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NUNAVUT

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JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1993**

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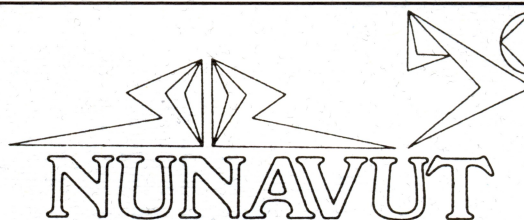
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Cover

Who are these men and where are they from? It's people like them who keep the community spirits strong to spread even their knowledge of Inuit culture and language.

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istrators, community liaison workers, community lands planners, and a variety of other positions that will be required for effective management of Inuit lands.

As always, I'll analogize this to illustrate the point by using a team concept for this analogy. There are always different positions on a team and you need to recruit the best people for the job in order to produce a winning team. In the formation of any team, there are bound to be rookies and established players competing for the positions in a training camp before selections are made. Then, there is the requirement to play with teammates in order to be comfortable with them and to jell as a team. All this and

more is required before your team is competitive and able to start winning.

Therefore, in building Nunavut, we will require a period of growing pains and aches before our team is able to compete with the rest of Canada. Furthermore, Inuit will need to recruit the best players for the future of the Nunavut team.

To keep a long story short, Inuit can revitalize their youth by reintroducing their educational system and to create a unique system which would be for Inuit only. This, as well, will apply to other ventures of bureaucracy when Inuit start exploiting their lands and other resources.

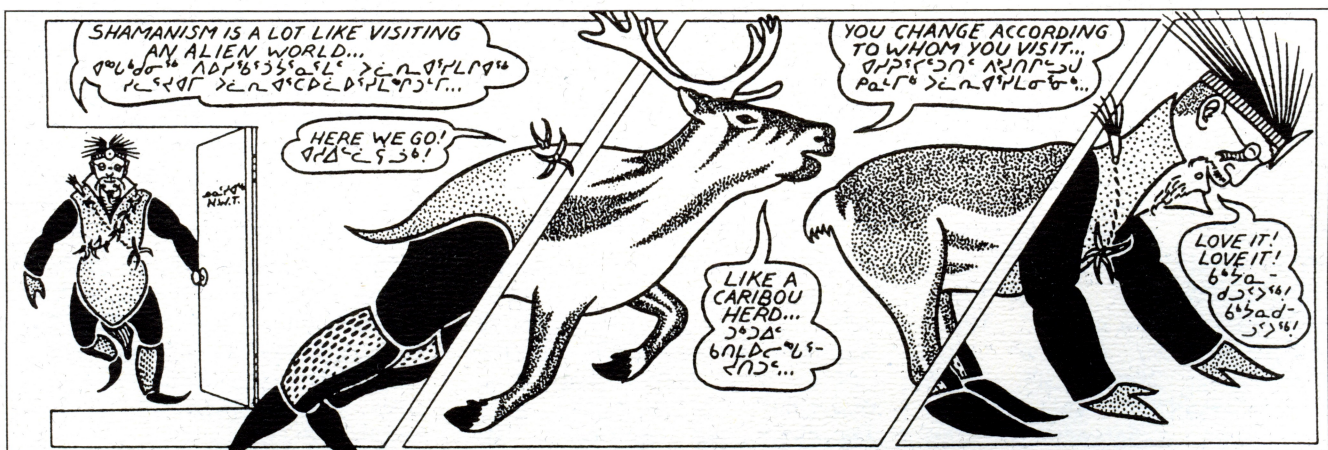
Lastly, I wish to mention, Inuit will need to plan, prepare, and contem-

plate options in becoming more self-reliant in initiating and producing various projects designed to create more jobs and in diversifying our present economic structure.

The time has come, young Inuit, let's get the ball rolling towards Nunavut and towards our future of opportunities and horizons! ■

This is Malachi's conclusion of his opinion letter published in the Nov./Dec. 1992 issue of NUNAVUT Newsletter. A five year contributor to TFN, Malachi touches up on Inuit heritage, changes of Inuit lifestyle and what Inuit youths need to concentrate on today and for our future.

