

ITTUAGTUUT ᐃᑦᑕᑕᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦ

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INC.



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Volume 1 Issue 1

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Winter 1998

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Bowhead Whale Hunt in Pangnirtung

INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN JACO EVIC

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News & Events ■ Archives ■ Discoveries ■ Entrepreneur Profiles
Inuit Astronomy ■ Passages ■ Legends of Place Names ■ Recipes
Business ■ Crafts

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1999: Year of Transition

We at Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. have high hopes for the magazine in your hands. We hope it lives up to its name and truly becomes a window that allows you to see into other communities, other opinions and other traditions.

In this issue, you'll see something for everyone. You'll see news and politics, business stories and reports on events and changes. You'll also see items closer to the heart like Elders interviews, craft patterns and wonderful recipes. You'll see new knowledge being made, like in our research section, and old knowledge being gathered, like in our column on Inuit astronomy. There will be more, but this is a good start.

We have high expectations of you as well. This magazine is for Inuit but we want it to be from Inuit, too. In *Legends of Place Names*, we ask you to share the literally thousands of stories that come from the land. In *Letters to the Editor* (to start next issue) we want to hear what you think, what you like and what you don't. And we include a new *Passages* section so we can celebrate lives lived and those just starting.

We are calling 1999 the Year of Transition. In future issues, you can be sure that new features will be added and others expanded, but this will depend largely on you. Just as we all know Nunavut will not change overnight on April 1, this magazine will take a few issues to adjust to what our readers want.

Even though we will publish quarterly, the next issue of *Ittuaqtuut* will come a little late - in late April - to allow us to include the historic photos coming from April 1 as Nunavut takes its first steps. Our photo albums will be full in the coming years, too, as our new territory gains its balance, gains confidence and, even occasionally, stumbles. And together with you, like responsible parents we will all watch it grow and take time to teach it how to behave, how to avoid dangers and how to learn from its mistakes. We will set a high standard. We will be patient. A Year of Transition. Maybe more.

And *Ittuagtuut* will be there to watch.

Janice Braden
Editor

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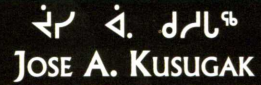
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Little Brown Riding Hood

Again to keep in the spirit of the season, here is a sample of the stories we would like to solicit from you. This is an embellished story of a Christmas season in my childhood. Incidentally, we are calling this publication *ittuaqtuut* meaning an instrument to look through. So look through...

Little brown riding hood

It was about 42 year ago in a far away land called Repulse Bay that Amaujaq experienced his first qablunaaq Christmas. He woke as usual next to his younger brother Qunngaataq with his parents already dressed and having tea and biscuits for breakfast. Nothing was unusual except for the three piles of toys on the floor. His mother smiled and said that *sannaklaasi* (Santa Claus) had come and left these Christmas presents for Amaujaq and his brothers since they were good boys that year. "It means she has forgiven us," Amaujaq thought, "for just about burning our hut down last spring". That

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"hut" was mother's pride and joy. It was a means out of living in an igloo like all the other Eskimoes but a house like the HBC guy and the priest. This 12 feet by 14 feet castle of mother's was cleaned meticulously every day

Last spring mother, working at the Hudson's Bay Company store, had asked Amaujaq and his younger brother to put crating wood in their wood stove which was made out of a ten gallon barrel half filled with sand and chimneyed with cans placed end to end. She had asked them if they knew how to do this properly and, of course, neither was going to admit that they had no idea and of course they both knew each would have to have his turn in "wooding" the stove. Soon the *iga* (stove) was filled to capacity and more. The fire produced would have made Sam McGee proud and soon the two brothers knew they had created too much of a good thing. Handfuls and handfuls of snow does not a fire department make, both know that now. Thanks to the kindness of relatives and strangers, they were spared of having to live in iglooes again that year.

Mother was unexpectedly calm, even hugged the two (scared as husky puppies) boys. This was a total surprise to them as they expected at the least a firm slap and some mean tongue lashing which was mother's specialty. Apparently there are times for everything and as sure as the boys were confident they got away with a miracle , the wicked mother-side of her started to show itself..... but that's another story.

But that was many moons ago and waking up to crating wood crackling a warm glow on a surely crisp Arctic Circle-cold morning in December and, better yet, a return of a loving and warm mother's smile -- this was the best Christmas present anyone could ask for. To add to the prosperous yuletide was a pile of coloring books and other toys that neither boy had ever seen. The little girl in the coloring book had a funny parka and a wolflike animal for a foe. Trying to decipher an apparent story behind this unlikely couple was fun but the real fun was coloring all the pictures.... now a little brown parka-ed girl and a *siarnak* (grey) wolflike creature. When they were younger, mother used to discipline the boys with threats of taking them to hairy qablunaat which came from dogs. Maybe that was the significance of the coloring book storyeerie.... then..bong!....bong!....bong! in the distance they could hear the church bell officially ringing in Christmas day and the mass to follow. Mother told Amaujaq and Qunngaataq to dress in their new kamiks and parkas for church and, as much as they wanted to keep coloring in their new books, they willfully relented as they were after all "good boys".

Merry Christmas to you all, may God bless you , be good to your children, for they are....children, and innocent as baby Jesus.

Jose A Kusugak
President
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.



Jose Kusugak has promoted two senior management personnel at NTI to Executive Director positions. Hagar Idlout-Sudlovenick will become Executive Director of Administration while Terry Forth will be Executive Director of Claims Management.

"The demands on anyone in the Executive Director's position are extremely high—and they're getting higher," said Kusugak. He believes that by dividing responsibilities between these two very capable, experienced individuals, NTI will be getting twice the talent, twice the energy and twice the commitment. "Hagar and Terry have the experience, the skills and attitude NTI needs. I'm delighted that we've been able to attract them," stated Kusugak.

Both directors share years of senior management and policy experience.

Hagar Idlout-Sudlovenick worked for five years as Housing Manager of the Pond Inlet Housing Association, then moved to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation as a Community Development Officer. She is currently Assistant Executive Director at NTI, where she holds the finance, communications and Iqaluit office management portfolios. In addition to these, she will take over executive management of NTI's other internal operations, including the departments of Human Resources, Enrollment, the Elders Pension Plan, and the Nunavut Hunter Support Program.

“This is an exciting opportunity, and an exciting time for NTI,” said Idlout-Sudlovenick. “I’m proud to be part of it.”

Terry Forth began his northern career in 1968 working along with Tagak Curley to establish adult education programs in the Kivalliq. He comes to this new assignment with twenty years of senior management experience in the Federal Government, including executive level positions in the Public Service Commission, Regional Economic Expansion and Aboriginal Business Canada. He first joined NTI in 1995 as Senior Business Advisor, where he helped develop the policy framework for the implementation of Article 24, the creation of the Nunavut Sivummut Small Business Program, the Economic Development fund and the Inuit Firm Registry. Since July 1997, Forth has also been the Senior Business Development Advisor for Nunasi Corporation. As Executive Director of Claims Management, Forth will oversee Lands Management, Wildlife, Implementation, Business Development and Legislation. *

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Formula Financing Agreement Signed

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On October 23, Finance Minister Paul Martin came to Iqaluit to sign the formula financing agreement, the last major hurdle in the creation of Nunavut before division on April 1.

Interim Commissioner Jack Anawak, NTI Secretary
Treasurer Bernadette Tungilik and Member of Parliament
Nancy Karetak-Lindell signed on behalf of Nunavut. *

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NTI and Nortext Multimedia are co-publishing a commemorative magazine to be distributed throughout Nunavut. The project will feature articles by Inuit writers and celebrated Canadians telling the story of the creation of the new territory.

"Other southern magazines will be covering Nunavut, but we wanted to be sure the story is told correctly," says Stephen Roberts, Vice President of Nortext. Over 50 000 copies will be printed but "only a portion of these will go to Nunavut", continues Roberts. "The rest will be given to MPs, media and distributed internationally to Canadian embassies."

So far the magazine has met with enthusiastic response. "Advertisers are embracing the idea," says Roberts. The promotional sales brochure, pictured here, is not necessarily how the final cover will look. "We're still collecting material so there's a good chance the final product will look different."

