

#### LPል<sup>6</sup> dላኦሒና

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#### Makivik Corporation

Makivik is the ethnic organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of Nunavik. Its membership is composed of the Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). Makivik's responsibility is to ensure the proper implementation of the political, social, and cultural benefits of the Agreement, and to manage and invest the monetary compensation so as to enable the Inuit to become an integral part of the northern economy.

#### LPAS SPESPASCO

 $\textit{LPA}^{\flat} \,\, \textit{`PT'PA}^{\flat} \Gamma^{\varsigma} \,\, \Delta \text{CDC'D'} \,\, \text{LPAD'} \,\, \text{J\Sim} \text{\Sim} \text{\sim}^{\varsigma} \te$ ۵۵ م ۵۰ ۱۲۲ م ۱۲۲ م ۱۲۵ م 

#### Makivik Maaazine

Makivik Magazine is published quarterly by Makivik Corporation. It is distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its executive. We welcome letters to the editor and submissions of articles, artwork, or photographs. Please include your full name, address, and telephone number.

#### LPOAde DIDEILE

in Citalu. Officipie نه م در میرا دانهٔ کیلی او مرداد میراد می مرد می مرد میراد ام ۱۵۵۴ میروزنور کیوسی ۱۹۵۱ کا ۱۹۵۹ میرون ۱۹۵۸ کی ۱۹۵۸ کی ۱۹ أ° (ت ۵٬۲۲۰ أو ٤٠ الحرك لد ۹۰ ۱۹۹۶), ۵۰ ح ۱۳ احره

#### **Makivik Executive**

Jobie Tukkiapik, President Johnny Peters, Resource Development Vice-President Michael Gordon, Economic Development Vice-President Anthony Ittoshat, Treasurer Andy Moorhouse, Secretary

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all Makivik staff, as well as to all others who provided assistance and materials to make the production of this magazine possible.

'PΓ'?ላ~▷'በ /Editor 

D'bDrD' ∇'4교' 교'∩ ሒት'/ Translation À الأحرا- المحرة ألا المراجعة ألا المراجعة ألا المراجعة ألا المراجعة ألا المراجعة ا ۲۲ ۵۹° أ° ∩ أ. / Josée Vilandré

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\*ኒニቴ▷٢٩٩Კ┧ウ゚ C゚๒๛ ჼ₽Гჼ₽٩÷ՙጋՙ Δ፫゚ۥሁጳՙ Δ۵゚۵٬ *ኅ୮۲ V ላ፡Lɔ dV*゚ داد ۱۳۵۵ ماد ۱۳۵۵ کو ۱۳۵۵ کو ۱۳۵۵ ماد ۱۳۵۵ ماد در ۱۳۵۵ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۸ کو ۱۳۵۸ کو ۱۳۸ کو ای کو ۱۳ کو ۱۳۸ کو ۱۳۸ کو ای کو ای کو ۱۳ کو ۱۳۸ کو \*Contest participation in this magazine is limited to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA

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Front cover: Qaujimautik Systems Inc. was one of many Nunavik companies represented at the Northern Lights Tradeshow. Sheila Makiuk displays one of their rotary hydroponic greenhouse systems. as a possible solution to food security issues in the North, Photo: Bob Mesher,



#### ISSN 1481-3041

# C<sup>6</sup>dae کے / This Season

Policit 1957746060464666, Lièbe actes sidentifications  $\Lambda$ CD'  $\Lambda$ DC'6'CCD $\Lambda$ P'\Gamma^-,  $\Lambda$ 1\Gamma^-\Lambda^-,  $\Lambda$ 2\C\Gamma^-\Lambda^-\Lambda^-,  $\Lambda$ 2\C\Gamma^-\Lambd أم ٥ بحرم عمل أن م غ<sup>م</sup> ١ أم ٥ بحر كنار رزنه ٢ ٦ بال ١٩٥٥ . هم أن كر ح ᠂ᢤᠬᠴ ᠕᠌᠌᠘ᡓ᠙᠘᠙ᢣᠳ᠖ᢣᡳ᠒᠙ᢣᢖ᠖ᢣ᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘  $D = 5 + 5 + 10^{\circ} \text{ A} = 10^{\circ}$ 

