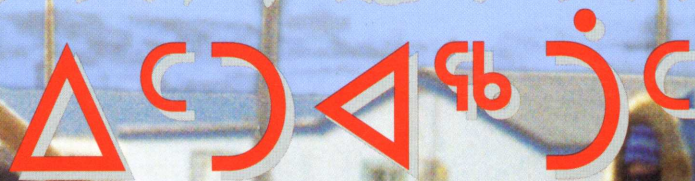


ITTUAGTUUT



A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INC.



ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

Volume 2 Issue 1

ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ 2 ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ 1

Winter 2000

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ 2000

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

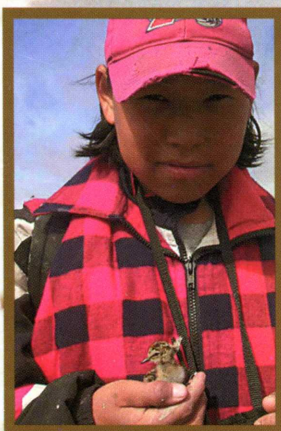
ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ

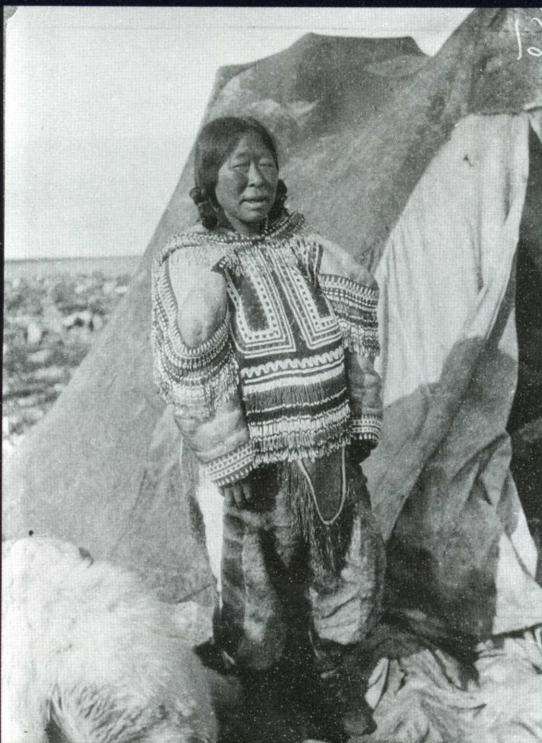
Taking Stocks:

Five Year Review of
Nunavut Land Claim
Agreement



News & Events ■ Archives ■ Discoveries ■ Entrepreneur Profiles
Inuit Astronomy ■ Passages ■ Recipes
Business ■ Crafts

ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ
ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ
ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓂᓪᓗ



ITTUAGTUUT

ΔC)Δ9b)C

"AN INSTRUMENT FOR LOOKING IN"

Volume 2 Issue 1

Δ9b) 2 Δ9b-L9b 1

Winter 2000

ΔPΔΓ 2000

6NCΔ9b) 9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)
 Δ9b)Δ9b)
 Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)
 Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)
 Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)

Taking Stock

A Review of the First Five
 Years of Implementing the
 Nunavut Land Claim
 Agreement

14

Behind the Scenes: An Archaeological Dig in Nunavut

Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b):
 Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)
 Δ9b)Δ9b)

26



Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b):

Regular Features:

Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)	3	Message from the President
Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b)	5	Letters to the Editor
Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b)	7	NTI News and Events
Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)	38	Business
Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)	44	Discoveries
Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b)	52	Piugunnginniq Ullurianik
Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)	54	From the Archives
Δ9b)Δ9b)	56	Food
Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b) Δ9b)Δ9b)	58	Passages
Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)Δ9b)	59	Birth Announcements

Editor's Message Editor's Message

What is your favourite thing about winter, we asked?

Here are answers from around our neighborhood: building a snowman, skidooing, darkness, curling, bright full moons, sliding, snow, staying in the house, ice fishing, the cold, refreshing your mind out on the land, northern lights, Christmas games, kamiik and the freedom to go anywhere.

At *Ittuuaqtuut*, we are delighted to get your letters. This issue, you sent us birth announcements, recipes, obituaries and messages about old friends and family whom you saw in our photographs.

We also received several emails and phone calls from the Kitikmeot. You like the magazine but want Innuinaqtun so everyone in Nunavut can hear NTI news and stories. We're pleased to announce that, starting next issue, *Ittuuaqtuut* will publish in three languages – Innuinaqtun, Inuktitut and English. As we have to redesign all our layout pages, we may only have partial translation next issue, but should publish with full translation in Innuinaqtun by summer.

From everyone at NTI, best of luck as we enter into the new millenium.

Janice Braden and Joanase Kanayuk

What is your favourite thing about winter, we asked?

Here are answers from around our neighborhood: building a snowman, skidooing, darkness, curling, bright full moons, sliding, snow, staying in the house, ice fishing, the cold, refreshing your mind out on the land, northern lights, Christmas games, kamiik and the freedom to go anywhere.

At *Ittuuaqtuut*, we are delighted to get your letters. This issue, you sent us birth announcements, recipes, obituaries and messages about old friends and family whom you saw in our photographs.

We also received several emails and phone calls from the Kitikmeot. You like the magazine but want Innuinaqtun so everyone in Nunavut can hear NTI news and stories. We're pleased to announce that, starting next issue, *Ittuuaqtuut* will publish in three languages – Innuinaqtun, Inuktitut and English. As we have to redesign all our layout pages, we may only have partial translation next issue, but should publish with full translation in Innuinaqtun by summer.

From everyone at NTI, best of luck as we enter into the new millenium.

Janice Braden and Joanase Kanayuk

What is your favourite thing about winter, we asked?

Here are answers from around our neighborhood: building a snowman, skidooing, darkness, curling, bright full moons, sliding, snow, staying in the house, ice fishing, the cold, refreshing your mind out on the land, northern lights, Christmas games, kamiik and the freedom to go anywhere.

What is your favourite thing about winter, we asked?

Here are answers from around our neighborhood: building a snowman, skidooing, darkness, curling, bright full moons, sliding, snow, staying in the house, ice fishing, the cold, refreshing your mind out on the land, northern lights, Christmas games, kamiik and the freedom to go anywhere.

What is your favourite thing about winter, we asked?

What is your favourite thing about winter, we asked?

Here are answers from around our neighborhood: building a snowman, skidooing, darkness, curling, bright full moons, sliding, snow, staying in the house, ice fishing, the cold, refreshing your mind out on the land, northern lights, Christmas games, kamiik and the freedom to go anywhere.

At *Ittuuaqtuut*, we are delighted to get your letters. This issue, you sent us birth announcements, recipes, obituaries and messages about old friends and family whom you saw in our photographs.

We also received several emails and phone calls from the Kitikmeot. You like the magazine but want Innuinaqtun so everyone in Nunavut can hear NTI news and stories. We're pleased to announce that, starting next issue, *Ittuuaqtuut* will publish in three languages – Innuinaqtun, Inuktitut and English. As we have to redesign all our layout pages, we may only have partial translation next issue, but should publish with full translation in Innuinaqtun by summer.

From everyone at NTI, best of luck as we enter into the new millenium.

Janice Braden and Joanase Kanayuk

ᐃᓕᑦᑲᓚ ᑭᓂᑦᑲᓚ



Paul Quassa

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

459JF ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ, ᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ
 ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ
 ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ, ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆ
 ᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ
 ᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆᄆ.

ԼՈՃԱՆՈՒԹԵԼՆԵՒ. ԵՆԴԵՆԵՐ ԳԵՆԵՐԱԼ
 ՖԵՄՆԵՐԻ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ՎԵՐԵՐԵՐԵԼԵՐԻ
 ՀԵՏԵՐՈԴՈՂԱՆԵՐԻ ԴՆԵՐՈՒՄԸ

[illegible]

$\dot{\angle} \quad \textcircled{\text{d}} \Delta \textcircled{\text{L}}$
 $\Delta^{\text{a}} \textcircled{\text{J}} \textcircled{\text{Z}} \textcircled{\text{b}} \textcircled{\text{b}}^{\text{b}}$

It gives me great pleasure to wish all beneficiaries the very best for the New Year. I hope you had a peaceful and joyous Christmas holidays with your families and community. I want to thank you for taking part in the elections and for giving me a strong mandate to work for and with you for the next four years.

The year 2000 marks the seventh year of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Under a process outlined in the Final Agreement, NTI is to monitor and make recommendations on the implementation of the Agreement. In the coming months, I want to share with you some of the success and what areas will need work .

We will outline areas which need NTI's attention, and look at how NTI can honour commitments to beneficiaries effectively and soundly. I want to assure you we will be committed, giving you a good knowledge of what is happening and where we want to go.

In the New Year, I will travel to your community to understand what areas you and your community feel need attention, in order for NTI to live up to the expectations from this Claim.

I want to be open. I want to listen to your views and ideas as to how best to deliver benefits and how best to protect the interests of Inuit.

Please feel free to call us or drop by any of our offices. Our staff are there for you.

Takulaaqpugut tammaani ukiugmi nutaami.

Paul Quassa
President

ကုန်ရက်၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်

[illegible]

Aseena Allarut and John Takawgak came to our offices to look at the old pictures of Attua, their grandmother. They laughed and told stories of how they remembered visiting her house. John, now a translator for NTI, wrote down some of his memories.

Dear *Ittuagtuut*;

The woman cleaning up the polar bear skin is Attua Ettukusuk-Shappa. Attua was my mom's stepmother. If you look at the picture carefully, one can notice that her face has tattoos.

