



PROPOSAL:

A FEASIBILITY STUDY  
ON TELIDON APPLICATIONS  
IN AN ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

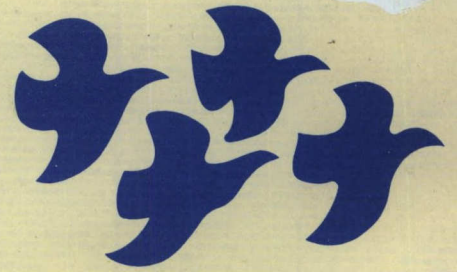
A SUBMISSION FOR PRESENTATION TO  
THE HONOURABLE FRANCIS FOX,  
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

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TAQRAMIUT NIPINGAT INC.

SALLUIT, P.Q.

SEPTEMBER, 1981



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THE INUIT OF NORTHERN QUEBEC

Approximately 5,400 Inuit live in the thirteen communities of Northern Quebec. This represents approximately one-quarter of all the Inuit in Canada.

Not many Canadians are aware that Inuit live in the province of Quebec and the few who are aware would be surprised to realize that so many Canadian Inuit live in the Arctic regions of Quebec. Many observers believe that this mistaken public perception has arisen out of a long history of neglect at the hands of the federal and provincial governments. It was only in the late 1950's that the beginnings of such modern elements as schooling, housing, medical care and so forth, began to intrude into a traditional lifestyle of subsistence hunting. It is frequently commented that this neglect has contributed to fierce strength of character and an independence of spirit which are characteristic of Quebec Inuit.

The Inuit of Arctic Quebec live in thirteen communities in the Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait, and Hudson Bay areas. It is estimated that almost 90% of the food eaten by the people of Northern Quebec still comes from traditional sources of sea and land. The Inuit language and culture are still very strong. As evidence of this, it is common for a non-Inuit-speaking parent of a mixed marriage to be unable to speak to their own children until the child goes to school to learn either English or French.

While the previous point emphasizes the importance of traditional lifestyles in the Inuit communities of Northern Quebec it is also a paradox that the same Inuit have developed the most advanced and modern governmental structures of any native people in Canada. These structures have come to place as a result of the negotiations concerning the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. In this agreement the Inuit exchanged formally certain rights to certain areas of the

land of Northern Quebec for cash and a complex regime of self-governing governmental structures.

Basically, the James Bay Agreement provided for the establishment of a Kativik Regional Government. This is one of the largest municipalities in Canada governing the entire northern area of Quebec north of approximately 55 degrees north latitude to the Hudson Strait. Within this area of regional government each of the small settlements is governed as a village under Quebec provincial law. Each settlement has a mayor and counsellors to assist in the administration of the affairs of the village.

In addition, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, also provides for a Kativik Regional Development Council charged with the responsibility of development over the region, a Kativik Regional Health Council under which all of the health services of the area will be taken over and managed by the Inuit, a wildlife department who would manage the fish and fowl resources



of the region, a public works department which would see to the erection and maintenance of public facilities. All these organizations are run by Inuit and by law these institutions have the right to conduct their affairs in Inuktitut, the language of the Inuit. There is, moreover, the Kativik School Board which is the first school board in Canada operated solely by elected representatives of the native people. Another institution which predates the James Bay accord is the Federation of Cooperatives of Northern Quebec. This organization operates stores, fish plants, lumber mills, pool halls, handicraft production and sales, oil delivery and servicing and other business enterprises in the various Inuit communities of Northern Quebec.

The James Bay Agreement also provided certain cash to be paid to the Inuit and these funds are administered through the Makivik Corporation with head offices in Kuujjuaq and Montreal. The business enterprises which Makivik have under-

taken include Air Inuit, a regional air carrier based in Kuujjuaq, the Impakpik Fisheries, a large multi-million dollar shrimp-fishing operation based in the Davis Strait area, Kigiak Construction Company and Inuit Leasing, a company specializing in executive air charters.

It is clear from this activity that since the signing of the James Bay Agreement the entire area of Northern Quebec has become the most exciting social experiment in the development of the administration of native affairs in this century.