NTI & Inuit Organizations to Donate Mace to Nunavut Government

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The Government of Nunavut will have a Mace crafted in Nunavut, by Inuit artists, thanks to an initiative and generosity of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the Inuit Birthright Development Corporations, the Regional Inuit Organizations, and Nunasi Corporation.

"I think people are now aware that Nunavut will be a public government," said NTI President Jose Kusugak. "And we are proud that Inuit make up 85% of the Nunavut population. We see the donation of this Mace as a visible, tangible, permanent contribution to our Government."

The framework of a plan to bring half-a-dozen of Nunavut's finest artists together from all three regions was worked out at the Annual General Meeting of NTI in Cambridge Bay in November.

Costs will be worked out once the artists complete the design, using materials from Nunavut.

“The Mace will represent the Inuit of Nunavut,” said Jerry Ell, President of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation. “When the mace is in the Legislative Assembly, we can say that the people of Nunavut are present.”

Qikiqtaaluk Corporation is also donating funds to get uniforms for the Legislative Assembly Pages.

The Mace is a unique symbol that represents the authority of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly conduct their daily business at each day's sitting after a procession enters the Assembly Chamber, with the Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the Mace. No proceedings may take place in the Chamber without it.

“This Mace will be presented to the Speaker of the Assembly on April 1st, 1999,” said John Quirke, Clerk of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly. “It is a gift that will be treasured.” *

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OLC Criticized for Non-Inuit Contracts

ИТНАОТЧИТ

President Stays in Iqaluit, Vice President Finance Moves

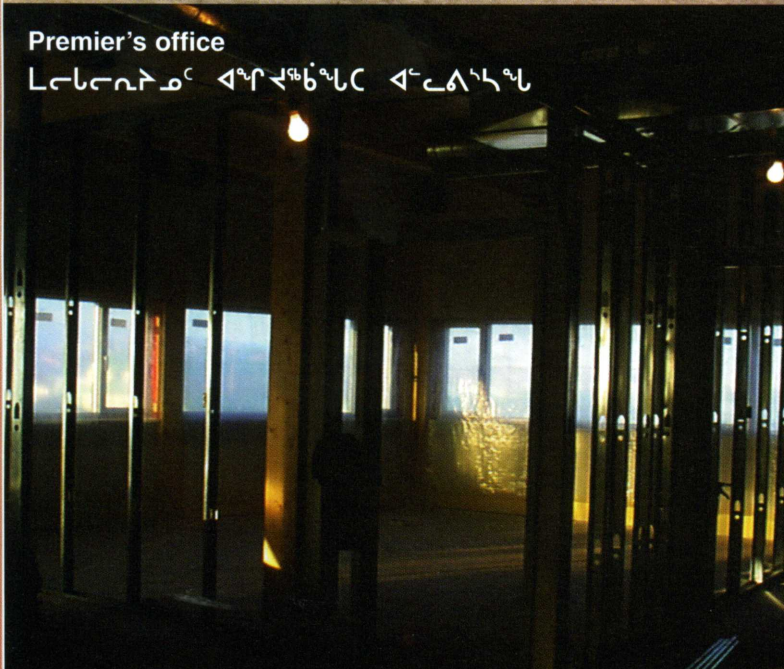
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It's now up the Executive or the Board of Directors to decide when the move will occur. NTI will also have to decide whether to re-locate the Finance Department to Rankin Inlet since the ties between that office and the VicePresident Finance are so close. *

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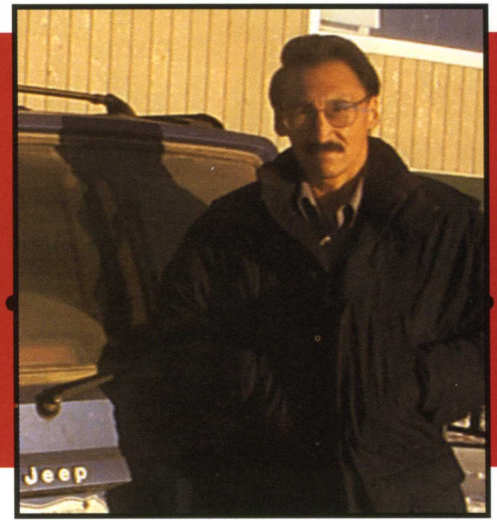
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Wasteland of Nobodies



JOHN AMAGOALIK

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In the 1950s and 60s, when journalists first discovered the Arctic, they would come up and interview a cop, a teacher, or the local government administrator. Having spent a few days in the Arctic and spoken to “Arctic experts”, they would return to their homes in the south and write their stories. Somewhere in their article, a familiar line usually appeared. They almost never failed to refer to the Arctic as a “wasteland where nobody lives”. I couldn’t understand this because they obviously saw us. Even as a young boy, I was annoyed that these guys thought of us as nobodies or that we somehow did not qualify as human beings. It was not very long ago that even some federal government people were still referring to our homeland as a wasteland and defending their policies in the Arctic because “nobody lives there”.

Just as disturbing to me was to listen to conversations between non-Inuit as they discussed the future of the Arctic and of the Inuit. There was always agreement between them that Inuit could not survive as a people. They all agreed that Inuit culture and language “will disappear” and would be only memories and displayed on museum shelves. What disturbed me even more was the fact that they were so casual when they were talking about the “death of Inuit culture”.

If those same journalists and social scientists were to come to the Arctic today, I suspect they would write quite different stories. They would understand by now that the Arctic is not a wasteland. That it is a unique ecosystem with a wide variety of flora and fauna. They would discover that a stubborn culture still thrives. They would discover that our language is still doing just fine.

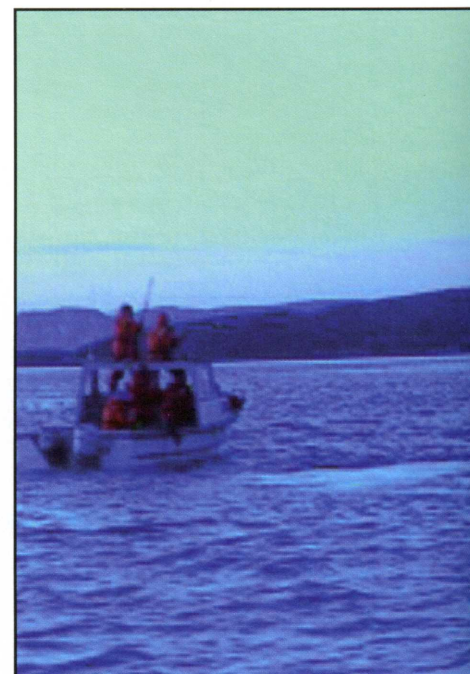
They would also discover that Inuit have staggered but not fallen. They would see the signs of revival and that Inuit are adapting to the new realities of the computer age. They would see that we have negotiated a new relationship with Canada. They would find that we have signed the largest and most comprehensive land treaty in history. They would find that we are changing the map of Canada. They would see that we have changed the attitude of Canadians about our proper place in this country. They would also see that we definitely qualify as human beings.

Perhaps they would write that this bunch of “nobodies” are doing some remarkable things in their distinct homeland. *

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In July 1998, Inuit hunters in Pangnirtung harvested a bowhead whale for the first time in 50 years. In this interview, Jaco Evis, the grandson of famous whale hunter Angmarliik and co-captain of the expedition, speaks with Margaret Karpik, Director of the Angmarliik Visitor's Centre in Pangnirtung. He shares memories of the hunt and insight into the skills he brought from earlier expeditions.

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M: The person I will be interviewing is Jaco Evic, who was in charge of the whale hunt in the Pangnirtung area from start to finish -- from the planning stage to completion of the project. How did you first hear about the project and how did your role come about?

J: Last winter there was a public meeting. During this meeting, the matter was added on to the agenda, though I'd already heard that there would be a whale hunt in the spring and summer in this area. Even though I'd heard about it I didn't know too much about how it would go ahead. But during that meeting, it was brought up and that is how the whole thing got started last winter. Simeonie and I were nominated to joint the planning team, which had been formed earlier, and since there were only the two of us proposed, we joined the planning team for the whale hunt.

M: They already had team members?

1: Yes.

M: From other communities?

J: Yes. They came from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. They had established a committee with a member from Broughton Island and elsewhere. The members came here a number of times to meet after that. We had a project co-ordinator, a staff member from NWMB in Iqaluit, mainly for financial purposes, who assisted with our planning.

