

FIRST INTERIM
EVALUATION REPORT
INUKSHUK ANIK B PROJECT

Commissioned by

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

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"There should definitely be more Inuit programs on television. Once a week is not enough and our children aren't learning what they should from tv. Nunatsiakmiut is one of the best kinds we usually see but it's not on anymore so there's none today. The caller explains that it would be a good idea to sell films to the CBC which could be shown through our television and create more Inuit-made programs".

"Major Inuit organizations like the Keewatin Inuit Association, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Kitikmeot Inuit Association or the Baffin Regional Council will be able to use film in order to show their work and seek support on a certain idea".

"I think one of the ways television could be used in the North is to get organizations' meetings on the news. This way the Inuit in the North could be able to know what is happening with Inuit organizations".

"More things from the south are being brought up north by the Qablunaat today. Inuit should start taking over or start getting involved with these kinds of things and not let the Qablunaat handle them in their own way. One example is the radio. The network now comes from Frobisher Bay where mostly Inuit music and talk is being heard besides there are more Inuit announcers there. If television should become more like the radio it would be better so that we could watch ourselves on tv and recognize the stars".

Comments of residents of
Coral Harbour, N.W.T. as
told to Bobby Suluk,
Inukshuk Regional
Coordinator,
May 1979.

FIRST INTERIM EVALUATION REPORT

INUKSHUK ANIK B PROJECT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARYINTRODUCTION

When Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) was formed in 1971, one of its aims was improving communications to and between Inuit communities. Aware that the Anik B satellite has the technical capability for an interactive, North to North broadcast network, ITC researched a feasibility study. The study clarified the relationship between Anik B technology and Northern communication needs and outlined the conditions under which a pilot project could test the relative merits of different communication systems for Inuit communities. The Department of Communications accepted the subsequent ITC Anik B proposal and Treasury Board approved three-year funding through the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Inukshuk Project includes an experimental phase which links six communities in three Arctic regions (with different time zones and dialects) into an interactive video network, and a community-level distribution system for video tapes in four regions. To provide Eskimo-language material for both systems, the Project actively supports Inuit production by individuals and groups. This support includes contributing to established production efforts in the Eastern Arctic; establishing the Keewatin Regional Production Centre; training three Regional Co-ordinators as media producers

and a production crew for the Centre; and making media equipment and skills available to community groups for their use.

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The Inukshuk Project establishes the conditions necessary to test and assess different systems as viable and/or effective for communication to and between Inuit communities. The stated goals of the Project are:

1. Provide information to Inuit about issues relevant to their lives through the distribution of video tapes and films by local screening, broadcast, etc.
2. Assist Inuit organizations to communicate with their people, both giving and receiving information, through the use of video tape and film.
3. Train Inuit in the techniques of communicating information and ideas to people through the use of video tape and film.
4. Train Inuit in film and video production.
5. Provide support to existing Inuit broadcasting projects and film, video production centres through production contracts, training, etc.

6. Encourage the development of Inuit language and culture through the production and distribution of Inuit films and video tapes.
7. Make the CBC Northern Television Service more responsive to Northern needs through the sales of Inuit programming to CBC, etc.
8. Conduct research in order to plan a future communications system that is adapted to Inuit needs.
9. Carry out a project on the Anik B satellite with the following objectives:
 - a) To assess the usefulness and cost of instruction and information exchange for adults by satellite.
 - b) To test the usefulness and cost of conducting educational classes for children via satellite.
 - c) To test the efficiency of decision-making and the efficacy of meetings held via satellite and to examine the cost-benefit of these services.
 - d) To test the economic viability of an Inuit television broadcasting service.

EVALUATIVE PROCEDURE

To assess the effectiveness of Project implementation for the first interim report, information was gathered through interviews, meetings and discussions with Inukshuk staff and agency personnel, a review of relevant documents, and field observation.

X CONCLUSIONS

General conclusions appropriate to the first interim evaluation report are:

1. The Project is responding to a need perceived by Inuit in Northern communities. There is considerable awareness of and support for the Inukshuk Project.
2. Project definition is consistent with stated goals and time frame.
3. Project management is effective and this is reflected in well-documented, cost-efficient activity, low staff turn-over and basic technical planning.
4. Specific conclusions extracted from the report are included under the following headings:
 - a) Data Collection and Research

- b) Project Time Frame
- c) Staffing
- d) Training
- e) Technical Planning
- f) Community Video Tape Distribution
- g) Public Relations/Publicity

Data Collection and Research

For the purposes of understanding Project implementation, the degree of contact with Inukshuk staff and their activity has been satisfactory.

Activities of the Inukshuk Project are well-documented and this material provides valuable data for Project evaluation.

Project Time Frame

Initial delay in Treasury Board's decision to fund the Project affected hiring, training, community work and production. Programs were adjusted to the new time frame and the Project is generally on schedule.

Staffing

The full time staff includes Project Director, Operations Manager, 3 regional coordinators; 3 assistant coordinators. Future hiring

includes 6 community coordinators and 4 staff for the Baker Lake Production Centre.

With the exception of three Regional Co-ordinators, Project staff is unchanged over the past year. Time commitment, training, travel and experience with english and media are factors influencing the age of Inuit Co-ordinators, but not resignations. Resignations relate directly to 1) regional priorities, and 2) unprecedented job definition.

Job descriptions accurately outline staff roles and activities. Within the context of general Northern conditions and those specific to Inukshuk Project, operation is successful, and this demonstrates a system of project management from a Northern base. Working in Ottawa, the Operations Manager is responsible for technical management and government liaison. The Project Director is responsible for Northern liaison, personnel and system management and all decision-making.

Training

The Project tended to interest young Inuit whose experience with community organizations cannot be assumed. A one-on-one training ratio is ideal, but a two-on-one ratio is workable. Six trainees and three trainers were involved in the Regional Co-ordinator's Training Program and this is the probable maximum for a short, dense and effective program.

The training program for Regional Co-ordinators probably underestimated the time necessary to plan, produce and edit three substantial video tapes. The time frame for the training program was adversely affected by the initial delay in funding approval, limited production and editing facilities in the North, and extreme weather conditions.

Training without permanent facilities and under Northern conditions requires a flexible approach to program content, time frame and method.

The major training location, Frobisher Bay, was a necessary and workable, but less than ideal choice.

Seven trainees are working with one trainer at the Keewatin Regional Production Centre. Because trainees for the Centre live and work in their home community, somewhat older Inuit are interested in the positions. Seven trainees working with one trainer and limited equipment is not an efficient training situation, but it is workable given the material involved, the time frame, and the location. The large number of trainees reflects both Inuit interest and Inukshuk's commitment to train as many Inuit as possible through the Project.

Built around specific objectives and conditions, the Production Centre training program (currently in progress) differs substantially from that for Regional Co-ordinators. Later evaluation reports should draw conclusions about the strengths and weaknesses of different training courses by comparing training methods used for the Inukshuk Project.

Technical Planning

The Anik B satellite is designed to allow but not maximize the East-West communication links basic to an Eskimo-Language broadcast network. To increase coverage, Inukshuk connects five communities within the two central spot beams with Frobisher Bay as the transmit terminal. The second terminal specified in the project proposal has been dropped. This does not disrupt the experimental phase of the Project and provides more funding for community-level aspects of the Project in the 31 communities.

The Keewatin Regional Production Centre is essentially completed and training is in progress.

Regional Co-ordinators and technical staff will have visited all specified communities by September, 1979. There is considerable awareness of and support for the Project. This reflects general communication and the Regional Co-ordinator's community work.

Antennae and transmission/reception sites have been selected in the ground station communities. The ground station sites present no technical problems with the exception of Frobisher Bay, where mountains interrupt signals between Frobisher and the adjoining settlement of Apex.

Community Video Tape Distribution

The community-level distribution system is well into the planning phase. It dovetails with the satellite system and extends the application of training and production.

Public Relations/Publicity

Initial work in public relations/publicity is largely completed. The methods used have been appropriate and effective.

I. I. INTRODUCTION

On November 7, 1978, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development contracted "...to participate in the Anik B Communications Program of the Department of Communications through the implementation and evaluation of a pilot project..."

(Memorandum of Agreement; Appendix D: 1). The Inukshuk Project is being mounted between November, 1978 and December 31, 1981, "...to define, develop and assess measures to meet Inuit requirements in telecommunications, broadcast and film-production..." (ibid.: 3). The Project includes technical evaluation, cost/benefit analysis, and reports on Project implementation and effectiveness. The present evaluation focuses on the latter topics and discusses the Inukshuk Project as a process.

A. Inukshuk and the Anik B Program

The Communications Program Anik B provides interactive audio and video potential. Building on the Hermes Program, the Department of Communications has approved pilot projects which include teledocumentation, telehealth, teleteaching and teleconferencing. In most cases, these experiments apply interactive potential to existing facilities and therefore, add new forms of communication to established services. In contrast, the

Inukshuk Project establishes new communication services in some participating communities and the Pilot project introduces an Inuttitut language television network, a concept which is new to the North. These factors differentiate the Inukshuk project from most of the Anik B experiments. Nalaakvik II (Taqramiut Nipingat Inc.) and the continuing Iron Star project (Alberta Native Communications Society) bear some similarity to the Inukshuk Project, but both build upon Hermes experiments and operate within limited geographic area. The Inukshuk Project involves three Arctic regions with different dialects and time zones. Because it is an initial effort with broad scope and constitutive elements the Inukshuk Project must be understood as a unique experiment in native-language networking.

B. Research Approach

Like earlier interactive satellites Anik B involves short-term experiments to demonstrate applications of new technology. The experimental goal is to discover new information about the application of interactive satellite technology rather than to test specific hypotheses. This establishes a research approach which, as a component of accepted projects, documents the process of project implementation and evaluates effectiveness in terms of stated goals. The framework for Inukshuk Project evaluation is specified in the ITC Anik B pilot

proposal (1978: 12):

An external evaluator will be hired to work with the Anik B project staff on a part-time basis for the duration of the project. His or her job will be to assist the staff in the selection and utilization of evaluation techniques and to help with the analysis of data. An attempt will be made to commit one person to this job for the full three years of the project to ensure consistency of approach and minimize the disruptive effects on the operation of the project.

The overall evaluation scheme will be designed with the assistance of this evaluator but with primary input from the project director, ITC's executive, Anik B project staff and other participants. All staff members, individuals and groups participating in the Anik B project will be asked to contribute to the evaluation process by assessing the project throughout its duration from the perspective of their own role and involvement. Different evaluation methods will be used for the different aspects of the project.

This statement, the unique nature of the Inukshuk Project and the stated goals of the Anik B Communications Program (Anik-B Information Exchange Meeting, 25-26 October, 1977: 17) support the need to understand the Inukshuk experiment as a process. Reports document the process of implementation, focusing on questions set by project participants and sponsors, discussing spin-offs and products, and assessing project effectiveness in terms of specifically-stated goals. Because it is a three-year Project, evaluation assumes a formative dimension. The Project is being implemented in five phases. Interim

reports for 1979 and 1980 discuss the tasks specified for those time periods, focusing on the processes which precede the experimental phase. Upon completion of the project, a final report will consider the inter-related phases of the Inukshuk Project, including the experimental phase.

C. Liaison Committee

A liaison committee formed by Inuit Tapirisat and the Departments of Indian and Northern Affairs and Communications oversees Project development. The initial committee meeting held on November 7, 1978, produced the Memorandum of Agreement which outlines the terms of reference for the project in general and the Committee in particular. Specified in Annex C of the Agreement, the responsibilities of the Liaison Committee include:

- i) Review quarterly progress reports.
- ii) Review evaluation reports to be submitted by the Association's evaluator under the terms of this Agreement and make recommendations regarding the implementation of the Project.
- iii) Monitor progress in relation to projected activities.

- iv) Monitor financial expenditures in relation to progress of the Project.
- v) Recommend the amount and date of each advance; it being understood that the amounts and dates referred to in sub-paragraph 1(b) may be amended.
- vi) Meet at the call of either party but not less than quarterly from the date of this Agreement.

Subsequent Committee meetings held in 1979 established the particulars of satellite use in the operational stage and discussed evaluation design. The Inukshuk staff has submitted Quarterly Reports to the Committee through the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

D. Information Gathering

The first interim evaluation report discusses project implementation between November, 1978 and September, 1979, and synthesizes information gathered from two major sources:

1. Interviews, Meetings and Discussions

An initial (hiring) meeting was held with Inukshuk staff on October 31, 1978. Interviews and

discussions with project staff followed on a consistent basis. In addition to numerous telephone discussions, meetings were held in Ottawa on November 21, December 4, January 12, February 20, February 27 through March 3 (Post-training wrap-up session), May 15 and 16, and May 25. Further information was gathered attending the initial training workshop in St. Sauveur on November 26 and 27, and the training session in Frobisher Bay February 1 through February 6.

Finally, liaison committee meetings were held in Ottawa on May 24, and in Baker Lake on August 27 and 28, 1979.

Conclusions

For the purposes of understanding Project implementation, the degree of contact with Inukshuk staff and their activity has been satisfactory.

2. Project Reports and Documents

Quarterly Reports submitted to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development by Inukshuk staff are particularly useful to the evaluation. In addition, internal reports on major project activities, taped and transcribed meeting discussions,

and the journals of project staff provide useful information. Finally, ITC's Feasibility Study and Project Proposal, agency reports and relevant articles provide further data.

Conclusions

Activities of the Inukshuk Project are well-documented and this material provides valuable data for Project evaluation.

Reports which discuss later phases of the Project will include information from additional sources.

II. GOALS OF THE INUKSHUK PROJECT

The goals of the Inukshuk Project can best be understood in relation to Inuit Tapirisat's continuing concern with the quality of communication services available to Inuit in the Canadian North.

A. Background

Noted in the ITC Anik B Pilot Proposal (1978: 1), one of the organizational aims of ITC when it formed in 1971 was improving communications to and between Inuit settlements.

To this end ITC established a communications program in August 1975 to define the areas of greatest need for improved communications from the Inuit point of view and to carry out specific projects to meet these defined needs. Through the workings of this program ITC has learned about the potential of communications to effect the nature and quality of Northern community life and the broader socio-cultural, political, and economic life of the Inuit. ITC's efforts to date have been a continuing attempt to change the structure of the communications system in the North to better reflect the needs and aspirations of Inuit. (ibid.)

Given this context, "ITC's proposed Anik B pilot project is designed to further their knowledge and gain additional experience in order to better achieve this goal." (ibid.).

The current telecommunications system has been designed to maximize the ease and efficiency of South to South and South to North communications rather than North to North communications. The broadcasting system is a one-way flow of programming from the South to the North with virtually no input from Northerners. Although the structure of the existing domestic satellite system has to date been poorly adapted to meet Inuit and Northern needs, it is ITC's position that the system has the technical capability to reflect the requirements of its users. It is also the organization's position that a communication system structured to meet Northern needs is a key factor in the growth and development of the Inuit as a people. (ibid: 2).

The Inukshuk Project will provide the first opportunities for "...Northern users to test out different communications configurations in a variety of situations

for the purpose of testing their relative merits...for information necessary to assist northerners in defining an operational telecommunications system that is a genuine response to their needs, and...to carry out a pre-test that relies on existing means of communications in order to rigorously examine the benefits of live satellite transmission capability." (ibid.) The goals of the Project address these general aims in specific terms.

B. Project Goals

The stated goals for the Inukshuk Project follow. To clarify these goals, each is discussed in relation to Project activities.

1. Provide information to Inuit about issues relevant to their lives through the distribution of videotapes and films by local screening, broadcasts, etc.

This involves gathering relevant videotapes, films and other materials; providing translation, when necessary; establishing a distribution system; and facilitating linkages between the system and communities through individual Inuit. Meetings have been held with the NFB, CBC, CTV and OECA; initial

materials have been selected; and research on distribution has begun.

2. Assist Inuit organizations to communicate with their people, both giving and receiving information, through the use of videotape and film.

Initial examples of this include three videotapes made during the Frobisher Bay training sessions, and taping/packaging of tapes initiated by the Inuit Cultural Institute, Inuit Non-Profit Housing Association, and Kitikmeot.

3. Train Inuit in the techniques of communicating information and ideas to people through the use of videotape and film.

This includes mounting training programs for Project Regional coordinators, Production Centre staff, Inuit involved in community-level distribution, and technical training for Inuit to use and maintain the system on a local level. The first two training programs are currently underway.

4. Train Inuit in film and video production.

Dovetailing with the above goal, the Project provides media training for Regional Coordinators and Production Centre staff.

5. Provide support to existing Inuit broadcasting projects and film, video production centers through production contracts, training, etc.

In addition to local transmitters for Nunatsiakmiut and Pond Inlet Community Television, Inukshuk arranged initial training and production through these organizations, providing support for equipment and production. These organizations are also involved in selecting tapes for dubbing and community distribution.

6. Encourage the development of Inuit language and culture through the production and distribution of Inuit films and videotapes.

In addition to extending current production and distribution, Inukshuk will distribute Inuit language material which is not currently available and will dub and distribute other relevant material.

7. Make the CBC Northern Television Service more responsive to Northern needs through the sales of Inuit programming to CBC, etc.

Inukshuk will encourage CBC to increase the amount of Inuttitut programming aired daily; the amount of programming bought on contract; and the number of Inuit on staff. The Project will also encourage Northern communities to request local access to television transmitters. CBC (Yellowknife) is currently loaning editing facilities to the Central Arctic Regional Coordinator.