TAQRAMIUT NIPINGAT INC.; IT'S ROLE AND HISTORY

Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. grew out of a study undertaken in 1973 by the Northern Quebec Inuit Association. A copy of that report is enclosed. The study was undertaken in an attempt to come to grips with serious short-coming in communications services available at that time in Northern Quebec.

T.N.I. is a voluntary citizens group of Inuit of Northern Quebec chartered to promote and administer a non-governmental programme of support for communications issues. It received its federal charter and began operations in 1975.

The first job T.N.I. undertook was to establish a high quality inter-community H.F. radio link. At that time reliable satellite service was not available in the area. Con-committent with the development of the inter-community H.F. system, T.N.I. established a

system of H.F. trail radios which are loaned out by local community councils to hunters and fishermen away from the communities to use when they travel.

T.N.I. also developed a low-cost community F.M. radio station especially suited to Northern needs. These stations are now installed in all Northern Quebec communities, except one. These T.N.I. broadcast stations are now used by other native groups across Canada. The stations operate entirely in Inuktitut for twelve to eighteen hours per day, largely by using volunteer announcer/operators.

In 1978, T.N.I. established in Salluit the first native-language radio production unit in the arctic. Here, the Inuit production staff prepare radio programmes which are mailed out on audio cassettes to the F.M. broadcast stations in each of the thirteen Inuit communities.

T.N.I. has lobbied successfully to pressure Bell Canada to install satellite tele-

phone service in all communities in Northern Quebec. Bell was poorly motivated to provide this service given the cash grants made by the government under the Northern Canada Assistance Plan to provide a similar service in the N.W.T.

In 1978, under a contractual arrangement with the Department of Supply and Services, T.N.I., in co-operation with the Department of Communications, undertook an experimental project using the Hermes satellite to tie eight of the communities together in an Inuktitut radio network. The subsequent evaluation highly praised the innovative nature of the project and its management.

Last year Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. began operation of Naalakvik II, an Anik B television project for the Inuit of Northern Quebec. In the course of this project T.N.I. has:

1. Brought the first ever television service to the communities of Northern

Quebec. In 1973 the Inuit of Northern Quebec refused C.B.C. service fearing the destructive effects on their language and culture.

2. Established five low-power television transmitters serviced by six hours per day of pre-recorded cassette tapes.
3. Built and equipped a low cost television studio in Sugluk.
4. Have run a highly-regarded manpower training programme to train Inuit to become television producers and technicians.

On July 6th, 1981 the Minister of Indian Affairs, John Munroe announced that the government was making available up to \$3.9 million over the next two years to be shared by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. to continue the work they had begun with respect to television. The announcement by the Minister praised the work T.N.I. had undertaken in the following manner; It has "...been characterized by good management, broad and intensive community involvement and a high degree of professionalism on the part of the Inuit employees and trainees." A copy of the full communique is attached.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND COMMUNICATIONS  
IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

The rapid pace of social, political and cultural change in Northern Quebec has not been without difficulty. One of the key stresses in this area is the problem created between the generations of Inuit. The division is primarily between those Inuit who have English as a second language and those who do not. In general, few Inuit over the age of thirty have an adequate working knowledge of the English language. These are the people, the only Inuit, who have access to the information needed to administer the government structures of the area. The implications of this division are that almost all managers of municipal governments and various Inuit-led agencies are young Inuit in their teens and twenties; that is, those who are able to assemble English-language information needed to make decisions and are able to deal with outside agencies. Less than half a dozen Inuit in Northern Quebec speak French. Many



older Inuit complain that they have given the administration of their affairs to the management of teenagers. Certainly, the young people who run the agencies in Northern Quebec cannot possibly possess the mature and reasoned judgment of the older unilingual population. There is, of course, the grievous side-effect of the older people developing the view that their own culture and language is irrelevant to the developing Inuit society and that they have no effective contribution to make. Such an attitude if it persists will have the effect of doing grievous damage to the fabric of the Inuit society as a whole.

