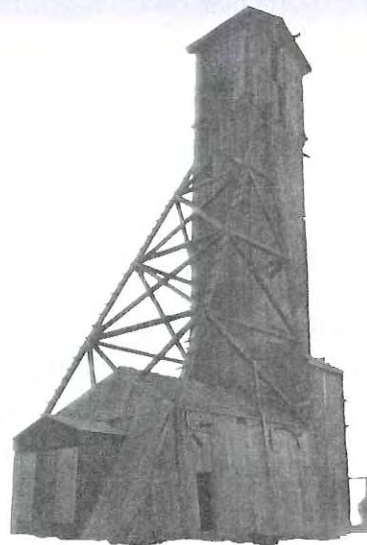


INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT



WMC International Ltd.
Meliadine West
Gold Project
**Traditional Ecological
Knowledge Study**
Final Report



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Reference to WMC within this report includes Comaplex Minerals Corp.
and Cumberland Resources Ltd.

INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT STEERING COMMITTEE

Louis Pilakapsi, Chairman

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L. P. - A. L. - C.

Peter Ipkornerk

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Lizzie Ittinuar

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Ollie Ittinuar

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Simon Kowmuk

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Ковмат

Joe Nattar

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NATTAIR & C.

Felix Pissuk

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Olivia Pissuk

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Victor Sammurtok

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V.T.SAMMURTOK

Annie Tatty

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Robert Tatty

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Study and Report by Nanuk Enterprises Ltd., Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, July 1999

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ABOUT THIS STUDY

WMC International Ltd. is exploring a gold deposit on Inuit Owned Land near Meliadine Lake in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. Findings are promising and the company is proceeding on a schedule that could lead to mine construction.

WMC is conducting environmental studies of water, fish, plants, birds, and caribou in order to assess the potential impact of the company's present and planned development activities. The company has also surveyed archaeological sites near Meliadine Lake.

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) provides

context and additional information to integrate with the results of these scientific studies. The aim of this study was to record *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* – “what Inuit always knew” about the land.

Researchers interviewed elders and other people of the communities of Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet about their knowledge and their use of land around WMC's mineral exploration sites. Study participants also expressed their hopes and concerns related to mining development. An open community meeting in Rankin Inlet was the other source of primary study information.

Comments and concerns voiced by community members were added to information from previous Inuit land use studies, primarily the *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project* (1976) and the *Nunavut Atlas* (1992), in order to get a picture of past and current land use.

A Steering Committee of community elders directed this study and received updates from researchers and WMC personnel throughout the project.



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WHY THIS STUDY WAS DONE

WMC International Ltd. has been exploring for minerals on Inuit Owned Land around Meliadine and Peter Lakes, near Rankin Inlet in Nunavut since 1995. A gold deposit at Meliadine Lake has promise for commercial development.

WMC and the people and government of Nunavut need to assess the impact of the company's present and future development activities. Therefore WMC has initiated environmental studies of water, fish, plants, birds, and caribou in the area. The company has also gathered information on archaeological sites near Meliadine Lake.

Perhaps most importantly, WMC wants to learn Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit – what Inuit always knew – about the impact area. Traditional knowledge of the land, its wildlife, and its use by Inuit, will provide context and additional information to integrate with the results of scientific studies.

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archaeological sites near Meliadine Lake.

results of scientific studies.

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In the fall of 1997 WMC contracted Nanuk Enterprises Ltd. of Rankin Inlet to do a traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) study. This was a participatory research project, with the following characteristics.

- A community Steering Committee oversaw each stage of the project.
- WMC and Nanuk Enterprises representatives used local media and community meetings to inform the public in Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet about the project and solicit input to the study.
- Local Inuit researchers interviewed community members in Inuktitut.

- An agency designated by the Steering Committee will hold original audio cassettes, transcripts, and maps produced by the study.

There have been several recent studies of traditional ecological knowledge and Inuit land use encompassing Rankin Inlet and the surrounding region (see Other Key Sources of Information below). This study was unique in focussing on a relatively small area around WMC's mineral exploration sites.

The objectives of the study were:

- to learn about past and current Inuit land use in the area;
- to gather local knowledge to supplement WMC's other ecological studies of water, fish and wildlife;
- to ask community members for their ideas, hopes, and concerns related to mining in this area, within the context of their traditional knowledge;
- to promote a sense of ownership in people of Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet in the results of the study; and
- to build positive working relationships between



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The main activities of the project were to:

- Most study activities took place during 1998.

Researchers pilot-tested maps of different scales in early interviews. A 1:100,000 scale map of

The map included with this report compiles original study information on hunting and fishing camps and Inuit place names, and shows where birds and animals are found.



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KNOWLEDGE?

ship of land and resources. Governments have recognized more of these claims in recent years, and acknowledged native peoples' right to make decisions on development that may affect their use of the land.

They have accumulated and passed on, for many generations, a collective body of knowledge based on observation of the environment and experience while hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering. This oral tradition goes beyond simply documenting events: it represents an understanding of complex relationships in the natural environment that influence the behaviour of animals and indigenous peoples.

Increasingly, governments and scientists are consulting TEK. One reason for this is political. Indigenous peoples have long asserted their owner-

There is also a growing realization of the limitations of relying solely on southern methods when conducting environmental research in the north, and the benefits of an approach that combines TEK and modern science.

Good baseline research acknowledges the cyclical and variable patterns to the natural world and human societies. A one- or two-season "snapshot" picture of an area is not acceptable. While there are limits to traditional knowledge ... there remains, among the elders and

active hunters and fishermen, an in-depth understanding of baseline conditions for many years back.

– Chesley Andersen, Labrador Inuit Association, in *CARC Northern Perspectives*, Volume 23, No. 1, Spring 1995

Another reason for the growth of interest in TEK is that native elders are forcefully expressing both the imminent danger of losing this knowledge and the value of preserving it.

... our ancestors ... communicated without the printed page. Using only the spoken word they learned about weather, about the land and snow. All this was stored in the memory. Knowledge was passed on. That is how skill was acquired.

... It is obvious that our livelihood in the Arctic will always be practised. We have tried



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– from WMC International Ltd. website at wmc.com.au/explore.html

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Study respondents characterize the area near the exploration area at Meliadine Lake as rocky and rough to travel through.

Yes, there are many rocks ... you can hardly travel through it because there are just too many of them in the area. I travelled to Baker Lake and tried to come through this area to get back to Rankin Inlet. I even had an accident and rolled my machine because it was just so rocky. It was a good thing that I didn't break anything on the machine or even injure myself.

There was one winter that I myself and my older brother travelled through this area by dog team to go and see our sister because she was ill, and it took us a long time to go through it because there are just too many rocks.

[I have a cabin] around the Meliadine area closer towards Peter Lake. There is a huge rock that from a distance almost looks

like a house. Maybe that's why they call it Iglu. [Iglu means house in Inuktitut.]

– Moses Aliyak

Travel was difficult with traditional modes of transportation. Inuit living in areas where wood was scarce often made sledges with runners made of hides rolled up and frozen, and crossbars made of caribou antlers. Ollie Ittinuar recalled one such occasion:

The sleds that we were using were made of caribou hide. We had lots of problems because our skin sled was very short. It's a good thing that I had caught a polar bear during that fall. We had to use the bear skin [to pull our belongings on] so that we would be able to go through the area.

– Ollie Ittinuar

The rocky terrain of the study area still creates problems for modern vehicles.

Travelling through it in the summer by Honda ... sometimes you'd have to carry the Honda to get to the flat surface because it's just too rocky.

– Tony Manernaluk

Eskers, long hills of sand and gravel, often provide the easiest travel routes.

TEK study respondents said that, in terms of the travel they do during typical hunting and fishing trips, the study area is not very big. One elder has been all over the area by dog sled. Another who came to the Rankin Inlet area more recently has covered the same area on skidoo.

