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The art of ulu
making with
Noah Nowdluk 26

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• A Publication of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.



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Dolls made by Mona Netser • Photo by Joanasie Kanayuk, NTI



www.tunngavik.com

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ΔΔΓΓ

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◀ ၆၁၇၆ / Paul Kaludjak

உத்கா⁹⁶ லு நானிலிபிதா

*Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
President Paul Kaludjak*



Photo by Joanasie Kanayuk, NTI

[illegible]

I very much look forward to implementing NTI's mandate during my term as President. Please come and meet with Board of Directors or the Executive Committee if your community is hosting one of our meetings.

‘ልልላጊልጊ ‘ልልላጊሮ ልዎጃርኝጋ! ሊ።
Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! Mutna.



ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ Executive Portfolios

4

ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ
ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	President	1 st VP & VP Fin.	2nd VP
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Constitutional	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Inuit Circumpolar Conference	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Policy Development	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Administration – CEO Office	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Legal Department	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Implementation Department	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Communications Department	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Nunavut Implementation Panel	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Nunavut Water Board		●	
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Nunavut Impact Review Board		●	
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Nunavut Planning Commission		●	
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board			●
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Elders Benefits			●
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Women's Issues	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Youth Issues	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Compassionate & Bereavement Travel			●
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Social & Cultural Development	●		
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Lands & Resources Department		●	
ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓐ	Parks and Conservation Areas		●	



Photo by Joanasie Kanayuk NIT

ሂደቱ ለፍልጎች ማረጋገጫ (ፋይናንስ ጋራ ምክር ቤት)፣
 ረዕሰ ምክር ቤት (ፋይናንስ) ለቤተ ክርስቲያን
 ልማት (ፋይናንስ) ጋራ ምክር ቤት

*From left: Raymond Ningecheak (2nd VP),
 Paul Kaludjak (President) and
 James Eetoolook (1st VP).*

አጠቃላይ	አጠቃላይ	ፋይናንስ	1 st VP & VP Fin.	2 nd VP
የአካባቢ ምክር ቤት	Environmental Affairs		●	
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Firearms Issues		●	
የውሃ ምክር ቤት	Water Issues		●	
የባህር ልማት ምክር ቤት	Marine Development Impact		●	
ጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥቅም ምክር ቤት (ፍልጎች ምክር ቤት 23)	Resource Royalty Sharing (NLCA Article 23)		●	
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Nunavut Harvester Support Program			●
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Wildlife Department			●
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Inuit Heritage Trust			●
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Human Resources			●
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Finance Department		●	
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት (ፍልጎች ምክር ቤት 24)	Inuit Employment in Government (NLCA Article 23)	●		
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Training Development	●		
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Enrolment			●
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Nunavut Trust		●	
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Business Development Department	●		
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት	Nunavut Investment Review Committee	●		
የዕቃዎች ምክር ቤት (ፍልጎች ምክር ቤት 24)	Government Contracting (NLCA Article 24)	●		
Total Number	Total Number	17	12	8



ᐃᑦᓴᓲᔭᕐᓂᐅ ᐱᓄᓇᕈᖅ / By NTI staff

JANUARY

- Nominations opened Jan. 5 for Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) Elections for President and 2nd Vice-President. Candidates filed their nomination papers by Jan. 26. NTI Elections were scheduled for March 16.
- NTI launched a significant awareness campaign around the NTI Elections. Magnets, pens, posters, a Web site (www.ntielections.com) and a toll-free number, 1-877-NTI-VOTE, were used during the awareness campaign.
- The \$4.2 million budget for the Nunavut Harvesters Support Program was approved by Nunavut Trust.
- NTI hired a Fisheries Advisor to work full-time on the fisheries file. The fishery will play a key role in the successful diversification of Nunavut's economy.

ፈጠራዊ ልማት ምክር ቤቱ ለፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር
 (ፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር) ለፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር
 ፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር ለፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር

An inuksuk marks the way to the top of legendary Uvajuq, located outside Cambridge Bay.