She was very well respected by both Inuit and Kadloonas. For Inuit she was respected because of her traditional skills and knowledge. At that time she was living in a small village which was then called Tunnirsiark. Presently, it is called Arctic Bay. Kadloonas were interested in her because of her traditional Inuit homemade tattoos.

My grandmother had tattoos all over her face, hands and body. I even remember southerners who visited the community coming over to take a picture of her. One time, she even got almost half undressed to show her tattoos.

I am sure Inuit from Arctic Bay remember Ettukusuk, who passed on traditional skills and knowledge not just to Inuit but also to the Kadloonas.

Thanks for having her in your publication.

Yours truly,

John Takawgak
Iqaluit

ስህተት ሊፈጠር ይችላል፣
 ስለዚህ ማስገባት ይቻላል።
 ስህተት ሊፈጠር ይችላል፣
 ስለዚህ ማስገባት ይቻላል።
 ስህተት ሊፈጠር ይችላል፣
 ስለዚህ ማስገባት ይቻላል።
 ስህተት ሊፈጠር ይችላል፣
 ስለዚህ ማስገባት ይቻላል።

ፋዲ ልረብኑልዎን፤
 'ዘርበ'ኳልዎረፍ፣
 ነበርዎን፤ ልዩኅነቱ
 ልዎረፋ፣ 'ዘረብ'ኳል
 1955-፡ ወደዎን፤

[illegible]

The man making an igloo here is Levi Nungaq. Sadly, just days before our magazine went into mailboxes, Levi died at his home in Inukjuak, Quebec.

Levi was one of the High Arctic exiles, forced to relocate from his home in Inukjuak to Resolute Bay in 1955. He lived in

Resolute until 1988 when he moved back to his childhood home. Following a stroke two years ago, he moved to a long-term care facility where he died this fall.

Levi was known and respected for his survival skills. He is shown here teaching a survival skills course for the Canadian military, something he did for many years.

**To Levi's many family and friends, we express
our condolences.**

[illegible]

Dear Ittuagtuut;

This picture was taken at Atagoyuk School in Pangnirtung. The boy on the right is Jimmy Kilabuk. It looks like they were in Grade 6 or 7, which means this photo was taken around 1978 or 1979.

Meeka Mike Iqaluit

$\Delta^c \rightarrow \Delta^b$



Barbara Lee, Iqaluit



Pictured here is Itiimangnak, who was a big star in his time. Itiimangnak starred in the Netsilik documentary series which is still seen on television. He appeared in several other movies about the Arctic and came from the area around Pelly Bay.



$\alpha^{\epsilon} \delta^{\epsilon} \Gamma^{\epsilon}$
 $\Delta^{\epsilon} \epsilon^{\epsilon} \Lambda^{\epsilon} \quad \Delta^{\epsilon} \epsilon^{\epsilon} \gamma^{\epsilon}$

Elizabeth Roberts



Inuit Access to Capital Fund

[illegible]

The recommendation allows NTI, the Nunavut Investment Review Committee and Nunavut Trust to work together to establish and Investment Company with NTI's 11-million-dollar surplus.

**Δ^ፌኤዲΔሂ^ፌበዓብር ልዎንደፊናዎብር
ወደጋር ኃይሉልፊድዎር**

መግደጋጭ ለጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥናት ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ
 ለጥናት ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ
 መግደጋጭ ሰነድ

◀▶ ⌂ ☰ ☱ ☲ ☳ ☴ ☵ ☶ ☷

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ጥሩላ ልጋጌቴ፣ ላይረባባሪነታችንን
 ጋሳጥራለንና ላይረባባሪነታችንን ልጋጌቴ፣
 ላይረባባሪነታችንን ለጥራላ ሰጪነታችን
 ላይረባባሪነታችን ሰጪነታችንን
 ለጥራላ ሰጪነታችን ሰጪነታችን
 ላይረባባሪነታችን ሰጪነታችን
 ለጥራላ ሰጪነታችን ሰጪነታችን
 ላይረባባሪነታችን ሰጪነታችን

[illegible]

م

[illegible]

ᐃᑦ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃᑦᐅᐅᐅ

ᐅᓕᓚᓈᓴᓴᓂ ᑭᑯᑦᑲᓂᓂ. ᐱᓂ ᐤᑭᓖ
ᐃᓄᓇᐃᓂᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓂ ᓂᑭᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᐃᑯᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᐅᓕᓚ
ᓂᑭᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᐅᓕᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᐱᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ.

ለፈጠራ ልዩነቶች ምክንያት ምንም እንኳን ልዩነቶች ቢኖሩም፣

[illegible][illegible]

ኗሩ ርዕሰ ጉዳዮችን በቅጥር ማቅረብ ምክር ቤቱ ለጥያቄው ተቃራኒ ሆኖ ሊሆን ይችላል፡፡

ሆኖ ልክ ነገር ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን
 ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን
 ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን

ငွေမလွန် ပုံစံဗဟိုဥပဒေနှင့် ငွေလက်ကိုင်
အကူအညီ စနစ်ကို လေ့လာသုံးသပ်

[illegible]

Staff Changes at Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

NTI welcomes our new staff and introduces them to Nunavumiut.

Moved

On November 3, the Finance Department moved from Iqaluit to Rankin Inlet.

Director of Finance **Irene Adams** and Accounts Payable Clerk **Annie Keenainuk** have relocated to Rankin with the move.

Evie Kootoo-Dupuis, Payroll Clerk, is the only member of the department who decided not to relocate. With the Director's assistance, Evie has happily found new employment with Kakivak Association.

Lillian Aglukark, formerly Executive Assistant to the Executive Directors in Iqaluit, will join the Finance Department as Manager of Finance. Lillian recently completed the Nunavut Siviliutit management program and looks forward to moving closer to family.

Brian McLeod left the position of Director of Business Administration to become the new Chief Executive Officer of Kakivak Association in Iqaluit. Brian will continue working on several issues for NTI through the transition.

New

Stephanie Briscoe has joined the Lands Department in Cambridge Bay as Environment Manager. Stephanie comes with long experience in the field as a former Environmental Researcher and Lands Manager at the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and Environmental Screener for the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

Ann Margaret Jeffrey has joined the Iqaluit office as receptionist. Ann Margaret worked formerly for Qikiqtaaluk Corporation and the Baffin Regional Hospital.

Pierre Kolit is the new Accounts Payable Clerk in Rankin Inlet.

John Lamb is the new Director of Implementation in Iqaluit. John is the founder and former director of the Canadian Centre for Global Security, an Ottawa-based think tank and has worked on Arctic policy for Canada's Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs, the Canadian Polar Commission and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Ann Makpah joins the new Rankin Inlet Finance Department as Payroll and Benefits Clerk. Ann formerly worked for the Nunavut Planning Commission.

John Takawgak is the new Interpreter/Translator in the Iqaluit office. Originally from Pond Inlet, John comes to Iqaluit from Ottawa where he has been working as a freelance translator for NTI, Inuit Taparisiit of Canada and the National Film Board.

Margaret Ann Yarema is now the Controller in the Finance Department. Margaret comes to NTI from the Department of Finance and Administration in the Nunavut Government.

Stephanie Yung-Hing joins the Lands Department as Contaminants Coordinator, based in Iqaluit. Originally from Paris, France, Stephanie has a Masters degree in Rural Economics from Laval University and did PCB research for the Royal Military College.

[illegible]

"ልግጅ ሥልጣን ስለሚገኝበት ሁኔታ ለሀገራችን ጥሩ ነገር አይደለም፡፡ ስለዚህም ለሀገራችን ጥሩ ነገር ማድረግ አለብን፡፡"

[illegible][illegible]

ሕፃናት ለማግኘት ለሚችሉ ሁሉም ልጆች ማዕከላዊ ምርመራዎችን ማድረግ አለብን፡፡
 (ለሙሉ ምርመራዎች ለሚችሉ ሁሉም ልጆች ማዕከላዊ ምርመራዎች)
 ምንም ልምድም ሳይሆን ለሚከተሉት ምርመራዎች
 ለማድረግ ማለት ነው፡፡

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ከበሊጽኑ ሳላዎች ሙሉ በሆኑ ነገሮች
 ፅንፈኛ ምርመራዊ ሆኖ 100-150 ልሳን ሳላዎች
 ሕዝብ ለገዢው ሥልጣን ለማግኘት
 ሥልጣን ሳላዎች ላይ ለመጣጣም ሲሞክሩ
 ከበሊጽኑ ሳላዎች ጋር ሲገናኙ ሲሆን ለገዢው
 ምርመራዊ ምርመራዊ ሆኖ ለሥልጣን ሳላዎች
 ሥልጣን ሳላዎች ላይ ለመጣጣም ሲሞክሩ
 ለሥልጣን ሳላዎች ላይ ለመጣጣም ሲሞክሩ

$$\Lambda^c \rightarrow \langle C \rangle \rightarrow \Delta^c \quad b_L \gamma_L \rightarrow \langle b^c \gamma^c \rangle \Delta^c \quad \gamma^c \gamma^c \Pi^c J(C \rightarrow \sigma \langle \gamma^c \rangle) \Delta^c \quad \Delta^c \langle b^c \sigma \langle \gamma^c \rangle) \Delta^c:$$

1. ኢንፎርሞሽን ለሰጡ ሰዎች ለማወቅ ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች ይገባሉ?

