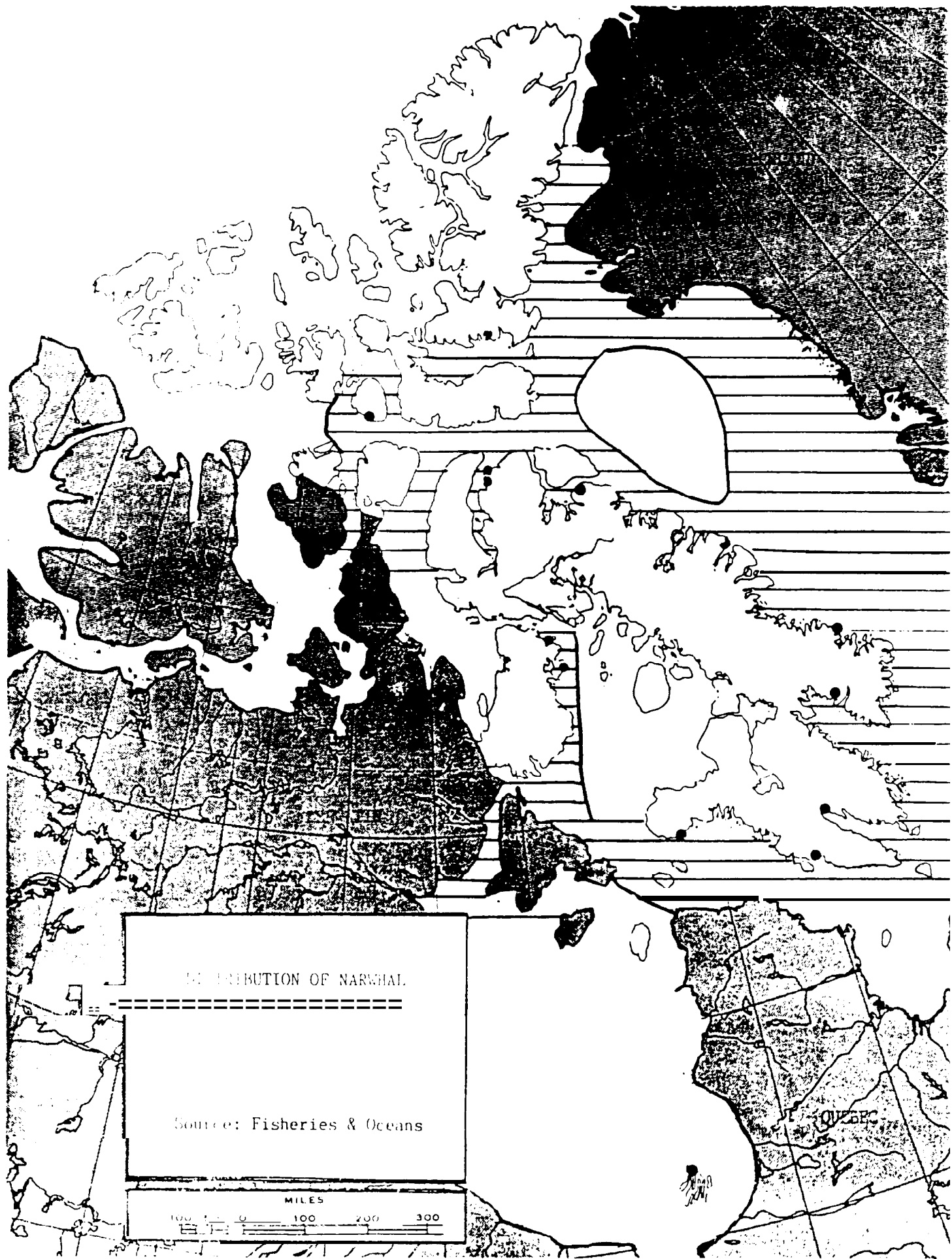


DISTRIBUTION OF BELUGA WHALES

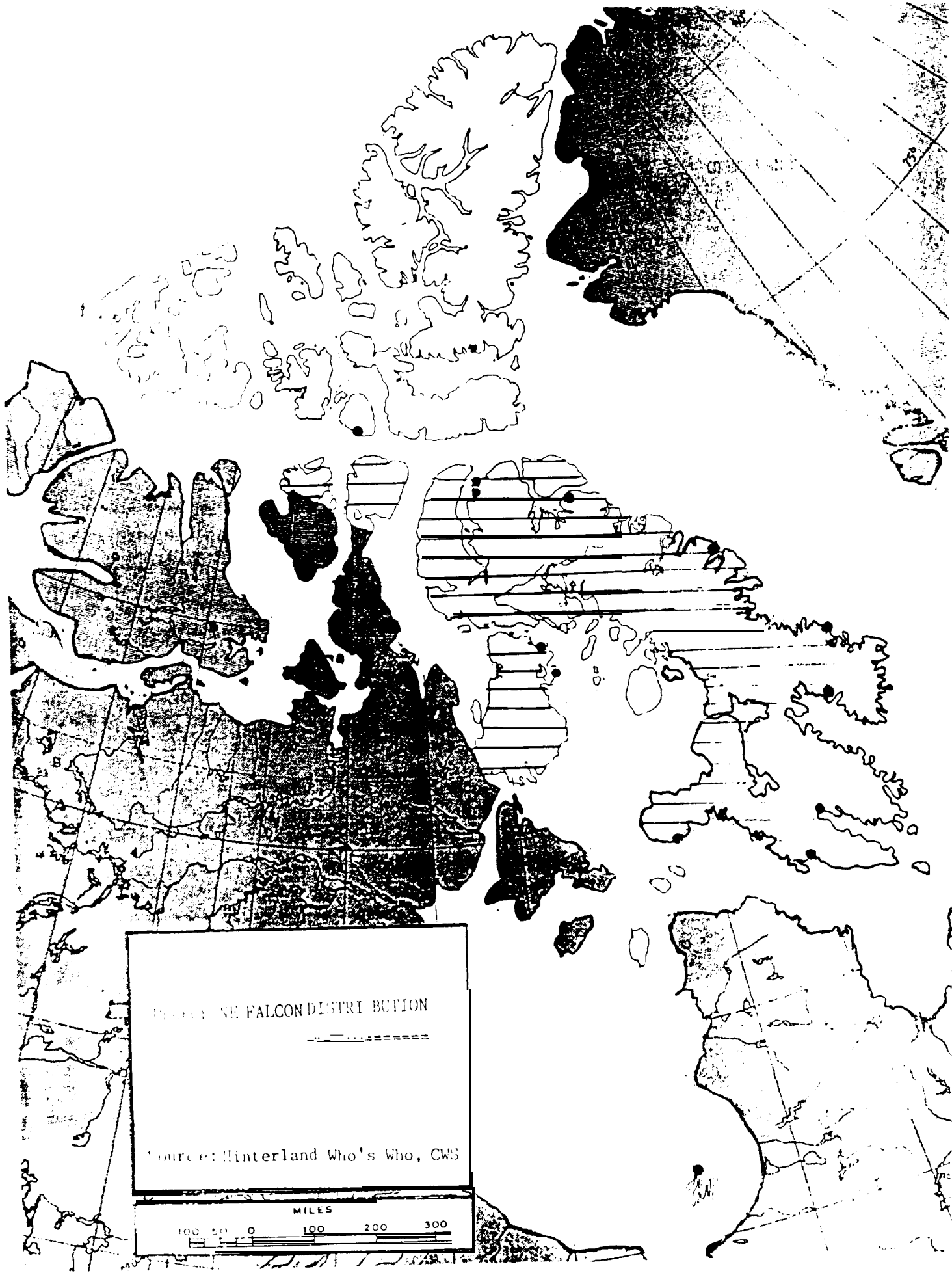
Source: Fisheries & Oceans

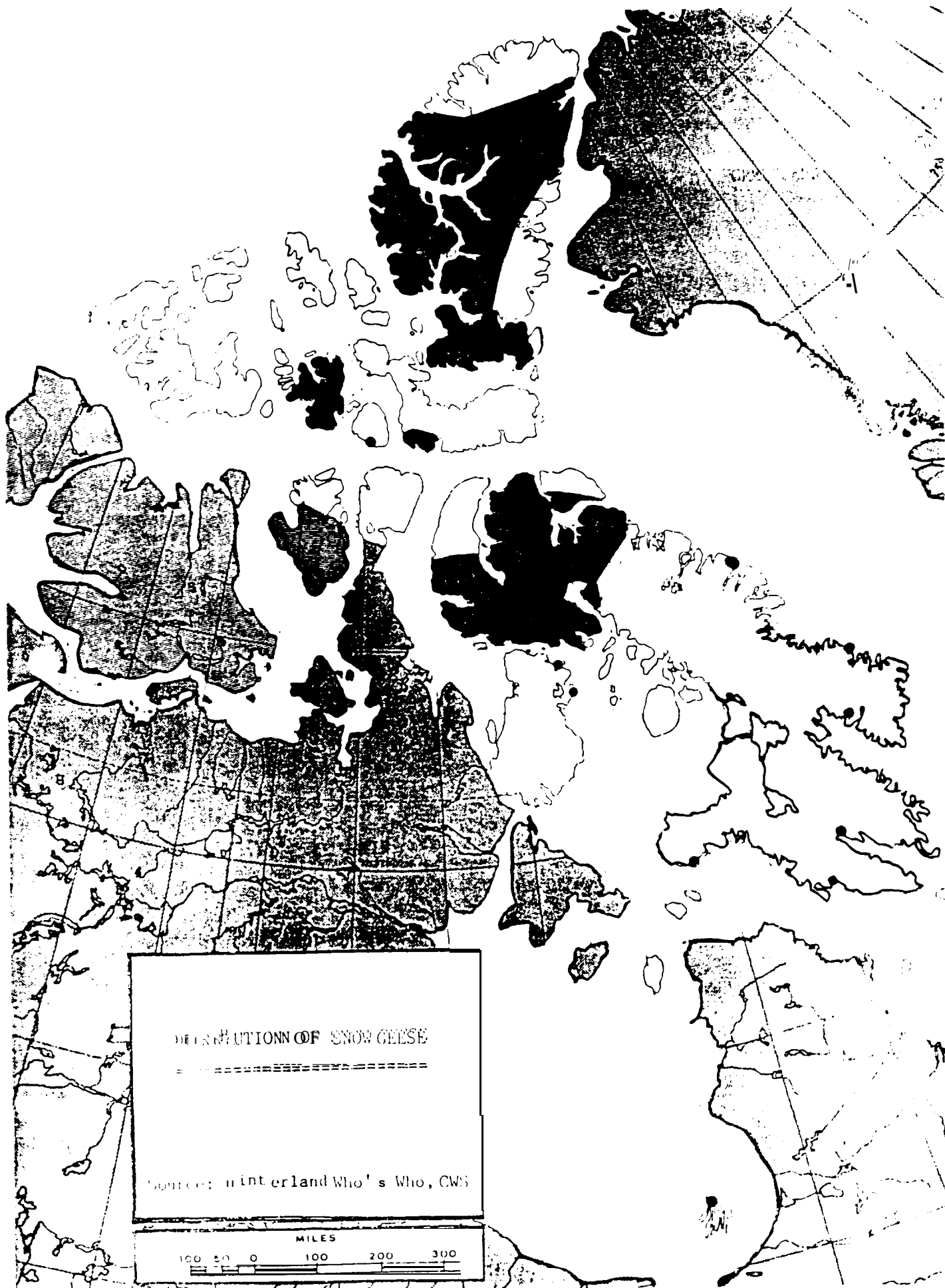
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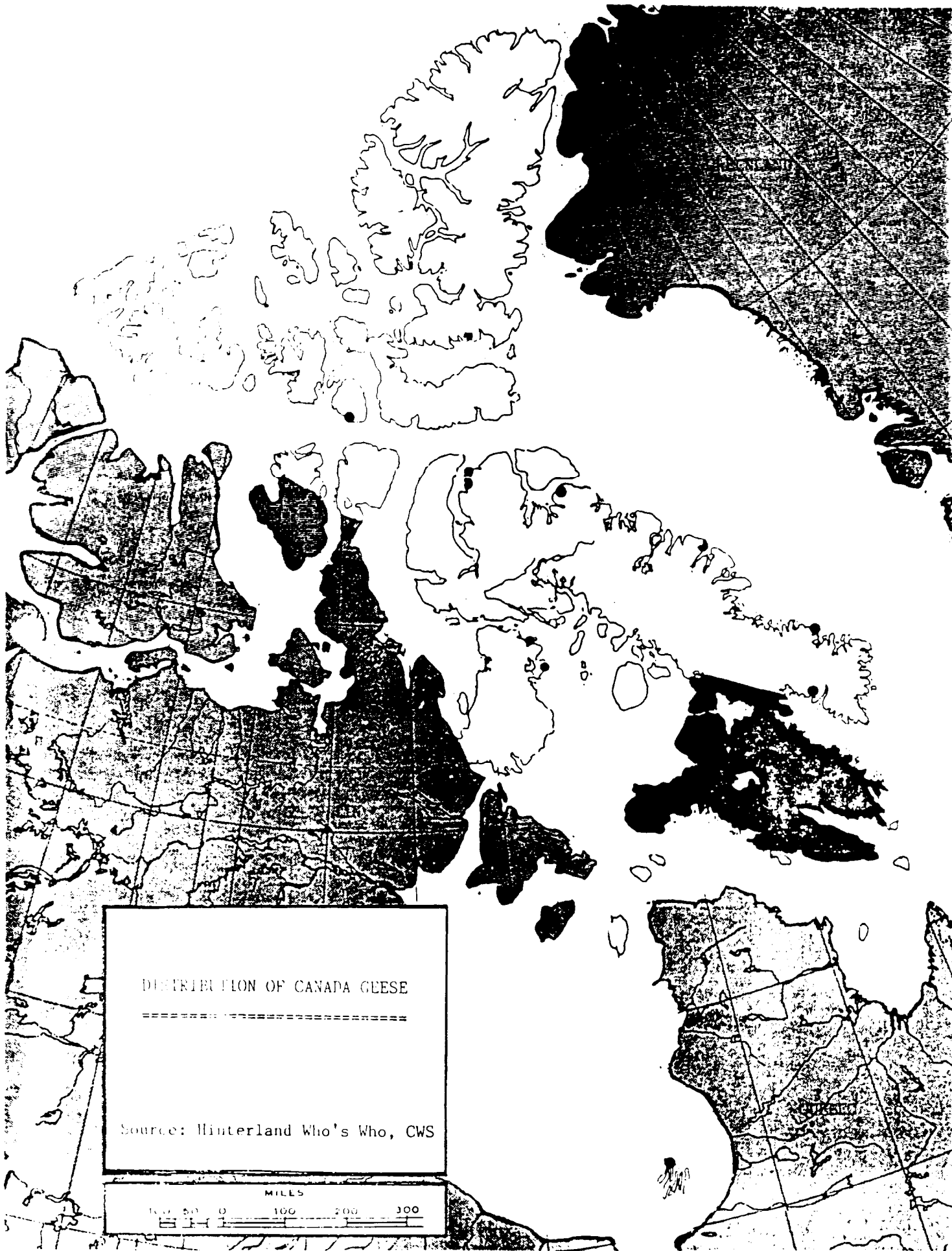


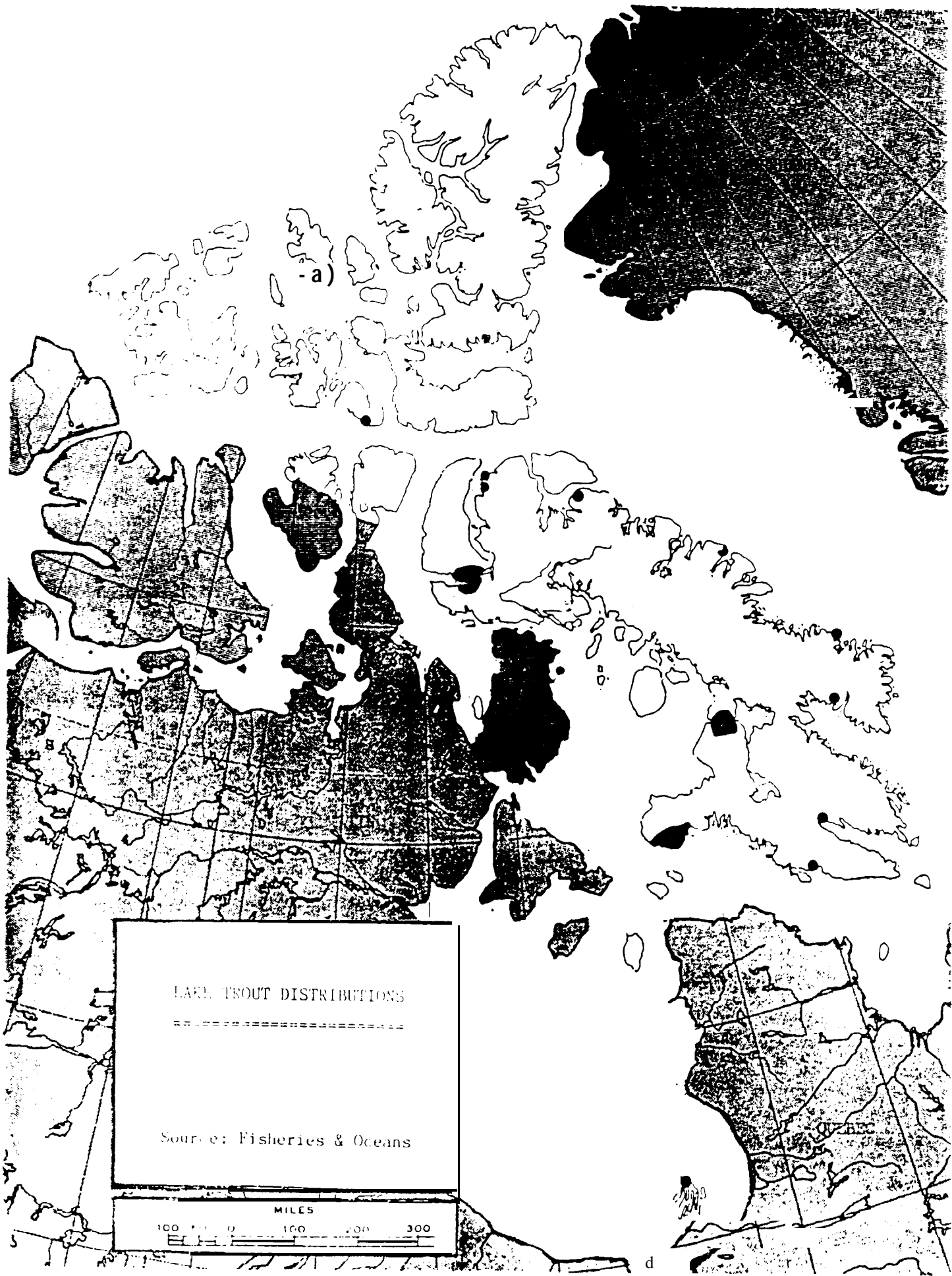


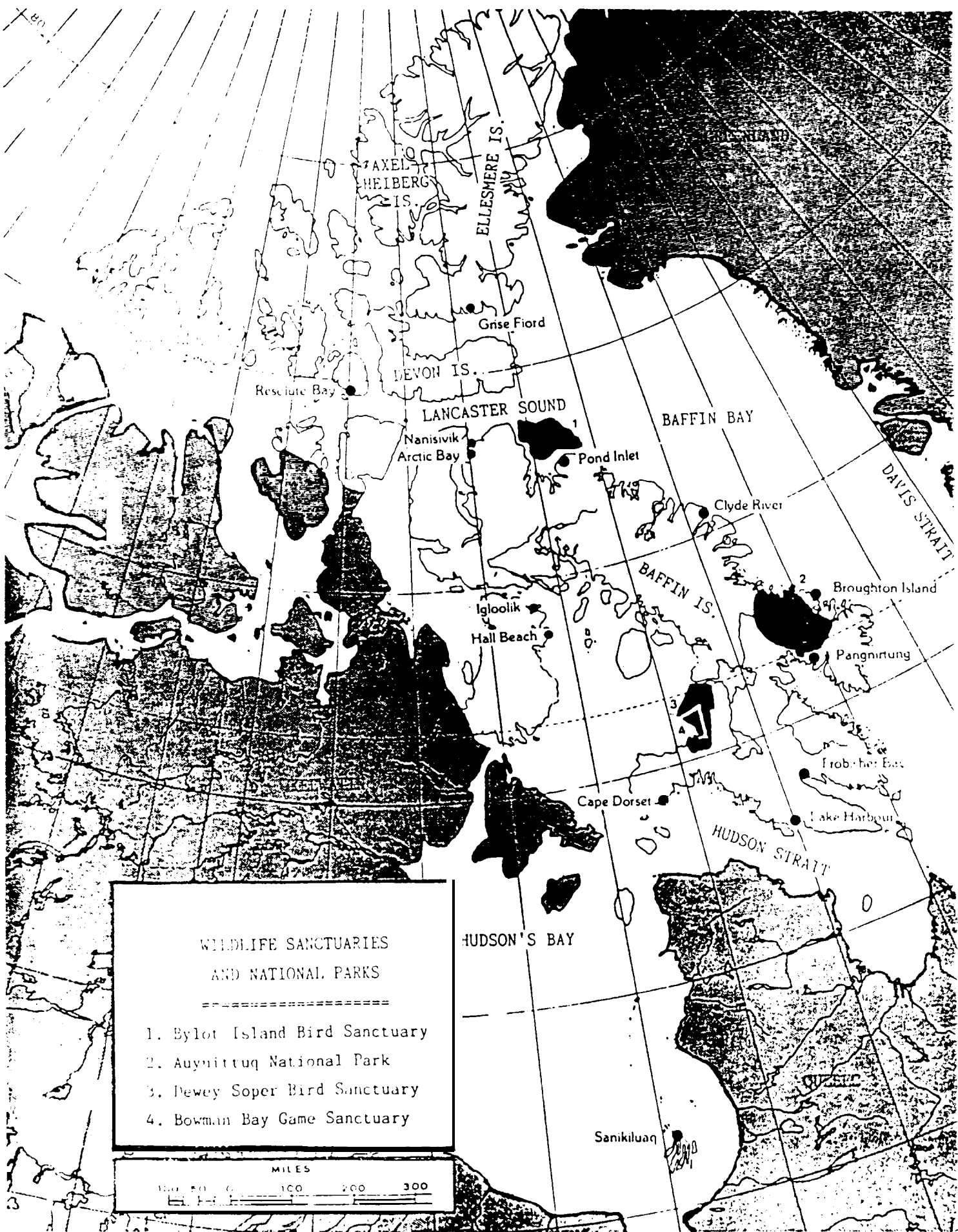
DISTRIBUTION OF SNOW GEESE

Source: Interland Who's Who, CWS









WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES
AND NATIONAL PARKS

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1. Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary
2. Auytittuq National Park
3. Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary
4. Bowman Bay Game Sanctuary



EFFECT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEALSKIN BAN ON THE BAFFIN REGION

(Sources: Submissions to the Royal Commission on Seals and the Sealing Industry In Canada by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Baffin Region Inuit Association, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada; also: GNWT Department of Renewable Resources statistics and Baffin Region Inuit Association Harvesting Study statistics.)

EFFECT ON SEAL MARKETS

The international anti-sealing campaign and the European Economic Community's ban in 1983 on the importation of whitecoat pelts has had a devastating effect on the commercial seal market.

The emotional thrust of the anti-sealing campaign focussed on the clubbing of whitecoat harp seals at their breeding grounds off the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. By the time they reach Arctic waters harp seals have fully moulted their whitecoat.

The vast majority of seals hunted by Canadian Inuit are adult ringed seals which constitute the majority of pelts sold (86%-Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans). Less than 10% of seals taken by Canadian Inuit are harp seals. Ironically, sales of ringed seal pelts were affected before whitecoat harp seal pelts, since adult ringed seal pelts are easily recognized as sealskin due to their distinctive markings. They were the first sealskins to be rejected by European consumers.

In the Northern and Arctic regions of Canada, the hunt is primarily for adult animals, and over a longer season compared to the short, intensive hunt found in Newfoundland and the east coast of Canada.

Current estimates of the size of the hunt and biological capacities of the seal populations indicate that none of the populations of northern seals is endangered by present hunting practices and levels. (Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, March 1986)

EFFECT ON THE INUIT ECONOMY

The anti-sealing campaign, coupled with the EEC ban on the importation of seal pelts has had a drastic effect on local Inuit economies. (See graph on NWT sealpelt sales and chart on Baffin sealpelt sales) In the ten years preceding the EEC ban, the sale of sealpelts contributed an average \$586,740 to the economy of the NWT. The estimated imputed value of edible meat from seals harvested in 1982 was \$8,000,000. During the 1983-84 season, the sale of sealpelts in the NWT dropped to \$76,580--only 13 % of the sales derived in the 1973-83 period.

While the economic returns gained by Inuit from the sale of seal pelts may seem insignificant to southern Canadians, seal hunting, in fact, provided Inuit hunters with approximately one-third of their annual income. (Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans-1984) This income was used to purchase rifles, ammunition, snowmobiles, power boats, and gasoline, which allowed Inuit to pursue other hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activities. The loss of this income has undermined the pursuit of these activities and has led to dependence on the limited opportunities of the wage earning economy in the region.

Inuit do not have alternative employment opportunities in many communities. Only 59% of the total potential workforce in the region is employed, giving an unemployment rate of 41%. Thus, the decline in sealskin prices led to greater dependence on government social assistance. For example, in Igloolik, the revenue generated from the sale of sealpelts in 1981 -82 was \$13,483. By 1983-84, it was negligible-\$ 18. The 1983-84 social assistance payments in Igloolik were more than double the 1981-82 figures. (George Wenzel, McGill University, 1985)

During the period in which the price of sealskins declined, social assistance payments in the Baffin Region as a whole went up 17%.

At the same time, when an Inuit hunter cannot hunt because he cannot afford to, he and his family have to depend more on imported food from the local store, which is often less nutritious, and priced from 50-100 % higher than the same products in southern Canada.

EFFECT ON INUIT CULTURE

Canadian Inuit are faced, not just with a substantial loss of income from the decline in the market for sealskins, but also with a further erosion of their ability to pursue a traditional way of life.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs told the Royal Commission on Seals and the Sealing Industry that it "recognizes and supports the continuation of the close relationship of the Inuit with their natural environment"....."Most Inuit have been subjected to profound social pressures in recent years, having had to adapt to modern technology and life in communities, hunting is one traditional activity that provides continuity to their Lifestyle and at the same time is an important source of cash, food and clothing."

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada told the Commission that "Seal hunting is an important means by which men pass on not only important technical skills but social knowledge and appropriate behavior to children. For example, it is through the hunting of seals and their butchering and distribution that young people can readily be taught the virtues of cooperation, patience, sharing and responsibility in the community"

In its submission, the Baffin Region Inuit Association said, "The economy of the eastern Arctic before Inuit contact with Europeans and American whalers and traders was intimately tied to wildlife resources, especially seals. Food, clothing, skins and fuel came from seals. The fur trade involving sealskins was simply adopted by Inuit hunters and the income from skin sales was used to finance continued subsistence hunting. This addition to the Inuit economy evolved into a very important factor. Up until about 1980-81, the sealskin trade had been a sort of engine for economic growth that at the same time contributed to the maintenance of the culture based on hunting. Generally today hunting of wildlife remains a foundation of Inuit culture and a significant part of their economy. More specifically, however, damage done by anti-sealing lobbyists, most of whom are philosophically and practically isolated from the realities of Arctic life, has been devastating:

INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA'S VIEW

Source: ITC Presentation to the Royal commission on Seals and the Sealing Industry, 1985.

Impact of Banning the Seal Trade or the Seal Hunt

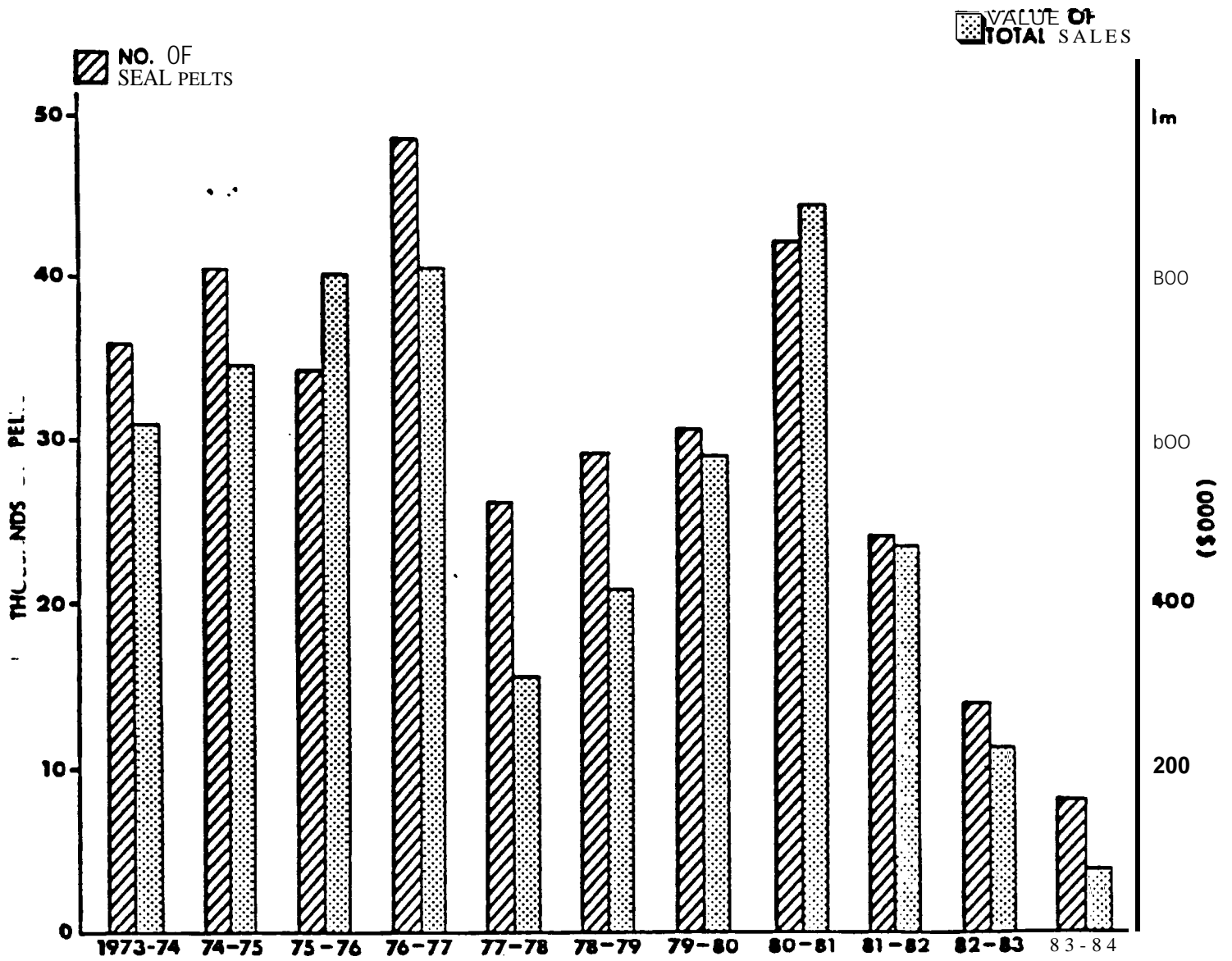
"The loss of markets for sealskins has already worked economic hardship on a number of communities, especially those in which seals are plentiful and employment is not. Because sealskins were unimportant source of cash, seal hunting helped to finance other types of hunting, fishing and trapping activity, as well as basic household requirements. At the price levels that prevailed through much of the 1960's and '70's, sealing helped to provide a decent, basic standard of living for individual hunters, but was certainly never the basis of big business and capital accumulation. Consequently the loss of income from sealing has had an effect not only on the consumer purchasing power of households, but also on the ability of households to get other kinds of country food because they cannot easily afford the necessary equipment, gasoline and ammunition.