M: After you were selected with Simeonie, how did you make known who would take part in the hunt and how was that decided?

J: We posted an ad in the most frequented places for people who would be interested in taking part or assisting, after we knew that the hunt would go head for sure. Many people signed up to take part. We also asked for people who would cut up the whale, if we caught one. That is how we got started in recruiting. We rounded up three main areas of responsibility. We had more people signed up for the different jobs than we had places for. We were unable to take everyone on due to different reasons, one being financial consideration. We picked people we felt would be best suited to the various tasks from that list. It took us more than a day to pick out the people we wanted.

M: That many?

J: Yes, there were many. We still had to sort out the names, for example. Some were more able than others in terms of hunting experience.

Photo Credits. Previous, above, above centre and opposite by Paul Irrgaut of CBC. Transferred from tape to digital courtesy of Inuit Communication Systems Limited studio in Iqaluit, NT. Following pages: Johnny Nowdluk and Keith Hay

We wanted everyone to be involved but we could not do that. It was a hard job. It was me and Simeonie who decided who would take part in the hunt. We had numerous meetings after that to plan the various stages of the hunt. I drew on my knowledge about planning for a whale hunt for this one. You need a team for such a hunt and I had learned this from my forefathers. These were the stories that came from Qikiqtan [Kekerton Island - *ed note*]. I had taken part in one actual hunt in my life time, when the Hudson's Bay Company had the people harvest a whale and that is where I had learned about what should be there.

M: Was that the last hunt?

J: Yes, that was the last hunt in the area of Pangnirtung. The hunt was in the area where we hunt beluga whales. This was when I was very young. That is how I knew about hunting the whales. From that time, I have never forgotten about how things were done. At that time they used a traditional form of whale hunting. That is how I knew about it and that was the reason why I was selected to be the head -- from planning to the actual killing of the whale. This kind of a hunt is not like any other form of hunting, like for smaller mammals. It's different. I was able to use that knowledge, though probably not exactly in the same fashion, to conduct this hunt. To get back to the planning of dividing the responsibilities, Simeonie and I wanted to be in different boats, canoes to be exact, so we could be more flexible though we had other kind of boats. We wanted to use boats that were easily maneuvered. We were to head the party. There were two other boats that were to be our seconds.

M: Two boats?

J: Yes, two boats. These were big boats, white ones.~There were two more after them. They were there to make sure nothing went wrong.They were also there to take over in case something happened. It took us some time to spot a whale.The migration had already moved on. As I said earlier, I had wanted to start the hunt in June to take advantage of the available whales during that time of the year but due to a number of reasons we were unable to begin at that time. Equipment had to come in from elsewhere and that is why we could not go ahead. It came at different times so the migrating whales had passed by the time we went ahead. It was only when the last of the whales were still here that we started the hunt.

The weather also hampered our start. When the weather calmed, we started to look. The boat that spotted the whale would let the other one know. No one spotted a whale that day and it was after we had gone home that a whale was spotted out at sea, in the rough water.



17

When you want to study bowhead whales, you talk to the people who have been watching them all their lives. The Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study interviewed Elders and hunters with encouraging results.

The Nunavut Land Claim Agreement gives Inuit the right to harvest one bowhead whale. Any further hunts depend on the results of a five-year study to determine - through both scientific and traditional knowledge studies - whether bowhead populations have rebounded enough to allow further hunting.

The Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study team asked Elders and hunters in ten communities to recall a lifetime of observations of the animals - where they saw bowheads, how long ago, what time of year, etc. Taken together, this information is giving the team a historical picture of bowhead populations in Nunavut and has convinced them that these creatures are headed well away from extinction.

"Sightings throughout the Baffin and Hudson Strait have increased in the last 30 - 50 years. We heard enough stories of sightings to know there are sizeable increases in North and East Baffin (Pangnirtung to Arctic Bay), the Foxe Basin and in the Hudson Strait (Repulse Bay, Coral Harbour, Igloolik and Hall Beach)," states Keith Hay, Coordinator of the study.

Sightings in South Baffin have not increased significantly but Hay has a theory. "One reason, anyway, is that the South Baffin isn't either a traditional or modern summering area for the bowheads. Animals are on the move migrating through here in spring and fall when there aren't so many people out on the water. This could be the reason they're not being seen," he speculates.

When asked for specific numbers, however, Hay hesitates. "Our best scientific data on this is still very patchy. But if pressed for numbers, we think the population in this region is around 1000. This is still much lower than the original pre-whaling populations, which have been estimated at around 13,000 but it does show that the population has rebounded to a certain extent."

Scope of the Study

While bowheads are sometimes seen in the Kitikmeot and in Sanikiluaq, sightings are infrequent. For that reason, the study of bowheads in Nunavut, sponsored by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, narrowed its focus.

"Resolute doesn't see them often, so we didn't go there, and neither does Sanikiluaq. We didn't go west of Pelly Bay, but did find the people from Pelly Bay to be helpful because so many of them are originally from Repulse Bay and could talk about what they saw growing up," Hay said. Similarly, while bow-head sightings are rare around Rankin Inlet, Keewatin people are often from Southampton Island so they could report on historical sightings from that area.

In addition to a study of populations and sightings over the years, the study seeks to determine the importance of bowheads in Inuit culture and to do a "cultural needs assessment" on what this importance means in the future.

Expanding Knowledge

Data collection finished in March 1997. The study team interviewed Elders and hunters in ten communities then conducted follow-up workshops to confirm interview data and share Inuit knowledge learned from other communities.

Now in the data analysis stage, composite maps are being drawn to show sightings and migration paths according to the Inuit seasons. "The whales winter in Hudson Strait, others in Davis Strait and migrate in both spring and fall closer to land as the ice pack recedes. In summer they are found in the bays of North and East Baffin, in the Foxe Basin and around Southampton Island," Hay reports.

While the final analysis has not been completed, Hay now believes the greatest support for future harvests comes from the cultural side. "It is still a small stock, greatly reduced from its original numbers but based on scientific estimates, it can sustain an occasional hunt," he says.

"Inuit have done without this for so long, that one of the strongest bases is the cultural element, reviving the culture and keeping knowledge and tradition alive by teaching young people," says Hay.

"Many Elders we interviewed had been on hunts or were kids when the bow-heads were hunted and had tasted muktuq. Many people said it is the Elders we must think about."

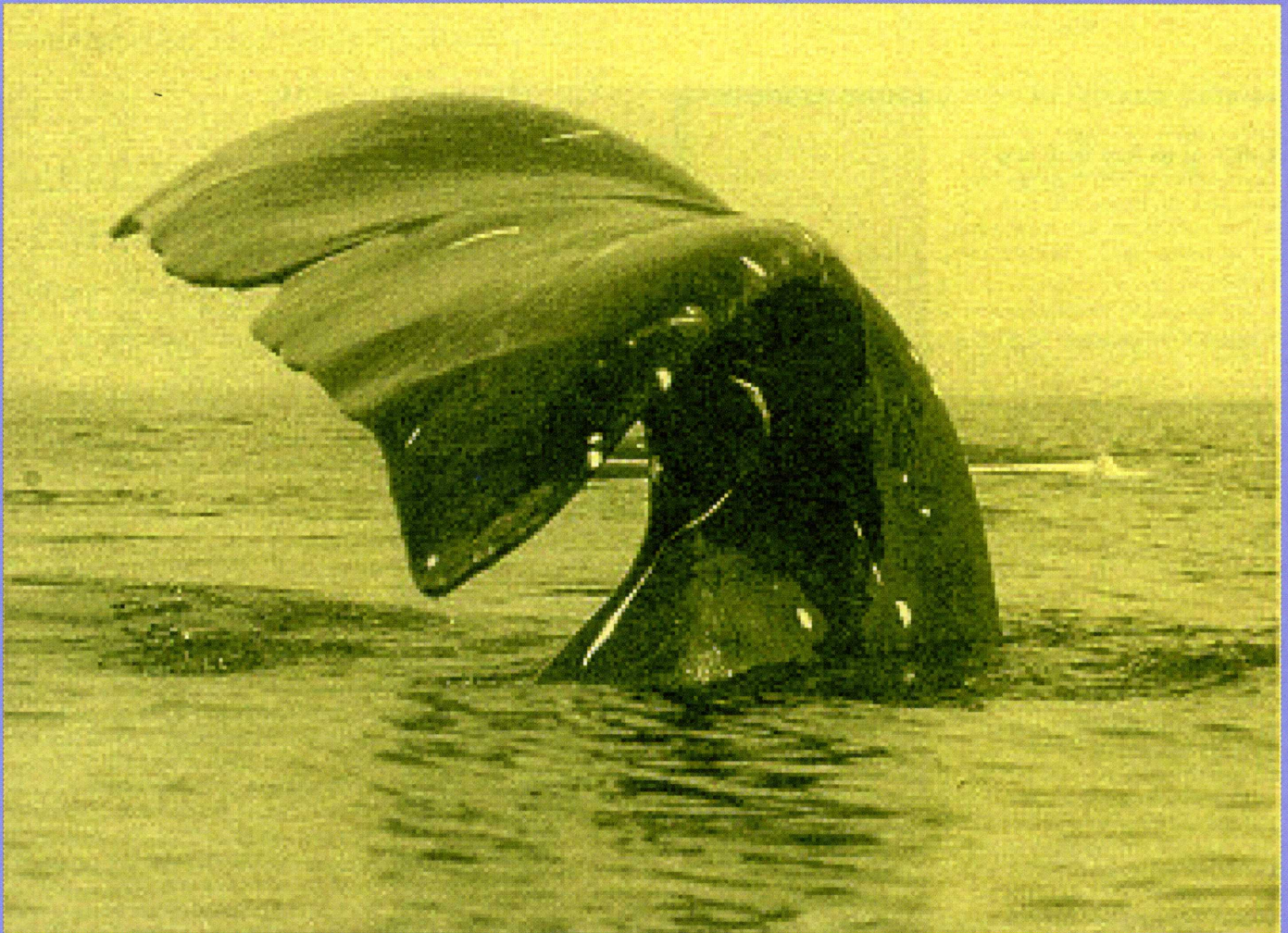
The final report will be ready in May 1999. *