There are numerous lakes and rivers in the study area. Safe winter travel requires knowledge of dangerous ice situations. Locations on the study map marked Saliq are narrows where open water flows under snow and ice is not thick enough to support a vehicle safely.

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[illegible]

seasonal camps from the period. These cabins tend to be clustered around the largest bodies of water or built along eskers. This information provides some indication of traditional use, as people tend to return to areas where their parents took them hunting or fishing.

Graves

Permafrost made digging impossible, so in the past Inuit did not bury their dead, but instead placed the body on the ground wrapped in a skin shroud. They sometimes covered it with rocks. Gravesites may have stone or wood markers, or may be unmarked.

When the Inuk hunter passes by an old grave, it brings back his pride in his ancestors.

- Leo Ussak, Rankin Inlet, *ILUOP*,
Volume One, p. 192

People may be buried near any site of traditional human activity.

Study participants were asked if they knew of any gravesites that WMC should take care to not disturb during its explorations. Two people mentioned the grave of John Ayaruaq: one respondent gave its location as Umingmaktuuk, while the other said the grave, which has a wooden marker, is in the Ilulik area, at Qakugtukuluk.

Another gravesite, marked on the study map as Niagayuk, is near Nipisa Lake, very close to the community of Rankin Inlet.

I know of two or three past Meliadine Lake. These are only a few burial sites, but I'm pretty sure there are a lot more that I'm not aware of Often you can't tell whether they're burial sites or just caribou caches, because in those days they used to cache a lot of caribou [by placing the meat under a pile of rocks].

- Ollie Ittinuar

Sod Houses

Sod houses (qarmait) are rare within the study area. Elders interviewed said most sod houses are less than 100 years old, although people often estimate them to be older from their appearance.

We used to walk long distances inland in the early autumn, up to the land when it was the season to build our sod houses. The people would be occupied preparing the ground foundations, or the men would be off to the trading posts.
— Lizzie Ittinuar

- Lizzie Ittinuar

The remains of several sod houses can be seen northwest of the WMC exploration camp. There is also a sod house, barely discernible, within the community of Rankin Inlet. Several respondents had come across other sod houses in their travels: there are two around Parallel Lake. Others mentioned are outside the study area: one person's grandparents built one in the coastal region; others are in the Manimanig area and the Autusivvik area.

 $\Delta \supset \Delta^c$ [illegible]

- $\sigma \triangleright \Delta^b$, $b^a r^i \sigma^q \Gamma$, $\Delta \sigma \Delta^c$
 $\sigma \sigma \sigma^b \triangleleft \sigma^b \Gamma \sigma^a \Gamma^c$ $a \sigma^b \Gamma \sigma^a \Gamma^c$,
 $\Delta^i b c \Delta^b \sigma^b$ 1, $L^b \Delta^i \sigma^b$ 192

[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]
$$- \dot{\Delta} C_{\text{CO}_2}$$

56 5 L Δ C

$\text{b}^{\text{c}} \text{L} \text{A} \sigma^{\text{b}} (\text{b} \text{c} \text{d} \text{e} \text{f} \text{g})^{\text{b}} \text{ m} \sigma^{\text{b}} \text{ c}^{\text{c}} \text{d} \sigma^{\text{b}}.$
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[illegible]

$D^a L^b J^c \wedge F^b C^c D^b F L^a J^c$ (45)
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 $\rightarrow C^b \rightarrow L^c F^b \rightarrow J^c P^a L^b J^c$, $D^c \rightarrow J^c \rightarrow J^c$
 $\rightarrow C^b \rightarrow C^c \rightarrow (D^b F^c L^b) \rightarrow C^b L^c \rightarrow J^c$.

$$- \text{CP } \Delta n_{\text{ph}} \approx 10^6$$

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[illegible]

MODERN LAND USE IN THE STUDY AREA

THE LIVING PAST

The *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project* report shows that the entire study area was used for hunting, fishing, and trapping in the pre-settlement era of this century. Inuit used the area seasonally, fishing the larger lakes and hunting caribou.

The people spent winter, spring and summer on the coast, then moved inland in fall to hunt caribou . . . From Rankin Inlet they travelled northwest toward Gibson and Meliadine Lakes, along Diana River to Peter Lake, and they also camped in the Banks Lake area.

– *ILUOP*, Volume1, p. 88

Some elders have personal knowledge of the study area from their seasonal hunting and trapping trips.

In the summer we camped with other people on the shore of the ocean Approximately at the end of July, many people of different areas gathered together there and camped

When they went inland, they wouldn't come across any large communities of people, as the communities were very far spread apart. Sometimes when they were up inland, people would meet up with other people doing the same, that is, walking or looking for caribou while their women stayed in one place. They would ask each other where there were any caribou. Then they would readjust their route to go where the caribou are. I myself remember this from personal experience very well. We went very far inland, sometimes all the way to Umingmaktuug. — Lizzie Ittinuar

I can recall spending the winter in Tasijuaq (Meliadine area) when we lived around the Aulatsivvik [island northwest of Rankin Inlet] and the Naukuvik area. People used to hunt between Tasijuaq and Meliadine during the winter months, and they used to trap between Aulatsivvik and the Tasijuaq area. They also usually hunted caribou and other animals.

— Tommy Tudlik

- Tommy Tudlik

People also trapped foxes, trading the skins at

Chesterfield Inlet, where the Hudson's Bay Company established a post in 1911. Chesterfield Inlet was a popular destination at Christmas time for church and social activities.

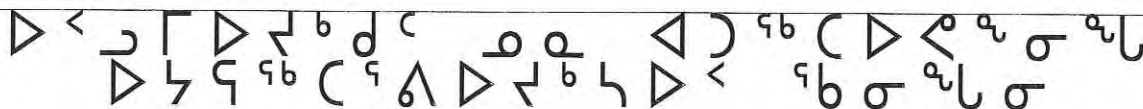
Travel was by walking, sometimes great distances, in spring and summer or by dog sled in winter.

They used to go way inland to get caribou, way up to Manimaniq Our ancestors used to walk a long way. - Felix Pissuk

I don't use dog teams anymore, but when I was a teenager I used to do a lot of dog sledding with my parents – to Cambridge Bay, Back River, Gjoa Haven and even down to Baker Lake. – Tony Mancrnaluk

Elders of Rankin Inlet recalled the demanding lives they led when they were young.

We never did stay in one place, we were always on the move. Especially when I was growing up, I remember my family didn't stay in one place all the time. They were



CA²PLσ▷₂▷^{9b}▷^{9b}

[illegible]

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$$-\Delta\sigma\Delta^c\sigma\sigma^b\langle J^{\epsilon b}\rho^L\sigma^a\rho^c\rangle\sigma^{\epsilon b}\rho^L\sigma^a\rho^c, \quad \Delta^{\epsilon b}c\dot{L}^{\epsilon b}1, \quad L^b\wedge\dot{c}^aL \quad 88$$

$\Delta \sigma^5 b \Delta^c \Delta c^5 \Gamma^c \Delta^5 b \Gamma^5 \Gamma^5 \sigma^c \Delta \sigma^5 b^c$
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 $\Delta^5 b \Delta^5 \sigma^5 b^5 \cap b^5$.

$$\triangleleft \triangleleft 5^b d^c \triangleleft 7^c n^a \sigma \triangleright \wedge 5^b n^c b^c \triangleright 5^b \triangleright j^c$$
[illegible]

- 57 $\Delta n_{\text{max}} \approx 10^6$

[illegible]
$$= (\dot{\Gamma})_{c,c^b}$$
[illegible][illegible]