Δ₀ Δ₁ Δ₂ Δ₃ Δ₄ Δ₅ Δ₆ Δ₇ Δ₈ Δ₉ Δ₁₀ Δ₁₁ Δ₁₂ Δ₁₃ Δ₁₄ Δ₁₅ Δ₁₆ Δ₁₇ Δ₁₈ Δ₁₉ Δ₂₀ Δ₂₁ Δ₂₂ Δ₂₃ Δ₂₄ Δ₂₅ Δ₂₆ Δ₂₇ Δ₂₈ Δ₂₉ Δ₃₀ Δ₃₁ Δ₃₂ Δ₃₃ Δ₃₄ Δ₃₅ Δ₃₆ Δ₃₇ Δ₃₈ Δ₃₉ Δ₄₀ Δ₄₁ Δ₄₂ Δ₄₃ Δ₄₄ Δ₄₅ Δ₄₆ Δ₄₇ Δ₄₈ Δ₄₉ Δ₅₀ Δ₅₁ Δ₅₂ Δ₅₃ Δ₅₄ Δ₅₅ Δ₅₆ Δ₅₇ Δ₅₈ Δ₅₉ Δ₆₀ Δ₆₁ Δ₆₂ Δ₆₃ Δ₆₄ Δ₆₅ Δ₆₆ Δ₆₇ Δ₆₈ Δ₆₉ Δ₇₀ Δ₇₁ Δ₇₂ Δ₇₃ Δ₇₄ Δ₇₅ Δ₇₆ Δ₇₇ Δ₇₈ Δ₇₉ Δ₈₀ Δ₈₁ Δ₈₂ Δ₈₃ Δ₈₄ Δ₈₅ Δ₈₆ Δ₈₇ Δ₈₈ Δ₈₉ Δ₉₀ Δ₉₁ Δ₉₂ Δ₉₃ Δ₉₄ Δ₉₅ Δ₉₆ Δ₉₇ Δ₉₈ Δ₉₉ Δ₁₀₀ Δ₁₀₁ Δ₁₀₂ Δ₁₀₃ Δ₁₀₄ Δ₁₀₅ Δ₁₀₆ Δ₁₀₇ Δ₁₀₈ Δ₁₀₉ Δ₁₁₀ Δ₁₁₁ Δ₁₁₂ Δ₁₁₃ Δ₁₁₄ Δ₁₁₅ Δ₁₁₆ Δ₁₁₇ Δ₁₁₈ Δ₁₁₉ Δ₁₂₀ Δ₁₂₁ Δ₁₂₂ Δ₁₂₃ Δ₁₂₄ Δ₁₂₅ Δ₁₂₆ Δ₁₂₇ Δ₁₂₈ Δ₁₂₉ Δ₁₃₀ Δ₁₃₁ Δ₁₃₂ Δ₁₃₃ Δ₁₃₄ Δ₁₃₅ Δ₁₃₆ Δ₁₃₇ Δ₁₃₈ Δ₁₃₉ Δ₁₄₀ Δ₁₄₁ Δ₁₄₂ Δ₁₄₃ Δ₁₄₄ Δ₁₄₅ Δ₁₄₆ Δ₁₄₇ Δ₁₄₈ Δ₁₄₉ Δ₁₅₀ Δ₁₅₁ Δ₁₅₂ Δ₁₅₃ Δ₁₅₄ Δ₁₅₅ Δ₁₅₆ Δ₁₅₇ Δ₁₅₈ Δ₁₅₉ Δ₁₆₀ Δ₁₆₁ Δ₁₆₂ Δ₁₆₃ Δ₁₆₄ Δ₁₆₅ Δ₁₆₆ Δ₁₆₇ Δ₁₆₈ Δ₁₆₉ Δ₁₇₀ Δ₁₇₁ Δ₁₇₂ Δ₁₇₃ Δ₁₇₄ Δ₁₇₅ Δ₁₇₆ Δ₁₇₇ Δ₁₇₈ Δ₁₇₉ Δ₁₈₀ Δ₁₈₁ Δ₁₈₂ Δ₁₈₃ Δ₁₈₄ Δ₁₈₅ Δ₁₈₆ Δ₁₈₇ Δ₁₈₈ Δ₁₈₉ Δ₁₉₀ Δ₁₉₁ Δ₁₉₂ Δ₁₉₃ Δ₁₉₄ Δ₁₉₅ Δ₁₉₆ Δ₁₉₇ Δ₁₉₈ Δ₁₉₉ Δ₂₀₀ Δ₂₀₁ Δ₂₀₂ Δ₂₀₃ Δ₂₀₄ Δ₂₀₅ Δ₂₀₆ Δ₂₀₇ Δ₂₀₈ Δ₂₀₉ Δ₂₁₀ Δ₂₁₁ Δ₂₁₂ Δ₂₁₃ Δ₂₁₄ Δ₂₁₅ Δ₂₁₆ Δ₂₁₇ Δ₂₁₈ Δ₂₁₉ Δ₂₂₀ Δ₂₂₁ Δ₂₂₂ Δ₂₂₃ Δ₂₂₄ Δ₂₂₅ Δ₂₂₆ Δ₂₂₇ Δ₂₂₈ Δ₂₂₉ Δ₂₃₀ Δ₂₃₁ Δ₂₃₂ Δ₂₃₃ Δ₂₃₄ Δ₂₃₅ Δ₂₃₆ Δ₂₃₇ Δ₂₃₈ Δ₂₃₉ Δ₂₄₀ Δ₂₄₁ Δ₂₄₂ Δ₂₄₃ Δ₂₄₄ Δ₂₄₅ Δ₂₄₆ Δ₂₄₇ Δ₂₄₈ Δ₂₄₉ Δ₂₅₀ Δ₂₅₁ Δ₂₅₂ Δ₂₅₃ Δ₂₅₄ Δ₂₅₅ Δ₂₅₆ Δ₂₅₇ Δ₂₅₈ Δ₂₅₉ Δ₂₆₀ Δ₂₆₁ Δ₂₆₂ Δ₂₆₃ Δ₂₆₄ Δ₂₆₅ Δ₂₆₆ Δ₂₆₇ Δ₂₆₈ Δ₂₆₉ Δ₂₇₀ Δ₂₇₁ Δ₂₇₂ Δ₂₇₃ Δ₂₇₄ Δ₂₇₅ Δ₂₇₆ Δ₂₇₇ Δ₂₇₈ Δ₂₇₉ Δ₂₈₀ Δ₂₈₁ Δ₂₈₂ Δ₂₈₃ Δ₂₈₄ Δ₂₈₅ Δ₂₈₆ Δ₂₈₇ Δ₂₈₈ Δ₂₈₉ Δ₂₉₀ Δ₂₉₁ Δ₂₉₂ Δ₂₉₃ Δ₂₉₄ Δ₂₉₅ Δ₂₉₆ Δ₂₉₇ Δ₂₉₈ Δ₂₉₉ Δ₃₀₀ Δ₃₀₁ Δ₃₀₂ Δ₃₀₃ Δ₃₀₄ Δ₃₀₅ Δ₃₀₆ Δ₃₀₇ Δ₃₀₈ Δ₃₀₉ Δ₃₁₀ Δ₃₁₁ Δ₃₁₂ Δ₃₁₃ Δ₃₁₄ Δ₃₁₅ Δ₃₁₆ Δ₃₁₇ Δ₃₁₈ Δ₃₁₉ Δ₃₂₀ Δ₃₂₁ Δ₃₂₂ Δ₃₂₃ Δ₃₂₄ Δ₃₂₅ Δ₃₂₆ Δ₃₂₇ Δ₃₂₈ Δ₃₂₉ Δ₃₃₀ Δ₃₃₁ Δ₃₃₂ Δ₃₃₃ Δ₃₃₄ Δ₃₃₅ Δ₃₃₆ Δ₃₃₇ Δ₃₃₈ Δ₃₃₉ Δ₃₄₀ Δ₃₄₁ Δ₃₄₂ Δ₃₄₃ Δ₃₄₄ Δ₃₄₅ Δ₃₄₆ Δ₃₄₇ Δ₃₄₈ Δ₃₄₉ Δ₃₅₀ Δ₃₅₁ Δ₃₅₂ Δ₃₅₃ Δ₃₅₄ Δ₃₅₅ Δ₃₅₆ Δ₃₅₇ Δ₃₅₈ Δ₃₅₉ Δ₃₆₀ Δ₃₆₁ Δ₃₆₂ Δ₃₆₃ Δ₃₆₄ Δ₃₆₅ Δ₃₆₆ Δ₃₆₇ Δ₃₆₈ Δ₃₆₉ Δ₃₇₀ Δ₃₇₁ Δ₃₇₂ Δ₃₇₃ Δ₃₇₄ Δ₃₇₅ Δ₃₇₆ Δ₃₇₇ Δ₃₇₈ Δ₃₇₉ Δ₃₈₀ Δ₃₈₁ Δ₃₈₂ Δ₃₈₃ Δ₃₈₄ Δ₃₈₅ Δ₃₈₆ Δ₃₈₇ Δ₃₈₈ Δ₃₈₉ Δ₃₉₀ Δ₃₉₁ Δ₃₉₂ Δ₃₉₃ Δ₃₉₄ Δ₃₉₅ Δ₃₉₆ Δ₃₉₇ Δ₃₉₈ Δ₃₉₉ Δ₄₀₀ Δ₄₀₁ Δ₄₀₂ Δ₄₀₃ Δ₄₀₄ Δ₄₀₅ Δ₄₀₆ Δ₄₀₇ Δ₄₀₈ Δ₄₀₉ Δ₄₁₀ Δ₄₁₁ Δ₄₁₂ Δ₄₁₃ Δ₄₁₄ Δ₄₁₅ Δ₄₁₆ Δ₄₁₇ Δ₄₁₈ Δ₄₁₉ Δ