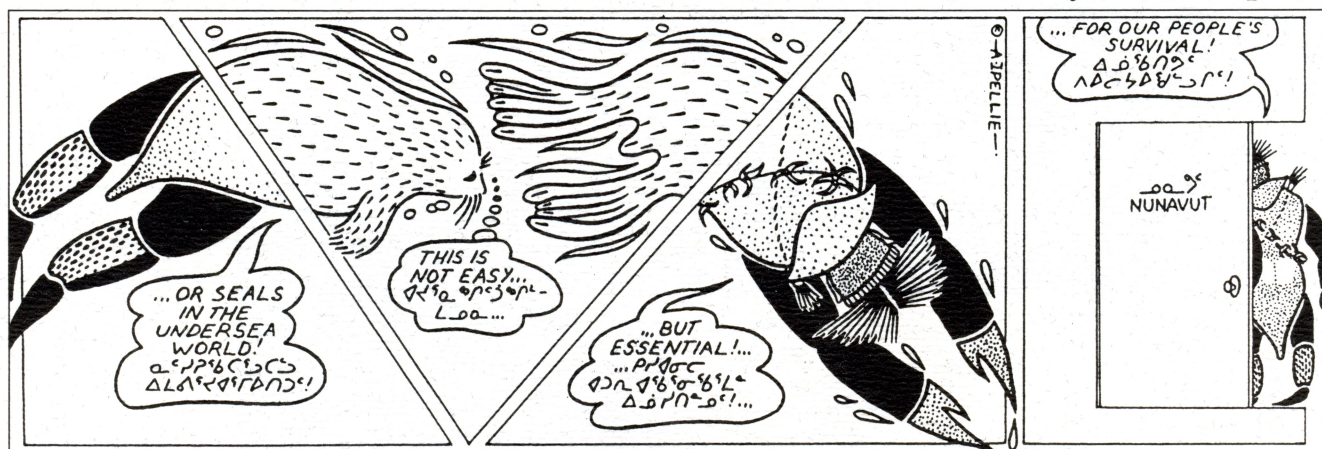
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Reprint from October/November 1991, Volume 10, Number 4.

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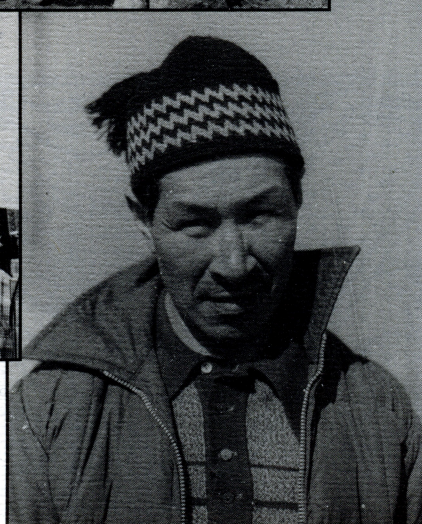
by Alootook Ipellie



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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

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The TFN Executive Committee and the Expectations

By Looee Okalik, Inuktitut Editor of NUNAVUT Newsletter

Tungavik Federation of Nunavut has a list of the Tungavik executive committee candidates for these positions: President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President and Secretary Treasurer. The people represented, Inuit will vote for their leaders on March 1, 1993, with the advance poll being held on February 22, 1993.

The present TFN executive committee consists of these people and positions: James Eetoolook—Acting President, Jack Kupeuna—1st Vice-President, Louis Pilakapsi—2nd Vice-President and Mark Evaluardjuk—Secretary Treasurer.

Eetoook, who has been TFN's Acting President for one year tells of how it's been for him, "I have enjoyed working with plenty of work available always, working for my people has made it much more enjoyable, and acting on behalf of Inuit facing the federal government has been of much satisfaction for me too."

“The hardest and most pressuring times were when we had no room

to manoeuvre during negotiations and talks. Otherwise, it has been of valuable experience for me."

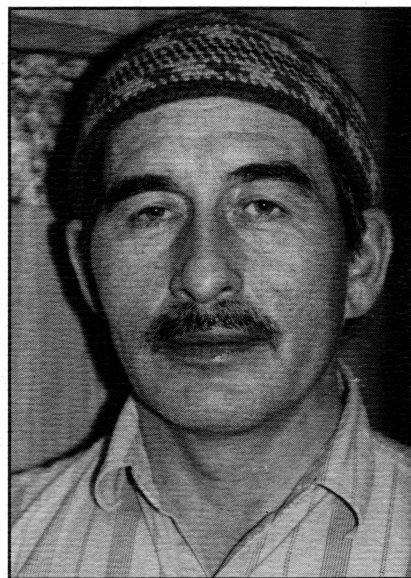
“At the present time though, we need a new president who is more knowledgeable and always on the go. I am more confident sitting and making decisions with the board whereas the President sets horizons for most.”