However, because seal hunting is not simply a commercial activity, people will continue to hunt seals in some quantity whether or not they can sell the pelts commercially, because the pelts are a secondary objective of the hunt. We must therefore emphasize that banning the trade in seal pelts in Europe or anywhere else will not put an end to Inuit seal hunting, it will only result in undeserved economic and social hardship for Inuit families. Enforced idleness, growing welfare dependence, poverty, and the inability to afford to hunt other things has already been experienced in places like Pangnirtung and Clyde River. The crash in the sealskin market means that otherwise healthy and viable communities will suffer from unemployment, and have no alternative but to rely on much higher levels of welfare and to accept a higher level of industrial development in their midst than they might otherwise wish to. This last would be a particularly bitter irony because such development would almost certainly be worse for the long term health and viability of Arctic seal populations than any amount of Inuit hunting. Finally, a poor market for sealskins means that Inuit will be unable to fully utilize all the products of the seals they do harvest,

What would be the consequences of such a ban? Mercifully, there are very few actual cases of people losing their basic resource suddenly and completely. The outstanding example in recent times is that of the Ojibwa people at Grassy Narrows and Whitedog in northwestern Ontario. There, the domestic, commercial and sport fishery was completely lost due to mercury pollution in 1970. The loss of both the chief source of food and the chief source of income was, needless to say, a devastating economic blow to those communities. But there were graver consequences. With the fundamental basis of individual livelihood and collective life destroyed, the social fabric of the two communities was also severely torn. In the years following, the incidence of suicides, violent deaths, alcohol and drug abuse, child neglect and other indicators of social pathology rose dramatically, by comparison to both the years before and to neighboring reserves. Nearly 15 years later, neither community has fully recovered.

Ironically, a ban on seal hunting in the Arctic would inevitably result in grave harm to other animal populations. The reason is that most other major food sources, like caribou, whales, geese and anadromous fish are neither as ubiquitous nor as plentiful as seals. Having to rely on them as substitutes for seal would eventually result in overharvesting and depletion of those resources. The Inuit rely on many food species in balance, and denying access to one of the main ones would throw everything else out of balance."

TOTAL SEAL PELT SALES (Northwest Territories) "



(Source: Department of Renewable Resources. N.W. T.)

**TRENDS IN SEAL HARVESTS AND SEALSKIN SALES IN THE
BAFFIN REGION, N.W.T.**

YEAR	RINGED	HARP	OTHER (BEARDED, HARBOUR, HOODED)	TOTAL
1978-79				
- NUMBER SOLD ²	20,601	2,066	1,032	23,6SS
-VALUE	S 282,907	30,279	14,503	347,68S
1s79-80				
-NUMBER SOLD*	22,446	3,549	296	26,291
-VALUE	371,063	116,433	7,121	4S4,617
%CHANGE	+ 24	+ 87	- 51	+ Jo
** 19s0-01				
-NUMBER HARVESTED ¹	36,000	8,270	1,910	44,180
- NUMBER SOLD*	23,681	6,116	1,763	31,560
-VALUE	414,116	126,344	39,481	67 S,941
%CHANGE	+ 11	+ 49	+ *2	+ 26
1981-82				
-NUMBER HARVESTED ¹	26,160	5,027	763	31,940
- NUMBER SOLD*	14,600	4,149	2S7	19,214
-VALUE	237,44S	128,978	5,835	372,2SS
%CHANGE	- 43	- 44	- 86	- 46
1982-83				
-NUMBER HARVESTED ¹	2S,927	4,418	1,0s1	34,396
-NUMBER SOLD ²	7,4s3	4,244	170	11,867
-VALUE	70,238	112,70S	1,618	184,56S
%CHANGE	- 71	- 13	- 73	- 51

**** BEGINNING OF DECLINE**

¹ SOURCE - B. R. I. A. HARVESTING STUDY

² SOURCE - G. N. W. T'. DEPT. OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

The **Baffin Region Inuit** Association's estimated seal harvest levels for 1981 to 1983.

Community	Year	Ringed Seals	Bearded Seal	Harp Seal	Hooded Seal	Harbour Seal	Total
Arctic Bay	1981	1560	20	0	0	0	1621
	1982	1820	48	0	0	0	1954
	1983	2458	60	86	0	0	2604
Broughton Island	1981	57008	110	92	0	0	5902
	1982	4370	59	97	2	0	4528
	1983	3699	38	348	3	1	4089
Cape Dorset	1981	2190	234	6	0	3	2433
	1982	2220	211	6	0	3	2440
	1983	1802	177	21	0	2	2002
Clyde River	1981	3730	60	28	1	0	3819
	1982	2565	17	8	0	0	2590
	1983	3148	32	15	0	0	3195
Frobisher Bay	1981	2170	87	168	5	29	2459
	1982	2130	79	153	0	1	2363
	1983	1360	36	74	0	0	1470
Grise Fiord	1981	771	27	207	0	0	1005
	1982	776	11	115	0	0	902
	1983	723	23	185	0	0	931
Hall Beach	1981	891	83	1	0	0	975
	1982	361	76	0	0	0	437
	1983	969	154	11	0	6	1140
Iqoolik	1981	1330	68	1	0	0	1399
	1982	1270	71	6	0	0	1347
	1983	1559	133	14	1	5	1712
Lake Harbour	1981	1910	121	22	3	4	2060
	1982	1210	83	6	0	12	1311
	1983	1461	89	14	0	1	1565
Nanisivik	1981	480	4	0	0	0	484
	1982	440	8	3	0	0	451
	1983	352	3	7	0	0	362
Pangnirtung	1981	5180	131	4630	1	0	9942
	1982	5320	54	4580	3	0	9957
	1983	4310	84	1658	5	1	6058
Pond Inlet	1981	2010	20	7	4	0	2042
	1982	4070	27	56	5	0	4158
	1983	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Baffin Region Inuit Association's estimated seal harvest levels for 1981 to 1983. (Continued)

Community	Year	Ringed Seals	Bearded Seal	Harp Seal	Hooded Seal	Harbour Seal	Total
Resolute Bay	1981	188	7	0	0	0	195
	1982	233	4	3	0	0	239
	1983	249	16	0	0	0	265
Sanikiluaq	1981	2890	139	0	0	0	3029
	1982	2110	138	0	0	3	2251
	1983	2093	40	0	0	2	2135
Outpost camps ²	1981	5000	168	1060	0	53	6281
	1982	3240	78	730	2	15	4065
	1983	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1981	36000	1279	6263	14	96	43645
	1982	32135	963	5849	12	33	38992
	1983	24183	885	2433	9	39	27528

¹ Excludes women in 1981

² There was 26 in 1981, 25 in 1982

³ Excludes Pond Inlet and outpost camps

(Sources: Donaldson 1983, 1984; Pattimore pers. comm. for 1983 estimated harvests)

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN THE RAFFIN REGION N.W.T.

FISCAL YEAR

COMMUNITY	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
ARCTIC BAY	55,460	50,030	74,186
BROUGHTON IS.	101,017	117,042	78,162
CAPE DORSET	224,875	322,093	2*6,848
CLYDE RIVER	134,839	150,501	184,319
FROBISHER BAY	845,275	566,559	592,261
GRISE FJORD	14,211	13,113	32,122
HALL BEACH	63,873	83,620	130,789
IGLOOLIK	157,151	242,141	255,540
LAKE HARBOUR	24,825	38,453	51,092
PANGNIRTUNG	333,354	325,336	510,408
POND INLET	54,992	116,283	143,315
RESOLUTE M.Y.	14,672	22,656	31,418
SANIKILUAQ	181,524	251,037	212,628
TOTAL	1,924,268	2,507,984	2,383,154
% INCREASED		+ 17%	+ 4%

SOURCE - G.N.W.T. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL

EMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE BAFFIN REGION, N.W.T.

COMMUNITY	EMPLOYABLE PERSONS	PRIVATE SECTOR	PUBLIC SECTOR	TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	213	48	47	95
BROUGHTON IS.	200	22	38	60
CAPE DORSET	430	113	85	178
CLYDE RIVER	213	36	46	82
FROBISHER BAY	1,460	480	664	1,144
GRISE FIORD	80	13	28	41
HALL BEACH	180	25	51	76
IGLOOLIK	343	57	76	133
LAKE HARBOUR	130	33	33	70
NANISIVIK	155	190	19	205
PANGNIRTUNG	455	63	79	142
POND INLET	343	85	68	153
RESOLUTE BAY	80	100	32	152
SANIKILUAQ	150	33	44	77
TOTAL	4,480	1,310	1,312	2,622

N.B. THE NUMBER OF JOBS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CARVING, CONSTRUCTION, MINING AND OIL & GAS INDUSTRIES WERE CALCULATED BY DIVIDING TOTAL KNOWN OR ESTIMATED INCOMES FOR THESE ACTIVITIES BY AN ASSUMED AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER JOB OF \$20,000. ALL PART-TIME AND SEASONAL JOBS WERE ASSUMED TO BE HALF A FULL-TIME JOB. BAFFIN RESIDENTS' JOBS IN THE MINING AND PETROLEUM SECTORS WERE ASSIGNED TO THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES, NOT THEIR PLACE OF WORK.

SOURCE - AREA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS' COMMUNITY PROFILES, BAFFIN REGIONAL OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM 1980-81

**ESTIMATED PRIVATE SECTOR PRIMARY PRODUCTION INCOME
IN THE BAFFIN REGION N.W.T.**

COMMUNITY	\$/RENEWABLE RESOURCE HARVEST	\$/MINING	\$/PETROLEUM	\$/TOTAL
ARCTIC MY	\$ 111,628	21 S,471	275,141	900,240
BROUGHTON Is.	87,391	0	0	07,391
CAPE DORSET	17,137	47,000	0	64,137
CLYDE RIVER	73,828	84,000	0	157,828
FROBISHER MY	25,076	94,774	231,000	350,850
GRISE FJORD	4s,181	0	0	45,161
HALL BEACH	25,191	31,000	0	56,191
IGLOOLIK	107, S32	362,805	0	470,337
LAKE HARBOUR	16, 500	31,000	0	47, s00
NANISIVIK	0	3,575,665	0	3,575,665
PANGNIRTUNG	247,018	93,754	0	341 ,S72
POND INLET	110, s00	8,096	490,146	S00,742
RESOLUTE BAY	BS,104	1s0,1ss	0	205,299
SANIKILUAQ	Is, s00	0	0	19, 500
TOTAL	\$942,366	\$4,691,760	996,287	\$6,630,413

N.B. MINING AND PETROLEUM INCOME CAN VARY CONSIDERABLY FROM YEAR TO YEAR

SOURCE - OIL AND MINING COMPANIES, AREAD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS' COMMUNITY PROFILES, BAFFIN REGIONAL OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

Hunting costs In Clyde River in 1972-73, 1976-77 and 1983-84.

Item	1972-73 ¹ \$	1976-77 ¹ \$	1983-84 ² \$
Snowmobile ³	1,400.00	2,500.00	3,898.00
Trail motorcycle {2 wheels} {3 wheels}		1,150.00	2,106.00
Outboard motor {25 h.p.} {55-h.p.} ⁴	900.00	1,100.00	- 2,998.00
22-foot (6.7m) canoe	1,200.00	1,800.00	2,595.00
.303 Enfield rifle	99.00	150.00	
.222 Remington rifle	150.00	250.00	659.00
.22 semi-automatic rifle	60.00	73.00	368.98
20 shells for .303 rifle	7.00	10.00	18.50
20 shells for .222 rifle	5.00	7.50	11.50
20 shells for 12-gauge shotgun	9.00	11.00	25 shells 14.50
Fox trap	1.00	2.50	4.00
Duffle (for winter clothing) per metre	8.75	13.10	28.00

¹1972 and 1976 Item costs have rounded off from Clyde River prices.

²1984 costs are exact as charged by the Clyde River Company store.

³ Snowmobile prices reflects the cost of the most popular model present in Clyde River in each of the sample years.

⁴This larger engine is now the most common in Clyde River, replacing the smaller 25 hp.

(Sources: 1972-73 and 1976-77 costs - Wenzel 1978; 1983-84 costs - Wenzel pers. comm.)

Representative **nutrient composition** of 100 grams of various meats.

	Protein (g)	Fat (g)	Calcium (mg)	Phosphorous (mg)	Iron (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Thiamine (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)
Ringed* Seal	30	1	48	300	20	6	0	1
Beef*	17	25	11	161	2	4	0	0
Chicken ⁺	21	4	9	220	2	6	0	0
Beef* Liver ⁺	19	6	10	350	17	15	0	4
Haddock ⁺	17	0	30	210	1	3	0	0
Herring	17	15	100	250	2	4	0	0

• Boles et al. 1982, p. 97.

⁺ Osborne and Voogt 1978.

ESTIMATED IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS

1981

COMMUNITY	TOTAL: ALL SPECIES		PER CAPITA	
	WEIGHT/Kg.	\$/VALUE	WEIGHT/Kg.	\$/VALUE
ARCTIC BAY	79,514	\$ 874,650	212	\$ 2,332
BROUGHTON ISLAND	120,620	1,326,818	319	3,510
CAPE DORSET	154,090	1,694,989	197	2,162
CLYDE RIVER	87,791	965,711	198	2,180
FROBISHER BAY	115,460	1,270,056	50*	544
GRISE FIORD	34,943	384,369	330	3,626
HALL BEACH	88,340	971,735	253	-64
IGLOOLIK	141,823	1,560,149	190	2,091
LAKE HARBOUR	66,658	733,238	265	2,910
NANISIVIK	23,079	253,865	88*	973
PANGNIRTUNG	286,544	3,151,979	342	3,757
POND INLET	77,566	833,227	110	1,210
RESOLUTE BAY	22,480	\$ 287,284	134	1,472
SANIKILUAQ	73,544	808,966	192	2,112
OUTPOST CAMPS	192,533	2,117,863	1,081	11,898
TOTAL	1,564,985	\$17,254,819		

* If the high non-Inuit population of Frobisher Bay, Nanisivik and Resolute Bay were excluded from these calculations, the revised figures would be 79 Kg. or \$870, 216 Kg. or \$2308 and 155 or \$1705 respectively.

Source: Estimates based on Baffin Regional Inuit Association Ilavc'sting Study

Economic return derived from seal pelts in Holman Island and Broughton Island.

	1980/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
WESTERN ARCTIC: Holman Island				
Number of hunters	65	60	58	66
Number of ringed seal pelts sold	5,702	2,294	1,497	1,348
Number of "other" seal pelts sold	-		8	-
Average number of seal pelts sold per hunter -	88		26	20
Total value of seal pelts (\$)	110,591	51,03	21,757.50	18,998
Average value per pelt	19.39	22.27	14.29	14.09
Average earnings derived from seal pelts sold per hunter (\$)	1,701.4	851.61	375.13	287.85
Percent change in average earnings derived from seal pelts per hunter since 1980/81		-49*95	-77.95	-83.08
EASTERN ARCTIC: Broughton Island				
Number of hunters		101	80	81
Number of ringed seal pelts sold	3,900	4,274	1,622	1,419
Number of harp seal pelts sold	335	181	63	217
Number of "other" seal pelts sold	1		-	-
Average number of seal pelts sold per hunter	47	44	21	20
Total value of seal pelts (\$) "	76,856	79,570	16,160	12,023
Average value per pelt	19.96	17.86	9.59	7.34
Average earnings derived from seal pelts sold per hunter (\$)	844.57	787.82	202.00	148.43
Percent change in average earnings derived from seal pelts per hunter since 1980/81		-6.71	-76.08	-82.43

(Source: Department of Renewable Resources, N.U.T.)
 Season: July 1 to June 30

TOURISM

The Baffin Region offers a unique opportunity to visitors seeking an unusual or adventurous vacation. They'll visit a majestic land of towering treeless fiords, a land of igloos and icebergs, polar bears and muskox and the midnight sun. This land which once challenged fur traders and explorers now attracts naturalists, backpackers, climbers, rafters and photographers who revel in its breathtaking panoramic vistas of mountains, glaciers and icecaps under brilliant sunset skies.

The Inuit who represent the majority of the region's population still maintain a unique lifestyle and culture. They are proud and determined people whose successful hunting economy and artistic traditions have endured for thousands of years. Remnants of their ancient culture can still be viewed in many communities.

There's no denying that the region is cold in winter and the wind howls with brutal, haunting force. But from spring until late summer the land comes alive. Hillsides abound with bright coloured tundra wildflowers waving in gentle breezes under the dream-like warmth of the 24-hour sun. Waterways fill with returning migratory birds and streams fill with flashing Arctic char to the delight of fishermen.

Renowned in the travel industry as one of the last unspoiled wilderness regions on earth, the Baffin is a safe and easily accessible destination served by daily jet service from major Canadian centres.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE COMMUNITIES

SANIKILUAQ

Tourist attractions-Distinctive local style of soapstone carving draws visitors to this community.

-Air service only from Quebec, via Air Inuit.

-Accommodation for 24 in 8 rooms at the Amaulik Hotel, operated by the Mitiq Co-operative Association. \$140.00 a day with meals. Telephone 819-266-8860/8821

CAPE DORSET

Tourist Attractions-Limited edition prints, 1 lithographs and spectacular stone carvings are produced here. Print making was introduced in the 1950's by artist James Houston. The West Baff in Eskimo Co-operative where most are produced is the community's largest employer and welcomes visitors.

-The community's Inuit name, Kingnait, means "high mountains". As the name suggests, visitors will enjoy the strolling through the spectacular landscape around the community.

-There are Dorset archeological sites on nearby Mallik Island, accessible at low tide.

-The Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary is famous as an entry point for migrating birds. Tours are available.

-Dog teams tours are available in the spring.

Air service provided by First Air from Frobisher Bay and Air Inuit from Great Whale River and from Povungnituk, Northern Quebec.

Accommodation for 25 in 9 rooms at the Kingnait Inn, \$130.00 a day with meals. The Greenhouse Guesthouse has room for 4 in 2 rooms, \$130.00 a day with meals.

LAKE HARBOUR

Tourist Attractions-Set in a picturesque Baffin landscape, surrounded by high stone cliffs at the end of a fiord, where high tides create a glistening blue ice-wall until summer.

-Ivory carvings and scrimshaw etchings on ivory in the tradition of Scottish whalers are made by local artists along with distinctive apple-green soapstone carvings.

-Several hiking trails have recently been established and provide opportunities for photographing arctic flowers and wildlife in the warmer months.

Air service by First Air from Frobisher Bay.

Accommodation available at the Transient Centre operated by the Hamlet.

Cooking facilities provided. Contact Hamlet Office, 819-939-2247

FROBISHER BAY

Tourist attractions-The gateway to the ~~rest of the~~ Baffin, Frobisher is a lively community. Its good food, hotels and professional outfitting services have attracted international film makers.

-Silver jewellery depicting northern animals and traditional implements, distinctive applied Baffin parkas, soapstone and ivory carvings and other crafts are produced by local artisans in workshops open to the public.

-The new museum in a restored Hudson's Bay Company building has carvings and artifacts on display.

-A number of hiking trails marked with traditional stone cairns called "inukshuks" lead hikers over heather and wildflower covered hills in view of the surrounding waters of Frobisher Bay or to nearby small lakes and streams.

-At Qilliqtuk Historical Park, just 20 minutes by boat from Frobisher, visitors can see aspects of different cultures dating back 2600 years. There are 11 semi-subterranean Thule houses, a number of tent rings and stone food caches.

-Local outfitters offer rafting trips on Baffin rivers, cross-country skiing or dog team trips. Boat cruises to view the scenery down the bay are available.

Air service from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto by Nordair, from Ottawa by First Air and from Yellowknife and Winnipeg by Northwest Territorial Airways.

Accommodation at: Discovery Lodge, \$85.00 up. Meals \$45.00. T. V., lounge, laundry, airport shuttle. Call 819-979-6465

Frobisher Inn, \$105.00 up T. V., phone, licenced dining, lounge, cafe, laundry, conferences, fish freezing. Call 819-979-5241

The Navigator Inn, \$103.00 up. T. V., phone, T. V., conferences, banquets, licenced dining, cafe, limousine. Call 819-979-6201.

PANGNIRTUNG

Tourist attractions-known as the "Switzerland of the Arctic", the community is set almost on the Arctic circle, against the breathtaking cliffs of Cumberland Sound.

-It is the major entrance to Auyuittuq National Park for hikers, climbers nature lovers and photographers.

PANGNIRTUNG cont...

-Local outfitters and guides will take visitors into Auyuittuq National Park or to nearby fish camps and other spectacular locations along the coast.

-Trips by boat or snowmobile will soon be available to the 19th century whaling station at Kekerten Historic Park, about 50 kilometres south of Pangnirtung.

-The whole community turns out to celebrate Canada Day Baffin style with games and contests every July 1st.

-The community is gaining international acclaim for the tapestries depicting traditional life created at its weaving shop.

-soapstone, whalebone and ivory carvings and prints are sold at the Co-op. Air service by First Air through Frobisher Bay.

Accommodation at Peyton Lodge for 54 in 27 rooms. \$125.00 a day with meals. Dining room, trips from hotel to Clearwater Fiord for arctic char fishing and sightseeing. 819-473-8955.

BROUGHTON ISLAND

Tourist attractions-Perched on a rocky ridge on an island just off the east coast of Baffin Island, the community is the natural terminus of the Pangnirtung Pass hiking trail through Auyuittuq National Park.

-Rugged scenery along the surrounding coastline etched with deep fiords. Icebergs glisten in the adjacent waters of Davis Strait.

Air service by First Air from Frobisher Bay.

Accommodation at the Tulugak Co-op Hotel for 12 in 8 rooms. \$135.00 a day with meals. 819-927-8833

CLYDE RIVER

Tourist attractions-some people still live off the land at this former whaling station.

-Igutaq, a local artisans' group produces unique painted northern designs on silk and other fine fabrics.

-good arctic char fishing.

Air service by First Air from Frobisher Bay.

Accommodation at the Qammaq Hotel for 12 in 6 rooms. \$140.00 a day with meals. 819-924-6222

HALL BEACH

Tourist attractions-fishing and walrus viewing.

-the area around the community has many ThuleInuit archeological finds.

-A trophy fishing camp is nearby at Hall Lake.

-Three hours away by freighter canoe is scenic Nunapariavuk, an area with five waterfalls and a natural footpath.

Air service by First Air from Frobisher Bay with connections to Clyde River, Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay.

Accommodation at the Co-op's Hall Beach Hotel for 9 in 5 rooms. \$125.00 a day with meals.

IGLOOLIK

Tourist attractions-a stone church, museum and an ultra-modern mushroom-shaped government research station are major attractions.

-Archeological sites provide a unique record of unbroken Inuit habitation since 2000 BC.

-Captains Parry and Lyon of the Royal Navy spent the winter of 1822-23 at Igloolik and wrote detailed accounts of the people's way of life.

-Good fishing for arctic char and lake trout.

-Carvings and handicrafts of walrus ivory, stone, bone and sealskin are produced through the local Co-op.

Air service via Nordair jet from Frobisher Bay, from the Arctic Coast Zone via NWT Air and via First Air through Hall Beach.

Accommodation at the Tujarmivik Hotel for 14 in two units. \$125.00 a day with meals. 819-934-8823.

POND INLET

Tourist attractions-splendid north Baffin Island mountain scenery.

-Across the inlet, Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary. Local outfitters provide naturalist tours.

-Area is rich in archeological finds that suggest occupation from ancient times.

-Former whaling site and Hudson's Bay Trading Post.

Air service via First Air from Hall Beach and Frobisher Bay and via Kenn Borek Air from Resolute and Nanisivik.

Accommodation at the Toonoonik-Sahoonik Hotel for 24 in 12 rooms.

\$150.00 a day with meals. TV, dining lounge, conferences for 48.

819-899-0928.

ARCTIC BAY

Tourist attractions -the community is situated on a gravel beach tightly enclosed by the soaring hills of Admiralty Inlet.

-visited for 5000 years by nomadic Inuit.

-Handsewn clothing and fine soapstone carvings reflect traditional life.

-former Hudson's Bay Trading Post.

-site of the first mercy flights into the Canadian Arctic in August 1938 when the Rev. Paul Schulte flew his plane, the "Flying Cross" from Churchill for a sick missionary.

-21 kilometres driving distance from Nanisivik, one of the most northerly mines in the world.

Air service to Nanisivik via First Air, Nordair, and Kenn Borek Air.

Accommodation at the Enokseat Hotel for 16 in 8 rooms. \$131.00 per day with meals. Phone, VTR, truck rentals, taxi to Nanisivik, boat charters.

819-439-9955.

NANISIVIK

Tourist attractions- the community hosts the most northerly marathon in the world, the Midnight Sun Marathon, held each summer solstice.

-In 1906 and in 1911, Capt. J.E. Bernier led a Canadian expedition into the area. One of his men, A. English, is the first recorded prospector to investigate the mineral deposits of Strathcona Sound.

-Nanisivik was established when the silver, lead and zinc mine opened in 1974, to accommodate mine workers from the south and from nearby Inuit communities.

Air service via First Air and Nordair from Frobisher Bay and Kenn Borek Air from surrounding communities.

Accommodation available in Arctic Bay.

RESOLUTE

Tourist attractions-internationally famed as a staging area for trips to the North Pole and the High Arctic Islands.

-important centre of transportation, communication and administration.

-began in 1947 as a weather station.

-local people still hunt, trap and fish, but also depend on wage employment with oil and gas exploration companies and Polaris Mines on Little Cornwallis Island.

Resolute cent

Air service from Montreal and Frobisher Bay by Nordair jet, and from Edmonton on Pacific Western Airlines via Yellowknife. Kenn Borek Air provides 1 links between Resolute and other communities.

Accommodation at Narwhal Arctic Services for 72 in 27 rooms. \$ 120 a day with meals. Lounge. 819-252-3968. Also at International Explorer's Home (not licenced for 86-87 season) for ten in 6 rooms. \$60.00 and up, meals, airport transportation, guide services. 819-252-3875.

GRISE FIORD

Tourist attractions-a tiny community said to be the most beautiful in the NWT. Surrounded by towering mountains, it is 1500 kilometres from the North Pole and the most northern community in Canada.

-signs of Inuit habitation from prehistoric times, including Thule ruins nearby.

-Rich in walrus, beluga whales, seals, polar bears and muskox, Inuit families moved there in 1953 to be closer to abundant game. Arctic char is found in two fishing lakes 80 kilometres away.

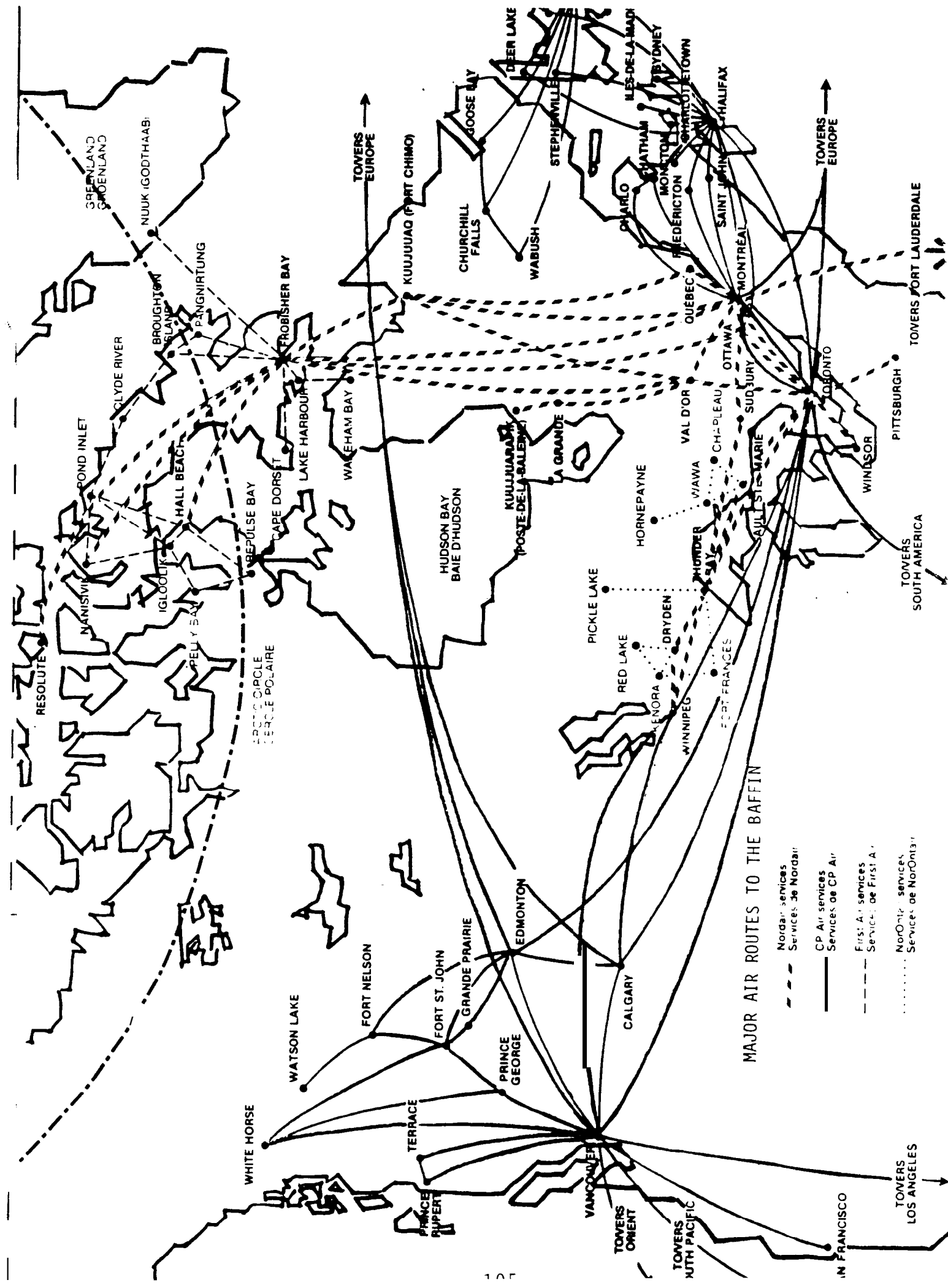
-guided outings or hiking to nearby glaciers.

-a variety of arts and crafts are produced locally.

Air service by Kenn Borek Air from Resolute.

Accommodation' at the Co-op's Grise Fiord Lodge for 18 in 9 rooms.

\$125.00 a day with meals. Cooking facilities, lounge, conferences, TV, radio, phone.



MAJOR AIR ROUTES TO THE BAFFIN

- - - - - Norðair services / Services de Norðair
- CP Air services / Services de CP Air
- First Air services / Services de First Air
- NorOntair services / Services de NorOntair

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PACKAGE TOURS IN THE BAFFIN REGION

Canada North Outfitting Ltd.

Box 1230, Waterdown, Ontario, LOR 2H0

Tour operator Canada North Travel Ltd., Frobisher Bay, NWT.

● Arctic Ski Touring

10 day cross-country skiing trip from Frobisher Bay to traditional Inuit village of Lake Harbour in late April/early May when there is 16 hours of daylight. Accommodation in chalets.

Dog-team transports gear, sleeping bags, food. All inclusive from Montreal: \$2350.