Photo by Kerry McCluskey

FEBRUARY

- [illegible]

- Federal Health Minister Pierre Pettigrew cancelled the requirement for Inuit and First Nations peoples to sign a consent health form in order to receive Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB).
- The Auditor-General released a report that dealt with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's (DIAND) mismanagement of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). The report brought much attention to NTI and the NLCA in the Northern and Southern media.

LCY

MARCH

- [illegible]

- Inuit Beneficiaries headed to the polls to elect a new NTI President and 2nd Vice-President. Beneficiaries elected Paul Kaludjak as President. He beat incumbent Cathy Towtongie by 227 votes. Raymond Ningeocheak was re-elected 2nd Vice-President in a landslide victory. Only 37 per cent of eligible voters cast their votes.
- James Eetoolook took on the portfolio of Acting Vice-President Finance.
- During his budget speech, federal Finance Minister Ralph Goodale announced the Northern Development Fund – a \$90 million pot of money to be transferred to the three territories over a five-year period.
- NTI's Implementation Department up-graded the Implementation Monitoring System (IMS). This database contains all NLCA obligations and is an important tool to help NTI monitor all organizations that have a role in implementing the NLCA. The department will focus on Designated Inuit Organizations (DIO) at first, but will eventually begin monitoring the progress of all levels of government.



APRIL

[illegible]

- The Nunavut Disabilities Task Forces held a three day meeting in Iqaluit. The Task Force brought together disabled Nunavummiut, as well as representatives from the Government of Nunavut (GN), the Government of Canada and Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs) to discuss the concerns and difficulties of disabled people.
- If Canada signed on to U.S. plans for a missile defence shield for North America without consulting Inuit, NTI said it meant the federal government had contravened its NLCA obligation to consult with Inuit.
- Prime Minister Paul Martin announced the creation of an Inuit Secretariat within DIAND in Ottawa.
- President Paul Kaludjak appeared before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development to outline the elements of an innovative ten-year joint NTI-GN housing strategy to tackle Nunavut's housing crisis.

MAY

[illegible]

- In assessing the GN's budget, NTI said Ottawa continued to short-change the GN on resources to meet obligations under the NLCA and particularly, on Article 23.
- First Vice-president James Eetoook released the final report on Elder's Conference on Climate Change in Nunavut. Eighteen Inuit Elders gathered in Cambridge Bay in 2001 to discuss their observations on the impact of climate change and global warming on Nunavut's environment. The report summarizes their observations.



- “Tukisittiarniqsaujumaviit” or, “Would you like to better understand,” the Guide was published to help Inuit better understand their benefits and rights under the NLCA. A significant awareness campaign will follow the release of the Guide.

- The Nunavut Economic Forum (NEF) wrapped up its first Annual General Meeting, representing a major turning point for Nunavut's economy as the organization began the process of establishing and implementing priorities laid out in the Nunavut Economic Development Strategy.
- NTI announced the appointment of Joanasie Akumalik as the first Director of Government and Public Relations. Operating out of the organization's Ottawa office, the position was created to help develop a comprehensive political strategy in support of NTI's efforts to accelerate implementation of the NLCA. Akumalik will support NTI's land claims implementation work by establishing and maintaining relations with Government of Canada officials and keeping NTI informed of upcoming issues on the federal political scene that affect Inuit.
- GN and NTI signed a new co-operation accord called *Iqqanaijaqatigiit – Working Together*, a protocol that reflects and will help guide the growing co-operation between the organizations. This signing followed the first-ever meeting of the full GN Cabinet and the full NTI Board of Directors. *Iqqanaijaqatigiit* replaced the 1999 Clyde River Protocol that previously governed the relationship between NTI and the GN.



