

OFFICE COPY

DO NOT REMOVE



Annual Report

1984-85



*Pauktuutit*

**Inuit Women's Association**

### Conference Contributors

The Inuit Women's Association would like to thank the following for their generous contributions:

Air Inuit  
Employment and Immigration Canada  
Executive Council,  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada  
Nordair Limited  
Nunasi-Central Airlines Limited  
Nunasi Corporation  
Secretary of State Canada  
Secretary of State—NWT Region  
Secretary of State—Quebec Region

### Thank-You

Many thanks to Janet Mackintosh, Executive Director of IWA and Jeela Moss-Davies, President, IWA for their guidance, editorial suggestions and assistance in assembling this report.

Co-ordinator/Editor: Nancy Hall  
Assistant Writer: Bernadette Immaroitok  
Translators: Mali Curley  
Deborah Evaluardjuk

Production, Typesetting, Design and Layout: Nortext

Photo Credits: Janet Mackintosh, Betty-Anne Putt



*Pauktuutit*

# Inuit Women's Association

Annual Report

1984-85

1877  
1878

1879

1880



# Table of Contents



President's Message _____	1
What is IWA/Aims and Objectives of IWA _____	2
Board of Directors—1984/85 1985/86 _____	3
The Conference: Inuit Women and Economic Development _____	4
Report on First Annual General Meeting _____	13
Summary of Resolutions from AGM _____	17
Notes on Conference/AGM Co-ordination _____	20
List of Conference Participants _____	21
Financial Summary _____	25







# What is IWA/Aims and Objectives of IWA

## *Pauktuutit*

### Inuit Women's Association

#### What is the Inuit Women's Association?

The Inuit Women's Association is an organization to encourage women to contribute to and participate in development and improvement of their society at all levels.

#### The aims and objectives of the Inuit Women's Association of Canada are:

- 1) To unite the Inuit women of Canada;
- 2) To act and be recognized as the official representative group for Inuit women;
- 3) To familiarize our children with Inuit values, heritage, culture and language;
- 4) To work towards better conditions for all Inuit women;
- 5) To motivate Inuit women to realize their potential as individuals and as a collective group;
- 6) To promote self-confidence and self-reliance amongst Inuit women;
- 7) To encourage Inuit women to take their rightful place in society;
- 8) To work for the betterment of individual, family and community conditions through social and economic action;
- 9) To promote the rights of Inuit women and children;
- 10) To push for equality of Inuit women in all levels of Canadian governmental/non-governmental structures;
- 11) To encourage the involvement of Inuit women in all levels of Canadian society; and
- 12) To encourage communication between Inuit women and all aboriginal peoples.





# Board of Directors

## *Founding 1984/85*

### Executive:

Jeela Moss-Davies  
Eva Voisey  
Olassie K. Machmer

*President*  
*Vice-President*  
*Secretary-Treasurer*

### Regional Board Members:

Annie C. Gordon  
Suzie Koaha  
Lizzie Ittinuar  
Mary Ipeelie  
Anna Samsack  
Andrea Webb

*Western Arctic*  
*Central Arctic*  
*Keewatin*  
*Baffin*  
*Northern Quebec*  
*Labrador*

### General Board Members:

Rosie Veevee  
Annie Okalik  
Annie Napayuk  
Okpik Pitseolak  
Passa Simigak

*Pangnirtung*  
*Pangnirtung*  
*Eskimo Point*  
*Cape Dorset*  
*Kangirsuk, Northern Quebec*

## *Newly Elected 1985/86*

### Executive:

Jeela Moss-Davies  
Eva Voisey  
Elise Attagutaluk

*President*  
*Vice-President*  
*Secretary-Treasurer*

### Regional Board Members:

Annie Okalik  
Helen Tologanak  
Lizzie Ittinuar  
Andrea Webb  
Anna Samsack  
Lilliane Elias

*Baffin*  
*Kitikmeot*  
*Keewatin*  
*Labrador*  
*Quebec*  
*Western Arctic*

### General Board Members:

Rosie Veevee  
Leah Kooneeluisie  
Inooya Inuk  
Okpik Pitseolak  
Alice Berthe

*Pangnirtung*  
*Broughton Island*  
*Pond Inlet*  
*Cape Dorset*  
*Leaf Bay*

\* Elected January, 1985 at Igloolik, NWT.





# The Conference: Inuit Women and Economic Development

## *Background*

A primary goal for the IWA for the 1984/85 year was to organize and hold a conference on economic development for Inuit women. The Conference, which was held in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting of the IWA took place in Igloolik in January, 1985.

Over the past twenty years the economic system for Inuit has changed drastically. The traditional economic system was based on hunting and making use of those natural resources available in the Arctic. That system has rapidly become a cash-based economy over the past fifty years. Inuit have come to rely on government assistance as well as paid work for their survival. With these changes has come a change in the roles of both men and women.

It is now time for women to play a greater role in political, economic and social activities within the community. There is a need to develop a northern economy that reflects both traditional values and modern needs but also supports the aspirations of both Inuit men and women.

The general objectives of the Conference were to further options available to Inuit women for economic survival; to initiate the idea that economic development is the responsibility of the community and must be planned and organized from within the community.

The conference provided two delegates from each community as well as government and industry resource people with the opportunity to discuss such issues as the basics of economic development, how to start a small business, how to create ongoing employment in isolated communities, the future of the craft industry in the north and how economic development relates to important women's issues such as daycare, family planning and the need to legalize midwifery in Canada.

## *An Overview of Conference Proceedings*

The Conference on Inuit Women and Economic Development began with an opening address by Jeela Moss-Davies, President of IWA, followed by some comments made by Daisy Watt, a respected elder from Northern Quebec.

## President's Remarks

Ms. Moss-Davies welcomed the delegates to the conference and thanked all contributors for helping to make the meeting a reality. She stressed the need for Inuit women to become more actively involved in developing their communities and regions and in promoting Inuit self-sufficiency. Women must take steps to change their own attitudes about themselves and the attitudes taken by many men that women are lesser beings. If present attitudes persist the opportunities that exist for today's Inuit women and those that await future generations will never be realized, stated Ms. Moss-Davies.

## Elder's Comment

Daisy Watt, of Kuujjuaq, Northern Quebec, reflected on the need for the conference delegates to be united in mind and spirit even though they live such great distances apart and may not yet know one another.

Ms. Watt stated that it was important for the leaders to ensure that the younger people did not feel alone with their responsibilities. She concluded by calling for everyone to work hard together during the Conference to ensure its success.







