

# TREATIES, LAND DISPUTES, AGREEMENTS & RIGHTS

## THE HOUSE STORY

Description in The House Story		Analogous to...
1. House	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Inuit
2. Newcomers	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. 1977-1979
3. Owners of the house	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. ITC (now Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, ITK)
4. Valuables	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. It was also agreed that, since governments are the biggest employers in Nunavut, Inuit should get their share of government jobs. Since Inuit make up 85 per cent of Nunavut's population, that means 85 per cent of government jobs should eventually belong to Inuit.
5. They began to meet amongst themselves	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Younger generation	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. Inuit get a percentage of revenue that government collects from resource development on Crown lands. Inuit can also charge companies for coming onto Inuit Owned Lands, and can collect their own revenue from any minerals found underneath parts of their land (i.e., where they have sub-surface rights).
7. They decided to form an organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. They wanted newcomers to recognize they were the original owners of the house	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. All the negotiators involved in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement G. Oil and gas, minerals, water, animal fur pelts
9. They offered to give the people exclusive rights to all the closet space in the mansion, plus a lot of money that they could then use to buy things from the newcomers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. Coppermine conference I. Any of the traders, missionaries, mounties, government administrators, mineral prospectors, oil & gas companies, etc.
10. The two sides refused to budge.	<input type="checkbox"/>	J. The government eventually agreed, so Inuit agreed to give up ownership of 82 per cent of the land in exchange for an equal say in the management bodies which were created to make decisions about land use, wildlife and water management, and the review of development projects. These are now known as Institutions of Public Government (IPGs.) Inuit now have an equal number of seats as government on the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), and the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB).
11. They also knew that the newcomers were really committed to "owning" the house, because to them ownership meant having control of everything.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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## THE HOUSE STORY

### Description in The House Story

### Analogous to...

12. So the people put forth an offer: they said they would allow the newcomers to own roughly 80 per cent of the house.

K. The Inuit put forth a counter proposal: they'd agree to let the government own most of the land in Nunavut if the government agreed to share decision-making over all the land and resources on it.

13. If the new comers agreed that all decisions about the house and its contents would be made jointly with the people

L. Shortly after the Supreme Court ruling in 1973, the Government of Canada brought out a Comprehensive Land Claims Policy. It called for undefined Indigenous rights to be extinguished in exchange for a package including limited amounts of land, special hunting and fishing right, and millions of dollars in cash. Indigenous groups in the North rejected this offer, arguing that it would leave them with little power to influence the future development of the North. Their response was "this land is not for sale!"

14. We also want you to give us a billion dollars in exchange for giving up our claim to owning all the house.

M. Nunavut

15. We also want guarantees that if anyone gets hired to look after the house or the yard outside, a fair share of those jobs has to come to us.

N. The government felt it had to own the land because it thought that this would give it the control it wanted.

16. We also want a share of any money you make from any valuables that are sold.

O. In 1973, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in the Calder case that Indigenous people who had never signed treaties (such as Inuit) could still have their Indigenous title to the land. This runs counter to all of the government's assumptions, and forces it to reconsider its approach to the issue.

17. We want to have a council where all decisions about the future of the house are made, and everyone in the house will have a vote to decide who sits on it.

P. In exchange for giving up their claim to 82 per cent of the land, Inuit also received compensation worth \$1.14 billion.

Q. In addition to sharing decision-making over land and resources everywhere in Nunavut, Inuit also insisted that the government create the new political territory of Nunavut, by dividing the existing Northwest Territories. At the very end of negotiations, the government finally agreed to this.