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A black and white aerial photograph showing the Hoover Dam, a large concrete structure with multiple buttresses, spanning a deep canyon. The reservoir, Lake Mead, is visible in the background, surrounded by rugged, arid terrain. The foreground shows the rocky canyon walls and some infrastructure near the dam.

[illegible]

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN QUEBEC MAY BE SLOWER THEN EXPECTED

(KUUJJUAQ)...The development of hydro electric projects North of the 55th parallel may not come as quickly as was originally planned. The main reasons for the possible slow down is that the demand for electrical energy in the south is not growing as fast as Hydro-Québec had expected, and also because of the enormous cost of large scale construction in the high North.

At the moment, there is no firm decision to go ahead with the development of any hydro electric project North of the 55th parallel, although Hydro-Québec officials admit that they expect a final decision this summer to proceed with the construction of the Great Whale project. However, plans for other projects in Northern Québec which mainly involve the rivers of the southern Ungava Bay area have been delayed for at least a year, and maybe postponed for up to five years. This probably also means that Hydro's long term plans for eventual projects along other major rivers further North in the Ungava and Hudson Bays will probably be set back.

The delay in the development of hydro resources in Northern Québec is mostly the result the Québec Government refusing to accept Hydro Québec's long range proposals to proceed with the construction of numerous hydro electric projects throughout the province. According to those proposals, in addition to completing the La Grande project in the James Bay Territory, Hydro would begin work on four other projects which would include the Great Whale project, the Nottaway-Broadback Ruppert project (in the area just south of the current James Bay project), the Le Romaine project (in an area well south of Schefferville near Baie Comeau), and the Koksoak project (in the area just south of Kuujjuaq). But the Government rejected these plans when they were presented several months ago.

At that time, the Québec Government said that the cost of going ahead with all the projects as indicated in Hydro's proposed timetable would be too great, especially in a period of economic troubles. Furthermore, Hydro officials say that another reason for revising their long range

plans is that the demand for electrical power in the south is not increasing as fast as was anticipated. According to Robert Benoît, a spokesperson with Hydro-Québec, the power that is and will be produced by the James Bay project will be enough to meet the electrical energy needs in southern Québec for up to approximately the year 2000. In other words, Hydro will not require the electricity from any new projects much before the year 2000. However, exploration and the construction of such new projects will begin well before this date.

Nevertheless, Mr. Benoît indicated that the energy crisis in the south means that the present conditions could change very quickly. He said that if the demand for electrical power was to suddenly increase, Hydro-Québec would once again speed up its schedule for the construction of hydro-electric projects in the North. He gave the example that if heating oil was to become too expensive, large number of people in the south might decide to convert their homes to electric heating, which would greatly increase the demand for electricity. On the other hand, Robert Benoît said that the surplus supply of natural gas in the western provinces along with the proposed pipeline to transport it to southern Québec could mean that there will be less of a demand electric energy in the immediate future.

Mr. Benoît explained that the whole energy question is difficult to predicate these days, but if the situations continues as expected, Hydro-Québec will not rush into building numerous projects in Northern Québec. But he stressed that it all depends on the demand for electrical power in the south.

THE GREAT WHALE PROJECT

Although Hydro-Québec may be going slow with its plans for the North, they expect to continue with the Great Whale project. At the moment, the final decision to go ahead with the project has not yet been made. But Hydro is proceeding with the necessary studies and environmental applications, and they believe a definite decision to construct the project will come this summer.

If things go according to Hydro's current plans, the construction phase of the Great Whale project will begin in the



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A close up view of the construction on opposite page.

fall of 1981. At that time they will start building a road from the La Grande project in the James Bay territory to a site about 17 miles northeast of the community of Kuujjuarapik (Great Whale River). However, even though work on the construction phase will begin next year, there will probably be little development activity around the community of Kuujjuarapik for the next several years. In fact, during these first few years of the construction work, things may actually be more quite in the area of the community than it was during the exploration period, which is about to end.