### Introduction of IWA Board Members, Invited Elders and Staff

Ms. Moss-Davies then took the opportunity to introduce the founding Board Members of the IWA. She also introduced the Elders who had been invited to the Conference—Pitseolalaq Kelly from Frobisher Bay, Kilabuk Kooneeluisie from Broughton Island and Daisy Watt from Kuujjuaq. Ms. Moss-Davies also made special mention of the Greenlandic delegates and the IWA staff—Joan Riggs, Janet Mackintosh and Bernadette Immaroitok. The interpreters for the conference were Mali Curley and Nick Arnatsiaq.

### Opening Statement on Economic Development

The opening statement on Economic Development was given by David Sutherland from the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Mr. Sutherland gave a far-ranging talk on the basics of economics. He explained that if people are living in an area that has a strong economy, they are living well and are able to obtain all the basics needed in order to live a good life.

He explained that in times past, a family was able to obtain all the food, clothing and shelter that they needed from the land and sea. However, everything began to change when white traders came to the north and began offering people new objects in exchange for the furs that the traders wanted. Eventually it became necessary to have money to buy what the traders had to offer.

«Now you are dependant on other people because they are the providers of what you want so you have to search for opportunities to earn the money that you need. The difficulty at the present time is that there are few opportunities to earn money and many people seeking these opportunities,» said Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland concluded by outlining the possibilities of employment and small business development that could flow from the current boom in exploration and development of the non-renewable resources sector.

### Inuit Women and Community Economic Development—An Inuit Woman's Perspective

Mary Simon, President of Makivik Corporation, presented a valuable perspective on the importance of the meeting, the key goals and objectives which Inuit women should aim for in the area of economic development and some words of wisdom and encouragement on the changing role of Inuit women in today's northern society.

Ms. Simon began by giving an overview on the meaning of economics. When discussing economics one must discuss:

- 1) having a good economic foundation to promote Inuit businesses;
- 2) the right to a land base including the right to own and control land and its resources;
- 3) the right to harvest renewable resources on a priority basis.





Citing the fact that the white man has always excluded the Inuit in his exploitation of northern resources, Ms. Simon pointed out that Inuit must become more involved in economic development. She explained that Inuit economic rights have never been adequately recognized even through modern treaties such as the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

Although she recognized the dilemma of modern Inuit women who often hold two jobs, raising children and some type of work outside the home, Ms. Simon stressed that in order to advance, women must be prepared to persevere tough conditions and long working hours. She said that Inuit women must play a role in instilling greater self-confidence in the younger generation of Inuit women so that they can take advantage of new opportunities.

Ms. Simon also outlined plans of Makivik Corporation to hold an Economic Development/Youth Conference in order to promote better economic and social development for Inuit in Northern Quebec.

### Secretary of State— Aboriginal Women's Program

Following the introduction to the theme of economic development, Doris Toeg, from the Department of the Secretary of State, spoke briefly to the delegation. She explained that through the Aboriginal Women's Program, the Department provides an annual budget for the IWA for operating expenses and also has an additional contribution for special projects sponsored by the IWA. The Aboriginal Women's Program was established to advance the participation of aboriginal women in their communities, to assist them to initiate and influence policies and programs developed by government and other agencies and to assist them to participate in activities and projects of special importance to aboriginal women and their communities.

### How to Start a Small Business— A Panel Discussion

The panel discussion on Small Business Development focussed on step-by-step guidelines and suggestions on how to start a small business. The panel was made up of experts in the field and included Elizabeth Thomas of the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE), Katherine Trumper, Department of Economic Development and Tourism (GNWT), David Sutherland of the same department and Michael Casey of Canadian Arctic Producers (CAP).



Several of the panel members outlined the most important steps to take and factors to consider when starting a small community business. Katherine Trumper began the discussion by outlining some of the key steps suggested by her department:

- You must first decide that you would like to earn money by doing something that you enjoy.
- You should then investigate whether or not people are willing to pay for your product ie. do you have a market?
- The next step is to calculate if the amount you would collect by selling your product exceeds your expenses—will it be profitable? She noted that the regional offices of the Department of Economic Development can provide assistance in investigating a potential market for your product and whether or not it would be profitable.
- People often start small businesses on a part-time basis while working for someone else, to provide a secure trial period for their project.
- When borrowing money it is best to plan on funding some of the start-up costs yourself to encourage lenders to make the investment.
- There are many credit programs available through the GNWT Department of Economic Development and delegates were encouraged to consult the regional office for more information on these.
- An explanation of the difference between borrowing money and obtaining grant money was given.
- It is necessary to keep a good record of incoming money and expenses to ensure that you can assess where you're making money and where you're losing it.





Ms. Trumper's speech was accompanied by a paper entitled "How to Establish a Business in the Northwest Territories", which is available through the IWA as well as any office of the GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Michael Casey also spoke to the delegates outlining how the co-ops developed, and offering some advice on factors that must be considered when deciding to start a small business. Canadian Arctic Producers are part of the co-op system in the north. Co-ops, which exist in most communities, are small businesses. In the 25 years of co-op operation in the north there have been many successes and some failures.

Mr. Casey suggested that anyone interested in starting their own business should look to the co-ops as a good example of how to begin. In order to start a business, you must first decide what you want to do and there must be a need for the service or the product in your community. Mr. Casey said that the most important thing that you need to start your own business is the strength to believe in your idea and to go ahead and carry it out.



Jeela Moss-Davies also raised some points on starting a small business. She explained that husband and wife teams are very successful because of the possibility of work-sharing. One person can do the physical work, while the other keeps the records and does the necessary paper work. She also suggested that the ability to

speaking English was an asset. People must also ask themselves some questions such as how much time will I spend away from my family? Where will I do my work? How will I obtain my equipment?

Following the discussion by the panel members there was a question and answer period in which delegates raised the issues of rising interest rates, licensing requirements, insurance for small businesses, where to get assistance in starting out on a new venture and the anti-harvesting groups. Panel members answered these queries and also recommended that anyone interested in starting their own business should contact their local settlement councils and the regional offices of the Department of Economic Development.

### Small-Scale Food Products in the Arctic

The evening session of the first day commenced with a talk by Professor Svoboda of the University of Toronto. Professor Svoboda has been conducting research in the arctic about the development of small scale food products for family consumption and small business. Based on the years of research to date, Professor Svoboda says that eventually it may be possible for Inuit to grow and market food from the tundra. In addition the research group is studying means of growing fruits and vegetables in the home so that families could have fresh produce all year long.

### Craft Industries

The subject of craft industries was discussed by David Sutherland of the Department of Economic Development and Geetee Maniapik of the Weave Shop in Pangnirtung, NWT. As well Keith Rawlings, of the Arctic Trading Company, presented a brief summary of his paper—"Creating Ongoing Employment in Isolated Areas".

