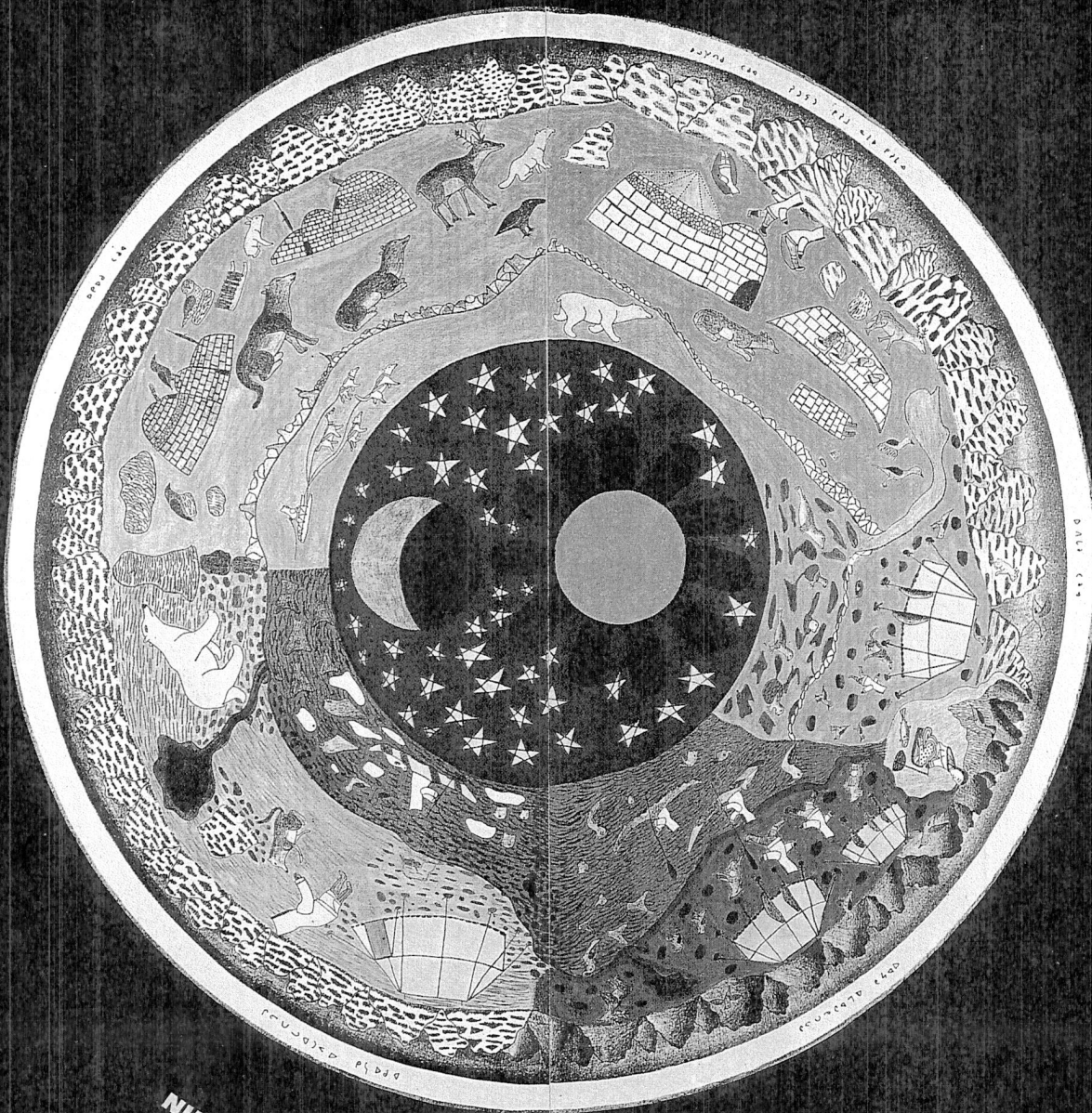


NUNAVUT

Our Land, Our People



NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INCORPORATED

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Archive Copy – Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