A second major difficulty centers on the functional capacity of those young Inuit who do speak English. It is frequently forgotten by those Canadians who are university educated and comfortable in dealing with a highly stylized subjunctive use of the English or French languages, that this language is difficult to read and is

frequently incomprehensible to those who have not had similar experience and training in the use of language. Almost all official documents and letters are written in using this style. This language is very difficult for most Canadians to follow. It is obvious, of course, that most of the letters, publications, and official documents which affect the administration of the various organizations, institutions, and communities in Northern Quebec have been prepared by university-trained officials. This "mandarin" language is frequently beyond the abilities of those Inuit who do speak English or French. Those doubting the authenticity of this point might attempt to wade through the regulations governing the deductions of "Income Tax at Source" or the "Canada Pension Plan Contribution and Unemployment Insurance Premium Tables", yet in each of the Inuit communities and in every institution that is precisely what some Inuit person must do in order to prepare his payroll each week.

The point must be made clearly we are distinguishing between the political direction and administration of an institution. There is no doubt that the board meetings, and meetings of village councils are all carried on in Inuktitut and in this environment the unilingual Inuk is not at liability, the difficulty arises when the attempt is made to implement those policies and we pass over into the administrative sphere.

It is at this point that the unilingual Inuk hits the language difficulty. A third difficulty bearing specifically on this issue is that too little information is available generally to inform young Inuit who bear responsibility for administrative matters. The entire administration of the Northern Quebec area operates within a complex network of legislation which governs the administration of various bodies under either Quebec or federal law. Few young Inuit have access to these acts and regulations. Moreover, practical problems are difficult to solve. Where is the best

place, for example, to buy parts for a bulldozer? When is sea-lift due to arrive and what cargo will be on board? What are the legal requirements regarding the payment of vacation pay for an employee? These types of information are essential for good administration and yet are rarely available readily. The young administrator therefore is frequently left groping and guessing without having the factual basis for decision-making that he ought to have.

There is great difficulty in moving information that is available. The mail delivery is notoriously slow in the north. It is not unusual for there to be a three to four week delay in sending return mail back and forth to northern Arctic communities.

A solution to these difficulties would be to;

1. Create a data base of information and facts, which would be available

to the Inuit in the communities. The data base should be in Inuktituut and would comprise information, data and facts needful to the administration of the Inuit communities and to the individual Inuit citizen.

2. Establish a method of providing access to the data base by municipal governments, institutions and individual citizens of Northern Quebec. It is the belief that the current Telidon technology is capable of realizing these goals.

TELIDON AND NORTHERN COMMUNICATIONS

Telidon, as a two-way text and graphic computer based telecommunications system, may have enormous potential for use in remote locations.

As users of existing data bases, Northern residents would have access to the full range of information made available to any subscriber to the system. While a considerable portion of such information may be of only local or regional interest, other information, as for example educationally oriented information, public health information and government service information will be of interest to Northerners as well as to others.

The real challenge would come, however, from the creation of closed, user-group data bases specifically for the Inuit and other Northerners. Such information as design information for appliances and other small machines would assist Northerners in repairing local equipment -- a continuing problem in the North; the posting of

flight, supply and other service related information again would be of considerable dependency on variable weather conditions; specific health or educational data of particular interest in the North could supplement existing information sources being both graphic and interactive; the downloading of software to remote intelligent user terminals could facilitate the conduct of business in Northern managed enterprises.

Should it be possible to develop and incorporate a Inuktitut character set into the protocol, it would be possible to provide two-way textual communication in the language of the local residents and allow them to participate more effectively in the management and conduct of their affairs.

The potential for Telidon use in the North is enormous. A partial list of potential users and user needs follows:

a) Federation of Co-ops

The Co-op movement among the Inuit in Northern Quebec has been one of the few success

stories of local northern development over the past fifteen years. The development of the Co-op movement predates the institutions which grew as a result of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the organization represents a remarkable example of the initiative of the Inuit in developing business enterprises without having large amounts of capital reserves. The Co-op Federation has a presence in every Inuit community in Northern Quebec. It operates stores, fish plants, lumber mills, pool halls, arranges for the collection and sale of handicraft productions, has contracts for oil deliveries in many of the homes in Northern Quebec and a host of other business enterprises. Taking together the gross business of the Federation is well over two million dollars a year. Although the individual co-operative units in each settlement are self-administered there is a central staff of twenty, based at the Federation headquarters in Montreal, who are responsible for over-all administrative guidance, for purchasing



of supplies and inventory, and negotiating contracts for the sale of products with outside agencies. The service which would be required of the Co-op Federation would be that of any business enterprise spread over an enormous area. The added difficulty is the need to provide service in Inuktituut. Some of the services which could usefully be provided by a Telidon system to assist in the development of the Co-ops are:

1. Administrative assistance to each of the community operations for bookkeeping and payroll maintenance.
2. A system of inventory maintenance.
3. The graphic potential of Telidon would assist individual customers with the ordering of specific machine parts as required.