TFN's 1st Vice-President of two years, Jack Kupeuna is not running for the executive election, "11 years is a long time working on the same deal, I'm taking a year off to recuperate."

“My replacement should be willing to relocate to Yellowknife, NWT for he will be closely working with the Government of the Northwest Territory officials.”

"The new executive taking over will have to be hardworking and tenacious for there is a lot of work to be done to implement the Agreement. We, previous board negotiated the land claim, now it is time to implement the claim. Seeing

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TFN's Chief Returning Officer, David Alagalak has done much for the welfare of his fellow-Inuit.

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there is a lot to be done, there will be no room for any committee member to tend to a drug and alcohol rehabilitation centre," concludes Kupeuna with the strong feel of having completed his work while at the same time, a part of him is still very much a part of the claim.

The other not running for the executive committee is Louis Pilakapsi. He explains why TFN requires a 2nd Vice-President in their organization, "The federal government has always had a policy with land claim organizations to have a 2nd VP, therefore we have complied with the policy."

Pilakapsi elaborates on his stand with the executive election, "In the Keewatin region, I am presently very committed to working with the Inuit organization two more years so I decided not to run for the election. My status as a board member will be of utmost satisfaction for me."

Pilakapsi, President of the Keewatin Inuit Association since 1989 sends out the expectations of the new executive committee, "The committee will have plenty of work to do for there will be new departments arising from the claim, the committee will have to represent the regions equally no matter where they're from, they must be prepared to travel extensively, and they

should refrain from drinking during meetings for the Tungavik Board of Directors will have a lot of responsibilities tending to the development of Nunavut."

Lastly, but not least, TFN's Secretary Treasurer since 1986, Mark Evaluardjuk is running for the same position in the election, "Being familiar with the organization and the responsibilities, I want to continue working with the organization. Furthermore, I want to stress that the new committee will be faced with a lot more work for they will function on a more day-to-day basis preparing for the creation of Nunavut."

Eetoolook, Kupeuna, Pilakapsi and Evaluardjuk, we are grateful to you for we have gone this far with your assistance. Just yesterday, we were living in camps with no thoughts or worries of having our own claim and territory. We now have what we have today, it's up to us to make the best of it. We can only hope the best go your way with your plans and that we extend our wish for the candidates, matna.

The TFN Board of Directors consist of ten members; four executive committee members, three regional Inuit organization Presidents and three regional representatives.

If you require further information on Tungavik executive committee or their duties, call the TFN Ottawa office at 1-800-465-3232. ■

Brief Profiles on TFN's existing Executive Committee:

James Eetoolook—Taloyoak, NWT, Acting-President for one year, has stood as board member and presently is one of the 1st Vice-President candidates. Eetoolook is very outspoken with his duties and himself.

Jack Kupeuna—Yellowknife, NWT, 1st Vice-President for two years has previous skills as negotiator. Kupeuna hopes that the implementation process for the land claim will be of tremendous success. This coming from a person originally from outside of the Nunavut claim is positive. Kupeuna is from Holman Island.

Louis Pilakapsi—Rankin Inlet, NWT, 2nd Vice-President of the Nunavut land claim was once interim President of TFN. Pilakapsi has fought hard for the better of the claim and has been of good representation to his people.

Mark Evaluardjuk—Igloolik, NWT has been TFN's Secretary Treasurer for 7 years. Evaluardjuk has kept well with TFN and with the cashflow of TFN's monetary system. He is concisely informative and attentive on TFN issues.

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Training for Land Claim Jobs

From the start of negotiations, TFN realized that an aggressive training strategy will be needed if Inuit are to take advantage of the many employment opportunities arising from the land claim settlement and the creation of Nunavut. The claim sets out principles and a number of specific actions that will be needed to prepare the Inuit labour force for new jobs.

One of the most important principles states that governments in Nunavut should employ Inuit at representative levels. For example, if 85% of the population of Nunavut is Inuit, then 85% of the government workforce should be Inuit. To achieve this goal for ourselves and children, TFN has undertaken a number of initiatives.