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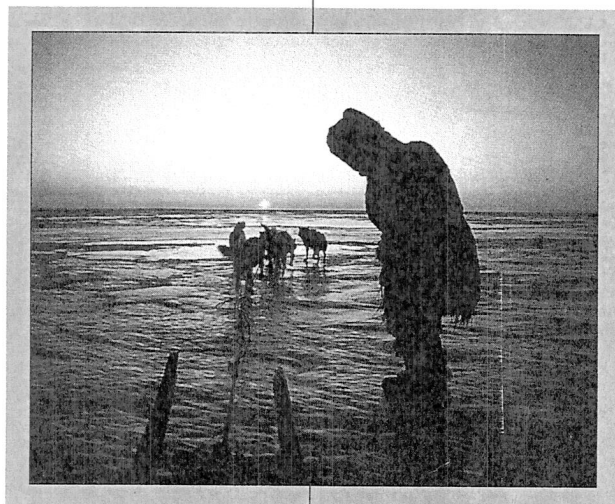
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The creation of the Territory of Nunavut and the finalization of the historic land claim settlement, between the Nunavut Inuit and the Government of Canada, adds a new dimension to the evolving history of both Nunavut and Canada. It is the purpose of this book to tell the story of this historic achievement.

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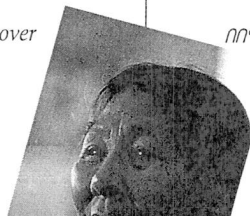
Renowned Inuit artist Kenojuak Ashevak created the cover illustration, "NUNAVUT", to mark the achieving of a homeland within Canada for Inuit of the central and eastern Arctic.

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MESSAGE FROM NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INCORPORATED

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With the passage of two bills in the House of Commons in June of 1993, the Inuit of Northern Canada took a large step in their work to regain control of their lives and their ancestral homeland.

One bill was to ratify the Final Land Claims Agreement between the Inuit of Nunavut and the Government of Canada, which had taken almost 20 years to negotiate. The other bill was to create the new territory of Nunavut by April 1, 1999.

The passage that our work now enters a new stage—that of implementing our modern treaty with Canada. Instead of merely talking about political and economic development, we can actually make things happen. Instead of relying on other governments to protect our environment and wildlife, we can take measures ourselves.

Things will not change overnight, but we have taken the first steps towards a new regime in Arctic Canada.

Nunavut residents and the executive of Nunavut Tunngavik are joined by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Leader of the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs for the official signing of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement in Iqaluit, N.W.T. on May 25, 1993.



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dVf dLndzF^b AFDcso^{bc}cdY^cΔ FLJn^{bc}s^cdcJn^b
QDcds^csdsoL^bF^bso Δsf^cF^b dVf^{bc}nL^bF^bso.

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Λεν Δελφίνος

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$$b \leq \gamma \cap C \triangleright \sigma \triangleleft c^q L^c \quad CL^a_a$$
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CL^a - CL^bPC^c-A^dPC^e-

 $\dot{\gamma} = 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$ $\rho = 1.1 \text{ g/cm}^3$