The reason behind this is that Hydro does not plan to rush the construction phase of the Great Whale project and will probably only start building the road from the southern point and work their way up North. If Hydro was to build the road as fast as possible, they would start constructing the road from both ends and have it completed when the work meets at the midway point. But Mr. Benoît said that it is fairly sure that the construction of the road will begin at the southern point in the James Bay territory, meaning that it will be a couple of years before the construction activities would enter the Kuujjuarapik area.

Robert Bemoît explained that the road Hydro plans to build will run northwards about 20 to 30 miles east of the community ending at one of the major construction sites of the Great Whale project about 17 miles northwest of Kuujjuarapik. From there, the road will continue to the east and will connect all the major construction sites.

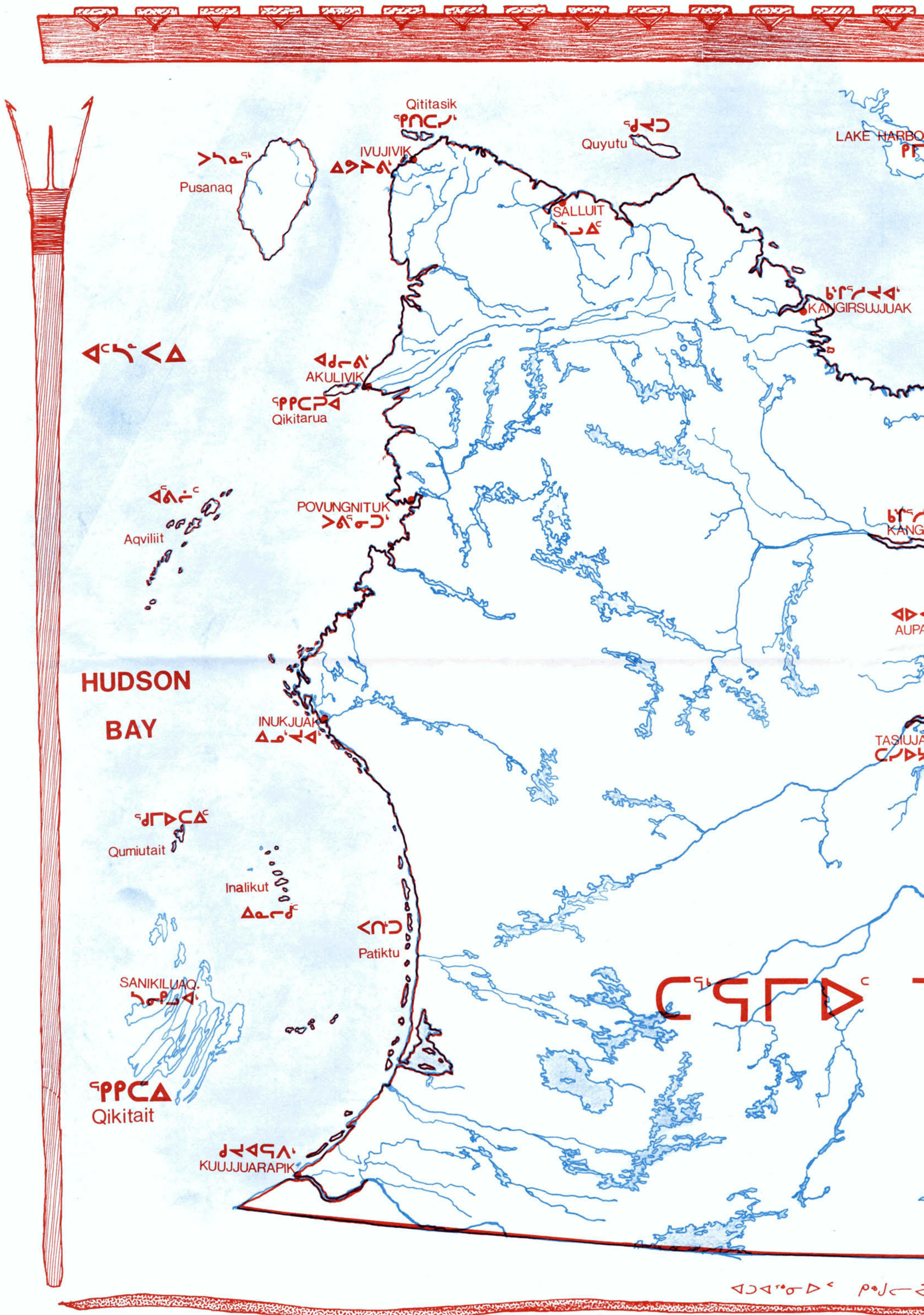
Mr. Bemoît said that the question of whether or not a road will be built to the community depends