● Grise Fiord Cross Country

8 day ski touring through high cliffs, rolling tundra and deep fiords of southern Ellesmere Island with experienced Inuit guide and dog team transporting all gear and supplies. Accommodation in igloos. Tour includes two days in Grise Fiord. All inclusive from Montreal or Edmonton: \$2350

● Dog Sled Trip

10 days in early May to Igloodik on the Melville Peninsula. Travel by dog team to the floe-edge in Foxe Basin and see seals, walrus, polar bear and birds, accommodation in igloos. Outstanding photo opportunities with 18 hours of daylight. All inclusive from Montreal: \$2675

● Trekking in Auyuittuq

Departures every Friday from July 5 to August 23 for backpacking in stunning Auyuittuq. Tour length can vary from days to weeks. Includes complete hiking and backpacking information, return boat charter from Pangnirtung to park entrance. All inclusive from Montreal, \$995.

● Northern Baffin Wildlife Tour

10 day tour to visit Bylot Island Wildlife Sanctuary where snow geese and several species of sea birds nest by the thousands. Travel to Koluktoo Bay to see whales, narwhal, caribou, Arctic hare, Arctic fox, wolves and myriad tundra birds. Includes one day in Frobisher Bay and two days at Pond Inlet. \$2850 from Montreal.

● Inuit Camping Experience

Spend 10 days travelling across the tundra in late May/early June with Inuit families from Cape Dorset as they leave their community to hunt and fish at ancestral hunting grounds, All inclusive from Montreal: \$2850

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● **North Pole Expedition**

Land at the North Pole to take photos and drink a champagne toast. Includes a day in Resolute, two days in Grise Fiord, Eureka Weather Station on Ellesmere Island and Tanquary Fiord. All inclusive, six days from Montreal or Edmonton: \$9175.

● **Inuit Art Tour**

5 days to Cape Dorset, leading centre of Inuit soapstone sculpture and printmaking. Lectures on Inuit art and how to analyze individual pieces. Visit printmaking shop and meet Inuit artists. Visits to ancient Thule and Dorset culture sites and to bird sanctuaries. All inclusive from Montreal: \$2250

Goliger's Tours Ltd

40 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1M2

Specialists in customized tours of eastern and western Arctic for groups, individuals and independent tours.

● **Arctic Circler**

Jet charters from Toronto to Frobisher Bay. entire tour takes place in the midnight sun. Includes return airfare, arctic char dinner, guided tour of Frobisher Bay by local hosts, shopping for handicrafts, full breakfast on return flight and Arctic Circler certificate. From Toronto: \$419 June 21, June 28 and July 5/86

● **Top of the World**

Explore history and cultures of Greenland, Iceland and Baffin island. Hotsprings, glaciers, icebergs, summer tundra alive with arctic flowers, grasses and lichens. Accommodation, meals, transfers and sightseeing. July 14-27/86. From Toronto: \$4335, from Montreal: \$4240, from New York: \$US 3069, from Chicago: \$US 3149.

High Arctic International Explorer Services Ltd.

Bezal or Terry Jesudason, Box 200, Resolute Bay, NWT, XOA OVO

Tailor made adventure tours in the High Arctic.

● **North Magnetic Pole**

11 days from Resolute, mid-April to mid-June. Snowmobile-sledge journey, Magnetic North Pole area. Polar bear and muskox. Visit Canada's northernmost mine. Arctic clothing, Inuit guides, camping equipment, sleeping bags and radio equipment provided for groups of 2 to 10 people. All inclusive: \$2480

High Arctic International Explorers Services Ltd. cent_.

● **Historical Beechey Island**

5 days from Resolute mid-April to mid-June. Travel by snowmobile-sledge over frozen seas of the Northwest passage to visit campsite of Sir John Franklin. See Arctic wildlife, polar bear and seal. Accommodation, meals in Resolute, sightseeing, Arctic clothing, Inuit guides, camping equipment and food supplied. All inclusive: \$650

● **Summer Fishing, Creswell Bay**

8-day package from Resolute, mid-June to end of August. Accommodation, meals, sightseeing and fishing in Resolute Bay. Return air transport to lake at Creswell Bay, tents, sleeping bags, food, fuel, Inuit guides and radio provided for 5 days camping. Guests do own cooking. All inclusive for groups of six to twelve: \$1580.

● **Resolute Summer Vacation**

5 or 8 day package mid July to mid September. Thule Inuit archeological sites, fossils, bird watching, Arctic flora, sea ice formations, boat trips with Inuit hunters to watch seal, walrus, or beluga. Fish for landlocked char. Accommodation, meals, tours, guides, ground transportation included. 5-days: \$450, 8-days: \$650.

● **11 Days 'On Top of the World'**

11 day snowmobile and sledge journey between Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord, mid April to mid June. Cross the Northwest Passage, camp in tents or igloos, see polar bear, muskox. Return flight from Grise Fiord with optional stop at North Magnetic Pole. Participant should be in good physical condition. Arctic clothing, equipment, guides, lodging, meals and airfare from Grise Fiord. All inclusive: \$2280.

● **Ellesmere Island Camping**

11 days camping on Ellesmere Island. spectacular mountains, ice caps, glaciers, Arctic flora and fauna. Includes lodging, meals in Resolute Bay, camping equipment, food, round trip air transportation to northern Ellesmere Island from Resolute. Tour leaves June 17, 24, 31/86
Tanquary Fiord: \$2290. Lake Hazen: \$2490.

● **Polar Bear Pass Nature Tour**

11 day package from Resolute, including 7 days camping and observing Arctic flora and fauna on Bathurst Island, a naturalists paradise. Includes all meals, accommodation, food, camping equipment, round trip air charter between Resolute and Bathurst Island. Leaves Resolute June 26 and July 3/86. \$1280 per person.

Horizon Holidays • CRUISE

Horizon House, 160 John St., Toronto, Ontario M5V 2X8

● Hudson Bay, Arctic Circle

11 days in August, escorted. Join group in Timmins or Toronto. Cochrane "Polar Bear Express" to Moosonee, then Churchill, Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, Sanikiluaq, La Grande Two (Quebec), Timmins. Tips, most meals, sightseeing included. Price on request.

Society Expeditions

723 Broadway, East Seattle, Washington, USA 98102

● Project North Pole

2 days at Edmonton, Alberta, then Resolute Bay via PWA. 4 days at Lake Hazen on Ellesmere island-2000km north of the Arctic circle. Muskox, Arctic fox, fish for arctic char. Weather permitting, a trip will be made to the North Pole. Stopovers at Grise Fiord, Resolute. Limited to 12. Departures April 15, 18/86. \$US 7950.

● Project Northwest Passage *CRUISE

Board the IIS Society Explorer to begin the second tourist 33 day voyage through the fabled Northwest Passage from Nome to Nova Scotia. See polar bear and other Arctic wildlife in comfort. Qualified lecturers on history of Arctic exploration and wildlife. Equipped with inflatable landing craft. Itinerary expected to include: Little Diomed Island, Point Barrow, Herschel Island, Coronation Gulf, Gjøa Haven, Resolute Bay, Holsteinborg, and Julianeheeb. Capacity 106 passengers. Departure date: August 13, 1986. Cost: from \$14,990.

Special Odysseys

(Special Interest Tours) Box 37, Medina, Washington, USA 98039

Limited group size ensures flexibility in activities.

● Discover the Worlds of the High Arctic

11 days, departing July 30/86 from Resolute, escorted. Inuit way of life, arts and culture. Visits to Grise Fiord, Canada's most northern community. Travel with Inuit in work canoes among ice floes. See narwhal, seal, beluga whales, and land mammals. Fish for Arctic char. Cost: \$US 2995.

Special Odysseys cent

● North Pole

8 days, departing Resolute, April 12, 1986. Experience the solitude and excitement of standing on top of the world. View and photograph polar bear, muskox, Arctic wolves, and scenery of Ellesmere Island. Visit Grise Fiord. Sled trip on the sea ice, watch igloo construction, cross country ski at the top of the world. Maximum 14. Cost: \$US 7000.

● Arctic Marine Mammals and Ornithology

7 days from Pond Inlet departing June 4, 1986. Escorted. View Arctic wildlife, narwhal, seal, walrus, many species of birds, travel by snowmobile across the sea ice. Accommodation in tents. Cost: \$US 2295.

Tuullik Wilderness Adventures

Box 4201, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario, K 1 S 5B2

● Kayaking Baffin

2 weeks from Ottawa/Montreal mid July to mid September. Includes overnight and kayak training session in Frobisher Bay. Includes kayaking two rivers, return airfare Ottawa/Montreal. All inclusive, kayaks and equipment. Price on request.

● ticKeand River Whitewater Rafting

2 weeks, all inclusive rafting expedition on Baffin Island's wildest whitewater river. includes transportation from Ottawa and Montreal, all equipment and accommodation. Maximum 12. Price on request.

● Sylvia Grinnell Whitewater Rafting Weekends

2 day weekends in July and August, whitewater rafting, all inclusive from Frobisher Bay. Maximum 14. Price on request.

● Sylvia Grinnell Whitewater Rafting Trips

Exclusive whitewater rafting trip on Sylvia Grinnell River and trip to Qilliqtuk Historical Park at Peale Point for Arctic BBQ and champagne picnic. July and August. Trip schedules depend on tides. Price on request.

● Trekking in Auyuittuq National Park

Two weeks all inclusive from Ottawa/Montreal- spring skiing trips through Pangnirtung Pass from Broughton Island to Pangnirtung, April to mid June. Special equipment provided. Price on request.

Or: Backpack Auyuittuq National Park with qualified guide. Trip length can vary. Includes guide, transportation, accommodation, meals and special ized equipment. All inclusive from Ottawa/Montreal. Price on request.

Tuullik Wilderness Adventures cent

●Spring Skiing

Dog-team carries gear on skiing expedition from Lake Harbour to Frobisher Bay. Stag in chalets on the wag. Tour provides the challenge of Arctic skiing and an opportunity to view a traditional village and a modern centre. All inclusive from Ottawa/Montreal. Price on request.

● Yofi Sound Adventure Field School

2 week inclusive adventure/education school based in York sound outside Frobisher bay. Includes return airfare to Ottawa, accommodation at field site, and a chance to board with families in Frobisher Bay. Learn about the North in an accredited course taught by Carleton University and Nuna Kuuk Outfitters. Price on request.

EDUCATION IN THE BAFFIN REGION

OVERVIEW OF EDUCATION IN THE NWT

Graduates of secondary school programs in the NWT receive accreditation from the Province of Alberta, through an accord signed with the NWT. Under this agreement, Alberta provides support and assistance to the NWT by ensuring that courses developed in the north meet Alberta standards.

Education is provided up to the Grade 9 level in most communities, after which students must travel to a regional centre with a student residence to complete the balance of their education. However, Grade 10 is now being offered in some communities, and there is a growing trend toward the increasing provision of higher grades in small communities.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN THE BAFFIN

Until 1985, the Department of Education was responsible for programs and funding of education in this region. Each community had a degree of input into programming through the Baffin Region Education Society, which was made up of the education societies and councils from every Baffin community. It operated, however, in an advisory capacity only.

In the mid '70's the Department of Education began hearing requests from the BRES for greater local control over education, particularly in the cultural and language curricula.

As a result, in 1983, legislative changes to the Education Ordinance were placed before the Legislative Assembly which would allow the community education authorities in this region to amalgamate to form a Divisional Board of Education--the first of its kind in the NWT. This legislation was passed into law in April of 1985, creating the Baffin Divisional Board of Education.

STRUCTURE

The Board is made up of one representative from each of the 15 education districts in the region. The Board meets three times annually to review progress and set directions for education within its jurisdiction. A five person Executive Committee meets six times annually to direct the day to day operation of the administration.

The Board has an operating budget of \$3.7 million under its direct control. It has approximately 300 employees and is seeking direct control over staffing, which at the moment is handled by the Department of Education in Yellowknife.

PROGRAMS

Schools and Adult Education Centres are operating in every Baffin community. The regional highschool in Frobisher Bay is called the Gordon Robertson Education Centre.

In-school programs deliver grades K-9 in all locations. Grades 10, 11, and 12 are offered in five locations and hostel facilities are provided in the Regional Centre in Frobisher Bay for students from outlying communities.

The curriculum is developed specifically for NWT schools for K-9 and feeds into the Alberta Curriculum at the Grade 10, 11 and 12 levels. Grade 12 students write Alberta Provincial Examinations.

A unique feature of schooling in the Baffin is that Grades K-3 are available in Inuktitut, the first language of most of the region's children. Inuktitut continues to be an important subject throughout the student's time in school.

Post secondary education opportunities are available with funding provided by the Ministry of Education at locations across the NWT and Canada

The Adult Education Centre is an integral part of each community. Courses offered vary from programs leading directly to employment to those designed to enhance the quality of life. The Adult Centres also provide a community facility for small group meetings on topics ranging from local controls to cultural enhancement.

GOALS

The Baffin Divisional Board of Education has one all-consuming goal and that is to produce students fully trained and able to partake meaningfully in Canadian society while preserving the unique features of their ancestry.

Specific goals include:

1. Full integration of special needs students with their peer group in educational programs.
2. Provision of bilingual programs (English/French? Inuktitut) at all Grade levels.
3. Delivery of Grades K-12 in all schools.
4. Provision of appropriate adult programs to meet the needs of each community.

BAFFIN EDUCATION STATISTICS

Total Student enrollment, 1986:2907

Total number of Classroom Assistants: 38

Total number of Teachers :140

Average Number of Students per Teacher: 20.76 (not including assistants)

1984-85 Grade 12 Graduates: 14(10 from communities, 4 from Frobisher)

1985-86 Grade 12 Enrollment: 29 (16 from communities, 13 from Frobisher)

1985-86 Total GREC Highschool Enrollment: 319

School Enrollment	Classrooms	Classroom Assistants		Teachers		
		Native	Non-native	Native	Non-native	
Nanook-Apex	4	1	0	2	0	33
Nakasuk-Frobisher	18	6	0	3	17	442
GREC-FrobisherBay (Regional Highschool)	37	1 +2P/T	0	0	23+2P/T	319
Inuujaq-ArcticBay	7+1 spare	2	0	1	5	146

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School Enrollment	Classrooms	Classroom Assistants		Teethers		
		Native	Non-native	Native	Non-native	
Qikiqtarjueq-Broughton Island	7	2	0	1	5	127
Pitseolak-Cape Dorset	12	5+1 vacant	0	2	10	265
-Clyde River	8	2	0	2	4	155
Ummimik-Grise Fiord	2	1	0	0	1+1P/T	30
Atenarjuat-Hal Beach	6	2	0	0	5	151
Ataguteeluk-Igloodik	14	3	0	5	9	320
q-Lake Harbour	5	1	0	1	3	87
Nanisivik-Nanisivik	5	1	0	0	4	80
Attagoyuk-Pangnirtung	15	5	0	2	13	319
Takijueluk-Pond Inlet	12	3	0	4	8	264
Qermartalik-Resolute	3+1 Computer rm.	1	0	0	2	48
Iluvigak-Sanikiluaq (New school 1986-87)	7	2	0	0	5	121

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY COURSE

YEAR	ACADEMIC GRADE 12	CLERICAL & SECRETARIAL	SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT
1982-83	13(14)	0(1)	7(0)
1981-82	8(9)	4(8)	2(4)
1980-81	7(8)	2(3)	6(6)
1979-80	11(13)	3(6)	6(6)
1978-79	6(9)	7(8)	2(4)
1977-78	7(8)	4(6)	3(4)
1976-77	7(7)	3(3)	7(7)

N. B.: Unbracketed numbers = only Baffin students; bracketed numbers = total, or Baffin and Keewatin students

Source: Department of Education

ARCTIC COLLEGE

Arctic College provides postsecondary education and training services for the residents of the Northwest Territories. Created in the 1980's, the college is currently composed of two campuses. In addition, the college provides wide-spread extension programming in locations across the north.

Development of the Iqaluit Campus .

The Iqaluit Campus, located in Frobisher Bay, is the newest campus and serves both the Baffin and Keewatin Regions. Both on-campus and extension programming in the communities are provided. Established in the fall of 1984, programs offered at the Iqaluit Campus include: vocational skills training, academic upgrading, and diploma programs in teacher education and administrative studies.

Guided by a development plan approved by the Arctic College Board of Governors, the Iqaluit Campus is experiencing rapid growth. During the first five years of its operation, it is expected that enrollments at the campus will climb from initial levels of 30 students to over 90 enrolled in full-time programs.

To support campus growth, the current staff of 25 is expected to double. Construction of an instructional facility is slated to begin in the summer of 1987.

Continued growth of the campus is planned. Programming will concentrate on certificate and diploma courses which will prepare students for employment in both the public and private sectors. Courses in social work and renewable resource technology prescheduled. In addition, vocational skills training in the trades will also be offered.

Development and implementation of courses and services designed specifically to meet the requirements of Eastern Arctic residents is a key to the continuing success of the Iqaluit Campus. Consultation with the business community and the public will ensure that services and courses respond to the training needs of Eastern Arctic residents.

Arctic College Staffing 1986-87

Administration	4
Extensions	1
Student Services	2
Instructors (permanent)	16
Instructor Trainees	2
Instructors (contract/seasonal)	25
Clerical/Support	5

Arctic College Enrollment Statistics 1986

Total Enrollment: 257

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>
Trades Orientation-Nanisivik	10
Basic Office Procedures-Rankin Inlet	10
Basic Office Procedures-Eskimo Point	8
Cooking-Frobisher Bay	7
E.S.L.-Frobisher Bay	9
Secretarial Arts-Frobisher Bay	8
B.T.S.D.- 11- 12-Frobisher Bay	8
E.A.T.E.P-Institutional	36
E.A.T.E.P.-Field Based	61
Sonavik- Housing Maintenance	43
Intro-Carpentry-Rankin Inlet	8
Intro-Carpentry-Baker Lake	11
Keewatin Business Management-Rankin Inlet	8
Heavy Equipment Operator-Chesterfield Inlet	11
Heavy Equipment Operator-Coral Harbour	11
Industrial Worker-Rankin Inlet	8

EASTERN ARCTIC TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM (EATEP)

Established in 1979, EATEP became part of Arctic College with the creation of the Iqaluit Campus. Offering a two year program, EATEP provides the training necessary for basic teacher certification in the Northwest territories. Courses offered are focused to enable graduates to teach subjects in Inuktitut at the K-3 levels of the school program.

The program is organized to offer full-time and part-time enrollment. While located on campus, EATEP also offers extension and summer courses to residents of the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmiut Regions.

Since its first graduating class in 1981, EATEP has had over 45 people complete its program. Because of a continuing link with McGill University in Montreal, many of the EATEP graduates have gone on to earn additional credits toward Bachelor of Education degrees.

ISSUES AFFECTING THE BAFF IN

1. CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY
2. LAND CLAIMS
3. THE NORTH WARNING SYSTEM
4. DIVISION .

Canadian Sovereignty

(Source: Territorial Sovereignty in the Canadian North: A Historical Outline of the Problem; Smith, G. W., 1963 and Nunavut Newsletter, November 1985.)

Many Canadians do not realize that Canada has acquired title to the Northwest Territories with some difficulty. The issues involved have bedeviled officials in Ottawa since Confederation and have their roots even further back in history.

The Legal Framework

international law recognizes five major ways of acquiring territory: cessation, occupation, accretion, subjugation and prescription. In addition, supplementary doctrines of continuity, contiguity, the hinterland, and the water shed have sometimes been used to support claims to land. Papal grants, important in earlier times, have fallen into disuse, but 'discover' has been considered by modern authorities to give 'inchoate' or temporary title which must be perfected subsequently by other means.

Historical Perspective

Canada initially acquired what is now the Northwest Territories from Britain through two major transfers. Rupert's Land and the old North-Western Territory, formerly administered by the Hudson's Bay company, were transferred in 1870. All other British territories or rights in the Arctic, involving the Arctic Archipelago, (and consequently, the high Arctic area of the Baffin Region) were handed over in 1880. Effectively this meant that one form of British sovereignty was being substituted for another, but there is some question of whether or not these transfers were binding upon foreign states. Fortunately for Canada, no other countries raised awkward questions at the time.

The Hudson's Bay Company held Rupert's Land under Charter from the Crown for almost 200 years. But the charter was continually under attack, first from the French colony in 1763, then from fur interests based in Montreal until 1821, and from the Canadas, separate or united until confederation. Britain however, upheld the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company to sovereignty under the Charter until the transferal Confederation.

At the same time, the boundaries came under question. Two were well established: the southern and northwestern along the 49th parallel and the 141 st meridian. But the boundaries in the northern part of the region granted under charter to the HBC were not clearly delimited and could have been attacked with the transfer to Canada in 1870.

The transfer in 1880 raised other questions. The islands in question were even less inhabited than in the remoter parts of Rupert's Land, had no permanent white population and only a scattering of nomadic Inuit. This transfer was initiated by requests for whaling and mining bases in Cumberland Sound in 1874 by a British citizen and an American. Investigation revealed that the HBC had not considered this territory their property before 1870 and it was too remote to have been part of Canada before Confederation. But it had been claimed for the Crown on different occasions by British explorers. It appeared that the activities of explorers, and to a lesser extent, whalers, provided the only basis of claim by Britain.

Only a few foreign explorers had entered the area, and with the exception of a Dane who claimed Hudson's Bay for Denmark in 1619, they made few claims to land.

Colonial Office records show that in 1880, neither the British nor Canadian officials could precisely define the limits of the territories to be transferred, nor were they certain that Britain's title was reliable. But Britain was anxious to hand over all her remaining territories and rights in the region to Canada, her primary motive being to forestall any attempt by the United States to establish itself there. The assumption was that the US would object less to Canada establishing herself there, than to Britain.

It took six years to conclude the transfer and the authorities finally abandoned all attempt to reach a precise delimitation of the territories being transferred. The Imperial order in council defined them in a vague and all-inclusive fashion:

'all British territories and possessions in North America, not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all lands adjacent to any such territories or possessions...with the exception of the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

Thus, within ten years, the young Dominion of Canada found itself responsible for virtually the northern half of the continent and adjacent islands, except Alaska and Greenland. Development was rapid in the more habitable southern parts of the West, but in the remoter parts, especially the islands which now make up the Baffin Region, nothing was done for 15 years.

Coincidentally, at this time, the conference on Africa in Berlin was imposing effective possession as a condition for full rights of sovereignty in the newly appropriated parts of Africa. If a foreign nation had undertaken to question Canada's claim in the archipelago at that time, Canada would have been in a vulnerable position legally.

The first real attempt to legislate for the northernmost territories was made in 1895, when a Dominion Order in Council created four provisional districts

of Ungava, Yukon, Mackenzie and Franklin. Franklin was 'of indefinite extent, and included the archipelago. Other measures soon followed, their purpose being to demonstrate that these regions were under the control of the Canadian government.

This action may have been due in part to the Alaska boundary dispute of 1903 which increased Canadian anxiety over territorial disputes with the US and to the rush to the Klondike in 1896. The goldrush gave Canada the huge problem of maintaining law and order among the hordes of mostly foreign goldhunters. Then in 1909, the American explorer, Peary succeeded in planting the US flag at or near the North Pole, claiming the entire region and adjacent for the United States. Otto Sverdrup claimed Axel Heiberg and the Rignes Islands for Norway during his expedition of 1898-1902 and his countryman, Roald Amundsen took a ship through the Northwest Passage in 1903-1906. All of this gave the Canadian government cause for concern over its sovereignty.

Canada then took steps to bring the north further under its control, passing statutes which separated the Yukon from the rest of the territories, creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and enlarging Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, leaving the Northwest Territories in approximately its present form by 1912.

The Northwest Mounted Police were sent to the Yukon, Beaufort Sea region and Hudson Bay. Government expeditions were sent to patrol the waters of Hudson Bay and the eastern arctic islands and assert Canadian sovereignty there. They also helped to set boundary limits by staking claim to specific territory.

In an expedition from 1913-1918, the Canadian Arctic Expedition under Vilhjalmur Stefansson took possession of several islands for Canada, as he was directed to do by the Canadian government.

During the war, activity to solidify Canadian claims to sovereignty was put on hold. But not long after its end, government activity in the north resumed and increased. This was in part due to the flat denial of Canadian sovereignty in Ellesmere Island by explorer Knud Rasmussen who was acting as an official of the Danish government.

Canada replied to the challenge with a strong protest that the entire island was Canadian territory and dispatched a ship patrol of the eastern Arctic, now on an annual, permanent basis under the Department of the Interior. The Mounted Police accompanied the patrol and by 1922 permanent and semi-permanent police posts were established in the islands, first at Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island and at Pond Inlet. Post offices were opened at these posts, although in some cases, the Mounties were the only ones there to receive mail.

A Northwest Territories Council was appointed in 1921, and its ordinances regulated most activity in the Territory. In 1926, the Council created the Arctic Islands Game Preserve, with boundaries following Canada's sector claim right up to the North Pole.

While Canada was thus occupied with solidifying her claim, other countries were losing interest. Denmark let the Ellesmere Island issue drop. Norway formally recognized Canada's claim to Axel Heiberg and the Ringnes Islands in 1930. In the US newspapers, where for years, journalists and international lawyers had been asking embarrassing questions, there was little mention of disputes to Canadian land claims. When the American explorer MacMillan omitted getting permits before entering the archipelago in 1925, Canadian authorities insisted that their requirements be fulfilled. He complied for his later expeditions.

By 1933, experts were writing that foreign claims had disappeared and Canada's own claim was now established.

But debate on the sovereignty issue arose again in August of 1986, when the U.S. icebreaker Polar Sea travel led through the Northwest Passage. There was public outcry from many Canadians who protested that the Americans had not asked permission to go through the waters of the Arctic Archipelago. They demanded that the government do something to protect Canadian interests since the Americans were assuming these waters to be 'international'. The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and other native organizations saw the voyage as disrespectful and prejudicial to their own land claims interests. The Canadian government acted on the issue by granting permission for the Polar Sea to make the voyage. But Inuit organizations still see the voyage as an act of American imperialism. They have suggested that by the administrative act of making an agreement regarding of shore rights as part of the Inuit land claim in the eastern Arctic, the Canadian government could once and for all assert its claim to sovereignty in the area.

LAND CLAIMS

The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) is the organization responsible for negotiating a land claims settlement for the Inuit of the Eastern Arctic area they refer to as Nunavut. TFN was originally part of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, but was incorporated in 1982 as a separate body.

Its fourteen member board consists of a three-person executive, a member-at-large, representatives from the three regional Inuit Associations and the three regional Councils of the land claims area, Nunasi Corporation, the Inuit Cultural Institute, Arctic Co-operatives Limited and the Inuit Women's Association.

The Board meets twice a year to give direction to the negotiating team through making decisions on land claims "policy". One of the two meetings is the TFN Annual General Meeting. Elections are every two years.

Policy is decided in order to meet four objectives:

1. To negotiate, conclude, organize ratification and implementation of a land claims settlement on behalf of Inuit in the Nunavut region.
2. To research, plan, and prepare for negotiations and implementation.
3. To promote the settlement of Inuit aboriginal claims.
4. To keep Inuit and other Canadians informed, in English and Inuktitut, about Inuit rights and claims.

TFN has a nine member negotiating team which includes a chief negotiator, assistant negotiator, a Central Arctic representative, a Baffin representative, legal counsel and a researcher.

The negotiating team meets monthly with a team from the federal government to discuss each of their positions on a range of topics. This is one reason why the whole land claims process is very slow. Due to its complexity, it can't be done all at once, but must be broken down into separate topics that are more easy to handle.

So far, 15 sub-agreements **have** been successfully negotiated. They are: Purposes of Inuit Land Title, Principles of Inuit Land Title, National Parks, Outpost Camps, Archeology, Territorial Parks, Conservation Areas, Ethnography, Municipal Lands, Public Sector Employment, Land Use Planning, Wildlife, Water Management, Water Rights and Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements.

They are currently negotiating a Development Impact Review Process and are also discussing the establishment of a Nunavut Impact Review Board.

Who's who at TFN as of May 1986:

Negotiators:

Chief Negotiator	Bob Kadlun, Kitikmeot
Assistant Chief Negotiator	Paul Quassa, North Baffin
Central Arctic/Kitikmeot:	Simon Taipona
South Baffin:	Paul Okalik
Legal Council:	David Bennett
Director of Research:	Terry Fenge

The Ottawa Office:

Executive Director	Paul Sammurtok
Director of Corporate Affairs:	Fred Wiehs
Managing Editor/Communications:	Lynda Chambers
Writer/Translator	Martha Flaherty
Translator:	Betty Brewster
Receptionist:	Eeta Kanayuk

The Board:

Chairman:	Donat Milortuk
Vice-Chairman:	Jack Kupeuna
See/Treasurer	Louis Tapardjuk
Kitikmeot Inuit Association:	James Eetoolook
Kitikmeot Regional council:	Guy Kakkianuin
Keewatin Inuit Association:	Peter Ernerk
Keewatin Regional council:	Mark Kalluak
Baffin Region Inuit Association	Louis Tapardjuk

The Board cont...

Baffin Regional Council:	Mark Evaluardjuk
Nunasi Corporation:	Louis Pilokapsi
Inuit cultural Institute:	Rhoda Karetok
Arctic Co-operatives Limited	Raymond Ningeocheak
Pauktuutit(Inuit Women's Assn):	Jeela Moss-Davies
Members-at-large:	Annie Nattaq(Baffin)
	Anthyme Kadjuk (Keewatin)

THE MIRTH WARNING SYSTEM

The North American Air Defense Modernization Project (NAADM) will improve the old Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line with a new set of radar stations across the north called the North Warning System.

The Department of National Defense has explained that North America needs an improved DEW Line system to detect and deter the improved weapons (bombers and cruise missiles) of potential aggressors. The North Warning system will do this with new radar, a new communications system and by building some new sites.

8 new long range radar stations will be installed at existing locations across the north. These will include Shingle Point in the Yukon, and Cape Parry, Lady Franklin Point, Cambridge Bay, Shepherd Bay, Hall Beach, Dewar Lakes and Cape Dyer in the NWT.

3 new sites will be built for long range radar at Brevoort Island, NWT and Saglek and Cartwright in Labrador.

All long range stations will be manned and will be similar to existing DEW-line stations. They will consist of radar equipment, communications equipment, living quarters, fuel storage, runway/airfield, a drinking water source and a garbage dump. They will be restaffed by 8 people, including a site supervisor, 2 electronic technicians, a power plant technician, a vehicle mechanic, a facility repairman, a heavy equipment operator and a chef.

In addition, Area Support Stations with staffs of 22 people will be co-located at the long range sites at Cape Parry, Cambridge Bay and Hall Beach. There will also be an area support station at each of Frobisher Bay and Goose Bay, Labrador. These will be staffed by an Area Manager, 2 electronic technicians, a vehicle mechanic, 2 chefs, 2 supply technicians, a civil engineer, 3 helicopter crew, an aircraft mechanic, a power utility mechanic, an administrative clerk, a message centre operator, a transportation specialist, 4 maintenance monitors/operators and a quality assurance engineer.

In addition, 36 small, unattended short-range radar sites designed to fill any gaps in the long range coverage are planned. Their exact locations have not been finalized, but where possible, they will be placed at existing or abandoned DEW sites. These sites will be installed from the Canada/Alaska border to Cape Dyer and to Cartwright, Labrador. They will be visited 3 or 4 times a year.

The short-range sites will contain radar equipment, communications equipment, a runway or helicopter pad, and an emergency shelter. They will be fenced to protect people and animals.

The United States will provide the radar equipment. Canada will provide the communication equipment, build the sites and man, operate and maintain the system, including providing weekly support and annual re-supply.

The project is being managed by Brigadier General Dave Battye, whose office is at National Defense Headquarters in Ottawa. (Tel: 613-992-1124, Telex: 0S3-3279)

Construction will begin on the 3 new long range manned sites in 1986, with completion expected in 1988. The remote, unattended short range radar sites will be built between 1989 and 1991, with the whole system completed by 1992.