[illegible]

፡ፈርዖኖች ላይ ኔፌጠርበራኖች ልጃ
በጊዜ

.b.eC-Γ ΔρΛΠΔΔ^c ΔL (D)σ'J^c
Λ^c-ΔCΠCσ^b

2. **Δεῖναι** ἄνθρωπον ἄνθρωπον
 ἔχειν ἑαυτὸν ἑαυτὸν ἑαυτὸν.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

3. ከሊዮኔል ልግ
ለጥበብና ለሥራ ምክር ቤቶች ምክር ቤቶች
ለክልሉ ለሥራ ምክር ቤቶች ከሊዮኔል ልግ

የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ
የፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር

.ᐆᓚᓯᑦᑲᑦᑐᓂᑦᑕ ᐃᑦᑭᑎᓚᓂᑦ ᓱᓕᓇᐅᓂ,
ᐃᓪᑐᓂ ᐃᓴᓴ ᐃᑦᑲᓇᐃᑦᑐᓕᓚᓂᑦᑕ

.ለሥራ ስሜን ለሥራ ስሜን ለሥራ ስሜን
 ለሥራ ስሜን ለሥራ ስሜን ለሥራ ስሜን

[illegible]

THE MAKING OF NUNAVUT CONFERENCE

"Inuit leaders introduce Nunavut - its past, its future to Canadians"

Incredibly, over 80% of Canadians have little to no knowledge of Nunavut. Canadians generally do not understand how it was put into place. Very few people are aware of the history behind the creation of the Nunavut territorial government and what it means for Inuit and for Canada. The work leading to April 1st 1999 was intensive. Inuit leaders and our federal partners have not had the opportunity to share their experience outside of Nunavut. The Making of Nunavut conference provides that opportunity.

NTI and the GN are partnering with DIAND and l'Universite Laval to organize a two day conference. The conference will be held on the university campus in Quebec city on March 10th & 11th, 2000. Inuit leaders will discuss how we accomplished Nunavut. They will present the processes of development and interaction between governments and the Inuit of Nunavut.

The conference will better inform the general public (media and interested citizens) and scholars (students and professors) on how the public government for Nunavut was achieved.

Nunavumiut will be able to follow the conference on the Internet. The conference also provides for live Internet interaction with students at Nunavut Arctic College and other schools. These students will be able to receive university credit from Laval Continuing Education studies.

Classes will be led by Inuit leaders and university professors on the challenges, the successes, and outstanding issues. Other areas such as governance, capacity building and training will also be covered. Group sessions will be followed by detailed subject discussions in workshops.

The conference is sponsored under DIAND's Gathering Strength, Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan. The conference will

help build an understanding of the background and history which lead to Nunavut. Inuit will be able to describe their vision, present the Nunavut governance framework and tell how it was achieved. It provides a forum for sharing lessons learned, innovative approaches developed and partnerships for others to model.

The conference also looks to the future. Inuit leaders will discuss what remains to be accomplished, what is unique, what can be extended to other contexts, and what are the major issues for research.

The conference is expected to attract 100-150 participants from across Canada and international institutions. The proceedings of the conference will be published. The documents will be distributed back to schools, universities, Inuit organizations and the general public through Internet to serve as learning materials.

Major topics covered during the conference will include:

1. The Challenges of Making Nunavut

Inuit vision of governance

Pre-Nunavut: Relationships between Government and People

The role and Impact of Inuit organizations

Federal perspectives and Vision development

2. A Culturally Relevant Governance Framework for Nunavut

Decentralized Public Government in Action

Structures and Functioning of Public Service

Inuktitut and other Cultural Instruments of Governance

Sustaining an Economic and Fiscal Base for Nunavut

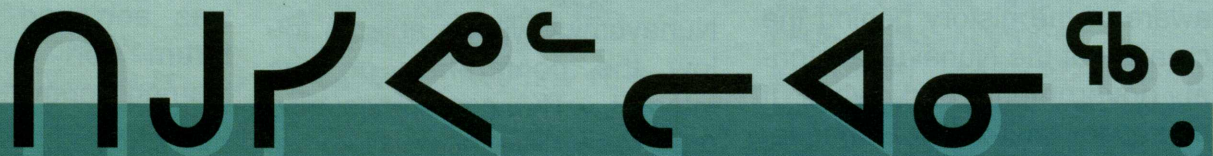
3. Engineering Public Service Excellence for Nunavut: the NUHRDS approach

Sivuliuqtit: an Experience in Innovative Management Development

Capacity-building in Institutions, Infrastructures and Human Resources

Effective Partnerships in Action for Nunavut Development.

Building upon Success: Lessons Learned and Current Applications

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

- ከበጊኛ በፅላርዋረኛ
 ላይኛው ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ - ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ -
 ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
 ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
 ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ

[illegible][illegible]

መፀጋ ጋላጤጸኛ ልደቲዬ መፀጋ ላሮጽቦናቦናጋሮ
 ከበለጸግሮ ልዩግጽጽጽጽጽ ላደቲዬ ጽፎ
 ምክርግጽጽጽጽጽጽጽ በገጽጽጽ ልዩግጽጽ ላደቲዬ
 ላደቲዬ ላደቲዬ ላደቲዬ ላደቲዬ ላደቲዬ

[illegible]

4) ሮሜክስ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ
 4) ሮሜክስ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ርዕሰ ሚኒስትሩ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ
 ርዕሰ ሚኒስትሩ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ
 4) ሮሜክስ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ
 ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ
 4) ሮሜክስ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ
 ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ
 ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ ለሚገኝ ማሳሰቢያ

[illegible][illegible]



Taking Stock

REVIEWING THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE NUNAVUT LAND CLAIM AGREEMENT

Taking Stock is Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.'s report on the first five years of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement.

New organizations have been created and much has been gained. In the report, NTI identifies the great successes since 1993, such as the creation of the new territory and government, but also details the great disappointments, such as the need for court action to claim fisheries rights.

The report is done in conjunction with a larger review conducted by all parties to the NLCA to plan for the next five years of claim implementation. Every five years, the Nunavut Implementation Panel is required to arrange for an independent review of the claim and its results. Avery/Cooper, a Yellowknife consulting firm, was hired by the Nunavut Implementation Panel to do the report, which is due early in 2000.

Summary of the Ten Major Areas of Concern

The complete NTI report is over 200 pages and includes an article-by-article analysis and 41 detailed recommendations for changes and improvements. The focus of the report, however, is a section showing the ten major areas of concern which NTI believes must be addressed so the land claim can be implemented and its full benefits claimed for the Inuit of Nunavut. The following article is a summary of this section.

The following is a summary of the ten areas of land claim implementation which NTI believes, at this stage of implementation, should be changed or improved. A more detailed report is available by contacting any NTI office.

1. Tools of Implementation: Making the NLCA Work

The four critical tools of NLCA implementation are:

- the Nunavut Implementation Panel;
- the *Implementation Contract*;
- Implementation funding, and
- Implementation Training.

Nunavut Implementation Panel

This panel has four members: one senior Government of Canada official, one senior Territorial Government official and two representatives of NTI. Their job is to monitor all parts of implementation, resolve disputes, revise schedules for completion of goals, make recommendations for changes to the Implementation Plan and regularly report to the public and interested parties.

This is a huge, important job. NTI wants to ensure the NIP is a strong, "hands on" organization which actively defends and promotes the NLCA. NTI has identified some problems with the Panel:

- Panel appointees are often mid-level - not senior - employees and cannot authorize final decisions, leading to frequent delays;
- The Panel cannot agree on how active it should be or what procedures it should use;
- The panel meets only four times a year, has no independent staff (DIAND employees now

administer) and no budget so is not able to stay current or informed;

- Panel members often defend their organizations, rather than address issues independently; and

- The Panel does not keep either the public or other interested bodies properly informed of its activities.

NTI thinks the Nunavut Implementation Panel should either be replaced by a new monitoring body or else change their operations so they operate with independent-minded members, a budget and staff to support their operations, and a problem-solving structure and focus. For this and all other recommendations, see the full text of *Taking Stock*.

The Implementation Contract

The *Implementation Contract* describes who is responsible for each implementation activity, how it should be done and how much funding will be provided. It also sets schedules for completion of each task.

The *Implementation Contract* has been a useful document in the last five years. However, NTI believes that, at this stage of implementation, greater detail is required in a number of areas. This would help avoid disputes and provide greater direction to those responsible for implementation.

Implementation Funding

The Government of Canada provided a \$4-million fund to assist Inuit in carrying out their implementation responsibilities and to take advantage of opportunities arising from the NLCA. This fund pays for the establishment and ongoing operations of most boards (such as the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board), the government's costs of implementation and the costs of the territorial government. This contract arrangement covers the first 10 years of the NLCA and will run out in about three years.

Some boards don't have enough money, some have surpluses. NTI wants each board, plus the Nunavut Implementation Panel, to have adequate funding but the Government of Canada does not provide adequate financial information on funding arrangements to NTI.