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Counting the Whales



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ITTUAGTUUT

21



23



M: Do you know how many people you had working for you, in different aspects of the hunt?

J: Yes, I know approximately how many people were involved. We have them written down somewhere. I was asked by DFO how many would be involved when we applied for the license. Everyone had to sign up on the application, they all did that. We gave out certificates recently at a ceremony in the community hall. There were around 29 or 30 people who took part.

M: Do you know which of the communities got parts of the whale?

J: I was not involved in that at all. Once the muktuk landed in Pangnirtung, I had no more involvement. The baleen was placed outside my house for awhile but I had it removed as I will not be staying in the community all the time and it might get misplaced. I didn't want to be responsible for it. We gave, Simeonie and I, that responsibility of distribution to the HTO. I don't think the muktuk was cut and distributed out of Pangnirtung, I think it was sent to Iqaluit in bulk and then distributed to the communities and organizations from there. The hunters were not involved in that area. I do know that one whale is not enough

for everyone with so many communities and people in them. Some did get small pieces, some did not. I did not understand why we could only hunt one whale, but I was told that if we could not land this whale, they would allow us to get another. I didn't understand that.

M: If you didn't catch it or it sank, you could get another one?

J: We could get another if we didn't get this one, though they said we could only get one. It seemed that we could get more than one.

M: Maybe they wanted you to get so much?

J: Yes, they didn't want us to lose this one. They wanted us to succeed.

M: The paper you signed, I saw it in Qikiqtan, was that the actual license?

J: Yes, we had to wait for that to be approved, we couldn't go ahead with out it.

M: Even after you were in Qikiqtan, because of bad weather, did it get delayed?

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

L¹J_c: Δ^{9b}<^b?

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



J: I could only sign that at the site, the license.

M: Oh, if you had to wait longer, because of the weather and such, how much longer did you have to harvest the whale?

J: Yes. We had from July to the end of September to get a whale.

M: That long?

J: Yes. We still had a long time if we had to wait. Even though the migration would have been over, we had the time.

M: When in July do the whales come to this area?

J: Some are still around but not many are around by that time of the year. They are more numerous in the spring just after the ice breaks up. They are most numerous in June, so it would be better to hunt them then. We would have a choice of animals then.

M: If another hunt should be approved for another community at some time in the future, what would you tell them, either in planning or in harvesting?

J: I know that they don't have experienced whalers either, so I would offer my expertise. If a hunt was to take place while I'm still alive I would want to assist them. Simeonie and I have been told that at some time, I don't know when, that we will conduct a workshop or a training session .

M: The gun that you used, you went to Iqaluit to be trained in it's operation. Where did that gun come from?

J: I think it came from Kivalliq, it may have been used during their hunt, I don't know for sure. That gun is not very good. The one we used in the previous hunt I talked of was a good one. It was old but it was good. The gun we used did not go off at times and this made the hunt more iffy. We had ordered one, but it didn't arrive on time. If we had waited for it we would have been too late. It had to come from outside Canada. That is a good gun. It had difficulty crossing the border from the U.S. It needed a special permit to cross the border. We decided not to wait for it. We didn't even see it. I think it's in Iqaluit.

M: The ones at the Angmarlik Center were good ones?

J: Yes, those are good. I think the gun we used a long time ago is there. The short gun. We used the same design but it didn't work well. It failed to go off at times and it seems complicated when you have to use it. Yes, that's how it went.

M: Do you want to add anything else?

J: That's about it but I want to say the people who did the cutting worked very hard.

M: They did it very quickly too?

J: Yes, they were fast and they did a good job. Not too much went to waste. Mainly the fat was not used. The meat was saved for dog food. It didn't go bad so it would have been good for food, if you were used to eating whale meat. The bones were all saved. We allowed the people to take the bones as we didn't want to leave them at the site because animals and polar bears would just remove them. The only thing left at the site is the head. There were hardly any people left there to help us to put it in a safe place so we left it there. We would have liked to put it further up land but we couldn't move it.

M: Perhaps next year that can be done. It will be cleaned and there will be more people to help?

J: Yes, the fat and meat will have been cleaned and it will be possible to put in in a better place and it will be there to be viewed.

M: We want it in a good place?

J: We want it in a good place so it can be preserved. We probably will not be allowed to harvest another one in this area again. If another was to be harvested, I think it would be elsewhere.

M: Is it now a good memory to have, now that it's over?

J: Yes.

M: It was good to have it in this area and it went so well, we're so pleased about it.

J: Yes, we had no involvement in selection of the site when they were planning it. We got involved only when it was to go ahead and planned it. We had this opportunity and it went well so we're happy about it.

M: Yes. This is it for me, thank you.

J: You're welcome. I probably excluded some of the details but that's for another time. But in the main, that is what we did from the beginning to the end. Simeonie and I were to be last to leave the site along with the main team, five boats in all. We had planned to arrive in this community in an organized manner. The boats were all lined up, and Simeonie had told me to head the procession. As we were arriving, I became shy to be first when I saw all the people at the dock. There was a big crowd to greet us. Thank you. *



kilograms (10 000 kg). ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: 3000 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ (10,000 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ)

Of blubber: 12 000 kg (40 000 kg)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ: 12,000 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ 40,000

CHRISTMAS ANGEL PATTERN

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LARGE ANGEL BODY

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LARGE FACE

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Direction of fur
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LARGE ANGEL WINGS

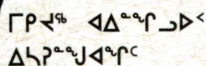
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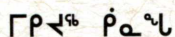
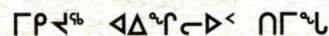
Permission for reproduction of this pattern is granted for personal use only. Any reproduction for commercial purposes or profit is strictly prohibited.

1. $\Gamma^a \Gamma^b$ ($\Delta^a \Delta^b$)
1. $\Delta^a \Gamma^b \Gamma^c$ ($\Delta^a \Delta^b \Delta^c$)
1. $\Delta^a \Gamma^b \Gamma^c$ ($\Delta^a \Delta^b \Delta^c$)

1 body (cardboard)
1 wings (cardboard)
1 wings (shiny fabric)



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CHRISTMAS ANGELS

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Aaju Peter of Iqaluit has created the design for a perfect angel. It is made of sealskin with a halo of wolf or fox, and looks wonderful alone or with a whole choir. It is a great first sealskin sewing project for children so look at our step-by-step instructions and follow along.