JUNE

- [illegible]

- NTI, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) and the GN signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to continue the Nunavut Wildlife Legislation Working Group. That group is tasked with developing the regulations contained in the Nunavut Wildlife Act.
- NTI and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) signed an MOU to improve co-operation and avoid duplication at the staff level.

↪ Δ

JULY

- [illegible]

- NTI 2nd Vice-President Raymond Ningeocheak applauded the Federal Fisheries Minister's decision to stand by the Baffin Fisheries Coalition's request to use MV Inuksuk in the turbot fishery.
- Inuit celebrated the 11th anniversary of the NLCA.

◀▶^lJZ

AUGUST

- [illegible]

- NTI launched the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Oral History Project. The project is the result of 2003 NTI Board resolution that called for immediate steps to capture the oral history surrounding the negotiation of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.
- NTI attended the inaugural meeting of the Archives Council Nunavutmi, an organization formed to help archive the territory's vast history.
- Prime Minister Paul Martin visited several Nunavut communities.
- The Qauma Mobile Treatment Project wrapped up its second intake of survivors in Sanikiluaq who suffered residential school abuse.



- [illegible]



DECEMBER

- ጋኢሌልኛ ለጋጣሚዎች ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይቻላል። ለጋኢሌልኛ ለጋጣሚዎች ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይቻላል።
- ጋኢሌልኛ ለጋጣሚዎች ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይቻላል። ለጋኢሌልኛ ለጋጣሚዎች ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይቻላል።
- ጋኢሌልኛ ለጋጣሚዎች ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይቻላል። ለጋኢሌልኛ ለጋጣሚዎች ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይቻላል።

- NTI launched their new and improved external newsletter. The new design features more editorial coverage of Inuit, as well as recipes, crafts and games for children.
- NTI Executive members appeared on a Year-in-Review phone-in program on IBC. The Executive members summed up their activities from the past year and fielded questions from Beneficiaries.
- The negotiations to renew the contract for government funding for implementing the NLCA were of critical importance this year. Adequate funding for the next 10 years is essential. NTI Chief Negotiator Joe Kunuk provided strong leadership on this important effort. At the end of the year, negotiations were still underway between NTI, GN and the Government of Canada.

ፈሮሽ ጋለልዮ፣ ላሊን ስብሰባ ስላለች፣
 ለጥራት ምርት ለማረጋገጥ ለሚችሉ
 ሰራተኛዎች ለማረጋገጥ ለሚችሉ
 ሰራተኛዎች ለማረጋገጥ ለሚችሉ
 ሰራተኛዎች ለማረጋገጥ ለሚችሉ
 ሰራተኛዎች ለማረጋገጥ ለሚችሉ

Elik Tologanak and Jerry Puglik look toward Dease Strait while cutting up Arctic char to dry. In August, many Cambridge Bay residents head out to their cabins on the coast to harvest fish.



Christmas with Jayko Pitseolak

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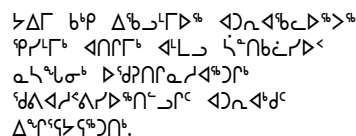
Families would gather for the celebration of Christmas, which was a one day event. When Christmas was approaching, anticipation and excitement would be in the air and it was an event that everyone looked forward to. We would wait patiently and it was something we would never dare miss. As we were growing up, we always knew that it was approaching. I grew up at a time when we celebrated in the Christian way.

Iqaluit resident Jayko Pitseolak remembers the way Inuit used to celebrate Christmas.



[illegible]

My brother Namonai (who is now deceased) and I were born in the islands south of Cape Dorset, where my father was posted by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) to collect furs. He was sent by the HBC because he owned a boat. I didn't come from a large family and I am now the only sur-



Jaymi Kakee of Iqaluit donned a seal skin jacket and Santa hat to keep warm during last year's Christmas parade.

[illegible]

Photo by Joanasie Kanayuk, NTI

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Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. employee Monica Ittusardjuat works as the Co-ordinator for the Qauma Mobile Treatment Project. The Project was designed to help survivors of residential school abuse heal from the physical, emotional and sexual trauma they suffered as children.