8. Conduct research in order to plan a future communications system that is adapted to Inuit needs.

In addition to Evaluation Research, Inukshuk staff is researching programming priorities within Northern regions; potential distribution systems; and relevant plans to expand communications in the North.

9. Carry-out a project on the Anik B satellite with the following objectives:

- a) To assess the usefulness and cost of instruction and information exchange for adults by satellite.

- b) To test the usefulness and cost of conducting educational classes for children via satellite.
- c) To test the efficiency of decision-making and the efficacy of meetings held via satellite and to examine the cost-benefit of these services.
- d) To test the economic viability of an Inuit television broadcasting service.

These objectives of the satellite experiment will define research during the operational phase of the Project.

Taken together, Inukshuk goals dovetail in purpose and consequent activity. Basic objectives provide varied media training for Inuit; relevant Inuit programming through local-level production, translation and distribution; and (building on these goals) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of an Inuit television broadcasting service through short-term experiment.

III. PROJECT TIME FRAME

A. Project Initiation

In December, 1977, Lyndsay Green, an ITC Communications Officer, studied the feasibility of mounting an Anik B

satellite experiment among Inuit communities. On February 27, 1978, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs contracted with ITC for a northern planning trip to assess Inuit training and production needs. Working with the NFB, ITC Communications Officer Aani Palliser went North in March and gathered information to design subsequent training courses. During the same period, Lyndsay Green prepared the ITC Anik B Pilot Proposal submitted to the Departments of Communications and Indian and Northern Affairs and subsequently, to Treasury Board.

B. Project Approval

On May 5, 1978, the Department of Communications accepted the ITC Anik B Project for a six-month period beginning September, 1980, contingent upon approval of funding through Treasury Board. Approval was tenuous throughout the summer of 1978 (see ITC News, June, 1978: 1-3) However, the Proposal received considerable support from government, university and private individuals and, on September 27, 1978, Treasury Board approved the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs funding submission for the Project. The submission provides ITC

with \$1.9 million over a three-year period for Project implementation. On November 7, 1978, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed between DIAND and ITC outlining Project specifics effective November 1, 1978. The period of Treasury Board's indecision delayed Project implementation far less than might be expected. Staff positions were advertised in anticipation of approval. In addition to Operations Manager Lyndsay Green, Project Director David Simailak was hired by November 1. A budget of \$744,831 was agreed upon for the period November 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979.

C. Phases of Project Development

Given the three-year duration of the Project, implementation is set into five phases with respective time periods and tasks. These phases are outlined below. The tasks establish a Work Plan and Project development is discussed in terms of those that apply within each evaluation period.

ITC ANIK B PROJECTRevised Project Time Table

1. PLANNING AND TRAINING PHASE November 1, 1978 - March 31, 1979.
 2. TRAINING AND PRODUCTION PHASE April 1, 1979 - March 31, 1980
 3. PRE-TEST PHASE April 1, 1980 - August 31, 1980
 4. OPERATIONS PHASE September 1, 1980 - Feb. 28, 1981
 5. WRAP-UP PHASE March 1, 1981 - December 31, 1981
-
1. PLANNING AND TRAINING PHASE - November 1, 1978 - March 31, 1979

Tasks

1. ITC hires Project Director and Project Director hires complete project staff.
2. Carry out training program for regional co-ordinators.
3. Trainees produce videotapes as part of training program including tape describing Anik B project.
4. Trainees carry out distribution of trainee tapes in Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay.

5. Project Director and staff review experiences of CTS experimenters.
6. Identify regions for live transmission phase.
7. Identify location for regional production centre.
8. Develop technical training program for film-makers.
9. Conduct initial consultation in regions to:
 - a) identify programming needs and potential program producers;
 - b) identify potential experimental communities;
 - c) identify interested trainees for training program.
10. Project director to consult with relevant organizations re: their role in Anik B including Nunatsiakmiut, PIC-TV, ICI, etc.
11. Arrange initial program production contracts with Nunatsiakmiut, PIC-TV Society and freelance film-makers.
12. Develop an Evaluation Strategy.

13. Prepare Anik B information kit.
14. Negotiate with Department of Communications to finalize contract for use of Anik B satellite.

Operations Tasks

1. Field trial playback equipment to decide upon community distribution system.
 2. Purchase production centre equipment.
 3. Assess studio requirements for Anik B live transmission phase.
 4. Determine design of audio equipment for Anik B interactive communities.
2. TRAINING AND PRODUCTION PHASE - April 1, 1979 - March 31, 1980

Production Tasks

1. Receive approval for project from local councils of project

communities and determine the best site for transmit/receive facilities, studios, screening building, etc.

2. Conduct house-to-house visits in communities that will have an Anik B ground station.
3. Distribute information kit and screen videotapes explaining the project.
4. Negotiate with all communities for responsibility for distribution equipment.
5. Trainees will be enrolled in various training programs throughout this training and production phase.
6. Train regional production centre staff.
7. Regional co-ordinators will meet with people and organizations in their region to define programming needs.
8. Regional co-ordinators will translate programming needs into TV programs in one of two ways; either writing up scripts themselves or contracting with individuals or organizations to prepare scripts.

9. Production contracts will be given to Nunatsiakmiut, Pond Inlet Community TV, individual film-makers and other organizations.
10. Videotapes will be circulated to communities for local screening as soon as they are available.
11. Negotiations will be carried out with CBC regarding purchase of Anik B programming.

Operations Tasks

1. Identify housing needs in Anik B communities, either building, purchasing or altering buildings.
2. Identify land requirements in same communities.
3. Apply for local council approval to lease the land required for ground station sites.
4. Arrange contracts to build gravel pads in summer 1980.
5. Arrange contracts to build or modify buildings to house regional production centre and live studios for interactive transmission.

6. Order audio system equipment, video playback equipment, telemetry system, coaxial cable and other equipment required in the community transmission or reception of the signal.
 7. Purchase playback equipment and establish community distribution system in all regions.
3. PRE-TEST PHASE - April 1, 1980 - August 31, 1980

Production Tasks

1. Mail or carry tapes to communities and screen for target groups.
2. Continue community consultation and field work.
3. Have regional co-ordinators organize and evaluate community screenings.
4. Arrange further production contracts throughout this period.

Operation Tasks

1. Assemble ground stations.

2. Use production studios for production and test equipment in preparation for OPERATION PHASE.
 3. Install audio systems in community reception sites.
 4. Arrange and set up video playback equipment for community screening.
4. OPERATION PHASE - September 1, 1980 - February 28, 1981

Production Tasks

1. Continue community consultation and field work.
2. Continually prepare communities and assist their participation in operations phase.
3. Transmit live and taped programs from transmit studios.
4. Have community co-ordinators assist in community viewing of tapes.

Operations Tasks

1. Monitor all equipment to ensure performance standards are met.
2. Arrange for necessary repair and maintenance of equipment.
5. WRAP-UP PHASE - March 1, 1981 - December 31, 1981

Production Tasks

1. Evaluate the program.
2. Distribute the findings to all participants and all communities.

Operations Tasks

1. Disassemble experimental equipment and arrange to be shipped out.
2. Transfer operations of equipment to communities.

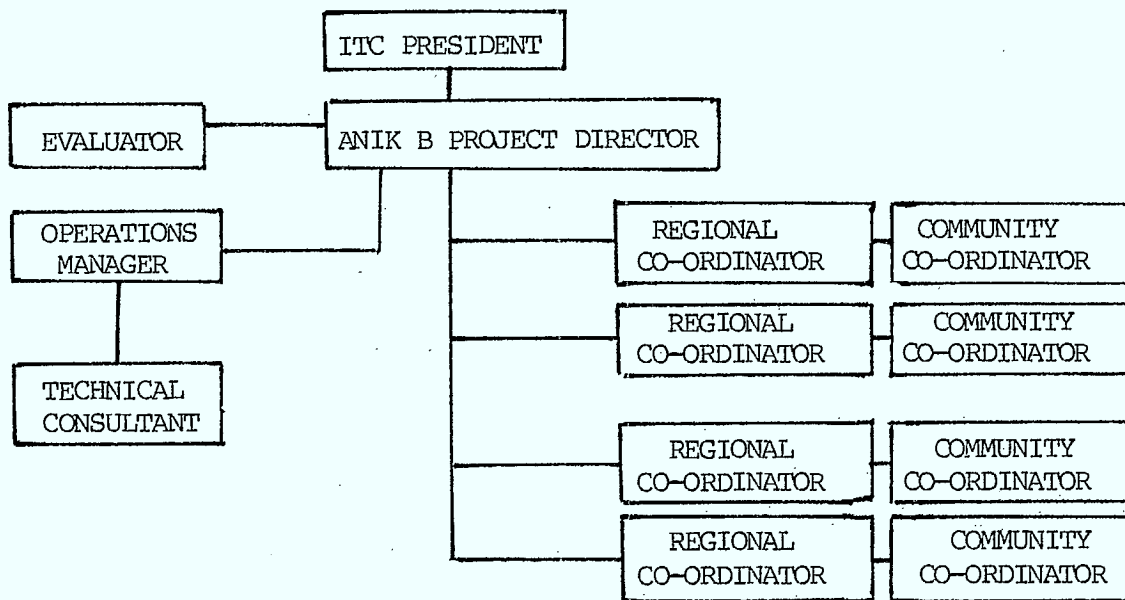
Conclusions

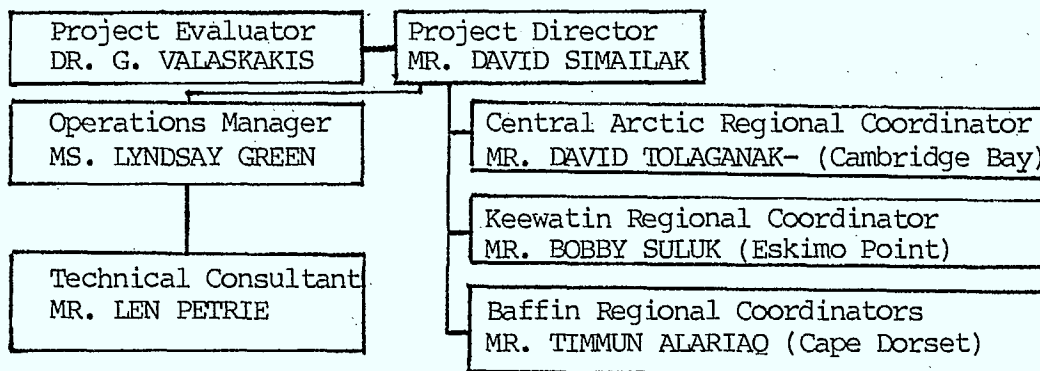
Initial delay in Treasury Board's decision to fund the Project affected hiring, training, community work and production. Programs were adjusted to the new time frame and the Project is generally on schedule.

IV. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

A. Staffing

When the Inukshuk Project was approved, ITC was operating with only one full-time Communications Officer. With the appointment of Lyndsay Green as Operations Manager, hiring proceeded according to the Work Plan outlined in Phase One. The Organizational Chart (ITC Anik B Pilot Proposal 1978: 13) clarifies initial positions, and the following chart identifies current positions and personnel.





1. Hiring

Hiring to complete the initial organizational chart is summarized in the Inukshuk Project Report to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for the period November 1 to December 31, 1978

(November 22, 1978: 1):

ITC advertised the job of Project Director for the Anik B Project from December until March. In May, Aani Palliser and Annie Lock interviewed nine applicants over the phone. When the funding approval finally came through final announcements were made about the job opening and Palliser, Lock and Tagoona narrowed the selection down to the people they wanted to interview in person in Ottawa, October 26 and 27. David Simailak was hired for the job effective November 1. He will be co-ordinating the Project out of Baker Lake.

Simailak hired a regional co-ordinator to work in each of the following regions: Rosemarie Kuptana - Western Arctic, David Tologanak - Central Arctic, Bobby Suluk - Keewatin, Noah Nakashook - North Baffin, Timun Alariaq - South Baffin, Rose Jeddore - Labrador. C.O.P.E. has since decided that they do not want to participate in the project and Kuptana has resigned. The Western Arctic may again become involved in the Project at a later date. Rose Jeddore from Nain, Labrador attended part of the training course, decided the job was not for her and resigned. She has been replaced by Fred Mescher of Goose Bay who will join the staff when the training course resumes in Frobisher Bay on January 16, 1979.

Lyndsay Green is the Operations Manager of the Project. Len Petrie has provided technical consultation. Gail Valaskakis has been hired as evaluator and will be submitting a proposal for an evaluation strategy.

Technical consultancy and Evaluation are provided on a part-time basis.

In addition to these permanent positions, five trainers and one operations assistant were hired on short-term contracts. These positions are discussed elsewhere in the Report.

2. Staff Changes

During the first Project year, staff changes occurred only among the Regional Co-ordinators. A demanding job calling for community animation and media skills and requiring considerable training and travel, this position has no precedent in the North. The time commitment, training and travel discouraged older Inuit from participation; enthusiastic young Inuit brought English language and media skills, but were unfamiliar with the job definition. As a result, the first weeks of work were a period of mutual testing in which Regional Coordinators assessed the position as their skills and interests were assessed in relation to it. In addition to these factors, regional interests contributed to staff changes in three regions.

a. Western Arctic

As mentioned previously, Western Arctic was included in the Inukshuk proposal and a Regional Co-ordinator was selected. COPE decided not to participate in the Project and as a result, their Regional Co-ordinator resigned.

b. Labrador

Like the Western Arctic, Labrador is concerned with specific regional priorities. The design of Anik B allows direct broadcasting among communities from only two beam regions, but to include Labrador, a Regional Co-ordinator was hired to work on local production and distribution to feed into (but not be a direct part of) the Inukshuk broadcast network. The first Co-ordinator took part in two weeks of the initial training session and, when she understood the job clearly, felt uncomfortable with it. Her resignation prompted the hiring of a second Co-ordinator for Labrador. He joined the training session in Frobisher Bay after Christmas and remained with the group through the Ottawa Project meetings in March, when he clarified his greater interest in technical (as opposed to community animation) aspects of Inukshuk local production.

It was agreed that he would work in a modified apprenticeship capacity until summer, and then continue as the technical assistant to the consulting technician. After exploring possibilities in Fort Chimo, without success, this was arranged with the help of Joe Smith at CBC Radio in Goose Bay and he began work with a production crew on March 26, 1979. In late April, he left the position without fully clarifying the reasons. He undoubtedly felt uncomfortable with the Regional Co-ordinator's role in Labrador, and with the broader involvement of working as a technical assistant across the North.

In May, the Project Director re-assessed Labrador's involvement in the Inukshuk Project and decided not to hire another Labrador Regional Co-ordinator at this time for two major reasons:

- 1) Labrador's current priorities concern local community development and land claims issues and while communication needs are important, other concerns are critical;
- 2) Labrador's involvement with Inukshuk does not include direct broadcast service and Memorial University's Extension Service provides some opportunity for video

production and viewing. At the present time, project tapes are sent to the Labrador Inuit Association and the Project will set up a distribution system through LIA. A Regional Co-ordinator may be hired at a later date.

c. Baffin Island: Eastern Arctic

Given two promising candidates and a large, active area, Baffin Island was divided into northern and southern regions and two co-ordinators were hired. The north Baffin Co-ordinator remained in the training program until late February, when it became clear that his interests and skills centered around media production rather than community animation. He resigned from the Project and the south Baffin Co-ordinator expanded his work to include the northern area. There are no immediate plans to hire a new Co-ordinator for Baffin, but someone might be hired on a part or full time basis in later phases of the Project.

Conclusions

With the exception of three Regional Co-ordinators, Project staff is unchanged over the past year. Time commitment, training, travel and experience with English and media are

factors influencing the age of Inuit Co-ordinators, but not resignations. Resignations relate directly to:

- 1) regional priorities; and
- 2) unprecedented job definition.

3. Staff Roles

Job descriptions specifying the roles of the Project Director, Operations Manager, and the Regional Co-ordinators prepared for the ITC Anik B Feasibility Study (December 15, 1977: Appendix IV) are reproduced here. These descriptions remain the basis for staff activities. The Regional Co-ordinator's work and time schedule have been refined as indicated. In addition, job descriptions detailing the work of the technical consultant, the Operations Assistant and the Supervisor of Technical Operations have been added.

a. Project Director

1. Authorizes all major expenditures incurred for Anik B project.

2. Maintains liaison with ITC President and Board of Directors.
3. Represents project to government departments, CBC, Bell, CNT, Telesat and other interested bodies.
4. Assumes responsibility for overall co-ordination of Anik B project.
5. Supervises the work of the regional co-ordinators, the operations manager and the consultants.
6. Gives final approval of experimental plan and community selection.
7. Gives final approval of programming content.
8. Gives final approval of evaluation strategy and supervises work of the evaluation consultant.
9. Negotiates or gives final approval to all contracts pertaining to the programming or evaluation aspects of the project.
10. Prepares reports as required by evaluation.

11. Ensures that aims and objectives of ITC Anik B project are being realized.

b. Operations Manager

1. Co-ordinates implementation of the hardware required to carry out Anik B project.
2. Takes direction from the Project Director as to the programming and experimental needs that the technology must meet.
3. Reports to the Project Director concerning expenditures and progress of the implementation of the hardware.
4. Negotiates contracts regarding technical and hardware aspects of the project.
5. Supervises work of the technical consultant.
6. Supervises the purchase and installation of equipment for the production centre.
7. Ensures satisfactory technical operation and provides for on-going maintenance of all Anik B project equipment.