Mr Sutherland began this section of the Conference by presenting an overview of the market situation for print-making and the steps involved in printmaking from the time the Inuit artist produces the drawing to the time the print is sold in the store.

He explained that the market for prints was overloaded since there are now five Inuit communities producing prints. While at present it might be difficult to introduce anymore communities to printmaking, it is still possible for individuals who are interested in submitting drawings to the existing printshops, such as Holman Island, to do so.





Geetee Maniapik, Assistant Manager of the Pangnirtung Weave shop spoke next, giving an overview of the history of the shop and some details on how it is run. The shop began in 1970 as a project of the federal government and was later transferred to the GNWT. The shop's first products included fashionwear, blankets, belts and scarves. The shop has now become famous for its large wallhangings which are shown and sold throughout southern Canada. The shop spins and dyes all of its own wool and employs 16 women including disabled people. It has been a success from the start, both as a producer of goods and as a major employer in the community.

Keith Rawlings also made a presentation to the Conference on cottage craft industries and how to create ongoing employment in isolated communities. The first concern about creating jobs must be whether there are people who are willing to work, how much money they expect to receive for their work and how long they wish to be employed. Other major concerns must be the types of external forces that will affect the work such as market, seasons, transportation and the availability of raw materials.

Mr. Rawlings explained that, of all the cottage craft industries in the north, the Inuit soapstone and ivory carving project has been one of the most successful. There are several reasons for this:

- 1) Carving has always been a part of the Inuit culture and therefore the talent and the knowledge to produce goods for marketing in the south already exist.
- 2) The raw materials, soapstone and ivory, are readily available in the north.

3) The tools and equipment necessary to produce carvings are readily available and inexpensive.

4) Facilities are easy to provide. In most instances carvers work in their homes.

Mr. Rawlings then outlined some points relating to production and marketing considerations. It is very important to take a very hard look at a potential market. He suggested that people interested in starting a business should seek assistance from business people familiar with the community, who understand its people and the problems of transportation and production. Pre-production samples should be market-tested and an idea of projected sales should be gathered prior to commencing production.

Another important part of any successful business is promotion. Much attention should be paid to image which is projected from letterheads, packaging, labeling, signs, logos, business cards and telephone rapport.

### Tourism Development

Katherine Trumper concluded the first day by giving a slide presentation on tourism development in Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung. The GNWT has become very active in tourism development over the past five years and predictions are that it will become an increasingly important sector of the northern economy in coming years.





## Greenlandic Women's Organizations and their Concerns

During the morning session the representatives of the various women's organizations in Greenland were asked to speak and explain the functions of their organizations.

Gudrun Chemnitz and Jakobine Heilmann of Arnait Suleqaligiit spoke about their organization. Arnait Suleqaligiit is the co-ordinating body for a number of local women's groups. It focusses on maintaining traditional values and on women's issues. This organization has also been involved with starting up a shelter for homeless single mothers, a nutrition program in the communities, family and housing planning, tanning and sewing of hides, starting a country food co-op and equal rights for women. Arnait Suleqaligiit also started up the Folk High School in Holsteinborg.

Henrietta Rasmussen then spoke about Kilut, another women's organization, which started in the mid-1970's. Kilut was formed to give a stronger political voice to the young women of Greenland. The main concerns of this group relate to culture, history and language, youth and relations with Inuit of Canada and Alaska.

Dorthe Holding, spokesperson for the Hunters' and Fishermen's Wives' Association, explained that this organization was created in 1982 as part of the Hunters' and Fishermen's Association. The organization is involved in the preparation of skins and traditional sewing methods and has produced a film on that subject. As well the organization buys food for the needy at Christmas.

Ivalu Egede, the Greenlandic member of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference Women's Committee was also present to attend a meeting of that Committee. Unfortunately the Alaskan member was unable to attend.

## NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women Report

Toni Graeme, the Executive Director of the NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women then gave a presentation on the work of the Council. After outlining who made up the Council, Ms. Graeme explained that the purpose of the Council was to advise the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, Dennis Patterson, on issues related to women. The Council has been involved with the Task Force on Spousal Assault,

securing an Affirmative Action program in the NWT and the establishment of a Human Rights Code in the Territories. The Council is trying to start a newsletter to inform the communities on women's issues.

## Native Economic Development Fund

Susan Tatoonche, a member of the Native Economic Development Advisory Board (NEDAB) and a member of the Opetchesah Band from Port Alberni, B.C. presented an overview of the \$345 million Native Economic Development Fund. The fund was established to provide financial support to aboriginal economic development projects and will be in operation for 4 years. The NEDAB is made up of 20 voting members (3 of which are women) and 3 ex-officio members and is appointed by the federal government. The Board is responsible for advising federal ministers on policies and administration for the fund and to advise on which projects merit financial assistance.

There are four elements of the program which are targeted for funding:

- 1) Aboriginal Economic and Financial Institutions,
- 2) Community-Based Economic Development,
- 3) Special Projects,
- 4) Co-ordination.

Ms. Tatoonche listed some of the major obstacles in native economic development as being:

- lack of skilled training and education,
- chronic economic dependency on government,
- lack of access to capital,
- poor community infrastructure,
- inadequate resources,
- lack of organization and planning capacity,
- problem of dealing with bureaucratic structures.

She stated that a high priority of the federal and provincial governments must be to attempt to reverse the above situations and to recognize that aboriginal economic development and greater self-reliance must become a priority.

The NEDP will go part of the way in helping to alleviate some of the problems. It was established, in part, to help guide future government policy in native economic development. Four task forces have been created to develop policy in the areas of banking, native women in economic development, the establishment of a Canadian Council for Native Businesses and education.





Ms. Tatoche went into some detail on the Native Women's Task Force explaining that its members have travelled across Canada to meet with native women for their input. The Task Force identified the need to bring aboriginal business women together. A conference of native business women was held in Winnipeg in 1984 and, as a result, an Aboriginal Women's Development Corporation was formed.

### Adult Education and Training Programs

Janet Armstrong of the GNWT Department of Education outlined the types of education and training programs offered in the Eastern Arctic and how they may be accessed.

After listing the many courses available, from guide training to cooking, she explained that training and upgrading programs are designed to provide a person with the skills needed to improve one's life. There are six types of courses available:

- community based—which are often provided through adult education centres;
- institution based—which are located at Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay and are sponsored either by the GNWT or the federal Employment and Immigration department;
- a combination of work and school;
- employer provided;
- training-on-the-job;
- inservice training programs.