NTI recommends the Government of Canada share its information on financial arrangements and performance of the new boards. All boards should have adequate funding to undertake their responsibilities. As well, negotiations on the next ten-year contract should begin soon.

Implementation Training

The Nunavut Implementation Training Committee was created to design a comprehensive plan to ensure Inuit were trained to fill new jobs with the institutions of public government created under the NLCA (the Surface Rights Tribunal, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Water Board and Nunavut Wildlife Management Board) and Inuit organizations, and then to ensure the plan happens. NTI identifies monitoring, improving in-house training and greater involvement and attention to training for Inuit organizations as the most important issues for the next five years.

2. Creating New Legislation

When writing new laws related to Article 4 - the creation of Nunavut and the new government - the Government of Canada acted quickly and worked closely with NTI.

However, on all other legislation, NTI has been very concerned about the attitude of the Government of Canada. Consultation has been inconsistent and unsatisfactory overall.

In one instance, the GOC is now over four years late in passing legislation for the institutions of public government created under the NLCA and these boards have operated for three years without any legislation. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has been unwilling to commit to implementing the full spirit and intent of the NLCA and has continued to propose Surface Rights and Water legislation which is weaker and more limited than the original agreement.

For all remaining legislation, NTI and the GOC should establish a work plan, a schedule and a timetable for meetings to draft and review all laws. Good will made the new territory happen on time: the same attitude must be adopted here.

3. Article 23: Inuit Employment within Government

Although Inuit employment levels in government are encouraging, plans for the future are weak. The Government of Canada labour force analysis was never satisfactorily completed. Federal and territorial Inuit employment plans (IEPs) need improvement and Pre-employment Training Plans were never prepared. Many good ideas from the IEP created for the GN by the Office of the Interim Commissioner have not been enacted.

The GOC should comply with all requirements for IEPs as soon as possible. As well, the GOC should complete the required labour force analysis and

establish a joint NTI-Canada working group to analyse all IEPs. The GN should also establish a working group with NTI and prepare plans for municipalities.

4. Article 24: Government Contracts

The GN-NTI working group on Article 24 is proceeding well. The group expects to have a set of procedures in place in the next months.

NTI recommends that a similar working group be established with the GOC to ensure their full compliance with the claim. The GOC must create training programs, educate Inuit firms on bidding and contracting procedures and design a contracting structure which promotes the use of Inuit firms for GOC contracts. Up to now, the Treasury Board has taken a very narrow view of Article 24. NTI thinks this position ignores many of the GOC's responsibilities under the NLCA.

NTI recommends both the GN and the GOC include a system to penalize firms which, for example, promise to employ Inuit but do not meet the standards. Fines could be used towards training programs for Inuit.

Please refer to the complete version of Taking Stock for a detailed description of NTI's experience with these groups and a detailed list of recommendations on Article 24 implementation.

5. Inuit Benefits from Parks and Conservation Areas

For every park or conservation area in Nunavut that could give an impact or benefit to Inuit, the governments and Inuit organizations are to negotiate an "Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement". In these agreements, if there are jobs or business opportunities with a park, Inuit should receive them. If Inuit lose something when a park is created near their community, they should be compensated.

National Parks. An IIBA for Baffin national parks was signed in 1999. There were many problems. Inuit negotiated in good faith, but at times senior government officials or politicians would change their mind after their negotiators agreed to a position.

For the Qikiqtani Inuit Association alone, negotiations cost over \$800,000 from the Implementation Fund and their own money. The Implementation Fund is supposed to be used for many implementation purposes, but IIBAs are eating up most of the fund. The GOC should pay for at least some of the costs of IIBA negotiation.

For future negotiations, NTI recommends the GOC negotiator should be a senior official who can make final commitments on behalf of the government. NTI recommends the GOC abandon its narrow view of economic opportunities which could be included in IIBAs.

Territorial Parks. To save money and time, the territorial government and NTI agreed to make one IIBA for all territorial parks, instead of separate ones for each park. The GOC created a funding formula for this process: the costs of IIBAs should not be more than 5% of the annual operating and capital budgets for all parks. However, big cut-backs came to the territorial parks a few years ago. Now, the 5% is not nearly enough to implement an IIBA once finalized. NTI believes this funding formula must be changed.

Conservation Areas. Conservation areas in Nunavut are usually bird sanctuaries and historic sites. The NLCA states IIBAs for all existing conservation areas must be finished within five years of the start of the claim. There are 12 Conservation areas in Nunavut: after six years, IIBA negotiations have not started for any of them. This is a violation of the NLCA.

The Canadian Wildlife Service is responsible for many of these areas. The CWS has not allocated staff or money, nor given any instruction to their officials to meet their obligations under the NLCA. This must change.

As well, Parks Canada has created two new historic sites but did not discuss or negotiate any IIBA with Inuit organizations.

NTI is disturbed by a trend from these two organizations. Instead of IIBA negotiations, community meetings and ad hoc committees ask local people about their views. It may not have been intended, but they are subverting processes established in the NLCA. These plans often fail to adequately recognize Inuit co-management and harvesting rights. These ad hoc committees should stop and full IIBA negotiations should take place.

6. Going to Court over the Turbot Fishery

In 1997, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans increased the allowable catch of turbot in the waters between Baffin Island and Greenland. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board recommended against this, as did the Fisheries Resources Conservation Council and Department of Fisheries and Oceans officials.

The Minister's decision violated the NLCA in several ways. The idea of "adjacency" suggests that fishermen in Canada who live near a fish stock should get 80-95% of the quota. In Nunavut, fishermen got only 24%. As well, the Minister did not adequately consider the advice of the NWMB in his decision. All this violates the NLCA.

NTI took the GOC to court. NTI won but the Minister increased did not significantly increase Nunavut's quota. The Minister appealed and lost. The judge said the Minister had not given the required "special consideration to adjacency". NTI went back to court to challenge a similar five-year quota set by the Minister and lost.

NTI believes this was incorrectly decided. NTI is now appealing and continues to fight this case.

NTI recommends that the DFO should develop a long-term plan for the fisheries which is fair to the Inuit of Nunavut and faithful to the NLCA.

7. Problems between Agreement and between Federal Laws, Territorial Laws and the NLCA

The new laws and rights created with the NLCA put old federal and territorial laws in conflict. The territorial Wildlife Act, and the Canadian Marine Mammal Regulations, Fisheries Act, Canada Oceans Act and many others must be changed and updated. The GN is changing the Wildlife Act now, but the GOC is not working to change their legislation.

The GOC provided money to change these laws but NTI does not know whether and how this money was spent.

NTI recommends that the GOC and the GN work with NTI to prepare draft legislation for all relevant laws which is consistent with the NLCA. NTI should be told how the money for drafting legislation was spent, if it was.

8. Firearms Act and Gun Registration

NTI believes that Bill C-68, the law requiring mandatory licensing of all firearms, shows the failure of the Government of Canada to pass laws which respect the rights and interests of aboriginal people. It does not recognize that Canadians in different regions live very different lives.

For Inuit, a firearm is a tool needed to feed communities and families, to travel safely on land and water and to sustain a hunting way of life. Inuit harvesting rights are constitutionally protected in aboriginal and treaty rights and in the NLCA. Inuit may hunt "without any form of licence or permit and without imposition of any form of tax or fee" (Section 5.7.26, NLCA). In NTI's view, Bill C-68 violates this.

NTI plans - either together with like-minded organizations or alone - to address problems posed by the new Firearms Act and regulations, in court if necessary.

9. Management Boards

The land claim created five "institutions of public government" or IPGs. They are:

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
Nunavut Planning Commission
Surface Rights Tribunal
Nunavut Impact Review Board
Nunavut Water Board

Each board runs independently with board members appointed by NTI, the GN and the GOC. These groups co-manage areas which, in other places, are often managed by government bodies alone.

NTI believes that common standards on how board members are appointed would be useful. These standards would state:

- the relationship between board members and the organization which nominated them;
- what types of conflict would exclude a person from being a board member;
- what situations would cause members to be removed; and
- guidelines for timely appointments to vacant board positions.

10. Overlapping Claims from Other Aboriginal Groups

Some lands in Nunavut were and are used by other aboriginal groups. The NLCA guarantees that these people can continue to harvest wildlife on their traditional lands within Nunavut. Still, some groups continue to be concerned about their rights.

Nunavik Inuit are negotiating with the GOC on overlap issues. NTI has ongoing discussions with Makivik Corporation which will likely result in agreement on various harvesting issues.

It is not clear which islands and offshore waters are part of the claims of the Cree of Northern Quebec. Until the Cree provide land and resource maps, it is difficult to know the impact of these claims on the Inuit of Nunavut. It is clear, however, that the Cree of Northern Quebec question the borders of Nunavut and the ability of the GN to deal with them fairly.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Dene went to court with the GOC over their aboriginal rights in Nunavut. The outcome of this is not yet decided. However, any out-of-court solutions should involve NTI and the GN. They should also address Nunavut Inuit rights in Northern Manitoba, which are not defined in the NLCA.

For full details on each topic, plus an article-by-article analysis and statement on the principles underlying the land claim, contact any NTI office. Taking Stock: A Review of the First Five Years of Implementing the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement is available in Inuktitut, Innuinaqtun and English.