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You will need:

Needle and thread
Scissors (for cutting cardboard)
Thin cardboard (cereal box)
Glue gun or glue
Ulu (for cutting skins)
Sealskin
Scrap of longer fur, like wolf or fox
Scrap of shiny fabric to cover back

ᓇᓐᓇ Body



1. ᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ. ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
Cut out pattern for large or small angel. Copy on to cardboard and sealskin.

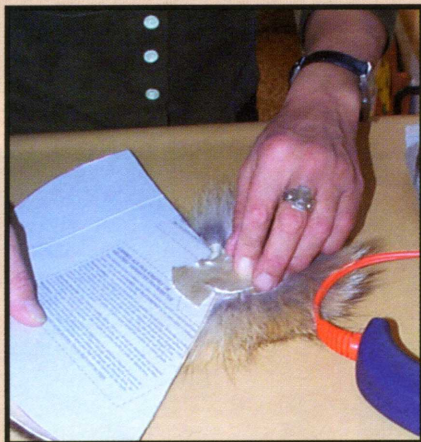


2. ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
Cut out pieces.

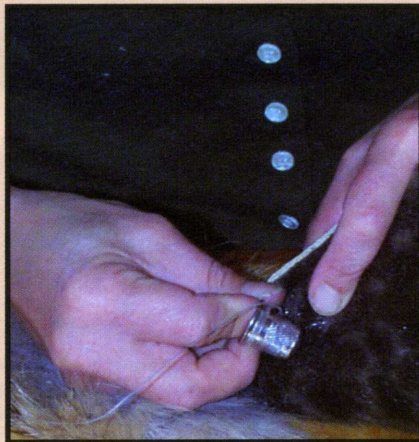


3. ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ. ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
Cut out strip of wolf fur. Stitch onto back of angel's head, gathering so it will fit.





4. ሙሉኛጭኔ ሕረግ ምሥጢር በጭህረጭ።
Glue cardboard to back of angel body.



5. ኢሙኖር ከበሰጥኑ ገጽጭረጭ።
Bring sides together and stitch.



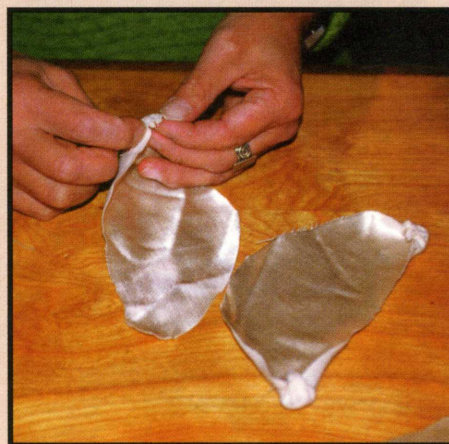
ፆሜል Face



6. ፆሜልፋሳሌ ስጋጋጋ ለረጭኔ ልገላሌ ልገሥኖላጋጋጋ በጭህር. ፆሜል ልገሥኖላሌ ገጽገጽገጽገጽገጽ. ሙሉኛጭኔ. Cut sealskin face from contrasting color of fur. Trim away circle of fur on body where it should go. Glue into place.



ልካኖር Wings



7. ሕረግጭ ልገሥኖላጋጋጋጋጋ 1/4 ሙሉጭጭ ልገሥኖላጋጋጋጋጋ. ልገሥኖ ገጽገጽገጽገጽገጽ. Cut fabric 1/4 inch larger than wings. Stitch corners and gather.



8. ሙሉኛጭኔ ሕረግጭ ልገሥኖላጋጋጋጋጋ ልገሥኖላጋጋጋጋጋ ልገሥኖ ገጽገጽገጽገጽገጽ. ሙሉኛጭኔ 1/4 ሙሉጭ ለረጭጋ ሙሉኛጭኔ. Glue fabric over cardboard wings, shiny side out. Wrap 1/4 inch flap around edge and glue.



9. ሙሉኛጭኔ ሕረግጭ ልገሥኖላጋጋጋጋጋ ሕረግጭ. Glue sealskin on to opposite side of cardboard wings.



10. ልካኖላኖ ጋጠጠ ሕረግጭ. ሕረግጭ ልገሥኖ ሕረግጭ. Position wings on angel's back. Stitch at top and bottom. *

ENTREPRENEUR PROFILE

உலகமே உயர்ந்த உயிர் உயர்ந்த உயிர் உயர்ந்த உயிர்



Sewing Up the North

Name of Company: Arctic Creations

Owner: Monica Ell

Location: Iqaluit, Nunavut

Year Started: 1996

Type of Business: Retail fabric and gift store, manufacturer of sealskin products and contemporary products (clothing, parkas, curtains, etc.)

Number of Employees: 4-7 full-time (depending on season) and 10 or more part-time.

Monica Ell always loved hobbies such as sewing, knitting and macrame so starting a store that specializes in the sale of these kinds of items was an easy fit. "Others had tried doing sealskin and fabrics but their heart wasn't in it. My heart is in it," she says determinedly. "I want to run it for myself. I don't have someone else pushing me to run it."

Arctic Creations has been a northern success story, creating work opportunities for many in the Iqaluit community through its steady expansion. Aside from the retail store, a manufacturing facility on a separate site creates items such as sealskin briefcases and knapsacks, parkas and clothing, while a cottage indus-

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Wired World Comes to Nunavut

Although you might not see it yet, Nunavut took a huge step into the digital age in the last year as the Wired North initiative brought a digital communications network into every community. While this means that distance education, telemedicine and government services such as drivers and hunting licenses could be around the corner, it also means that Internet access in small communities is much closer.

Ardicom Digital Communications received the contract to hook up the communities and General Manager Ken Todd suggests that Internet access will come in one of two ways. Both ways show opportunities for entrepreneurs.

“An Internet Service Provider (ISP) needs about 30 accounts to be viable, with the rest of their revenue coming from computer support and web site design,” says Todd. “For smaller communities, its not likely they would have 30 private computers, so the other option is for the community to apply for a CAP (Community Access Plan) grant through Industry Canada.”

This Federal Government initiative provides money to community groups who want to bring Internet access to remote and rural sites. “You could have five computers in a central location tied to the main circuit that the hamlet would have, and the public would have Internet access,” Todd states. “This could mean email accounts, surfing the Web and all the rest.”

Either way, an ISP is still necessary. "Someone needs to host those accounts, whether they be a local ISP or ISPs in another community. It can be hosted remotely by an existing ISP without taking on the full financial risk of providing for that community," says Todd.

So will there be room for new ISPs? “Sure. The whole thing is driven by economics. The reason why there isn’t an ISP in every community is that there is no math there, there’s no business case. As more and more computer users get on in a community, then there is likely going to be a better business case and an opportunity for a local guy,” states Todd.

When asked what it takes to become an ISP, Todd is emphatic. “The main thing is a keen interest and the desire to stick with something. The equipment costs \$10-20 thousand depending on how much they want to do themselves and external support they need.” On top of that is a good accounting package. “That’s where any small business encounters challenges is in the billing, maybe in the collecting on the bills. That can be a challenge.”

Thirty accounts doesn't seem like a lot, but for most, becoming an ISP is just the beginning. "If you look in North America right now, people don't get rich on being an ISP. Where they make their money is on the peripherals, in providing computer support at a rate of anywhere between \$60-100 per hour. As more and more computers get on line, there's more opportunities there. You require more training to support those machines".

Although all Nunavut communities are now hooked into the network, Ardicom is "improving deficiencies" in Hall Beach, Taloyoak and Pelly Bay.

For more information on how to apply for a Community Access Plan grant, contact Linda Haydn at (867)920-6205, Jacquelyn Burles (867)873-7225 or Michele Irving (867)873-7272. *

At Work in Gjoa Haven

Name of Company: APM Construction Limited

Location: Gjoa Haven, Nunavut

Owners: Peter Akkikungnaq, Ben Porter and Don Marangnaq

Year Started: 1991

Type of Business: Building gravel pads for houses, roads, snow removal and unloading crates for airplanes and sealift.

When Peter Akkikungnaq started APM Construction with his two partners, he was ready for a change. “After 11 years of working for the hamlet of Gjoa Haven, I was looking for something different. All I saw was water and sewage”, says Peter.

Seven years later, Peter is the only partner still working for the company full-time.

