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A REPORT ON THE LAND CLAIMS FROM THE TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT

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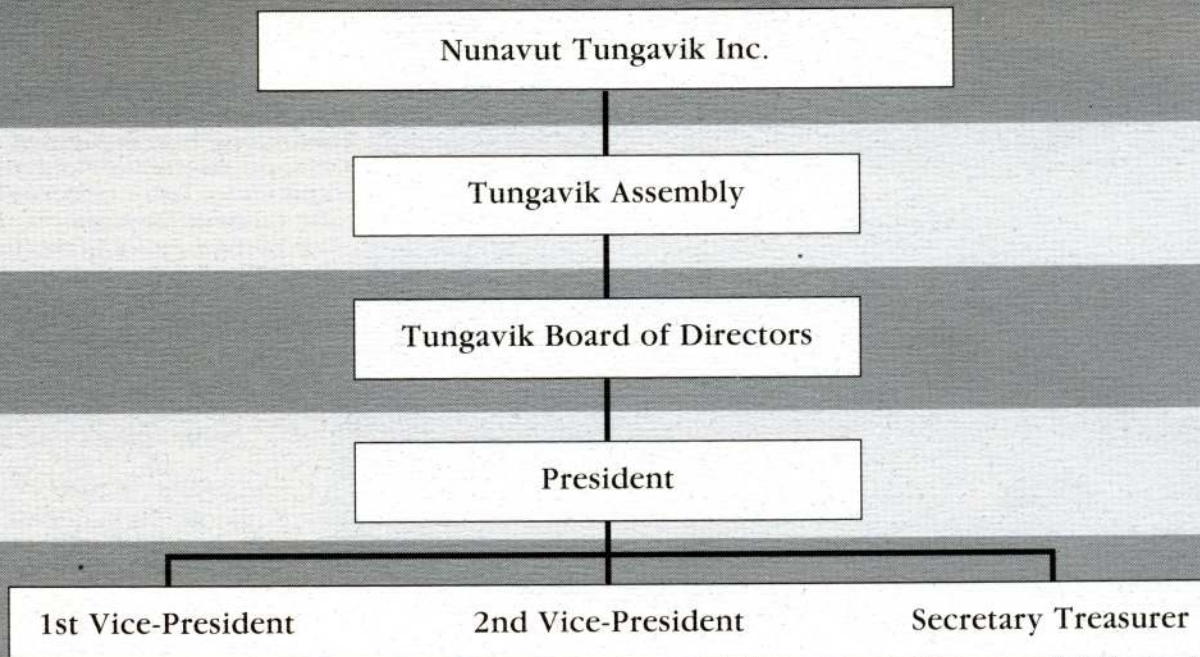
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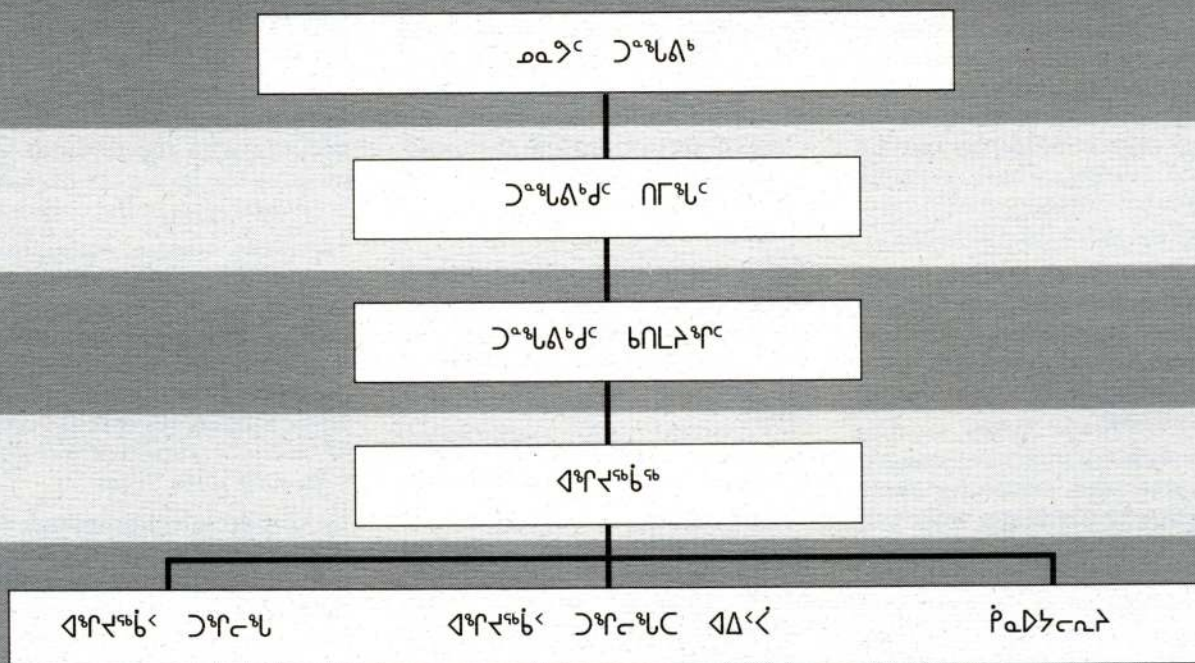
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Corporate Structure of Nunavut Tungavik Inc.