4. Pictorial catalogues could assist individual customers with the ordering of specific machine parts as required.
5. An interactive potential would allow for an automated stock inventory control system between the Federation headquarters in Montreal and the individual Co-op operations in each of the communities.

b) Makivik Corporation

Makivik is the development corporation of the Inuit of Quebec with assets of approximately one hundred million dollars. It is this organization which bears the responsibility for the maintenance and management of the funds paid to the Inuit with respect to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The operation of Makivik is divided between Montreal and Kuujuaq. The necessity to

implement this costly option is again related to a cultural dimension the Inuit of Northern Quebec. On one hand, the Inuit are aware that they need the services of non-Inuit advisors, lawyers, investment counselors, accountants and so forth. Such persons are difficult to entice north and the best people are frequently unavailable if they are required to live with their families in northern circumstances. Therefore a significant portion of the corporation business is handled outside of the north in Montreal. On the other hand, it is the Inuit who must provide political and policy leadership to Makivik activities. It is a well known fact that Inuit do not wish to live outside of the north and for this reason the policy direction must come from Kuujjuaq. The inefficiency in this split management system is obvious and there is a continual problem in information exchange between the two office operations. Makivik seeks to overcome this difficulty with extensive use of telephone and a huge travel budget.

Telidon with an interactive capacity between Montreal and Kuujjuaq could offer a vital service to the running of this innovative corporation. In addition, Makivik has need to provide a continuing advisory service to the operations in each of the thirteen communities of Northern Quebec. Again an information exchange service could be of assistance.

c) Kativik School Board

The Kativik School Board is the first independent native-run and managed independent school board established in Canada and came about as a result of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. As with Makivik Corporation the need for non-Inuit administrative officers became apparent and it has been necessary for the administration and the pedagogical leadership of Kativik School Board to be based in Dorval. Again the political and policy leadership is based among the Inuit Commissioners of the School Board in the individual settlements

in Northern Quebec. As well Kativik School Board has teachers and administrators based in each of the settlements in Northern Quebec and thus has a continuing need for information exchange between each individual settlement and the administrative operation in Dorval. Services which could benefit from information accessibility related to the Kativik School Board are:

1. Access for the individual Kativik employee in each community to payroll records and administrative policies surrounding the operation of Kativik School Board.
2. The ability of Individual community-based administrators to be aware of inventory lists and to use an interactive information exchange system

to order supplies for  
delivery at the settlement  
level.

3. A system of information  
accessibility for teaching  
staff to upgrade teaching  
skills and to deliver to  
individual teachers teaching  
schedules and pedagogical  
information.
4. To be used as a library  
source by individual students  
seeking information on given  
projects and research reports  
etc.

d) Kativik Regional Government

The Kativik regional government is  
another institution provided for under the James  
Bay Agreement. It functions in much the same

way as any regional government authority having an overall planning responsibility for the independent Inuit communities in Quebec. It covers the largest land mass of any regional government in Canada. In addition to the enormous area under Kativik regional government responsibility it also, in view of the extraordinary high cost of northern travel, operates in the most inaccessible and most expensive area in Canada. Added to this cost is a necessity for carrying on business in English, French and Inuktitut. Most of the policy and administrative direction of the smaller communities as has been previously mentioned is carried out in Inuktitut and it is essential under these circumstances that the Kativik Regional Government provide as much information as possible in the language of the people. Kativik bears responsibility for planning with respect to housing, air strips, oil delivery and a host of bread-and-butter issues which

effect the services which people receive in the communities. It is essential that the Kativik head office operation in Kuujjuaq have constant and continuing contact with the settlements throughout Northern Quebec. There are two vital areas of information categories to which a Telidon system would bear imminent relationship to day-to-day practicalities.