8. Arranges for transfer of equipment to provide for on-going operations at completion of Anik B project.

9. Prepares reports as required by evaluation.

c. Regional Co-ordinator

1. Co-ordinates all Anik B activities occurring in the assigned region(s).

2. Reports to the Project Director concerning expenditures and progress of the project in the region.

3. Supervises any project fieldworkers working in the region.

4. Consults with all communities in the region to inform them of the Anik B project using all available means of communications i.e. local newspaper, radio programs, meetings, etc.

5. Consults with all regional organizations, community councils, teachers, concerned citizens, etc., to assemble a list of videotape programming needs.

6. Works with above people to translate programming needs into videotape programs by writing scripts, contracting script writing to specific individuals, contracting entire program production, etc.
 7. Works with Project Director in negotiating contracts for script writing and program production and supervises the fulfillment of the contract.
 8. Informs people in the region about the training program in videotape production and film-making and identifies potential trainees.
 9. Approves regional expenditures for supplies and materials and authorizes travel for regional staff.
 10. Directs studio Manager in the on-air production of programming from studio including approving program changes.
 11. Prepares reports as required by evaluation.
- d. Regional Co-ordinator: Revised

Period: November 23, 1978 - August 31, 1979

1. Attend the training course as follows: November 23-27,
St. Sauveur, Quebec

November 28 - December 13 - Frobisher Bay

January 15 - January 28 - Frobisher Bay

January 29 - February 05 - Pond Inlet

February 06 - February 10 - Arctic Bay

(All dates tentative).

2. From December 15 to January 15 return to home community and begin the following jobs.
 - a) Talk to community council and all local organizations about the Anik B project.
 - b) Ask the community council whether they would be prepared to accept responsibility for video playback equipment. Have council arrange for someone or some organization to be responsible for the equipment's safe-keeping. The equipment must be easily available to the community for viewing video-tapes.
 - c) Send out letters to the councils in the region introducing yourself, the project, and its goals.
 - d) Use local or regional media (radio, newsletters) to talk about the project.
3. After February 10 return to region to make a visit to each community to:
 - a) Meet with the community council to explain the Anik B project.

- b) Meet with local organizations and hold a community meeting to explain the Anik B project.
 - c) Arrange for playback equipment to be situated in each community under someone's supervision.
 - d) Make a list of people in the region experienced in video or film production and how available they would be to do contract work and under what conditions.
 - e) Make a list of equipment in the region and under what conditions it would be available to the Anik B project.
 - f) Discuss program ideas with people and organizations in each region. With the Project Director make a list of program ideas that are a priority.
 - g) The Keewatin regional co-ordinator should also make a list of potential trainees for the Baker Lake, Keewatin production center.
- e. Technical Consultant
- 1. Assisting the Project to order equipment by making recommendations on purchases and preparing lists to go to tender.

2. Testing equipment after purchase to ensure its proper functioning and storing prior to shipping.
3. Packing and shipping Project equipment.
4. Designing of all equipment systems to be used in the satellite phase of the Project.
5. Assuming responsibility for the proper interface between the project equipment and the Anik B satellite electronics.
6. Selection of ground station sites in project communities in conjunction with community representatives.
7. Assuming responsibility for the sub-contracting of the preparation of the gravel pads if desired by the Project.
8. Assuming responsibility for the proper functioning and the on-going repair and maintenance of all equipment throughout the satellite project (with the exception of the ground station repair and maintenance which is DOC's responsibility).

9. Attending consultation meetings with the Department of Communications as required.
10. Attending information meetings with the staff of other satellite projects as required.

f. Supervisor of Technical Operations

1. To assist the consulting engineer in testing the video and audio teleconference equipment prior to shipment to the communities.
2. To follow up on the licence applications for operation of the control radio and television links.
3. To install and test video and audio equipment in the Anik B transmit, receive communities.
4. To train Inuit in each community in the operation of the teleconferencing equipment, including holding workshops for this purpose.
5. To supervise the installation of the ITC equipment in association with Anik B terminals and ground terminal equipment.

6. To supervise the maintenance and repair of the video and audio equipment.
7. To resolve, with the engineering consultant, engineering problems encountered throughout the project.
8. To make reports evaluating the technical performance of the system.

g. Operations Assistant

1. Assist the engineering consultant to assess the proposed ground station locations in the Anik B communities.
2. With the assistance of the engineering consultant, to help the communities to evaluate the suitability of buildings to be included in the satellite network.
3. With the assistance of the engineering consultant, to draw up a detailed construction plan for the required modifications to the buildings to be included in the satellite network.

4. With the assistance of the engineering consultant, to get approval from the community council for the required building modifications and gravel pad site for the ground station.
5. With the assistance of the engineering consultant, to consult with the community council regarding the desired manner of completing the construction work required in the building modifications and gravel pad preparation.
6. Where necessary, with the assistance of the engineering consultant to negotiate with the proposed contractor, arrive at a fixed price for labour and, with approval of the Operations Manager, to sign an agreement for completion of the above work.
7. With the assistance of the engineering consultant, to obtain all the materials necessary for completion of the construction jobs either through local purchasing or ordering the material through the Operations Manager.
8. To supervise the progress of the work in the ground station communities to ensure that the work is completed on schedule.

9. Where necessary, to give final approval that the jobs have been satisfactorily completed according to the terms of the contract, and to authorize final payment.

10. With the assistance of the engineering consultant, to come to a clear understanding with the community council regarding the operating responsibilities and costs for the Anik B buildings and ground station.

4. Staff Operation

The above job descriptions accurately outline the functions and activities of staff members who work under special conditions related to both the North in general and the Inukshuk Project in particular. Beyond weather, travel and second language conditions, these include:

a. Project Area

Spanning the North from Labrador to the Western Arctic, the Inukshuk Project involves Inuit from four Arctic regions. The experimental network provides programming among three regions with different time zones and dialects. Training,

management and general communication of Project staff have worked around these conditions using direct telephone and English or translation when necessary. Because the nature and scope of Inukshuk is unique among northern communication projects, it is important that project operation has been highly successful.

b. Northern Project Headquarters

Baker Lake is the headquarters for the Inukshuk Project. This decision was based on the Project's northern location and production centre, its 3-year duration and staff preference. The Project Director successfully manages staff and activities from Baker Lake without excessive travel—because the Operations Manager works out of Ottawa and the two are in almost daily contact by telephone and communicate by audio tape in addition to letters. The system demands organized and responsible staff who work well together. Given these, Inukshuk demonstrates a successful system of project decision-making and management from a northern base.

Conclusions

Job descriptions accurately outline staff roles and activities. Within the context of general northern conditions and those specific to Inukshuk, Project operation is successful, and this

demonstrates a system of project management from a northern base. Working in Ottawa, the Operations Manager is responsible for technical management and government liaison. The Project Director is responsible for Northern liaison, personnel and system management, and all decision-making.

B. Training

ITC recognizes the long-term benefits of training Inuit in media application and production. As important aspects of the pre-experimental phases, training programs have been mounted for the Regional Coordinators and the Production Centre crew. Both of these relate directly to Project goals.

1. Regional Coordinators

This training program was organized into structured phases, but several factors demanded a more flexible and individualized approach to training.

a. Trainees

The initial program was designed for 7 trainees: Regional Coordinators from Western and Central Arctic, Keewatin, North and South Baffin and Labrador, and the

Project Director. With the withdrawal of Western Arctic and headquarters established in Baker Lake, the program actually involved 5 Inukshuk Coordinators and one trainee from Northern Quebec, who participated at the request of Kativik School Board. Six trainees required three trainers and, given this ratio, proved both a maximum and an optimum number. In interview (February, 1979) the central trainer stated that the number of trainees was too large given the tasks and time period. A one-on-one ratio is probably ideal, but the training program worked well with 6 trainees and 3 trainers.

The program assumed that trainees were "...selected for, among other qualities, the following abilities:

- Ability to work with community organizations
- Ability to interview and hire people
- Administrative experience in regional organizations
- Ability to work with other regional coordinators to help formulate overall policy
- Ability to coordinate meetings and conferences
- Ability to share information"

(Proposal for a Training Program for Regional
Coordinators: 1)

Because the Coordinators tended to be young, the majority had little experience in these areas, and some were more interested and skilled in media production. Those who remained with the Project will expand these abilities through their work as Regional Coordinators.

In addition, the media skills of coordinators were initially dissimilar and uneven. One had considerable film-making experience, one was a trainee at Nunatsiakmiut, another worked in community radio.

Conclusions

The project tended to interest young Inuit whose experience with community organizations cannot be assumed. A one-on-one training ratio is ideal, but a two-on-one ratio is workable. Six trainees and 3 trainers is the probable maximum for a short, dense and effective training program.

b. Trainers

Building on the National Film Board experience and the northern Planning Trip ITC Communications Officer Aani Palliser, NFB film-maker Dorothy Henaut and

consultant Harry Sutherland made in March, 1978, the training program drew upon these resource personnel. Sutherland designed the program in consultation with Palliser and both were joined by Suzanne Henaut for the actual training sessions. Three teams of two trainees required a third program instructor and her familiarity with drama was an asset.

An additional trainer was needed for 12 days early in 1979 to work on a one-to-one basis with a trainee. Peter Raymont, experienced with the NFB and the North, went to Keewatin as a supplementary trainer.

c. Time Frame

The training program was organized into three phases set into the following time frame:

1. November 13-19 Montreal - work with staff at NFB at Conference Centre at St. Sauveur.
2. November 20 - Frobisher Bay - trainers and
December 15 trainees work with Land Claims and Legal Aid and produce video tapes for their use.

3. January 13 -
February 3

Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay -
trainers and trainees work
with Pond Inlet community and
PIC-TV and the community of
Arctic Bay to distribute and
discuss videotapes.

(Anik B Training Program for
Regional Coordinators -

Revised: 1)

The delay in Project funding set the training program
back ten days and, with a slightly shorter time near
Montreal, eliminated trips to the NFB and CBC within the
training program. Actual dates of the program are:

1. November 23-27 St. Sauveur - general introduction
2. November 28 - Frobisher Bay - pre-production
December 11
3. January 17 - Frobisher Bay - production
February 12/20

February 20 - Pond Inlet/Ottawa - editing
March 1

Ottawa - editing

4. March 1-6 Ottawa - training program wrap-up session

Between December 11 and January 17, the trainees returned to their home communities, where they met with settlement councils and organizations to introduce the Inukshuk Project.

Beyond the initial delay, two major factors affected the time frame of the training program:

1. Limited Facilities

Through an arrangement discussed later in this section, Nunatsiakmiut (the only Inuit production centre in the North) agreed to share their facilities with the training group. The three team-produced video tapes progressed more slowly than anticipated largely because this meant that the Nunatsiakmiut facilities were over-taxed. In addition to their own production demands, those of three video tapes strained their facilities at

a time when their editing equipment was broken. Although PIC-TV facilities were also busy, they agreed that one team come to Pond Inlet to edit. Joined by the Keewatin coordinator, they left on February 5. The rest of the group planned to travel to Pond Inlet the following week, when they would all observe the community TV project and, if contact with the people encouraged it, screen any finished video tapes for reactions.

2. Weather Conditions

The storm which paralyzed Frobisher Bay from February 9 to 19 disrupted the revised plan. The Pond Inlet group flew to Ottawa February 12, where they edited on equipment purchased for the Baker Lake Production Centre and set up temporarily in the ITC office. On February 20, the Frobisher crew flew to Ottawa, where the last week in February was spent completing the editing of the three team-produced tapes.

Conclusions

The training program for Regional Coordinators probably underestimated the time necessary to plan, produce and edit three substantial video tapes. The time frame for

the training program was adversely affected by the initial delay in funding approval, limited production and editing facilities in the North, and extreme weather conditions.

d. Training Program Objectives

Noted in Anik B Training Program for Regional Coordinators--Revised (1978: 2)

The training program is designed to develop competency in the following areas:

- the ability to analyse community communications problems
- the ability to choose appropriate medium (film, video, print, etc.)
- the ability to choose appropriate technology (super 8 film, 16mm, $\frac{1}{2}$ " video or $\frac{3}{4}$ " colour video, slides, etc.)
- the ability to choose production crews

- the ability to budget projects
- the ability to evaluate time for projects
- the ability to monitor production and evaluate progress
- the ability to organize distribution of media material
- the ability to establish feedback channels

In addition to encouraging trainees' awareness of the ways one can use media, the program aims at building group cohesion and self confidence and the equalization of organizing and media skills among trainees. The program goal was not to train the coordinators how to make films or how to organize groups, but how to act as "media go-betweens" by learning to organize and produce films for community groups.

e. Training Program Content

The three phases of the initial training package (ibid.: 2) include:

Phase I: Background to the Media

In Phase I, trainees will analyse selected films and media projects. Emphasis will be placed on the use of media in community development and cultural contexts. The role of the coordinator or producer will be examined as well as time/cost factors of production.

Where possible film-makers or project participants will be invited to screen and discuss their material.

Phase II: From Theory to Practice

In Phase II the theory will be put into effect. The trainees will coordinate two projects (produce two films) using a production crew from Nunatsiakmiut. One film will be a drama with Legal Aid in Frobisher Bay. The other film will be a documentary style film with Land Claims in Frobisher Bay.

Phase III: Distribution and Feedback

The Third Phase will take place in Pond Inlet where the first community media centre is established. Pond Inlet Community T.V. has approval from CBC to plug directly into their transmitter and broadcast T.V. programs to the Pond Inlet community.

The trainees will be required to organize a distribution package with their two films. Included in this will be a study of audience reactions and methods of packaging reactions to transmit back to Legal Aid and Land Claims.

The training program followed these phases in a general sense, but substantial changes occurred, largely due to the factors discussed earlier, including:

1. Phase I

As an introduction to general media use and effect, the training group screened films and video tapes relevant to the North and to community development. Some discussion of community issues and organizations resulted, but there was no direct contact with filmmakers, CBC or the NFB. An important part of Phase I involved introducing the trainees to the Inukshuk Project. Project goals, the 3-year Work Plan and the Regional Coordinators' duties were presented and discussed with the Director, Operations Manager and Evaluator.

2. Phase II

The first part of Phase II involved training in pre-production work. Three video tapes were planned rather than the two initially noted. In Frobisher Bay before Christmas, story-boards and shooting schedules were set for tapes on the Inukshuk Project, (ITC), Land Claims (Land Claims Commission, ITC) and Legal Aid (Frobisher Bay Legal Aid). Both trainers and trainees (in interview, February 1979), agreed that this part of the training program was especially successful. Trainees worked with the respective organizations, learned how to script and produce a film, and the productions were well planned.

The second part of Phase II involved the actual production and editing of the three tapes. During January and February, the three teams worked on different types of productions and trainees shifted roles during production. The land claims tape is a documentary; the legal aid tape is a drama, and the Inukshuk production is an information tape which draws material from an earlier slide show. Factors affecting production have already been mentioned. Sharing crowded production facilities also meant that the Inukshuk crew

spent less time together as a group and some trainees (in interview, February 1979) felt this led to less group cohesion, activity and discussion during this part of the program. In addition, some trainees wished more technical training than the course intended or provided.

3. Phase III

Because it was necessary to extend the production and editing schedules, tapes could not be completed for the planned community screenings. One team went to Pond Inlet, to edit program material. Phase III included substantial Wrap-up Sessions in Ottawa during early March. This was an important addition to the training program. Reflection and discussion set the training program in perspective, clarified the continuing role of regional coordinators, explained technical and other aspects of the Project, and contributed to future directions.

f. Individualized Training

The personal circumstances of one trainee suggested individualized training to cover the production part of Phase II.

Peter Raymond spent 12 days working on a one-to-one basis with Bobby Suluk in Eskimo Point. Bobby organized, shot and edited a video tape on the teaching of Inuit cultural traditions in Eskimo Point. With equipment available, the one-to-one training situation was a fast method to teach media skills and produce a video tape. At the end of this period, when the trainee rejoined the group in Frobisher and went to Pond Inlet as planned, the trainer felt group work would extend experience and self-confidence.

Conclusions

Training without permanent facilities and under northern conditions requires a flexible approach to program content, time frame and method.

g. Training Locations and Facilities

The major part of the training program took place in Frobisher Bay because production facilities were available through Nunatsiakmiut and two hotels provided housing. In retrospect, neither trainers nor trainees feel Frobisher Bay is a good training location. Beyond

the problem of overtaxed facilities, the size of the community, the bar and other factors limit group cohesion and activity. However, organizations in Frobisher Bay were very cooperative in the planning and production of the video tapes. In addition to working directly with Legal Aid and Land Claims staff, the trainees interviewed five Inuit elders, involved RCMP and other residents as actors, and borrowed facilities from the Hudson's Bay Company, NWT Government, RCMP, and others. In addition, the Nunatsiakmiut crew helped on productions when requested, working with the trainees largely at night, when facilities were available. While some trainees preferred working with the Inukshuk crew, basic cooperation between the two groups was remarkable given the close quarters and overloaded facilities. Nunatsiakmiut charged \$12,700 for rental fees during the training course and this was included in the Manpower Program funding.

Conclusions

The major training location, Frobisher Bay, was a necessary and workable, but less than ideal choice.

h. Training Program Funding

The Department of Employment and Immigration agreed to share the costs of the training program up to a maximum of \$60,515 under the Industrial Training Program. In addition, the Department of Indian Affairs--Vocational Education and the Department of Manpower agreed to share the costs of training Charlie Palliser, who participated at the request of the Kativik School Board.

i. Follow-Up

In mid-March, the trainees returned to their home regions. Staff changes affecting the Regional Coordinators have been noted. Current activity of the three coordinators includes community visits and production discussed elsewhere. No direct training follow-up has occurred to date, but the coordinators have edited material at production centres (Baker Lake and Yellowknife) where they have contact with production or training staff; two are currently working with assistants; and follow-up training may be planned at the Baker Lake Production Centre after the Regional Coordinators meet in early September and the Centre training program is completed.