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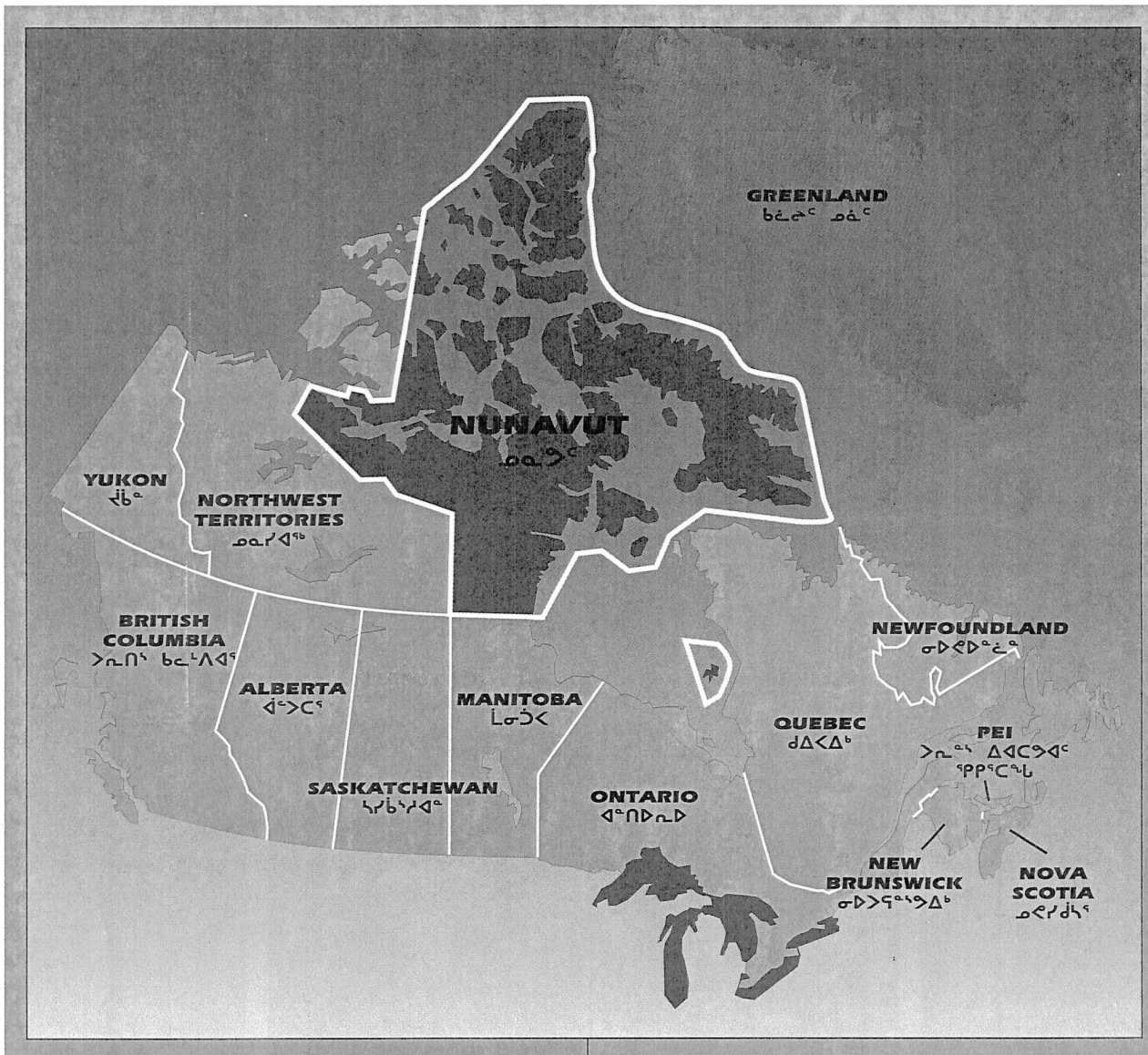
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NUNAVUT TERRITORY IN CANADA

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Area of Canada 9,970,610 sq km
Area of Nunavut 1,900,000 sq km

A Few Comparisons

Greenland 2,175,600 sq km
Germany 357,046 sq km
China 9,596,961 sq km
Sweden 449,964 sq km

Standard Latitudinal Parallels

Arctic Circle 67°
Grise Fiord 77°
Coppermine 68°
Iqaluit 64°
Rankin Inlet 63°

A Few Comparisons

Ottawa 45°
Stockholm 59°
Moscow 56°
Berlin 52.5°
Rome 42°
Raiinga 40°

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1,900,000 ᑭᓪᓴᓪᓴᓪᓴ ᑭᓪᓴᓪᓴᓪᓴ

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ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ 68°
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ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ 63°

ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ

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ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ 59°
ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ 56°
ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ 52.5°
ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ 42°
ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓴᓪᓴ 40°

GENERAL INFORMATION

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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ፋፍሪካ ማህበረ ሰራተኛ

- Approximately 22,000

- Approximately 17,500

Total Inuit Population Canada: 25,000

- Population: 3,552

- Distance from Ottawa: approximately 2,000 km
- Mean temperature in January: -29.7°C
- Mean temperature in July:
11.4°C
- Hours of daylight
in June: 16
- Hours of daylight
in December: 0.5

Community: Grise Fiord

- Population: 130
- Distance from Ottawa: approximately 2,700 km
- Mean temperature in January: -35°C
- Mean temperature in July: 10°C
- Hours of daylight in June: 24
- Hours of daylight in December: 0.5