### Health and Welfare Canada/ Indian and Inuit Health Careers Program/ Continuing Education

Next on the agenda was an overview of the types of career-oriented and educational programs provided by the federal Department of Health and Welfare. Madeleine Dion-Stout, a former nurse and an assistant to the Honourable Monique Bégin, Minister of Health and Welfare, presented this portion of the program.

She explained that the Indian and Inuit Health Careers Program came into being because the training of native health workers was not adequately provided for through other government departments. The Health Careers Program commenced in July of 1983 and contains a number of program activities:

- health careers promotion,
- community education,
- health education,
- community initiatives such as nursing schools,
- various health and science programs aimed at facilities for training,
- a summer employment program to enable students to gain work experience in health centres and hospitals, and
- a bursary program to help Indian and Inuit students attend universities and colleges for health careers education.

In the future the focus of the department will be to provide more community-based health programs.

### Workshops

Late in the afternoon of the Conference's second day, the delegation broke into four workshops to discuss some of the key issues relating to the advancement of Inuit women in economic development. One of the workshops was chaired by Toni Graeme of the NWT Advisory Council and dealt with lobbying for change. The remaining three dealt with the issue of daycare in the three regions: Northern Quebec—chaired by Louise Woodrow, of the Kuujuaq Daycare Centre; NWT—chaired by Barb Ballantyne, of the YWCA Daycare in Yellowknife and Labrador—chaired by Evelyn Winters of the Nain Daycare Centre.

#### A) Lobbying for Change

This was a straightforward workshop in which Ms. Graeme explained effective lobbying techniques to the participants. The workshop spent some time identifying community, regional and national issues which women should concentrate on for lobbying purposes. These included education, health and health care, community property legislation, affirmative action, human rights, social services, native women's rights, training and employment and childcare.





In addition the workshop discussed step-by-step guidelines for effective lobbying:

- 1) Identify the issue or problem,
- 2) be clear about the objective/solution(s),
- 3) develop a network of others who share the same concern or will support the cause,
- 4) develop a time-frame for your activities,
- 5) decide who you are going to lobby,
- 6) develop a lobby strategy,
- 7) lobbying manners are important—be polite,
- 8) practice good communication within your group,
- 9) be sure that the people you lobby understand what the problem is and what the solutions are,
- 10) keep your spokespersons to a minimum,
- 11) develop and keep a healthy sense of humour,
- 12) don't bore the media,
- 13) believe in your ability to succeed, and
- 14) don't hurt others in the interests of your cause.

#### B) Daycare

The daycare workshops focussed on the various regional and community daycare arrangements already in place and also addressed regulations, legislation and funding sources by region. In addition ideas on how to start workplace and home daycare centres were discussed.

#### Craft Exhibit

Originally scheduled to have been held on the first evening of the Conference, the Craft Exhibit was instead held on Friday evening (January 18, 1985) at 8:00 p.m. Featuring Inuit-made crafts from all over Canada and Greenland, the exhibit was very well attended.

#### Family Planning

The third day of the conference was devoted to health and social issues and how they relate to Inuit women and economic development.

A brief overview of family planning and the use of contraceptives was given, followed by an extensive discussion on the rising rate of abortion and prostitution among young Inuit women.

Much concern was raised about the fact that many young Inuit women are facing difficult futures because they are having children when they are very young and many are remaining single. In addition many of the delegates voiced their disapproval over the number of young Inuit women who are travelling to Montreal

to have abortions, often without any communication or consultation with their parents. Some of these women end up "on the streets" in Montreal rather than returning to the north.

The majority of delegates were not in favour of abortion unless the mother was physically or mentally incapable of having the child.

After lengthy discussion on these issues the delegates agreed that women and parents in general had to become more open and honest with their children and discuss all of these issues with them. Young Inuit will have to be given more information on the difference between right and wrong when it comes to family planning and what their responsibilities as future parents are.

The Greenlandic delegates indicated their support for the positions being taken by Canadian Inuit women although some indicated that they had lobbied hard in their country for access to abortion. They explained that their organizations had taken a lead role in introducing family planning into the school curriculum and in having materials printed in Greenlandic and circulated to the communities and distributed through the nursing stations.

Rhoda Innuksuk spoke next highlighting the need for the local, regional and national Inuit women's organizations to take some initiative in spreading this information. She pointed out that young Inuit now form over one-half of the Inuit population and are facing very tough futures with the lack of job opportunities available in the communities. Many are dropping out of school, suffering from emotional problems and an ever-increasing number are committing suicide. She also explained that Inuit experience the highest rate of venereal disease in Canada. She urged the delegates to support the development of youth councils in the communities and regions and asked them to devote more time and energy to helping the young people survive the difficult time they are having caught between the white man's world and that of Inuit.





## Midwifery

Jeela Moss-Davies then introduced the subject of midwifery and the problems currently faced by expectant Inuit mothers in the North. As the situation stands now, many women are forced to leave their communities and their families to go to hospitals in centralized locations when they are ready to give birth. Traditionally, women who were midwives handled the last minute pre-natal care of the woman and the delivery of the baby.

Today, a woman's stay away from her family can be up to two months and arrangements for childcare and her other responsibilities fall upon others in the community. If she has no one in the community who will take on this task then who looks after her responsibilities?

Many Inuit women still have the skills of midwifery. In most industrialized countries and all under-developed countries, midwifery is still a legal and highly respected job. In Canada, it is illegal for anyone but a doctor to assist in the delivery of an infant.

To assist in the discussion of this issue Jeela called upon a panel of guest-speakers: Kilabuk Kooneluisie, an experienced midwife from Broughton Island, Pitseolalaq Kelly, a midwife from Frobisher Bay, Enid Howell, a nurse-midwife from the NWT and Betty-Ann Putt, a midwife from the Midwifery Association of Canada.

The panel outlined some of the lobbying activities now ongoing to legalize midwifery in Canada. Betty-Ann Putt explained that the Midwifery Association of Canada is made up of midwives from all across southern Canada and is now lobbying southern government leaders to legally recognize midwifery and set up a school for midwives. She urged northern women to join her association which is also part of the Midwife Alliance of North America and the International Confederation of Midwives.

A dynamic discussion then occurred between the delegates and panel members. Many delegates expressed their concern over the lack of recognition of midwives in the north and the fact that young people were not learning these valuable skills. Concern was also expressed about the experience of expectant mothers who must face the trauma of leaving their families and communities and travelling to a far-away hospital where, often, none of the staff speak Inuktitut.

Suggestions were made that people from the communities should be trained to work as midwives at the nursing stations and that all nurses working in the north should be trained as midwives as well. There was also a suggestion from the floor that the possibility of setting up a northern school for midwives should be investigated.