ከፍፆታና ምርጫ ጋር፡ ልዩ ማረጋገጫ ለምርጫው

በጥናታችን: ርዕሰ ስራ

[illegible]

၁၂၃၄၅ ၁. $\langle \sigma^x \sigma^y \rangle$
 $\Lambda \sigma^x \sigma^y \Lambda$

[illegible]

የፌዴራል ጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር
 ልማትና የፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር ሚኒስትር
 ምክር ቤቱ ለፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር ሚኒስትር
 ለፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር ሚኒስትር

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

የህግ-ሮና ልዩ ሥልጣናት ሲሰጥ ርዕሰ ሚኒስትር
 "ለፍትህ ሥልጣን ለሕግ አጠቃላይነት ሥልጣን"
 ይህ ሥልጣን ለሕግ አጠቃላይነት ሥልጣን ሲሰጥ፣

[illegible][illegible]

ላይ ለመገኘት ምክር ቤቱ የጥያቄውን ምርመራ ለማድረግ ለጥያቄው ተቃራኒ ምርመራ ማድረግ አይቻልም ብሎ አስታውቋል።
 ለዚህም ምክር ቤቱ የጥያቄውን ምርመራ ለማድረግ ለጥያቄው ተቃራኒ ምርመራ ማድረግ አይቻልም ብሎ አስታውቋል።

[illegible][illegible]

Behind the Scenes: Archaeology in Pictures

By: Douglas R. Stenton

Have you ever wondered about how archaeologists excavate a site? If you have visited an archaeological site during an excavation, or seen a program about archaeology on television or in films, you probably saw different kinds of activities and equipment being used, some familiar, and some not. In this brief photo essay, I outline the main stages of an excavation, using the study of Thule winter houses as an example. Although each archaeological project is unique, the basic procedures described here would apply to the excavation of most sites (except for those underwater!).

Step 1: Planning and Permission

Before an archaeologist can do any fieldwork they must first obtain a permit from the Government of Nunavut. The Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth reviews applications for permits in consultation with the Inuit Heritage Trust, community agencies, federal and territorial governments and Regional Inuit Organizations. In order to be eligible for a permit, an applicant must have a certain level or combination of education, training and experience, as well as the funds needed to conduct the research. Conducting archaeological research in Nunavut is expensive, and projects often cost tens of thousands of dollars to complete.

Step 2: Site Preparations

After obtaining the required licenses and permits, and establishing a camp near the field site, the next step is to select the part of the site to be studied. Figure 1 shows the ruin of a Thule winter house as it appeared before excavation. The entrance passage can be seen on

the left, and the main living area of the house is the depression in the middle of the photograph. At this stage the archaeologists have marked off the area to be excavated by positioning four wooden stakes in the ground and connecting them with string to form a box.

Step 3: Setting up the "Grid"

The next step is to create what is called a 'grid' over the area to be excavated. To do this, archaeologists divide the excavation area into smaller 'units' of equal size using surveying equipment or tape measures. In Figures 2 and 3, members of the field crew are using surveying equipment to measure and mark with a stake the boundaries of each unit, which measure 2 x 2 metres. A unique number and letter identifies each unit of the grid (e.g., 'Unit A1', 'Unit D7') and each member of the field team is assigned one or more units to excavate. Setting up the grid and units is a very important part of field archaeology, because in order to reconstruct past human behaviours using artifacts and animal bones, archaeologists need to record exactly where each object was found. They record the position of the objects that they find by measuring from the edges of the grid units, and by using surveying equipment. Figure 4 shows the completed grid and the individual excavation units.

Step 4: Excavation

Excavation of an archaeological site must be done very carefully, and it usually is a slow process. It is not uncommon for the excavation of a Thule house, for example, to take as much as five or six weeks to completely

excavate, especially if permafrost is encountered. After photographing and sketching each unit, the next step is to carefully remove the sod layer, and to make sure that no artifacts are tangled in the roots (Figure 5). Everyone is anxious to make an exciting discovery, but patience is the key!

Step 5: Excavation in Progress

Long field projects give archaeologists the opportunity to experience all kinds of weather, and because the excavation season in many parts of Nunavut is relatively short, archaeologists usually continue to work in all but the worst weather. (Figure 7, 8)

When an artifact is found (Figure 9; Figure 10), its location must be measured and recorded on special forms, in notebooks, and on the bag that it is placed in. A drawing may be made of the artifact, and photographs also taken (Figure 11). All artifacts must also be handled with a great deal of care, and the excavation of damaged, fragile or rare types objects is often completed by individuals specially trained in techniques of artifact conservation (Figure 12).

Step 6: Backfilling

An important part of any excavation is to ensure that after all work has been completed, an attempt is made to restore the disturbed area to its original condition. Under special circumstances, such as the development of a site for tourism purposes, some parts of an excavation may be left 'open', but archaeologists otherwise always 'backfill' a site. Many people (especially new students!) are surprised at how much work this can involve; but weeks of excavation can produce literally hundreds of (heavy!) boulders, remarkably large piles of 'dirt', and dozens of pieces of sod that were removed from the ground surface.

After the string grid is removed (Figure 13), and the final photographs are taken, the first step in backfilling is to put all the rocks and any large

piece of whalebone back into the house (Figure 14). Once that is completed, they are covered with the dirt, which is spread as evenly as possible over the rocks (Figure 15). The last step is to place the pieces of sod over the dirt (Figure 16). As a result of the breaking up and mixing of the soil during the excavation, conditions for plant growth are very good and after several years have passed there are often few signs of excavation.

Step 7: Get Involved!

Archaeology involves a great deal more than digging, but meeting new people and sharing jokes, stories, music, laughter and exciting discoveries make a 'dig' an unforgettable experience!

Are you are you interested in learning more about the science of archaeology, or in working as an archaeological field assistant? Your community or school library is a good source for books and magazines about archaeology, and if you have access to the Internet, there are dozens of sites that deal with archaeology all around the world - including Nunavut. Most years there are also archaeological research projects being conducted in Nunavut. If you would like information about possible training or work experience opportunities, contact:

Director,
Culture and Heritage
Culture, Language, Elders and Youth
Box 800
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

or

Executive Director
Inuit Heritage Trust
Box 2080
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

Photographs courtesy of Doug Stenton (Iqaluit) and Robert Park (University of Waterloo)



ᐊᑦᑭᐱᑦ 1. ᑕᑦᑭᐱ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᑕᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᑕᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᑕᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᑕᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᑕᑦᑭᐱᑦ.

Figure 1. A Thule winter house ruin at Tunngatsivvik before excavation.



ᐊᑦᑭᐱᑦ 3. ᐱᑦᑭᐱ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ, ᐱᑦᑭᐱ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ.

Figure 3. Anuga Itorcheak, Ipeelee Itorcheak and Angela Legge positioning grid stakes.



ᐊᑦᑭᐱᑦ 5. ᐱᑦᑭᐱ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ.

Figure 5. Ooleettoa Temela begins the excavation by removing sod from surface of her unit.

ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ



ᐊᑦᑭᐱᑦ 2. ᐱᑦᑭᐱ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ.

Figure 2. Using surveying equipment to set up the excavation grid.



ᐊᑦᑭᐱᑦ 4. ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ.

Figure 4. View of completed grid showing individual excavation units.



ᐊᑦᑭᐱᑦ 6. ᐱᑦᑭᐱ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᐱᑦ.

Figure 6. Pitsi Koochiakjoke works his way through layers of frozen ground.



Figure 7 & 8. Weather is always a factor to be considered when doing archaeology in Nunavut!



Figure 7 & 8. Weather is always a factor to be considered when doing archaeology in Nunavut!



Figure 9. Miniature ulu blade discovered beneath the sod layer.

Figure 9. Miniature ulu blade discovered beneath the sod layer.



Figure 10. Piti Koochiakjuke records the location of an artifact.

Figure 10. Piti Koochiakjuke records the location of an artifact.



Figure 11. Anuga Itorcheak prepares to photograph an artifact before removing it from the ground.

Figure 11. Anuga Itorcheak prepares to photograph an artifact before removing it from the ground.

How to Make
Leather Gloves

How To Make Beaded Gloves

Etitiq Higgins makes these beautiful beaded gloves for family and friends. This is a project for an experienced seamstress, but the work is worth it. Beading and tassels are optional but add to a very personalized final product. Enjoy!

[illegible]

You will need:

Paper for tracing pattern

Soft tanned leather

Fur trim (3 inch width)

Leather needle and thread

Scissors

Beads and beading needle

A⁺L⁻N⁻Δ^bCN^c:

ረፈረፍ ስጋበሄረግጽ
 ልዩበሄረግጽ ምርጫሄረግጽ
 ልዩረግጽ (3 ልዩረግጽ
 ረግጽ ምርጫ)
 ምርጫ ምርጽ ምርጽ
 ምርጽ ምርጽ

$\dot{\gamma} < \epsilon_{\text{eff}}^c$ $\Delta L_L > \dot{\gamma}_b d \dot{\gamma}_L \Gamma_b$

[illegible]

5. Beading

5. ኢረዳ



Sketch pattern on to leather, Stitch beads according to your favourite pattern.

በበድረው ስኬት ላይ ልብ ወለድ ብሮችን ይጥቅሙ።
በድረው ላይ ልብ ወለድ ብሮችን ይጥቅሙ።



6. Lining

6. ልብ ወለድ

Cut quilted satin or fleece lining to fit cuff. Stitch on to bottom of bought wool glove and fit into place. Stitch at bottom of fur cuff.