2. Production Centre Staff

The training program for the Production Centre staff differs substantially from that for Regional Directors. Located in one community, involving all local trainees, and mounted primarily to staff the Keewatin Regional Production Centre, the program has highly defined objectives.

a. Production Centre

Baker Lake was selected as the site of the Keewatin Regional Production Centre for the following reasons:

1. Their long history with the successful operation of a community-owned radio station.
2. Baker's interest in community television.
3. The availability of people with ability and interest in working on production centre.
4. The community's support of the project as demonstrated by the provision of a building for the centre.
5. Good transportation ties to the rest of Keewatin.

(Inukshuk Project Meeting, February 27 -
March 3: 3)

In Baker Lake, the Centre is located in a former school building donated by the Community Council. At a later date, the Centre may relocate in a community complex which is planned. The floor plan of the Centre is included in the Appendix.

b. Trainees

Because housing is critical in Baker Lake, it was decided to staff the Centre with residents of the hamlet. The Project Director and Centre trainer interviewed 22 Inuit from Baker Lake for 8 trainee positions. Four women were interviewed and two were selected. Of the six men, two are in their 30's. Somewhat older Inuit showed interest in the positions because they could be trained and work in their home community. After the third week of training, one of the women trainees resigned because she felt uncomfortable with the role. The program is currently training 7 Inuit, none of whom had prior experience with media production.

40

The program originally intended to include one or two Inuit who were substantially older and did not speak English. Interpretation problems have deferred this. Trainees in the current course will train older Inuit in their own language during the winter.

With one trainer and limited equipment (one video camera, two super-8 film cameras; one editing unit), the program is undoubtedly working with too many trainees for efficient training. Working in one's home community has its own distractions, but training conditions in Baker Lake can involve more trainees than possible in most larger communities.

Conclusions

Because the Production Centre trainees live and work in their home community, somewhat older Inuit are interested in the positions. Seven trainees working with one trainer and limited equipment is not an efficient training situation, but it is workable given the material involved, the time frame, and the location. The large number of trainees reflects both Inuit interest and Inukshuk's commitment to train as many Inuit as possible through the Project.

c. Trainer

With the recommendations of earlier trainers, the Project Director and Operations Manager considered several candidates for Production Centre trainer and hired George Hargrave, a freelance film-maker, on a 4-month contract. Hargrave went to Baker Lake one month before the training program to help with renovation of the Production Centre and adjust to the community.

d. Time Frame

The training program is organized into 16 one-week sessions which began on July 11, 1979 and run into November. Training is proceeding according to the Work Plan (See Appendix).

e. Training Program Objectives

Established to train Inuit who can function as independent film-makers, offer production skills for interested community organizations, and work with Inukshuk Regional Coordinators, the major objectives of the training program are:

1. To provide technical competence in film and video production with emphasis on Super-8 Sound and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch video systems.

2. To provide knowledge of film application, initiation and production.

f. Training Program Content

The first four weeks of the program introduced the concepts of video and film; the equipment; and initial production through a series of planned exercises. The program includes scripting, storyboards, editing, research and other aspects of production taught through the experience of increasingly-complex exercises. Some equipment maintenance is done throughout the program, but the Work Plan (See Appendix) has been changed to include a week of intensive training on equipment maintenance towards the end of the course.

g. Training Program Funding

The Training Program is cost-shared with the Department of Manpower which contributes half of the salaries for trainees and trainer.

Conclusions

Built around specific objectives and conditions, the Production Centre training program differs substantially

from that for Regional Coordinators. The program is in progress and the trainer and trainees (in interview, August 1979) are satisfied with the course to date. Later Evaluation Reports should draw conclusions about the strengths and weaknesses of different training courses by comparing training methods used through the Inukshuk Project.

C. Technical Planning

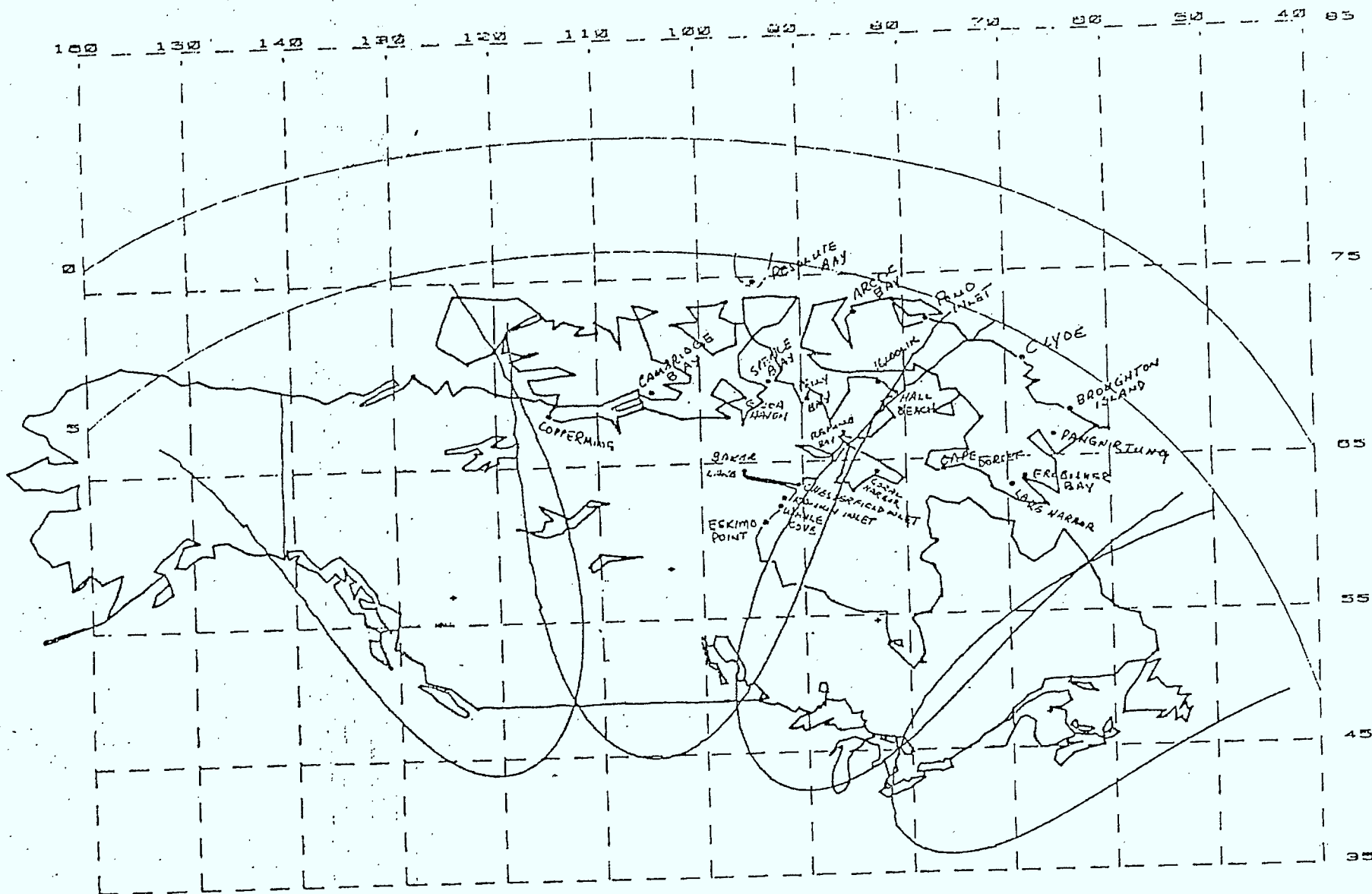
Planning for the experimental phase involves decisions and activities related to technical aspects of the Project.

1. Ground Station Communities

Six of the 20 special ground stations available for the Anik B Program are allotted to the Inukshuk Project.

Satellite design allows only two of the four regions (see map following page) to receive the Anik B television signals.

Only one of the two western channels and one of the two eastern channels can be used at the same time. To assure maximum coverage for the Inukshuk Project, coverage involves the two central regions and selection of the ground station communities is based on the following criteria:



SATELLITE TRANSMIT ANTENNA
 EARTH SURFACE EIRP CONTOURS
 MILLER VIEW 109W LONGITUDE

19 JAN 79

1. Presence in community of these organizations (i.e. Hunters and Trappers, Education, Land Claims, Old People) and their level of involvement.
2. General level of community organization and involvement.
3. Degree of interest and involvement in communications and in community communications projects.
4. Degree of community commitment to Anik B project including making a local body or individual responsible for the project, making a building available, assisting in the gravel pad installation etc.
5. Degree of ease of access to community from outside in order to fix technical problems as quickly as possible.
6. Include resource people from ITC, Land Claims, Legal Aid, ICI in the system.
7. The majority of communities should have television but one non-TV community should be included for comparison purposes.

8. As many regions as possible should be included in the system.
9. As many ground stations as possible should be included at any one time in the live interaction so the spot beam and other technical limitations must be taken into account. (Inukshuk Project Meeting, February 27-March 3, 1979:

After consultation among Project staff, various organizations and communities, the following ground station sites were approved by the ITC Board of Directors and the Department of Communications:

- a. Eastern Arctic
Frobisher Bay—transmit terminal
Igloolik
Pond Inlet
- b. Keewatin
Baker Lake
Eskimo Point
- c. Central Arctic
Cambridge Bay

Labrador is outside the two spot beam regions and can only be included in the Project through Anik A telephone links.

2. Transmit Terminal

The Proposed ITC Pilot Project included two terminals to transmit video information from different Arctic regions and include ten communities instead of six. Because the terminals cost \$70,000 each and the experimental network will last six months, Inukshuk decided to operate with only one video transmit terminal. The decision reflects the priority Inukshuk places on long-term benefits to Inuit communities. Without disrupting the experimental phase of the pilot project, operating with one transmit terminal provides more funding for cost-shared playback units, tape distribution and Inuit production.

Eskimo Point and Frobisher Bay were considered as terminal sites. Frobisher Bay was selected because the large Inuit population represents many organizations and resource people. In addition, were it not for the transmit terminal, Frobisher would be excluded from the Inukshuk network because of its spot beam location.

Conclusions

The Anik B satellite is not designed to maximize the East-West communication basic to an Inuttitut broadcast network. To increase coverage, Inukshuk connects communities within the two central spot beams and Frobisher Bay is the transmit terminal. The second transmit terminal specified in the pilot project proposal has been dropped. This does not disrupt the experimental phase of the Project and provides more funding for community-level aspects of the Project.

3. Video Playback Communities

Only 14 Project communities need video playback equipment because Memorial University has supplied Labrador Inuit communities with 3/4 inch playback units, and the Keewatin communities have similar equipment in the schools. The Project contributed \$3,000 to PIC-TV, the community playback facility in Pond Inlet. In addition, all six ground station communities will be given playback equipment as part of the Inukshuk Project. All other communities in the Project area have been offered a cost-shared (\$1,500 of the \$3,000 cost) playback unit. An overview of community information follows.



BEAUFORT
SEA

Western
Arctic

Central Arctic

Keewatin Region

HUDSON
BAY

Northern Quebec

Labrador

High Arctic

BAFFIN BAY

DAVIS STRAIT

FOXE
BASIN

Baffin Region

Edmonton

Sachs Harbour

Banks
Island

Victoria
Island

Prince of
Wales
Island

Somerset
Island

Devon Island

Bylot
Island

Arctic Bay

Arctic Inlet

Holman Island

Coppermine

Cambridge Bay

Bay Chimo

Bathurst Inlet

Spence Bay

Gisa Haven

Pelly Bay

Repulse Bay

Elgiokik

Hall Beach

Prince Charles
Island

Bylde River

Broughton Island

Epangituk

English Bay

Star Harbour

Southampton
Island

Baker Lake

Chesterfield Inlet

Flank Inlet

Whale Cove

Eskimo Point

Churchill

Uujuvik

Salluit

Cape Smyth

Inoucoujouc

Decapton Bay

Wahkeham Bay

Pyram Bay

Aupatik

Leaf Bay

Fort Chimo

Port Burwell

George River

Davis Inlet

Hopedale

Postville

North West River

Happy Valley

Goose Bay

Fort George

Sanikililuk

Great Whale River

North West River

Happy Valley

Goose Bay

Arctic Circle

Inukshuk Project CommunitiesEastern Arctic:

- G Hamlet of Igloolik —
 P Settlement of Resolute Bay *
 P Settlement of Cape Dorset *
 P Settlement of Clyde River
 P Settlement of Broughton Island
 P Settlement of Arctic Bay *
 P Settlement of Grise Fiord
 P Settlement of Hall Beach
 P Hamlet of Pangnirtung *
 G Village of Frobisher Bay * —
 (transmission site)
 P Settlement of Lake Harbour
 G Settlement of Pond Inlet * —

Keewatin Region:

- G Hamlet of Baker Lake * —
 Hamlet of Sanikiluaq
 Settlement of Chesterfield Inlet
 Hamlet of Rankin Inlet *
 Hamlet of Coral Harbour *
 G Hamlet of Eskimo Point * —
 Hamlet of Repulse Bay
 Hamlet of Whale Cove

Labrador:

- Nain*
 Hopedale
 Makkovik
 Postville
 Happy Valley*

Central Arctic:

- G Settlement of Cambridge Bay *
 P Settlement of Coppermine *
 P Settlement of Holman Island
 P Hamlet of Pelly Bay
 P Settlement of Spence Bay *
 P Settlement of Gjoa Haven

* Communities with broadcast television

Regions with 3/4" color playback available to all communities.
 The 3/4" colour playback units in the Department of National Health
 and Welfare Nursing stations are not available to the communities.

G Inukshuk Project ground station

P Inukshuk Project playback unit option

4. Community Planning

In addition to written contact, each Coordinator visits the communities within his region to discuss the Project with councils and organizations. Options were explained first to ground station communities.

a. Ground Station Communities

Following the Regional Coordinators, a technical team (consultant, assistant and DOC technician) went into the six communities in June, 1979. The consultant (in interview, August 1979) found residents well-informed and aware of the technicians' arrival and role. The technical team helped each community decide upon any or all of three participatory options: 1) small, closed meetings; 2) large meetings restricted to one location; or 3) home set reception. (See Appendix for diagrams of options.) Five of the communities chose all three options; Igloolik, where concern about television remains high, wants controlled access and will operate only from

one large community setting. The team also discussed the location of the video screen and teleconferencing area and the site of the Anik B dish. The assistant made blueprints and specified materials for any necessary renovations. Four of the communities decided to protect the video screens by enclosing them in a cabinet. Five of the ground station communities present no technical problems and dish sites are selected. However, the mountains between Frobisher Bay and the largely Inuit settlement of Apex three miles away make it technically difficult (and expensive) to provide both with a high-quality TV signal. Several options are currently being studied by the Project Director. Inukshuk has negotiated teleconferencing sites in Frobisher Bay, but awaits a long-term arrangement before beginning construction (planned in September, 1979) of the transmit studio in the Adult Education Building.

b. Video Playback Communities

Regional Coordinators in Central Arctic and the Keewatin have visited all the communities. Because only one Coordinator is working in the Eastern Arctic, two communities remain to be visited in September. Coppermine has already paid \$1,500 for a video playback

unit and many communities contacted have agreed to cost-share equipment. Some communities have not yet responded to the proposal. In Gjoa Haven, the council supports the Project but says it cannot afford to contribute \$1,500. Inukshuk staff have decided to contribute the equipment to the community because its small size presents difficulties in raising the money locally.

Conclusions

Regional Coordinators and technical staff will have visited all designated communities by September, 1979. There is considerable awareness of and interest in the Project and this reflects general communication and the Regional Coordinators' community work. The ground station sites present no technical problems with the exception of Frobisher Bay, where mountains interrupt signal between Frobisher and Apex.

5. Broadcast Schedule

The following broadcast schedule was proposed to the Department of Communications in March, 1979. It represents the most effective viewing times across three different time zones and has been tentatively approved.

PROPOSED INUKSHUK SCHEDULE FOR USE OF ANIK B (EASTERN TIME)

75

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
8 am							
9 am							
10 am							
11 am							
12 noon							
1 pm							
2 pm							
3 pm							
4 pm							
5 pm							
6 pm							
7 pm							
8 pm							
9 pm							
10 pm							
11 pm							

6. Equipment Purchase

Project equipment has been purchased for the Keewatin Regional Production Centre, the Anik B system, community playback units, and for the Regional Coordinators. The Project has gone out to tender for all equipment purchases and a complete listing of items and prices appears in the Appendix.

7. Technical Supervisor

At the request of Inuit Tapirisat, the Department of Communications has released Ron Robbins to work almost entirely on the Inukshuk Project as the Supervisor of Technical Operations. As specified in the job description, he will submit a technical report on the Project.

D. Community Video Tape Distribution

A community-level video tape distribution system is central to the goals of the Inukshuk Project. The experimental phase will demonstrate an Inuttitut broadcast network, but a distribution system is needed to provide current, Eskimo-language information. Video playback units are available to the communities and Regional Coordinators are encouraging local production, but a system is needed to circulate information.