၁) $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}(\rho_{\mathcal{A}})$ နှင့် $\rho_{\mathcal{B}}(\rho_{\mathcal{B}})$ ၏
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 ၂) $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}(\rho_{\mathcal{A}})$ နှင့် $\rho_{\mathcal{B}}(\rho_{\mathcal{B}})$ ၏
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$$= \Delta C^{b_4} \Delta C^{b_5}$$
[illegible]
$$- \dot{\sigma} \text{ } \underline{\text{L}} \sigma^{\epsilon} \dot{\sigma} \omega^b$$

$b^{\alpha} \Gamma^{\epsilon} \sigma^{-\Gamma} \Delta (\Delta^{\epsilon} \Delta_{\sigma})^{\epsilon} b \Delta^{\epsilon} \Delta^{\epsilon} b b \triangleright L^{\epsilon} b^{\epsilon}$
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$$\langle C D F^a F^b C \rangle \langle D^a F^c \rangle J^c, \quad a J \Delta^a a^b$$

$$F^a F^a \langle D^b \rangle J^c, \quad \Lambda \langle D^b \rangle \Gamma \quad \Lambda F^b \langle C$$

– Tony Amorok

- Ollie Ittinuar, *My Childhood Days*

Sometimes in the old days, when the people went to hunt for seal at the shore, they didn't eat for a long time. The men would prepare for the hunt in the morning, and leave their women, and their women would not eat all day either. The men would anticipate eating a small amount once they caught a seal. And only very occasionally did someone catch a seal.
- Lizzie Ittinuar

When people were happy they drum danced and played games – bat and ball, catch, string games [cat's cradle], acrobatics performed on a rope suspended across the inside of a snow house, foot races, throat singing, and so on.
– Ollie Ittinuar, *Mining in Rankin Inlet*

An aerial photograph showing a vast, flat, and desolate landscape, likely a salt flat or dry lake bed. The ground is covered in a complex pattern of white and light-colored mineral deposits, possibly salt, interspersed with darker, more textured areas. The horizon is flat and distant, with a range of low mountains visible under a dramatic, cloudy sky. The lighting suggests a bright day, with strong highlights and shadows.

$$- \dot{D}_C \Delta n^a \sigma^a \sigma^b, \text{ and } \sigma^a \sigma^b$$

- 57 $\Delta n_{e-p} \ll n_b$

... የዋጋው ረቂቅ ርዕዮተዊነት፣ ማረፊያ
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... right in the centre is Tasiqjuaq (Meliadine) and it extends along the shores of Qamaniq and also right along the Qinqauqalik area all the way to Itiqlak and it also extends out to Meliadine area. It goes down to just before it hits Amittukuluk. Those are the boundaries of where they want to do some exploration and it extends close to Qiplaluk area.

— Ollie Ittinuar

Mumiqvik, a little farther north along the Melia-

In the old days, when we were younger people, having to work full-time wasn't the major thing. To hunt for food was our main goal. Young people are not going to become full-time hunters anymore. They will have to depend on working on a daily basis.

Seasonal movements by Inuit to follow wildlife

During interviews and at the community meeting for this study, people marked the sites of their own and other cabins on the study map. Most of these

[illegible]

These cabins may be small sheds, partially

Meliadine River
Territorial Park

At least 24 unusual species of plants may be found in the park, including the rare three-awned grass (*Trisetum triflorum*), which grows only in the rich soil at the Thule ruins. It is unknown elsewhere in the Kivalliq.

– *Nunavut Handbook* (online version)


$$\begin{array}{c} \text{b L e f t } \Delta \text{ b L e f t } \\ > \text{ e f t } \Delta \end{array}$$

- $\omega_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \Delta^{\alpha} b_{\gamma} \dot{L}^{\beta} > c \dot{\gamma}^{\alpha} b_{\alpha} \dot{L}^{\beta} >$
 $\dot{\gamma}^{\alpha} b_{\alpha} \dot{L}^{\beta}, \dot{\gamma}^{\alpha} b_{\alpha} \dot{L}^{\beta} \dot{L}^{\gamma} \dot{L}^{\delta} \Delta^{\alpha} b_{\gamma} \dot{L}^{\beta} \dot{L}^{\delta} \dot{L}^{\epsilon}$

CARIBOU

$$\triangleright L \nearrow \Delta^c \searrow \Delta \circ \Delta^c \searrow \circ \circ \sigma^b$$
 $\gamma^b \gamma^c \Delta^c$ [illegible]

takes place around Qamanigjuaq, a flat area to the west of the study area. In September, the herd returns south, travelling west of Peter Lake. Formerly (prior to 1958) caribou crossed the narrows of Meliadine Lake, not far from where the WMC camp is now.

This used to be the area where caribou would cross in the fall. They came across the Qiplaluk at the north end of Qamaniq [Parallel Lake]. They used to travel along the coast in spring time. — Ollic Ittinuar

In recent years, people of Rankin Inlet have been fortunate in not having to travel too far inland to find caribou. The numbers of animals around Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet are good, and seem to be growing. Caribou can be seen "just about anywhere", and a few stay around even in the winter.

There used to be a lot of caribou towards

springtime and towards the fall. They used to move westward. It has been so different since Rankin Inlet became a community I think that the caribou are moving towards the coastal area because the muskox are starting to come.

- Felix Pissuk

Caribou and muskox don't get along at all.
— Ollic Ittinuar, *Animals and Their Use*

Forest fires were cited as the reason that not as many caribou return south in recent years and seem scarce to people living in Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

There is a preferred travel route through the Meliadine area for caribou hunters.

People go through the Okutalik area to go caribou hunting and there are always a few caribou around. Even so there are some people that have caribou caches, despite the chop-pers and the geologists walking around the area.

— Tony Manernaluk

FISH

Fish are another important diet item for Inuit.

All fish are good for eating, but they are more tasty when cooked. Some fish are less palatable raw, that is if you are not extremely hungry – but they are easy to eat when they are cooked properly. Most salt-water fish and lake trout can readily be eaten raw, as well as white-fish.

... Fish are prepared in many ways. They are canned or dried [pipsi] or cached [qingni].

— Ollie Ittinuar, *Animals and Their Use*

At the mouth of the Meliadine River, the Thule people built stone weirs to channel Arctic char into shallow water so they could spear them. A study informant recalled river fishing from her youth.

... when the springtime returned, some groups of people would migrate to the rivers to catch climbing fish, and make a supply of

[illegible]

CΔ<^Lσ^bbσ^a (1958 γ&λσ) γγΔ<
Δ^bbσ<CΔ>^a> Δ^bγλ<^Lσ, C<Δ< WMC-
bd< Λcη&λσC σσCΠΔλσ.

$(\bar{C} \bar{L} \sigma \rightarrow b) \Delta^c \Delta^b \bar{b}^c b^c (C \bar{D} \bar{s} b)^c \rightarrow D \bar{P} \bar{D} b \bar{L} \bar{b}^c$, $\Delta^b \bar{b}^c (C \bar{D} \bar{s} b)^c s^b \rightarrow P^c \bar{C} \bar{D} b^c \bar{s} b \bar{L} \sigma \rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow \Delta \bar{D} \bar{L} \sigma$, $\Delta^b \bar{b}^c s^c (C \bar{D} \bar{s} b)^c \rightarrow \bar{P} \bar{D} \bar{b}^c \Delta \bar{s} \bar{L} \bar{s} \bar{L} \sigma \bar{J} \bar{J} \bar{J}$.

$$- \dot{V}_c \Delta n_{a,b} \Delta \epsilon_b$$
[illegible][illegible][illegible]
$$)b) \Delta^c \rightarrow \triangleright \Gamma^a L \Delta^c \rightarrow \triangleleft \rho \zeta \eta^a \rho^a \omega^b) \Delta^c$$
$$- \dot{D}_C \Delta \Pi_{ab} \Delta \zeta^b, \sigma^{\zeta \eta} \Pi^c$$
[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible] $\Delta^{\text{c}} \hookrightarrow \Delta^{\text{c}}$

$\Delta^5 b \Delta^c$ $\Lambda^L L_n \Delta^5 b C D^L$ $\sigma^5 p r \Delta^5 \Delta^c$ Δ^5
 $\Delta^5 \sigma^c$.

$$\Delta^5 b \rightarrow \Delta^c \quad {}^5 b \rightarrow \Delta^c \quad \Delta^a \rightarrow \Delta^c \quad \sigma_L \rightarrow \Delta^c$$

- Lizzie Ittinuar

In the fall, they used to come to Meliadine Lake to fish for lake trout, because there were always some early in the fall. This was to feed their families and their dogs because in the fall the caribou were inland. – Ollie Ittinuar

We fished a lake called Qamaniq. There were a lot of them, and we pulled up one after another with hook and line - all big ones.