ልብ ወለድን ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ።
ልብ ወለድን ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ።
ልብ ወለድን ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ። ይቅርጹ።



[illegible]

NUNANET
true local Internet
979-0772

[illegible][illegible]
$$e\Gamma: \Delta^{\mathfrak{b}} \supset \Delta^c$$

ᐃᓴᓴ ᐱᓯᐃᓴᐱᓯᓂᓴ: 1995

[illegible]

ከፍተኛ ልዩነት ሲኖር፡ 4 ልዩነት ሲኖር፡ 1 ልዩነት ሲኖር፡ 3 ልዩነት ሲኖር፡

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

Ferguson Lake Lodge is a Family Affair

Name of Company: Ferguson Lake Lodge
Owner: Alma and Sylvia Sharp
Location: Rankin Inlet, Nunavut
Year Started: 1987
Type of Business: Tourism, Fishing and Construction
Number of Employees: Family operation and 5 or 6 part-time

Founded in 1950, Ferguson Lake was originally built by Inco Nickel for its mining operation at Ferguson Lake. The Sharp family bought the facility in 1987 from The Evaz Group, which had first run it as a tourist facility. The Sharps have turned it into a thriving operation. It has a main lodge with 15 rooms located at Ferguson Lake. In addition, there are three outpost camps, one on the Ferguson River, one in Kaminiruaq Lake and one at Yathkyd Lake. The camps are west and inland from Hudson Bay. The lodge is operational for varying periods in the summer and winter.

Alma Sharp, her daughter Sylvia and seven other children own the lodge. Alma and Sylvia are responsible for the day-to day operations. The manager is Alma's husband Keith who says with humor, "I work for my wife and my daughter's."

The food is flown into the camp by a float plane from Rankin, says Sylvia. But it's getting guests to the lodge that is the greatest challenge. "It's a great business, but the transportation is the killer," she says.

The main lodge has a private airstrip. Charter planes fly guests in from Thompson, Manitoba.

The main lodge, with it's central heating, provides a conference facilities and motel-type rooms used by the Sharps as a home base. Guests can canoe, fish and go on wildlife photographic expedition with large herds of caribou and muskox easily available.

Guests are transported to the outpost camps by floatplane. I normal years, guests are flown in from Thompson on Saturdays. By Saturday afternoon, the Sharps get everybody out on the land away from the main lodge for a few hours. That is where the adventure really begins.

However, this year was not a normal year. The

Alma Sharp says that the company is a family affair. "We started in 1950 as a mining operation, but we turned it into a tourist facility. It has a main lodge with 15 rooms located at Ferguson Lake. In addition, there are three outpost camps, one on the Ferguson River, one in Kaminiruaq Lake and one at Yathkyd Lake. The camps are west and inland from Hudson Bay. The lodge is operational for varying periods in the summer and winter."

Alma Sharp says that the company is a family affair. "We started in 1950 as a mining operation, but we turned it into a tourist facility. It has a main lodge with 15 rooms located at Ferguson Lake. In addition, there are three outpost camps, one on the Ferguson River, one in Kaminiruaq Lake and one at Yathkyd Lake. The camps are west and inland from Hudson Bay. The lodge is operational for varying periods in the summer and winter."

Alma Sharp says that the company is a family affair. "We started in 1950 as a mining operation, but we turned it into a tourist facility. It has a main lodge with 15 rooms located at Ferguson Lake. In addition, there are three outpost camps, one on the Ferguson River, one in Kaminiruaq Lake and one at Yathkyd Lake. The camps are west and inland from Hudson Bay. The lodge is operational for varying periods in the summer and winter."

Alma Sharp says that the company is a family affair. "We started in 1950 as a mining operation, but we turned it into a tourist facility. It has a main lodge with 15 rooms located at Ferguson Lake. In addition, there are three outpost camps, one on the Ferguson River, one in Kaminiruaq Lake and one at Yathkyd Lake. The camps are west and inland from Hudson Bay. The lodge is operational for varying periods in the summer and winter."

Alma Sharp says that the company is a family affair. "We started in 1950 as a mining operation, but we turned it into a tourist facility. It has a main lodge with 15 rooms located at Ferguson Lake. In addition, there are three outpost camps, one on the Ferguson River, one in Kaminiruaq Lake and one at Yathkyd Lake. The camps are west and inland from Hudson Bay. The lodge is operational for varying periods in the summer and winter."

Sylvia and her sister help Keith with the computer work, listing all the trade shows for customers. The Sharps are also looking at a new source of income. They might get involved in a program to help young offenders learn about the land. However, this will depend on funding.



Pumping It Up

[illegible]

ልኬል ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን
 ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን
 ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን
 1997-፣ ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን
 ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን
 ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን ልሳን



ΔΑΛΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 "ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ,
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, " ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ.

ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ

ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. 1998-Γ, ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ,
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ.

ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ.
 ΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ.

ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔ "ΔΔΔΔΔΔ,
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔΔΔ".

ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ, ΔΔΔΔΔΔ,
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ. ΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ
 ΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ ΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔΔ.

Name of Company: Norman's Gas Line
Owner: Norman Ishulutaq
Location: By-the-beach building 116-b, Iqaluit
Year started: April 1998
Type of Business: Gas bar
Number of employees: One-man operation

Norman Ishulutaq is a man who always thinks ahead. So when he was laid off as a driver for Baffin Regional Health Board in 1997, he had a plan to go into business for himself. He went into business and it grew, changed and prospered.

He figured fuel would be a good product to push in a booming Iqaluit. "My first idea was, I wanted to have a fuel truck delivery business," Ishulutaq recalls. His idea was that a customer could call in for gas for snowmobiles, and all terrain vehicles, and he would deliver the fuel. He started delivery with a small trailer then, as business grew, a flatbed truck.

Ishulutaq couldn't initially arrange backing, so he had to finance the business himself. Therefore every step he took was taken carefully. Then in 1998, he presented a business plan to Kakivak, and got a grant. With it he stocked up on gas, oil, and an assortment of stock.

And that's also when he set up his own shop, in a small shed in a very convenient place. It is located at the Frobisher Bay launch point in Iqaluit for boats in the summer and snowmobiles in winter. He rents the land. Behind the shed there's also a playground. Kids shop for candy and chips at the shop.

Ishulutaq's choice of where to set up is proof of the saying that a business's success depends on three things "Location, Location, Location".

As his business grows step by step, Ishulutaq, will benefit more than him and his family. He hopes to employee someday one-full-time employee and one part-time employee.

ИТНАҚЛИК



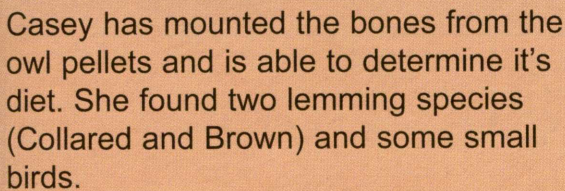
It fell out of the sky! This was one of those amazing moments - right in front of their eyes, the student watched a Peregrine Falcon snatch a Short-Eared Owl mid-flight. The owl was too heavy for the Peregrine and it fell to the ground - a "teachable moment" for Damian Panayi, Wildlife biologist. Damian couldn't help but mention that in several years of Peregrine research, he had "never witnessed anything like this"!



Left out on the tundra, just a day later, this owl had been a meal for the falcon or perhaps a fox.

[illegible]

Each student conducted their own small-scale research project in an area of special interest. Owls swallow their prey whole, digest what they can and regurgitate the rest as a pellet to retrieve the tiny bones of lemming and birds.



A group of about ten people are sitting on a large, flat, light-colored rock in the foreground. They are dressed in outdoor or winter clothing, including jackets, hats, and gloves. Some are looking towards the camera, while others are looking out at a vast, calm body of water. The water is a pale blue-grey color. In the distance, a low, hilly coastline is visible under a heavy, overcast sky. The overall scene suggests a group outing or a break during a hike or expedition.

Elise is conducting a geomorphology lesson in the outdoor classroom at Landing Lake, Walker Bay.

[illegible]

Ole is holding a Lapland Longspur chick as part of a nest survey.

[illegible]

ሶሎሞን ሕግ ለግብርና ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና
 ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና
 ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና ለጥገና

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

23 million years ago a meteorite slammed into Devon Island, Nunavut leaving a 20 km wide impact area called the Haughton crater — the most Northerly impact crater known on Earth. Haughton crater is extremely cold, dry, and windy, and the area has almost no plant life — conditions which scientists believe make this “polar desert” area very similar to the surface of the planet Mars (known in Inuktitut sometimes as Ulluriarjuaq).

ИТТНАQТИИТ

ИТТИАҚТИНТ

[illegible]

Mars Technology being tested at Haughton

NASA is testing equipment and technology at the Haughton crater that could one day allow astronauts to travel, study, and even live for periods of time on Mars. A 14-foot long 160-pound remote controlled helicopter equipped with special cameras is used to electronically map the crater landscape, while lap-top computers with sensors use reflecting light to tell what types of rocks are present in the crater. In the summer of 2000, NASA and the Mars Society hope to build a three-story structure shaped like a stack of tuna cans equipped with living, sleeping, exercise and workspaces to house six people for two-month periods of simulated life on Mars. According to Lee, "a human expedition to Mars is a magnificent challenge that is within our reach but will take careful planning".