The first necessity would be to carry on an interactive process through which individual communities could carry on normal administrative business with the head office operation in Kuujjuaq. Included would be the ordering of spare parts for machinery, information regarding shipments expected to arrive, requirements regarding plans for air strip or road construction and other matters associated with the administrative operation of individual communities.

Moreover, there would be a necessity for information regarding legal authorities.



What responsibilities, for example does the mayor of the settlement, have with respect to hiring and firing? What are the appropriate citations of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement which empower a municipal authority to undertake a certain course of action?

These are the matters which are required in the communities but information is seldom available. Frequently decisions are delayed because the communities simply don't have the information regarding their legal authorities, duties and responsibilities in order to carry out swift effective action.

e) Air Inuit

Air Inuit is one of the corporations started by the Makivik Corporation. Centered in Kuujuaq it services the Ungava Bay and Hudson Strait areas with scheduled air service. Among the information exchange which could benefit the entire region with respect to air

Inuit would be:

1. Information updated on a daily or hourly basis with respect to aircraft movements, departure times, anticipated arrival times in the various communities and seat availability and cargo availability on aircraft.
2. Rate structure, including baggage fares available to Air Inuit agents in the communities as well as to individual citizens.

f) Tagramiut Nipingat Inc.

Tagramiut Nipingat Inc. a non-profit volunteer Inuit citizens group carries on responsibility for various communication

issues. In each of the settlements T.N.I. employs community news reporters. It is felt that audio information which is now transmitted by cassette tapes and word of mouth could be more efficiently and more quickly transmitted by Telidon type system. In addition T.N.I. has two administrative offices one in Sugluk and one in Ottawa, it follows that there would be considerable benefit to the organization in exchanging information regarding administrative and policy matters between the two operations.

SUMMARY

It is not proposed that at the present time all those needs be served in one operational project. We have merely in the preceding list indicated the potential for user needs in information exchange and information access capacity in which a Telidon-type system could prove extremely useful and beneficial to the Inuit of the region.

TELIDON AT WORK IN AN ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

Telidon can only function if a terminal is connected to a data base. In the south this is a simple process done by using the telephone or cable system. In the north difficulties arise. The first of these is that there is no telephone system of suitable quality interconnecting northern communities. All communication by telephone is now done by satellite. In many cases the quality of the telephonic signal from community to satellite and back to community is suspect. The quality of equipment installed in the north is poor and continuing audio interconnect on a given phone circuit is not certain. There have been serious problems of echo and distortion which would probably affect a Telidon system. Moreover, at the present time the telephone companies hold a virtual monopoly on intercommunity communications, and in this capacity have argued that

all telephone calls in and out of the small isolated communities in the north are long distance calls. Such a circumstance make the operation of a Telidon system, where local users accessed remotely stored data bases, extremely expensive.

However, the satellite system is now well entrenched in the thirteen Inuit communities. The problem is to ensure the development of a cost-effective transmission system which would permit interconnections between the communities and administrative office in Montreal and Ottawa. Such a network would also provide for data base access from remote communities, provided experience indicates that the use of the standard Thin Route System operating into each of the Inuit communities is unlikely to prove to be cost effective.

The feasibility study should, therefore address alternative satellite transmission

network structures which might meet the need. Also H.F. radio might be a viable contender for some communities. Part of the feasibility study would involve interaction with Telesat/TCTS/CN-CP to establish whether a Cost Effective Common Carrier service could be implemented. Such offerings would be reviewed and the most cost effective solution established.

We do not choose to disguise that we are proposing to field test Telidon in a harsh environment and under difficult circumstances, we believe however, that it is now time for Telidon to go where the going is tough.

THE T.N.I. TEAM

Taqramiut Nipingat has been fortunate to pull together a team of authorities from a number of fields who are prepared to lend their time and services to undertake extensive field tests of the Telidon system in Northern Quebec. Among these are:

1. Miller Communications Systems

Miller Communications Systems was founded in March 1974 as a systems engineering company specializing in the planning, design and implementation of a wide range of communications systems. Since then the company has developed as a supplier of complex, custom built systems as well as a leading innovator and manufacturer of products to support advanced communications systems.