- Ollie Ittinuar, *My Childhood Days*

I'm sure most people still can recall that there used to be a lot more fish than there are today.

– Ollie Ittinuar

It is important to protect Arctic char that go up and down the rivers. Lake trout is important. We want to do a study of Peter Lake if we are looking at char. — Louis Pilakapsi

— Louis Pilakapsi

Lakes identified by name on the study map and those with cabins near them are the most popular fishing lakes. But most lakes in the study area are fished. People take day trips or stay overnight in a tent if they don't have a cabin nearby. One study participant said that he fishes with nets in Meliadine Lake.

According to the *Nunavut Atlas*, the waters around Rankin Inlet have a commercial quota of 4,540 kilograms round weight for Arctic char. Kaminuriak Lake (beyond the study area to the west) is fished commercially for lake trout and whitefish, and



... $\Delta^{\epsilon} b \Delta^c$ $\sigma^{\epsilon} p c \Delta^{\epsilon} b (C D \Delta^{\epsilon})^c$ $\Delta^{\epsilon} p$
 $\hat{r}^{\epsilon} q r^{\epsilon} b d^c$. ካላገኝ ሂደት $(C D)^c$, እና ስር-
 $(C D \Delta^{\epsilon} b) b$ የምስር $\Delta^{\epsilon} b (C D \Delta^{\epsilon} b) b$ (ለፖ-
 $D \Delta^{\epsilon} b)$. - ከ Δ በመጨረሻው $\sigma^{\epsilon} t / N^c$
 $\Delta^{\epsilon} b (C D \sigma^{\epsilon} p c)$

... $\Delta \wedge^{\mathfrak{a}_1 \mathfrak{b}_1 \mathfrak{a}_2 \mathfrak{b}_2} \sigma \tau \dot{\mathfrak{a}}_1 \mathfrak{c}_1$, $\Delta \mathfrak{c}_1 \mathfrak{r}_1^{\mathfrak{c}}$ ($\mathfrak{b} <$
 \mathfrak{a}_1 $\dot{\mathfrak{d}} \mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{d}^{\mathfrak{b}} < \mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{d}^{\mathfrak{b}} >^{\mathfrak{c}}$ $\Delta^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{a} \sigma^{\mathfrak{b}}$ $\mathfrak{L} \mathfrak{r}^{\mathfrak{b}}$
 $\mathfrak{r}^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{r} \mathfrak{d} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{d}^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{r}^{\mathfrak{c}} \mathfrak{r}^{\mathfrak{b}}$, $\mathfrak{d}^{\mathfrak{L}} \mathfrak{L} \mathfrak{a} \wedge^{\mathfrak{r}} \mathfrak{r} \mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{d} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{d}$

- 57 $\Delta \cap \Delta^c \Delta^c$

[illegible]
$$- \dot{V}_C \Delta n_{a,0} \Delta \epsilon_b$$

$\Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta} > J^{\epsilon} (\gamma^{\mu} \gamma^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta})$
 $\Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta} > \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta}$
 $\Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta} > \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta}$
 $\Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta} > \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\alpha} \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Delta^{\epsilon} b_{\beta}$

$$- \dot{D} \Delta n^a \Delta \phi^b, \quad \Delta \phi^a \sigma^L \sigma^b$$

ደጋፊ ሚኒስትር ለገዢ ልዩነት ለሚፈጸሙት
 (ለገዢ ልዩነት ለሚፈጸሙት ለሚፈጸሙት ለሚፈጸሙት
 ለሚፈጸሙት ለሚፈጸሙት ለሚፈጸሙት ለሚፈጸሙት

$$- \dot{D} \Delta n_{\text{e}} \approx 10^6$$
[illegible]

CL^bd^c C_{nd}ΓD(Δ^c L^dε^bc^cb^b)Δ^c Δ-
 <ε_{cn}δ_{ln}Δ^bε^bb>_c. Δ^cΓΔ^c CL^bd^c
 Λ^cL_{nd}ε^cΓ^c. C_{nd}ΓD(σ^b ε^bδ_{ln}ε^c
 σ^cΔ^c ε^bLσ^cΓ ε^bδ_{ln}Δ^bε^bb>_c.

$$= \Delta \wedge c b^4$$

[illegible]

$$- \Delta \cap \Delta^{ab}, \sigma^a \cap \Delta^c$$

$$C\Delta^{\epsilon} L_{\sigma} \triangleright P \triangleright^{\epsilon} \Gamma \cap \alpha \leq \sigma \triangleleft^{\epsilon} b C^{\epsilon} b \triangleright^{\epsilon} b \rho -$$

Trapping allowed Inuit to obtain useful items from the south.

That winter there were a lot of foxes and we sensed things turning for the better. I was able to purchase a canoe and a three horse power motor.

- Ollic Ittinuar, *My Childhood Days*

Inuit were well aware of foxes as a vector for rabies, and several study respondents discussed the cyclical nature of rabies appearing in foxes and their sled dogs.

Felix Pissuk contributed names and descriptions of traditional Inuit wolf and fox traps.

❁ *Puqamak* is an ice trap, mainly for foxes. Pis-suk's father once caught a wolverine in one.

🐾 *Pullatik* is a stone trap for foxes or for wolves. Traps for wolves were made out of large stones. They were quite long and built to be wide at the entrance, becoming smaller towards the far end. Bait was put in the trap and a large rock would move to close the trap entrance when the wolf disturbed a cord attached to the bait or a smaller stone holding back the rock. The wolf then couldn't turn around and was trapped. Some old traps of this type can still be seen around the Rankin Inlet area.

Foxes and wolves are still common in the study area. They follow caribou migrations. Meliadine and Peter Lakes are denning areas.

Several respondents in our study mentioned that

very few Rankin Inlet residents have traplines now because prices are too low. The Meliadine Lake area is generally too rocky for trapping.

In general, wolves were not as important to Inuit as foxes. Ollie Ittinuar has written about one occasion when wolves were a problem due to their numbers.