Project staff have discussed distribution needs, current systems and relevant films/tapes with the NFB, CBC, OECA (Ontario Educational Communications Authority), National Museums and other agencies. The distribution system, local production and coordination are important aspects of Project development for the coming year. Factors influencing the direction of development include:

1. The Project has begun to gather tapes/films to submit to a screening/selection committee. In response to a request, a print of Robert Flaherty's film Nanook of the North has been donated for distribution through the Project by the trustees and advisors of International Film Seminars, Inc.
2. The Project Director and/or Operations Manager have visited projects, facilities and agencies to discuss equipment, distribution and films/tapes. Discussion includes the NWT Department of Education, the University of Regina, NWT Cooperatives, and other agencies interested in providing information to Inuit.
3. The Ontario Educational Communications Authority has agreed to dub video tapes at cost for the community-level distribution system. The OECA will also provide resource personnel and information to the Project.

4. Inukshuk has arranged to distribute Nunatsiakmiut tapes to the communities. Nunatsiakmiut will provide the tapes; Inukshuk will distribute them without charge to the Society.
5. In addition to general support for PIC-TV and Nunatsiakmiut, the Project encourages individual Inuit to produce tapes or films for satellite and community distribution.
Nunatsiakmiut received a grant of \$5,000 for a cost-shared production on education produced by an independent filmmaker.
6. The Keewatin Regional Production Centre will apply to the Department of Secretary of State for status as a native communications society to secure consistent funding for Inuit production and community distribution.

Conclusions

The community-level distribution system is well into the planning phase. It dovetails with the satellite system and extends the application of training and production.

E. Public Relations/Publicity

The technical staff reports that community residents are aware of and informed about the Inukshuk Project. In addition to articles and ads in Inuit Today and on radio, Project staff have use the following methods to publicize the Project:

1. Name Contest

ITC announced a contest on October 2, 1978 to find a name in Inuktitut for the ITC Anik B Project. The deadline was November 15. Telesat Canada donated the prize of a trip to Florida to watch the launch of the Anik B satellite on December 15. The five regional co-ordinators selected the name "Inukshuk" from 39 submissions. Two people, David Audlakiak, Frobisher Bay and Larry Ussak, Rankin Inlet submitted this name; both went to the launch accompanied by Aani Palliser.

2. T-Shirts

The staff decided "inukshuk" t-shirts be made to promote the project. The decision included silk-screening by a Northern co-operative and the best price was submitted by the Inukjuak Co-op. Designs were submitted by the Inukjuak Co-op, Ipellie and two Ottawa graphic artists.

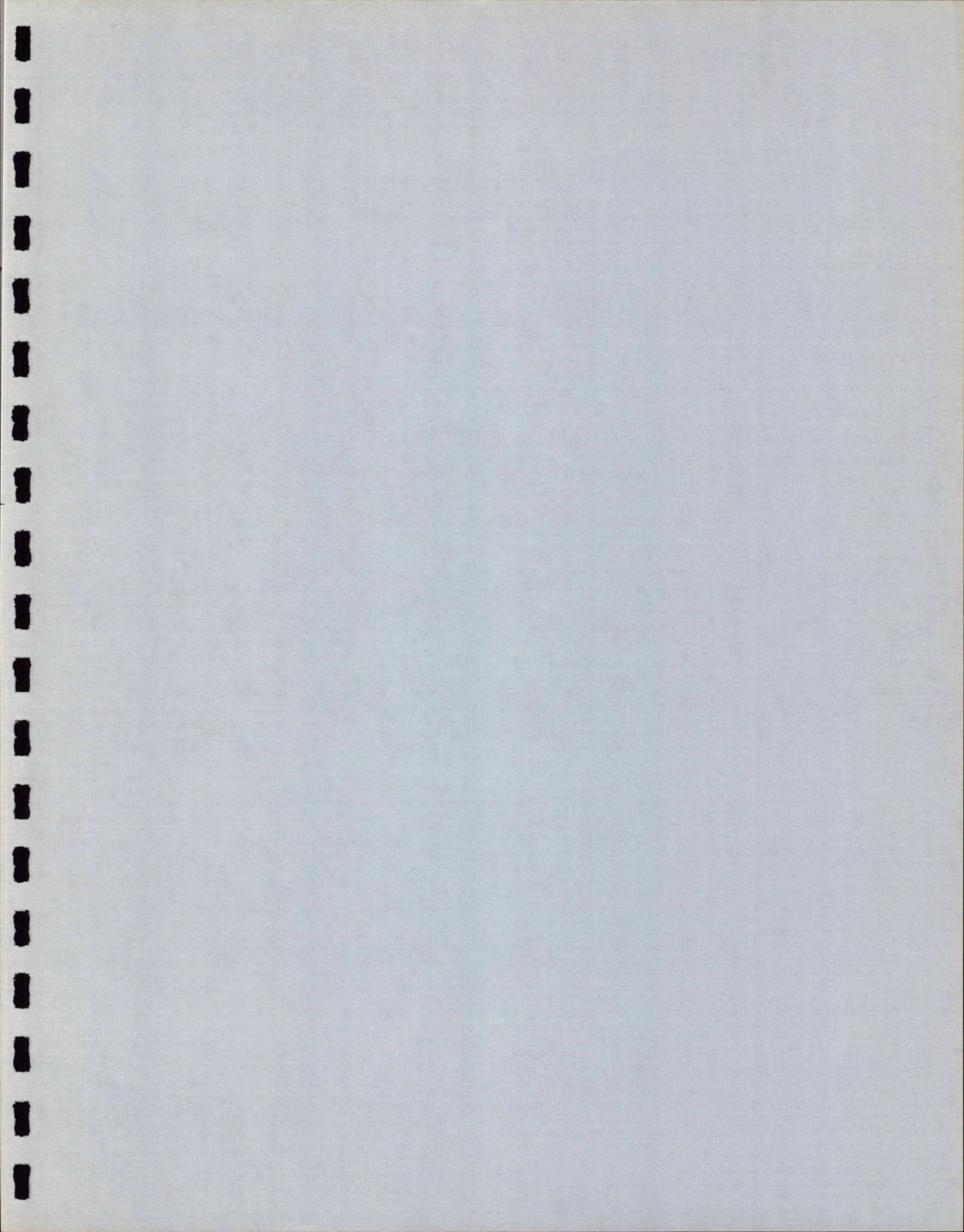
The Co-op design was selected and shirts are now being distributed.

3. Information Booklet

Inukshuk contracted with Charette Limited to design and print an information booklet for the Project. A clear summary of overall goals and activities, the attractive booklets are printed in Inuktitut and English. (See Appendix.) They are currently being distributed to each Inuit household in the Project area and to agencies and individuals who have shown interest in the Project.

Conclusions

Initial work in Project public relations/publicity is largely completed. The methods used have been appropriate and effective.



A P P E N D I C E S

Item A

Evaluation Design:
Project Inukshuk

EVALUATION DESIGN

of

INUKSHUK ANIK B PROJECT

Submitted to

INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA

by

Gail Guthrie Valaskakis

June, 1979

1. INTRODUCTION

On November 7, 1978, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development contracted "... to participate in the Anik B Communications Program of the Department of Communications through the implementation and evaluation of a pilot project ..." (Memorandum of Agreement; Appendix D: 1) The Inukshuk Project is being mounted between November, 1978, and December 31, 1981, " ... to define, develop and assess measures to meet Inuit requirements in telecommunications, broadcast and film production ..." (ibid.:3) Specific aspects of the Project will be evaluated within this context. The present evaluation design relates solely to Project implementation and effectiveness and discusses evaluation topics in terms of:

- A. General Research Approach
- B. Inukshuk Project Objectives
 - 1. Relevant Background
 - 2. Stated Project Goals
- C. Information Gathering
 - 1. Project Development
 - 2. Programming
 - 3. General Interpretive Framework
- D. Time Frame
- E. Report Format
- F. Evaluator

II. EVALUATION DESIGN TOPICS

A. General Research Approach

The framework for Inukshuk Project evaluation is specified in the ITC ANIK B PILOT PROPOSAL (1978: 12):

"An external evaluator will be hired to work with the Anik B project staff on a part-time basis for the duration of the project. His or her job will be to assist the staff in the selection and utilization of evaluation techniques and to help with the analysis of data. An attempt will be made to commit one person to this job for the full three years of the project to ensure consistency of approach and minimize the disruptive effects on the operation of the project.

The overall evaluation scheme will be designed with the assistance of this evaluator but with primary input from the project director, ITC's executive, Anik B project staff and other participants. All staff members, individuals and groups participating in the Anik B project will be asked to contribute to the evaluation process by assessing the project throughout its duration from the perspective of their own role and involvement. Different evaluation methods will be used for the different aspects of the project."

This statement, the experimental nature of the Inukshuk Project and the stated goals of the Anik B Communications Program (Anik B Information Exchange Meeting, 25 - 26 October, 1977: 17) suggest a research approach which documents the process by which the Inukshuk Project is implemented and its effectiveness in terms of stated goals. In addition, the evaluation assumes a formative research approach. Because it is a three year project, implementation has been set into five phases. Interim evaluation reports for 1979 and 1980 will discuss the tasks specified for those time periods, focusing on the processes which precede the experimental phase. Upon completion of the Project, a final report will consider the interrelated phases of the Inukshuk Project, including the experimental phase.

B. Inukshuk Project Objectives

1. Relevant Background

Evaluation reports will discuss the Inukshuk Project in the context of northern communication activity, other relevant communication projects, and the general objectives, current programs and concerns of Inuit Tapirisat.

2. Stated Project Goals

The Inukshuk Project will establish audio and video links among designated Arctic communities using the Anik B satellite and communication facilities provided by the Anik A satellite system. Stated project goals are:

Goals:

1. Provide information to Inuit about issues relevant to their lives through the distribution of video-tapes and film by local screening, broadcast, etc.
2. Assist Inuit organizations to communicate with their people, both giving and receiving information, through the use of videotape and film.
3. Train Inuit in the techniques of communicating information and ideas to people through the use of videotape and film.
4. Train Inuit in film and video production.
5. Provide support to existing Inuit broadcasting projects and film, video production centres through production contracts, training, etc.
6. Encourage the development of Inuit language and culture through the production and distribution of Inuit films and videotapes.
7. Make the CBC Northern Television Service more responsive to Northern needs through the sales of Inuit programming to CBC, etc.
8. Conduct research in order to plan a future communications system that is adapted to Inuit needs.
9. Carryout a project on the Anik B satellite with the following objectives:

- a) To assess the usefulness and cost of instruction and information exchange for adults by satellite.
- b) To test the usefulness and cost of conducting educational classes for children via satellite.
- c) To test the efficiency of decision-making and the efficacy of meetings held via satellite and to examine the cost-benefit of these services.
- d) To test the economic viability of an Inuit television broadcasting service.

The project will be implemented in five phases which specify tasks necessary to these goals and the time periods in which they will be accomplished. Evaluation Reports will consider the activities of each phase and relate these to overall project goals in the final report. The five phases are:

- 1. PLANNING AND TRAINING PHASE
November 1, 1978 - March 31, 1979
- 2. TRAINING AND PRODUCTION PHASE
April 1, 1979 - March 31, 1980
- 3. PRE-TEST PHASE
April 1, 1980 - August 31, 1980
- 4. OPERATIONS PHASE
September 1, 1980 - March 1, 1981
- 5. WRAP-UP PHASE
April 1, 1981 - December 31, 1981

C. Information Gathering

1. Project Development

To report upon the phases of project development, the evaluation will gather information from document review, interviews and field observation. Important documents include Quarterly Reports, transcribed meeting minutes and activity journals kept by Project Regional Directors. To maintain the formative research approach, Project participants will be involved in the evaluation process providing questions, data, insights and feedback for the study.

2. Programming

During the experimental phase, Inukshuk will transmit Inuttitut programming through the Anik B satellite system. To report upon the nature and effectiveness of this programming, the evaluation will detail produced, broadcast and distributed material and community access, participation and response. Information gathering will depend upon logs, kept by participating communities and material from the Regional Directors. Should it prove appropriate, content analysis will be used to detail the nature of the programming.

3. General Interpretive Framework

General interpretive considerations related to the Project are reflected in the following questions:

- a. Has the Project increased the amount and quality of communications among participating communities?
- b. Has the Project provided the communities with increased access to information through interactive video technology?
- c. Have Inuit organizations used the network to give and receive information through videotape and film?
- d. To what extent have existing Inuit broadcasting projects been enriched as a result of the Project?
- e. Has programming changed as a result of the Project? How? To what extent?
- f. To what extent and in what way have Inuit been trained with regard to media through the Project?
- g. Does programming developed through the Project reflect information relevant to Inuit more than was the case prior to the Project?

- h. Has the Project encouraged the production and distribution of films and videotapes which relate to Inuit language and culture?
- i. What community-level activities have been initiated or supported through the Project? What role has the Project played? What additional "spin-offs" are related to the Project?
- j. To what extent have CBC, government agencies and others utilized opportunities provided by the Project to communicate with Inuit?
- k. Has the Project provided any means for Inuttitut broadcasting in the North to become self-supporting?
- l. Is video networking an effective and efficient method to instruct and inform Inuit in Northern communities?
- m. Is video networking an effective and efficient method to provide Inuttitut educational programming for children in northern communities?
- n. Is video networking an effective and efficient method to hold meetings involving northern Inuit? How and to what extent is decision-making affected?

- o. What is the economic viability of an Inuit television broadcasting service?
- p. What alternative or projected technology might maintain objectives established through the Project?

D. Time Frame

Interim evaluation reports will be submitted to Inuit Tapirisat for distribution to the Liaison Committee on September 30, 1979 and 1980. A final report will be submitted at the completion of the Project Wrap-up, December 31, 1981.

E. Report Format

Data will be collected and interpreted by the evaluator with the assistance of Project staff. Should an additional researcher be involved in content analysis, the evaluator remains responsible for interpretation.

A draft report will be submitted to the ITC Project Director, Operations Manager and other Project staff. Their evaluation input and recommendations are essential to the report.

The reports will be summarized in an executive summary which will include the Project goals and evaluation mandate, the evaluation procedure, and any conclusions and recommendations emerging from the research.

F. The Evaluator

The evaluator is Gail Guthrie Valaskakis,
Ph. D., Associate Professor of Communication
Studies, Concordia University, Montreal, P.Q.

Item B

Project Activity:

L. Green, Operations Manager

- March 13 - Green interviewed George Hargrave for job of trainer, Baker Lake Production Centre
- 16 - Palliser calls Fort Chimo Radio-Society to try and set-up training for Fred Mesher (Mark T. Gordon - President)
- 16 - Green discusses with T. Pearce about Nunatsiakmiut completing Legal Aid Series
- 19 - Bobby Suluk goes to Baker for briefing on wrap-up session from Simailak - stays until March 26
- 19 - Sutherland and Tologanak go to Yellowknife to set-up long term arrangements with Davoud CBC Yellowknife
- 19 - Green talks to Gardiner, Fort Chimo re Mesher training Gardiner says he has no time - suggests CBC Goose Bay
- 19 - Green confirms T-shirt design with Co-op Federation
- 19 - Tagoona writes Sauve requesting loan of Ron Robbins
- 19 - Timmun met with Council in Cape Dorset, agree to pay ½ of playback costs, met with Ed. Committee
- 20 - Green sets-up Mesher's training with Joe Smith, Manager of Technical Operations, CBC Goose Bay
- 20 - Palliser discusses education film proposal with southern film-makers who want to do film
- 21 - Green called Mesher - he'll go see Joe Smith tomorrow and call Green back once they've met
- 21 - Shipped super 8 equipment to Timmun
- 22 - Simailak and Suluk run phone-in show in Baker Lake
- 26 - Green interviews Tom Axtell for job of trainer, Baker Lake production centre
- 26 - 30 - Palliser and Sutherland work on completing Land Claim Tapes
- 26 - 27 - Fred Mesher works with CBC - calls to report on March 28
- 27 - Green interviews Lorne Berestrum for job, trainer Baker Lake production centre

- March 29 - Green speaks with Joe Smith - CBC Goose Bay to ask him to sit down with Fred and go over basics
- 30 - Timmun leaves for Igloolik
- 30 - Green goes over training costs with Grant Horseman, Manpower, Yellowknife
- Green researches communications plans for North for Simailak
- April 2 - Simailak gets approval from ITC Board of Directors for six communities for ground station locations
Simailak decides Hargrave should go to Baker Lake for interview
- 2 - 3 - Green, Petrie, Simailak prepare equipment order for playback units, video screens, production centre needs, etc.
- 3 - Suluk meets with Hunters & Trappers, Education Committee in Eskimo Point
- 3 - Green, Petrie meet with Amagoalik and Pearce of Nunatsiakmiut to confirm Inukshuk use of editing facilities, etc.
- 3 - Timmun meets with Igloolik Council
- 4 - Timmun meets with Igloolik Education Committee
- 4 - Suluk meets with Council in Eskimo Point which approves project - does radio program
- 4 - Palliser shows 3 Inukshuk tapes to ITC staff
- 5 - Petrie discusses new Baker Lake community centre plans with N.W.T. Gov't architect
- 6 - Petrie and Green go over training requirements with Hargrave - set June 1 start-up for training course
Hargrave to go to Baker Lake and draw-up studio plans for Simailak and be interviewed by him
- 9 - Timmun in Pond Inlet, met with Council
Suluk discusses getting equipment to allow him to film dogteam travelling from Igloolik to Eskimo Point