Following these discussions several resolutions relating to this subject were passed during the Annual Meeting of the IWA. Delegates resolved that community Medical Service stations be staffed with at least one nurse experienced in midwifery and that experienced Inuit midwives also be recognized and utilized along with these nurses. The IWA further resolved that Inuit women should be given the choice delivering their babies in their communities providing that no complications are expected.

A second resolution passed on this subject related to the need for public education on traditional Inuit parenting and midwifery practices. Citing the fact that there is a lack of public awareness on the traditional Inuit customs relating to parenting and midwifery the women attending the Conference voted to direct the IWA to approach the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) and Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated (TNI) to produce films on these subjects.

## Conclusion

The economic development segment of the meeting ended on the third day of the Assembly and Sunday was a day of rest for the delegates. The meeting resumed as the Annual General Meeting for the Inuit Women's Association on Monday, January 21, 1985.



# Report On First Annual General Meeting



The main topics of discussion at the AGM included community and regional concerns, crafts and marketing, trading of raw materials, health and medical services, women's rights, youth, education and training.

## *The Canadian Constitution*

Work and development on native constitutional matters was presented to the meeting by Jeff Richstone, legal counsel for the Inuit Committee on National Issues. He explained the events at past First Ministers Conferences and gave background on constitutional issues including equality rights, aboriginal and treaty rights, the Indian Act, special exemptions such as hunting rights for native people in the NWT, affirmative action programs, land claims, the development of a NWT Human Rights Code and NWT Human Rights Commission, equality rights in Quebec, the Quebec Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the present situation for Labrador Inuit who have no claims agreement and are protected by only a weak Newfoundland Human Rights Code. It is anticipated that land claim negotiations in Labrador will begin sometime in the fall of 1985.

There was some discussion about the fact that the NWT Human Rights Commission will be located in Yellowknife, which will create a problem. The Commission will have to travel out to the communities and will not necessarily deal effectively with local concerns. Local and regional commissions should be established rather than having just the one commission out of Yellowknife because of the vast area that will have to be served.

## *Regional Discussions*

### Keewatin

The main concerns voiced by this group were sealskins and marketing of crafts, youth, cultural inclusion in education, medical services, single parents, daycare and elders. The delegates were in favor of setting up youth councils knowing that it could prove helpful in decreasing juvenile delinquency and in improving the instruction of traditional skills such as sewing, language and hunting.

Under health and medical services, the people of Keewatin identified the need for an optometrist who will deal strictly with their region. Many patients have been known to wait months for an eye appointment or for their glasses. Even when the optometrist does come to the region he/she has very limited time available in which to see patients before they have to go on to the next community on their agenda. This means that a large number of patients requiring the expertise and services of these specialists are not receiving them. The delegates would like to see an optometrist stationed at either Fort Churchill, Manitoba, or at Rankin Inlet. Another complaint they had was the pay cutbacks for medical interpreters (Inuktitut/English). Interpreters are sometimes not readily available at certain hours. Also nurses trained in midwifery are in demand in northern communities.

The lack of daycare centres is seen as a problem. Many single mothers have to have their mother or relatives babysit for them and are not able to provide enough financial assistance to them at a time when the cost of living is very high. Elders should be encouraged to counsel the younger people especially when they've been in conflict with the law but also as a means of passing on information about Inuit tradition and culture. Since the younger people have come to know that their legal age is 16, they have been more aggressive and have begun ignoring their elders' and parents' advice. In Inuit tradition a youth is considered an adult once he/she has moved out of the parents' home to be on their own or with a spouse. This is an Inuit customary law that should be granted recognition.

### Central Arctic

One of the chief concerns for this region was the marketing of raw materials and arts/crafts. There should be a system developed whereby crafts could be marketed with a more uniform process of pricing. Programs should be developed or upgraded for school dropouts in order to alleviate juvenile delinquency. The larger communities see the need to build transition homes for battered women.

In the area of health and medical services, they identified the need to train Inuit health workers for family planning instruction in schools. As well, more public information must be made available, relating to communicable diseases. Problems with interpreter/escort services in larger urban hospitals was another area of major concern.





In education, they identified the need to develop recreational/cultural programs for youth to help deter delinquency, the need to increase Inuit teachers in schools, the need for increased instruction of Inuktitut in school and the need to train Justice-of-the-Peace officers in basic law in order to better their performance.

On the Sealing Commission, the people of the Central Arctic see the need to push the Canadian government to inform Canadians as well as other Western countries about seal hunting in northern Canada and its importance to the Inuit economy and lifestyle. Organizations such as Greenpeace and other animal foundations should be the focal point for education.

The question of single mothers and allowances/welfare assistance is something which this region feels should be more closely examined. The real cost of living should be identified in order to assess whether welfare assistance given to single mothers is appropriate for their proper care and that of their family. Emergency funds should also be set aside to help families if need be.

Also, it would be advisable to have local Inuit women's group members sitting on the local Hunters and Trappers Association boards.

## Baffin

Since there is a large number of unemployed Inuit women, the government should be looking into the development of local sewing centres. These centres could be utilised for training in traditional sewing methods. The need for a tannery in the north is apparent and there is a growing need for intercommunity trade of raw materials.

It was suggested that the creation of local youth councils could be a way of having elders communicate to the youth as well as counselling them when they are in need.

Under health and medical services issues, it was suggested that the immediate relatives of the chronically ill should be informed rather than the patient. The people of Arctic Bay have had complaints about their nurse for the past seven years and would like to see some action taken. There is an urgent need to have a regional transient centre built strictly for prenatal and postnatal patients. Both modern and traditional methods of midwifery should be studied to bring together the best techniques possible.

## Quebec

Discussions on arts and crafts identified the need for a more uniform pricing policy for similar crafts and the need to create an awareness of imitation crafts made by non-Inuit.

Organizations such as Greenpeace should be informed about the need to recognize traditional harvesting methods in order to ensure the survival of the Inuit culture and lifestyle. These groups should be informed that Inuit use all parts of the animals that they kill.

Quebec Inuit women identified a need for youth to be more openly involved in organizations such as IWA since they will be tomorrow's leaders. There is also an urgent need for Inuit counsellors to assist youth in trouble.

There is a strong need for more open communication between nursing staff and local people. It is also important that there is recognition of traditional methods of childbirth and child-rearing. Public health information should be made more available in Inuktitut.





On the Constitution, women should give their support to Inuit leaders and it should be emphasized that information relating to women and the Constitution should be made available for Inuit women to comment on.

The Quebec delegates also felt that adopted children should be informed about their blood relatives and siblings to prevent incest. Support programs should also be started for abused wives and their children.