۳۵۱ کا ۱۹۵۸ مرپاکیل کا ۱۸ محدیک ۱۹۵۸ کیل کیل ۱۹۵۸ کیل کور  $4^{\circ}$ \_) $^{\circ}$ , C/D+ $^{\circ}$ FD $^{\circ}$ , 4F/  $44<math>^{\circ}$   $6^{\circ}$ P $^{\circ}$ / $+40^{\circ}$ FD $^{\circ}$ ,  $\dot{4}$ CF  $^{\circ}$ 6- $^{\circ}$ 9.  $\Delta$ 5+ $\Delta$ 1-FD $^{\circ}$ 6. ۲۵٫۷۱ ۵ مرم، مرورد، ۷۵۰،۲۱۷ درمال و ۱۳۸۸ مرم، موحیه PUDINCIIGN AIDDE, ADTOALGISDOCS ACIBA (16° ACIBA (16° ACIBA)  $\mathsf{U} = \mathsf{P} \mathsf{L} \mathsf{L} \mathsf{L} \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{C}} + \mathsf{L} \mathsf{L} \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{C}} + \mathsf{L} \mathsf{L} \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{C}} + \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{C}} + \mathsf{P$ 

ʹϹ·ͿϲϭͺͺʹϒϹʹ;ϽϤϧͺͺͺͺϒϽͿϟʹ;ͰͰͺϲʹ;ϽͿϛͺͺͺϒͼͺʹϧͺͺͺͺͺͺͺͺϧͺͺͺϧͺͺͺϧͺͺͺͺͺͺͺͺ ۵۲۲مه، ۱۳۵۲مه، ۱۳۵۵مه، ۱۳۵۷م، ۱۳۵۲م، صححه ۱۳۵۸م ۱۹۵۸م، ۱۲۵۸م،  $60^{\circ}$ 60°6%  $60^{\circ}$ 6°6%  $60^{\circ}$ 60°6%  $60^{\circ}$ 60°6% 63000Dabbbrchtaa- abbbr/DA50ir 200000 Dabbbrchcaida5>r.

Since our last magazine, we have two new executives at Makivik. Adamie Delisle Alaku now holds responsibility for the files previously led by Johnny Peters, while Andy Pirti heads the Corporation's finances as our new Treasurer, replacing Anthony Ittoshat. Just two months into their new jobs, Adamie and Andy did a good job of responding to beneficiaries and speaking for their departments during our annual general meeting in Ivujivik in late March.

Makivik's most newly elected board members are Willie Angnatuk of Tasiujag, James Greig of Kangigsujuag, and Adamie Kalingo of Ivujivik. Makivik has been upgrading the corporation's training course for new board members, which will permit even greater improvements to this vital ethnic organization. The course will boost the skills of all our capable board of directors, who have been sanctioned through the votes of Nunavik Inuit.

In this issue, congratulations to the Unaaq Men's Group run by concerned Inukjuak men who realized the need that many young fellows in their community—and in the region as a whole—crave the mentorship of mature male role models. The organization, which has many success stories, hopes to be the prototype for other men's groups in the region. May you have an enchanting Nunavik summer, with both challenge and success to tell about in the end. •



۰۹۶۶۹۶۹۶

# SPRING 2014 · ISSUE 102

# $\Delta \supset c^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ}$ / Contents

دا ف د ۱ ۵ مه ۱ ۹۷۵ کو ۵ کو ۵ کو ۵ کو Winter Clothing, Nunavik and Nuuk

₹\$250 \ P\$C\$27\$PC¢ **Snowmobiling with Canadian Rangers** 

Unaag Men's Association for Young Men

28

Data from the Bowhead's Diet

 $V_i \cap V_i \cap V_i$ 

Unique Plants in our Region

Green Corner

Nunavik Hockey, Summarized

LP°&D′ Northern Lights/ዾላር° ¬°ተራ ለஉተじもበናራኄ

عد ۱۵ ا ۱ ۸ - ۱۵ مه او کا ۱۵ کا ۱۸ کا ۱۸ د او ۱۸ کا ۱۸

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48

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102560565 12 dacro On the Trail with Allen Gordon