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Who is involved in implementing the Nunavut land claim Final Agreement?

by Looee Okalik

The corporate body of Nunavut Tungavik Inc., which is responsible to ensure that Inuit receive the benefits and rights they are eligible to as agreed to in the Final Agreement by the Federal Government, the Government of the Northwest Territories, and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, came into existence in Canada on April 1, 1993.

The Nunavut Tungavik Inc., a recently founded corporation, will now be implementing the Final Agreement from now until 1999 when the creation of Nunavut Government and Territory is to come into existence.

The Nunavut Tungavik Inc. is made up of these bodies: Tungavik Assembly, Tungavik Board of Directors, and the Tungavik Executive Committee.

The Tungavik Assembly is of representatives from every Nunavut community, ranging in the age groups of youths, women and elders. The Tungavik Board of Directors and the Executive Committee will be in the assembly which will meet once annually at the Annual General Meetings.

The Tungavik Board of Directors will oversee the implementation process of the Final Agreement to ensure it is consistent with the FA. Furthermore, the board will be maintaining the operation of the corporation.

The Executive Committee will have the decision making powers and attain the roles of enforcing their decisions in implementing the FA.

Majority of the Inuit in Nunavut ratified the land claim Final Agreement

in November 1992. Following their ratification, the process was followed by the Cabinet ratifying the FA in mid-April in Ottawa. Quassa elaborates on this with anticipation, "We are now awaiting the signing of the whole ratification process and this will be held in Iqaluit, NWT at the end of May."

The other important players who will be assisting in implementing the FA will be: the Nunavut Implementation Commission, Nunavut Implementation Training Committee, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, and the Nunavut Planning Commission.

Most of these boards, committees and commissions will become active upon the signing of the FA, while NWB, NIRB, and the NPC will act in advisory capacities until they become fully active within the system going by the FA.

The duties of these boards, committees and the commissions are outlined in the Nunavut land claim of the FA.

For further information on the implementation of the Nunavut land claim FA, contact the Tungavik Ottawa office at 1-800-465-3232, or call your regional headquarters in your area.

History of Canadian Provinces and Territories as established after the birth of Canada 126 years ago on March 28, 1867.