In the mid-80's, TFN established Nunavut Sivuniksavut (TFN Training) to prepare land claim field workers, and more recently to help youth enter College and University. In 1987, TFN along with other Inuit organizations, created Atii Training Inc. to prepare Inuit for managerial positions within Nunavut organizations. These initiatives have not reached enough people and the current funding freeze adult education raises the prospect of a land claim settlement inadequate training resources. Last January, TFN reached an agreement to establish a \$13 million Nunavut Training Trust as part of the land claim. This will help prepare Inuit for more than 100 new jobs created throughout Nunavut by various boards and agencies. To manage the Trust, the Tungavik has established the Nunavut Implementation Training Committee (NITC).

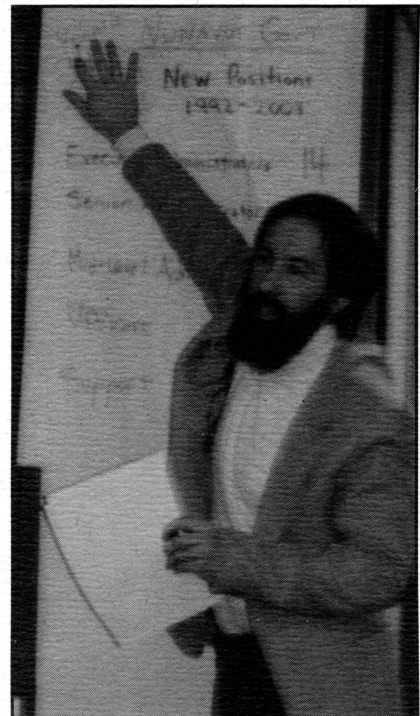
Nunavut HR Planning Committee

Concern among Inuit organizations about the lack of a human resource planning process for the future Nunavut government led to the formation of the Nunavut Human Resource Planning Committee (NHRPC) in 1990. This group brings together key agencies to plan and coordinate, and act in an advisory capacity to the Nunavut Steering Committee and TFN. While the implementation of the land claim and Nunavut government are separate legal processes, the NHRPC will help ensure all government and Inuit agencies work to maximize Inuit employment in Nunavut as a whole.

The Committee provided technical advice to the Atii study "Maximizing Inuit Employment in the Nunavut Government" which takes a first look at human resource planning in Nunavut. With the many different groups involved in Nunavut training, the NHRPC can become a valuable resource to Inuit in planning for the Nunavut government. The NHRPC is currently funded by the membership and Employment & Immigration Canada.

Setting up the Nunavut Implementation Training Committee (NITC)

With planning and training so integral to the implementation of the land claim, the NITC will be the



Tom Axtell, Atii's Training Director explained to TFN Board in December, how much and how many jobs their study would create.

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first agency to be established following the final ratification expected this spring. Coordination and efficient management of the \$13 million Training Trust is critical given the short time frame, the number of different training paths, and the wide geographical distribution of new jobs.

The NITC will also be responsible for a \$4 million Development Fund to help with the organizational plan-

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ning and start-up of new Inuit institutions such as the Nunavut Social Development Council and Inuit Heritage. The NITC will establish an office in Nunavut to support the planning, development, promotion

and purchase of training programs. Each Regional Inuit Association, the Federal and Territorial government will appoint a member to the NITC. Two are appointed by the Tungavik. Atii Training, an Inuit controlled and directed human resource devel-

opment agency, will undertake preparation, orientation and operational planning on behalf of the NITC to ensure that this lead organization can begin its challenging work immediately. The NHRPC will provide advice during the start-up period.

Training for Nunavut—Who is involved?

Current Organizations

Nunavut Steering Committee:

The Committee formed by INAC, GNWT & TFN to undertake preliminary planning for the Nunavut Government. Preliminary human resource planning must begin within six weeks of signing the Accord (Dec 92).

Nunavut Human Resource Planning Committee:

A coalition of Inuit organizations and government concerned with human resource planning for Nunavut. Advises the Nunavut Steering Committee and the TFN. Funded by members and CEIC.

Arctic College:

Provides nearly all adult education services for Nunavut residents including upgrading (adult basic education), certificates and diplomas in academic and vocational programs. Three regional campuses and 25 community learning centers.