In a small community, winter is the slow business season, but he has no regrets. “If I had enough snow removal in winter it would be better, but its still pretty good”. In his early days he faced the challenges of lack of money, lack of experience, lots of paperwork and little working capital but he worked through those with the determination of a true entrepreneur.

His advice to others wanting to start a business? “Keep hammering. In the beginning of the first year, you’re willing to work, your mind is there, and you’re willing to do the long hours. The challenge is to keep it up over the long run.” *

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Business Ideas for a growing market

For growing communities, Morse has some suggestions for business that are likely to be needed. So for aspiring entrepreneurs, the question to ask is this: if this service isn't available now, when will my community be large enough to support it?

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- ★ Beauty shop for haircuts and perms.
- ★ Taxi service that's not just for the airport.
- ★ Outfitting gear store. With the new seal agreement with China, the numbers of active hunters in communities could greatly increase, and they need supplies.
- ★ Second hotel.
- ★ Janitorial service. With new offices in town, this service could increase from a part-time job to one that sustains 2-3 full-time jobs.
- ★ Home maintenance. More private houses means more private need for plumbers, air conditioning & heating mechanics, carpenters, home renovators, etc.
- ★ Real estate holding. Building and managing rental units to satisfy the need for housing.
- ★ Bed & Breakfast. Business travellers and tourists often prefer this inexpensive alternative to hotels. This is a great way to get revenue from extra rooms in your home.
- ★ Computer support. New government offices may find it less expensive to use local computer support than to fly in a technician.
- ★ Photo developer.
- ★ Pool and video hall.
- ★ Convenience store with hours different than the Northern or Coop. *

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GLOBAL WARMING

If you live in the Arctic and thought maybe global warming by a few degrees might not be such a bad thing, think again. Beneath the thin layer of soil that thaws and freezes every year – the “active layer”, as scientists call it – some lands in the Arctic are so fragile that if they melt, they will just disappear.

Amazingly, under their active layer some islands in the Arctic are composed of only 5% soil and 95% ice. When this layer is exposed to temperatures above zero, either through natural erosion or global warming, it simply melts and washes away into the ocean.

The most famous example of this is on Herschel Island in the Western Arctic. A cliff over one kilometre wide has been left exposed and is melting away and receding deeper into the island by over 30 metres every year.

“Like a block of sugar in a bowl of water, Herschel Island is melting away at the sides. Whether it will completely wash away is unknown, but in parts of the island there is so much ice melting that from year to year the landscape is changing dramatically,” says Wayne Pollard, a McGill University geologist and permafrost expert with over 20 years experience in the Arctic.

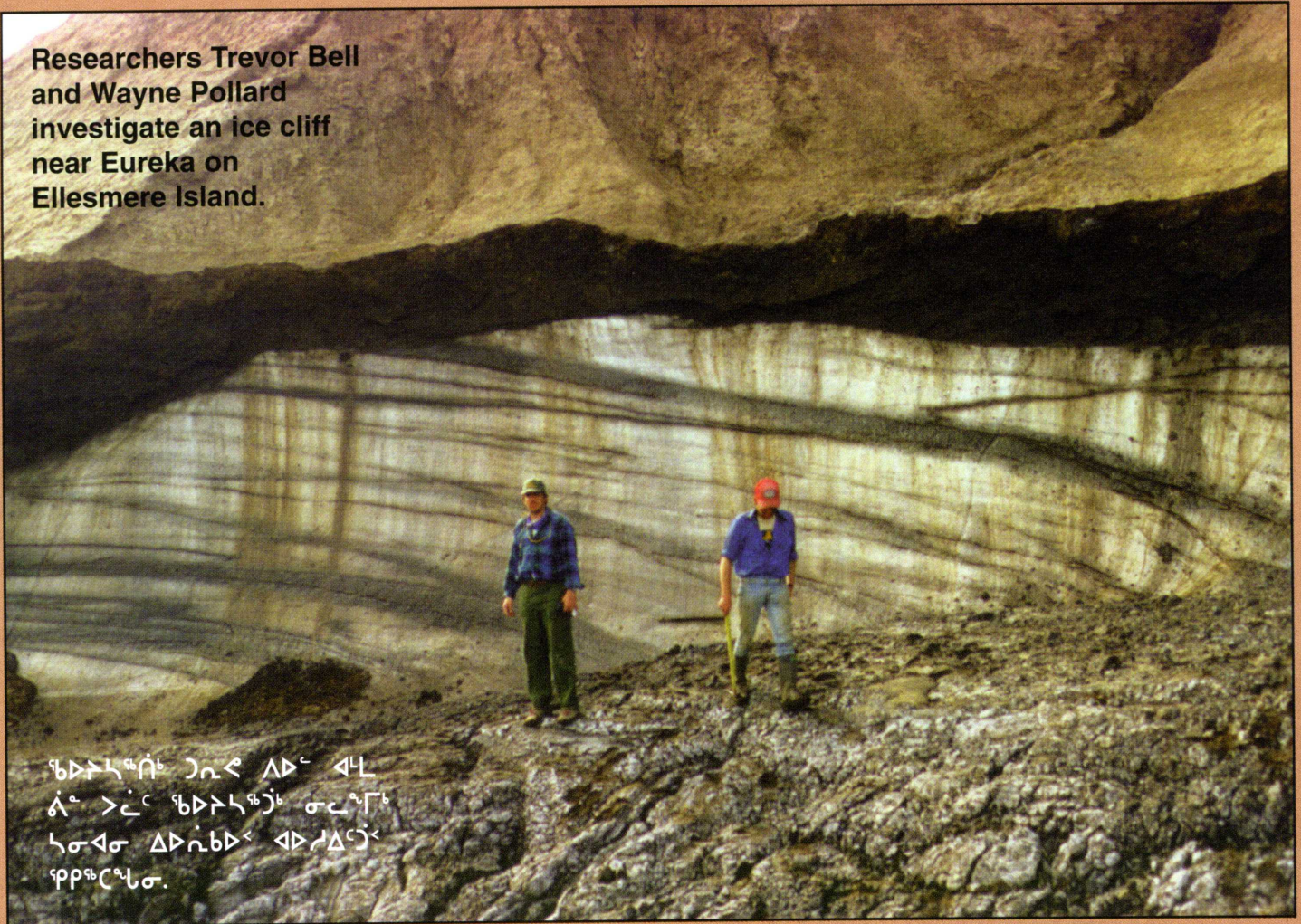
While the Mackenzie Delta and Yukon have it worse because of their soft sediment, Nunavut's rockier soil is a protection in only some areas. Many sections of Victoria Island and Ellesmere Island -- 76 on Ellesmere's Fosheim Peninsula alone -- are among the sites in the Arctic that scientists have identified as melting. If surface temperatures warm even slightly over a long period, we could find inland lakes forming as melted ice rises to the surface. *



Herschel Island, where in one year this ice cliff grew from 600 metres to 1 kilometre wide and deepened by 30 metres.

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Researchers Trevor Bell and Wayne Pollard investigate an ice cliff near Eureka on Ellesmere Island.



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Above: Cambridge Bay Elder Marjorie Taptoona
Right: Mabel Angulalik, a consulting Elder on the Ekalluk River Project, sits with a friend near the caribou drive.

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MAKING HISTORY COME ALIVE

The Ekalluk River Project

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

When Frank Analok looks at the Ekalluk River, he doesn't see it in the same way as the archaeologists. They see one of the oldest, largest caribou drives in the circumpolar Arctic, excellent examples of Dorset-era long houses and a site rich with artifacts. He sees all that and more.

As the oldest resident of Cambridge Bay, he remembers a time when so many people would come to hunt and catch fish here that tents were lined up far along both sides of the river. He remembers his grandfather using the caribou drive, herding the animals or hiding in the large blinds while women attended several kilometres of tiny, two-foot inuksuit, set on a ridge so ill-sighted caribou would trod a path of avoidance toward the hunters. He recalls women building up the inuksuit with clods of dirt and attaching flapping strips of sealskin to blow in the wind, giving life to the little stone cairns and making them a fearful sight for the skittish caribou. And he remembers all that ending around the 1920's when rifles were introduced to the people so that such elaborate set-ups were no longer a necessity.