It is hoped that by dealing with old wounds, individuals can begin their healing journey, which will help heal the intergenerational impact it has had on their lives. When the healing process begins, survivors may then begin to lead better lives and healthier family relationships and communities. The identity and pride of the individuals will once again be restored.



Q&A with Elisapee Sheutiapik

Photo by Janice Mathewsie

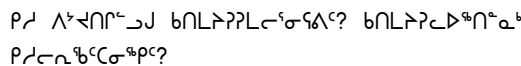
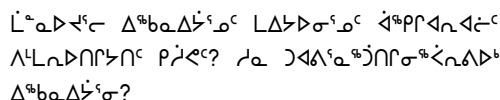
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*Iqaluit mayor
Elisapee Sheutiapik.*

Q Please tell us a little bit about you. Where were you born and raised? How many brothers and sisters do you have?

A I am from Iqaluit. My biological mother had to go South for medical reasons when she was pregnant with me. I was born just outside Toronto. I consider myself as customarily adopted because I was the first-born adopted to grandparents. This was a common practice back then.

[illegible][illegible]

Today, I really appreciate the Elders. I have monthly tea gatherings with Elders. We have seen so much in a short period, but they have seen so much more. I go to them simply to hear from them because of their wisdom and knowledge. I think it's critical that we talk to them and seek their input. I realize that we, as council members, represent the residents in the community, but it's always good to hear their ideas and issues about situations. In return they show appreciation when you seek their guidance. It makes them feel that they haven't been forgotten. They have great ideas. We can only gain from their valuable experience.

Q What Motivating factor drove you to politics? What were you doing before you actually decided to enter politics?

Three years ago I never imagined myself involved in politics. I won a seat in a byelection for an Iqaluit city council member for a one-year term. This was good for me because I wanted to see if it was for me. Today, I enjoy doing what I'm doing. I truly care about the issues and I'm not in it for my benefit. I'm very approachable. Many local people are unilingual and I find that they can express themselves better in Inuktitut. There are issues out there that I never thought



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Q What do you feel are the most important mayoral issues today? What issues require immediate attention in your job?

O What is a regular work day like? Besides politics what are your other endeavors?

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Q What experiences have made you who you are?

Q What kind of Iqaluit do you want your son to see?

Q What do you feel are the biggest challenges Inuit are facing today?

A There needs to be Inuktitut language programs geared toward families. In our generation, youth are losing their language. When I speak to my son in Inuktitut, he responds in English. How do you deal with that? I'm glad they are going to push for Inuktitut to be the working language of Nunavut. The government is going to play a key role in that. There also needs to be programs designed where parents and their children learn Inuktitut together. Evening classes are ideal because we could do the homework together. We need to encourage our children to feel more comfortable in speaking Inuktitut. I'm a strong believer that everything starts at home.



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Q What message would you like to leave the younger generation of Inuit in Nunavut?

A Anything is possible. If you want to achieve something in life, you have to make it happen. You have to reach out and find the resources and fight for what it is you are trying to achieve.

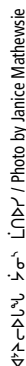


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Families and friends gather at noon for lunch in communities around Nunavut. Here, old friends share a lunch of char, trout, caribou and seal fat in Cambridge Bay. From left: Deborah Evaloardjuk of Ottawa, Commissioner Peter Irniq of Iqaluit, Leah Otak of Iqaluit and Johnny Lyall of Cambridge Bay.





Iqaluit's Noah Nowdluk poses with the final product.

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In the late 1970s, Iqaluit resident Noah Nowdluk took part in a carving program started by the late Simonie Alainga. Known as the Kenojuak Society, the program taught participants how to make uluit, knives, qamutiit, kakivaks and harpoon heads. Though Noah is a mechanic by trade and has worked at Resolution Island in past summers, he turned his carving hobby into full-time work over the last five years. The following steps outline the process Noah uses when making an ulu.