... we began our journey back on the land [from Chesterfield Inlet] by way of Paarmnak, beyond Qamaniq. There were a lot of caribou and foxes to bring us through successfully. But the problem was the number of wolves which annoyed us greatly since we couldn't sleep at night with them walking around close by our iglu in great numbers. They got to a point of being dangerous. One killed one of our dogs, ripped the side open

[illegible]
$$- \dot{\Delta} \Delta n^a \Delta^b, \Delta \Delta \sigma^L \sigma^b$$
[illegible]

$\Delta C^{-b_1} \wedge r^b \triangleright_{\text{b}} \triangleright_{\text{r}} b_c \triangleright_{\text{b}} >_{\text{b}} \Gamma P R \triangleleft P N -$
 $a_r^c \sigma^c \Delta c_{\text{b}} \Delta^c \triangleleft L_{\text{b}} d_{\text{c}} \cap n_L^c \sigma \triangleleft_{\text{c}} d_{\text{c}}$

④ $\geq b_L^c$ በሌላ $\leq b^c$ የሚገኝ ሆኖ ሊሆን ይችላል። ለሆኑ
 $\leq c^c$ ሌላ $\leq a^c$ የሚገኝ ሆኖ $\leq b^c$ ሊሆን ይችላል።
 $\geq b_L^c$ ነው።

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

$\Delta L^{sb}d^c \Delta m^{sb}d^c \Delta^{sb}(\Delta^{sb}p^a\sigma^{sb}b^c)$
 $\Pi_{Lb}d^c\Delta^{sb}b^c, \Delta^c \Delta \Pi^{sb}d^{sb} \Pi \Pi^{sb}p^a$
 $L^{sb} \Delta^{sb}b^c \Delta L^{sb}d^c \Delta L^{sb}d^c \Delta L^{sb}d^{sb}$
 $p^a\sigma^{sb}d^c$

... ረዳላዊነት ማረጋገጥ ይቻላል። ለዚህም ምሳሌ ለግብርና ሚኒስቴር ይህንኑ ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይቻላል።

[illegible]
$$- \dot{\Delta}^c \Delta n^a \sigma^L_{ab}, \quad \sigma^L_{ab} = \sigma^L_{ba}$$

[illegible]

Inuit make a strong connection between diet and health. They say that only their traditional foods will keep them strong and warm in cold weather. They wonder how contaminants are affecting the animals that are their food sources.

Natural indicators for animal health are seasonal fat thickness, liver condition, meat colour, fur condition, and behaviour. Inuit and Cree also notice a difference in the taste and behaviour of animals that feed in contaminated areas or on human-generated waste.

— *Voices from the Bay*, p. 43

Near the communities, the lakes and waters have smog that doesn't get blown away. In the larger communities that have boats coming and going, and large barges coming to port, the sea mammals caught from that area are not tasty anymore. In the communities of Resolute Bay and Igloolik it seems that their water is more pure and their fish very tasty,

and their seals are far more delicious than the seals from around here. — Lizzie Ittinuar

Elders identified and spoke about ecological cycles and fluctuations as natural and ongoing. For example, water levels are expected to go up and down, and caribou migration routes to change from year to year.

This study, ILUOP, and Voices from the Bay all emphasize that animals decrease in numbers or move away from an area as part of their natural cycles. Although an animal might be scarce for a time, Inuit believe it will be back again one day.

... it is no wonder animals are often difficult to see in their usual places for one reason or another. Ice packs may affect their movements, and they are continually on the move in search of food. Caribou, for instance, move looking for better feeding areas.

Every living thing that eats, moves about simply looking for food onto survive on. Every

time animals move elsewhere, it is claimed that the number of animals is falling. This began only when Renewable Resource officials arrived. Before Renewable Resource officials came, people knew animals moved elsewhere – but Renewable Resource officials claim they are declining.

This is an area where Renewable Resource officials and Inuit differ in their opinion. At times Inuit sort of go along, but refuse to give in when opinions differ too greatly. All outdoor animals regardless of size, leave the area for places where feeding is better, and of course this comes from the instinct to survive.

– Ollie Ittinuar, *Animals and Their Use*

CARVING STONE

Carving stone is an important resource for Inuit artists. One person interviewed for this study is a carver. Falstaff Island, east of Rankin Inlet, is a local source of soap stone.

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[illegible][illegible]

- $\sigma \wedge^c b^{\omega} p^{\omega} \Delta^{\omega} \Gamma^c$, $L^b \wedge \dot{\zeta}^{\omega} \cup$ 43

[illegible]

$\Delta^{\text{b}}\omega^{\text{c}}(\Delta^{\text{d}}\omega^{\text{e}}\text{LL}^{\text{f}})\omega^{\text{g}}\omega^{\text{h}}\omega^{\text{i}}\omega^{\text{j}}\omega^{\text{k}}\omega^{\text{l}}\omega^{\text{m}}\omega^{\text{n}}\omega^{\text{o}}\omega^{\text{p}}\omega^{\text{q}}\omega^{\text{r}}\omega^{\text{s}}\omega^{\text{t}}\omega^{\text{u}}\omega^{\text{v}}\omega^{\text{w}}\omega^{\text{x}}\omega^{\text{y}}\omega^{\text{z}}$

[illegible][illegible]

... ስለሚኖር ስለሆነ ደግሞ ለሌሎች ምርጫዊ አካላት ማስተላለፍ ይቻላል።

$\dot{D}L\dot{\gamma}^b\dot{C}^c$ $\sigma\alpha\dot{\gamma}^aL\dot{C}$ $aJ\dot{D}^a\dot{a}^b$ Δ -
 $\dot{a}^b\dot{\gamma}^c\dot{\gamma}^b\dot{\gamma}^a\dot{D}^b$ $\dot{D}L\dot{\gamma}^b\dot{C}^c$ $\sigma\alpha\dot{\gamma}^aL\dot{C}$

[illegible][illegible]
$$- \dot{D}_C \Delta \Pi^a \Delta \Pi^b, \sigma^c \Delta \Pi^c$$

▷ ♯^b ♭^c ♭^d ♭^e ♭^f ♭^g ♭^a ♭^b ♭^c

[illegible]

Old mine machinery lies rusting at the site, and the community seems content that these remain as a reminder of the past, and as a point of interest for visitors.

[illegible]

$\triangleright \text{ } ^{\flat} \text{ } ^{\sharp} \text{ } ^{\flat} \text{ } ^{\sharp} \text{ } ^{\flat} \text{ } ^{\sharp} \text{ } ^{\flat} \text{ } ^{\sharp} \text{ } ^{\flat} \text{ } ^{\sharp}$

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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 ርዕሰ ልማት ማህተም ማረጋገጫ ርዕሰ ልማት
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 ማህተም ማረጋገጫ ርዕሰ ልማት ማህተም ማረጋገጫ
 ማህተም ማረጋገጫ ርዕሰ ልማት ማህተም ማረጋገጫ

- $\Delta \cap \Delta^c \neq \emptyset$, $\Delta \cap \Delta^c \neq \emptyset$

$\begin{matrix} b & a & c & d & e & f & g & h & i & j & k & l & m & n & o & p & q & r & s & t & u & v & w & x & y & z \\ \Delta & b & c & d & e & f & g & h & i & j & k & l & m & n & o & p & q & r & s & t & u & v & w & x & y & z \\ \Delta & b & c & d & e & f & g & h & i & j & k & l & m & n & o & p & q & r & s & t & u & v & w & x & y & z \end{matrix}$

ᐅኑናᖃ ᕈᓂᐸᐱᐸ ᐃᕋᕐ ᘔᖃᐅᓯᐳᐳᖃ ᕈᓗ ᐃᐅ-
ᐴᕋᕋᐅᓯᐲᓔᖃ 1975-ᐸ ᐃᐅᐴᕋᕋᐳᐳᓄᓂ.
ᐃᖃᖃᐅᓯᓔᖃ ᐴᓯᐵᐅᓯᐲᕋᕋᕋ ᓇᓚᓇᐃᐅ-
ᕋᕋᕋ ᖃᓯᕋᕋᕋᕋ ᓄᓇᕋᕋᕋ ᐴᓯᖃᐅᓯᐲ.

[illegible]

ԵկናհԵՏԱԿ ԵկናհԵՆԵՆԱՍԻ ԴԵ
 ԸԵԿԵԴԵ, ԱՅՈՒՍԵԿԵԿԵԿԵԿԵ
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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OTHER CONCERNS

level flights. Currently there is no permanent road, only a winter trail, to the north side of the Meliadine River. A year-round road would necessitate building a bridge. People thought that government should pay part of this cost. Residents of Rankin Inlet look forward to using this road to reach Meliadine Lake. But there is also some concern about the environmental impact of a road and of more intense land use by the public.