Population per square kilometre in the Nunavut area: 0.01

Population per square kilometre in Canada: 2.9,

Ontario: 11.0, Germany: 220.0, China: 120.4

- Grise Fiord: 130

- Coppermine: 1,200
- Rankin Inlet: 1,800
- Resolute: 166

Kilometres of highway: 20

Cost of two litres of milk: \$6.97

Cost of a loaf of bread: \$2.75

Average household income in the Nunavut area: \$31,471

Average household income in Canada: \$45,251

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, English

- $CL_{\sigma} \approx 22,000$

- $CL_{\sigma} \quad \Gamma^b_{\sigma} \quad 17,500$

ΔοΔ^c '6^cγδσ^aρ^c βαCεΛΓ: 25.000

- $\Delta \Gamma_{\text{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0} = 3.552$

- Կծած Երկրորդական Վճար: Կծած 2,000 ԲԷԴ՝
- Արժեքի Նվազում: -29.7 Դ

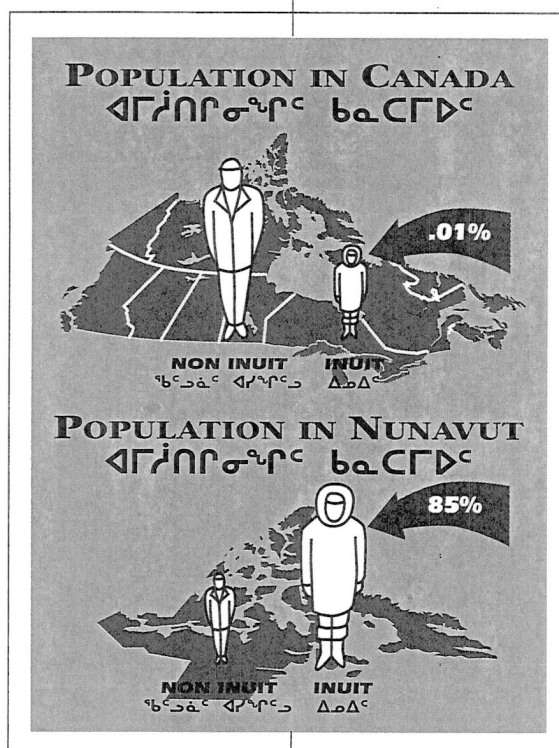
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- $\Phi_D \rightarrow \Delta D^{*+} : 130$
- $D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0 : 40 \pm 8$
 $\rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 : 2,700 \pm 270$
- $\Delta P^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 : 35 \pm 1$
- $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 : 10 \pm 1$
- $\Phi_D \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 : 24 \pm 6$
- $\Phi_D \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 : 0.5$

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በፍጥነት ውስጥ ለውጥ: 0.01

Р-ГСГ б-СГ: 2.9.

 $\angle \text{NDL} = 11.0^\circ$,
 $\angle \text{LSD} = 220.0^\circ$, $\angle \text{DGL} = 120.4^\circ$ 