Once the ulu is cut out, the rough edges need to be grinded. Steel wool is then used to brush off the steel particles left behind.



A hacksaw is used to cut the outline of the ulu handle.

[illegible]

Use a pencil to outline the ulu with a template. Wear work gloves and cut the steel around the outline with snips. This is the hardest part of making an ulu. When the steel is cut, place the ulu on a vise and use a grinder to smooth out the rough edges. You need eye wear for protection. Use a file to make the edges even smoother and use steel wool to brush off the steel particles left behind on the ulu.

The next step is to work on the stem that will connect the handle and the ulu. Place the stem on the ulu to measure the length you need. Use a marker to outline where the cut will be made. Use a hammer to flatten the stem on two sides. Make a mark where the hole will be drilled to connect the stem to the ulu. Place the stem on a vise and with a hacksaw, cut through the centre of the end of the stem. File the edge of the stem to make an arrow shape. The handle will later be



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*Noah Nowdluk uses a square
(measurement device) to ensure the
stem is straight and placed in centre
of the ulu.*



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placed on the end of the stem. Use a hammer to place the
stem on to the ulu. Use a square (measurement device) to
ensure the stem is straight and placed in centre of the ulu.
Drill two holes where rivets will be placed on the stem to
secure the stem on the ulu. Place the rivets in the hole. File
the rivet to ensure it fits. Hammer the rivets in. Snap off the
ends of the rivets on both sides. Use a file to flatten the ends
so nothing sticks out. Again, use steel wool to brush off steel
particles left on the ulu.

Step 3:

Use a pencil to measure the length of wood you need for the
handle. Place the wood on a vise. Use a hacksaw to cut the
outline of the handle. Drill in the middle where the handle
will be placed on the stem. File the shape of the handle until
it is shaped how you want it. Use sandpaper to smooth the
handle. Round out the ends of the handle. Use a hammer to
place the handle on the stem.

Step 4:

Use a grinder to sharpen the ulu on one side for use. Use a
file to smooth the final touches.

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Making the Past Permanent:

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Until very recently, Inuit culture and history was stored and passed on solely in an oral nature. Though there is a strong movement underway to capture this oral body of knowledge before its primary keepers – Inuit Elders – pass on, very little of the historical information, wisdom and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit has been recorded to date. This holds true when it comes to the history surrounding the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA).

The NLCA is the largest land claim settlement ever reached between a state and its Aboriginal people anywhere in the world, and it has begun the process of bringing Inuit in Nunavut to their rightful place in Canada. This historical movement culminated in 1999 when Article 4 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement was implemented through the creation of the new territory of Nunavut and the Government of Nunavut.

And yet, most Southern Canadians and many Northern Canadians know very little about Inuit history, archaic or modern. This is a national concern, given the massive extent to which Canadian history and the Canadian map were impacted and changed in 1993 when the NLCA was ratified in a Nunavut-wide Inuit vote and by Canadian Parliament.

The history of these negotiations is an invaluable part of the modern cultural heritage of Inuit in Nunavut, as well as a critical component in Canada's development as a country.



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Did you know?

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Article 5 Wildlife (Section 5.7.26)

Licensing

Subject to the terms of this Article, an Inuk with proper identification may harvest up to his or her adjusted basic needs level without any form of licence or permit and without imposition of any form of tax or fee.

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- 6 cups white flour
- 3 tablespoons baking powder
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 package of lard
- 3 cups of water

Preheat oven to 350 degrees.

In a bowl, using your bare hands, mix all ingredients together, except for the water. Slowly mix in the water until the dough is no longer sticky. Prepare palm sized balls of dough and place on cookie sheets. Bannock will take 30-45 minutes to bake. You will know the bannock is done simply by the smell or it has turned brown.

If you want add 1/2 to 1 cup of raisins.

Serve with tea and homemade jam. Enjoy!