on two things. First, if Hydro-Québec relies on the airport facilities in Kuujjuarapik, then a road will be built to that community connecting it to the roads from the south to the major construction sites. But if Hydro were to construct airport facilities elsewhere, a road to Kuujjuarapik will only be built if the community (Inuit & Cree) request it. He said that if Hydro does receive such a request, it would negotiate the building of the road with the community. He added that the cost of such a road to the community would be about \$18 million, and that Hydro would consider it to be a "compensative measure". He also pointed out that the Cree of Kuujjuarapik have already officially requested such a road.

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNGAVA BAY AREA

The slow down of hydro development in Northern Québec will be most evident in the Ungava Bay area. All of Hydro-Québec's plans for this region have been delayed for at least a year, and possibly up to five years. This means that Hydro will not be opening an office in Kuujjuaq (Ft. Chimo) or establishing two fairly large exploration camps in the area this summer as was announced last year. Instead, Hydro will only be carrying out a study of the salmon in the Koksoak River.

Originally, Hydro was planning to begin their exploration work around the Kuujjuaq area this summer and continue these activities for approximately five years. During this time transportation, storage, and communication facilities would be set up and close to 400 people would be working on exploration. But it now appears



HUDSON
BAY

Qikitait

SANIKILUAQ.

Qumiutait

INUKJUA

POVUNGNITUK

AKULIVIK
Qikitarua

SALLUIT

QUITUTU

IVUJIVIK

Qititasik

Pusanaq

KANGIRSUJUAK

LAKE HARBO

TASIUA

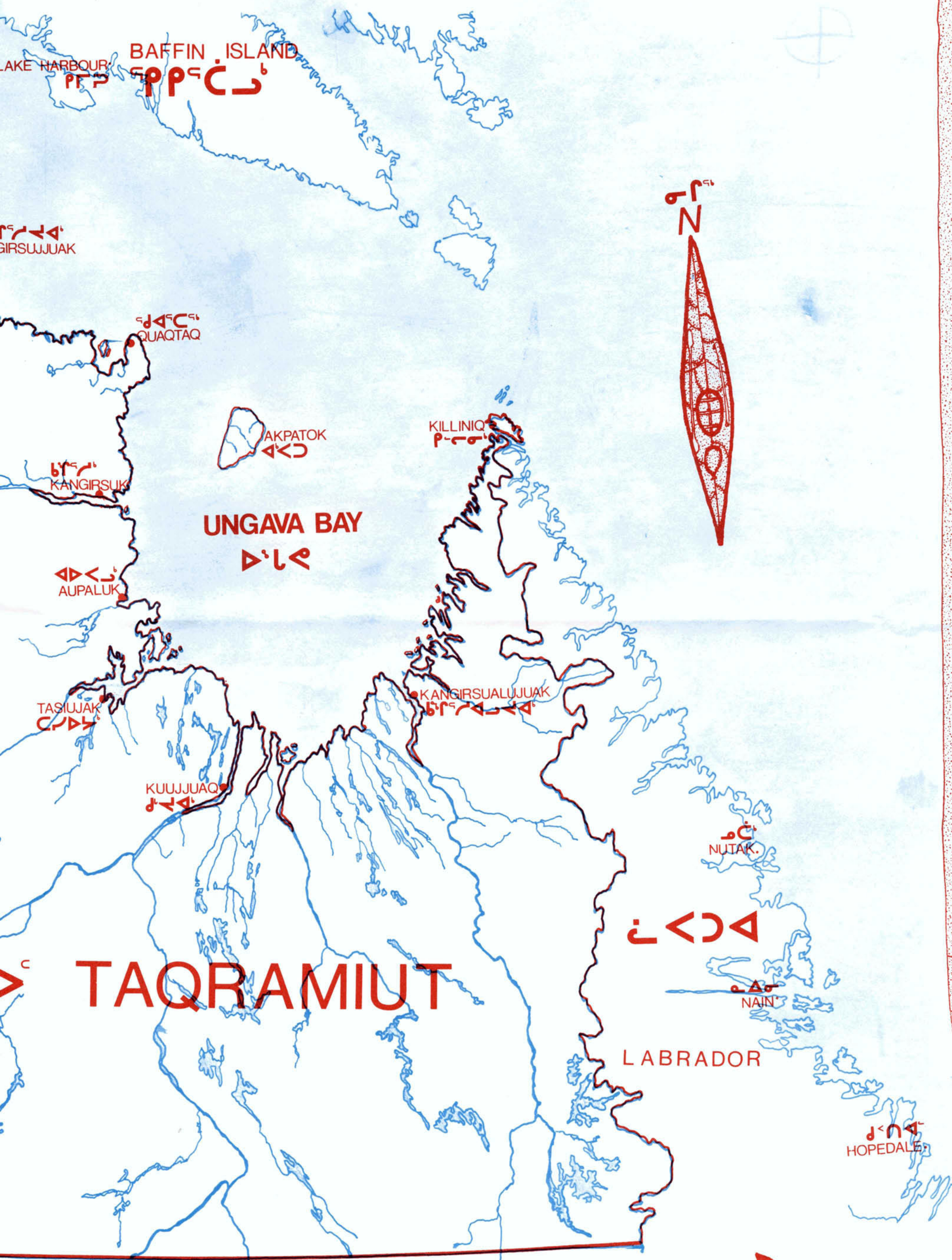
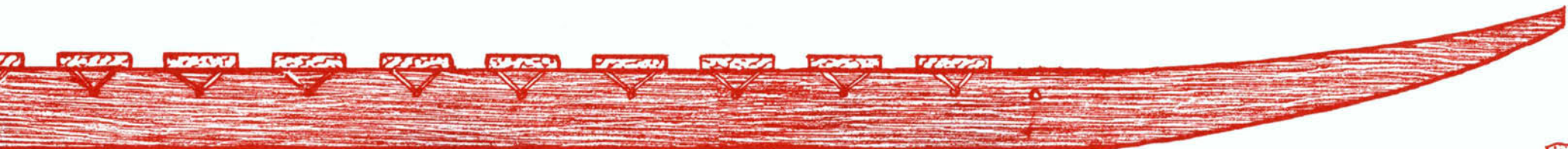
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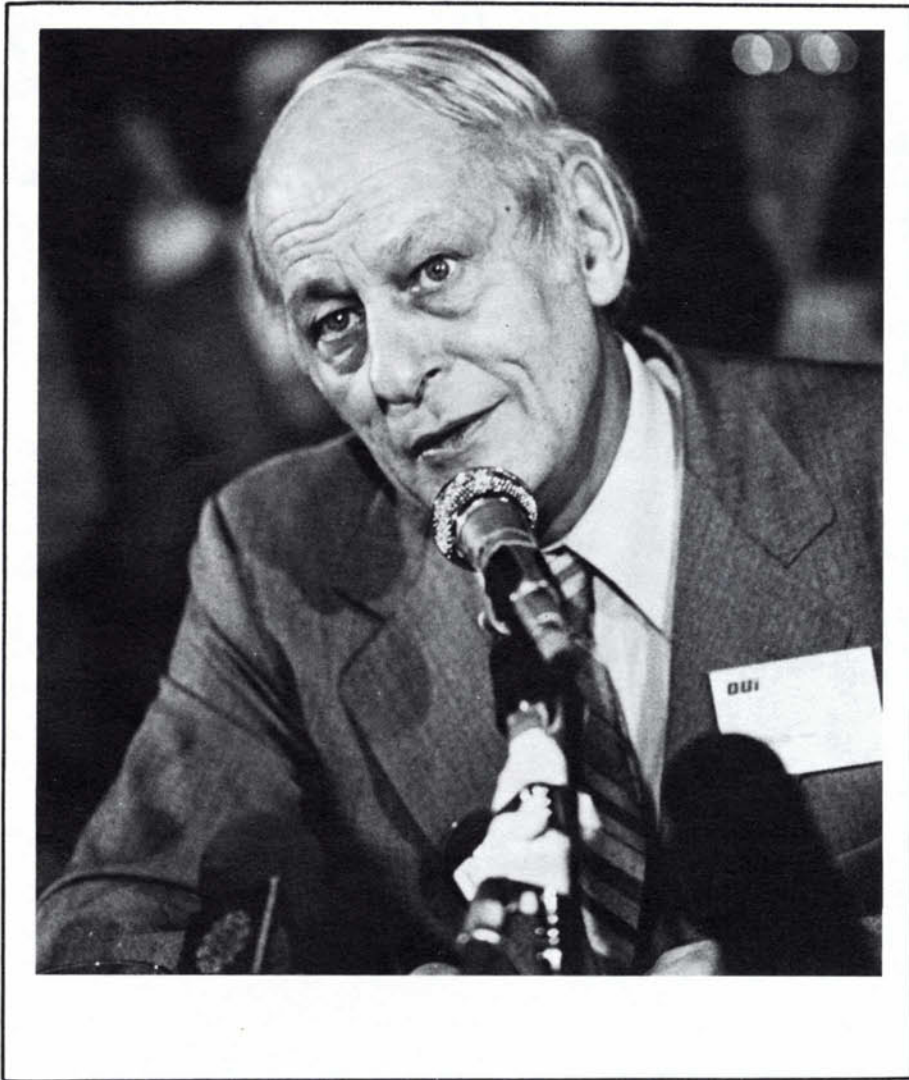