While the accent remains on communications, Miller's strength in signal processing and R.F. engineering has led the company into

the related fields of electronic warfare and radar.

The strong management and engineering team which has developed is now located in a 15,000 sq. ft. plant (expandable to 40,000 sq. ft.) built by the company during 1979. This plant is well equipped with a full range of test equipment, computing and manufacturing facilities which permit effective execution of projects and products.

2. Masap Enterprises Limited

Mr. Paul Lumsden has for years been associated with the development of the innovative type of projects that T.N.I. has operated in Northern Quebec. Mr. Lumsden has wide experience acting in an advisory capacity to the management of several projects in a northern context. His experience includes administrative and senior policy work with various departments of government.



3. Skykam Systems

Skykam Systems is a small Ottawa computer corporation which has done extensive work on computers from a programming and hardware point of view. It is expected that Skykam will be of assistance in the developing of appropriate data base and may as well be required to assist in the mounting of training programs as required.

4. Petrie Telecommunications Ltd.

Mr. Len Petrie has acted as an engineering field advisor to both T.N.I. and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and has wide experience in operating under northern conditions.

5. Socioscope Inc.

Socioscope Inc. is a leader in the promotion of the use of Telidon for social and community uses. As consultants to Bell Canada, Socioscope devised the strategy for the development of a community based participation in the Vista-field trials in Toronto

and Montreal. Socioscope has worked with the Department of Communications in developing materials for the analysis of the social impacts of the Telidon field trials; with the Gamma Group in determining the response of the physically handicapped to the Telidon system; and with the Canadian Welfare Council in assessing the impact of micro-electronics on the poor. Socioscope Inc. is currently working with several computer suppliers in planning for field trials of new user "friendly" computer systems. The Manager of Socioscope Inc.'s activities in this project would be Mr. Michael Gurstein. Mr. Gurstein recently chaired the session on the Social Impact of Videotex at the largest videotex conference ever held, Videotex '81'. In addition to several publications on social applications and implications of Videotex/Telidon, Mr. Gurstein is a member of the Individual and Society sub-committee of the Canadian Videotex Consultative

Committee. Others in Socioscope Inc. would be available to assist on this project as required.

6. McGill University

McGill has indicated that they would be prepared to undertake the role of evaluator should the project move beyond the feasibility stage.

PROPOSAL

TELIDON AND THE INUIT OF NORTHERN QUEBEC

BACKGROUND

1. Telidon, the Canadian videotex system, may be described as a system for the widespread dissemination of text and graphic information by wholly electronic means for display on low cost terminals under selective control of the recipient, using control procedures easily understood by untrained users.

2. As a graphic based communication system, it is of unique interest to a population such as the Inuit with a non-Roman based character set, a population with the need for advanced information but without dependable means for the distribution of that information, and with a population largely unilingual in a minority language.

3. The use of Telidon in the Northern environment poses a number of problems of a

technical nature relating to satellite transmission, erratic power sources at the reception end and other problems relating to two way communications over vast distances in technically primitive conditions.

4. The development of appropriate Telidon applications in the Northern environment, however, may be seen as providing a pilot study for the use of the Telidon videotex system in other remote or developing world contexts. This should extend the potential market for Telidon related goods and services.

PROPOSAL

It is proposed to conduct a feasibility study of the use of Telidon for enhancing the communication opportunities of the Inuit of Northern Canada.

1. We will review the current communication needs and communication practices of the

Inuit of Northern Quebec. Interviews will be conducted with key informants from the Co-operative sector, from Makivik Corporation, from Kativik School Board, from the Kativik Regional Government, from the Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. and with other community leaders.

2. A list of possible applications for Telidon will be developed based on these interviews and on an understanding of current or upcoming developments in the Videotex technology.

3. A workshop will be organized in Ottawa or Montreal bringing together representatives of the various sectors of Inuit life in Northern Quebec. At this workshop these leaders will be introduced to the technology and an opportunity will be provided for them to comment on and prioritize possible Telidon applications for their region.

4. From this workshop a limited set of possible (and feasible) applications will be developed. This set will be reviewed for technical considerations and an approach will be formulated to the implementation of a videotex system in Northern Quebec appropriate to the provisions of these applications.