Provinces:

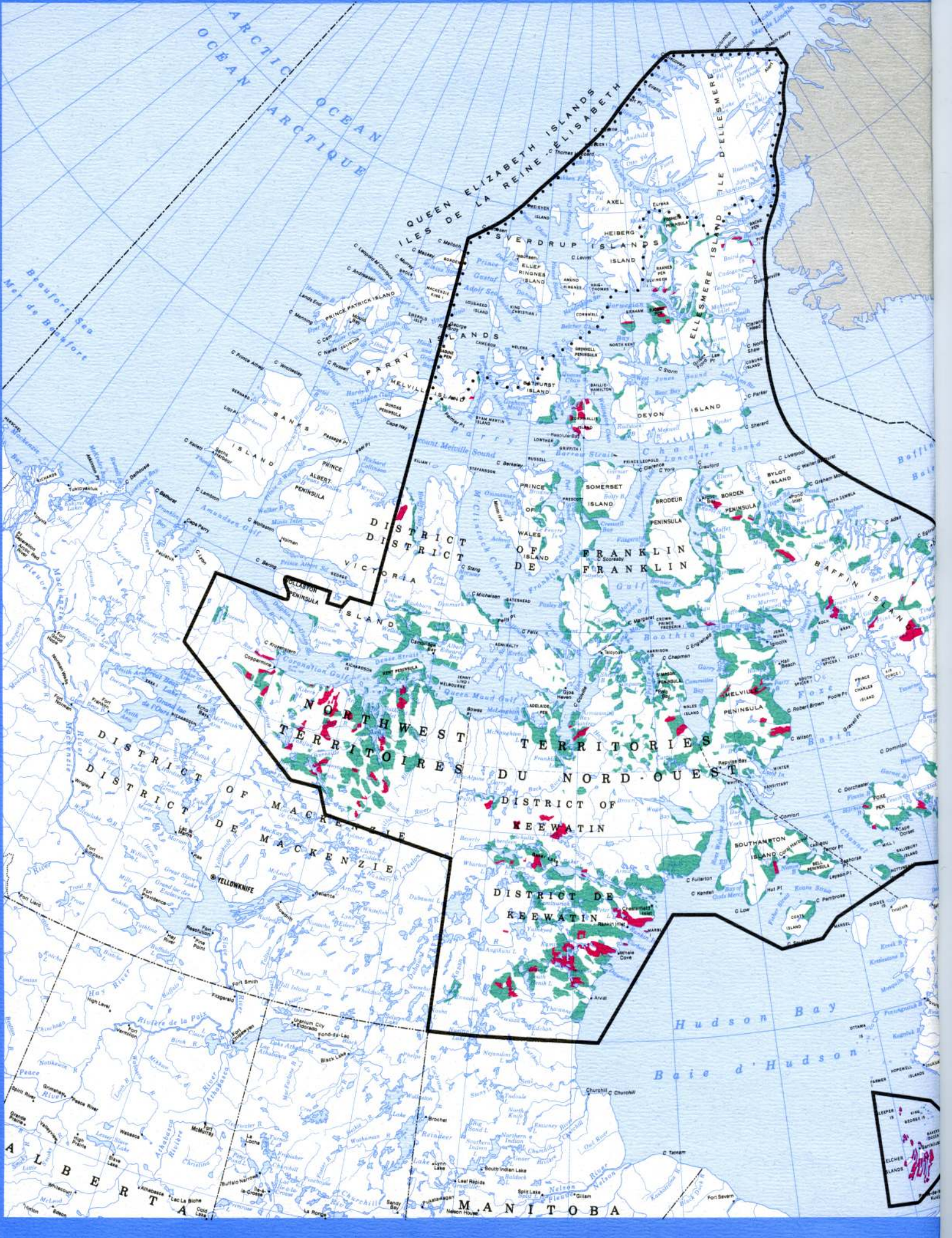
New Brunswick,	July 1, 1867
Nova Scotia,	July 1, 1867
Ontario,	July 1, 1867
Quebec,	July 1, 1867
Manitoba,	July 15, 1870
British Columbia,	July 20, 1871
Prince Edward Island,	July 1, 1873
Alberta,	Sept. 1, 1905
Saskatchewan,	Sept. 1, 1905
Newfoundland,	April 1, 1949

Territories:

Yukon,	June 13, 1898
Northwest,	Jan. 1, 1920

Prospective Territory:

Nunavut,	April 1, 1999
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So what do students get out of the TFN Training Program?