Construction will provide opportunities for short-term jobs and contracts for labourers, cooks, carpenters, painters, welders, plumbers, heavy equipment operators and mechanics.

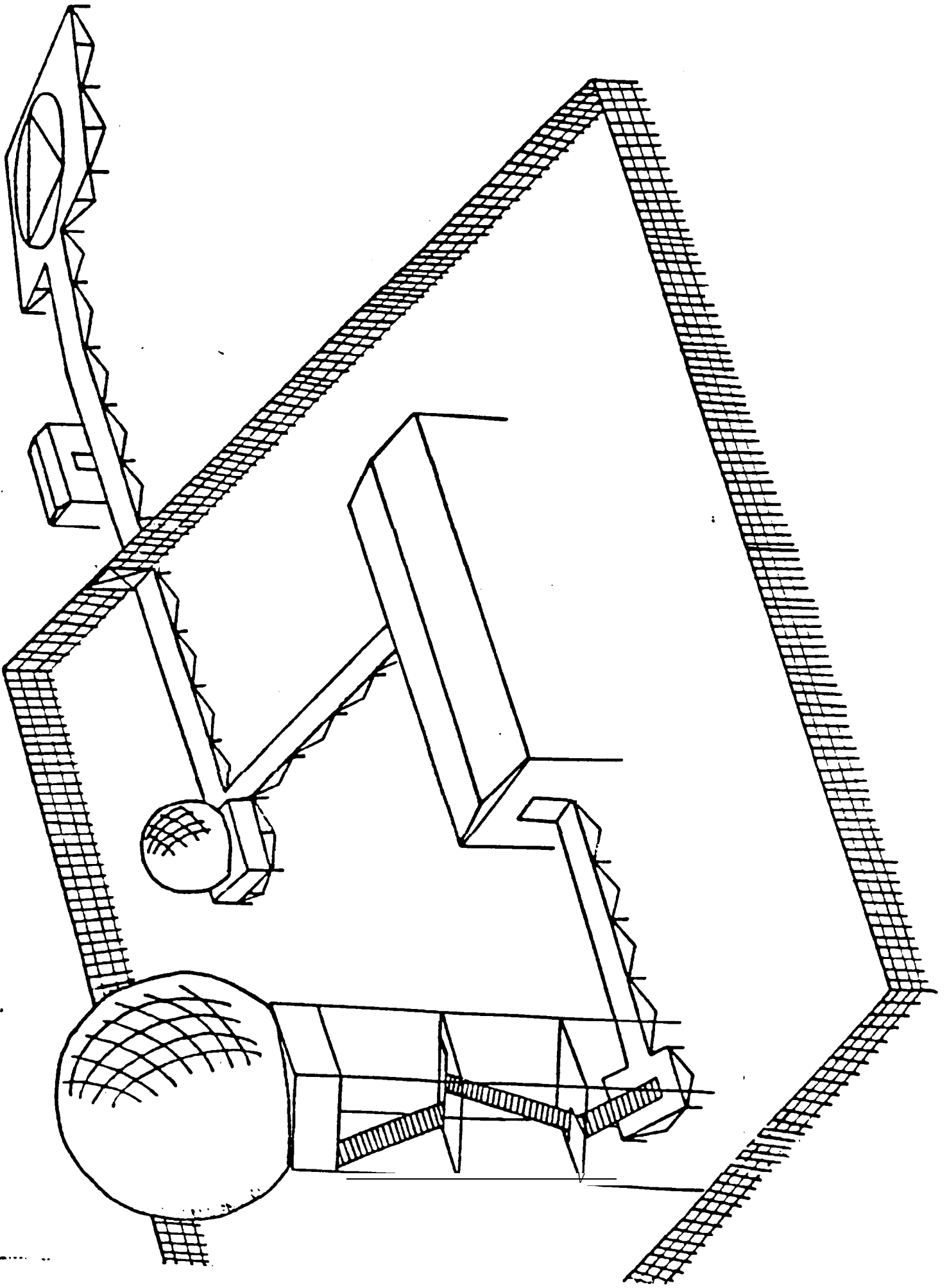
Operation of the system will provide opportunities for northern firms handling resupply, painting and plumbing. There will be long term employment opportunities for electronics technicians, power plant technicians, vehicle mechanics, heavy equipment operators, cooks and clerical staff.

The project office will work through federal and territorial government offices in the north to pass on information about contracts, jobs and training programs.

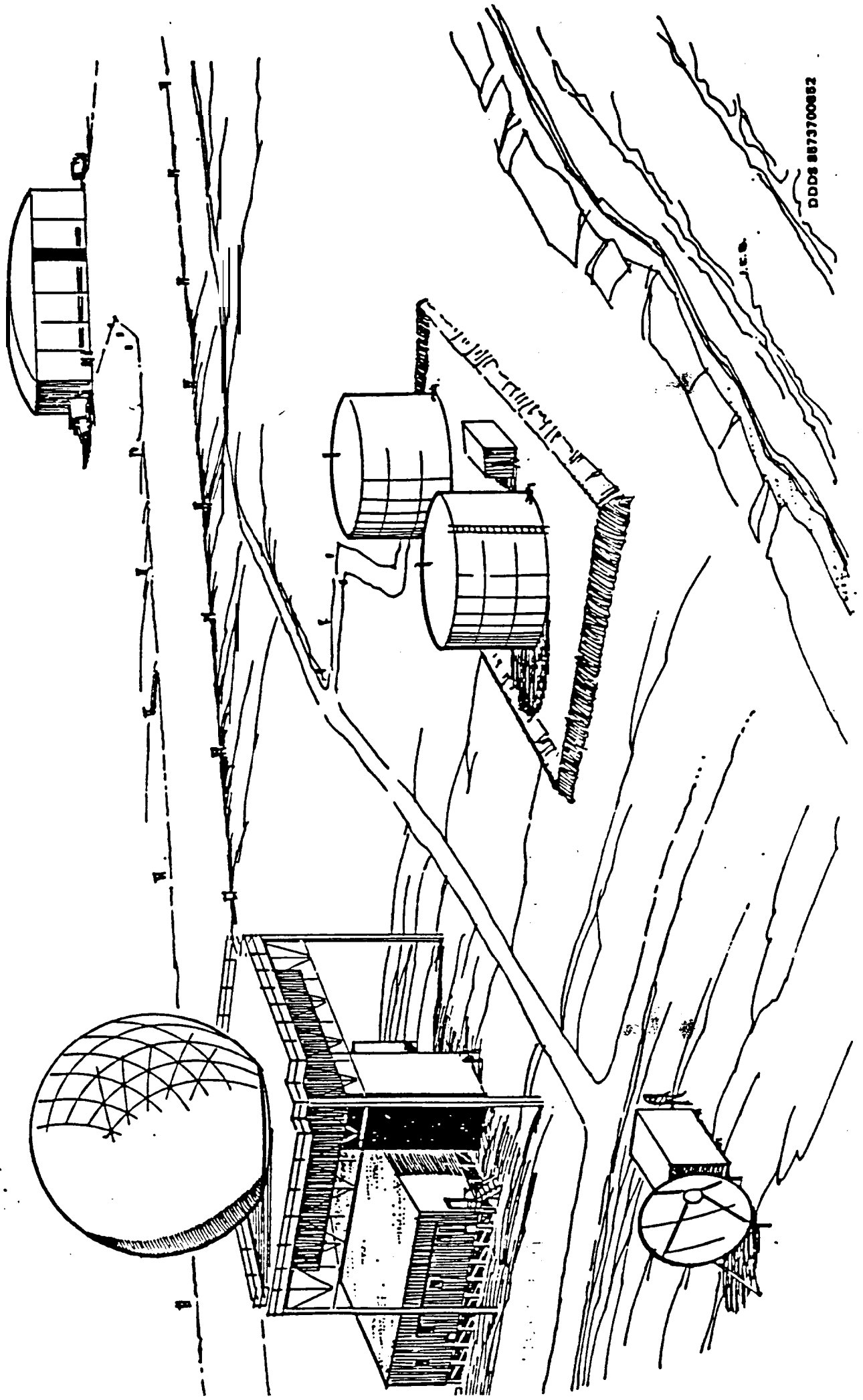
Established environmental review and land use procedures will be followed and will include continued consultation with communities.

The project office held its first round of community meetings in the fall of 1985. It plans future meetings from time to time to keep people up to date and to discuss any matters that may be causing concern. In the first round of meetings, people were given a description of the project, told about DND's objectives, the implementation and support processes were explained and community concerns were discussed.

SHORT RANGE RADAR SITE



LONG RANGE RADAR STE



DDDS 8873700982

- BUILD 3 NEW MANNED SITES 1987

- INSTALL EQUIPMENT AT MANNED SITES 1987

BUILD UNATTENDED SITES 1989

- LONG TERM JOBS

TRAINING 1987 → 1988

EMPLOYMENT STARTING 1989

- NORTHERN FIRMS

OPPORTUNITIES DURING 1987

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

DIVISION

The question of dividing the Northwest Territories was first raised in the early 1960's when residents of the Mackenzie District proposed an east-west division hoping that this might help to accelerate political development in the west. This proposal would have given a western territory known as 'Mackenzie-', greater self-government leading to provincehood, while the eastern territory, referred to as "Nunassiq" would continue to be run by Ottawa. Federal legislation on division was introduced in 1963 but died on the order paper after. opposition from the people of the north, mainly those in the east.

interesting!

The new Territorial Council constituted in 1964 was opposed to division of the territories. It began to lobby for a full-scale inquiry into the political future of the NWT.

As a result, the federal government appointed Dean Carrothers to lead an Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories. The Commission travelled through the north soliciting residents' views. The Carrothers report produced in 1966 advised against the division of the NWT at that time. It acknowledged, however, that division would probably become inevitable at some stage of the development of the NWT due to the sheer size of the area.

As a result of other recommendations by the Carrothers Commission, the federal government began to gradually transfer greater province-like responsibilities to the GNWT. The question of division was set aside for the next ten years.

In 1976, in the draft agreement-in-principle of their land claim with the federal government, the Inuit of the Eastern Arctic called for the adoption of Inuit self-government in Nunavut--their land claim area. This proposal called for division of the NWT along geographic and demographic lines, forming a new tax-free territory called Nunavut. This new territory would be the ethnic homeland of Inuit and its relationship with the federal government would be similar to that of its neighboring territories. Overall Inuit political control would be exercised through the Nunavut electorate, the majority of whom would be Inuit. Inuit later shelved the land claim agreement for a variety of reasons, but the concept of Nunavut, 'Our Land-', took hold.

in 1977, as a result of concerns raised by the "Nunavut" proposal in the Inuit land claim, the federal government issued a policy statement entitled "Political Development in the Northwest Territories" and appointed the Hon. C.M. Drury as Special Representative to the Prime Minister on Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories. The policy statement favoured gradual withdrawal of the federal government from decision-making processes in the NWT with the exception of control over non-renewable resources. It also stated the federal government's willingness to consider division of the Northwest Territories, but warned against the assumption that this would automatically lead to provincial status--at least in the near future.

In March of 1979, the Territorial Council called for provincial status with eventual ownership of resources and responsibility for native rights.

Then, in early September, 1979, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada presented a document entitled "Political Development in Nunavut" to its Annual General Meeting in Igloolik. It proposed the creation of a new eastern territory called "Nunavut" which would be part of the federal political system and which would eventually progress to provincehood. This was a step forward from the original Nunavut concept, in that Inuit leaders now expressed the desire to create a system of government which would acknowledge the rights of both native and non-native residents and which would also support an Inuit land claim agreement.

The ITC document outlined the need of the people of the Eastern Arctic to be governed under a separate territory called Nunavut. It also discussed the institutional and political structures necessary for its creation and stated that the timetable for development of Nunavut would depend on the successful conclusion of the Inuit land claim. The boundary discussed in this document was based on traditional Inuit land use in the Kitikmeot, Keewatin and Baffin regions as outlined in the 1974 document "Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project". It included most of the existing NWT north and east of the treeline and became known as "the treeline boundary".

Following the proclamation of this new Nunavut proposal at the ITC AGM, pressure was placed on the Legislative Assembly to hold a plebiscite on the question of dividing the territories. When it refused, ITC began making

plans to hold a plebiscite of its own in the Inuit land claims area. Native leaders in the west soon expressed a desire for the west to be included and the Legislative Assembly finally agreed to hold the plebiscite across the whole NWT.

The Legislative Assembly formed a Special Committee on Unity in November, 1979, to study whether there was consensus among the various interest groups in the north on how the NWT should be governed. The Unity Committee found in its early surveys that the NWT, as a geo-political entity, did not inspire a natural sense of identity among many of its indigenous peoples. It later concluded that residents of the NWT should be allowed to assume the major responsibility for determining the direction for their political future.

On April 14, 1982, the plebiscite took place. Only those who had lived in the NWT for three years or more were allowed to vote. A majority voted in favor of division (56%), but the bulk of the 'yes' votes came from the eastern part of the NWT, where over 85% were in favor of division. The mandate for division was less clear in the west, where in some communities, a majority were opposed to the idea. The question was particularly unclear in the Inuvialuit communities of the Beaufort region which make up the Committee for Original People's Entitlement land claim area.

Following the plebiscite, the federal government agreed to provide \$2.1 million to fund the efforts of the NWT to create two new territories.

Given a majority decision in favor of division and provided with federal funding, the Legislative Assembly dissolved the Special Committee on Unity and created the Constitutional Alliance to develop specific proposals on a boundary to divide the NWT.

The Constitutional Alliance was made up of both MLA's appointed by the Legislative Assembly and representatives of the native organizations of the NWT--the Dene, Metis, Inuit and Inuvialuit.

A few months later, in the fall of 1982, the Constitutional Alliance formed two groups to represent the special interests of east and

west--the Nunavut Constitutional Forum and the Western Constitutional Forum. They were to begin the detailed work of creating two new territorial constitutions and identifying the boundary between the new territories. The Inuvialuit, based on the unclear results of the plebiscite in their region, decided not to join either forum, but asked instead to be given observer status at their meetings.

The NCF was chaired by Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Minister Dennis Patterson (MLA, Iqaluit). The WCF was chaired by Patterson's co-Minister of Aboriginal Rights, James Wah-Shee (MLA Rae Lac La Martre). When Mr. Wah-Shee did not run in the next election, the Legislative Assembly chose Nick Sibbeston as co-Minister of Aboriginal Rights and leader of the WCF.

At the beginning of 1983, the Inuvialuit proposed that they be allowed to form a Western Arctic Regional Municipality within one of the two new territories. They wanted assurances that they would be able to retain control over decision-making at the regional level and that the agreements already reached in the COPE land claim would be respected by whichever territory they chose to join. They were particularly concerned that sections of their land claim document affecting control over resources in the oil-rich Beaufort region would be honoured by a new territory. Both the NCF and the WCF quickly began to look for ways to provide the guarantees the Inuvialuit wanted.

The NCF has always maintained that the Inuvialuit in the COPE communities should be part of an eastern territory because of their strong cultural ties with Inuit. The WCF stressed that it needed access to the sea through the COPE communities and that a western territory would not be financially viable without access to potential revenues from Beaufort oil production in the COPE area.

In January of 1983, COPE agreed to work with the NCF to find a place for the Beaufort region in Nunavut. This came about after the NCF agreed to guarantee the existence of regional governments in a Nunavut Constitution. This agreement was tenuous, however, and in interviews COPE President Peter Green, an NCF member, would not rule out the possibility of COPE changing its mind at a later date.

In May of 1983, the NCF met to finalize a draft discussion paper on a constitution for the new Nunavut government ---Building Nunavut". It covered such areas as structure and style of government, division of powers, fiscal relations, language rights, and the administration of justice in a Nunavut government. It was then tabled before the Legislative Assembly's spring session.

'Building Nunavut' was distributed to the people of the east to help them understand the NCF's preliminary ideas of how a Nunavut government might operate. Following its distribution, the NCF began extensive community tours, to explain the Nunavut concept further, solicit support and acquire feedback from the public.

It then prepared a revised version which addressed concerns raised at the community level. This later provided the basis and agenda for a Nunavut Constitutional Conference held in November 1983.

In the meantime, the WCF was having internal difficulties in its effort to develop a constitution for a western territory. This document had to guarantee the rights of both Dene and Metis, the two major native groups in the west. It also had to protect the interests of big business which was creating pressure to keep the Beaufort area within the west in order to ensure a financially viable western territory.

By May of 1983, the WCF still did not have even a draft discussion paper on a constitution. Instead it was concentrating on building a solid foundation of concepts of government for a western territory, through both community work and research. It had, however, voted in favor of a north-south boundary that would include the Beaufort communities in a western territory -The NCF continued opting for its original tree-line boundary that would include the Beaufort in an eastern territory.

Following the November 1983 Nunavut Constitutional Conference, the Federal Minister of Northern Affairs, John Munro announced that Ottawa was in support of division, but with conditions. They were: that all three native claims (Dene, Inuvialuit and Inuit) must be settled first, northerners must agree on where the boundary should be, and there must be clear consensus across the NWT for these changes.

In late March, 1984, the Constitutional Alliance met and agreed to a set of 11 principles to guide their negotiations on a boundary.

The WCF then toured some of the Beaufort communities in May and began telling the communities that it was open to the idea of a Western Arctic Regional Municipality being considered within a western territory.

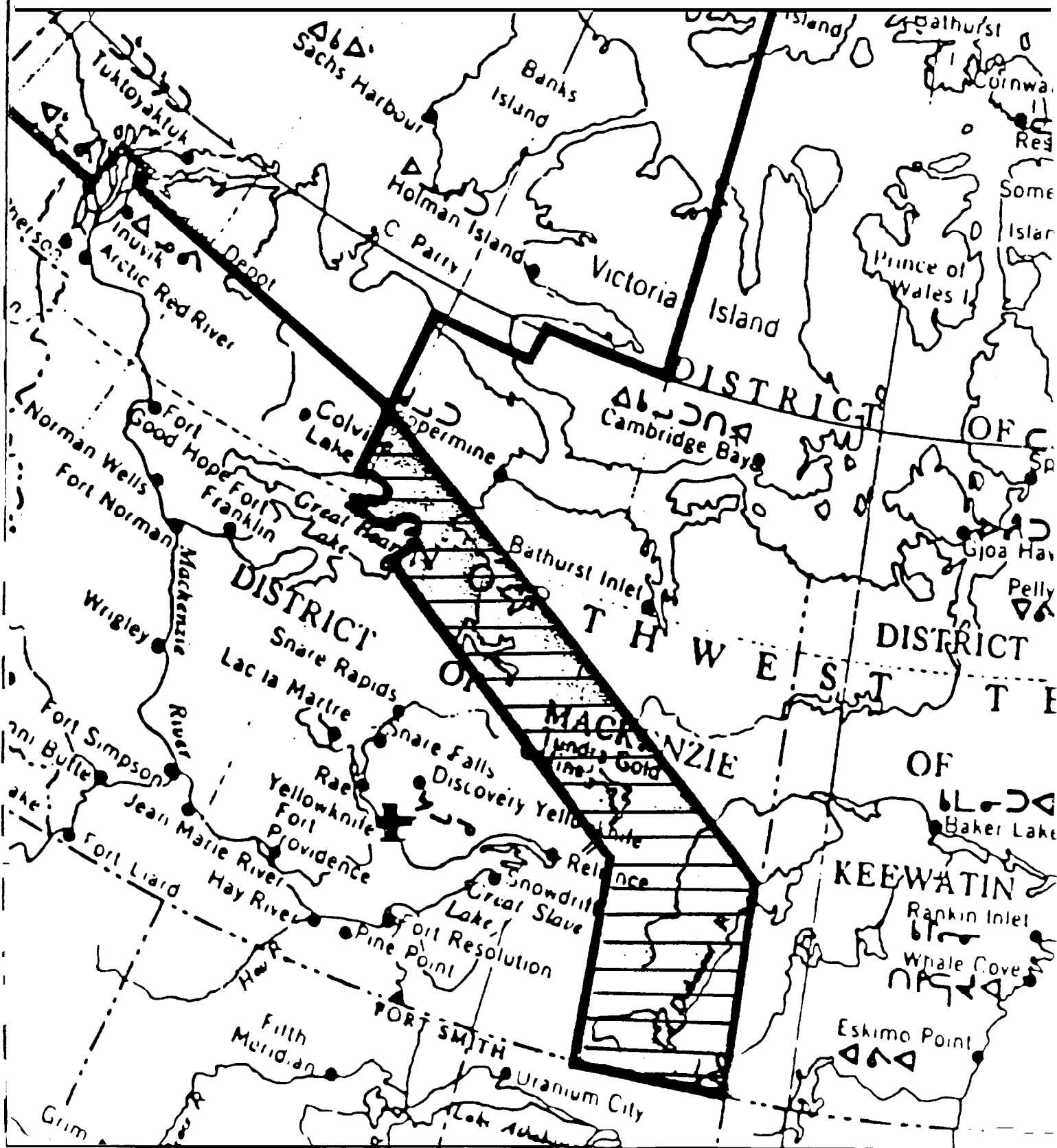
In early July 1984, the Constitutional Alliance met again and agreed to add two more guiding principles on boundary negotiations to the 11 agreed on in March. It also set June 1985 as a target date for agreement on a tentative boundary. The target date was established based on the assumption that the WCF would by that time have made significant progress on developing a constitution for a western territory. A further meeting of the Alliance was scheduled for September, 1984.

In October 1984, the WCF released a document entitled "The Impact of Division on Distribution of NWT Non-Renewable Resources Wealth". It contained a review of the inventory of mineral, oil and gas resources in the NWT and an assessment of how they would be distributed under five different boundary proposals. It also contained an assessment of the revenue and employment potential associated with non-renewable resources in the NWT. The WCF said that the report showed that the Nunavut territory would hold 94% of the oil and 93% of the gas potential of known reserves of the NWT if the Beaufort sea communities joined Nunavut. It also said that the oil and gas reserves potential would be more equally distributed between the two new territories if the Beaufort Sea was included in the west and the High Arctic fields were included in the east.

With 13 principles to guide discussion, negotiations by the Constitutional Alliance on a boundary progressed rapidly. On January 14, 1985, the Alliance announced that it had reached agreement in principle on an approximate boundary to divide the NWT. This boundary would run from the 60th parallel north to the southeast corner of the COPE claim area, then northward along the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. The southern portion would be subject to further work by the Dene, Metis and Inuit who were still working on their land-use overlap study. (See map)



INUIT, DENE AND METIS LAND CLAIMS OVERLAP AREA,



NUNAVUT BOUNDARY PROPOSED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL ALLIANCE

JANUARY, 1985

1

Recognizing at the same time that both the WCF and the NCF wanted the Beaufort coast included because of its potential for development, the Alliance came up with a way to meet this concern. It agreed that the Inuvialuit settlement region communities of Holman Island, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk could become part of the west only if the west first negotiated a set of principles agreeable to the Inuvialuit. These principles must respect their need for their own political arrangements and also respect their regional and cultural heritage.

The tentative boundary put the Kitikmeot West communities of Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Bathurst Inlet, and Bay Chimo in Nunavut, but the Alliance agreed that the people of these communities would, if they wished, be given the opportunity to vote on which territory to join.

On February 22, 1985, the Constitutional Alliance brought its agreement-in-principle to the Legislative Assembly for endorsement. Twelve MLA's voted to accept the report, but 11 MLA's from the east, the "Nunavut Caucus" did not vote. They said the tentative boundary left the east as 'an unacceptable shell of the original Nunavut proposal'. They also said they did not like leaving the COPE communities with the burden of solving the outstanding boundary problems.

NCF Chairman Dennis Patterson resigned following this turn of events. Nunakput MLA Nellie Cournoyea was appointed temporary NCF Chairman and there was a lull in negotiations over the next few months while all parties took time to think over what they really wanted. Roger Gruben (Chief Councillor of the Inuvialuit Regional Council) was soon chosen as the new NCF Chairman.

Lobbying by both Forums now intensified in the Kitikmeot West communities (Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo) and in the Beaufort communities (Holman Island, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk, and Paulatuk). Negotiations from the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (Inuit land claim) began to actively work with the NCF on the boundary issue. They met with people in the Kitikmeot West to explain the relation of the boundary proposal to land claims. In their meetings they stressed the importance of maintaining administrative uniformity by ensuring that the political boundary and the Inuit land claims boundary be the same.

In September, 1985, a Constitutional Conference was held in Coppermine. The Inuvialuit leaders re-affirmed their past position that they would like to be part of Nunavut as long as the people of the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot accepted their nine guiding principles for the formation of a Western Arctic Regional Municipality.

The Inuvialuit leaders were asked if they wanted to hold a public plebiscite to allow their communities to have a final say on which territory to join or if they simply wished to state their own political commitment to joining Nunavut. They agreed to hold a plebiscite in the first two weeks of April. At the same time, COPE asked NCF chairman Roger Gruben to resign since he had become the head of the Inuvialuit Development Corporation. Delegates to the COPE AGM felt he should remain neutral until after the plebiscite. John Amagoalik, co-Chairman of the Inuit Committee on National Issues, was elected to take his place. Gruben said that he was hopeful that a COPE plebiscite would help to settle the boundary question once and for all.

On May 5, 1986, Inuit, Dene and Metis leaders reached agreement-in-principle on a land claims overlap boundary and the NCF took the position that this would also become a Nunavut boundary. Once the land claims overlap boundary was agreed to, the Kitikmeot West communities indicated their desire to maintain administrative uniformity by being part Nunavut political region since it would also be the Nunavut land claim region.

The Inuvialuit did not hold the plebiscite as planned. Instead, on June 14 and 15, 1986, in light of the agreement on the land claims overlap boundary, they met again with NCF leaders to re-open discussions on which territory to join.

The Inuit, Dene and Metis leaders must now go back to their membership to ratify the land claims boundary overlap agreement reached between TFN and the Dene-Metis Land Claims Secretariat on May 5.

Once a plebiscite is held in the Inuvialuit communities and a political commitment is made to joining one territory or the other, the NCF and the

WCF will have to meet again. As the Constitutional Alliance, they will then begin the process of discussions and negotiations toward finalizing a political boundary agreeable to both east and west. These discussions may also include the Northern Leaders Summit. Once consensus is reached by northern leaders, the the Legislative Assembly will then have to decide whether to go directly to the federal government with a request to divide the territories, or whether to first go back to the residents of the NWT for their approval of the boundary.

There is no way to tell at this point how much longer the negotiating process will take, or whether agreements, once made, will again break down. Neither the NCF or the WCF will make predictions, although both groups remain optimistic that agreement will be eventually be reached.

THE BAFFIN COMMUNITIES

The following fact sheets on Baffin communities are for 1984-85. Names have been updated in the the Political Organizations, Renewable Resources and Education sections for 1986. 1986 school enrollment figures are provided in the chapter titled 'Education'. The most recent renewable resources statistics available are provided in the chapter titled 'Renewable Resources'.

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Arctic Bay

Ikpiarjuk

Location

73°02' N, 85°10' W. Elevation unknown. 1,223 air km NW of Frobisher Bay, 1,674 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

011 the north shore of Adams Sound, off Admiralty Inlet, North Baffin Island

Topography

On a low gravel beach enclosed on three sides by high hills. King George V Mountain, about 564m high, rises 1.6km to the east.

Climate

Average annual precipitation, 5.2cm rain-fall, 71.5cm snowfall, 11.8cm total precipitation.

July mean high 9.5° C, low 1.7° C.

January mean high 25.9° C,

low 33.5° C.

Winds N, NW at 24 km/h.

History

The Arctic Bay area has been occupied by nomadic Inuit hunters in successive waves of migration from the west for about 5000 years. The community's Inuktitut name, Ikpiarjuk, means "a bag or pocket" and aptly describes the bay's enclosed situation. Its English name derives from the visit of the whaling vessel "Arctic" commanded by Captain Willie Adams in 1872.

The permanent settlement of Arctic Bay began with the establishment of a Hudson's Bay Company trading post during the 1920s. Inuit, who at that time still trapped white fox using the traditional stone trap, tended to congregate around the post. Arctic Bay was the site of the first mercy flight into the Canadian Arctic Islands in August 1938, when the Rev. Paul Schulte flew his plane, the "Flying Cross," from Churchill for a sick 11113.1(181-41y

The operation of a Department of Transport weather station during 1942-1952 and a Federal school in 1962 provided incentives for year-round settlement living. The development of oil exploration and the nearby lead-zinc mine at Nainivik in the early 1970s were important in transforming Arctic Bay into the largely wage-employed community it is today.

Demography

Population June 1981: 375, 1976: 391.

1981 sex distribution: 52% male, 48% female.

1981 age distribution: 0-4, 16%,

5-14, 25%; 15-64, 55%; 65+, 4%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 0% Dene, 94% Inuit, 6% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

Political Organization:

Hamlet status: July 1, 1976.

Mayor: Levi Kalluk.

Council: Glenn Williamson.

Philip Oingoon, Lisha Qavavaug.

Moses Koonoo, Lazarus Arreak,

David Kalluk, Tina Pauloosie.

Secretary-Manager:

Hamlet Office: (819) 439-9917.

Liquor Plebiscite: May 23, 1980 - community controls.

MLA: Ludy Pudluk (High Arctic), MP Thomas Suluk PC (Nunatsiag).

Economy:

Major Activities:

Mining, oil and gas exploration, trapping, marine mammal harvesting, handicrafts, carving, quarrying.

Banks:

None, nearest bank: Frobisher Bay.

Co-ops:

None.

Renewable Resources:

Fish: Arctic Char.

Harvest, 1981: Char, 4598 kg.

Marine mammal harvest, 1982-X3:

2 Beluga, 80 Narwhal, 4 Walrus, 28

1 Harp, 190 Ringed Seal, other seal, 3.

Game: Caribou, Hare, Polar Bear,

Ptarmigan, White Fox 1984 Polar Bear quota 12.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Ikajuttit H T A):

Chair: Charlie Inuarak.

Total number of trappers, 1982-83: 70.

Number over \$600: 1.

Total fur dollars: \$5,05800.

Renewable Resources Staff: Theo

Ikummaq (trainee, Frobisher Bay).

Non-renewable Resources:

Minerals: High lead-zinc potential (see Nainivik). Medium uranium potential nearby.

Oil and gas exploration: High Arctic Islands, Panarctic Oils Limited.

Other non-renewable resources:

"Kooniak" soapstone quarried locally.

Tourism:

Arts and crafts: soapstone carving, parkas and other sewn crafts.

Sod house museum being built.

Prices and Income:

Consumer prices, 1982, 60-69% higher than Montreal.

Local Businesses:

Enokseot Store (amusement & recreation, petroleum products distrib. recreational vehicles, restaurant, taxi, water transp.). High Arctic Enterprises (general retail merchandising, art sales and supplies for buyers and sellers, hotel and restaurant, handicrafts). The Bay (general retail merchandising). Kenn Harper (socio-economic consultant).

Infrastructure

Power:

NCPC (Area Office Resolute), diesel generator, 900kW capacity 1983-84.

Domestic Service (non-government), 21.41 kWh for the first 300kWh

per month, 35.21 kWh for all over

300kWh per month; Commercial Service (non-government), 33.90 kWh.

Domestic Service (government), 47.55 kWh.

Commercial Service (government), 47.20 kWh.

Water:

Source: Marcell Lake, 6km SE along the road to Nainivik, construction begun 1980 to provide year-round supply. Item Lake "X" Hypochlorinator will be included in Hamlet terminal facilities, 1981. Trucked delivery from Marcell Lake distributed to holding tanks in each building. A 4540L truck delivers three times a week.

Sanitation:

Bagged sewage and solid waste pick up three times per week. Hamlet council Homes built after 1974 equipped with 1596L sewage holding tanks, pumpout sewage collected three times per week with 4540L sewage pumpout truck. Sewage and solid waste hauled to dump site 1.5km SE of settlement.