In this formulation will be:

- a) an identification of anticipated applications and their significance for the Inuit of Northern Quebec including an indication of the socio-economic significance of this development;
- b) an assessment of the hardware requirements to support these applications including information provision, transmission and reception;

- c) an assessment of the software developments and requirements (if any) for these applications alternative software possibilities, and possible sourcing strategies;
- d) an assessment of human resource, training and organizational requirements for the proposed application;
- e) an assessment of the financial requirements for the proposed development including semi-detailed budgets, possible funding sources, revenue estimates, and the implications for Canadian industry.



Among the questions we would look to answer would be the following:

1. What role could a Telidon system play at the present stage of social and economic development of the Inuit of Northern Quebec?
2. What type of Telidon system would be most useful?
3. Would a fully interactive system be essential?
3. Given that not all needs can be met with reasonable cost, what would be the most useful priority at this time for a Telidon application in Northern Quebec?

4. If such a system were to be implemented, how ought it to be administered? What type of employees ought it to have?

T.N.I., by pulling together the authorities mentioned above, proposes to provide precise answers to these question.

BUDGET

Task 1 and 2:

Socioscope	15 days @ \$275/day	\$ 4,125
Lumsden	2 days @ \$275/day	550

Task 3:

Socioscope	5 days @ \$275/day	1,375
Lumsden	2 days @ \$275/day	550
Expenses		3,535

Task 4:

Socioscope	8 days @ \$275/day	2,100
Miller	8 days @ \$350/day	2,800
Petrie	3 days @ \$350/day	1,050
Lumsden	2 days @ \$275/day	550
Skykam	4 days @ \$225/day	900

\$17,125

Add 10% administrative cost to T.N.I. 1,713

GRAND TOTAL \$18,838

1-8117

INTERIM FUNDING FOR INUIT TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING

CHIMO (July 6, 1981) ---- Interim funding of up to 3.9 million to sustain existing Inuit production and broadcasting for up to two years has been approved until more permanent arrangements can be made, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced today on behalf of himself and Communications Minister Francis Fox.

The money will allow Inuit to continue the television broadcasting projects begun by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) in the eastern Arctic and Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. (TNI) in northern Quebec. To date, skilled production staff totalling approximately 50 Inuit have gained their training and experience from these projects. The programming will also be made available to Inuit across the North by means of satellite transmission on a shared CBC channel.

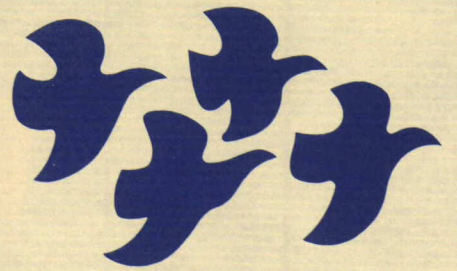
The Inuit are particularly concerned that English-language and French-language programming that portrays mostly southern lifestyles and values poses a very serious threat to survival of their language, social structures and culture. Television and radio, especially now with the advent of satellite transmission, reach everywhere. Vast distances between Inuit communities, coupled with the tendency of established communications links to run on north-south lines rather than across the North, make each group much more vulnerable to the negative effects of outside broadcasting. Only by making their own programming can the Inuit fortify their language and culture.

Communiqué

Through five years' concentrated work in pilot projects culminating in participation in the Department of Communications' Anik B Program, ITC and TNI have demonstrated the capacity to produce significant quantities of television programming in the Inuit language. The projects have been characterized by good management, broad and intensive community involvement and a high degree of professionalism on the part of the Inuit employees and trainees. They have coupled their own deep commitment to making the medium work to suit their needs with the special capabilities of satellite transmission to foster co-operation among Inuit communities.

The ITC and TNI pilot projects have proven that an Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, for which the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) has already granted approval, is both feasible and necessary. The interim funding will keep existing staff and facilities operating while sources and mechanisms for long-term support are worked out.

At the same time, an interdepartmental committee is being set up to study northern native broadcasting as a whole, with the task of developing comprehensive northern broadcasting policy to respond effectively to the increasing need for television and radio programming in all northern native languages.



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