• $\Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta$: 130

- ၂၄၁၁၇: 1,200
- ၆၆၇၆၁၁၁၁: 1,800
- ၄၃၁၇: 166

פּאַרזיכטונג דאַמ: 20

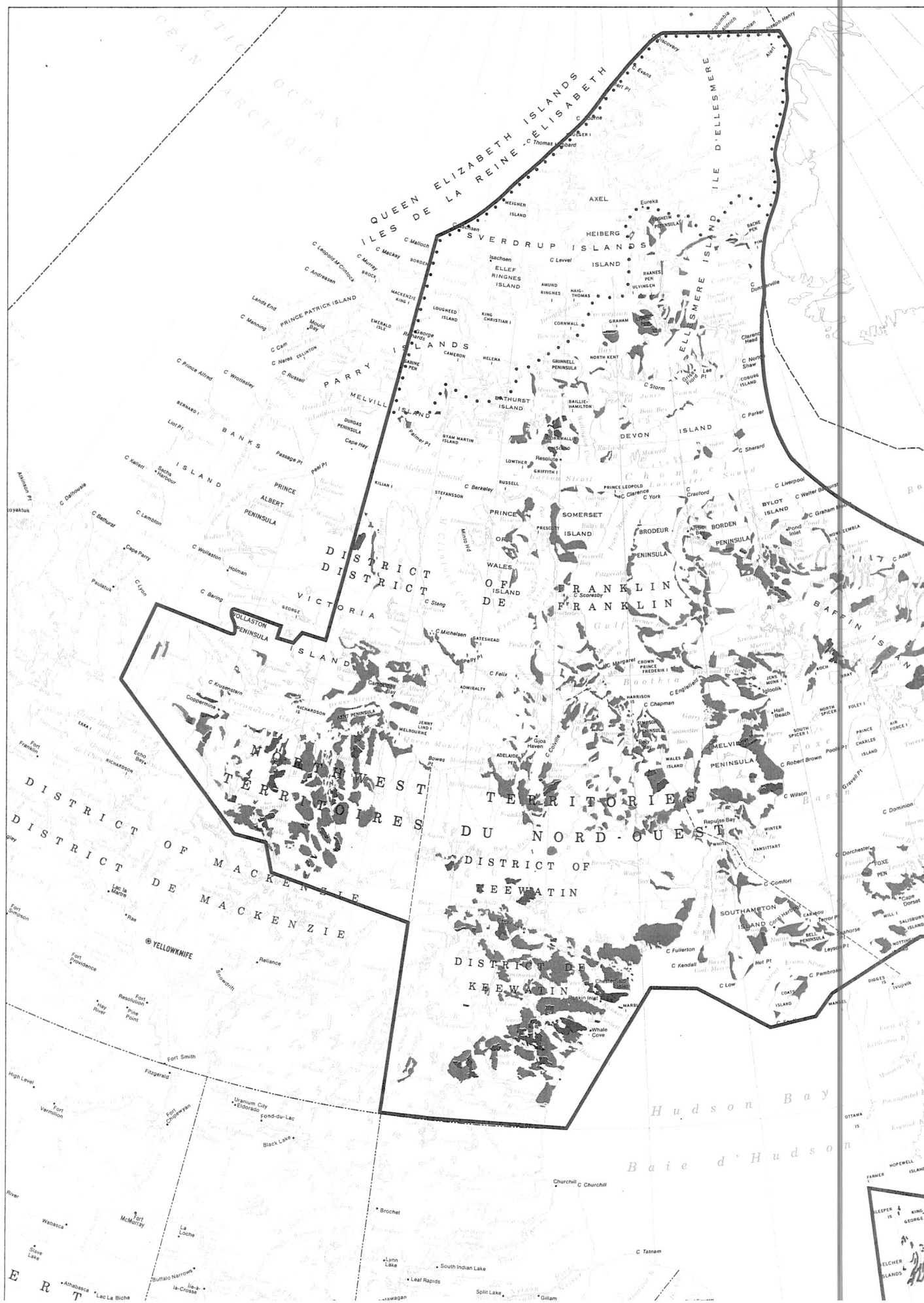
Δ⁺J^c ΔP^uL L^pb €D^y: \$6.97

σ-Δ⁹THC ΔP⁹L: \$ 2.75

[illegible][illegible]

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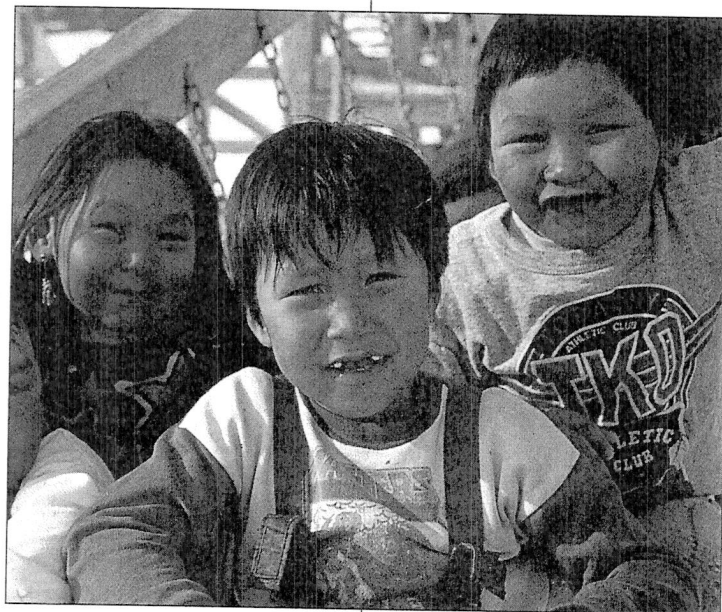
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 ဧပြီလ ၁၀ ရက်

The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement, ratified by the Inuit in November of 1992, signed by the Prime Minister of Canada on May 25, 1993 and passed through the Canadian Parliament in June of the same year, is the largest native land claim settlement in Canadian history. In providing title to the Nunavut Inuit of 350,000 square kilometres of land in the eastern Arctic, the agreement establishes clear rules of ownership and control over land and resources in the new Territory of Nunavut, an area of land one-fifth the size of Canada.