Fuel:

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983: P-50, 948,000 litres gas, 184,000 litres.

Non-annual resupply, tanker truck, 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: P 50

heating, \$: 4 per litre, diesel \$: 3 gasoline, \$: 64, naphtha \$: 1.24.

Transportation

Air:

Aerodrome Operator: Hamlet of Arctic Bay.

Aerodrome Facilities: unlicensed 488m x 23m substandard gravel runway with difficult approach.

Services: nil.

Scheduled Service First Air via Frobisher Bay. Kenn Borek Air Ltd via Resolute Bay

Road
21km. Arctic Bay Nanisivik All weather road

Water

Barge service, operator Ministry of Transport from Montreal

Communications

Postal code: X1A 0A0 Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance CBC Radio (Anik): community radio, CBC Television (Anik)

Protection Services

Police RCMP detachment Nanisivik Justices of the Peace, Andrew Oyukuluk, Glen Williams Anthony Ullikatar Coroners Glen Williams, Anthony Ullikatar. P Rhindress

Fire department volunteer eighteen person brig, one mini pumper fire truck, dry chemical extinguisher, no hydrant system

Medical/Social Services

Hospital Nursing Station two bed, one bassinets nursing station, National Health and Welfare

Medical staff two nurses Other medical services 1984 visiting GPs, dentists: air evacuation

Social Services 1400000 one worker Community Social Services Office, one field service officer Community based social services and projects NWT Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council funded project, Arctic Bay Alcohol Committee

Education

School Inuujaq, K-9.

Principal: J. Harrison-McIver
Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84): 116.

Grades 7 and up: 26

Teachers six, with two classroom assistants

Local Education Authority Arctic Bay Education Committee

School year August 22 June 7

Vocational and Continuing Education adult education centre one resident adult educator

Housing and Accommodation

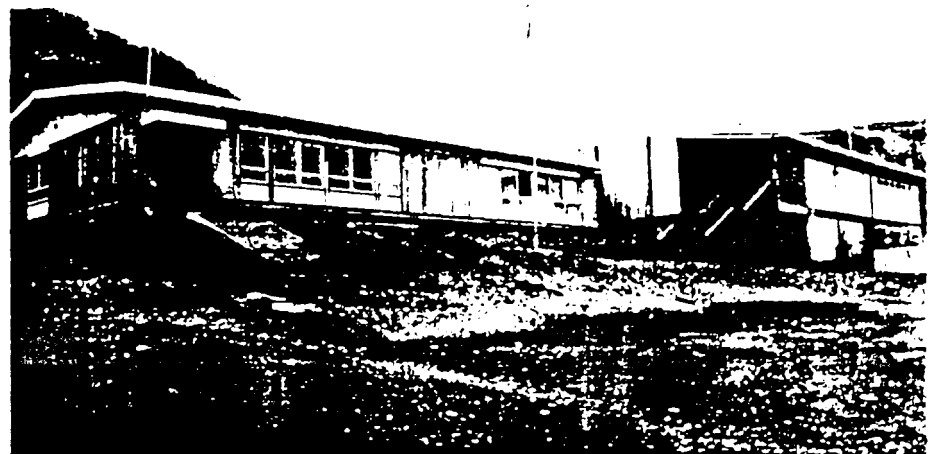
NWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 74 single family units (NWT staff housing units) 8

Commercial accommodation Enokseot Hotel/Accommodates 111, 411, included

Recreation

Community hall multi purpose complex completed summer of 1984. Recreation

Committee Midnight Sun Marathon June/July Sod house museum building built by Inuitmanit Committee



Broughton Island

Qikiqtarjuaq

Location

67°33' N, 64°02' W. Elevation 15m at the airstrip. 482.8 air km N of Frobisher Bay. 2,373.77 air km NE of Yellowknife in the Baffin Region.

On Broughton Island, off the east coast of Baffin Island, in Davis Strait.

Topography

On a rocky spur covered in glacial drift, several miles from the open ocean.

Climate

Average annual precipitation 33.7cm rain-fall, 250.0cm snowfall, 28.8cm total precipitation.

July mean high 7.4° C, low 1.4° C.

January mean high -19.9° C, low -26.4° C.

Winds NW at 8.3 km/h.

History

South Baffin Inuit of the marine-mammal rich Broughton Island area may have seen their first qallunaaq as early as 1606. In that year the explorer Baffin's ship "Discovery" was caught in heavy pack ice and drifted south along the east coast of Baffin Island to Cumberland Sound. There were European whalers in Davis Strait from the early 17th century on. Kivitoo, a whaling station 64km north of the present settlement, became a gathering point for the Inuit, and it was there, in 1884, that the Inuit woman Paddo, converted by Rev. Peck, spread the Christian religion among the area's people.

Broughton Island itself did not become a settlement site until 1956-57. Inuit families moved there from Pangnirtung and Padloping Island to help build the DEW Line station. Kivitoo was abandoned after a drowning tragedy in 1963. A Federal Administrative office opened in 1958, and the Bay opened a store in 1960. Broughton Island's permanence was assured in 1964, when DIAND closed down the small settlement of Padloping Island 96km away and brought its people to the new community.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 378; 1976, 354.

1981 sex distribution: 50% male, 50% female.

1980 age distribution: 0-4, 15%.

5-14, 28%; 15-64, 54%; 64+, 3%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 96% Inuit, 4% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

Political Organization

Hamlet status, August 31, 1979.

Mayor: Stevie Audlakiak.

Council: Pauloosie Keyootak,

Peepeelee Nutaraluk, Joanasie

Kakka, Adamie Nookiguak, Loasie

Audlakiak, David Kooneeloosie

Charlie Audlakiak.

Hamlet Office: (819) 927-8832.

Liquor Plebiscite, March 29, 1982.

-community controls.

MLA Pauloosie Paddo (Baffin Central).

MP Thomas Suluk PC (Nunatsiag).

Economy

Majm Activities.

Marine mammal harvesting, tourism, handicrafts.

Banks.

None. Service by mail from Frobisher Bay.

Co-ops

Tulugak Co-operative Society Ltd.

Renewable Resources.

Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammal harvest, 1982-83:

50 Narwhal, 35 Walrus, 63 Harp. 1622

Ringed Seal.

Game 1984 Polar Bear quota: 22.

Renewable Resources Officer, Jaco

Newkingnak.

Hunters and Trappers Association.

Chairman, Elijah Kakudluk.

Total number of trappers 80 (1982-83).

Number over \$600: 6.

Total fur dollars \$17,520 (00).

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: nothing known.

Tourism

Auyuittuq National Park nearby terminus of Pangnirtung Pass Hiking Trail; outfitter for scenic excursions - floods icebergs, bird nesting sites, tundra. Arts and crafts carving.

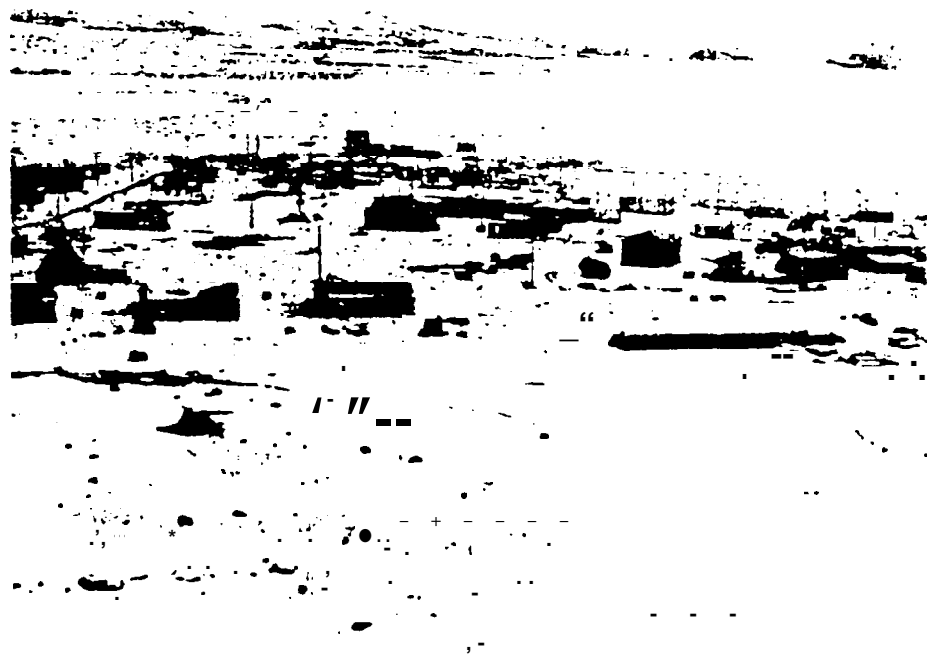
Prices and Income

Income per capita, 1981: \$3,728.

Consumer prices, 1982: 60.6%, higher than Montreal.

Local Businesses

Allen Kooneeluse (vehicle rental, local cartage), Broughton Island Hunters' & Trappers' Assoc. (food products, recreational vehicles, sporting goods and supplies), The Bay (general retail merchandise, fur buyers & sellers, video rentals), Iceberg Outfitter Services (amusement & recreation, outfitters, video rentals), I Curme (food products), Iacmeekee Qimulik (outfitters & lodges), Minquak Craft Shop (arts & crafts, clothing), Municipality of Broughton Island (site work & heavy equipment rental), Nick Newberry (photographer), Siku Outfitter Service (outfitter), Tulugak Co-operative Society Ltd (1 hotel, restaurant, recreational vehicles), Broughton Island Coffee Shop, First Air (local agent).





Infrastructure

Power

NCPC, diesel generator, 700kW capacity. 1983 x4 rates, Domestic Service (non-government) 29.44¢ kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 48.47¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month; Commercial Service (non-government), 61.49¢/kWh, Domestic Service (government) 61.49¢/kWh, Government Service Commercial 61.49¢ kWh

Water

Source: vent around glacial stream water stored in reservoir 2.5km east of the community. Hypochlorinated and aerated at truck delivery point. 4,550 litre water truck. Houses built after 1977 equipped with 2,275 litre tanks. Older homes have 200l tanks, service provided by the Hamlet.

Sanitation

Bagged sewage and pumpout collected by the Hamlet, school nursing station

and newer homes have pumpout tanks. Garbage and sewage trucked to dump site 1.5km east of Hamlet. Waste water deposited on the ground outside residences.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983, P-50, 1,845,000 litres, gas, 337,000 litres. Annual resupply, tanker 198384 GNWT retail prices P-50 heating \$4.7 per litre, diesel, \$5.9, gasoline, \$6.3 naphtha, \$1.17.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator Hamlet of Broughton Island.

Airport Facilities Licensed 1059m x 30m gravel runway, 1 w taxiway and apron, Airfield lighting including runway edge, threshold, end identification VASIS and approach lights, rotating beacon, lighted wind socks and taxi apron edge lights.

Navaid NDB, Air terminal building Services, Community Airport Radio Station (CARS), Weather / Communications, Scheduled airfield maintenance, Scheduled Service First Air via Frobisher Bay.

Water

Barge service operator, Transport Canada from Montreal.

Communications

Postal code, X0A 0B0 Telephone Bell telephone (Anik) local and long distance, CBC Radio (Anik), CBC Television (Anik) Community Radio.

Protection Services

Police RCMP, 1 man detachment, Justices of the Peace Elijah Kakudluk, Loasia Kooneehusie, Coroner.

Fire department volunteer 10 person brigade, alarm boxes on telephone poles, tracked Bombardier mini pumper, 1,703L capacity.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital Nursing Station five bed one bassinets nursing station, National Health and Welfare.

Medical staff two nurses. Other medical services, 1984 visiting specialists, air evacuation.

Social Services part-time Community Social Services Worker.

Education

School Qiqtanuaq K-9, Principal Ian Smith, Students Grades K-6 (1983-84) 132, Grades 7 and up, 4 Teachers 7, with two classroom assistants.

Local Education Authority Broughton Island Education Society, School year August 16 June 4.

Vocational and Continuing Education, Adult education centre, one resident adult educator.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 72 single family, 2 duplexes, GNWT staff housing units 8 Federal 2 units.

Commercial Accommodation Transient centre, Hamlet owned Tulugak Co-op Hotel opening Spring 1984.

Recreation

Community hall, multipurpose hall, playground outdoor arena pool hall and snack bar Recreation Committee, Community Centre / Gymnasium.

Cape Dorset

Kingnait

Location

64°14'N, 49°11'W. Elevation 56m at the airstrip 402 km SW of Frobisher Bay, 1,891 km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

On Dorset Island, off the Foxe Peninsula, southwest Baffin Island

Topography

Situated in two valleys of the Kingnait Range of hills.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 15.2cm rainfall, 117.8cm snowfall, 26.7cm total precipitation

July mean high 7.2°C, low 3.3°C

January mean high -23.3°C, low -28.9°C

Winds W at 18.5 km/h.

History

It was at Cape Dorset that the remains of an ancient Inuit people, who flourished between 1000 BC and 1100 AD, were first found. They were called the "Dorset Culture" after Cape Dorset. The South Baffin Inuit of Cape Dorset, descendants of later Thule culture people, know the mythic legends as the Tunit.

The Cape itself was named by Captain Luke Foxe on September 24, 1631, after Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Sackville, a Lord of the Admiralty, was one of Foxe's sponsors in his unsuccessful attempt to find the Northwest Passage. The "Cape" on Dorset Island is actually a 243m high mountain, part of the Kingnait Range. "Kingnait" means "high mountains" in Inuktitut and is hence the Inuit name for the community.

Cape Dorset is noted among ornithologists as an entry point to the nesting grounds of the Blue Goose. It was from Cape Dorset, in 1929, that the naturalist Dr. Dewey Soper set out to discover their nests near Foxe Basin. The bird sanctuary to the northeast of Cape Dorset is now called the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary.

The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at Cape Dorset in 1913. A Roman Catholic mission was located in the community in 1938, but closed in 1960 as the majority of the residents are of the Anglican faith. In 1947 the well-known Arctic supply ship RMS "Nascopie" struck an uncharted reef at the harbour's entrance and sank. The ship and its cargo were lost, but the passengers and crew were saved. The rebuilt a cairn still to be seen in memory of the disaster.

In 1949, the market for White Fox collapsed. The poor economic situation and crowded and unsanitary housing conditions as Inuit moved into the settlement from the land contributed to several tragic epidemics in the late 40s and the 1950s - spinal meningitis, influenza and typhoid. A federal nursing station was established at Cape Dorset in the 50s to help avert such epidemics.

In 1953, the Inuit of Cape Dorset built the Anglican church on their own initiative, paying for it with musk-ox hides. In the same year, the artist James Houston arrived in the community. Mr Houston and his wife were to spend ten years at Cape Dorset, finding gifted artists, encouraging carving and handicraft production and introducing print-making. The West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative was formed in 1959, and in that year the first major exhibition of Cape Dorset Inuit sculpture was held at the Stratford Festival. It was a success, and carving and graphic art have become an economic mainstay of the community.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 784, 1976, 688

1981 sex distribution 54% male, 46% female

1981 age distribution 0-4, 13%, 5-14 30%, 15-64, 54%, 65+, 3%

1981 ethnic distribution 0.0% Dene, 95% Inuit 5% other

Languages spoken Inuktitut, English

Political Organization

Hamlet as of April 1, 1982

Mayor, Elijah Pootoogook Council:

Adamie Ashevak DM, Minnie Itidlu

lui, Sagiatau Sagiatau, Peeta-

ulasie Etidlu, Olayuk Akeshuk

Emi Sirrdgaq, Timmun Alariaq

Hamlet Secretary, Charlie Manning.

Hamlet Office (819) 897-8943

MLA Joe Arlooktoo (Baffin South), MP Thomas Suluk PC (Nunatsiavaq)

Economy

Major Activities

Print-making, carving, sealing

Banks

None

Co-ops

West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative Limited

Renewable Resources

Fish Arctic Char

Marine mammal harvest, 1982-83 3 Beluga, () Narwhal, 35 Walrus, 1 Harp, 57 Ringed, 57 other seal

Game Caribou, Polar Bear, Red and White Fox, Wolf 1984 Polar Bear quota 10

Hunters and Trappers Association Chair: Pudluk Melia
Total number of trappers: 53 (1982-83)
Number over \$600 8
Total fur dollars \$12,989.00

Renewable Resources of ficer, Mike Labine

Non-renewable Resources Minerals within medium level uranium potential area

Tourism

Art, archaeological interest Arts and crafts carvings, prints and lithographs by world-renowned artists

Prices and Income

Income per capita, 1981 \$3,267

Consumer prices 1982: 60 (6%) higher than Montreal

Local Businesses

Carniere Enterprises Ltd (local cartage / vehicle parts & accessories vehicle repair site work & heavy equipment rental / storage & warehouse welder s); Dorset Company Ltd (hotel restaurant / travel services) The Bay (general retail merchandise) Natsiq Misuvik Sewing Group (arts & crafts clothing) Polar Homes Ltd (general building contractors), Pudlak's Pool Hall (amusement & recreation) Qanussikkut Qajakkut (outfitters / outfitters), West Baffin Eskimo Co-op Producer Div (arts & crafts, sales, supplies and wholesalers, photography s) West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative Assoc Ltd (arts & crafts/vehicle rental/general retail merchandising/vehicle repairs/petroleum products distrib.), Austin Airways, Baffin Building Systems, First Air (agent), Fred's Diner, Kingnait Inn

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Frobisher Bay), diesel generator, 1500kW capacity 1983-84 rates, Domestic Service (non-government), 2793' kWh for first 300kWh per month, 4522' kWh for all over 300kWh per month, Commercial Service (non-government) 39.77' kWh, Domestic Service (government) 48.22' kWh, Commercial Service (non-government) 48.22' kWh

Water

Source, Tee Lake 1km from the settlement. Chlorinated by the addition of bleach to the water truck before distribution. 90.9m³ storage tank, pre-heating tanks. Trucked delivery, two 4,550L trucks, service provided by hamlet.

Sanitation

Sewage pumpout, one 4,550L pumpout truck, sewage bags placed in 204L drums, collected by truck along with solid waste. Waste water from units without pumpout disposed on ground outside buildings. Sewage and solid wastes dumped at disposal area 1km west of community near ocean, consolidated and covered in spring. New site with separate areas under construction, service provided by hamlet.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983: P-50, 4,108,000 litres, gas, 983,000 litres, Turbo "A", 92,000 litres. Annual resupply, tanker. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: P-50 heating, \$ 53 per litre, diesel, \$ 61, gasoline, \$ 63, naphtha, \$ 75, Turbo A, \$ 64.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator, Hamlet of Cape Dorset.

Airport Facilities. Licensed 1219 m x 30m gravel runway c/w taxiway and apron.

Airfield lighting including runway edge, identification, threshold, end and approach lights, VASIS, taxi apron edge lights, rotating beacon and lighted wind sock, Navaid, NDB, Air terminal building.

Services: Community Airport Radio Station (CARS). Weather Communications. Scheduled airfield maintenance.

Fuel: Jet A-1.

Scheduled Service: First Air via Frobisher Bay.

Water Aerodrome, Licensed (Austin Airways Ltd.) float plane access with dock and buoys. Break-up July 15, Freeze-up November 15. Limited fuel and oil.

Passenger shelter.

Water Aerodrome Location: 64°14'N, 76°33'W.

Water Aerodrome Elevation: 00.

Water

Barge service, operator, Transport Canada from Montreal.

Communications

Postal code, X0A 0C0. Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance. CBC Radio (Anik), community radio. CBC Television (Anik).



Protection Services

Police: RCMP three man detachment. Justices of the Peace: Iola Kingwatsiak, Annie Manning, Alexander Reynolds, Terrence Ryan. Coroner: T. Ryan.

Fire department: 20 person volunteer brigade, no hydrant system, call boxes connected to siren, 625 GPM 47 L. S. Standard Triple Combination Pumper and fire hall.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital: Nursing Station, three bed, one bassinets nursing station, National Health and Welfare.

Medical staff: three nurses. Other medical services: 1984 visits by GPs and dentists.

Social Services Facilities: two person. Community Social Services Office. Cape Dorset Alcohol Committee Project.

Education

School: Pitseolak K-9. Principal: Mike Hoker.

Students: Grades K-6 (1983-84): 217. Grades 7 and up: 26. Teachers: 11 with four classroom assistants, 3 Education Society Instructors, 1 Special Education Tutor.

Local Education Authority: Cape Dorset Education Society.

School year: August 25 - June 15.

Vocational and Continuing Education: Adult education centre, one resident adult educator.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983): 137 single family units, GNWT staff housing units, 12 houses, 2 apts. Federal: 5 units.

Commercial accommodation: Kingait Inn, accommodation and meals for 25.

Recreation

Community hall, movies, school gymnasium, playground, Community Library, Recreation Committee.

Clyde River

Kangiqtugaapik

Location

70°28' N, 68°36' W Elevation 61 m at the airstrip 740 air km N of Frobisher Bay, 2,153 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region

On the west shore of Patricia Bay, on the east coast of Baffin Island, near Cape Christian

Topography

on a shallow gravel ridge, on a south facing slope, surrounded by hills

Climate

Average annual precipitation 46 cm rain-fall, 168.9 cm snowfall, 20.6 cm total precipitation

July mean high 7.8°C, low 0.4°C.

January mean high -22.5°C, low

-30.3°C

Winds NW at 144 km/h

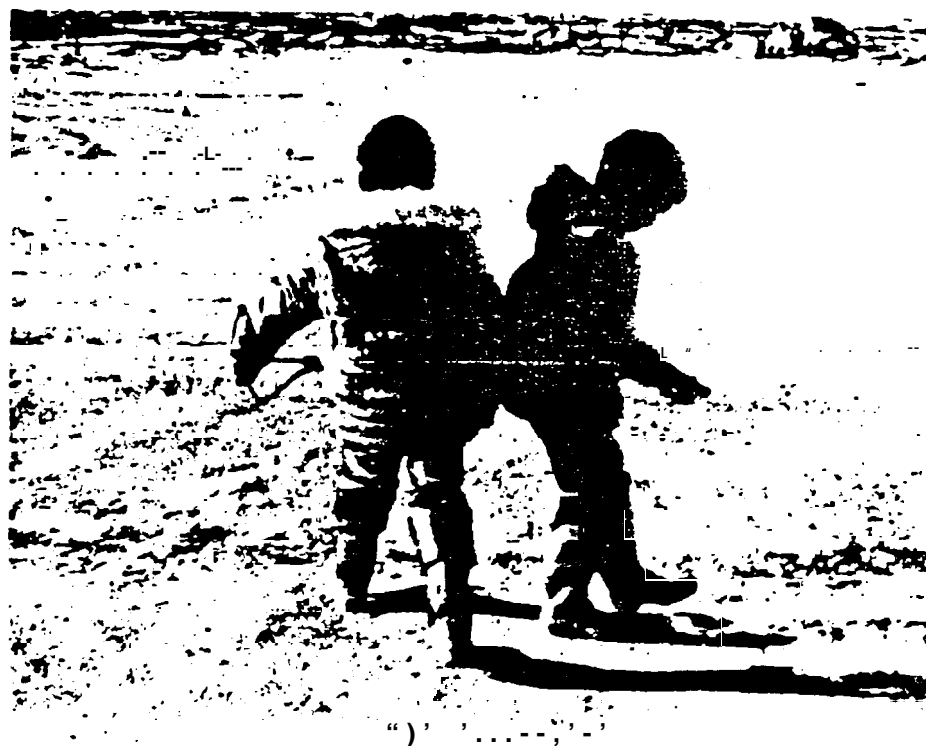
History

Because of migration to whaling stations around Pond Inlet and Cumberland Sound in the nineteenth century, the Clyde River area was almost uninhabited when the Hudson's Bay Company opened a post there in 1922. The company therefore relocated several Inuit families in order to exploit the local fur resources. Eventually families who had formerly lived in the Clyde region returned, attracted by the trading post and prompted by the closure of the whaling stations.

Although furs were the sole source of cash income at Clyde for nearly twenty years, trapping did not assume great importance in the local lifestyle. The Clyde River Inuit retained a traditional hunting culture. However, depressed fur prices in the 1940s lent some attraction to wage employment as an alternate source of income when a U.S. Coast Guard weather station was constructed during World War II.

The LORAN Station and RCMP post at Cape Christian, 16 km from the settlement, built in 1953, became a popular Christmas gathering point for Inuit in nearby camps. At this time there was an Inuit Anglican deacon resident at Clyde River who provided services in his home. Sealskin prices were good in the 1950s and provided the local Inuit with an income for which they did not have to alter their traditional hunting lifestyle.

Sealskin prices fell again at the close of the 50s. This, and the construction of a school, encouraged further centralization at the settlement. Between 1967 and 1970 the community was moved from



the east side of Patricia Bay to the opposite shore, and in 1975 the Cape Christian station closed. Today Clyde River is a small quiet community, many of whose residents still live off the land for a large part of the year.

Demography

Population, June 1981 443, 1976 352

1981 sex distribution 55% male, 45% female

1981 age distribution 0-4, 17%, 5-14 29%, 15-64, 54%

1981 ethnic distribution 0% Dene, 98% Inuit, 2% other

Languages spoken Inuktitut, English

Political Organization

Hamlet status, July 1, 1978

Mayor, James Arreak, Council:

Jacob Jaypoody DM, Tommy Eru-

araq, Uriah Qaggasiq, Sam Pal-

ituaq, Peter Kooniliusie, Elijah

Kautuaq, Apak Qaggasiq

Secretary-Manager, Daniel Jaypoody

Hamlet Office (819) 924-6220

MLA Pauloosie Paniloo (Baffin Central),

MP Thomas Suluk PC (Nunatsiavut)

aq)

Economy

Major Activities

Sealing, trapping, carving, silk-screened articles

Banks

None

Renewable Resources

Fish Arctic Char

Marine mammal harvest 1982 5; 19

Nov 1983 38 Ringed seals

Game (Caribou) 1984 Polar Bear quota

45

Hunters and Trappers Association

Chair: David Iqagrialu

Total number of trappers 63 (1982-83)

Number over \$600 21

Total fur dollars \$34,657.50

Renewable Resources Officer Joe

Tigullaraq

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals low level lead zinc potential

Tourism

Arctic Char fishing, Arts and crafts, silk

screened, table linen, cards and

prints, some carving

Prices and Income

Income per capita, 1981 \$3,187

Consumer prices, 1982 60.6% higher

than Montreal

Local Businesses

Arqak Enterprises (machinery & equip-

ment rental, petroleum products)

distrib., restaurant, taxis, video rentals)

The Bay (general retail merchandising)

Iqutaq Group (art sales & supplies, arts &

crafts commercial printing). **Pool Hall** (amusement & recreation). **Women's Sewing Group** (clothing) **First Air** (agent) **Ka motik Taxi & Cartage**. **Kamotik Coffee Shop**

infrastructure

Power

NCPG (Area Office Frobisher Bay), diesel generator, 750kW capacity 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non-government): 14.50¢/kWh for first 300kWh per month. 26.82¢/kWh for use over 300kWh per month. Commercial Service (non-government): 27.69¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government): 41.32¢/kWh. Commercial Service (government) 41.95¢/kWh

Water

Source, a lake 1km inland from the settlement. Water is pumped directly into the truck from the lake and chlorinated by adding Javex at 18m:1000L of water. Distributed by truck mounted with 4.5501 tank, contracted by community. Water delivery 2-3 times a week

Sanitation

Sewage bags collected directly from houses or 1/2 barrels outside. Hauled to disposal area in hamlet truck. Pumpout service collected by Hamlet in 4540L pumpout truck. Solid wastes collected along with bagged sewage, disposal site 1 km east of settlement; waste water discharged on the ground, some public health concern due to poor drainage

Fuel

Capacity. In use to December 31, 1983. P50, 2,057,000 litres. yas. 378,000 litres. Annual resupply, tanker 1983-84 GNWT retail prices P50 heating, \$5.1 per litre, diesel, \$59, gasoline, \$61, naphtha, \$88

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator (hamlet of Clyde River Airport Facilities Licensed 1067m x 30m gravel runway, apron and taxiway; **Airfield** lighting including runway edge, **approach**, threshold, end and identification lights, VASIS, taxi apron edge lights, lighted wind sock, and rotating beacon; **Navaid** NDB, Air terminal building

Services Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) Weather Communications (in community) Scheduled airfield maintenance

Scheduled Service, First Air via Frobisher Bay

Water Ice Aerodrome, Unlicensed float plane access with no services. **Break up** August Freeze up October

Water Ice Aerodrome Location 70°28' N



68°35' W

Water Ice Aerodrome Elevation 00

Water

Barge service, operator, Transport Canada from Montreal

Communications

Postal code X0A 0E0. Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance, community radio, CBC Radio (Anik), CBC Television (Anik), east & west channels

Protection Services

Police, RCMP, two man detachment. Justice of the Peace, Elisha Sanguva

Fire department, volunteer 16 person brigade, Fire Hall with sirens, Fire truck, Superior Fire pumper, 3400L

Medical Social Services

Hospital, Nursing Station, five bed, one bassinets nursing station, National Health and Welfare

Medical staff, two nurses. Other medical services, 1984, visiting GPs, specialist and dentists

Social Services Facilities, one part-time person. **Community Social Services Office**

Education

School, Kutluk, K-9, Principal, DONALD GORDON

Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84) 127. Grades 7 and up 27

Teachers, six with two classroom assistants

Local Education Authority, Clyde River Education Society

School Year, August 9 - June 4

Vocational and Continuing Education

Adult education centre, one resident full-time educator

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 74 single family units, GNWT staff housing units, 7 houses, 2 apts. Other residential Federal, 2 units

Commercial accommodation, none

Recreation

Multi-Purpose Hall, movies, Arcade, School gym and playground, Active Recreation Committee

Frobisher Bay

Iqaluit

Location

63°45' N, 68°31' W Elevation 33.5m at the airport, 2.2(1 km) from Yellowknife, 2,060 km N of Montreal, in the Baffin Region

On Koojasse Inlet near the northeast head of Frobisher Bay on southern Baffin Island

Topography

On rocky, irregular coastline in rocky lowland area, flanked by mountains on the northeast and southwest. Sub-arctic tundra vegetation

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 19.2cm rainfall, 255.0cm snowfall, 43.3cm total precipitation.

July mean high 11.4°C, low 3.7°C

January mean high -21.5°C, low -29.7°C

Winds NW in fall, SE in summer, 16.7 km/h

History

Frobisher Bay is located near the site of a traditional South Baffin Inuit fishing camp, and its name in Inuktitut, "Iqaluit," means "Fish." Their first recorded contact with Europeans came in 1576 when Sir Martin Frobisher arrived in search of the Northwest Passage to Cathay. The Inuit captured five of Frobisher's men, and, in turn Frobisher lifted an Inuk in his kayak onto the deck of his ship to be taken back to England. The Inuk later gave an exhibition before Queen Elizabeth I, hunting royal swans on the palace pond.

Frobisher sailed about two thirds up the bay which he mistook for a strait and found some ore which he believed to be gold. In 1578, he returned to establish a mining colony, with fifteen ships carrying settlers, miners and a large prefabricated wooden house. Most of the ships sank in a storm, and when the remnants of the fleet reached England again they learned that the ore had been not gold, but worthless iron pyrites.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, whalers frequented the area. Their influence on the Inuit was significant, many articles were traded and European customs adopted, including square dancing to the music of the concertina. When C. F. Hall travelled to the end of Frobisher Bay in 1801, finally showing that it was in fact a bay and not a strait leading to the Western Arctic, he encountered an Inuit woman who spoke English. She and her husband had been to England aboard a whaling vessel and learned the language there.