- April 10 - Bell Canada responds to request from Inukshuk to propose systems design by saying, after a month's consideration that it's not feasible for them to offer the service - they'd have to charge unreasonable cost
- 10 - placed order with Turnelle for 3 portapacks and one 72" videoscreen with option to buy 5 more within 30 days at same price
- 10 - Timmum meets with PIC-TV Society
- 12 - Sutherland writes from Paris to propose screening of tapes at Canadian Culture Centre, Paris
- 12 - Simailak met with Ken Norton, NWT Adult Education to discuss their plans - all Keewatin schools have 3/4" playback now or will have them soon
- 13 - Tologanak goes to Coppermine
- 15 - Fred Mesher's resignation effective this date
- 16 - Timmun in Frobisher and is told that Igloolik says "yes" to project
- 17 - Timmun meets Frobisher Bay Council
- 17 - Green asks Amagoolik to consider what Nunatsiakmuit programs should be circulated by Inukshuk
- 18 - Hargrave goes to Baker
- 19 - Simailak to discuss ICI developing educational programming for Inukshuk with Josi Kusugak
- 23 - Green meets with OECA in Toronto re Inukshuk distribution
Hargrave leaves Baker Lake
Timmun is in Sanikiliuaq
Tologanak is in Holman Island - no quorum for Council meeting
- 25 - Len begins testing equipment received in Turnelle order
Tologanak in Coppermine

- April 25 - Green asks Davoud to buy Inukshuk tape mail it up
- 25 - Simailak met with Ladies' Group to ask for barracks building. They refuse and decision is finalized to use old blue school building
- 26 - Hargrave is hired by Simailak
- 26 - Hargrave, Petrie, Green meet in Ottawa to discuss equipment needs, production centre plans. George to send final blueprint to Simailak after discussions with Petrie. Petrie goes over system design with Green Suluk travels with dogteam
- 26 - Timmun meets with Sanikiluaq Council
- 26 - Green writes to International Film Seminars asking for permission to distribute Nanook of the North
- 27 - Timmun in Frobisher
- Green interviews people re distribution and writes report for Simailak - OECA, NWT Dept. of Education, Access Alberta, CBC Northern Service, TNI, PEMC, B.C., N.F.B., National Museums
- 30 - Simailak meets with Baker Lake Council which agrees to Inukshuk use of blue school building for production centre. No rent, we pay power & fuel, free access to lumber for renovations
- May 1 - Suluk meets with Coral Harbour Council
- 1 - Timmun met with Roger Cousins - Adult Education Amagoalik and Willy Kungl - Village Council re use of adult education building for transmission studio - all agreed just needs NWT Gov't approval
- 2 - Simailak decides to consider Tony Manernaluk as Operations Assistant to replace Fred Mesher to go on tour of communities with Petrie and DOC
- 2 - Green sends Kerr letter proposing trip to six ground station communities and asks DOC to come, attaches list of Petrie's responsibilities and Job Description of Operations Assistant

- May 3 - ? - Bobby in Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour - had phone-in shows
- 4 - Green and Petrie look into charter rates versus schedule flights for trip to ground station communities
- 4 - Construction started on Baker Lake Production Centre
- 4 - Hargrave, Petrie and Green meet to discuss progress of equipment purchase. Petrie picks up editing equipment to test Timmun in Broughton Island
- 8 - Tologanak in Gjoa Haven
- 11 - 17 - Suluk in Chesterfield Inlet
- 11 - Timmun in Clyde River
- 13 - Cliff Gazee from Inuit Today takes 3/4" portapack to Baker Lake to tape Baker Lake court case interviews, leaves equipment in Baker
- 14 - Amagoolik calls Green to discuss Brough television, operating in Frobisher since May 2nd
- 14 - Tologanak in Cambridge
- 15 - Timmun in Pangnirtung
- 16 - Green meets with Valaskakis re Evaluation requirements
Manernaluk is interviewed by Simailak in Baker Lake for Operations Assistant job and accepts
Tologanak in Pelly Bay
- 17 - International Film Seminar agrees to donate Nanook of the North
Valaskakis, Petrie, Hargrave meet in Ottawa - Hargrave presents training outline and equipment needs
- 18 - Green and Amagoalik meet with Coleman - CTV re their television plans for North

- May
- 18 - Green writes to Shearer, Canada Employment Centre with proposal for training funds for Baker Lake Production Centre
 - 19 - Timmun in Lake Harbour
 - 22 - Green meets with Amagolik, Pearce prior to DIAND training meeting, Ottawa
 - 23 - DIAND meeting re training of Inuit filmmakers in Ottawa attended by Pearce, Green, Mohawk College, John MacDonald, Ritcey
 - 23 - Tologanak in Spence Bay
 - 24 - DIAND, DOC, ITC meeting with Valaskakis re evaluation strategy
 - 26 - Simailak postpones training start-up to July 1st from June 1st
Hargrave to come to Baker Lake June 1st and check-out, set-up equipment and assist in completing production centre
 - 28 - Hargrave in Ottawa to go over equipment purchases
 - 29 - 30 - Petrie and Green meet with PEMC, Vancouver, B.C.
 - 31 - Petrie and Green meet with ANCS, Edmonton
- June
- 1 - 3 - Timmun in Grise Fiord
 - 1 - Green, Petrie to Baker Lake to meet with Simailak
 - 4 - Hargrave arrives in Baker Lake
 - 9 - Charter picks-up Petrie, Manernaluk and DOC (Ken Gustafson) in Baker Lake to go to Eskimo Point
 - 11 - Bobby to Baker Lake to test out 3/4" portapack
Charter goes to Cambridge Bay
 - 13 - Timmun back in Cape Dorset
Charter goes to Pond Inlet
 - 13 - Tologanak hires Panioyak to work with him in Cambridge as Production Assistant
 - 14 - Bobby returns to Eskimo Point
 - 15 - Charter goes to Igloolik
 - 15 - Suluk hires Arsene Angalik as Production Assistant in Eskimo Point

- June 19 - Charter goes to Frobisher Bay
- 21 - Green writes Access, Alberta requesting that an Inuktitut version be made of Inuit Pitgosi
- 22 - Petrie and Manernaluk return to Ottawa
- 22 - Amagoalik gives contract to Palliser to produce videotape on Inuit education Simailak agrees that Nunatsiakniut should contribute \$5,000 to the production
- 25 - 26 - Petrie and Manernaluk meet with Green
- 28 - Inukshuk writes OECA requesting they dub videotapes for Inukshuk Project and ITC pay only cost of tape
- July 1 - Manpower, Rankin Inlet approves funding for Baker Lake training program
- 3 - Tologanak reports that Cambridge Bay room construction is finished
Coppermine sent cheque for playback unit
- 4 - Green arranges for loan of videotapes from CBC for dubbing
- 4 - Green talks to Adult Education, Frobisher Bay re considering 2 tapes for circulation done for them by PIC-TV
Tapes to be shipped to Simailak for consideration
- 4 - Issue request for quotation for additional equipment needed for production centre
- 6 - Green writes Cousins, Adult Education, Frobisher Bay attaching floor plan for transmit studio and requesting permission for construction
- 10 - Green meets with CBC, Yellowknife to review agreement
Green meets with Co-op Federation, Yellowknife for briefing on teleconference
- 11 - Green meets with N.W.T., Dept. of Education for briefing on Inukshuk
- 12 - Baker Lake Production Centre training begins with eight trainees (1st trainee quit July 20)
- ? - Suluk in Baker Lake to edit videotape

- August 1 - T-shirts and information booklets arrive
T-shirts to be sold for \$4 each
Information booklets are shipped to postmaster
to be put in every mailbox
- 4 - 11 - Timmun on filming trip by canoe to Lake Harbour
- 6 - 10 - Tologanak and Panioyak at CBC, Yellowknife
to edit videotape
- 7 - Tologanak reports that Spence Bay and Pelly
Bay want to buy playback units
- 9 - Clyde River calls to say they want to
purchase playback unit
- 10 - Green meets with Chapman, ADM-DOC to discuss
Tajoona's letter to Minister
- 15 - Green sends videotapes and film to OECA
for dubbing
- 17 - Letters mailed to Eskimo Point, Cambridge Bay,
Igloolik, and Pond Inlet outlining location
of ground station and buildings for Anik B
and listing action items

ITEM C

Training Course Outline:

Keewatin Regional Production Centre

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week #1	intr. to training expectations of group, intro to equipment	Communication what is it? types, relative to culture, environment. Super 8 camera	Description of an event, break down into components exercise #1 filming an event or process	filming	sound introduction recording editing
Week #2	maintenance, differences between film and video, comparison film/tv	use and care of porta pak. exercise #2 video taping an event or process	video taping	video taping	Sound recording workshop
Week #3	maintenance introduction to video tape editing	exercise #3 editing	editing	editing	t.v. experience individual monologue before camera exercise #4
Week #4	maintenance video and sound the immediacy of tv.	content developing ideas scripting and story boards	exercise #5 sound video, taping a social situation, i.e. interview, music, drama..	video taping	graphics for film and tv
Week #5	maintenance editing sound and video together	exercise #6 editing	editing	editing	lighting workshops
Week #6	maintenance return of film S-8 film edit techniques	exercise #7 editing silent film	editing	S-8 sound intro exercise #8 filming a social situation	filming

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week #7	maintenance filming	filming	fill in day	fill in day	animation workshop
Week #8	maintenance exercise #9 promo for northern house design	research scripting	shooting	editing	screening promo
Week #9	maintenance return of sound film transfer to video	exercise #10 comparing content of film/video edit film	edit film	edit video	edit video
Week #10	maintenance exercise #11 major projects development, break into 2 teams of 3	research	research	research	research
Week #11	maintenance scripting and storyboarding				

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week #12	maintenance video taping				
Week #13	maintenance video taping				
Week #14	maintenance editing and post production				
Week #15	maintenance editing and post production				
Week #16	maintenance editing				presentation of programs and final assessment

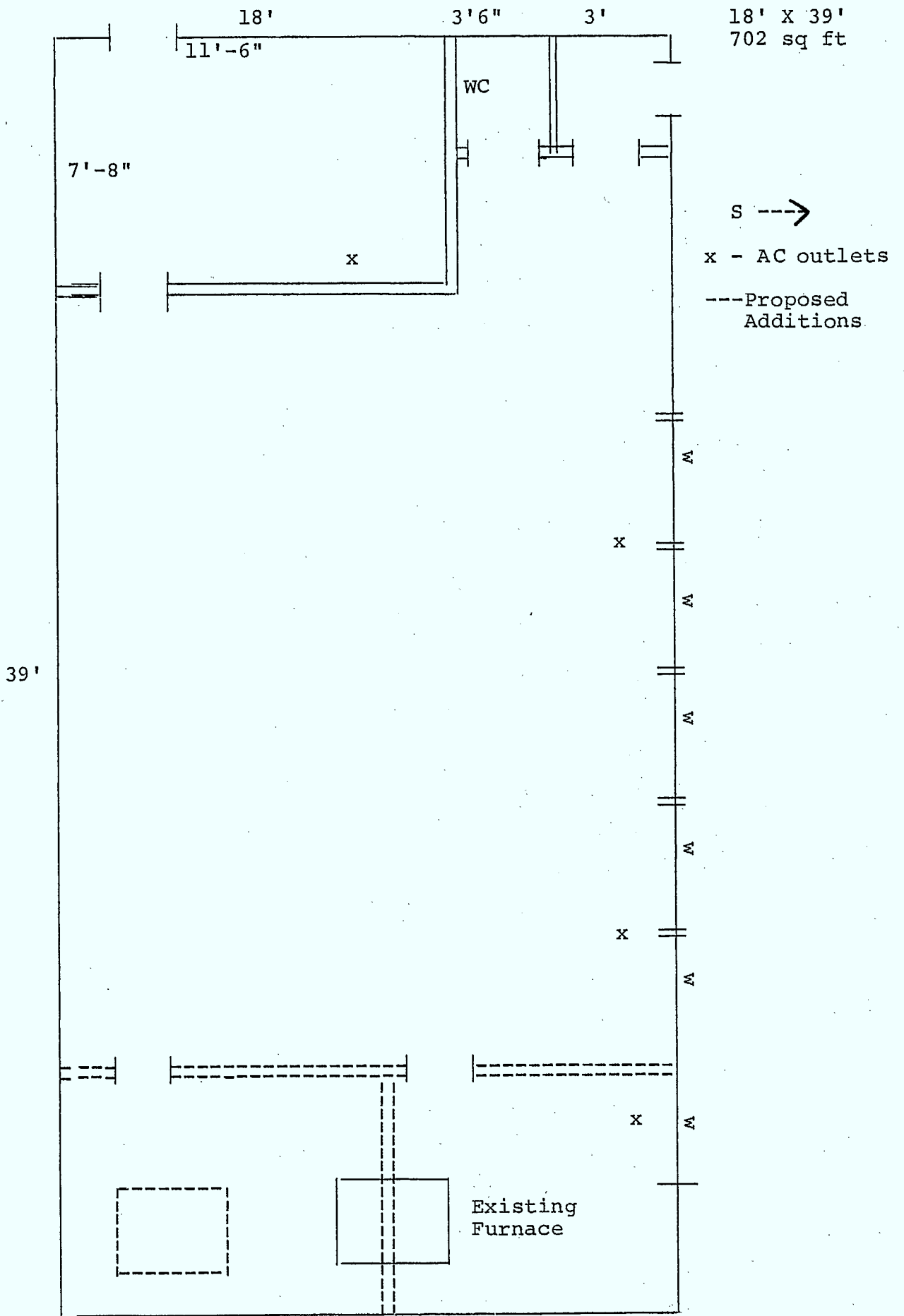
Exercises

- 1) filming an event or process, 1 min. silent,
- 2) video taping the same event or process as #1
- 3) editing exercise #2
- 4) t.v. experience, 1 min. in front of tv camera in an active role
- 5) video taping a social situation i.e. interview, music, drama
- 6) editing exercise #4 on video tape
- 7) editing exercise #1 on film
- 8) filming a social situation
- 9) video promo for northern house design
- 10) transfer S-8 film to video, edit on film and video
- 11) major video project - 2 half hour programs on subjects to be decided

Item D

Floor Plan and Modifications:
Keewatin Regional Production Centre

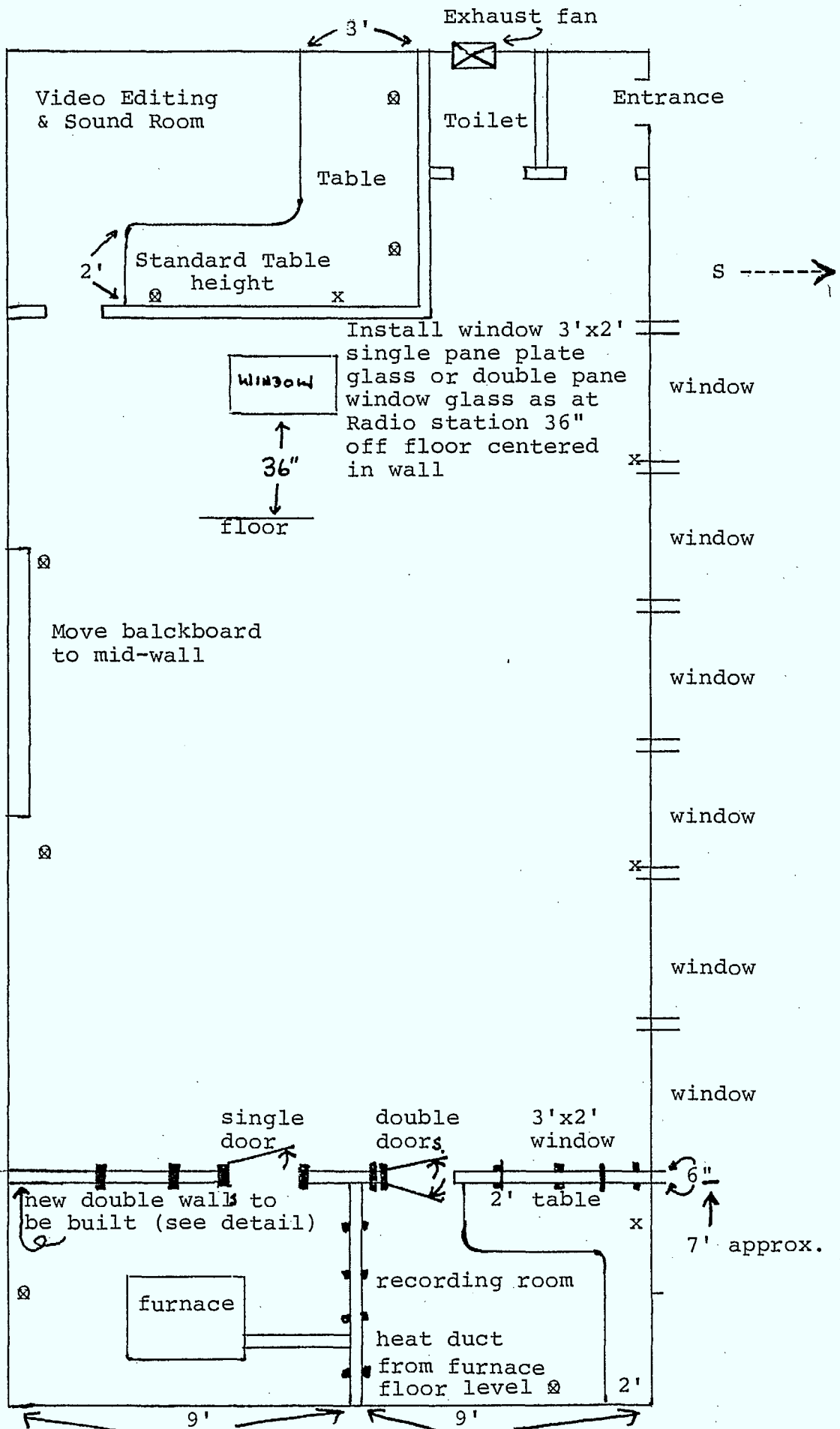
Baker Lake
Production
Center
Building



Changes to the Baker Lake Production Centre

x Existing AC

⊗ AC outlets to be installed



Move balckboard to mid-wall

new double walk to be built (see detail)

furnace

recording room
heat duct from furnace floor level ⊗

9' 9'