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Constitutional reform next

Quebec to stay in Canada!!



(Montreal)...The big question is over with. And the answer is NO, Québec will not be trying to separate from Canada. At least not for the next little while.

by many in the south because the NO forces had done better than had been predicated. Just before the voting began, it was generally believed that the results would favour national unity, but that the voting would be very close, and more along the lines of 50/50 split of those for and against.

Nevertheless, many people in southern Québec, especially French speaking Québécois, are now looking to the federal government and the other provinces to keep their promises to bring about constitutional reform, as stated so often during the referendum debate.

Table with 3 columns: ስም (Name), ስም (Name), ስም (Name). It lists names and corresponding values, likely representing election results or survey data.

LAST ISSUE OF ATUAQNIK!!

A SPECIAL REPORT TO THE PEOPLE & ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTHERN QUEBEC ON ATUAQNIK

THE END OF ATUAQNIK ??????????

As indicated on the front page, this is the last issue of ATUAQNIK. The newspaper might be closing for good unless another group of people come forward to try to take over the operation. But one thing is for sure, ATUAQNIK, as it was operated with its staff in Kuujjuaq (Ft. Chimo), will be closing after this issue.

Of course, everyone is going to be asking why?

Basically, there is one major reason why the newspaper is closing. Most of ATUAQNIK's staff wants to quit the newspaper and go on to something else, and there is no group that is immediately available to replace us to keep the paper going. In addition, there are a number of lesser problems that also complicate the situation.

during the summer as the individual staff members wanted to do, it would become next to impossible to keep the newspaper operating.

In addition to these problems, the newspaper was about to enter into long term agreements with some government agencies for such things as funding and an on-the-job-training-program. Furthermore, it was obvious that it would be very difficult to get a new qualified staff to work in our Kuujjuaq office. All of this meant that we, the staff of ATUAQNIK, had to decide if we were going to stay with the newspaper and keep it going, or if we were going to quit and close it.

We had a staff meeting to discuss this. No one wanted the newspaper to close down, but the individual staff members were not very interested in giving up their personal plans, or to give up the freedom to move on to something else at a later date, or to give up the possibility of taking vacations during the summer months. Nevertheless, we spoke about keeping the newspaper alive by having



One of the more troublesome problems ATUAQNIK was facing as an independent regional newspaper was the increasingly large amount of administrative work that was needed to keep the operation going. For example, many more meetings as well as written proposals & budgets would be constantly required if successful fund raising was to continue. In addition, the incorporation of ATUAQNIK was going to add still more administrative work because we would have to hold board meetings, arrange elections, keep the minutes of the board meetings, prepare financial statements, etc.... We also needed more revenue from advertising. But again, this meant increasing our administrative workload with such things as invoicing, keeping the books up to date, and selling & preparing the ads.