**Visit the Haughton – Mars Project website at
www.arctic-mars.org**

▷ ညဏဝါဒီ ▷ အာရုံစူးစိုက်မှု

BY JOHN MACDONALD AND LEAH OTAK

NUUTTUITTUQ

Of all the stars in the sky there's one that never seems to move and for this reason it is known in Nunavut as "Nuuttuittiuq". This star is positioned almost above the North Pole so Qallunaat call it "Polaris: or, more often, the

depends on your position on the surface of the Earth. For example, if you were to start a journey at the North Pole, Nuuttuittuq would be right above you, but as you travelled further and further south, Nuuttuittuq would appear to get lower and lower in the sky. And if your journey took you as far as South America you wouldn't be able to see Nuuttuittuq at all.

52

.....

Δ^cΔ^{9b}Δ^c

ARCHIVES

AḌʿbʿσC

[illegible]

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.

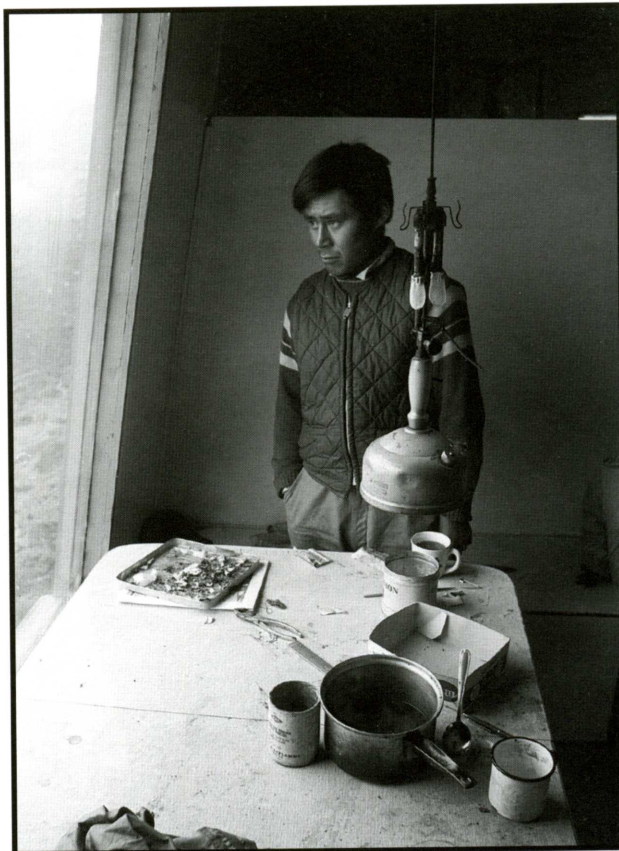
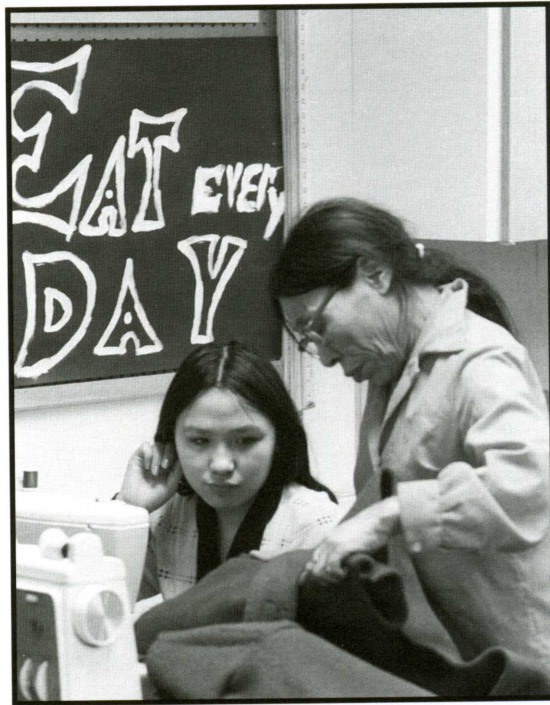
በበኞቹ ሥራዎች ስራዎች፡
 ልጋጋዎች (ለጋራ ልማት)
 ሙያዊ ጋራ ልማት በጥሩ
 በበኞቹ ሥራዎች 638
 ልጋጋዎች ሙያዊ
 XOA OHO

▷◁◁◁ ◁◁◁▷▷▷▷▷▷▷▷▷▷ ▷◁◁◁:
jkanayuk@nunanet.com

Send letters to:
Ittuatuut (From the Archives)
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Box 638
Iqaluit, NT
X0A 0H0

Or email us at:
jkanayuk@nunanet.com

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





Winter Treats

▷^bρ▷^LΓ)^aσ↗^b↘▷↙^c

የፆረገጥጥ ልማት በጥንቃቄ

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

መሥርዐብዮቱኒኝ ርዕ ይደኛኛ ልረህ
ጋዜጣዊቶችን ርዕዮተኛዎች. ጋዜጣዊዎች
ለራሳቸው ኃላፊነት ለማሳደግ ለሚችሉበት
(ለጥያቄው)፣ ለሌሎች ለሚሰጡ ልዩ ልዩ
ሰነድ ሊሰጥ ይችላል። ለሰነዱ 1/4
ወጪው ነው። ለሰነዱ ልዩ ሰነድ ሊሰጥ
በማይችልበት ሁኔታ ይሰጣል። ለሰነዱ
ሰነድ ነው።

Cranberry Chutney

Nora Sanders, Iqaluit

This is a northern adaptation of an old magazine recipe. It can be made with commercial cranberries but isn't as nice. It is really wonderful with turkey, but also tastes great with tuktuq.

- 3 cups wild northern cranberries
- 1 cup chopped dried apricots
- 1½ cup raisins
- 1½ cup onions
- ¼ cup chopped crystallized ginger
- ½ cup cider vinegar
- ½ cup corn syrup
- ¼ cup packed brown sugar
- 1 tbsp grated orange rind
- ¾ cup orange juice
- ½ tsp dry mustard
- ½ tsp salt
- ¼ tsp ground ginger

Combine all ingredients in a large cooking pot. Bring to a boil over medium-high heat. Reduce heat to low. Simmer uncovered for 15 to 20 minutes until all the berries have “popped”. Stir often during the time it is cooking. Makes about 4 cups.

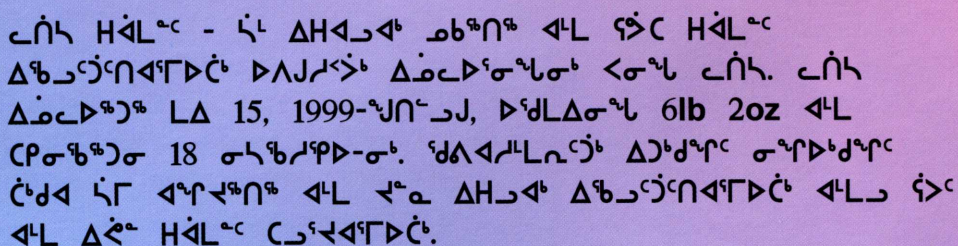
You can eat the chutney right away or save some for later months. To save some in sealed jars, sterilize the jars by boiling them, (and the lids), in a big pot of water. Fill them to 1¼ inch from the top. Put on the lids and return the filled jars to the big pot of boiling water. Boil jars about 5 minutes. Take the jars out and set them on the counter. You will hear them “pop” as they cool.

ለጥያቄዎ ምስጋና ወክሎችን

1934 - 1998

৯৯৭

ከፍተኛ ልማት ምክር ቤቱ



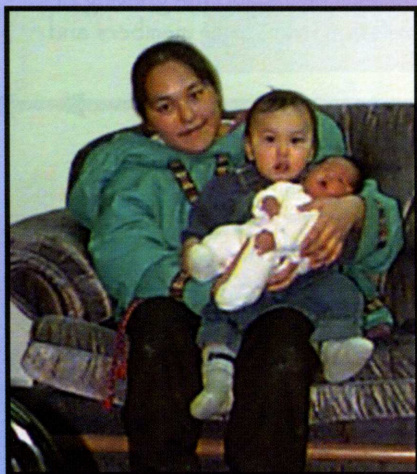
Latetia Hammond - Sam Ehaloak Jr. and Roberta Hammond of Cambridge Bay are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter Latetia. Latetia was born on May 15, 1999, weighed 6lb 2 oz and measured 18 inches. Happy grandparents are

If you want your notice printed in our next issue, submissions of birth announcements or obituaries should be mailed to *Iltuqaqtuut* (Obituaries/ Birth Announcements), Box 638, Iqaluit, NT X0A 0H0. Our fax number is (867)979-3240. Please include the name and phone number of a family member so submissions can be verified.

[illegible]

Birth Announcements

ጊዜያዊ ምርመራ ለጥያቄው ተስማሚ ነው።

[illegible]

Leroy Anayoak Kogvik -- Anton and Matthew Kaosoni of Cambridge Bay are pleased to announce the birth of their new baby brother Leroy Anayoak. Leroy was born on September 30,

1999 and weighed 7 lbs 7 ½ oz. Parents are Samantha Kasoni and Jorgan Kogvik. Proud grandparents are David and Elizabeth Kasoni of Cambridge Bay and Donald and Martha Kogvik of Gjoa Haven. Special thanks to Dr. Chesney, Dr. Lee and Pav OBS staff in Yellowknife.

[illegible]

Ooleena Metuq - Makibi and Mathew are pleased to announce the birth of their beautiful little sister Ooleena, born July 25, 1999 and weighing 5lbs 7 oz. Happy parents are Nikki Egeesiak and George Metuq of Iqaluit. Ooleena's grandparents are Seemeega

and the late Chico Eegeesiak of Iqaluit and Siloa Metug of Pangnirtung.