Nunavut Sivuniksavut Conducts an Evaluation

by Morley Hanson, TFN Training Program Instructor

While negotiators and board members have been working over the past years to put together the land claim Agreement, a small training program, Nunavut Sivuniksavut, has been helping to prepare people for the opportunities and responsibilities that will eventually arise from the land claim and the Nunavut government.

Except for the 52 graduates and some people close to the program however, very few people know what the program is about. For those of you who may have wondered about what people attain from participating in the program, there is now an official report that responds to that question.

This winter, the TFN program contracted Avebury Research to investigate and document the results and outcomes of the program. The researchers compiled a data-base on all the graduates which includes a history of what they've done since completing the program. As well, the principal researcher, Barbara Herring, interviewed 20 graduates from all years of the program as well as 14 observers of the program

who had either taught, worked with or had other personal contact with the graduates. Here's a brief description of what she found out:

- Almost 80% of the 52 graduates were either working full-time or attending college or university (63% working, 15% studying).
- Most of the students had come to the program with a general desire to learn how to further their education or career goals or to learn what land claims was all about. All of them indicated that they learned much more than expected and that substantial changes took place while they were in the program.

The following are the areas that students said were the most affected by the program. The observers also indicated that these are the important outcomes of the program.

Knowledge:

While they learned about many things, graduates indicated that the greatest impact on them came from:

- learning about Inuit history and

the effects that southern culture has had on Inuit society

- contact with people in the Inuit organizations and learning about those organizations
- learning about career and educational options and what is required to pursue them.
- learning how the southern world works

Skills:

The graduates acknowledged that the basic information and research skills they learned in the program were important but nearly all of them indicated that learning how to live and work independently was the most valuable thing they had learned how to do.

Attitudes:

The researcher concluded that the greatest overall impact of the program was on the attitudes of the students. This impact was a result of the combination of the curriculum and the experience of living and

(Cont'd on page 10)

(Cont'd from page 8)

learning in Ottawa. All the graduates noted major changes in the following four areas:

Self-esteem and Pride in being Inuit:

"I now know what it means to be an Inuk . . . you can't see it when you're here (in the north) . . . you just live it from day to day."

"I learned what it means to be Inuk . . . I learned about myself because I had to explain myself to others."

" . . . before TFN, I wondered why the whites were running everything . . . now I know that in the modern north, it doesn't have to be that way."

" . . . learned who I am and where I came from . . . what we had to go through."

Confidence:

"I found myself . . . I took care of myself."

" . . . more sure of what I'm saying."

" . . . know how to be more persuasive."

Motivation:

"My goal is to help my own people . . . the government has taken too much from them . . . people are going to make a difference."

" . . . introduced us to political organizations . . . I have made their goals my personal goals."

"I want to work for the people . . . to control and manage the land."

Commitment to higher education:

"I have higher goals now."

" . . . and I know why I'm going to university."

" . . . it helped me to clarify what my goals are."

• The researchers also looked into the advantages and disadvantages of

having the program located in the south. The graduates and observers said that the experience of homesickness and culture shock make life in the south difficult. However, all the graduates and the majority of the observers felt that it was important to keep the program located in Ottawa. Some of the reasons they listed included:

- access to educational resources
- access to head offices of Inuit organizations
- experience in the south 'expands the horizons' of students
- preparation for southern living at university or college
- development of independence and self-discipline.

• Some of the recommendations resulting from the study include:

- There is a need for more training opportunities but the program should only expand if the high instructor:student ratio can be maintained.
- Develop joint programs with organizations such as Tunngasuvvingat Inuit to provide recreational alternatives for students.
- Develop closer ties with northern communities. Make people more aware of the program so that they can be supportive of students.
- Increase academic preparation and orientation for university and college.
- Establish recognized status with other Inuit organizations with an identified, specific role within an overall education effort.
- Develop curriculum modules for use in northern educational institutions.
- Establish a support program for students going to university and college.