[illegible]

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$\triangleright^{\epsilon_6} \subset \dot{L} \cup \Delta^c \quad \triangleleft)^{\epsilon_6} (\triangleright \subset \triangleright^{\epsilon_6}) \Delta^c$

[illegible]

(Map included in folder)

<i>Place name</i>	<i>Map grid location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Place name</i>	<i>Map grid location</i>	<i>Description</i>
			Iqaluit	H14	Diane River
			Iqaluksiuvik	H15	place to fish – referred as a point
Akulik	J16	Barrier Islands	Iqalulialaaq	I14	middle of small fish lake
Akulik	I14	centre of three fishing lakes	Iqalulialak	K15	char lake – small fish lake
Akulikutaq	H15	large island	Itiqlak	I15	small crossing
Akungayuk	J14	place to come by or to cross	Itlugtuq	G17	large lake trout lake
Angiyulik	G12	place of large fish – referring to lake trout	Ittiqlak	M13	Parrel Lake south end of Meliadine
Apuqtinaqtuq	F13	a point	Iyakak	G13	place of an accidental death – where Iyakak died
Ataniq	I10	the narrows			
Aulatsivik	K14	name of a place just east of community	Iyiralik	J13	place of iyirat (spirit beings)
Igalugayuk	K14	mouth of Meliadine River	Kagiqualuk	K9	north end of a large lake
Iglugalik	G9	small fish lake	Kangilik	I16	south end of the three islands
Iglulikyuaq	L15	Thompson Island – place of a large igloo	Kangilualuk	I11	large bay or inlet on the lake
Iglulikyuaq Iglua	M15	Thompson island cabin, owner unknown	Kigavilik	K10	place of a hill
Ikarivik	J15	a current	Kiglinik	M10	bottom of small island south end of lake



መድረግ ለገጽ	መድረግ ለገጽ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	J15	ፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	K16	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	H14	ፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	H15	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	I14	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	K15	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	I15	ፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	G17	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	M13	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
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ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	K9	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	I16	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	I11	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	K10	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ
ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	ፍጹም ስራ	M10	ፍጹም ስራ ለፍጹም ስራ

APPENDIX TWO: WMC INDIGENOUS PEOPLES POLICY

WMC is committed to developing relationships of mutual understanding and respect with the indigenous peoples of the areas in which we operate or propose to operate.

To fulfil this commitment, the Company will:

Establish and maintain effective, positive and frequent communication with indigenous groups.

Recognize the desire of indigenous peoples to fulfil their responsibilities within their traditional culture.

Seek to identify all indigenous interests in the area within which the Company is or intends to oper-

ate, define the basis for those interests whether derived from cultural traditions, historical association, occupation, social or economic need, and deal with those interests in accordance with the relevant government policy.

Recognize and observe all state, provincial, and federal laws relevant to indigenous and cultural matters.

Formulate and implement for appropriate Company personnel, an indigenous awareness program, pertinent to the local situation, which will engender the appropriate understanding, sensitivity and respect towards the local indigenous peoples.

Wherever reasonable and appropriate, provide local indigenous groups with the opportunity to participate directly or indirectly in employment opportunities.

Taking into account local conditions, provide the opportunity for qualified local indigenous businesses to tender for the supply of goods and services necessary for the Company's local activities.

H.M. Morgan

Chief Executive Officer

October 1995



$W M C - {}^b d^c \quad L_{\epsilon}^{J^{\epsilon b}} \quad \Delta J^{\epsilon b} \quad 2 \quad \Lambda^z \quad r^c \quad \cap \quad r^c \quad \supset \quad r^c$

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$$(\Delta L \Delta \sigma^a \Gamma^a)_D^C \Delta L^a{}_a \Delta \sigma^b \langle \Gamma^b \rangle^C:$$
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 ሰነድ ማቅረብ አለባቸው፡
 ለግብርና ሚኒስቴር፣ ለጥቅምት ፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም.
 ለግብርና ሚኒስቴር፣ ለጥቅምት ፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም.
 ለግብርና ሚኒስቴር፣ ለጥቅምት ፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም.

H.M. Morgan

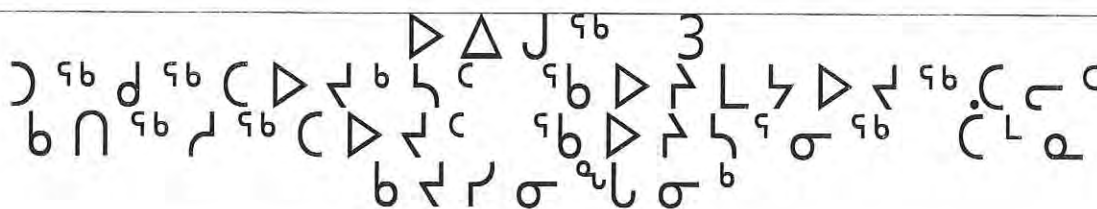
၎င်းတို့သည် နေပြည်တော်ရှိ နေထိုင်သူများ၏ အသက်အရွယ်နှင့် အခြားအချက်အလက်များကို အခြေခံ၍ အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည့် အချက်အလက်များကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်။

APPENDIX THREE:

1. Audio cassette tapes

<i>Person interviewed</i>	<i>Interviewer</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Date of interview</i>
Felix Pissuk	Ollie Ittinuar John Hickey	Inuktitut	February 23, 1998
Felix Pissuk	Ollie Ittinuar John Hickey	English	February 23, 1998
Tony Amorok and Tommy Tudlik	Ollie Ittinuar John Hickey	Inuktitut	February 24, 1998
Community Meeting		Inuktitut	March 25, 1998
Community Meeting		Inuktitut	March 25, 1998
Tommy Ugijuk			
Community meeting		English	March 25, 1998
Tony Amorok, CBC etc.			

Community Meeting		English	March 25, 1998
Tommy Ugijuk			
Thomas Tiktak	Reading original map references 1–110	Inuktitut	August 6, 1998
Ollie Ittinuar	Thomas Tiktak	Inuktitut	December 1998
Ollie Ittinuar	Thomas Tiktak	English	December 1998
Lizzie Ittinuar	Self-interview	Inuktitut	March 1999
Tony Amorok	Ollie Ittinuar	Inuktitut	(undated)
Joe Nattar			
Louis Pilakapsi			
John Towtongie			
Olivia Pissuk			

 $1. \quad \sigma \wedge c$

$\Delta \sigma^b$	$\Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \rho^{\epsilon b} \eta$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\rho \epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b} \sigma$
$\Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \rho^{\epsilon b} \Delta \rho^{\epsilon b}$			
$\Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \lambda^{\rho b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta \sigma^b \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} 23, 1998$
	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$		
$\Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \lambda^{\rho b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b} \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} 23, 1998$
	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$		
$\Delta \sigma^b \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta \sigma^b \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} 24, 1998$
$\Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$		
$\rho^b \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$		$\Delta \sigma^b \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b} 25, 1998$
$\eta \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$			
$\rho^b \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$		$\Delta \sigma^b \eta \Delta^{\epsilon b}$	$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b} 25, 1998$
$\eta \Delta \lambda^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$			
$\Delta^{\epsilon b} \Delta^{\epsilon b}$			

[illegible]

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- NTI supports caribou protection measures which provide adequate protection to caribou and habitat.
- NTI requires that companies minimize habitat loss due to the construction of roads, airstrips and other infrastructure.
- NTI requires that mines be planned, operated, closed and decommissioned, and disturbed lands be reclaimed, all in an environmentally sound manner.
- NTI insists that any disturbed land be returned to a safe, stable and productive condition.

We wish to maximize benefits from mining, while minimizing negative impacts to the land and to Inuit culture. Benefits from mining include:

Although Inuit will benefit from exploration and mining activities on all lands within Nunavut, the greatest return of benefits will be from activities which take place on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL).