6" 7' approx.

window

window

window

window

window

window

Install window 3'x2' single pane plate glass or double pane window glass as at Radio station 36" off floor centered in wall

Window

36"

floor

Table

Video Editing & Sound Room

Toilet

Entrance

Exhaust fan

3'

2'

Standard Table height

S →

single door

double doors

3'x2' window

2' table

x

⊗

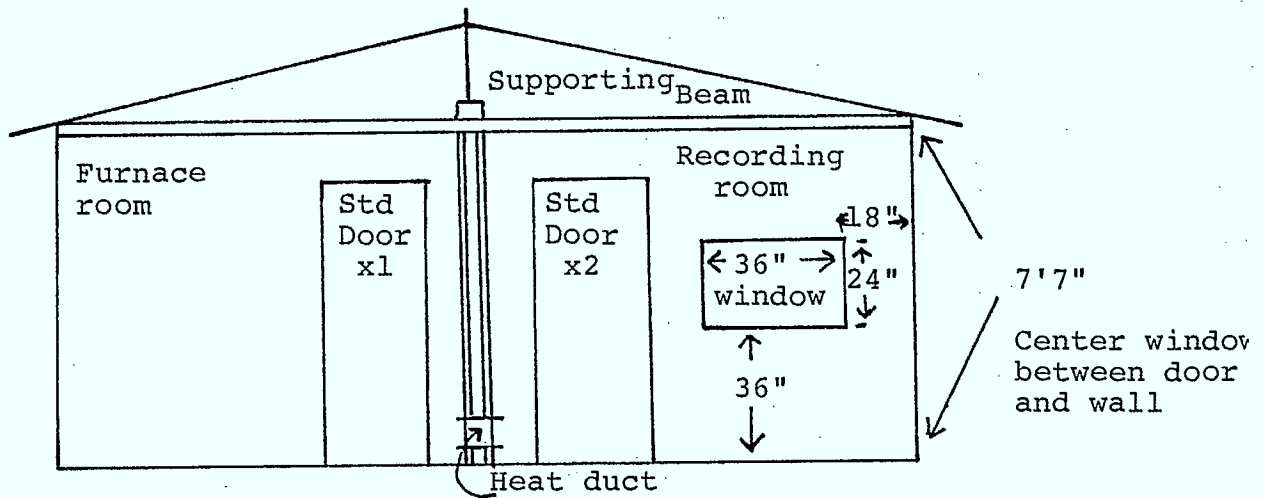
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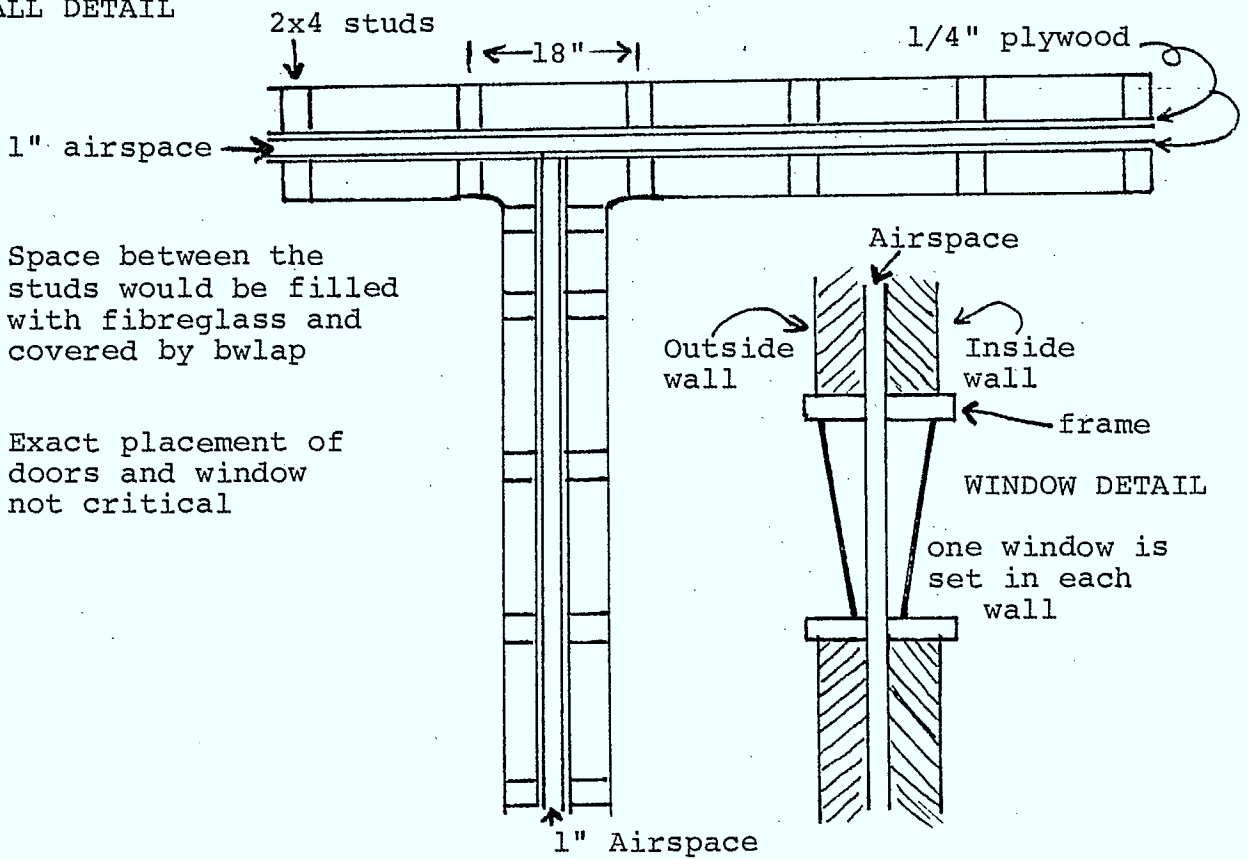
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⊗

⊗



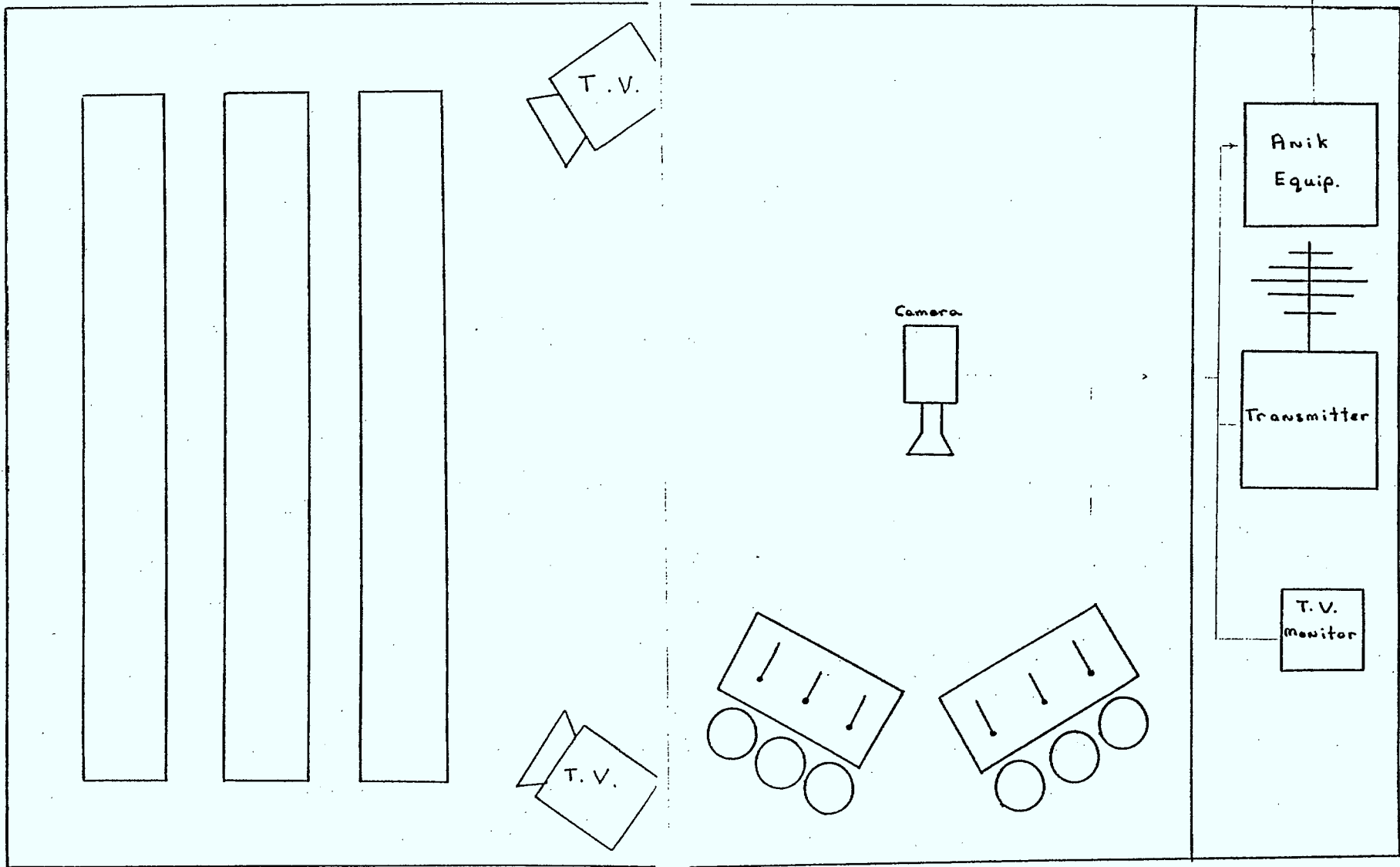
WALL DETAIL



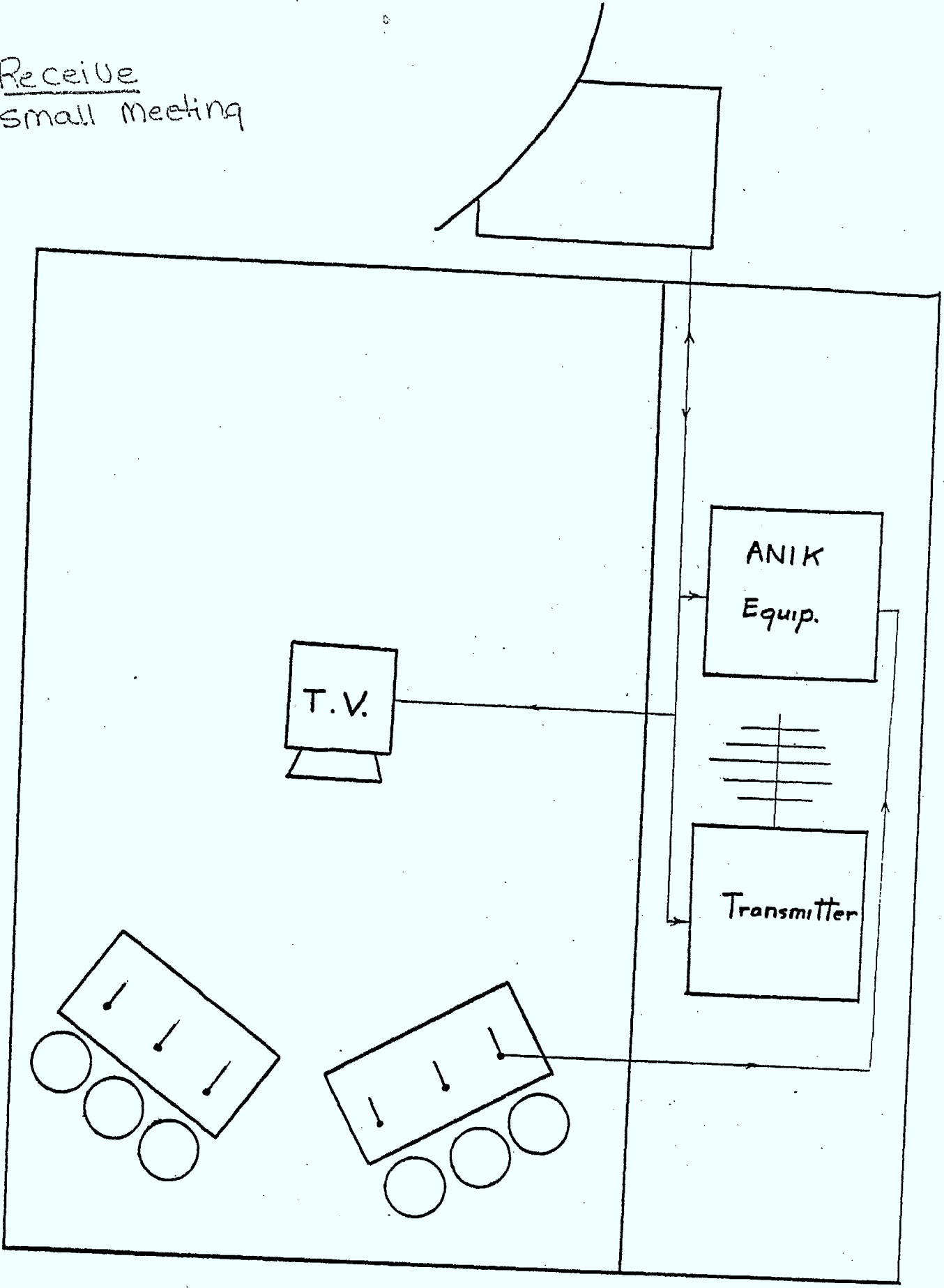
Item E

Transmit/Receive Options:
Ground Station Communities

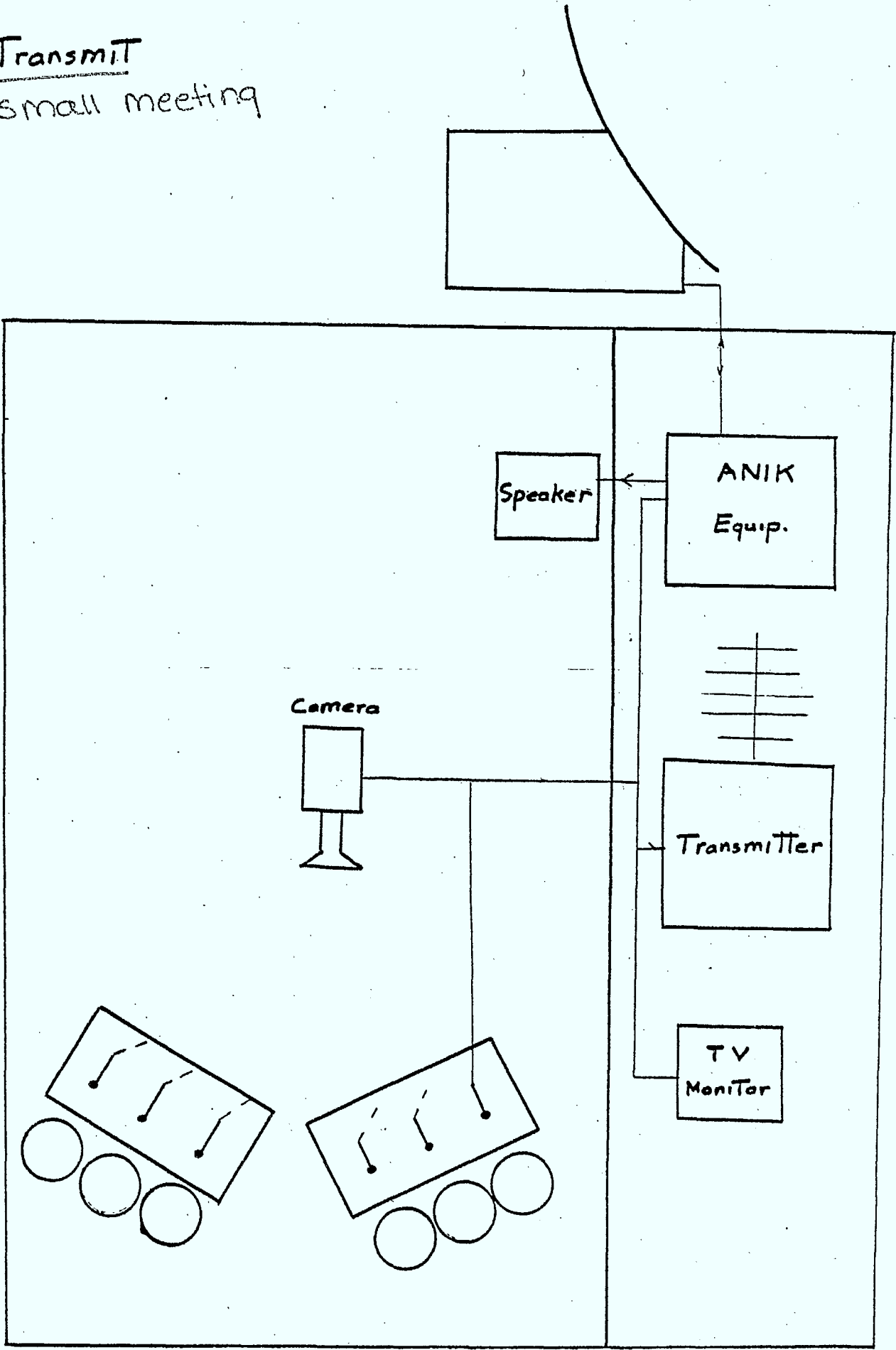
transmit
large meeting



Receive
small meeting



Transmit
small meeting



Item F

Inukshuk Budget:
November 1, 1978 - August 31, 1979

ITC ANIK B BUDGET

November 1, 1978 - August 31, 1979

Pre-Operational Expenses (April 1 - Oct. 31)