Overall, the work of Avebury Research confirms that the Nunavut Sivuniksavut program has been helping young people develop the

knowledge, skills and attitudes that help them take "the next step" in preparing for their future. With the achievement of land claims and a Nunavut government close to being a reality, the need for young people to prepare for this future becomes even greater. The TFN program, Nunavut Sivuniksavut, looks forward to working with more young people and other organizations to help make this exciting future a success. ■

Logo Contest for Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated is holding a Nunavut-wide logo contest that is open to all residents of Nunavut and Inuit beneficiaries of the Land Claim Agreement living outside of Nunavut.

The logo will be a symbol to reflect the momentous importance of the Agreement. It will become the corporate symbol for Tunngavik that will be used on all stationery, signs, advertisements and publications for many years into the future.

Tunngavik is planning an extensive information program to keep people informed about the rapid pace of developments in implementing the land claim, and the logo will have a prominent place in these communications.

Nunavut Tunngavik (NTI) is the newly founded organization that is responsible for implementing the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. NTI carries over the work of the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut which completed the negotiation of the Land Claim Agreement over a span of seventeen years.

The contest will be publicized with a series of advertisements in northern newspapers, on television and radio, and on posters and in information kits for schools. There will be prizes for the first, second and third best logos, as judged by the Tunngavik Board. There will also be prizes for the best entries by school aged children under 16 years of age. Prizes will be awarded to the school they attend.

Prizes are being donated by companies doing business in the North. The Northwest Company, which operates Northern Stores, is co-sponsoring two major prizes with Bombardier, the manufacturer of Ski-dos. A top-of-the-line Summit

Ski-doo will be awarded as first prize, and a Tundra Ski-doo will be awarded as second prize. Two air tickets from anywhere in Nunavut to Ottawa will be donated by First Air as the third prize.

In the youth category, both the winning young person and the school he or she attends will win computers, donated by the Bank of Montreal and the Evaz Group. Two mountain bikes will be awarded as second prizes by Nunasi Corporation, and the third prize will be a Sega games computer donated by Nortext.

As the schools are now closing for the summer, the final date for entries has been set as September 30, 1993 to allow students a chance to enter. Once all the entries are received, they will be reviewed by a judging committee formed of staff from Tunngavik and Kakivak Communications (an Iqaluit firm specializing in Inuktitut communications that is helping organize the contest). They will select finalists to submit to the Tunngavik Board who

will make the final selections. The winning entries will be published in Nunavut Newsletter.

"We are extremely happy in getting people involved in the contest as this shows the involvement of Inuit supporting each other," says Looee Okalik, the Editor of Nunavut Newsletter. "We will help in giving people information about Tunngavik while we are promoting the Nunavut contest. We have to start getting young people involved in the growth of our society and the beginning of the implementation of the Final Agreement is the best time yet for them to participate."

The contest is co-ordinated by Kakivak Communications, a majority Inuit-owned firm based in Iqaluit. Pat Angnakak is the co-ordinator of the contest. She can be reached in Iqaluit at (819) 979-0911 or by fax at (819) 979-1508. Entry forms and information sheets including the contest rules are available from Kakivak or from the Tunngavik Ottawa office.

To all residents of Nunavut:

"We are all proud of the creation of Nunavut and the settlement of the Nunavut land claim. I urge you to build on this pride by participating in the Nunavut Tunngavik logo contest. Nunavut Tunngavik is the main corporation in charge of implementing the Nunavut Final Agreement. It will have an impact on all our lives. Inuit need to be involved right from the very start. This logo contest is a chance for everyone to create the symbol that will be recognized by all Inuit and the rest of the world. I am hoping that the schools within Nunavut will want to participate in this contest for it will be a great opportunity for students to learn how Nunavut concerns them. The contest is open from June 18, 1993 until September 30, 1993."

Pat Angnakak
General Manager
Kakivak Communications
Iqaluit