- NTI encourages active participation of Inuit in exploration and mining.

- NTI encourages mining companies, educational institutions and Government to work together with the communities to ensure that the local population has the appropriate knowledge and training to take advantage of all levels of employment opportunities within and related to the industry.

- NTI supports policies which optimize the royalties and other revenues from mining on both IOL and Crown land.

All areas compete with all others around the world for mining investment. It is important to remember that mining is a business, and therefore must make a sufficient return on investment. NTI recognizes the value of mining to economic development in Nunavut. NTI also recognizes that certainty with respect to mineral tenure and the right to mine is critical to mineral investment, and acknowledges the need to improve the certainty of mineral tenure.

Ways in which mining investment can be drawn to Nunavut include:

- provide an efficient regulatory regime;
- develop cooperative working relationships and partnerships;
- provide services and support.

- NTI will take a pro-active approach in creating a political and economic climate in which the mining industry will invest.

- NTI acknowledges the need to improve the certainty of mineral tenure.
- NTI supports the streamlining of environmental regulations for mining.
- NTI encourages the mining industry, governments, Inuit organizations and communities to establish cooperative working relationships.
- NTI encourages the development of programs to ensure the availability of services and support.

Inuit land use priorities will not always be the same as those of mining companies. We wish to keep certain areas intact, free from any kind of development.

The mining industry is very concerned about the removal of land from exploration and mining. If lands are excluded from exploration and mining they will not provide the benefits of mining activities. Some land in Nunavut which has good mineral potential is currently withdrawn or is proposed to be withdrawn.

Because the objectives of Inuit and the objectives of mining companies are not always the same, land use conflicts will occasionally arise. Some ways to deal with these conflicts include:

- development and implement socio-economic terms and conditions;
- develop a comprehensive land use philosophy.

[illegible][illegible]

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ኢሳይያስ) ጠቅላይነት ይኖርባቸዋል፡-

- [illegible]

- $\Delta b^{\epsilon} b^{\eta} \Pi^{\rho} \Sigma^{\sigma} d^{\tau}$ Λ - $\bar{\Lambda}$ $b^{\epsilon} b^{\eta} c^{\rho} c^{\sigma} n^{\tau}$;
- $\Lambda^{\rho} c^{\eta} d^{\sigma} \Pi^{\rho} b^{\eta} \Sigma^{\sigma}$ $\bar{\Lambda} \bar{c} \bar{b} \bar{c} \bar{b} \bar{n}$ $\Delta b^{\epsilon} b^{\eta} c^{\rho} c^{\sigma} n^{\tau}$.

CL^bd^c <JL>NCD^c D^bbD^cb^bΔ^c
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 D^bb^cL^bL^bL^bσ^c:

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- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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The following policy statements support the objective of resolving land use conflicts:

- NTI insists that mining companies adhere to socio-economic terms and conditions on any mineral project being developed in Nunavut.
- NTI recognizes that areas with high mineral potential must be carefully evaluated prior to any decision regarding land use.
- NTI supports land use activities that reflect the priorities and values of Inuit.

Objective 5: Improve Consultation and Clarify Decision-Making

Sound decisions on issues related to exploration and mining cannot be made unless all parties are fully informed about the issues and there are processes in place to communicate with all of the interested parties. There must also be coordination of the decision-makers. All stakeholders should be given a meaningful opportunity to participate in decision-making. Processes should be open, transparent, timely, and well-defined.

Factors that assist improved consultation and decision-making include:

- cultural sensitivity;
- effective communication among all stakeholders;

- use of the best available information and knowledge in decision-making.

The following policy statements support the objective of improving consultation and clarifying decision-making:

- NTI shall encourage and promote cultural sensitivity in all mining activities.
- NTI requires that companies carry out meaningful consultations with Inuit organizations, government and affected communities prior to and through the duration of exploration and mining projects.
- NTI requires that decisions concerning exploration and mine development be based on appropriate traditional knowledge and scientific information.



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በላይኛው የጥበቃና የዕድል ምርጫ ስር ለሚገኙት ልማት ምርጫዎች መካከል ይገኛል።

- ግልጽ ሆኖ የሚገኝ የሥራ ስልጣን ለሚገኙት ልማት ምርጫዎች መካከል ይገኛል።

- ግልጽ ሆኖ የሚገኝ የሥራ ስልጣን ለሚገኙት ልማት ምርጫዎች መካከል ይገኛል።

- ግልጽ ሆኖ የሚገኝ የሥራ ስልጣን ለሚገኙት ልማት ምርጫዎች መካከል ይገኛል።

Objective 5: Improve Consultation and Clarify Decision-Making

Sound decisions on issues related to exploration and mining cannot be made unless all parties are fully informed about the issues and there are processes in place to communicate with all of the interested parties. There must also be coordination of the decision-makers. All stakeholders should be given a meaningful opportunity to participate in decision-making. Processes should be open, transparent, timely, and well-defined.

Factors that assist improved consultation and decision-making include:

- cultural sensitivity;
- effective communication among all stakeholders;

use of the best available information and knowledge in decision-making.

- NTI shall encourage and promote cultural sensitivity in all mining activities.

- NTI requires that companies carry out meaningful consultations with Inuit organizations, government and affected communities prior to and through the duration of exploration and mining projects.

- NTI requires that decisions concerning exploration and mine development be based on appropriate traditional knowledge and scientific information.

APPENDIX FIVE: EXCERPTS FROM REGIONAL LAND

Mineral, Oil and Gas
Exploration and
Development

ment should provide economic and employment benefits to local residents.

... In preparing the original plan, Keewatin residents made it clear that they want to be better informed about current exploration activities and to have input into the regulation of these activities. Now that the NLCA is in place, Inuit own surface and subsurface title to a significant part of the Keewatin. This makes them major players in any development in the region, and gives them the power to control

what happens on their land.

Residents believe that mineral development can take place, but that all phases of each development should be considered, planned and carefully controlled. This does not just include environmental, social and economic planning for a mine operation but should also include planning for the eventual mine closure where issues such as land restoration, tailings pollution, and economic and social readjustment need to be considered.



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ግሥት)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

- The mining industry and government should continue to support the development of a local industry servicing the needs of exploration companies and any future mining ventures.
- The NWT Chamber of Mines, on behalf of the mining industry and with all other land users, should adopt a "Code of Good Conduct" as a guide to good land use practices at least equal to that suggested in Appendix 2 [reproduced below].
- DIAND shall ensure that, in the future, it has adequate funds to properly restore abandoned exploration camps following, where possible, the principal of "the polluter pays". Raising the

- level of security deposits and increasing the minimum and maximum fines under the Territorial Lands Act would help ensure that the sites of exploration camps are properly restored.
- All proposals for mining developments shall include adequate plans for mine closure and restoration of the site. The NPC is encouraged that DIAND has adopted the Guidelines for Abandonment and Restoration Planning for Mines in the Northwest Territories published by the NWT Water Board. The draft Mine Site Reclamation Policy shall be completed as soon as possible.
- Uranium development shall not take place until the Nunavut Planning Commission, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Water Board, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board have reviewed all of the issues relevant to uranium exploration and mining. Any review of uranium exploration and mining shall pay particular

- Any future proposal to mine uranium must be approved by the people of the region.
- The mining industry should continue to participate in identifying carving-stone deposits. GNWT, with the assistance of DIAND, shall continue to maintain a central record of carving-stone deposits and communicate this information to the communities and appropriate Inuit authorities.
- Hydrocarbon exploration shall continue to be restricted in the area encompassing southern Southampton Island and Coats Island. If, however, hydrocarbon exploration in that area shall ever become more likely, the NPC shall assess the implications through a public planning process and consider amending the land use plan.



- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

(Suggested for the NWT Chamber of Mines, as a guide for conduct)

- Non-resident land users will establish working relationships with local communities and respect the traditional users of the land.
- During the caribou calving, post-calving, and migrating season, land use activities should be restricted to avoid disturbing caribou, in general, and more specifically will be governed by caribou protection measures.
- Artifacts must be left where they are found. All land users are responsible for reporting to the appropriate authorities the location of, or any removal or disturbance of artifacts.



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 ማለት ነው።)

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COMMUNITY STEERING COMMITTEE
FOR MELIADINE WEST
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE STUDY

To provide independent guidance to WMC International Ltd. and its consultant, Nanuk Enterprises Ltd., in preparing for, conducting, reporting, and archiving local and traditional knowledge of the geographic area affected by the Meliadine West Gold Project and adjacent lands and waters.

The committee should consist of 5–7 persons with an interest and commitment to the preservation of

the Inuit language and culture in the context of a mineral development project, who will volunteer their time and effort.

WMC will participate in the work of the committee in an ex-officio capacity and be represented by the Consulting Coordinator for Environment and Community Relations, Mr. Ben Hubert. WMC International Ltd. is committed to conducting its affairs in a way that serves the company's shareholders and the goals and objectives of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement.

WMC International Ltd. will provide remuneration to committee members for their effort and contribution to the Traditional Knowledge Study.

The geographic scope of the study shall include the lands and lakes as outlined on the map attached.

[illegible]

$\begin{matrix} \circ & \circ & \subset & \circ & \sqcap & \triangleright & \subset & \Delta & \subset & \supset & \rho & \sqcup & \triangleleft & \circ & \cap & \subset & \triangleright & \searrow & \subset \\ \circ & \cap & \sqcup & \supset & \subset & \subset & \Delta & \circ & \supset & \supset & \sqcup & \supset & \searrow & \circ & \sqcap & \supset & \supset & \Delta & \subset \\ \wedge & \supset & \searrow & \cap & \rho & \subset & \supset & \rho & \subset & \supset & \supset & \sqcup & \sqcup & \sqcap & \supset & \supset & \supset & \Delta & \subset \end{matrix}$

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Λ^a H₂D₂⁺S⁻Γ^b ΔΠC⁻. WMC-^bd^c ላባረፖል-

ጂኦግራፊካል ምርመራ ለግብርና ሚኒስቴር ማህተም ለማድረግ የሚያስፈልጉ ሰነዶችን ለማግኘት ለሚገባበት ጊዜ ለማሳደግና ለማረጋገጥ ይህ ስራ ይደረጋል፡፡

WMC-b^dc <P^c-b^cC^cσ<^b>^c bΠL^aγ^cω^c Δ-
 c^cΔ^cω^c (LJ)^aU^c bΠ^cΔσ^cΔ^cΓ^b γ^bΔ^cΔ^cγ-
 Δ^cγ^bσ^b.

- Review and comment on the work plan, methods, and schedule of the study;
- review and comment on the interview guide that will be used in the course of collecting traditional and local knowledge;
- ensure that the interview guide represents the subjects and issues of concern to the residents of Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet that need to be described for the Meliadine West Gold Project;
- ensure that those persons interviewed are representative of the community and the families and

- groups whose traditional land use included the lands and waters potentially affected by the Meliadine West Gold Project, and that the study will capture the body of traditional knowledge available in the community and region;
- advise on the form, format and location for ultimate disposition of the information collected in the course of the study;
 - advise on the disposition of funds that reflect the members' efforts and contribution on behalf of WMC International Ltd.

The language of the committee will be Inuktitut and

English, with WMC providing for interpreters for every meeting as required for effective communication within the committee and with WMC International Ltd. and its consultant. All written materials prepared by WMC for the committee's consideration will be translated into Inuktitut.

The committee is expected to remain in place for the duration of the study, its reporting and the disposition of the data for long term storage and management. The study is expected to deliver a report to WMC on or before June 30, 1998.



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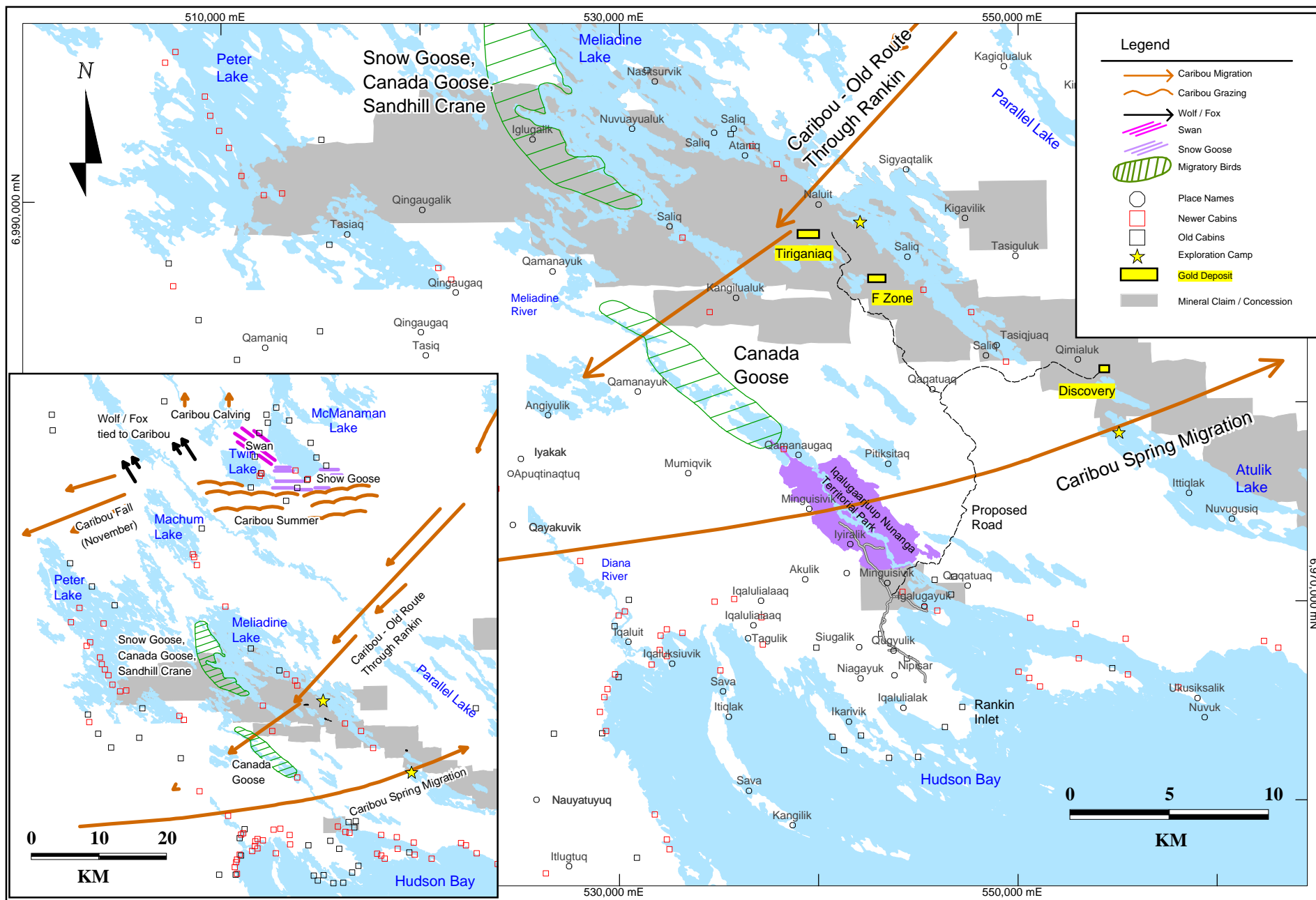


Figure 4-1: Traditional Knowledge