The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post on the shore of Frobisher Bay at Ward Inlet, about 48 km from the present community, in 1914. Most of the development of Frobisher Bay, however, occurred as a result of the USAF's construction of the largest airbase in the north on the site in 1942-43. The base was turned over to the Canadian Air Force between 1946-50, and the Hudson's Bay Co. also moved in from Ward Inlet at that time.

The American Air Force was active in Frobisher again between 1951 and 1963, with a variety of projects. These included construction of a radar station, sending men and supplies to the eastern part of the DEW Line then under construction, and expansion of in-flight refueling capabilities.

Despite serious outbreaks of influenza and measles among Frobisher's Inuit population, Inuit continued to join the qallunaat at the community. Trapping in the area was declining, and Frobisher offered wage employment opportunities and the amenities of a modern community. The Federal Government established its Eastern Arctic regional headquarters at Frobisher in 1959, giving the community a stable economic base after the departure of the American Forces. Anglican missionaries had been active in the area for many years, and established a mission at Frobisher in 1957. The Catholic mission followed in 1960. The first school was built in 1955, and a hospital in 1964. The RCMP made Frobisher their Eastern Arctic Subdivision Headquarters.

In 1966, Simonie Michael of Frobisher Bay became the first Eastern Arctic Inuk

elected to the Territorial Council. The community has continued to grow as the Government of the N.W.T. Baffin Region headquarters, and as a transportation, communications and educational centre. Frobisher Bay achieved Town status in 1981.

Demography

Population: June 1981 2,333, 1976, 2,320

1981 sex distribution: 53% male, 47% female

1981 age distribution: 0-4 13%, 5-14, 23%, 15-64 63%, 65+, 13%

1981 ethnic distribution: 1% De nee, 63% Inuit, 36% other

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English

Political Organization

Town status, October 1, 1980

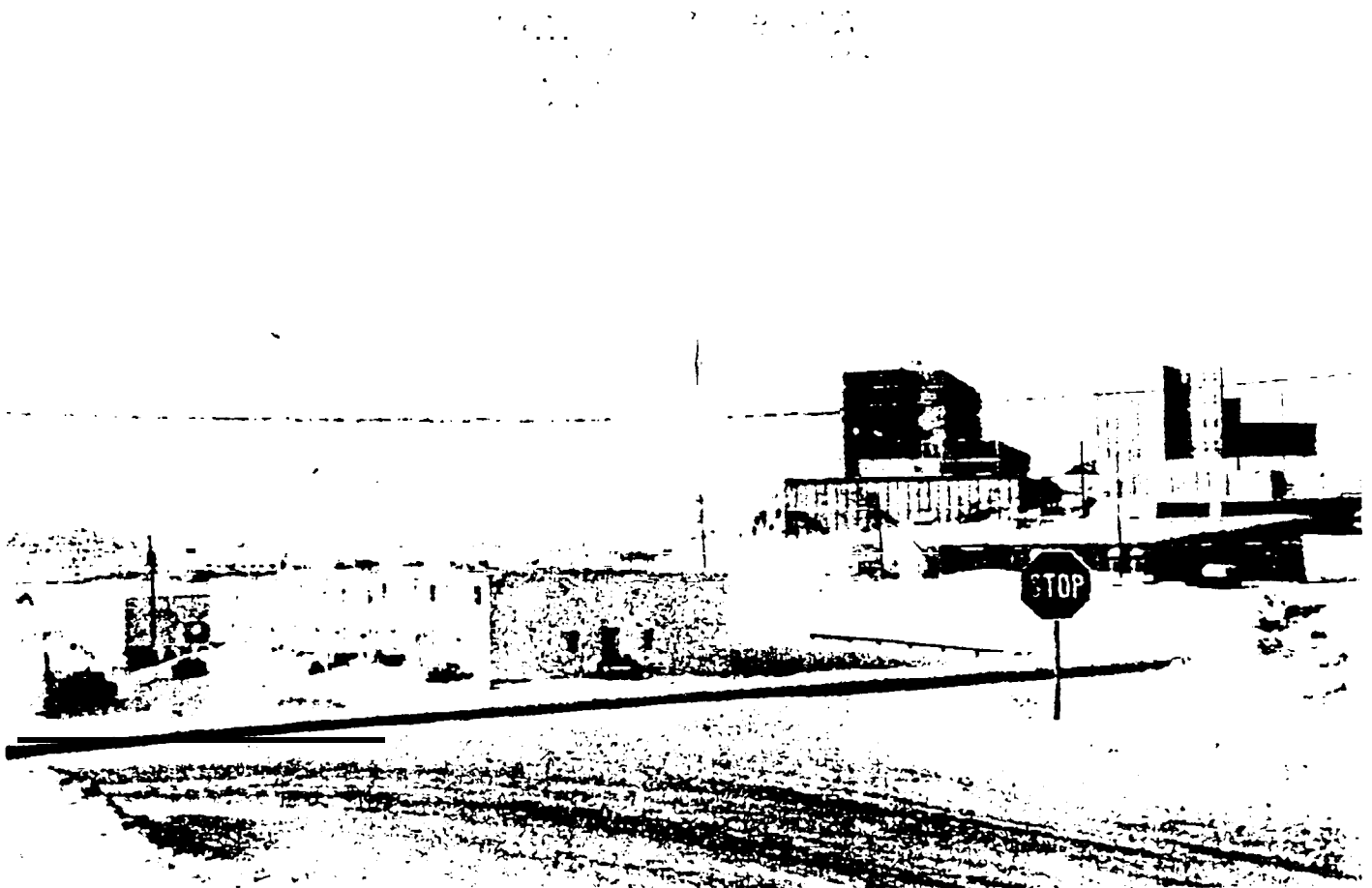
Mayor: Andy Theriault Council: Robert Hansson EM, Yvon Blanchette, Fred Coman, Leslie Allen, Harry Kilibuk, Pauloosie Kilal, Ako Kownirk, Goola Nakasuk
Secretary-Treasurer: Jim Currie
Town office: (819) 979 5381

Liquor plebiscite 1976, petition only. Closing of liquor store, liquor can be ordered from Yellowknife and by import permit from the south.

MLA Dennis Patterson (Iqaluit), MP Thomas Suluk PC (Nunatsiavut)

Economy

Major Activities: Government, communications, transportation, fishing, sealing, carving/handicrafts, tourism-service industries



Banks
Royal Bank of Canada

Co-ops
Ikaluut Eskimo Co-operative Limited

Renewable Resources
Fish Arctic Char

Marine mammal Harvest. 1982 83 22
Beluga. 40 Walrus. 23 Harp. 102
Ringed. 1 (3 other Seals

1984 Polar Bear quota 18

Hunters' and Trappers' Association
(Amarok HTA): Josie Papatsie, President.
Outpost camp Allen Island
Total number of trappers. 14 K2.H3 46
Number over \$000 11
11)1111 furdollars \$4576 00

Renewable Resources Regional Office
eight staff

Non-renewable Resources
Minerals. Oil and gas. minimal exploratory activity

Tourism
A variety of package tours including over

night Package' boattours, dogsleds, some kayaking Char fishing by boat Air charters to Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset Arts and crafts gold and silver jewelry, wool sweaters parkas, carvings

Prices and Income
Income per capita. 1981. \$10,026
Consumer prices. 1982. 50-59% higher than Montreal

Local Businesses
The following services are provided by businesses in Frobisher Bay Readers should note that any individual business may perform more than one of these services listed

Road transport (local cartage, bus rental), 6; tax is. 2; garages, 1 Air transport, 2; travel agents, 2 Construction (including trades contractors) 10; sub trades (interior and finishing, exterior close-up, electrical, plumbing; heating, mechanical, welding) 14; architects engineers 1 Financial services 1 Real estate management, 3 Services to business (security, storage janitorial, secretarial, ac, printing), 9 Wholesalers 2 Retailers, 20; direct sales, 1 crafts 7

Hospitality (hotels, motels, lodges, restaurants, outfitters), 9; Food products manufacturing, 1; Broadcasting, audio visual, photographic, 4; Personal services (laundry), 1; Public utilities, 1

Infrastructure

Power
NCPC (Area Office serving Cape Dorset, Clyde River, Hall Beach, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung), diesel generator, 9,945kW capacity 1983 84 rates, Domestic Service (non government) 22.11% kWh for first 300kWh per month, 30.20% kWh for all over 300kWh per month, Commercial Service (non-government) 29.60% kWh, Domestic Service (government) 32.17% kWh, Commercial Service (government) 32.60% kWh

Water
Source, Lake Geraldine Chlorination, fluoridation, lime treatment, filtration Storage reservoirs at treatment building Piped utility and buried distribution system Re-circulating pumphouse uses hot water from NCPC plant to heat domestic water Some portions of community on trucked system

Sanitation

Gravity sewer system, sanitary sewer mains with prefabricated clean out. Macerator will not process bagged waste. All liquid sewage to retention pond and from there to sea. Bagged sewage dumped at landfill site NW of town. Solid waste hauled by compactor and open trucks to new site in the W 40.

Fuel

Shell Canada bulk capacity, 50 million litres, 80, 87 and 100 / 130 available. Gasoline 54.09 per litre (bulk price), 0.65 per litre (retail), heating oil, 4447 per litre; diesel, 53.89 per litre; aviation gas, Jet A, 49.77 per litre, Jet B \$1,20 (drum capacity), 100, 130 \$5425 per litre Naptha \$1.84 per litre.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator Transport Canada. Airport Facilities Licensed 2743m x 60m asphalt runway (2682m available for landing due to displaced thresholds), taxi ways and apron; Airfield lighting con-

sisting of high intensity runway edge, approach, threshold, end and identification lights, taxi/apron edge lights, rotating beacon and lighted wind socks. Nav aids -NDB, VOR, VOT, VDF, ILS/DME. Air terminal building.

Services Flight Service Station (FSS) -Weather/Communications/Flight Planning, Scheduled airfield maintenance, crash firefighting and rescue services, Air -craft parking plugs, De-icing and anti-icing fluids, Jet aircraft starting unit.

Public facilities

Fuel 100/ 130, Jet A-1 Oils. Scheduled Service Nordair via Montreal/ Resolute Bay; Northwest Territorial Airways Ltd. via Yellowknife/Rankin Inlet. First Air and Greenlandair Inc. via Godthaab, Greenland.

Charter Service Nordair and Bradley Air Services Limited.

Water Aerodrome: Unlicensed float plane access with limited services, fuel available (100/130, 115/ 145) including oils. Located north end of Frobisher Bay. Break up July 19, Freeze up November 1

Road

Trucking services, local Town bus service. Taxis.

Water

Barge service, operator Transport Canada from Montreal.

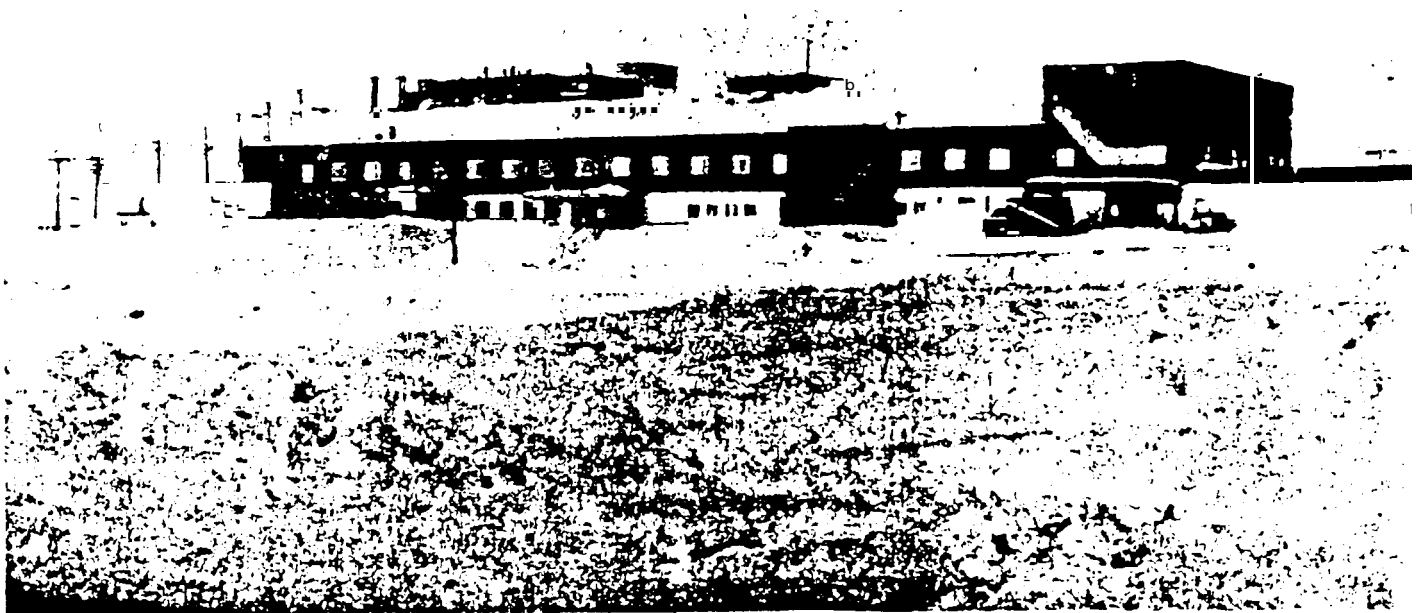
Communications

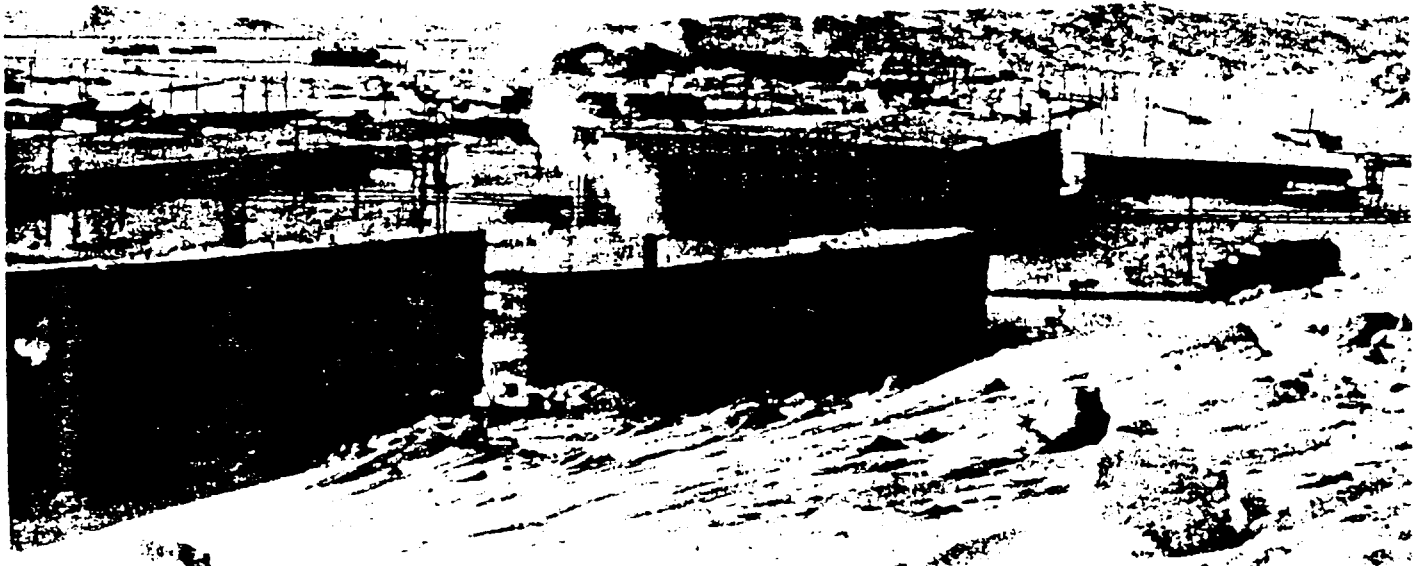
Postal code X(1A) OH0 Mail six times a week. Print media Nunatsiavut News, weekly Telephone: Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance CBC Radio, production center (Anik), CBC Television (Anik) plus four camcom channels Radio and television center for northern Quebec and Eastern Arctic IBC Television production centre, satellite uplink.

Protection Services

Police RCMP 16 man detachment, 3 man air detachment, and a sub-division headquarters.

Justices of the Peace Peter Baril, Jack Paton, Abraham "Anaraluk, Methusalah Kunuk, Theodore Rose, J. Sanders. Coroners James Taylor, M. Kunuk.





Other legal and court services. Mahiganik Tukisimavik Society Legal Services Centre.

Fire department - volunteer 40 person brigade, volunteer Fire Chief, hydrant system, vehicles, 3 triple standard pumpers, alarm system, fire hall, pagers, ambulance.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital 35 bed, 9 bassinets Frobisher Bay General Hospital GNWT Medical Staff MDs nurses Community Health Centre National Health & Welfare - 4 nurses.

Social Services run by Town of Frobisher Bay - 8 staff members including four Community Social Service Workers.

Social Services Facilities - Balbu Correctional Centre - Community Social Services Office Group Home for children.

Community based social services and projects - NWT Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council funded project Frobisher Bay Kativik BRADIC.

Churches Anglican Mission, Baha'i House, Catholic Mission, Pentecostal Mission, Baptist Mission.

Education

Schools Nanook, K-6, Principal Marie Walker (Apex) Nakasuk, K-6, Principal John McPherson, Gordon Robertson Education Centre, 7-12, Principal M Farrow.

Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84) 491, Grades 7 and up, 338.

Teachers 47 with 6 classroom assistants **Hostel Ukkivik residence**

Local Education Authority Apex Education Committee, Ikaluit Education Society.

School year Apex August 29, June 29 Frobisher Bay, August 31, June 26.

Vocational and Continuing Education Adult education centre, 3 resident adult educators. Programs include teacher education, academic upgrading, and business procedures.

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 236 single family units, 6 Bachelor units, 20 duplexes GNWT staff housing units 25 houses, 10 duplexes, 33 Butlers, 72 row houses, 94 apts Federal 162 units (67 leased).

Commercial accommodation Frobisher Inn, 51 rooms with bath, accommodates 100, TV, phone, laundry room, coffee shop, licensed dining room and lounge. Discovery Lodge, 40 rooms, accommodates 45, TV, lounge, laundry, airport limousine. The Navigator Inn, 21 private rooms and dorm facilities, dining room, coffee shop, conference, banquet facilities, airport limousine service.

Recreation

Recreation hall Arena year round pool, curling rink, school gym, park, playgrounds, softball diamonds, community Centre, Centennial Library, Nunatta Sunaqtangit Museum Society, Toonik 1st Annual Spring Festival, Canada Day celebrations, Community Services Committee, Recreation Director.

Grise Fiord

Ajuittuq

Location

76°25' N, 82°54' W Elevation 44 m at the airstrip 383 air km NE of Resolute, 1,931 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region

On the southern coast of Ellesmere Island on Jones Sound, north of Devon and Baffin Islands

Topography

At the fiord entrance on a narrow strip of beach and low benches with bare rock mountains rising abruptly in the rear.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 0.0 cm rain, fall, 15.2 cm snowfall, 1.5 cm total precipitation

July mean high 10°C, low 2.2°C, January mean high -27.2°C, low -35°C Winds SE at 1X 5 km/h

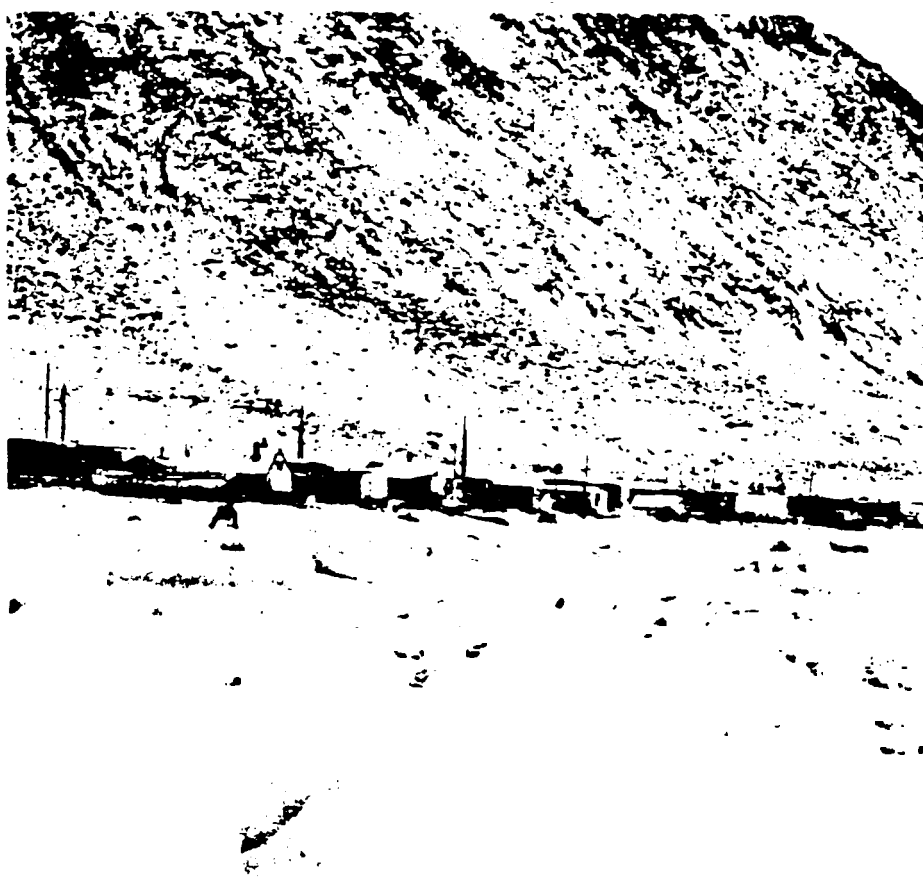
History

Inuit of the Denbigh culture spread to even the most northerly parts of Ellesmere Island about 4,500 years ago, and ruins of the later Thule culture have been found near the site of the present settlement of Grise Fiord (older climatic conditions drove both groups south, however). Thus, although evidence of turn-of-the-century explorers can also be found, the RCMP post established at Craig Harbour in the early twentieth century was 641 km north of the nearest group of Canadian Inuit.

In an effort to alleviate poor economic conditions among the Inuit and to assist in establishing Canadian sovereignty over the Arctic Islands, the Federal Government moved families from Port Harrison, Quebec and Pond Inlet to Grise Fiord around 1953. Three years later, the RCMP moved their post at Craig Harbour 60 km west to Grise Fiord, and the Inuit were again re-located to the new community.

At Grise Fiord (which means "Pig Fiord" in Norwegian) named by the explorer Otto Sverdrup the Inuit established a co-operative in the late 60s, and a school was built in 1962. In 1966, two Inuit from Thule, Greenland made the 641 km dog team journey to Grise Fiord in commemoration of the angakok Kridlak's visionary journey from Pond Inlet over Devon and Ellesmere Islands to re-discover his Greenland kinsmen (see Pond Inlet). Some men of Grise Fiord returned the visit in 1970 by skidoo.

In the case of Grise Fiord, Canada's most northerly Inuit community, the re-location effort appears to have been successful.



The community is situated in game-rich country from which the residents derive their living, and is rated by some as the most beautiful spot in the North.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 106; 1976, 121
1981 ethnic distribution 90% Inuit, 5% Metis, 5% other

1981 sex distribution 52% male, 48% female

1981 age distribution 0-4, 14%, 5-14, 24%, 15-64, 62%

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English

Political Organization

settlement status Chair: Tooki, kee Kigutak, Gamaliel Akeagok VC Annie Pijmini, Josaphie Kigutak, J. typeete Akeagok, Cecil Tucker

Settlement Secretary: Bernice Mandeville

Settlement office (819) 980995°

MLA Ludv Pudluk (High Arctic), MP Thomas Suluk: PC (Nunatsiaq)

Economy

Major Activities
Hunting, trapping, fishing, tourism

Banks

None
Co-ops
Grise Fiord Eskimo Co-operative Limited

Renewable Resources

Fish: Arctic Char. Two fishing lakes 80 km away

Marine mammal harvest, 1982-83: 6 Beluga, 28 Narwhal, 10 Walrus, 23 Harp Seals, 48 Ringed seals

Game: Musk-ox, Polar Bear, White Fox, 1984 Musk-ox quota: 24, 1984 Polar Bear quota: 33

Hunters and Trappers Association (Alikatuktuk HTA) Chair: Abraham Eijamini

Total number of trappers 14 (1982-83)

Number over \$600: 7

Total fur dollars \$2,561 (00)

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: nothing known

Oil and gas High Arctic Islands exploration

Tourism

Canada's most northerly Inuit community, spectacular mountain scenery, wildlife observation, fishing, tours Arts and crafts Inuit sewn crafts

Prices and Income

Consumer prices, 1982, 90-99% higher than Montreal

Local Businesses

Grise Fiord Eskimo Co-op (general building contractors, general retail merchandise, outfitters & lodge/handicrafts), Grise Fiord Hunters' & Trappers' Assoc (outfitters) Looty Pijamini's Arctic Shipping & Exploration (freight forwarding water transport travel services)

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Off Ice Resolute), diesel generator, 490kW capacity 1983-84 rates, Domestic Service (non government), 19.84¢/kWh for first 300kWh per month, 33.52¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month; Commercial Service (non-government) 32.11¢/kWh, Domestic Service (government) 46.81¢/kWh, Commercial Service (government) 49.99¢/kWh

Water

Source, a glacial stream that flows from the hills behind the community in summer. Winter water supply tank Hypochlorinator Delivered by truck 5 days a week, contracted to settlement council, 227L tanks in residences

Sanitation

Bagged sewage pick up by dump truck contracted to council, 1.5km with solid waste collection. Sewage discarded over the edge of an embankment 1.5km east of the settlement, refuse burned at same site. Waste water from nursing station discharged to nearby pond, from school to sea and from homes to ground.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983, 17,500,359,000 litres gas, 92,000 litres Annual resupply, tanker 1983/84 (NWT retail prices 17.50 heating, \$ 55 per litre, diesel, \$64 gasoline, \$61, naphtha \$ 9.3

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator Settlement of Grise Fiord
Airport Facilities Unlicensed 610m x

23m gravel runway; Airfield lights include runway edge, threshold, end and identification lights, approach lights on Runway 32 only, VASIS, over shoot bar, rotating beacon, lighted wind sock and obstruction lights, Navaid - NDB

Note Airport has difficult approach.

Services: Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) Weather/Communications. Scheduled airfield maintenance Scheduled Service, Kenn Borek Air Ltd via Resolute

Water

Barge service, operator, Transport Canada from Montreal

Communications

Postal code: XOA OJO Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance, community radio, CBC TV (east & west channels), CBC-FM Radio

Protection Services

Police: RCMP two man detachment

Fire department: volunteer 8 person brigade, dry chemical extinguisher.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station two bed, one bassinets nursing station, National Health and Welfare.

Medical staff, one nurse Other medical services, 1984 visiting specialists
Social Services: Supervised by Frobisher Bay

Education

School, Ummmak, K-8, Principal Al Scudder
Students, Grades K-6 (1983/84) 22, Grades 7 and up 4
Teachers two, with one classroom assistant

Local Education Authority Grise Fiord Education Committee

School year August 4 May 31

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983-84), 21 GNWT staff housing units 2 houses, 1 apt Federal 1 unit

Commercial accommodation Grise Fiord Lodge, accommodates 16, 7 shared rooms, cooking facilities, lounge, TV, conference & workshop facilities

Recreation

Small community hall small playground
Active Recreation Committee



Hall Beach

Sanirajak

Location

68°46' N, 81°13' W. Elevation 7.9m at the airstrip. 840 air km NW of Frobisher Bay, 1650 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

On the east shore of the Melville Peninsula, on the western side of Foxe Basin. Topography

On sand and gravel raised beaches, with flat to gently rolling terrain studded by numerous lakes and ponds.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 10.0cm rainfall, 121cm snowfall, 21.8cm total precipitation.

July mean high 8.4°C, low 2.3°C

January mean high -26.9°C, low -34.8°C

Winds NW at 21.3 km/h.

History

The country around Hall Beach has for a long time supported a considerable Inuit population. The surrounding area is an extensive archaeological site rich in the remains of the cultures, mainly Thule Inuit, who dwelt there, and many artifacts have been recovered. In the historic period, it seems that the Hall Beach area has been inhabited at various times from the thirteenth century onwards.

Knut Rasmussen and others of the Fifth Thule Expedition studied and recorded the way of life of the Igulik Inuit around Hall Beach in the early 20s. This Inuit group was able to obtain a large supply of meat from the local walrus and whale resources, and hence had larger dog teams and a richer and more varied life style than most other Inuit tribes.

When the Hall Beach (Foxe Main) DEW Line station was set up in 1955, however, there were no Inuit camps in the immediate vicinity. The site was selected for its latitude, the availability of adequate water supplies and the wide, easily accessible beach. DEW Line construction here, as elsewhere, caused a mini boom which attracted Inuit to the area and raised the level of employment and income to unprecedented levels. Government installations followed, and even after the construction boom was over the community retained a relatively high dependence on wage employment. Inuit continued to migrate to the outcamps until by 1968 the last family had left the land.

Hall Beach II and Lake no. 11, 11) (ed) after Captain C. E. Hall the American ex-



plorer who spent a number of years in Melville Peninsula in the middle of the last century.

Demography

Population: June 1981: 349, 1976: 287

1981 sex distribution: 51.5% male, 48.5% female

1981 age distribution: 0-4, 15%, 5-14, 35%, 15-64, 50%

1981 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 97% Inuit, 3% other

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English

Political Organization

Hamlet status: April 1, 1978. Mayor:

Peter Siakuluk. Council: Solomon Curley, DM John Aula, Annie Kipsigak, Jobie Kaermerk, Timothy Kuppaq, Moses Ulluapak, Simeonie Kaermerk.

Secretary/Manager: Joanna Aula

Hamlet office: (819) 928-8829

Liquor: Prohibited April 19, 1982. Local controls.

MLA Field: Igloo (Foxe Basin)

MLA Field: Suluk IC (Humaticia)

Economy

Major Activities

DEW Line, government, marine mammal harvesting, hunting, trapping, fishing.

Banks

None

Co-op

Hall Beach Inuit Co-operative Association Ltd.

Renewable Resources

Fish: Arctic Char, Lake Trout. Domestic fishing: Hall Lake.

Marine Mammal harvest: 1982-83: 7 Narwhal, 15 Beluga, 200 Walrus, 26 Ringed Seal, 4 Harp Seal.

Game: Caribou. 1984 Polar Bear quota: 7.

Hunters and Trappers Association

Chairman: Sam Amardjurt

Total number of trappers: 18 (1982-83)

Number over \$600: 1

Total fur dollars: \$2,534.00

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: within 80km of high iron potential area, low lead-zinc potential.

Tourism

Archaeological and historical interest.

trophy char fishing camp: Nunapariavik
5 waterfalls nearby.

Prices and Income

Income per capita, 1981: \$6,865
Consumer prices, 1982: 60-69% higher than Montreal

Local Businesses

Bradley Air Services (scheduled & non-scheduled air transport services); Hall Beach Co-operative (general retail merchandising/hotel, restaurant; petroleum products distrib.; souvenirs & handicrafts); Hall Beach Hotel (hotel; restaurant); Hall Beach Hunters' & Trappers' Assoc. (outfitters); The Bay (general retail merchandising); First Air (scheduled and charter air service); Nordair (scheduled air service); Simeonie Siakoluk Enterprises (snowmobile franchise).