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**Legal Tips** 

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Exchanges with the Sami

عممار نه ۱۹ وی می در ۱۸ در در

Makivik's Northern Lights Tradeshow Presentation

**Nunavik Creations Update** 

Nunavik Notes

Youth

# کنہ کے? / WHAT IS THIS?

 $4^{\circ}\Gamma^{\circ} - \Omega^{\circ} + L4\sigma^{\circ} + 4^{\circ}\Gamma^{\circ} + 3^{\circ}\Gamma^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ} + 2^{\circ}\Gamma^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ} + 2^$ 

>١٥٥٤ زا، ٧٥٦ ربا ١٩٠٩ و عوره ١٥١ و عولال ١٥١٨ مال ١٥١٨ ماليم، كاكورزا، ٧٥٠ ماليو، ١٩٠٨ ماليو، ١٩٠٨

 $4^{\circ}$ ጎር $\dot{L}^{\circ}$ የውበርታት የሀራምቦሀ፣ ላይ የአካር የምጋንት  $\dot{L}^{\circ}$ የውሀርምነ, በነፃላ ንዋኔታትላ $\dot{L}^{\circ}$ ርሀርውላና

Inuit signatories of the JBNQA were presented the Honour of Nunavik during Makivik's AGM in Ivujivik last March, where a large photo of each one was placed on display during the honouring ceremony.

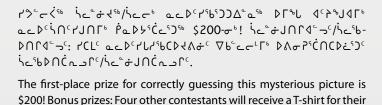
᠗᠘᠙᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘ \$200-6 ۵۰۶ ۱۵۲۰ ۱۵۲۰ کو ۱۳۰۷ کو ۲۵ کو ۱۳۰۷ کو ۲۵ کو ۲ مد ۵، ۲۲۵ کا ۱۳ می ۱۳ می میرون می میرون می کونی ۱۳ شروی میرون می کونی ۱۳ میرون میرون میرون میرون میرون میرون می δρωι. ΛέσταθαίδΩς!

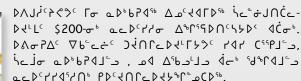
ou could win \$200 if you guess what this mysterious picture is. Mail your answer to "Mystery Photo Contest" at the address shown below. Good Luck!

۵۲۰ ۱۳۶۴ کم ۱۳۶۱ کی ۱۳۶۱ میلائن می أداه ۱۵۵۰  $4J + \Gamma = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$ 

Winners of this Mystery Photo Contest will be drawn on Friday, September 5, 2014.

۵۲۶محه ۱۵۲۴م  $\Lambda \subset D^c \uparrow J \cap {}^{\varsigma} b^{\varsigma} \sigma^{\varsigma} L P^{\varsigma} \Lambda^{\varsigma}$ **Mystery Photo Contest Makivik Corporation** P.O. Box 179 Kuujjuaq, Quebec J0M 1C0





Congratulations to Minnie Nowkawalk of Inukjuak who got first prize of \$200 for correctly guessing the bottom of an automobile. T-shirts were also sent to Siasie Tarkirk. Saalamoni Nowkawalk, Noah Echalook and Alec Koneak for their correct answers.



winning answers.

# ۱۹۵۰ ۱۹۵۰ ۵ مو ۱۵ مو

ארטין אלכים אישע בישעל בישל איף בישל

# Modelling of Winter Clothing Between Nunavik and Nuuk

Text and photos by Victoria Simigak

שלין הפרסילי 2002-שוה של, כל שתיל של בסבלי כוֹם שבלי סבלי היי של הבלי היי של בסבלי היי של הבלי היי של כילר של הבלי היי של הבלי של היי של הבלי של הבלי של הבלי היי של הבלי היי של הבלי של הבלי היי של