Still another problem was the need to establish a subscription system so we could sell the newspaper, which would help make our fund raising easier. But to establish a subscription system cost money and means a great deal of administrative work. For example, we know from past experience that in order to get enough subscriptions in the communities, our staff would have to do a fair amount of field-work. Furthermore, a subscription system means more accounting work to keep track of all the fee payments as well as a lot of work every month to up date the thousands of addresses on the mailing list. New subscriptions always have to be added while letters have to be constantly sent out to people whose subscriptions are about to expire to determine if they wish to renew.

All of this administrative work was piling up when the summer vacation period was just around the corner and also at a time when a few of the staff members were thinking of leaving ATUAQNIK shortly. However, it became evident that if any number of the staff was to leave, or if we all took our vacations

everyone stay on for another year, in the hopes that the staff situation might have changed by then. However, we realized that we had much the same kind discussion approximately a year ago, and the situation has only become more difficult for us since then. As a result, we figured that even if we all waited another year before leaving, we would just find ourselves in much the same situation again. In fact, it was very possible that even in five years or more, the continued existence of the newspaper as it has been operated would still depend on our willingness to keep on working for it.

When the first four staff members began to work on ATUAQNIK, we generally thought of working on the paper for two to three years, until it was established and running. But now, two years later, we saw that this would not be the case, and that the staff would have to stay far longer if the paper was to continue as it had been operated. This was something none of us had planned for, and few of us were prepared to be tied down for such a long period of time. With this in mind, the staff decided that now was as good a time as any to move on to something else and to close ATUAQNIK.

A MANDATE FOR A NEWSPAPER

One question that has to be asked is why does the newspaper have to close because some of its staff is quitting? We believe that this is an important question, and one that should be answered.

The answer lies in the fact that the staff started the newspaper on their own, made it work, and as a result, when the staff leaves, the newspaper also disappears. This is not what any of the staff wanted, especially since we had put in a lot of personal effort

ATUAQNIK'S LAST ISSUE

CON'T. FROM PG. 16

However, things haven't quite worked out that way for several reasons. For example, there isn't an especially large number of people in Northern Québec who are automatically inteserted in working in journalism, and not everyone has the basic language (Inuktitut/English) and writing skills to begin working on a newspaper. And on top of all this, the lack of any staff housing always made it difficult, if not impossible to hire people from outside the community that the paper was operating from.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the newspaper requires a fairly high qualified and experienced staff. Not only must the staff develop basic skills in typing, translating, layout, photography, and administration, they must be knowledgeable in the areas of community affairs and political developments of the region, of various organizations, the territories, the south, and even at the international level with such events as the Circumpolar Conferences. The staff must also keep up to date in such fields as education, health care, cultural & linguistic development, Northern businesses & economic development, advancements in communications, and natural resource development such as possible mining and hydro-electric projects, etc.... What all of this means is that the newspaper requires the same type of qualified people as do the major organizations that operate in the North. In other words, the well qualified Inuit that are needed at the paper are usually employed by one of the larger organizations that can provide proper staff housing and a much higher salary that ATUAQNIK possibly could.

There are no easy solutions to this problem, but it is obvious that the situation becomes more difficult when operating in a community such as Kuujjuaq where several large organizations have their offices.

Before ending this report on why ATUAQNIK is closing, we would like to emphasize that the decision to shut down the newspaper as it was operated does not necessarily have to be a permanent one. It is always possible that another group of individuals, perhaps in another community, will work to re-establish ATUAQNIK. The possibility of this happening would greatly increase if all the communities were to show strong support for such a plan.

THE I.C.C. CHARTER

CON'T. FROM PG. 4

in the negotiations of a convention on the Porcupine caribou herd in the Western Arctic and Alaska.

- That the Inuit of each country establish official contacts for the giving and the gathering of information on building technology, village energy conservation, and municipal services. The resolution names Mark R. Gordon, of the Kativik Regional Government, as one of these contacts.