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Frobisher Bay), diesel generator, 575 kW capacity, 1983-84 rates, Domestic Service (non government) 15.65¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 31.71¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month, Commercial Service (non government) 35.26¢/kWh, Domestic Service (government) 54.35¢/kWh, Commercial Service (government) 54.35¢/kWh

Water

Source, Dew Line reservoir 91,000m³ capacity. Water withdrawn through tank truck hose & chlorine added to tank. Water delivery by Hamlet, five times a week. New homes have pressure water systems, 1135L tanks. 34 older homes, 227 litre storage containers.

Sanitation

Bagged sewage and solid waste collected daily and deposited separately at dump 3km north of hamlet.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983, P.50, 1,840,000 litres, gas, 414,000 litres. Annual resupply, tanker. 1983-84 GNWT retail prices, P.50 heating, \$ 54 per litre, diesel, \$ 63, gasoline, \$ 61, naphtha, \$1.49.

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator: Transport Canada
Airport Facilities: Licensed 1646m x 46m gravel runway, taxiway and apron, Airfield lighting consisting of medium intensity runway taxi apron edge lights, runway end, threshold and identification lights, VASIS, lighted wind socks and

rotating beacon, Nav aids - NDB.

VOR/DME, Air terminal building
Services: Remote communications (from Coral Harbour FSS)/weather, Scheduled airfield maintenance, Crash firefighting and rescue services, Aircraft parking plugs

Fuel 100/130, JP-4

Scheduled Service Nordair via Frobisher Bay, Montreal, Firstair via Frobisher Bay Northwest Territorial Airways Ltd. via Yellowknife.

Charter Service Bradley Air Services Limited

Water

Barge service: operator, Transport Canada from Montreal

Communications

Postal code X0A 0K() Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance CBC Radio FM (Anik), CBC Television (Anik), east and west channels, community radio

Protection Services

Police RCMP Igloodik
Justices of the Peace Abraham Kaunak Peter Siakuluk
Coroners P Siakuluk, A Kaunak, M Koonoo

Fire department, 8 volunteers, no hydrant system, vehicle, Bombardier Fire extinguisher

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station four bed, one bassinets nursing station, National Health

and Welfare

Medical staff two nurses Other medical services, 19X4 visiting GPs and dentists, air evacuation

Social Services part time Community Social Services Worker

Community-based social services and projects NWT Alcohol and Drug Coordinating Council funded project Hall Beach Alcohol Committee

Churches Anglican, Roman Catholic

Education

School Atanaarjuat, K-9 Principal Allen Dick
Students Grades K-6 (1983-84) 95, Grades 7 and up, 22
Teachers 6, with two classroom assistants

Local Education Authority Hall Beach Education Committee

School year August 25 June 22

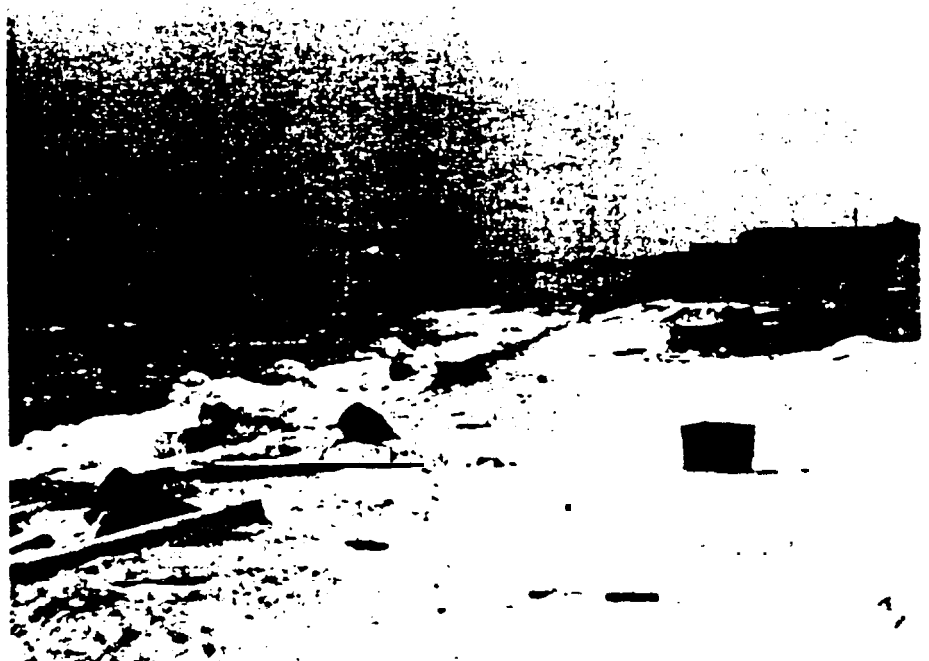
Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 62 single family units, 1 duplex GNWT staff housing units 5 houses

Commercial accommodation Viking Fish Camp Hall Lake, 12 tents accommodate 24, meals, Hunters & Trappers Caribou hunts, 9 tents Hall Beach Hotel, opening spring of 1984 will accommodate 9 in 5 rooms, shared bath meals included

Recreation

Community hall, playground Recreation Committee



Igloolik

Iglulik

Location

69°23' N, 81°48' W. Elevation 53m at the airstrip, 362 air km NE of Repulse Bay, 1641 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

On Igloolik Island in Foxe Basin Lowlands bounded on the north by Fury and Hecla Straits and separated on the south from the mainland by Hooper Inlet.

Topography

Limestone lowlands covered with muskeg and ponds, with the settlement area underlain by sand and gravel, and Arctic meadow flora.

Climate

Average annual precipitation 19.1cm snowfall

July mean high 7.8°C, low 3.3°C

January mean high 23.3°C, low -32.8°C

Winds N at 21 km/h

History

Among archaeological sites in the Canadian Arctic, Igloolik provides a unique record of unbroken Inuit habitation. Shortly after the hills of Igloolik Island rose from the sea at the end of the last glaciation, the first human settlements were established there. The oldest site, c. 2,000 BC, belongs to the Sarqaq (Denbigh) culture. The Dorset culture (c. 1,000 BC-AD 1100) probably began in the area as an outgrowth of the Denbigh culture. The whale-hunting Thule, the last wave of Alaskan migration (c. 800 AD) with their highly developed implement technology, absorbed the Dorset people and left the most plentiful archaeological evidence behind them. The Igloolik Inuit of today are the descendants of the Thule, although colder climatic conditions and the gradual disappearance of the large baleen whale caused the culture to shift more to a walrus and seal-hunting economy.

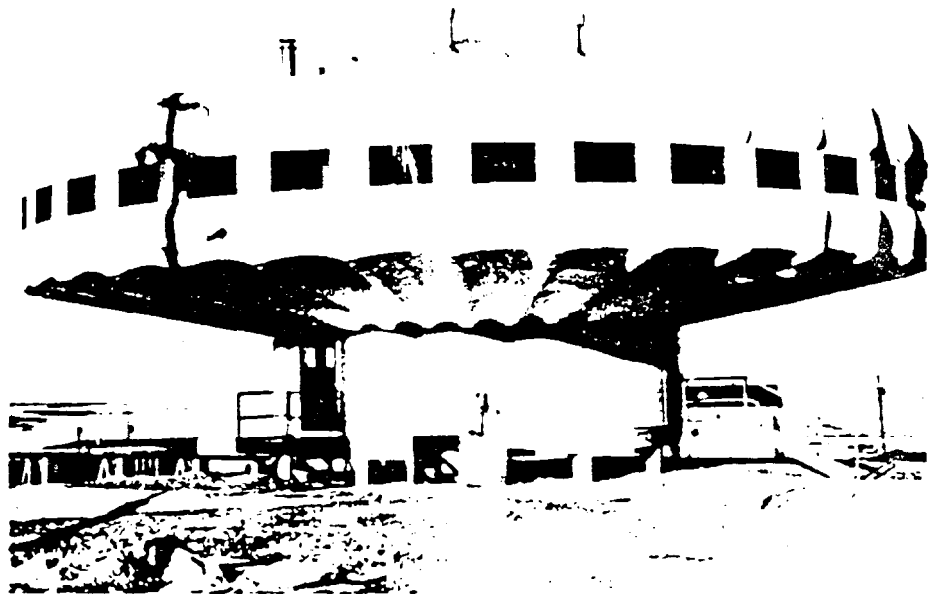
The first qallunaq to visit the Igloolik area was Thomas Button, who, in 1613, sailed up Roes Welcome Sound, but, believing it to be a bay, did not penetrate into Foxe Basin. Captains Parry and Lyon of the Royal Navy spent the winter of 1822-23 at Igloolik, and established friendly relations with the local Inuit. Both later wrote detailed accounts of the people's way of life. Other explorers, such as Rae and Hall, also travelled extensively in the area during the nineteenth century, and in its latter half, whalers occasionally penetrated into Foxe Basin. However, when the Fifth Thule Expedition under Rasmussen, Peuchen and Matthassen

arrived in 1921, they found the way of life of the Igloolik Inuit still very much as it had been 100 years before. The Inuit hunted walrus in fall and winter seal in spring, and caribou on Melville Peninsula and Baffin Island in summer, with char fishing as a supplementary activity performed by women.

porated in 1963. In the past decade, Igloolik has contributed a number of leaders to the aboriginal rights movement and the community has become known for its independent mindedness and cohesiveness.

Demography

Population June 1981 746 1976 675



In the early 1920s an Inuk, Umik of Pond Inlet, set up a mission at Igloolik where, he preached his own version of Christianity, and in 1931, Father Bazin of the Oblates set up a Roman Catholic mission nearby, baptizing the leading Inuit couple, Itukshardjuk and his wife Atavgutarluk. The introduction of the Peterhead boat by the Hudson's Bay Company in the early 30s helped the permanency of the settlement. The depletion of game resources and the withdrawal of the whalers in the Repulse Bay area eventually led to a migration towards Igloolik. Until 1939 when the Hudson's Bay Company set up its first post, the Igloolik Inuit had to travel long distances to the posts at Pond Inlet or Repulse Bay to trade. Re-supply was irregular owing to difficult ice conditions up to 1947.

There was some further growth at Igloolik after 1955, with the establishment of the DEW Line station at Hall Beach and of a school and government facilities in 1959. The Igloolik Co-operative was III, Ltd.

1981 sex distribution: 50% male, 50% female

1981 age distribution: 0-4, 17%; 5-14, 34%; 15-64, 47%; 65+, 2%

1981 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 95% Inuit, 5.0% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English

Political Organization

Hamlet status, July 1, 1976

Mayor: Lucassie Evalu,
Council: Thomas Kublu DM,
Ian Rowe, Johno Inaripitok,
Ivuaq Uqruqag, Winon Iqyira,
Annie Enooya (vacant)

Secretary Manager: Joanastie Sarpinak

Hamlet office: (819) 934 8830

Liquor Plebiscite March 13, 1978: community control - prior approval of purchases by community alcohol committee

MLA Elijah Etko (Foxe Basin)

MP Thomas Suluk, PC
(Nunavutiaq)

Economy

Major Activities

Marine mammal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, handicrafts, research centre

Banks

None

Co-ops

Igloolik Co-operative Limited

Renewable Resources

Fish: Arctic Char, Lake Trout (1981-82 Harvest: 50,098 kg Arctic Char)

Marine mammal harvest, 1982-83: Beluga, 70, Narwhal, 25, Walrus, 100, Ringed Seals, 112, Harp, 3, other seal, 49

Game: Caribou, Polar Bear, red, white and cross Fox, 1984 Polar Bear quota, 18

Hunters and Trappers Association

Chair: Cain Irgqaasag
Total number of trappers (1982-83 5)
Number over \$600 3
Total fur dollars \$5,917

Renewable Resources Officer John Stevenson, Trainee, Joseph Kadlutsiaq

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: nothing known. Low uranium potential, North Baffin Island
Renewable Resources Officer, John Stevenson

Trainee: Joseph Kadlutsiaq

Tourism

Research centre, unusual church, museum, archaeological sites. Arts and crafts: ivory, stone, bone and sealskin crafts

Prices and Income

Per capita income, 1981: \$3,350.
Consumer prices, 1982-70 79% higher than Montreal.

Local Businesses

Foxe Basin Contractors (Building & Renovating/travel services/ualer transp./services incidental to water transp); The Bay (general retail merchandising), Igloolik Co-op Ltd (general retail merchandising fur buyers & sellers/ petroleum products distrib restaurant/ souvenirs & handicrafts - site work & heavy equipment rental) Iuputaq (outfitters) Iupumvik Hotel (bottle restaurant) and Eastern Arctic, Research Lab First Air Mamtokmeot Store (general store); Variety Shop (video rentals)

Infrastructure

Power

NCPK (Area Office Embisher Bay) diesel

generator, 1200kW capacity 1983-84 rates, Domestic Service (non-government) 15 04' kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 3072' /kWh for all over 300kWh per month, Commercial Service (non-government) 33 76' /kWh, Domestic Service (government) 36 46' kWh, Commercial Service (government) 3 (1 46)' kWh

Water

Source, surface run-off entering South Lake and Airstrip Lake 4km from community, screened intake, rock reservoir filled in summer, hypochlorinator Distributed by truck, contracted to Hamlet, supply supplemented by snow melting

Sanitation

Nursing station anti research centre have pumpout tanks and use humus toilets 50% of all homes have pumpout tanks Bagged sewage picked up by open box wheeled trailer, contracted to Hamlet Solid waste collected at same time as sewage Sewage and waste unsegregated at disposal site (0.8km north of hamlet, bulldozed and covered in summer, waste water dumped on ground beside homes

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983, P50, 2,770,000 litres gas, 643,000 litres Annual resupply, tanker 1983-84 GNWT retail prices: 1' 50 heating, \$ 51 per litre, diesel, \$ 59 gasoline, \$ 61 naphtha, \$ 91

Transportation

Air

Airport operator Hamlet of Igloolik Airport Facilities Licensed 1097m x 30m gravel runway, taxiway and apron, Airfield lights consisting of runway/taxi/apron edge lights, runway end, threshold and identification lights, apron floodlights, VASIS, rotating beacon, and lighted wind sock, Navaid NDB, Air terminal Building Services: Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) Weather Communications, Scheduled airfield maintenance, Aircraft parking plugs Scheduled Service, First Air via Hall Beach

Water

Barge service, operator "1 transport Canada from Montreal

Communications

Postal code X0A 0L0 Service twice weekly Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance CBC TV (Anik) Radio FM (Anik) community

radio IBC Television recording facilities

Protection Services

Police RCMP two man detachment Justice of the Peace, Caleb Apak Coroners, C. Apak, Carmen Idlout

Fire department volunteer 10 person brigade, no hydrant system, vehicle, standard triple combination pumps 47L, s fire truck, fire hall, call boxes connected to siren

Medical/Social Services

Hospital Nursing Station seven bed, one bassinets nursing, 1 (111 (1), National Health and Welfare

Medical staff three nurses, one community health worker, Other medical services, 1984, visiting dentist, air evacuation.

Social Services Facilities One person Community Social Services Office Officer Joe Attagutaluk Community-based social services and projects NWT Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council funded project, Igloolik Alcohol Committee

Education

School Attagutaluk, K-9, Principal

Guy Palmer
Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84) 199,
Grades 7 and up, 74.

Teachers 13, with one classroom assistant

Local Education Authority Igloolik Education Society
School year August 29 - June 26

Vocational and Continuing Education adult education centre, two resident adult educators

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 130 single family units, 3 duplexes GNWT staff housing units 15 Federal 4 units

Commercial accommodation Iupumvik Hotel, 2 units accommodate 14 with meals

Recreation

Community hall school gym outdoor skating rink playground area indoor pool being built in 1984 Community Library Inummant Cultural Association Museum Recreation Committee

Lake Harbour

Kimmirut

Location

62°51' N, 69°53' W Elevation 61m at the airstrip 120 air km S of Frobisher Bay, 2245 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region

At the head of a narrow inlet, on south shore of Meta Incognita Peninsula, southern Baffin Island

Topography

On a hummock about a metre above sea level, surrounded by high hills with a beach of, primarily, exposed bedrock

Climate

Average annual precipitation 20.2cm rainfall, 210.1cmsnowfall, 41.2cmtotal precipitation

July mean high 12.2°C, low 3.9°C

January mean high -20°C, low -27.2°C

Winds N and S at 9 to 19 knots

History

The South Baffin Inuit who have inhabited the Lake Harbour area for centuries were among the first Inuit groups to have extensive contact with visiting qallunaat (see Frobisher Bay). Whaling ships made annual calls at Lake Harbour in the nineteenth century, and Lake Harbour Anchorage was the best and most important harbour on the south coast of Baffin Island. The community was also the centre of a thriving mica mining operation, which employed Inuit as well as Scottish miners, until World War 1.

Lake Harbour's Anglican mission is one of the oldest in the Eastern Arctic, having begun in 1900. The Hudson's Bay Company opened a permanent store in 1911, and the RCMP set up a post in 1927. The noted naturalist, the late Dr Dewey Soper, resided at Lake Harbour for some time between the two World Wars. During this period, the community flourished, with an area population of about 300 people.

During the Second World War, a USAF radiostation was located in Lake Harbour, but this was abandoned after the war. In 1946, there was a serious outbreak of botulism which nearly wiped out one winter camp, and tuberculosis and pneumonia remained distressing health problems until well into the 1960s, despite the establishment of a nursing station after the war.

A boat building project was set up in Lake Harbour in 1953, and continued to produce fine wooden whaleboats for sale to the Hudson's Bay Company until the 1960s. However, much of the population migrated to Frobisher Bay in those years.

In 1960, an epidemic killed off four fifths of the local dog population. This forced a number of families to move into the settlement permanently from their camps on the land. The first school in the area was a summer school established in 1960.

Country resources, particularly marine mammals, still provide a source of support for the people of Lake Harbour, along with fine ivory carving and scrimshaw etching in the tradition of the whalers. Soapstone carvings from Lake Harbour are identifiable by their distinctive apple green colour.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 252, 1976, 235

1981 sex distribution: 50% male, 50% female

1981 age distribution: 0-4, 14%, 5-14, 28%, 15-64, 58%

1981 ethnic distribution: 92% Inuit, 8% other

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

Political Organization

Hamlet as of April 1, 1982

Mayor: Mikidjuk Kolola

Council: Padluq Mingeriak DM

Jawlie Akavak, Joanie Ikidluak,

Akeeagok Ikidluak, Tommy Akavak,

Esuaqtuq Akavak

Joseph Arlooktoo

Hamlet Office (819) 939-2247

Liquor Plebiscite April 15, 1979

prohibition

MLA Joe Arlooktoo (Baffin South)

MP Thomas Suluk PC

(Nunatsiag)

Economy

Major Activities

Marine Mammal harvesting, hunting/

fishing, carving

Banks

None, service from Frobisher Bay

Co-ops

Kimik Co-operative Limited



Renewable Resources

Fish. Arctic Char

Marine Mammal harvest. 1982-83:4 Beluga, 1 Harp, 334 Ringed, 6 other seal, 10 Walrus

Game Caribou

1984 Polar Bear quota. 1-3

Hurriers and Trappers Association

(Mayukalik HTA) Joannie Ikkidluak, Chairman.

Total number of trappers 29 (1982-83)

Number over \$600 5.

Total fur dollars \$8,705.78

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals mica formerly mined nearby Low uranium potential

Tourism

Scenic fiord surrounded by high stone cliffs Arts and crafts, distinctive light green-stone carvings, ivory work and scrimshaw

Prices and Income

Income per capita. 1981 \$3,127

Consumer prices, 1982. 50-59% higher than Montreal

Local Businesses

The Bay (general retail/merchandising/fur buyers & sellers 'souvenirs & handicrafts'); Kimik Co-operative Assoc. Ltd (general retail merchandising/arts & crafts wholesalers/local cartage/petroleum products distrib/recreational vehicles taxicabs). First Air (agent)

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Frobisher Bay). diesel generator. 625kW capacity 1983-84 rate \$. Domestic Service (non-government) 3054¢ kWh for the first 300kWh per month. 49-57¢ kWh for all over 300kWh per month. Commercial Service (non-government) 42-77¢/kWh. Domestic Service (government) 60-19¢ kWh. Commercial Service (government) 60-19¢ kWh

Water

Source. Lake Fundo. 2km west of community. hypochlorinator proposed. Trucked delivery three times a week under contract by local council

Sanitation

Sewage pump out 3 times a week, trucked, bagged sewage and garbage 6 times a week. Ford State Truck, under contract by local council Sewage and garbage dump site 5km south of community regularly burned and covered yearly



Fuel

Capacity in use. to December 31, 1983. P-50. 1,391,000 litres. gas, 425,000" litres Annual resupply. tanker 1983-84 GNWT retail prices P-50) heating. \$ 51 per litre. diesel. \$.59. gasoline. \$63. naphtha. \$1. 15.

Transportation

Air

Aerodrome Operator Hamlet of Lake Harbour

Aerodrome Facilities Unlicensed 518m x 15m gravel runway, taxiway and apron, Airfield lighting (for emergency use only) consisting of runway edge, identification, threshold and end lights, taxiway edge lights, rotating beacon and wind socks. Navaid - NDB; Air terminal building Services Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) - Weather/Communications. Scheduled airfield maintenance Scheduled Service: First Air via Frobisher Bay

Water

Barge service. operator. Transport Canada from Montreal

Communications

Postal Code X0A 0N0 Service once a week from Frobisher Bay Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik) local and long distance CBC Radio (Anik) CBC Television (Anik) Community radio

Protection Services

Police RCMP two man detachment Justices of the Peace Mosesie Kolola, Ben Kovic Coroners E Padluk. o Temela.

Fire department volunteer 10 person brigade. mini pumper truck. firehall

Medical/Social Services

Hospital Nursing Station two bed one bassinets nursing station. National Health and Welfare

Medical staff one nurse Other medical services. 1984 visiting GPs, dentists. air evacuation

Social Services. part-time Community Social Service Worker

Education

School Aqigiq K 9. Principal Bryon Doherty Students. Grades K-6 (1983-84) 51 Grades 7 and up 22 Teachers 4 with two classroom assistants

Local Education Authority Lake Harbour Education Committee School year September 1 - June 21

Housing and Accommodation

GNWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 4 1 single family units GNWT staff housing units 5 units Federal 3 units

Recreation

Community hall, playground Recreation Committee

Nanisivik

Nanisivik

Location

73°02' N, 84°33' W Elevation varies from 639.5m at the airstrip to sea level at the harbour 27 air km W of Arctic Bay, in the Baffin Region, 1,280 air km SE of Frobisher Bay

On the south shore of Strathcona Sound, a deep water fiord off Admiralty Inlet on the Borden Peninsula of north Baffin Island

Topography

Bordered by very steep sedimentary cliffs and bluffs. A small area of grasses in the townsite and a few small patches of lichens are the only vegetation present

Climate

Average annual precipitation, 5.8cm rainfall, 83.7cm snowfall, 14.4cm total precipitation

July mean high 10.1°C, low 2.1°C. January mean high -25.8°C, low -33.5°C

Winds N-NW at 24 km/h, but gusts of up to 125 km/h can occur

History

Historically, the Nanisivik area has never been inhabited by the Inuit. It is generally devoid of wildlife, and vegetation is unusually scarce for this region of the Arctic

The first recorded exploration was by Admiral Parry in 1820. Captain Adams visited the area in 1872. In 1906 and again in 1910-1911, Captain J.E. Bernier led a Canadian expedition to the area. One of his men, Mr. A. English, is the first recorded prospector to investigate the mineral deposits at Strathcona Sound. In 1937, J. F. Tibbett and F. McInnis staked the first claims, having come overland from Fort Churchill. In 1954, R. G. Blackadar of the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the area, and from then until 1974 exploration was continuous.

In 1974, an agreement was signed by Mineral Resources International and the Government of Canada which permitted a mine to open. The townsite was then developed as part of an industrial complex to mine the silver/lead/zinc deposit. Today the mine employs Inuit as well as southern workers on a rotation system. In 1979, the community was the site of the world's farthest north marathon running event, now an annual event.

Demography

Population, June 1981, 261

1981 sex distribution: 52% male, 48% female



1981 age distribution: 0-4, 17%, 5-14, 23%, 15-64, 60%

1981 ethnic distribution: () 0% Dene, 40% Inuit, 60% other

Languages spoken: English, Inuktitut, French

Political Organization

No settlement council

Contact: Area Service Office, Frobisher Bay, (819) 979-5204.

Community of Nanisivik: (819) 4367404.

MLA Ludy Pudluk (High Arctic), MP Thomas Suluk PC (Nunatsiag)

Economy

Major Activities

Mining

Banks

None

Renewable Resources

Fish Arctic Char

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals: cadmium, lead, silver, zinc. Nanisivik Mines Ltd. -- underground operation, production 9,842 tonnes lead, 1.1 x 10⁵ tonnes zinc to 1981. 200 employees

Prices and Income

Consumer prices 1981 60-69% higher than Edmonton

Local Businesses

High Arctic Enterprises (general retail, merchandising, arts & supplies, souvenirs & handicrafts). The Bay (general retail, merchandising). Jobies Inuk Stow (general retail, merchandising, souvenirs & handicrafts). Crazy Dave's Audio Visual (appliances, televisions, radios & repairs/video rentals). Kenn Borek Air (agent). First Air (agent). Nanisivik Travel Services. Nordair (agent). Nanisivik Mines Ltd. (lead/zinc mine)

Infrastructure

Power

Power is generated by four 1500 kilowatt diesel generating units in the power house portion of the mill. The power generation equipment is owned and operated by Nanisivik Mines. The residential distribution system is installed underground in armoured cable adjacent to III, utility

Water

Source: East Twin (Qasaqtoq Lake) and West Twin Lake. no treatment Standby reservoir fully piped utility distribution system

Sanitation

All sewage collected via piped utility system Facilities for secondary sewage treatment, two macerators planned, discharge to Twin Lakes Creek and Strathcona Sound Garbage is picked up regularly by open truck and hauled to a landfill disposal site west of the settlement

Fuel

Capacity 11 million litres Fuel oil, gasoline, 80/87 and 100/130 available

Transportation

Air

Airport Location 72°59' N, 84°38' W

Airport Elevation 640m

Distance from Major Centres: Approximately 1280 air km Northwest of Frobisher Bay

Airport Operator Transport Canada

Airport Facilities Licensed 1951m x 46m

grass runway, taxiway and apron. Air

field lighting consisting of runway,

taxi apron edge lights, runway threshold,

end identification and approach lights,

VASIS apron floodlights rotating beacon

and lighted wind socks, Navaid (NDB),

Air terminal building

Services Community Airport Radio Station

(CARS) Weather Communication,

Scheduled airfield maintenance Crash

fire fighting and rescue services

Fuel Arctic Diesel JP-4 (high pressure refuelling)

Scheduled Service Nordair Ltd via

Montreal-Frobisher Bay Kenn Borek Air

Ltd via Resolute, First Air via Frobisher

Bay

Road

27km road connecting Arctic Bay to

Nanisivik All weather road

Water

Barge service, operator, Transport

Canada from Montreal MV Arctic 5 trips

1981 to haul out ore

Communications

Postal code X0A 0X0 Service 5 times a

week Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik)

local and long distance Community

Radio (CBC FM feed from Toronto),

CBC Television (English and French)

Protection Services

Police RCMP two man detachment

Justice of the Peace Wilfred Cormier

Fire department: 14 person volunteer brigade: hydrants, 63L s 1033 kPa fire truck and a fire truck wrth 13,620L storage tank: firehall, fire detectors and alarm system, major buildings have sprinkler system.

Medical/Social Services

Hospital Nursing Station 8 bed hospital

X ray, airlift to Frobisher Bay National

Health & Welfare

Medical Staff 1 nurse, visiting doctors

Social Services from Arctic Bay

Other: Day care centre run by Nanisivik

Mines Ltd

Education

School, Nanisivik Territorial, K-9.

Principal: Richard Daitch

Students: Grades K-6 (1983-84): 71.

Grades 7 and up, 17

Teachers 4, with one classroom

assistant

Local Education Authority: Nanisivik

Education Committee

School year: August 23 June 14

Housing and Accommodation

1983 GNWT staff housing units 15

Federal, 2

Recreation

Nanisivik Community Club Gym, swim

ming pool, covered rink Community

Library Recreation Manager Annual

Midnight Sun marathon - July 1st

weekend



Pangnirtung

Panniqtuuq

Location

66°09' N, 65°43' W Elevation 25m at the airstrip 298 air km N of Frobisher Bay. 2.333 air km NE of Yellowknife, in the Baffin Region.

On the southeastern shore of Pangnirtung Fjord, Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island

Topography

On the remains of a tidal beach, old river delta and glacial drift Bounded on the north and west by fiord, south, steep hills and east by the Kolik-River.

Climate

Average annual precipitation 16.2cm rainfall, 180.3cm snowfall, 34.8cm total precipitation

July mean high 11.1°C, low 3.9°C

January mean high -25.6°C, low -37.8°C

Winds E and W at 24 km/h

History

Cumberland Sound, called by the Inuit "Tinikjaukvik" m, "place of the big running out" in reference to its strong falling tides was first visited by Davis m 1585 By 1840, it had become one of the Arctic points where whaling ships gathered most often, and some of the local Inuit, such as Angmarlik, themselves became well-known whaleboat skippers.

Several Inuit from this area led adventurous lives visiting or living in Europe and America and providing invaluable guidance to Qallunaat explorers Perhaps the most famous of these people during the nineteenth century were Hannah Tukkolertuk and her husband Ipilkvik, who became friends of the American explorer Hall c. 1860, and travelled with him on several expeditions as far as the country of the Netsilingmiut

During 1882-83, Cumberland Sound was the base camp of German scientists participating in the international Polar Year. Pangnirtung Fjord was the base for many small whaling vessels, mainly Scottish, and small settlements were created on Blacklead Island at Kerkerton, and at Cape Haven Qallunaat traders married local Inuit and founded families In 1894 the Rev Peck, called Ohamak by the Inuit, began the Anglican mission at Omanakjuak, Blacklead Island, and the area became a centre for the training of catechists and the spread of Christianity

By about 1910, the whaling industry was in decline and the Cumberland Sound settlements began to be abandoned The

growing interest in white fox took up the slack, however, and m 1921, the Hudson's Bay Company built a trading post at Pangnirtung By 1925 it had absorbed the other two small trading establishments in the area The RCMP post was established m 1923. In 1926, Doctor Livingston was posted to a new government medical station at Pangnirtung. The Anglican mission re-opened in the settlement in 1927, and a small school and hospital were built m 1928. The hospital was enlarged in 1930 and run by the Anglican mission with government assistance. In those days, the doctor toured the region by boat and dog team and gave advice by radio to people hundreds of kilometres away

During the 30s, there was considerable movement of people in the area, with Cape Dorset Inuit being moved on the ship "Nascopie" to Pangnirtung, and others from Pang taken to Devon Island. The Devon Island settlement did not work out, however, and the Pangnirtung people returned home

The first airplane into Pangnirtung was in 1931 when TransAmerica Airlines tried to prove the feasibility of Arctic mail route. Forced down in Pangnirtung because of fuel shortage, the plane disappeared en route to Copenhagen

In 1940, an old people's home was added to the hospital The 40s and 50s were quiet years at Pang, in comparison to other Arctic settlements, and many people carried on a trapping lifestyle, trading into Pang from outpost camps The dog epidemic which affected Lake Harbour m 1960 also reached the Pangnirtung animals, and a number of families moved into the settlement from the land at that time.