Atii Training Inc:

Coordinates and provides management training for Inuit. TFN has mandated Atii to organize the NITC. Contracted by Indian and Northern Affairs of Canada (INAC) to prepare costing study for Nunavut government training.

Sinaaq Enterprises Inc.

National Inuit economic development and training organization. The affiliated Community Economic Development Organizations deliver community-based business training.

Regional Aboriginal Management Boards:

Manages all CEIC funding for Inuit in Nunavut. The Boards allocate to community projects for upgrading and vocational training.

Government of the Northwest Territories:

Through Advanced Education Department, operates a number of programs to train government workers. Provides student financial assistance for post-secondary.

Future Organization Involved in Planning and Management of Training

Tungavik:

The new organization established by TFN to implement the land claim settlement. Establishes the Nunavut Implementation Training Committee within three months of ratification.

Nunavut Implementation Training Committee:

Manages Nunavut Training Trust (part of the land claim settlement) to prepare Inuit administrators, managers and technicians for land claims organizations. Manages the Nunavut Implementation Fund to help new Inuit organizations plan and establish themselves. The NITC will also monitor government's employment plans for Inuit. An office in Nunavut will support land claim organizations plan, develop and purchase training programs. Members are appointed by the regional Inuit Associations, Federal and Territorial Governments and the Tungavik.

Nunavut Implementation Commission:

Plans, designs and funds the implementation of the Nunavut government, including training until 1999. The Commission must design and fund training plans.

Written by Tom Axtell, Training Director at ATII Training Incorporated since 1990. Mr. Axtell resides in Eastern Township of Quebec with his wife, Christine and their three daughters aged 3, 6, and 9. Translation from English to Inuktitut done by Sadie Hill, Translations Freelancer. ■

What is Nunavut Trust and their Responsibilities?

by Looee Okalik

Paul Quassa, Chairman of Nunavut Trust and Special Advisor to TFN's Acting-President James Eetoook and the Board of Directors, gave this informative information on Nunavut Trust and their responsibilities. Nunavut Trust, a holding and investing firm of monies for Inuit of Nunavut was established following the signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in Igloolik, NWT, April 1990. This is the conclusion to the article of "Nunavut Trust and their responsibilities" published in the last issue of NUNAVUT Newsletter, Nov./Dec. 1992.

The money you will be holding for Inuit, where will you be investing it?

We have an investment counsel whom advises us as to where we should be investing the money wisely. Some of the money will be invested in banks, others in big corporations as Bell Canada or with the Manitoba or British Columbia governments in search of investing bigger and more.

Nunavut Trust have calculated the annual interests for the monies, how do you know it'll be a certain amount?

Our investment counsel is always on the lookout to know if the investment interests are at 7%, 8%, 9% or 10%. From what they calculate, they inform us as to how much the interest is at.

Who do you report to on your stand as Nunavut Trust?

We make available to Inuit annual reports and we will ongoingly report to Tungavik.

In the North, food and heavy items are very expensive, will that have any effect on your part as Nunavut Trust?

Probably in this manner instead, the interest for investments will be staggering at 8%, 9% or other, this will be the focal point for us to keep an eye out for.

The work that has been done by our aboriginal friends, how effective have they been for you as learning tools?

Yes, the existing claims as Makkivik and Inuvialuit have been of great resource for us and will continue to play a major role for us in Canada.

What kind of jobs will be open to the public?

Nunavut Trust will have job openings for information officers, editors, financial aids and other new positions in regards to the regional associations of Nunavut.

Being Nunavut Trust, what are your strengths as a corporation?

Inuit having a Trust Fund is the major strength in our streamline.

What are your weaknesses as a corporation of which you aim to master?

Firstly, we, Inuit have never had an opportunity to handle so much money before and, our monetary skills in Inuktitut are all new to us. These are our disadvantages but with determination and hard work, we should be able to outperform our struggle in time.

Have you taken any considerations to expand your work internationally?

We are becoming well-known and more nations are becoming aware of us. As this all comes together in time, other people will be coming to us for business. Business in Canada does not end in Canada alone, therefore we will surely seek the best investment methods outside of Canada somewhere down the line.