 $\Delta \alpha = 47\sigma^{5}h^{5}$   $\sigma DA^{5}\sigma AA^{5}b^{5}\Gamma LC$   $4\Gamma A J^{5}b^{5}\Gamma J\sigma^{5}$ ۵۹۲۵۲۵ د ۱۲۵ و ۱۲۵ و ۲۰۱۶ و ۲۰۱۶ و ۱۲۵ و ۲۰۱۶  $\Delta = -\frac{1}{4}$   $\Delta = -\frac{1}{4}$   $\Delta = -\frac{1}{4}$   $\Delta = -\frac{1}{4}$ ۹۲۲۹۶ و ۱۹۵  $\sigma P \Lambda^{\varsigma} \sigma \Lambda^{\varsigma} \delta^{\varsigma} \delta^{$ σραίσαάς σρααίτιδιληίτης Δεστρυιτέρς,  $\Delta U = D^{\zeta} \wedge D^{\psi} d \Pi^{\zeta} + b^{\psi} \Gamma^{\psi} = b^{\psi}, \quad \Delta^{\psi} = \dot{D}^{\psi} = \dot{D}^{\psi} + \dot{D}^{\psi} = \dot{D$ ᠳ᠘ᡎᢗᢣᠦ᠊ᡃ᠘  $\Gamma^{\varsigma} \wedge L^{\varsigma} \wedge \sigma^{\varsigma}$ . <sup>የ</sup>የረኑ<sub>ው</sub> የ. ᡏᡓᡩᢐᡗᡱ*ᢐ*ᡥᡒ **ሳ**የበ<sup>ር</sup> ነታ<sub>σ</sub> ነ<sub>-</sub>, د ٔ ۱۵۸/د ځاه اه  $Cd\dot{c}^{\dagger}d\Omega^{c}V_{b}\sigma^{c}$ ,  $\Delta dLcD\Omega^{\dagger}\Omega^{\dagger}D\sigma^{c}$   $\Delta \Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{b}$ ᠰᢀᠳ᠘᠘᠘ᠳ᠘ᠳ ᠕ᠳᠺ᠋᠋᠐ᡕ᠘ᢄ ᡣ᠙᠘ᢣᡉᠲ᠋ᡠ᠙ — (۲،۹۵ مه۱،۷۵۱) - د Calletatatcuc Calletatather in Lc. Alrea  $\Lambda + L \Lambda P^* + L D^* + L D^*$  $40^{\circ}$   $40^{\circ}$   $40^{\circ}$   $40^{\circ}$   $40^{\circ}$   $40^{\circ}$   $40^{\circ}$   $40^{\circ}$  $\nabla^{\zeta}J^{-}$ ,  $\nabla^{\zeta}J^{-}$ ,  $\nabla^{\zeta}J^{-}$ ,  $\nabla^{\zeta}J^{-}$  $\Lambda D + D^{L} + T^{*} = A + C^{*} + C^$ Λριτροφιστίνης διστική Ριασ (9ρευ-10 Δη Ευρώ (9ρευ-10 Δη 4.Pe - 4.Pe 4.Les 4.Les 4.Les 4.Les 4.Pes لربر د پرد کاد ور در ۲۲۹ م، کی لی فور کرد الوع- $9^{\circ}$ npputar paclo jadagual \$2000-2. DIPLE STORY OF LC LEGISTER STORY OF LC LEGISTER PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH  $CL^{\circ}a$   $\Lambda D \Upsilon L + D \sigma^{\varsigma} L D L - \Lambda^{\varsigma} \Omega - J$   $a a \Lambda^{\iota} \Gamma$ ,  $a a \Lambda^{\iota} \Gamma D^{\varsigma}$  $a^{L}\Gamma\sigma^{5}C = \Gamma^{5}C\dot{c}^{8}J^{L}LC = 4\Pi\Gamma^{5}\Gamma\Gamma\sigma^{5}, \quad b\Gamma D\Delta^{5}a^{L}\Gamma\sigma^{5},$ ح ۲۰۱۲ د ۸ خ ۱۲ کی ۲۰۱۲ کی ۲۰۱۲ کی ۲۰۱۲ کی ۲  $4LDO^{c}IF_{\sigma}$ .