As Honourary Chairperson of the Kitikmeot Heritage Society, Analok and two other local Elders, Mabel Angulalik and Marjorie Taptoona, are supporting the Society's Ekalluk River Project by visiting the sites and recording memories and knowledge that may not be self-evident to scientists. The project seeks to combine the benefits of oral history with those of archaeology and at the same time, gain both artifacts and stories that can be shared with young people in the area.

So far the project has almost completed its oral history stage, recording digital videotape and photographic images of the Elders pointing out site highlights and relating their knowledge of the site. Site surveys were conducted this summer and in the next stage of the project, the Society's Board wants to oversee a full-blown archaeological study of the site. Being 30 miles from town, they have concerns about access and want to have the found items—now archaeological artifacts—brought to town so Elders can show children and share their stories.

Next Big Step: A Room of Their Own

The Board, composed almost entirely of local Elders, is excited about their next steps too. The Canadian Museum of Civilization has agreed to repatriate many of the artifacts taken from the Ekalluk River site and other sites in the area back to Cambridge Bay. From the 1960's through to the 1980's, archaeologist Dr. Bill Taylor studied and recorded many of the sites in

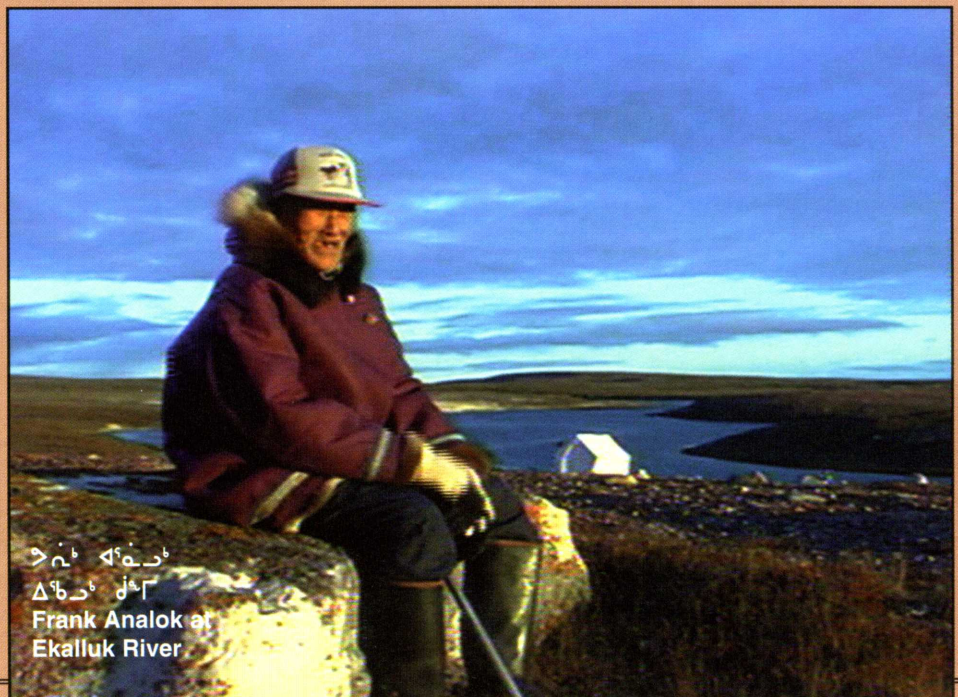
the region but, without a proper facility to house the frail artifacts, they were removed to southern centres. Now however, the CMC is willing to give the items on permanent loan under the condition that a facility capable of housing and preserving such treasures is available.

The Society was already bursting at the seams of its community library home, housed in the same building as the local, ill-fated high school. Since the high school burnt down in the summer, the group has found that the replacement facility (due to reduced square metre / student ratios) will be even smaller than their previous space – from 350 sq. m. to 266 sq.m. This combined with the need to upgrade in order to get the promised CMC materials means that the Society is undertaking a building project to create a centre with sufficient size and climactic controls to house both them and their new collection.

Cambridge Bay Cultural Centre?

Cambridge Bay currently has neither a museum nor a cultural centre but the Society aims to change that. In the next months, the group will be speaking to governments, individuals and foundations to create a building and fundraising campaign for a new cultural facility. Nunavut's new Department of Education, Culture, Language and Youth are encouraging and with that, the group is starting to plan strategy. While no target dates are in place yet, having the goal of a museum-quality collection in their own community is an exciting goal.

And then, people like Frank Analok will have more to show the children than a wealth of memories. *



Frank Analok at Ekalluk River

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Life on Other Planets?

Nunavut's High Arctic May Hold the Answer

GEOLOGY

Could there have been life on Mars? Researchers from McGill University and NASA think that salt water springs on Axel Heiberg Island in Nunavut's High Arctic may hold the answer.

At a latitude of 80 degrees north, Axel Heiberg Island is permanently frozen, with average temperatures of minus 20 degrees. A thick layer of permafrost lies under the surface but this layer maintains a temperature of only minus 1 or 2 degrees. These conditions, scientists speculate, are similar to those on Mars around two billion years ago. As well, thick salt domes, sometimes several kilometres wide and hundreds of metres tall, dot the High Arctic landscape. Formed by geological forces, these mounds were created when heavy rock settled and pushed the lighter salt up to the surface.

Enter the springs. McGill University geomorphologist Wayne Pollard and his team have discovered four saltwater springs emerging from the salt domes which, because of their high salt content, have a freezing temperature of minus 7 to 10 degrees. This allows the saltwater to pass through the seemingly unpenetrable permafrost as a liquid spring. Unsalted freshwater simply freezes before it ever gets near the surface.

And whether its Earth or Mars, the logic goes, where there's water, there's often life. "If there is ice, there had to have been water, and if there was water, there's a good chance there could have been life," surmises Pollard. NASA scientists have already determined ice exists on Mars.

However, Pollard and his team don't stop there. Based at the McGill Research Station on Axel Heiberg, the group has found a type of bacteria living in the saltwater at temperatures colder than any other species that has ever been found, showing that life is possible even in sub-zero temperatures. With these results they are now starting to question science's theories on the very origins of life. Conventional wisdom has it that the formation of the first bacteria required a warm, soupy environment similar to the tropics. With their new evidence in hand, the McGill group are now suggesting that life may not have started in a warm environment, but a cold one.



Salt spring forms a calcium-encrusted "travertine" or bed.



Aerial view of salt dome on Axel Heiberg Island, 3 km wide.

Fascinating as the results are, Pollard wants to get more evidence to support his theories. He is asking High Arctic residents and travellers to contact him if they know of any other saltwater springs in the High Arctic. So far, their most southern site is at a latitude of 78 degrees. He warns that some may confuse the saltwater streams with glacial streams. "Sometimes, melt off the side of a glacier will result in a stream which may look like a stream. But if you taste the water you'll know the difference – the saltwater streams are very salty."

Anyone wanting to contact Wayne Pollard with information can do so by contacting the *Ittuqtuut* office and we will forward the message. *

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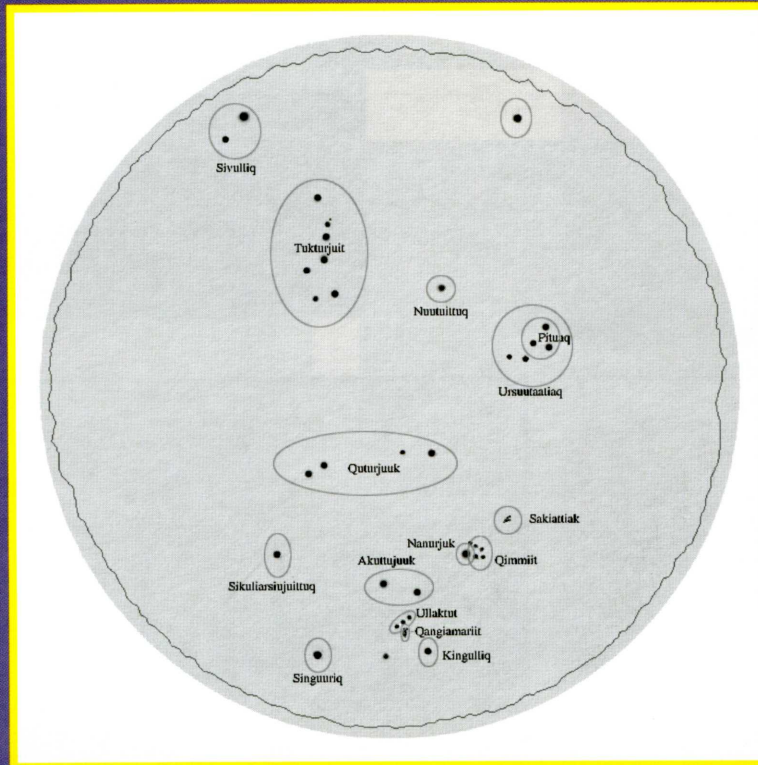
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Salt spring waters cascade over the terraces of a mineral-formed travertine.