For further information on Nunavut Trust or their duties, call TFN office in Ottawa, Ontario at 1-800-465-3232. ■

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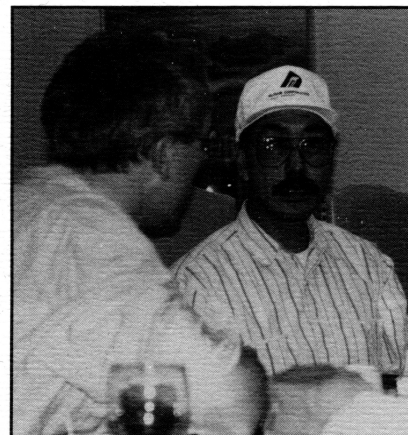
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Paul Quassa has a consultation meeting with TFN lawyer, John Merritt on Tungavik by-laws.

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What It Is to be An ABORIGINAL

by Looee Okalik

A well meaningful world-wide organization, United Nations declared this year 1993, 'International Year of Indigenous People'. Being an aboriginal Inuk, I was ecstatic to hear this in December for this is an opportune time to share our creative talents in arts & crafts, in other areas of productivity, to be recognized and accepted for who we are, and a chance to display our strength and unity as a people.

It is time for us to educate our neighbouring Canadians and nations, the values, pride and the strength we carry as an Inuit people. This will allow us, in a sensible manner to have a positive impact on other races whether regional, national and/or international. In so doing, enforces us to create new businesses, marketing and/or other influential possible communication. Thus so, improving the communication link amongst ourselves and getting the facts straight before any ado.

Likewise, we (Inuit) are mistaken as another Indian group. We are Inuit, a group of another cultural people. We are native Canadians, Inuttitut speaking people and are residents of the far north of Canada. There are other Inuit as Alaskans, Greenlanders and Russians. They too, like to be addressed in their own way as they each have their own language.

In the past, we were recognized and called upon as 'Eskimos', much to our dislike. We find it's a foreign language to our culture so we have had the obligation of changing it to Inuit, meaning people. We, like any other bond or nature have to remind ourselves that changes take time to adapt to.

Another concept we want to get across to people is that we live in houses, not in igloos (illuvigaq). Igloos were very much a part of our ancestral survival in the winters. They are of use today when hunters

or people are stuck/lost out on the land. Igloos are one more of our cultural pride. Do not be disappointed if you don't see an igloo when you go into a Nunavut community.

Speaking of shelter in the north, numbers are very much connected with any community, township or city. In the 26 communities of Nunavut, populations range from 50 to 3,500 Inuit, with a few flaunted Qallunaat (Whites) in the government workforce. This is where some of the half-whites and half-Inuit come in, qallunaangajut.

Inuit live in the three regions of Nunavut; Kitikmeot—the central arctic, Keewatin—the mid-southern arctic and Qikiqtaaluk—the eastern arctic.

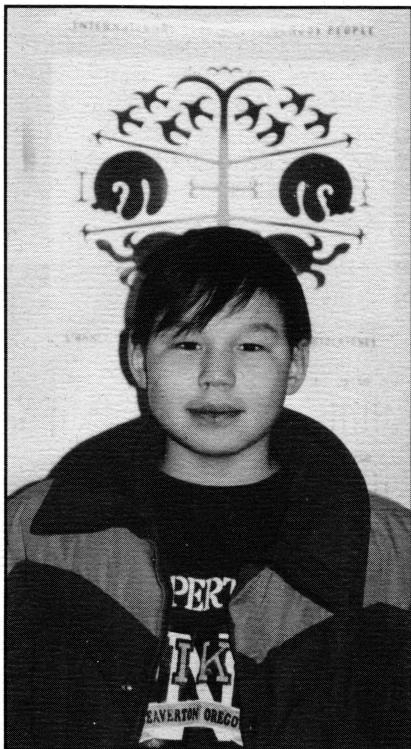
Three phases of descriptions: an Inuk is one person, Inuuk is dual and Inuit is plural. We speak Inuttitut, most are short, stocky, dark skinned, smily Inuit. ■

Allan Maghagak, Michael Amarook, Thomas Suluk and John Amagoalik are looking ever so young with their much familiar faces at a meeting.

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MARTHA FLAHERTY LC <C>DHDN



Iola Bracken displays his pride as an Inuk although he is a non-Inuktitut speaker.