### Labrador

The Labrador delegates identified a number of concerns. There is an urgent need for full-time staff interpreters at local nursing stations. The Newfoundland government still does not recognize traditional adoption. In fact, some single mothers are made to sign adoption papers without their knowledge and consequently their children are put into adoption agencies in Newfoundland. Some children have been taken away from the mother's relatives, who were willing to look after them and/or adopt the child. Divorced mothers should receive family support from their ex-husbands. Welfare assistance for unemployed single parents/mothers should be examined to determine if it is adequate to meet the cost of living.

There is a need for a native hiring policy in the north. Sometimes a question arises when an unqualified non-Inuk is hired over an Inuk. There should also be an increase in training programs for Inuit.

An Inuk girl from Nain, Labrador attending a nursing training course in St. John's, Newfoundland, is believed to have died in December, 1984. No news of her has been received since then and there has been no serious or extensive investigation into her death. The girl's family has not received any information since that time. The women are seeking support to have a full investigation into this death.

There is a discrepancy between welfare assistance given to Inuit and non-Inuit with the Inuit receiving considerably less than their counterparts. Delegates asked what could be done to correct this?

Labrador women identified their need for more raw materials for making clothing as well as for arts and crafts.



## Eastern Arctic Youth Council

The younger generation should be prepared to take their rightful place as the leaders of tomorrow. It is up to parents and leaders to make sure that the youth of today are trained to handle the affairs of their people in the future. It must be remembered that the younger generation comprises a large percentage of the Inuit population.

It was decided to see how well this Council operates before spreading the program to other regions. The Youth Council will place an emphasis on language and cultural programs. It will also be distributing information to the youth about family planning, justice and the law as well as providing counselling and communication with their elders. The different cultural values of the old and the young should not divide the generations.

The travelling budget for the Youth Council has been approved so that programs should begin soon. It is hoped that drama groups similar to those that already exist in Labrador will be started through the Council. Drama provides communications of inner feelings and thoughts and can provide a release for young people. Youth programs are an urgent need especially with the growing increase in the number of suicides.

## *Elections*

Procedures for nominations of executive officers and board members were outlined before the actual nominations took place. Elections were held on the last day of the meeting and the results were as follows: Jeela Moss-Davies, President, Eva Voisey, Vice-President and Elise Attagataluk, Secretary-Treasurer. Board members elected were Annie Okalik, (Baffin Region), Helen Tologanak, (Central Arctic), Lizzie Ittinuar, (Keewatin), Andrea Webb, (Labrador), Lilliane Elias, (Western Arctic) and Anna Samsack representing Northern Quebec. The general board members elected were Rosie Veevee, Leah Kooneeluisie, Inooya Inuk, Okpik Pitseolak and Alice Berthe.





# Summary of Resolutions from AGM

Some very significant resolutions were passed by the First Annual General Meeting of the Inuit Women's Association. Many related to the portion of the meeting which focussed on economic and social development. Following is a brief summary of the 20 resolutions passed at the first AGM of the IWA.

## *Fake Inuit Art*

A resolution was passed condemning the production and marketing of fake Inuit art and throwing the support of the IWA to the ITC in its efforts to promote genuine Inuit arts and crafts. The resolution also called upon the IWA to actively work with all Inuit organizations to have Inuit art properly identified for the art market.

## *Development of Inter-regional Trade*

Delegates to the IWA meeting passed a resolution directing their Association to study the possibilities of developing a network of exchange and trade of raw materials within the Inuit homeland, from one region to another, to promote Inuit economic self-sufficiency.

## *Funding for Training in Traditional Clothes-Making*

The IWA delegates endorsed a resolution which calls upon the federal, provincial and territorial governments to provide funding for training programs designed to teach Inuit women how to make traditional Inuit clothing.

## *Funding for Research into New Skin-Tanning Methods*

Delegates expressed their dissatisfaction with current chemical tanning methods for skins for sewing and resolved to call upon governments to provide funding for universities and educational institutions to undertake research into new methods of tanning skins.

## *Funding for Establishing Broughton Island Tannery*

The IWA delegates threw their support behind Inuit women of Broughton Island who have been planning to set up a tannery in that community. The resolution directs the territorial government to begin studying ways to set up the tannery and to participate in its development plans.







### *Support for the Creation of Community Youth Councils*

Discussion on the creation of community youth councils was a focus at the conference. These councils would be established to help out in attempting to eliminate alcohol and drug abuse and to provide youth counseling. Women at the conference resolved to support the establishment of these councils and directed that these councils be given powers and resources to deal with alcohol and drug problems and employment issues.

### *Resources for Inuit Translation at Hospitals*

Citing the great communication problems faced by unilingual Inuit women who enter regional and southern hospitals, delegates to the IWA meeting called upon governments to make available the resources necessary to provide for Inuktitut translation services.

### *Establishment of Frobisher Bay Transient Centre for Expectant Mothers*

Delegates passed a resolution supporting the position of the Baffin Regional Council that a transient centre for expectant mothers be built in Frobisher Bay to provide pre- and post-natal care.

### *Support for Labrador Inuit Women in Struggle Against Forced Adoption of their Children*

The AGM was informed that expectant Labrador Inuit women have signed papers, provided by government personnel, supposedly dealing with their consent to submit to medical treatment in cases of urgency, only to discover later that they had signed authorizations to give up their children to adoption agencies. Delegates passed a resolution expressing their deep disapproval of this practice and supporting Labrador Inuit women in their attempts to have it stopped.

### *Establishment of Keewatin Optometrist Facilities*

The AGM resolved to support Keewatin Region Inuit to have an optometrist facility established in the region, due to the lengthy delays now experienced in obtaining eyeglasses and eyeglass repairs.

### *Inquiry into Death of Nain Woman*

Delegates resolved that the Newfoundland government should be called upon to initiate a full inquiry into the death of Henrietta Millick of Nain, Labrador. Ms. Millick died while studying nursing in St. John's, Newfoundland, and the family has to date received little information relating to the circumstances of her death nor are they satisfied that authorities are making sufficient attempts to solve the case. The resolution also requests that more information on the investigation be provided to the family.

### *Support for ICNI Constitutional Position and Demand for Sexual Equality in Creation of Public Government in the North*

The IWA meeting voted to support the Inuit Committee on National Issues' constitutional package and furthermore, calls upon the committee to work with the IWA to ensure that any public government for Inuit people respect and guarantee equality for men and women.

### *Promotion of Inuit Position on Sealing*

Following a discussion on the concerns of Inuit relating to the efforts of groups such as Greenpeace, which have opposed the harvesting of seals and other fur-bearing animals, the AGM passed a resolution affirming the Inuit values of the conservation of all wildlife, the environment and the humane harvesting of fur-bearing animals. The resolution also directs that anti-harvesting groups and the Royal Commission on Sealing be informed of Inuit values and concerns.





