

returned to native control. He observes that a supra-national collective has assisted in the creation and maintenance of a new era of Inuit self-determination through home rule and self-government. While the efficacy of the new modes of ethnic territoriality and representation among Inuit depend heavily upon the success of Nunavut in Canada, it is clear that Nunavut is an expression of a larger circumpolar movement itself defined by indigenous if not ethnic nationalisms within a post-modern world. The issues which Whittles raises testify to complex and different nature of northern land claims and boundary issues, yet they also suggest that such initiatives need to be understood within comprehensive frameworks. Canadians tend to see the Arctic in terms of the particulars of aboriginal relations within the state, and lose sight of the bigger issues which set the course of ethnic and nationalistic relations in general, at a global scale.

Some of these insights may fly in the face of postcolonial studies in which exotic contexts and reflexive critiques overwhelm analysis of the rising tide of neoliberalism. While Canadians must be aware that affluent North American attitudes towards development do not resonate among all of their poorer neighbours to the south, neither are these regions immune to the pressure of economic forces which have reshaped Northern American economies. Attempts to adapt to globalisation, and to move away from the margins into the mainstream, are legitimate responses among developing nations, and have significant support. As such, they should not be dismissed.

Recommendations

- Canadian policy-makers and the Canadian public should be encouraged to see political and economic change in terms of the "big picture". Canada is not immune from the forces of globalisation, or ethnic nationalism. New modes of political co-operation are necessary to accommodate change, in the interests of promoting stability
- Canada has a vested interest in developing new policies and continuing existing programmes supporting trade liberalisation within Latin America. The goals of economic integration within the Caribbean region is tied to a broader aim of sustainable development, social equity and strengthening of civil society. Security, stable economic development and social equity are all values which Canadians hold in high regard, and have traditionally supported abroad.
- The Caribbean and Nunavut experience should be regarded as important and potentially successful negotiations of new political and border arrangements within a global context.