FEATURES OF THE AGREEMENT

The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement is one of the most innovative of the "modern day treaties" concluded in Canada. Some of the more outstanding of its 41 articles include the following:

- title to approximately 350,000 square kilometres (136,000 square miles) of land, of which 35,257 square kilometres (14,000 square miles) include mineral rights;
- equal representation of Inuit with government on a new set of wildlife management, resource management and environmental boards;
- the right to harvest wildlife on lands and waters throughout the Nunavut settlement area;



The future for these elementary school children in Iqaluit, and children throughout the Nunavut region, looks much brighter following the settlement of the Nunavut Land Claim.

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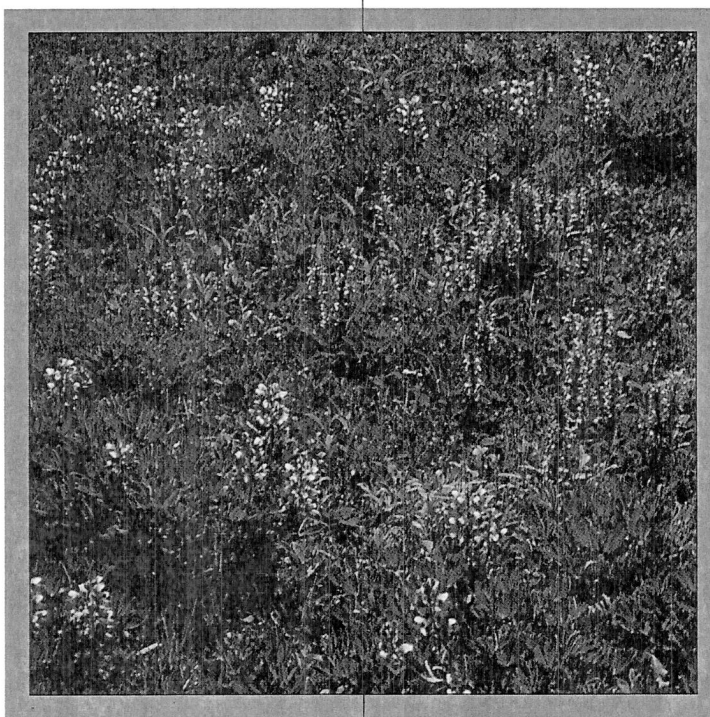
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 Δ⁴L mC⁹c¹ Δ^aΔ⁹Γ, Δ⁶Δ^ac⁹Δ⁴L²Γ^c
 Γ⁹c⁹b⁶c⁹ Δ^ac⁹c⁶ Δ⁴Γ⁹c⁹D⁴L²c⁹L^c.

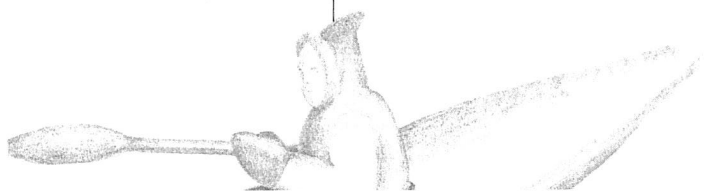
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- የጋራ ምርጫ ምክር ቤት ማረጋገጫ ስር 1.148 ለጥያቄው ማረጋገጫ የሚያስፈልጉት 14 ሳህላዊ ሰነዶች፤
- 13 ጥያቄው ለሳህላዊ ምርጫ ምክር ቤት ማረጋገጫ ስር፡፡

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Summer in Nunavut, with its long days of bright sun, produces a spectacular array of flowers and foliage.

[illegible]

NUNAVUT GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

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The establishment of Nunavut as a distinct territory under its own government fulfils a long-held aspiration of the eastern and central Arctic Inuit to control their own destiny. The form of self government the Inuit have chosen will be unique to Nunavut. The Inuit are a majority of the population of the Nunavut area and will therefore have a preponderant influence in a public government to be elected by all residents of Nunavut, Inuit and non-Inuit.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The new government will administer an area that covers approximately 20% of Canada, with powers equivalent to those of existing territorial governments. An elected Legislative Assembly, a Cabinet and a territorial court will be the primary institutions of public government.