In 1968, the Inuit formed a producer co-operative at Pangnirtung to promote soapstone and whalebone carvings Fur-farming had been tried, and the Hudson's Bay Company employed Inuit in the white whale fishery until 1963 The closing of the hospital in favour of a nursing station in 1972 completed the establishment of standard government Arctic institutions

Today Pangnirtung is the access point to scenic Auyittuq National Park, created in 1972. The community is known for its woven crafts as well as stone and bone carvings Tourism provides residents' livelihood as well as marine mammal harvesting

Demography

Population June 1981, 1, 12, 1976, 807, 1983, 1,022

1981 sex distribution 51% male, 49% female

1981 age distribution 0-4, 13%; 5-14, 29%; 15-64, 55%; 65+, 3%

1981 ethnic distribution 0.0% Dene, 95% Inuit, 5% other

Languages spoken Inuktitut, English

Political Organization Hamlet status, April 1 1972

Mayor, Joanasié Mariapik

Council: Aisa Papatsie DM David Kilabuk, Lucy Magee Geela Akulukjuk, Sackiasie Sowdluapik, Hezekiah Osute Iola Metuq Hamlet Office 8 19) 473-8953

Liquor Plebiscite November 23, 1981, prohibition

MLA Pauloosie Pamiioo (Baffin Central), MP Thomas Suluk IC (Nunats)

Economy

Major Activities

Marine Mammal harvesting, carving handicrafts, tourism

Banks

None, service from Frobisher Bay

Co-ops

Pangnirtung Inuit Co-operative Limited

Renewable Resources

Fish Arctic Char 1981-82 harvest, nearby areas, 30,245 kg

Marine Mammal harvest, 1982-83 40 Beluga, 49 Narwhal, 4,098 Harp, 3,644 Ringed, 5 other seal, 12 Walrus

Game Caribou, Ducks, Ptarmigan, Rabbits 1984 Polar Bear quota, 14

Hunters and Trappers Association

Chair: Peterosie Karpik Total number of trappers 159 (1982-83)

Number over \$600 76

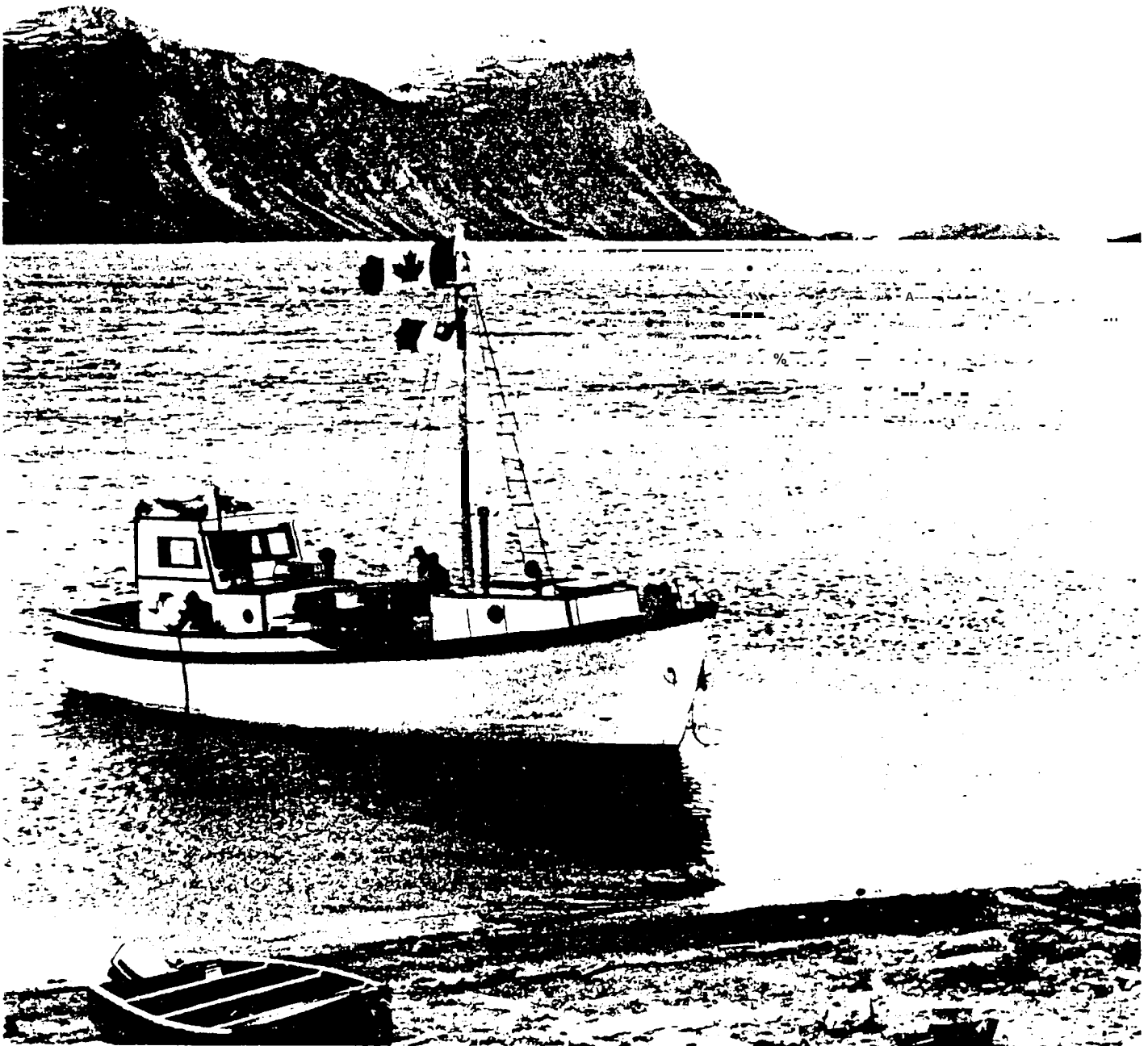
Total fur dollars \$148,926 00

Renewable Resources Officers Winston Sillatre, Jaco Eevik

Other renewable resources whalebone (carving material)

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals nothing known



Tourism

Spectacular scenery, main entrance to Auyuittuq National Park, hiking, mountain climbing, naturalist interests, boat, snowmobile tours, fishing camps, lodge. Arts and crafts, weaving, soapstone, whalebone and walrus ivory carving.

Prices and Income

Income per capita, 1981, \$3,413.
Consumer prices, 1982, 50.59% higher than Edmonton.

Local Businesses

The following services are offered by businesses in Pangnirtung. Readers should note that any individual business may offer more than one of the services listed.

- Road transport, 2. Air transport, 1 agent.
- Outfitters, 9. Construction, 2. Sub trades, 2.
- Property management, 1. Retailers/suppliers, 7. Hotel, 1. Restaurants, 2.
- Arts and crafts, clothing manufacturer, 5.
- Printmaking, 1. Translation service, 2.

Equipment rental, 1. Commercial printmaking, 1. Utility, 1.

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC (Area Office Frobisher Bay) diesel generator, 1950kW capacity 1983-84 rates. Domestic Service (non government) 25.43¢/kWh for the first 300kWh per month, 40.10¢/kWh for all over 300kWh per month. Commercial Service (non government) 40.09¢/kWh.

PANGNIRTUNG

Domestic Service (government):
46.82' /kWh, Commercial Service
(government): 42.22' /kWh.

Water

Source, summer, springs in the hills
above town, winter, a reservoir filled in
summer from the Duval River 1km east
of the community Hypochlorinator.
Trucked delivery, 3 times a week.

Sanitation

40 residences have sewage pumpout
facilities collected by 4540L capacity
sewage truck Bagged sewage and gar-
bage collected by the hamlet using an
open box truck.

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983,
P-SO, 3,283,000 litres; gas, 957,000

litres. Annual resupply, tanker 1983-84
GNWT retail prices P-50 heating, \$52
per litre, diesel, \$.60, gasoline, \$61,
naphtha, \$1.07

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator Hamlet of Pangnirtung
Airport Facilities. Licensed 762m x 30m
gravel runway c/w taxiway and apron.
Airfield lighting including runway edge,
approach, identification, end and
threshold lights, VASIS, taxi/apron edge
lights, rotating beacon, lighted wind sock
and apron floodlights. Navaid, NDB, Air
terminal building

Services: Community Airport Radio Sta-
tion (CARS) - Weather/Communications,
Scheduled air-held maintenance.

Scheduled Service First Air via Froh
Bay

Water Aerodrome Unlicensed float
access status unknown

Water Aerodrome Location 66°09'
65°44' w

Water Aerodrome Elevation: 00m

Road

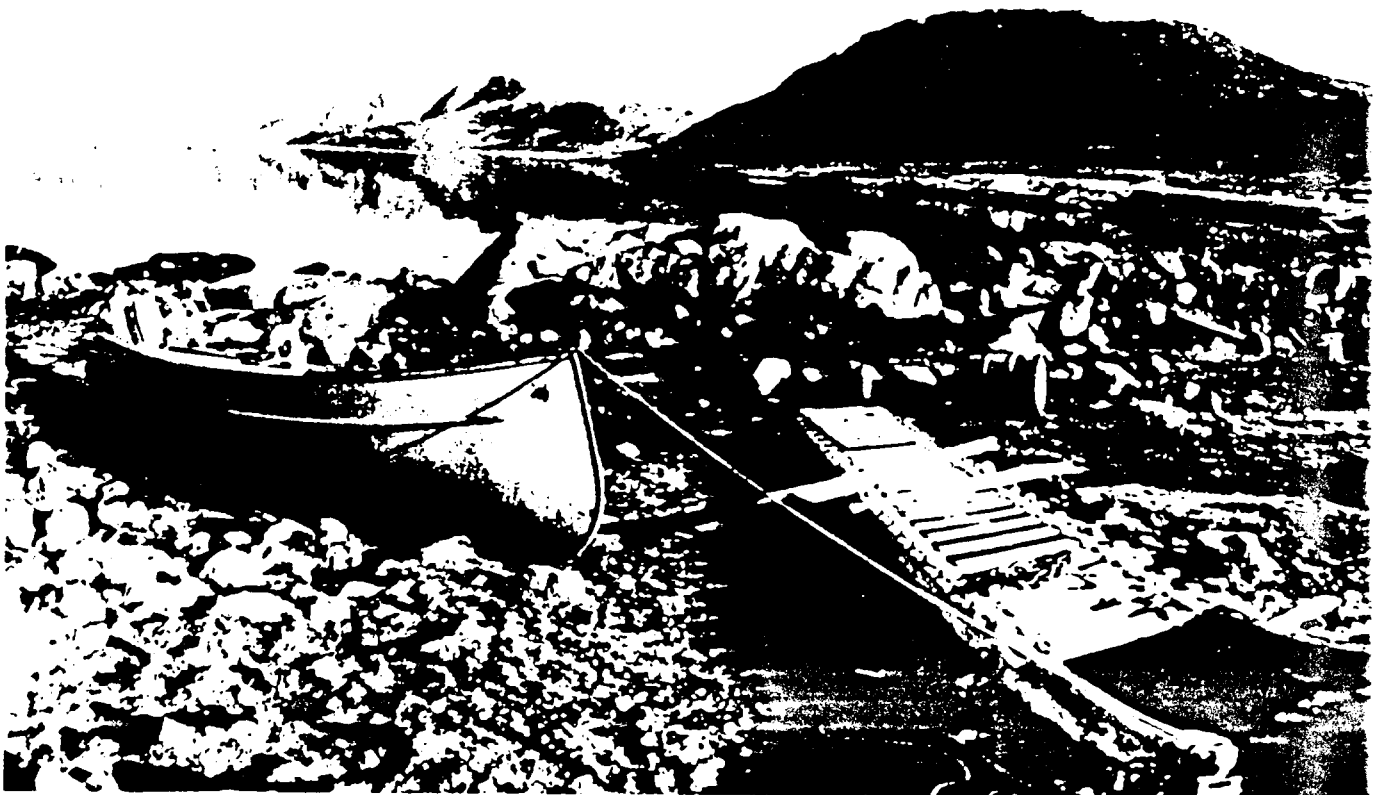
Bus, taxi local taxi

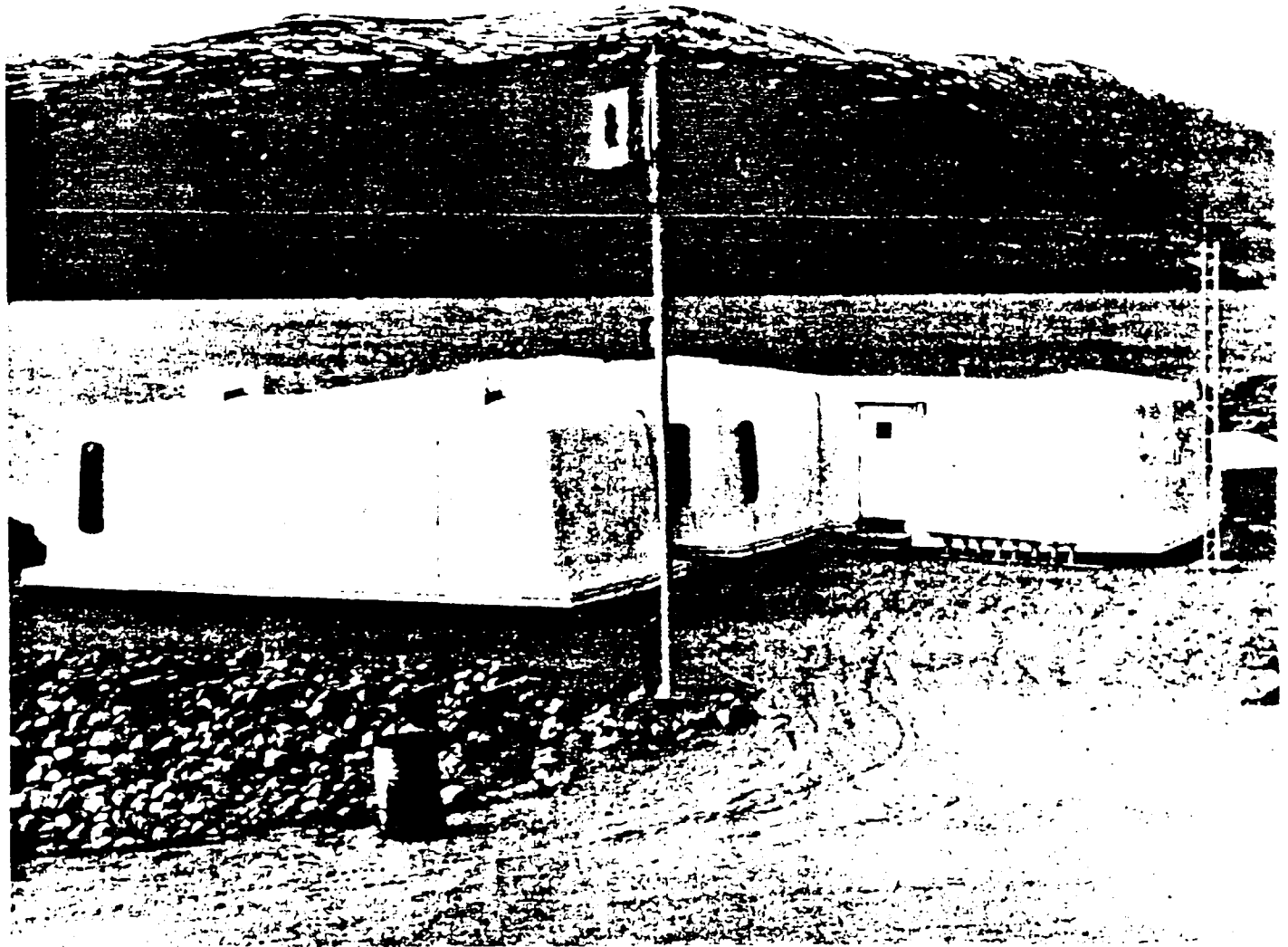
Water

Barge service operator, Transport
Canada from Montreal

Communications

Postal code XOA 0R0 Service three
times a week Telephone Bell Telep
(Anik), local and long distance, CBC
Radio (Anik), community radio CBC
Television (Anik)





Protection Services

Police/RCMP three man detachment
Justices of the Peace Tim Dialla, Fred
Wittlinger
Coroner T Dialla, F. A. Wittlinger

Fire department volunteer 21 person
brigade no hydrant system, vehicle, 625
GPM 150 PSI front mount truck Office,
fire hall, call boxes connected to siren

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station seven bed, one
basinet nursing station, National Health
and Welfare

Medical staff four nurses Other medical
services, 1984 visiting GPs, specialists,
air evacuation

Social Services Facilities one person
Community Social Services Office

Community based social services and
projects NWT Alcohol and Drug Co
ordinating Council funded projects, Baffin
Regional Alcohol Information Centre,
Pangnirtung Alcohol Committee

Education

School Attagoyuk K 10 Principal
C. Tolley
Students, Grades K-6 (1983-84) 252
Grades 7 and up, 63
Teachers 15, with three classroom
assistants

Local Education Authority Pangnirtung
Education Committee
School year August 29 June 21

Vocational and Continuing Education
adult education centre, two resident adult
educators

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units 1983
115 single family units, 24 duplexes
GNWT staff housing units 15 houses, 2
apts Federal 10

Commercial accommodation Peyton
Lodge, 27 rooms accommodate 54, cen
tral bath and shower, dining room,
radio/TV lounge

Recreation

Community hall, school gymnasium,
Community Library, outdoor rink, 2
playgrounds, bingos, pool hall Recrea
tion complex 10 be built 1984-85
Sipaliseequt Museum Society opens
museum Mon Wed Friday in winter or
011 request Active Recreation
Committee

Pond Inlet

Mittimatalik

Location

72°42' N, 77°59' W. Approximate elevation 57m at the airstrip, 525 km SE of Resolute, 1,883 km NE of Yellowknife in the Baffin Region. On the southern shore of Eclipse Sound, facing Bylot Island north Baffin Island.

Topography

On a loamy sand terrace among considerable arctic vegetation, near high glaciated mountains.

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 5.7cm rainfall, 86.9cm snowfall, 14.6cm total precipitation. July mean high 7.9°C, low 1.2°C. January mean high -26.4°C, low -35.1°C. Winds S at 9.5 km/h.

History

Pond Inlet in the ancestral homeland of the North Baffin Inuit, is a rich area for

the Inuk Mittimak, who ran the Sabellum Company trading post at Singiyok in the 1930s.

In the nineteenth century, the angakok Kridlak heard from whalers that there were Inuit living far to the north across Baffin Bay in Greenland. He and his people set out from their home near Bylot Island in the Pond Inlet area on an epic journey to find these people. After many trials and eight years of travelling across Lancaster Sound, over Devon Island and along the forbidding coast of Ellesmere Island, they reached Smith Sound, where only 19km of water separate Canada and Greenland. They crossed the channel, and for the first time in several centuries, the Inuit of both sides of Baffin Bay met.

The Greenland Inuit had lost many of the traditional skills owing to an epidemic among the older people, and Kridlak's

but like Martin Frobisher, James was in error. What did exist in the area were major deposits of high grade iron ore around Mary River, which were later to provide some employment for Pond Inlet Inuit when they were explored and staked in the 1960s.

1921 was an eventful year for Pond Inlet. In that year, Gaston Lerodier, a Catholic trader, took the Rev. Mack's syllabic Bibles to Pond Inlet, and one man, Umik, began to preach his own version of Christianity. James, who had returned to the area after the First World War, was murdered following some rather questionable trading practices. The Hudson's Bay Company arrived.

In 1921, the RCMP set up a post at Pond Inlet. Two Pond Inlet men who had distinguished careers as Special Constables with the RCMP were Panikpakutchuk and Kyak Panikpakutchuk sailed with Larsen to the Mackenzie on the "St. Roth." Kyak made many long journeys guiding RCMP patrols, and eventually received the Order of Canada for his services.

Anglican and Roman Catholic missions were established at Pond Inlet in 1922. Most Inuit in the area continued to live off the land until the 1960s, and their way of life was recorded by the photographer/writer Doug Wilkinson in 1953. In the 1950's four Pond Inlet families moved to Grise Fjord and Resolute to assist Port Harrison people to adapt. A school was opened in 1960 and a larger one built in 1966.

Demography

Population, June 1981: 7 (15, 1976: 504)

1981 sex distribution: 53% male, 47% female

1981 age distribution: 0-4: 5.14%, 28%, 15-64: 50%, 65+: 2%

1981 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 94% Inuit, 6% other

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English

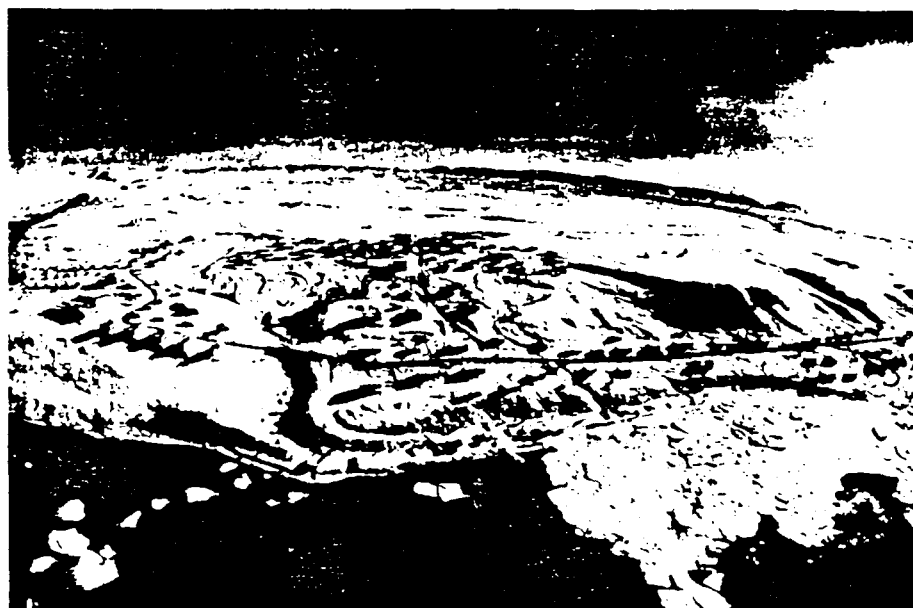
Political Organization

Hamlet status, April 1, 1975

Mayor: David Mabllick, Council: Gamaille Kilukishak DM, Jake Awa, James Arvaluk, Paul Idlout, Daniel: 3-U-T, Koonieloon: 4-Nutarnik Jr., 1-1-oclee. Secretary-Manager: Simon Merkosak. Appeal

Hamlet Office: (819) 899-8934

Liquor Plebiscite: July, 1975, February



Thule culture archaeological sites. Scots and American whalers reached the inlet before 1820, and it was frequently visited by them during the nineteenth century. The first recorded qallunaaq visit, however, is reputed to be that of Lieutenant W.E. Parry, one of the foremost figures in Arctic exploration, in 1820.

The inlet was named after John Pond, Astronomer Royal by John Ross in 1888. The Inuktitut name is "Mittimatalik" - the place where Mittima rests. The Mittima referred to maybe

group re-introduced them. The two groups intermarried. In the early 1870s, Kridlak, by then an old man, decided to return home. He died on the journey back. Today the North Baffin Inuit and those of Thule-Greenland still consider each other kin, and visits are exchanged between Thule and Pond Inlet by airplane.

From 1880 to about 1900, whalers and free traders frequented Albert Harbour, 27km east of the present site. James, a mate with Bernier on "Arctic", discovered what he took to be gold in the area in 1901, and a prospecting flurry followed.

22. 1977 rationing, local controls

M L A. Elijah Erkloo (North Bay) repairs/MI Thomas Suluk PC (Nunatsiag)

Economy

Major Activities

Marine mammal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, oil exploration, mining (Nanisivik)

Banks
None

Co-ops

Toonoonik Sahoonek Co operative Limited

Renewable Resources

Fish Arctic Char 1981-82 Harvest, nearby areas. 19819,897 kg, 1982 -2,40(1 kg

Marine mammal harvest, 1982-83: 100 Narwhal, 14 Walrus, 80 Ringed.

Game Caribou, Polar Bear, various birds 1984 Polar Bear quota 15

Renewable Resources Officers Wayne Spencer, Jaco Sangoyak

Hunters and Trappers Association (Aarqissuijt HTA) Seanna Atagootak, Chairman.

Total number of trappers 37 (1982-83). Number over \$600 12
Total fur dollars \$16,921 00

Other renewable resources hydroelectric potential

Non-renewable Resources

Minerals 80-160km NW of high iron, medium uranium potential area

Oil and gas Panarctic. High Arctic islands, active exploration

Other non-renewable resources coal seams formerly mined in spring for local fuel

Tourism

Fishing lodge, Koluktoo Bay, package tours from Frobisher, mountain scenery, Bylot Island bird sanctuary

Prices and Income

Per capita income, 1981 \$3,888
Consumer prices, 1983 7(1 79% higher than Montreal

Local Businesses

Arctic Resource Establishment (other technical services), Hamlet of Pond Inlet (local cartage/vehicle repairs/site work & heavy equipment rental), The Bay (general retail merchandising), Jonnassie Attajuat (outfitter travel services/water transp.), Machmer Construction (general building contractors machinery & equip-

ment rental), Nanuq Enterprise (vehicle rental), R J Communications (appliance, televisions, radios & repairs), electronic machinery, equipment & supplies), Toonoonik Sahoonek Co-operative Ltd (general retail merchandising hotel/restaurant/outfitters), First Air (agent), Kenn Borek Air (agent), Aarqissuijt Hunters' & Trappers' Assoc (retail outlet)

Infrastructure

Power

NCPC, diesel generator, 1,300kW capacity 1983-84 rates, Domestic Service (non-government) 18.82¢/kWh for first 300 kWh per month, 30.50¢/kWh for all over 300 kWh per month, Commercial Service (non-government) 29.29¢/kWh, Domestic Service (government) 36.39¢/kWh, Commercial Service (government) 36.39¢/kWh

Water

Source, a lake 4.5km SW of the Hamlet Hypochlorinator, aeration served entirely by 2 Hamlet water trucks Household storage tanks vary from 227L to 1,137L with heavy usage tanks at school, nursing station and hotel Delivery 3 days a week

Sanitation

80% of homes have sewage pumpout Bagged sewage and solid wastes picked up by Hamlet truck and disposed of at a dump () 6km E of the community Grey water from houses is deposited outside each house

Fuel

Capacity in use to December 31, 1983 P.50, 1,992,000 litres, gas, 574,000 litres; Jet A, 957,000, new installation to be completed in 1985. Annual resupply, tanker 1983.84 GNWT retail prices P.50 heating, \$.53 per litre, diesel, \$61. gas, rime, \$64, naphtha, \$1.52

Transportation

Air

Airport Operator, Hamlet of Pond Inlet Airport Facilities: Licensed 1,219m x 30m gravel runway c/w taxiway and apron, Airfield lighting including runway edge, approach, identification end and threshold lights, taxi/apron edge lights, VASIS, rotating beacon and lighted wind socks, Navaid, NDB, Air terminal building Services Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) Weather Communications, Scheduled airfield maintenance Scheduled Service First Air via Frobisher Bay, Kenn Borek Air Ltd via Resolute Bay

Water

Barge service, operator, Transport Canada from Montreal

Communications

Postal code XOA 0S0 Telephone Bell Telephone (Anik), local and long distance CBC Radio (Anik), community radio, CBC Television (Anik), community television

Protection Services

Police, RCMP two man detachment Justices of the Peace Jayko Allooook, Nellie Saunders, Elijah Erkloo Coroners Bruce Beattie, Seglook Akeegok, Simon Idlout

Fire department volunteer 14 person brigade, call boxes throughout the community directly connected to a siren, a 1978 wheeled triple combination pumper capable of pumping over 34 L/s; fireball,

Medical/Social Services

Hospital/Nursing Station seven bed, one bassinets nursing station, National Health and Welfare

Medical staff three nurses Other medical services, 1984 visiting GPs, specialists and dentists

Social Services Facilities one person Community Social Services office, Community Alcohol Education Program, Pond Inlet Alcohol Education Committee

Education

School Takijualuk K 9, Principal N McDermott Students, Grades K 6 (1983-84) 154, Grades 7 and up, 70 Teachers 9 with 3 classroom assistants

Local Education Authority Pond Inlet Education Society

School year August 23 - June 15

Vocational and Continuing Education adult education centre, two resident adult educators

Housing and Accommodation

NWT Housing Corporation units (1983) 107 single family units GNWT, staff housing units 12 houses, 2 apts Federal 5 units

Commercial accommodation Toonoonik Sahoonek Hotel, 11 rooms accommodate 38, central bath/shower, dining room, TV lounge

Recreation

Community hall School gymnasium, covered arena, playground Recreation Committee Recreation Co-ordinator

Resolute

Qausuittuq

Location

74°42' N, 94°50' W. Elevation 67m at the airstrip, 1,561 an km NE of Yellowknife, 3,444 an km NW of Montreal, in the Baffin Region.

On the north east shore of Resolute Bay on the south coast of Cornwallis Island in the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

Topography

In flat table land with bluffs at the coast, on low limestone and shale shore south of landmark Signal Hill (183m).

Climate

Average annual precipitation: 5.3cm; rainfall: 84cm; snowfall: 13.0cm total precipitation.

July mean high: 6.8° C, low: 1.4° C.

January mean high: 28.4° C, low: -35.7° C.

Winds: N-NW at 21.5 km/h.

History

Although during historic times, no Inuit are known to have inhabited Cornwallis Island, archaeological investigations show that Inuit hunters frequented the island in the past. From these excavations it has been concluded that there have been at least three stages of occupation at Resolute Bay. The Dorset culture was the first, followed by an early phase of the Thule culture, in which the artifacts found show strong Alaskan affinities. These were probably both short periods of occupation, possibly by only a few families. A late or developed phase of the Thule culture was of longer duration, with a considerably larger population.

Cornwallis Island was sighted by Parry in 1819 on his first voyage in search of a Northwest Passage. Franklin sailed around it before heading southward to disappear forever. Cornwallis Island was subsequently the scene of much activity during the search for the lost expedition. In 1850 no less than five expeditions with eleven vessels were in Barrow Strait and Wellington Channel, and three of them wintered on or near the south coast of Cornwallis Island. Resolute Bay was named after H.M.S. "Resolute," one of the ships in the Franklin search expedition, commanded by Captain H.R. Austin. The "Resolute" had quite an interesting later history, ending up as the late American President Franklin D. Roosevelt's desk in the White House.

An airfield was established at Resolute Bay in 1947 during construction of a joint US-Canadian weather station. The island



then became one of the most easily accessible parts of the Arctic and has been visited by scientists in many fields. In 1953, Inuit from Port Harrison, Quebec and Pond Inlet were relocated to Resolute to take advantage of the island's superior game resources. The move was successful enough that they requested some of their relatives join them, and in 1955, a number of other families were moved in, including Idlook, the central figure of the film "Land of the Long Day," and his family from Pond Inlet. Idlook's earlier camp appears on the Canadian two-dollar bill.

Resolute continued to develop during the 1960s. In the past ten years, the community has become a key transportation, communications and administrative centre. A new townsite was completed in 1977. With oil and gas exploration in the High Arctic Islands and the development of Cominco's Polaris mine on Little Cornwallis Island, the community should continue to maintain its importance as an area centre for some time to come.

Demography

Population: June 1981: 168; 1976: 223.

1981 sex distribution: 55% male, 45% female.

1981 age distribution: 0-4: 13%; 5-14: 30%; 15-64: 55%.

1981 ethnic distribution: 91% Inuit, 9% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

Political Organization

Settlement status:

Chairman, Council of Chiefs: Joseph Zippower, P.E.I.

Chairman, Executive Council: Edouard

Félix, Alexander, N.S., Alberta, B.C.

Echaloob, Nunavut, Annapolis

Walter, Aulila, Pond Inlet, Nunavut

René, Jean, Halluk, Pond Inlet, Nunavut

Settlement Officer: S.P. 200-1010.

M.I.A. Eudy, P.E.I., and Halley, N.S.

Thomas Suluk, P.C. (Nunatsiav)

Economy

Major Activities

Transportation, communications and gas exploration, mining (Polaris mine, Cornwallis Island).

Banks

None.