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In the coming issues of *Mail* at some of the more known, named and used by its legends associated with



Ittuagtuut we will be looking in detail at some of the more important stars and constellations known, named and used by Inuit across Nunavut, and the various legends associated with them. *

John MacDonald and Leah Otak work at the Nunavut Research Institute in Igloolik. Over the past ten years they have assisted the community's elders in a project to record and document Iglulingmiut traditional knowledge and oral history. Through this work with the elders they discovered their interest and delight in Inuit astronomy.

FROM THE

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Ittuqaqtuut and the Prince Wales Northern Heritage Centre are pleased to bring you a window into the rich photographic archives of the North. Every issue we will select a few images from the 20 000 plus photos in the archive. Many of the photos in the collection have no identification other than a few words, a community name or a year written on the back. We ask that you look at the pictures, show them to older family members, and write us if you recognize anyone. This information will be forwarded to the PWNHC so the archive will be improved. We will publish your letters or stories about the pictures.

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ᐃᓕᓴ ᖃᓕᓴᐅᓯᐃᓕ ᐃᓴᓂ:
jbraden@nunanet.com

Send letters to:
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X0A 0H0

Or email us at:
jbraden@nunanet.com



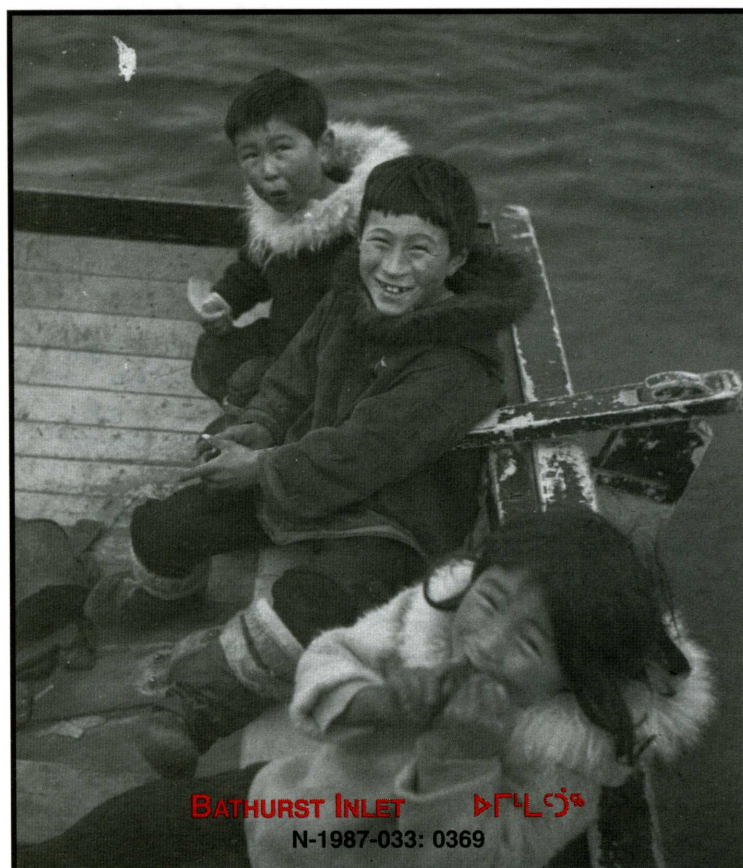
To see more photos, visit the Prince of Wales Northern
Heritage Centre website at:
<http://pwhc.learnnet.nt.ca/programs/photodm.htm>



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N-1987-033: 0842



BAKER LAKE ᐅᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐ 1957
N-1979-051: 1406(1)



BATHURST INLET ᐅᐱᕐᕐᕐᕐ
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Feeding Holiday Visitors

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Throughout the holidays, friends and neighbours stop by for tea, conversation and cheer. Nanci Tagalik of Iqaluit is known locally as a great cook and here she shares some of her family's favourite recipes for long evenings with friends.

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Pizza with Caribou Meat

- 1 – 850 gr. pizza mix
- ¾ - 1 c. caribou meat, cut up and slightly browned in a frying pan
- Mozzarella cheese
- Onion
- Pineapple
- Mushrooms

Optional:
Tomatoes
Bacon
Other meats

Spread pizza dough on a cookie sheet, then spread tomato sauce over the dough. Spread the caribou meat, mushrooms, pineapple and onion over the tomato sauce. Spread grated cheese then sprinkle herb package over the pizza.
Bake at 425 degrees for 25 minutes.

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Oven Baked Bannock

5 c. flour
3 tsp salt
3 tbsp. baking powder
2 c. water
 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. cooking oil (I use crisco)
1 c. raisins (optional)

Mix all together and spread into a 13 x 9 baking sheet. Use an ulu to score into 15 square pieces.
Bake at 350 degrees for 30 – 45 minutes.

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Marble Island is an iceberg that changed into an island. That is why it is white. According to one of the legends, an old lady died on the island, so if you visit Marble Island for the first time, you have to crawl on your elbows and knees, regardless of if its low tide or high tide. This is the way you respect the old lady who died on the island.

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Darlene, Wanda and Debbie sit near the last inukshuk on Kingaluk.

ИТТИАQ.ТИИТ

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About five miles north of our community is a lake called Kingaluk or the Bluff. The legend of this place says that a man, a woman and their baby lived together near this place. The man had a terrible temper and every time he would get upset, he would drive her up the cliff overlooking the lake to scare her, using his whip to keep her going.

Eventually she decided she was tired of it so she would just fall off the top of the cliff and drag her husband down with her. She leapt off with the baby and grabbed her husband so he fell too.

As he was tumbling down the cliff, his head was cut off. To this day, people say you will find sculpins in the lake that have no pricks at all of their heads. Usually sculpin heads are so prickly you have to pick them up by their tails.

No one drinks from this lake because of the legend. If you visit it today, you will see it is very dark green. There used to be several inukshuks on the top of the bluff to represent the legend. Now only one is left.

Lisi Kavik, Sanikiluaq

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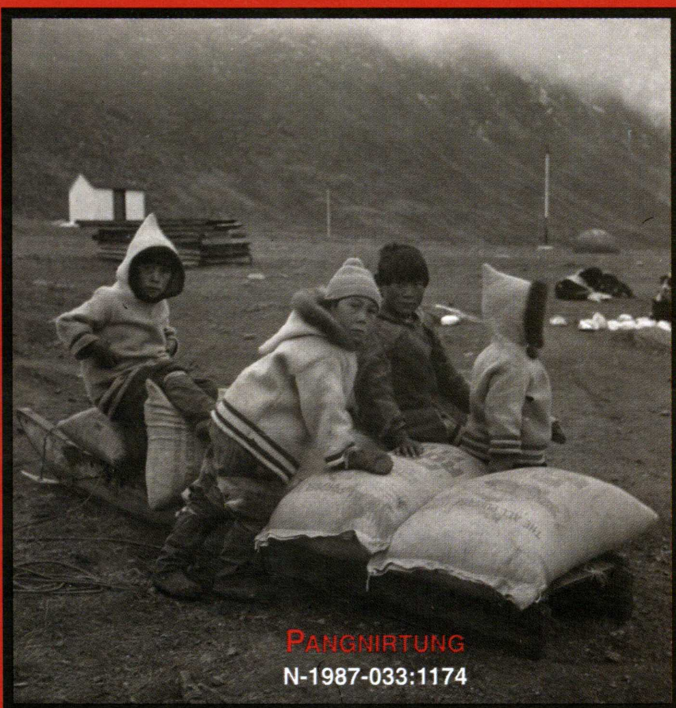
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ငါး ခွံ၊ လှော်



LAKE HARBOUR
N-1987-033:1084



PANGNIRTUNG
N-1987-033:1174



GRISE FIOR 1967
G-1979-023:1616