### *Re-establishment of Inuit Surnames*

Concern was expressed about Project Surname and the fact that Inuit had been forced to take on erroneous names. After some discussion delegates resolved that the federal and territorial governments be requested to fund programmes to change the names of Inuit back to the original family names.

### *Restriction of Pornographic Material*

The problem of the accessibility of pornographic material has recently become a bone of contention for northern women. The IWA AGM resolved to call upon the responsible authorities to legally restrict the distribution of hard-core pornography in the form of books, magazines, films and video, to Inuit youth.

### *A Call for the Recognition of Midwifery in the North*

Expressing concern and criticism for the present system of child-delivery in the north, delegates resolved that community Medical Service stations should be staffed with at least one nurse experienced in midwifery and that experienced Inuit midwives also be recognized and utilized along with these nurses. The IWA further resolved that Inuit women should be given the choice of delivering their babies in their communities providing that no medical or birth complications are expected.

### *The Need for Public Education on Traditional Inuit Parenting and Midwifery Practices*

Citing the fact that there is a lack of public awareness on traditional Inuit customs relating to parenting and midwifery, the women attending the AGM voted to direct the IWA to approach the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) and Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated (TNI) to produce films on these subjects.

### *Administration*

Three additional resolutions were passed providing for required revision and updating of the By-Laws of the Association, the appointment of the Ottawa accounting firm, Coopers Lybrand, as the auditors for IWA and changing the fiscal year end from March 30th to March 31st.





## Notes on Conference/ AGM Co-ordination

### *Staff*

The Conference on Inuit Women and Economic Development was co-ordinated by Joan Riggs of Ottawa, who was hired on a six month contract to complete the task. Ms. Riggs was responsible for assisting in obtaining the necessary funds for the Conference as well as arranging the agenda in co-operation with the Executive of the IWA. She co-ordinated the guest speakers for the plenary sessions as well as the workshops and assisted in preparing background materials for use during the Conference.

Other Ottawa staff involved in organizing the meeting were Jeela Moss-Davies, President of IWA, Janet Macintosh, IWA's Executive Director, Bernadette Immaritok, the Association's Constitutional Co-ordinator and Mali Curley, IWA's Liaison Worker/Translator.

The Local Co-ordinator in Igloolik was Joe Krimmerdjuar who did a fantastic job in co-ordinating all of the accommodation for the meetings and the delegates, arranging for food during the Conference and arranging for the pick-up and delivery of delegates to and from the Igloolik airport. Joe also assisted with registration, translations and the organizing of the social events including Talent Night. Joe deserves special mention for being so available, helpful and willing to undertake any task put before him.

### *Meals*

Fresh produce, dairy products, condiments and beverages were sent up to Igloolik to supply the meeting. As well the local co-op provided some of the staples. Some of the local Inuit families donated meat for the delegates and the Igloolik Women's Group, their friends and children prepared lunch daily for the Conference participants. A typical meal consisted of caribou prepared with potatoes and vegetables, bannock, bread, dessert and fruit. Beverages included coffee and tea, Tang and other powdered drinks as well as soft drinks.

### *Babysitting*

A babysitting service was provided by the Inuit Women's Association. Six local teenage girls had the job of caring for the young ones that accompanied their mothers to the meeting.

### *Travel*

All travel, accommodation and meal expenses were paid for by the IWA and all travel arrangements were made through the association's Ottawa office. Four planes were chartered for the meeting. Air Inuit flew Labrador and Northern Quebec delegates, as well as speakers and staff travelling from the south, directly from Kuujuaq to Igloolik. The Baffin Region delegates flew by First Air direct from Frobisher Bay to Igloolik. The Keewatin delegates were chartered via Nunasi-Central Airlines as were the delegates from the Western Arctic who congregated in Cambridge Bay and then flew directly to Igloolik.

Jetset Travel Agency in Ottawa took care of all other travel arrangements. Joey Boomhower, the travel agent, travelled with the delegates to the meeting in case of any complications and worked very hard to ensure that all participants arrived and departed as scheduled.

### *Accommodations*

Approximately 85 residents of Igloolik took responsibility for billeting delegates in their homes. The billets included breakfast and dinner. Billets were also arranged for those delegates who had to overnigh in various communities enroute to Igloolik.

### *Talent Night*

Talent Night was co-ordinated by Joe Krimmerdjuar. Participants included Al Bagelman from Northern Sounds Productions who was accompanied on guitar and in singing by a young teenager from Igloolik, Daisy Watt and Monica Bruce who played accordion, Mary Teddy and Lizzie Ittinuar, who throat sang and drum danced. As well, Mr. Immaritok and another Igloolik elder sang and drum danced. The Greenlanders took their turn at singing followed by Rosemary Moffat who played guitar and sang.



# List of Conference Participants



Following is a list of delegates, speakers, guests and staff who attended the Conference on Inuit Women and Economic Development and the first Annual General Meeting of the Inuit Women's Association of Canada:

## *Delegates*

### Western Arctic

#### *Inuvik*

Mary Teddy  
Lilliane Elias  
Gabe Kolaasuk

#### *Paulatuk*

Bertha Ruben  
Lena Ruben

#### *Sachs Harbour*

Winnie Carpenter  
Florence Elanik

#### *Kitikmeot*

#### *Cambridge Bay*

Helen Tologanak  
Annie Atighioyat  
Susie Koaha

#### *Spence Bay*

Arnaoyok (Mary) Iyout  
Mosi Jayko

#### *Coppermine*

Nelly Hikok  
Mary Harvey

#### *Gjoa Haven*

Zita Nasalik  
Ledwina Porter

### Keewatin

#### *Coral Harbour*

Annie Eetuk  
Atawnik Emiktout

#### *Eskimo Point*

Mag Kuksuk  
Mary Eecherk  
Annie Napayok

#### *Rankin Inlet*

Theresa Tagtaq  
Monica Bruce  
Lizzie Ittinuar

#### *Whale Cove*

Elizabeth Okalik  
Makik Angoo  
Eva Voisey

#### *Baker Lake*

Margaret Amarook  
Hannah Killurlak

#### *Chesterfield Inlet*

Elizabeth Tautu  
Louisa Kalujak

#### *Repulse Bay*

Mary Tuktudjoq  
Mary Unamalik

### Baffin Region

#### *Broughton Island*

Peepeelie Nutaralaq  
Leah Kooneeluisie  
Kilabuk Kooneeluisie

#### *Cape Dorset*

Lau Ootookie  
Alika Parr  
Okpik Pitseolak

#### *Frobisher Bay*

Mary Peter  
Okee Kunuk  
Mary Ipeelie  
Pitseolak Kelly

#### *Grise Fiord*

Olassie Akeagok  
Annie Pigamini

#### *Igloolik*

Elise Attagataluk  
Seporah Innuksuk

#### *Lake Harbour*

Leah Akavak  
Ineak Akavak

#### *Pangnirtung*

Rebecca Kanayuk  
Meka Arnakak  
Rosie Veevee  
Annie Okalik  
Geetee Maniapik

#### *Pond Inlet*

Inooya Inuk  
Olassie Machmer  
Angoogasak Kadluk

#### *Arctic Bay*

Tangoolak Qavavaug  
Kigutikaqjuk Saava

#### *Clyde River*

Igga Padluq  
Arnaaq Idlaut

#### *Hall Beach*

Anne Kappianaq  
Naglingniq Innuksuk

#### *Sanikiluaq*

Mina Inuktaluk  
Annie Tookaluk

#### *Nanisivik*

Leita Akumalik  
Rebecca Alorut

#### *Resolute Bay*

Lizzie Dederick  
Higer Sudlovnick



## Quebec

### *Akulivik*

Louisa Qinuajuaq  
Louisa Qugasiruaq

### *Inoucdjouac*

Anna Uqaittuq  
Anna Samsack

### *Ivujivik*

Mary Luvku  
Kaudjak Tekiek

### *Povungnituk*

Mina Qinqajuat  
Elisapee Tukalak

### *Aupaluk*

Mary Angootinguak  
Maggie Aktahatuk

### *George River*

Maggie Annantak  
May Annantak

### *Payne Bay*

Minnie Eoyok  
May Pinguapik  
Passa Simigak

### *Fort Chimo*

Lizzie York  
Lucy Napaqtuq  
Daisy Watt

### *Quataq*

Louisa Kululak  
Eva Taqiapik

### *Salluit*

Ida Saviarjuk  
Kenesasi Kaitta

### *Leaf Bay*

Levina Anghatuk  
Alice Berthe

### *Wakham Bay*

Eva Illisimaut  
Arpik Alaku

## Labrador

### *Goose Bay*

Andrea Webb  
Leah Joy  
Sara Asivak

### *Nain*

Syballa Bennett  
Evelyn Winters

### *Postville*

Silpa Edmunds  
Elise Sheppeard

### *Rigolet*

Dorsilla Rich  
Niamo William

### *Makovik*

Muriel Anderson  
Annie Evans

### *Hopedale*

Clara Winters  
Annalia Freida

## Greenland

Henrietta Rasmussen  
Dorthe Holding  
Jakobine Heilmann  
Ivalu Egede  
Gudrun Chemnitz  
Karen Kleinschmidt







## *Speakers*

Jeela Moss-Davies	President, IWA
Dave Sutherland	Economic Development & Tourism, GNWT
Elizabeth Thomas	Regional Industrial Expansion, Canada
Keith Rawlings	Arctic Trading Company
Katherine Trumper	Economic Development & Tourism, GNWT
Mike Casey	Canadian Arctic Producers
Geetee Maniapik	Pangnirtung Weave Shop
Silpa Edmunds	Labrador Inuit Development Corporation
Mr. Svoboda	Professor, University of Toronto
Simona Arnatsiaq-Barnes	Northern Career Programs
Madeleine Dion-Stout	Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare, Canada
Janet Armstrong	Education, GNWT
Barb Ballantyne	YWCA Daycare, Yellowknife
Louise Woodrow	Daycare Centre, Kuujjuaq
Evelyn Winters	Daycare Centre, Nain
Toni Graeme	Executive Director, NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women
Enid Howell	Nurse, Midwife
Betty-Ann Putt	Midwife, Midwifery Association of Canada
Jeff Richstone	Legal Counsel, ICNI
Mary Simon	President, Makivik Corporation



## *Special Guests*

Carol Geddes	Studio D, National Film Board
Gabe Kolaasuk	Drug and Alcohol, Inuvik
Pitseolalaq Kelly	Midwife and Elder, Frobisher Bay
Daisy Watt	Elder, Kuujjuaq
Kilabuk Kooneeluisie	Midwife, Elder, Broughton Island
Reverand Nashook	Igloolik

## *Staff*

Jeela Moss-Davies	President, IWA
Janet Mackintosh	Executive Director, IWA
Bernadette Immaroitok	Constitutional Co-ordinator, IWA
Mali Curley	Liaison Worker/Translator, IWA
Joan Riggs	Conference Co-ordinator, IWA
Nick Arnatsiaq	Translator
Joe Krimmerdjuar	Local Co-ordinator





# Financial Summary

March 31, 1985

	Money Received	Money Spent	Surplus (Deficit)
CORE—Operating Account			
Office Operations	200,000	*399,600	(23,504)
Annual General Assembly (AGM)	176,096		
*AGM and operating expenses were combined resulting in a \$23,504 deficit.			
Inuit Committee on National Issues Contribution to IWA			
Constitutional Funding Contribution	105,000	55,441	49,559

There was an overall net surplus of \$26,055 at March 31, 1985.

Funding by the Department of Secretary of State for the fiscal year 1985-86 is at \$206,000, an increase of \$6,000 from fiscal year 1984-85.

\*This represents a summary of the 1984/85 Financial Statements as provided to the Association by the auditors. The full financial statements had only just been received at the time of printing of this report and therefore had not yet received approval by IWA's Board of Directors. The 84/85 Financial Statements will be made available to the members at the next Annual Meeting.



ՎԳՅՂԻ ԾՏԻՆԵՐԻ

1984-85



ԿՈՒՆԻ

ՎԳՅՂԻ

ԴՏԻ

ՆԵՐՅԱՆՈՒՐԻ





ՀԱՅԿԻ

ՎԵՐԵՎՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԲՆԱԿԱՆԱԿՆԵՐԻ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ԲՆԱԿԱՆԱԿՆԵՐԻ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ

ՎԵՐԵՎՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԲՆԱԿԱՆԱԿՆԵՐԻ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ԲՆԱԿԱՆԱԿՆԵՐԻ ԲԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ

1984-85





























































































### ፍጅ ልዕኔ ልዕኔ ልዕኔ

የገጽ ስጦት  
የገጽ ስጦት

ለገጽ ስጦት የገጽ

ርዕስ ገጽ  
የገጽ ስጦት ስጦት

ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት

ርዕስ ስጦት ስጦት  
ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት -  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት

### ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት

ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት

ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት

ገጽ ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት

ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት

ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ለገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት  
ገጽ ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት ስጦት