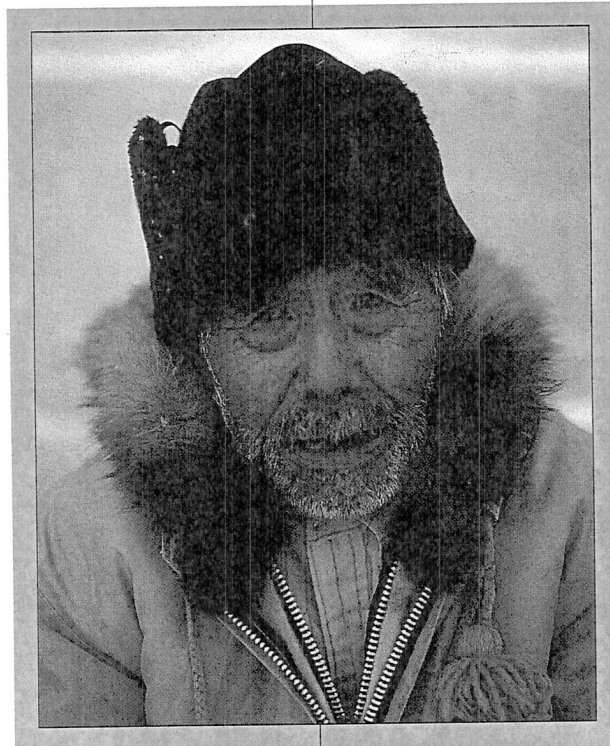
TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The government of Nunavut will be established in evolutionary stages over sixteen years, from 1993 to 2009.

THE NUNAVUT IMPLEMENTATION COMMISSION (NIC), 1993-1999

The Nunavut Implementation Commission has nine members named by the Government of Canada, six of whom must be residents of Nunavut. The Commission advises all parties on the funding and design of training plans, the timetable for transferring services, and the process for holding the first election for the Government of Nunavut. The initial transition

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Elders play a crucial advisory role in all aspects of Inuit society and political structure.

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phase will end with the election of the first Government of Nunavut.

POPULARLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT, 1999

Beginning in 1999, the Government of Nunavut will gradually assume responsibilities now exercised by the Government of the Northwest Territories, with the transfer of administration for programs in areas such as culture, public housing and health care, to be complete by 2009.

NUNAVUT: A TERRITORY OF REGIONS AND COMMUNITIES

The Territory of Nunavut is made up of three distinct regions—Qikiqtaaluk, Kivalliq, Kitikmeot—and 28 communities. Accordingly, the Nunavut Government will be decentralized, with government departments and agencies set up in communities throughout the territory, thereby sharing the economic benefits and responding to the particular needs of each region.

ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ, ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ, ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ, ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ 2009-ᓂᓄᓐ.

ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ: ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ

ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ, ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ,
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ 28 ᓄᓇᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ. ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ,
ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ, ᐱᓕᐱᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ-
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ,
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ.



The lighting of the Qulliq oil lamp, traditionally used for cooking and heating, is an essential part of all Inuit ceremonies and important gatherings.

ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ
ᐱᓕᐱᓐᓂᓄᓐ.

$\rho_{\text{LD}} \propto J^c$ $\epsilon_D \propto \langle C \rangle \sigma^{ab}$ $m \gg T$

[illegible]

- [illegible]

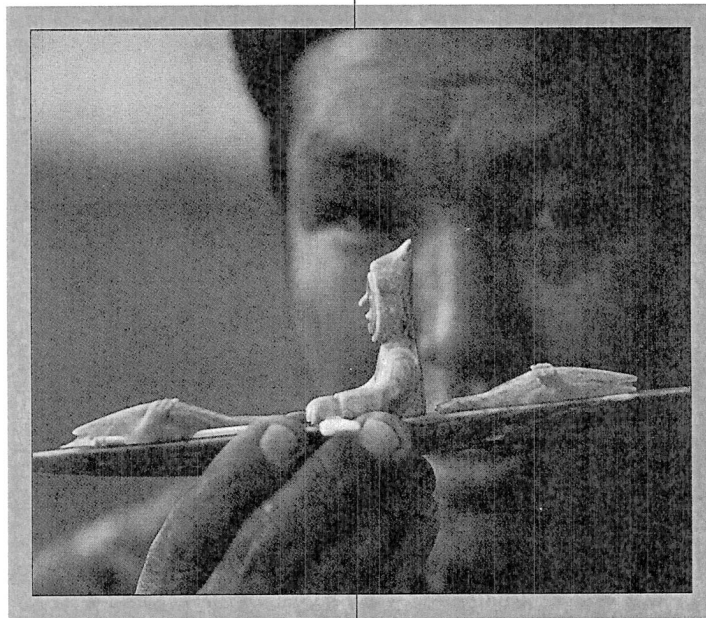
- $\Lambda P^5 \chi_{\text{D}} \rightarrow \sigma$ ወልሮች ጋር $\dot{P}_a b \chi_{\text{D}}^{\text{ኤርኒስት}}$ ለገባቸው 1.15 Λ -ባል ላይ ጋር 14-ወር CL^a በጋር ጋር ምንም ላይ ላይ:

- ሳይከፈል ምርጫ ስራ ስለሚፈጸም ለሚገኙ ሰራተኞች ምርጫ ስራ ላይ ለማቆም ማስገደድ ይቻላል፡፡

- ስረጭ ነፃነታቸው
ድርጅቱ ለፋይ
ፈጽሞ ነፃነቱን ለፋይ
ሰጥቶ ለፋይ
ሰጥቶ ለፋይ

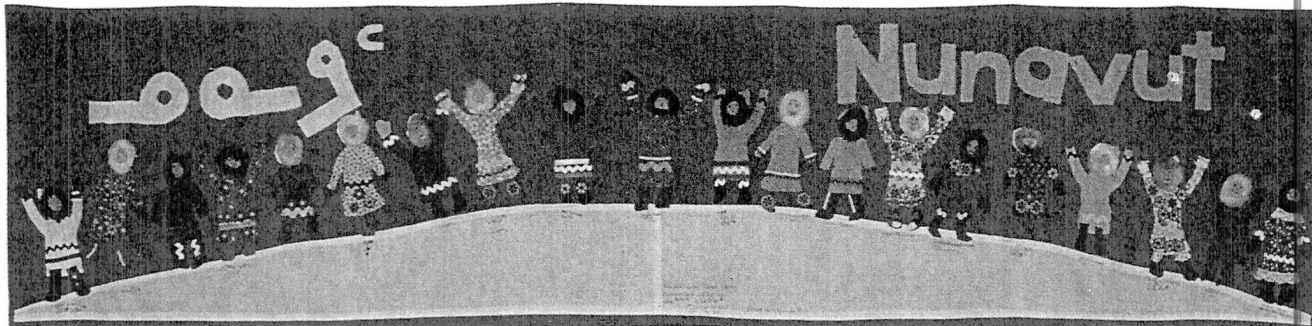
- ለሮብሮርድ ምላሽ ማግኘት
CL^a በሰፊ የሚጠቀም
የክርክር ምላሽ ለርኬት-
ማሳሰቢያ ወይም ለሌሎች
ጋራ ምላሽ ምሳሌ፡ ለጋራ
ሥራ ለጋራ ምላሽ፡ ለጋራ

- $\Lambda^a \bar{\psi}_L^b \Gamma^c \psi_L^c \Delta^d \bar{\psi}_L^d \sigma^b$
 $L \bar{\psi}_L^a \psi_L^a \sigma^c \Delta^c \bar{\psi}_L^b$
 $b \Delta^c D^c \bar{\psi}_L^a \psi_L^a$
 $\Delta^c \bar{\psi}_L^c D^c \sigma^c \Delta^c \bar{\psi}_L^b$.



Artist Gerry Kigiuna of Coppermine with one of his delicately beautiful carvings. Inuit carvings and prints are prized by fine art collectors around the world.

[illegible]



This wall hanging, measuring 8' wide, was made by students of Ataguttauk High School. It is another example of the highly developed craft skills of the Inuit of Nunavut.

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ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐸ ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐸᕿᕿᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐸᕿᕿᕐᐸᕐᐸ
ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐸᕿᕿᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐸᕿᕿᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐸᕿᕿᕐᐸᕐᐸ
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ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐸᕿᕿᕐᐸᕐᐸ

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ᐸᕿᕿᕐᐸᕐᐸ 638, ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸ, ᐱᕿᐱᕐᐸ

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