- That the Executive Council of the ICC be mandated to undertake a study on the social problems related to Inuit housing in Greenland, Alaska, and Canada.

- That a study be carried out with the view of establishing an airline service between Greenland and Canada, and that such an airline be Inuit owned, or one in which the Inuit have a substantial participating interest.

- That "THE STUDY GROUP ON ARCTIC AIR TRANSPORTATION" is established and charged with the following tasks among others: review the need for air transportation between the communities of Greenland, Alaska, and Canada, determine if such services would be economical, make recommendations on customs and immigration policies, etc.. - That the ICC establish an "INTERNATIONAL INUIT BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS STUDY GROUP" to work towards improving communications among media entities of the Inuit homeland. ●

QUE. STAYS FROM P.13

And should not be forgotten that the Inuit and the Indians are also demanding to participate in the negotiations to rewrite the country's constitution.

The difficulty in arriving in a quick agreement on serious constitutional reform could lead to a

Already, Charlie Patsauq from Inukjuak, who only started working for ATUAQNIK a few months ago as the Hudson Coast Reporter, is thinking about continuing to work towards keeping the newspaper going. But whoever does go ahead with such a plan will need a lot of support because the job of fund raising, hiring & training a new staff, finding office space, etc...will be a very difficult one. However, it is a possibility, and although the first few issues of such a new newspaper may not be perfect, even an unexperienced staff will quickly learn how to produce a paper. Of course, the previous staff of ATUAQNIK will be happy to give any advice and to help out from time to time.

A WORD OF THANKS

We could not have ATUAQNIK close without thanking those who helped make this newspaper possible.

First, we offer a sincere thank you to the Makivik Corporation, which provided almost all our funds during our first year and a half of operation. Makivik's executive was also very helpful when we were just setting up with such things as aiding us in finding office space.

We would also like to express our appreciation for the support we received from the Kativik Regional Government and for the help its Leisure, Culture, and Recreation Department provided with our fund raising efforts.

We are grateful for the funds and assistance given ATUAQNIK by the Secretary of State in Montréal. In addition, we would like to thank the Québec Cultural Affairs Department and the Québec Communications Department for the interest they have shown in ATUAQNIK and for the financial support they were willing to provide.

Furthermore, we would like to thank all those individuals who helped out with the little things, including those who provided material and columns for the newspaper. However, we have to save our biggest THANK YOU for our readers in the communities. We can honestly say that without the support and encouragement of these people, ATUAQNIK would probably not have lasted as long as it did.●

THE ATUAQNIK STAFF Kuujjuaq, June, 1980

tricky situation. If changes to Canada's present constitution are not large enough, or they don't come fast enough, many people in southern Québec may think that they made a mistake in voting to stay in Canada, and may, in the future, decide to support the independence of the province.

It is important to remember that over 40% of those who voted were in favour of sovereignty-association, which is a sizable number of people who support an independent Québec. In addition, Rene Levesque, and his PQ government, are still very popular as a government in the minds of a great many Québecers. And it is always possible that if the PQ wins the next provincial elections, which will probably come in six months to a year from now, they will hold another referendum in four to five years time. In order to prove to the people of Québec that things will be changing, the federal and

provincial governments will probably be in a hurry to get constitutional reform moving. Makivik officials feel confident that Inuit will be given the proper opportunity to enter into serious constitutional negotiations. They point out the Inuit of Northern Québec voted overwhelmingly for a united Canada as well as constitutional reform, and that the Prime Minister has already accepted the idea of native participation in reforming the constitution.

	YES	NO
Salluit	3	59
Ivujivik	2	1
Akulivik	4	77
Povungnituk	4	12
Inukjuak	21	242
Kuujurapik	60	204
Kangirsujjuak	7	77
Koartak	3	46
Kangirsuk	2	78
Aupaluk	0	21
Tasiujak	1	47
Kuujjuaq	86	287
Kangisualuqjuak	12	109
totals	205	1260
16.3% YES, 83.7% NO in the Inuit communities.		
40.5% YES, 59.5% NO in the province overall. ●		