Salaries and staff benefits (Palliser, Green)	\$15,786	
Travel	2,970	
Telephone, telex	1,000	
Consultation fee and travel expenses (Sutherland)	1,050	
Consultation fee (Petrie)	1,000	
Xerox, printing, stationary, etc.	400	
Hiring process, interview	6,700	
		<hr/>
		\$ 28,906

Planning, Training and Production Phase (Nov. 1, 1978 - Aug. 31, 1979)

Project Director - 10 months @ \$25,000	\$20,830	
Operations Manager - 10 months @ \$22,000	18,334	
Regional Co-ordinators - 6 people x @ \$18,000 av.	70,616	
Secretary (Baker Lake) 4 months part-time		
6 months full-time @ \$12,000	8,000	
Staff benefits - 10%	11,778	
		<hr/>
		\$129,558

Capital Costs

3/4" video recorder/player, camera and options	\$10,000	
1/2" Batamax deck	3,000	
1 monitor	1,000	
3 tape recorders @ \$160 each	480	
30 video playback units @ \$3,000 each	90,000	
Production centre equipment		
Film equipment and accessories	6,000	
Video equipment and accessories	34,000	
Studio lights	1,600	
Audio recorder	2,000	
		<hr/>
		\$148,080

Operational Costs

Travel costs	\$34,000	
Northern staff - 10 months rent and utilities		
@ \$425 per month and	4,250	
\$100 per month x 6 people	3,600	
Northern staff - office furniture	3,000	
Telephone	8,000	
Consultation fees - technical	5,200	
Consultation fees - evaluation	5,000	
Consultation fees - training	12,000	
Production - Anik B information kit	5,000	
Information services - radio program, newsletter	2,500	
Tape - 3/4" - 25 @ \$40 each	1,000	
Tape - 1/2" - 25 @ \$25 each	625	
Training (portion reimbursed by Manpower)	110,000	
Contract funds - commission program	62,000	
Crating and shipping of video equipment 30 x \$500	15,000	
Studio modifications - new production centre	25,000 *	
videotapes, super 8 films - new centre	4,400	
Payment to DOC - ground station modifications	70,000 *	
ITC Administration - 10%	67,712	
		<hr/>
		\$438,287
		<hr/>
		\$744,831
		<hr/> <hr/>
	TOTAL	

* Areas of Uncertainty

Item G

Equipment Purchase

ROUGH BREAKDOWN
of Equipment Expenditures

Baker Lake Production Centre	\$ 56,834.74
Anik B System and Community Playback	66,570.89
Regional Co-ordinators Equipment	24,686.16
Film and Videotapes	14,231.53
	<hr/>
	\$ 162,323.32

<u>SUPPLIER</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>
T.V. Adams & Associates	\$ 14,132.61
Wackid Radio	13,816.60
Capello Audio Electronics Ltd.	1,493.15
Radio Service Inc.	739.60
Payette Radio	14,943.45
N.D.G. Photo Inc.	2,273.21
Radio Shack	356.24
Miscellaneous	6,044.70
Turnelle Association Ltd.	108,523.76
	<hr/>
	162,323.32

T.V. ADAMS & ASSOCIATES

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
BEAULIEU super 8 sound camera MDL 5008	1	2800.00	2800.00	Mar 20 79
options:				
single frame device	1	59.94	59.94	
rewind knob	1	59.10	59.10	
cable release (single frame work)	1	32.70	32.70	
Adams custom remote power pack	1	50.00	50.00	
dummy battery 1 conn. power pack	1	47.86	47.86	
Beaulieu remote power cable (for above)	1	27.54	27.54	
Beaulieu quick charger	1	374.34	374.34	
G.E. charger NI-CAD cells	1	14.50	14.50	
BEAULIEU Super 8 single system sound camera 5008 MS	1	2800.00	2800.00	Apr 12 79
rewind knob	1	59.10	59.10	
single frame device	1	59.94	59.94	
special cable release	1	32.70	32.70	
dummy battery	1	47.86	47.86	
source power cable	1	27.54	27.54	
quick charger	1	374.34	374.34	
Adams 1000 MA power pack	1	50.00	50.00	
G.E. NI-CAD battery charger	1	14.50	14.50	
ELMO 1012S XL single system sound camera	1	1072.95	1072.95	May 17 79
ELMO ST600 ETC telecine projector 6024	1	1315.00	1315.00	May 25 79
SENNHEISER HD 414X high impedance headset (for 5008)	1	86.00	86.00	May 29 79
MILLER Sen. F head	2	560.00	1120.00	Apr 25 79
MILLER tripod	2	247.00	494.00	Apr 25 79
AP601 aluminum camera case	1	91.87	91.87	Mar 21 79
ARROW AP601 aluminum camera case	1	91.87	91.87	Apr 12 79
A.P. 601 aluminum camera case	2	91.87	183.74	May 17 79
ELMO Multiplex Unit II	1	689.00	689.00	May 17 79
ELMO 912S motorized editor	1	375.00	375.00	May 17 79
ELMO 912 manual drive editor	1	84.00	84.00	May 17 79
G.I.R. tape splicer	1	15.00	15.00	May 17 79
WURKER 2-track tape splicer	1	51.00	51.00	May 17 79
HANNEL S1000 cement splicer	1	45.00	45.00	May 17 79
50' cassettes Kodachrome 40 mag. striped film stock	20	9.20	184.00	Mar 20 79
50' cartridges Kodachrome 40 super 8 stock prestriped	20	9.20	184.00	Apr 12 79
Kodachrome 40 sound cartridges	40	9.30	372.00	July 30 79
Kodachrome 40 sound cartridges	10	9.30	93.00	July 30 79
G.E. NI-CAD cells, size "C"	12	2 @ 7.95	47.70	Mar 20 79
S-8 handbook	3	12.00	36.00	May 2 79
G.E. NI-CAD "C" cells	12	2 @ 7.95	47.70	Apr 12 79
G.E. NI-CAD "C" cells for Adams pwr pk	(2)8	2 @ 7.95	63.60	May 17 79

T.V. ADAMS & ASSOCIATES

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
ADAMS external power pack (For ELMO 1012 camera)	1	30.00	30.00	May 25 79
G.E. battery chargers	2	14.50	29.00	July 30 79
GUILLOTINE splicing tape rolls super 8	10	2.00	20.00	May 17 79
WURKER splicing tapes (50 - pack)	10	3.25	32.50	May 17 79
62 mm U.V. filters for ELMO 1012S and BEAULLEU cameras	2	13.00	26.00	May 17 79
White super 8 leader	400'	.03	12.00	July 30 79
Black super 8 leader	400'	.08	32.00	July 30 79
Grease pencils	4	.85	3.40	July 30 79
200' reels & cans	36	.90	32.40	July 30 79
400' reels & cans	12	1.25	15.00	July 30 79
7" reel & box	12	1.17	14.04	July 30 79
5" reel & box	12	.89	10.68	July 30 79
912 editor bulbs	3	2.40	7.20	July 30 79
912s editor bulbs	3	2.40	7.20	July 30 79
ST600 projector lamps	3	16.60	49.80	July 30 79
ELH Ektagraphic projector lamps	2	18.46	36.92	July 30 79
5 pin DIN plugs	4	3.60	14.40	July 30 79
250 watt blue photo flood BCA	12	1.95	23.40	July 30 79
250 watt photo flood BBa	12	1.10	13.20	July 30 79
500 watt blue photo flood EBW	12	2.34	28.08	July 30 79
500 watt photo flood EBV	12	1.75	21.00	July 30 79

RADIO SERVICE INC.

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
Elastic suspension AKG-H15	1	72.00	72.00	July 10 79
SENNK 2U module	1	85.50	85.50	May 31
SENME 40 Micro	1	79.20	79.20	May 31
SENME 80 shot gun	1	112.50	112.50	May 31
AKGH15 suspension	1	72.00	72.00	May 31
SENMZA406 micro clip	1	12.00	12.00	May 31
EXTE 15 mic. CANNON	1	23.00	23.00	May 31
SENNMZW415 windscreen	1	27.90	27.90	May 31
SENNMZW30 windscreen	1	12.00	12.00	May 31
Sony STR V1	1	243.50	243.50	July 31

PAYETTE RADIO

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
DXC1610 plus: VO3800, BP60, CMA5, ICCJ10, 1RF403	1	8121.00	8121.00	Jan 1 79
Sony SLO340	1	2092.20	2092.20	Nov 30 78
Fiber glass box for DXC1610	1	130.00	130.00	Jan 1 79
Sony TC 110B	9	179.00	1611.00	
Sony L500	25	19.10	477.50	
Sony KCS 20	25	19.05	476.25	
Dozen C60 Sony cassette	14	20.25	283.50	
Miller MS200 Stephenson	1	10.00	10.00	Dec 4 78
QGH4 Davis Sonfard	1	175.00	175.00	Dec 5 78
Mixer song 650	1	377.95	377.95	May 24 79
Sony AC12	1	25.15	25.15	May 24
Sony ECM 150	1	67.15	67.15	May 25
RE-15 E. Voice	1	376.60	753.20	
SENNHEISER 414	1	76.00	76.00	May 25
JVC SM3	2	90.00	180.00	May 25
Sony DR7	2	27.00	54.00	May 25
Sony ECM 16	1	33.55	33.55	May 25

N.D.G. PHOTO INC.

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
SEKONIC light meters L398	2	87.00	174.00	May 7 79
TESTRITE CS4 Cody Stand	1	99.00	99.00	May 7
Kodak Colorbrust 100 cameras	2	42.70	85.40	May 7
EDITAL ¼" audio tape splicing bar	1	15.00	15.00	May 7
KNOX model 3877L 70"x70" screen	1	99.00	99.00	May 7
SONY used TC106	1	99.00	99.00	May 7
Kodak Ektagraphic AF2 with 200m lens	1	316.00	316.00	May 7
Rolls of KMA 464P super 8 silent film	12	6.00	72.00	May 7
Rolls Scotch splicing tape ¼ 7/32" - 66 ft	5	1.40	7.00	May 7
Twin pack PRIO Instant film	10	14.88	148.80	May 25
SONY TC142 Cassette Recorder	1	291.00	291.00	May 25
KM 288 Kodachrome 200' super 8 film w/o processing	10	25.80	258.00	May 25
SMA 464 Ektachrome film super8	6	7.95	47.70	May 25
KMA 464 Super8 film c/n PK64	4	6.00	24.00	May 25
Quick set tripod #5 & dolly #5	1	231.00	231.00	Jun 26
Rolls Kodachrome 40 sound super 8 film	14	9.40	131.60	Jun 26
Bottles embacond film cement	6	2.25	13.50	Jun 26
EPX 23 batteries	6	2.76	16.56	Jun 26
PRS TAPETCO with cotton gloves	20	.80	16.00	Jun 26
"AA" Alkaline batteries	24	1.04	24.96	Jun 26
S76 batteries	12	1.28	15.36	Jun 26
Bottles Kodak film cleaner	3	2.70	8.10	Jun 26
SNR Dust Off w/extension nozzle	1	18.00	18.00	Jun 26
SIMA Sports pouches	1	29.00	29.00	Jun 26
Dust Off refills - 1402 for senior	5	3.55	17.75	Jun 26
C size batteries Alkaline	12	1.29	15.48	Jun 26

RADIO SHACK

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
44 - 533	8	2.19	17.52	Dec 78
Miscellaneous parts & plugs			53.11	Hargrave
Miscellaneous parts & plugs			47.28	Hargrave
Miscellaneous parts & bulk eraser			52.99	Hargrave
Miscellaneous parts & speakers			185.34	Hargrave
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>				
Books from Classics			44.95	Hargrave
Book ordered from U.S.A.			17.18	Hargrave
Graphic supplies			220.23	Hargrave
Pascals - tape, soldering irons, tools			39.62	Hargrave
Burlap for studio			37.25	Hargrave
Tools from Cdn. Tire			16.07	Hargrave
Body strap from Alex Clark Ltd.	1	154.20	154.20	May 24 79
KCA - 30 video cassettes	144	20.55	2959.20	Petrie May 2 79
KCA - 20 video cassettes	72	17.75	1278.00	Petrie May 2 79
KCS - 20 video cassettes	72	17.75	1278.00	Petrie May 2 79

TURNELLE ASSOCIATES LTD.

ITEM	QUAN.	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	3% DISCOUNT	INVOICE DATE
Sony DXC1610/VO3800	2/2	6446.65	12893.30	12506.50	Apr 25 79
DXC1610/VO3800	1/1	6446.65	6446.65	6253.25	May 9
DXC1610/SL340 Colour Video camera c/w: a. BP60 battery pack b. CCJ10 cable extension c. CMA5 AC adapter/DXC1610	2	4783.00	9566.00	9279.02	
Sony VO2610/RFK534	12	2323.78	27885.36	27048.80	Apr 23
VP2260 Unatic Master Player (with dub connector)	1	4476.78	4476.78	4342.48	
CVM1250 12" TRINITRON Monitor/Receiver	8	889.83	7118.64	6905.08	
Sony KV1911	10	680.93	6809.30	6605.02	Apr 23
KV1911	4	680.93	2723.72	2642.01	Apr 26
Sony KP7200/VPS7200	1	4163.78	4163.78	4038.87	May 9
KP7200/VPS7200	2	4163.78	8327.56	8077.73	Jun 14
KP7200/VPS7200	3	4163.78	12491.34	12116.60	Jun 29
Sony BP60 battery pack	1	79.80	79.80		Jan 22
BP60 battery pack	3	66.44	199.32	193.34	Apr 25
BP60 battery pack	6	63.75	382.50	371.02	
Sony BP20A	3	66.44	199.32	193.34	Apr 25
Sony 20A battery/VO3800	6	63.75	382.50	371.02	
Sony BC20	3	184.20	552.60	536.02	Apr 25
Sony CCJ10 cable	1	96.80	96.80		May 8
Sony CCJ5 cable	2	68.60	137.20		May 8
Sony UGC5 cable	1	19.40	19.40		May 8
Sony MGC2 cable	1	15.40	15.40		May 8
Sony AC12 adapter	1	26.40	26.40		May 9
SGC5 UHF to BNC cable 5 meter	4	17.00	68.00	65.96	
UGC5 BCN to BNC cable 5 meter	4	17.30	69.20	67.12	
RG15 Coaxial cable 4.6 meter	4	21.99	87.96	85.32	
DIN Plugs 2 pin	4	1.00	4.00	3.88	
DIN Plugs 7 pin	3	1.95	5.85	5.67	
DIN Plugs 7 pin lockable	3	3.35	10.05	9.75	
SONY PC-1H (phone to mini)	6	3.30	19.80	19.21	
Metal carrying cases VO3800	2	222.50	445.00	431.65	
Sony ECM150 Microphone	3	68.50	205.50	199.33	
Electrovoice RE15 microphone	3	281.80	563.60	546.69	
KCS20 video cassette 20 min. tape	144	17.44	2511.36	2436.02	

TURNELLE ASSOCIATES LTD.

ITEM	QUAN.	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	3% DISCOUNT	INVOICE DATE
KCS10 video cassette 10 min. tape	144	15.00	2160.00	2095.20	
Video 3/4" cleaning cassettes:					
KCA Type	6	15.50	93.00	90.21	
KSA Type	4	15.50	60.00	58.20	
Repair manuals/VO 3800	2	11.00	22.00	21.34	
Repair manuals/VO 2860	2	19.00	38.00	36.86	
KCS-20 videocassettes	30	17.44	523.20	507.50	Aug. 20 79
KCS-10 videocassettes	25	15.00	375.00	363.75	Aug 20 79

CAPELLO AUDIO ELECTRONICS LTD.

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
UHER 4200 Stereo IC recorder	1	1095.00	1095.00	May 24 79
UHER M517 Microphone	1	103.45	103.45	May 24
UHER Z127 charger - power pack	1	106.35	106.35	May 24
UHER Z214 Nicad battery	1	95.75	95.75	May 24
UHER charging cable K714	1	13.70	13.70	May 24
AMPEX 631 - 600' tapes	30	2.63	78.90	May 24

WACKID RADIO

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	INVOICE DATE
Editing unit (used) including: 2-VO2860 plus RM 430 & VDC3	1	12000.00	12000.00	Feb 9 79
Sony Model CVM1250	1	997.50	997.50	Feb 9
Sony RF10 403FW	2	110.00	220.00	Jun 13
Sony A/C 12	1	22.45	22.45	May 8
KCA 30 Video tapes	12	27.85	334.20	Feb 15
SONY A/C 12	1	22.45	22.45	May 8
RF10 403FW SONY	2	110.00	220.00	June 13



VALASKAKIS, GAIL GUTHRIE
--Inukshuk Anik B project : first
interim eyaluation report

P
91
C655
V343
1979

DATE DUE			
DATE DE RETOUR			

LOWE-MARTIN No. 1137