$\Delta \Delta^c \bar{c}^c > \bar{b}^a \Delta \Delta J^c L_n < >^b \Delta \bar{b} \sigma^c \tau^c \Delta \bar{b}^c \Pi^c$
 $\Delta \bar{b}^c \rho^a \bar{q}^b b \Delta \bar{b}^c \sigma.$

'What I Like About Being An Inuk'

I like being an Inuk because I am from the North and because I get to eat arctic char. There are a lot of people who are Inuit, my mom knows them and I know them. I like going to native auditions for movies. Being an Inuk, I get to have a good education and I go to awesome schools. We have lots of Inuit games. We have fun parties every year at Christmas. We get to go dogsledding and go hunting. We get to ride fast and fun ski-doo's. We get to go to Inuit Non-Profit Housing Corporation in Ottawa. It's great to be an Inuk.

—Iola Bracken

Iola Aupaluttuq Bracken is a 13 year old grade 7 student at York Street Public School in Ottawa, Ontario. Iola's favourite hobbies are skating and playing hockey. He would one day like to be a fire fighter and be rich with a babe (girlfriend). He wishes for the whole world to be happy, rich and to live at peace. Iola is originally from Iqaluit, NWT. He lives with his mom, Nipisha and dad, Francis and his two younger brothers, Tommy and Michael in Vanier, Ontario, twenty minutes east of downtown Ottawa.

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$\frac{D^{\alpha} \delta A^{\beta} d^C}{\Lambda^2} = \frac{m_e c}{\Lambda^2} \approx 0.76 \times 10^{-18}$

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Λ²⁸JΔ^{5b}

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$\Delta L_{\rightarrow P \dot{C}_{\sigma} \tau^b}$ $P^L J^{\epsilon_b}$ $P D^c N \Delta P_{\sigma}$ $\Delta \Lambda^{\epsilon_b} d n \Gamma^c$, $\Delta C D Y D^{ab} j J^a e_n^c \rightarrow \sigma$

- [illegible]

(D¹J¹ ΔA^{5b}dN¹C P¹J¹C ΔA¹c^{5b}C P³J¹c^{5f}C ΔA^{5b}c¹L¹L¹C L^{5b}P^{5b}b¹C.)

[illegible]

1. $\sigma^2 \sigma^6$ 3. $\sigma^4 \sigma^6$ 5. $\sigma^4 \sigma^6$
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QUICK TAKES

TFN's AGM, 1993

TFN will hold its Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet, NWT on March 16-18, 1993. This will be Tungavik's first Executive Committee meeting with the existing Board of Directors, after election on March 1, 1993. The Executive Committee consists of President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President and Secretary Treasurer.

What's Available at TFN?

- Nunavut Land Claim Agreement
- Summary of Agreement
- Plain Language Version of Agreement

- NUNAVUT Newsletters
- NUNAVUT Maps
- NUNAVUT, Changing the Map of Canada
- Nunavut Agreement-in-Principle
- Summary of AIP
- Information Line, 1-800-465-3232

In the works; Tungavik information kit and a video production. The NUNAVUT newsletter is also being reformatted.

TFN is dying away

Tungavik Federation of Nunavut has pretty well met up with its mandate on negotiations with the Nunavut land claim Agreement.

TFN, after 20 years + is switching over to Tungavik on March 1, 1993. It is Tungavik's position to implement the Nunavut Agreement.

Job Openings

There are two immediate job openings at TFN Ottawa office. One position is for Communications Coordinator and the other is for Administrative Clerk. If you require further information on these job openings, call TFN office at 613-238-1096.

Games Section

by Looee Okalik

Multiple choice questions:

circle the correct response(s)

1. When was the announcement of our long-awaited Nunavut acclamation in accordance to the Agreement?
May 4, 1992 Nov. 12, 1992 Oct. 30, 1992
2. What did Canadians vote on on October 26, 1992?
Charlottetown Accord New M.P.'s New Prime Minister
3. United Nations announced this year to be "International Year of Indigenous People":
1986 1941 1993 1958
4. Inuit are well known for their . . .
carvings patience arts & crafts all of the above
5. Which of the following nations assemble every three years for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)?
Brazil Russia Australia Greenland
Canada Africa Spain Alaska

(The answers to this questionnaire will appear in our next issue of NUNAVUT.)

These are the answers to the puzzle that appeared in our Nov./Dec. 1992 issue of NUNAVUT.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. implement | 3. ratified | 5. legally |
| 2. negotiate | 4. politics | 6. aboriginal |