 $\begin{array}{lll} & & & & & & \\ & & \Delta L D r'D \wedge \Delta \Gamma^b & \wedge D r'b P^* \neg r'L - f'D^c & & & & \\ & & \Delta D r'D \wedge \Delta \Gamma^b & \wedge D r'b P^* \neg r'L - f'D^c & & & \\ & & \Delta D r'D \wedge D r'b \wedge D^c \wedge D r'b \wedge D^c \wedge D r'b \wedge D$ 

When I first came here in November of 2002, I noticed everyone in Nuuk was wearing *North Face* jackets. It was a big trend to wear the brand in Nuuk as well as all over Greenland, except maybe the smaller towns and villages. My homemade parka was out of mainstream and looked awkward in the

midst of prestigious modern jackets. It was cool to walk around in a North Face until Canada Goose jackets started popping up everywhere then everyone switched to the better and warmer brand.

The thing is, the smaller towns and villages have no retail stores, unlike the capital of Greenland, which has many shops. These stores sell everything from hardware, kitchenware, fashion clothing, seal skin products, fabrics, sewing supplies, art supplies, children's clothing, souvenirs, and electronics — you can it and you will find it in Nuuk. That is why it is faster and easier to just buy a jacket than to make your own. On the other hand, in northern Greenland it is common to make your own sealskin jacket or pants, and the same with eastern Greenland. It is not very common but you can see a few people wearing their own sealskin jackets in Nuuk because an average shop-made jacket can cost up to \$2000 Canadian. You can't say everyone in Greenland is a seamstress, unlike most women in Nunavik who make their own parka, kamiks, mittens, hats, snow pants, and, especially, amauti.

The amauti is a lost tradition in Greenland although it has a vague use in northern and eastern Greenland. The other bigger towns and the sur-

rounding villages rarely use an amauti. When I was using my amauti with my son, it was exotic for everyone to see such a thing. When people met me while I used my amauti, they would



פרו אבר ב״ב לברל ב״ה לייטי לשבר הייטי לא לייטי לייטי לייטיי Victoria Simigak wearing her handmade amauti  $4^{\circ}$   $\Delta_{\Delta}\Delta^{\circ}$   $\Delta_{c}^{\circ}$   $\Delta^{\circ}$   $\Delta^{$ 

P'(σ, Q'(σ), P(σ), P

JU0JCJ9Pᡏᢆᠴᡩ<sup>ᡕ</sup>᠘ᢣᠮᢛ᠍ ۵۵−۲۲۵۰. ٠٠- د ٩ ᠳᢗ᠒ᢐᠼᡳ᠘ᠳ᠐ᢣᡎᡳ᠘ᡒᢐᢗ᠒ᠳ ۲ لاف ا∿د کا ک⊸ول ᡏᠮᡳᡒᢀ᠋ᢗ᠆᠆ᡏᡗ᠔ᡗ᠆᠐᠙ᡕ᠘ᠾ  $4L_{P}$ ۵۲۵ځه  $PLO P_{\sigma} = \Gamma PLO P_{\sigma} = \Gamma$ ላ% የነራ (Cーነሪበ),  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  ላለ  $\lambda$  ነራ (C ለ  $\lambda$  % )  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  ፣ ል ለ  $\lambda$  ነር ነር  $\lambda$ ۵۴۲-۱۳۵۲ ۲۰۱۲ ۱۲۵۲ ما ۱۲۵۲ و ۱۲۵۲ ما ۱۳۵۲ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵۲ کو ۱۳۵۲ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳ کو ۱۳ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳۵ کو ۱۳ کو ۵۵۵۵۵۵۵۰ ۵ م ۵ 947-CO<sup>-</sup>LYO جور CC<sup>-</sup>D4rL4c 1166-24701D

 $44^{\circ}$  LDL  $4^{\circ}$ ,  $47^{\circ}$  PLC  $4^{\circ}$   $4^{\circ}$   $4^{\circ}$   $4^{\circ}$ ما۹۲۰۵۲ عممال ۱۲۶۹۲ کارکارے۱۲۵ کا ۱۲۰۹۲ کا ۱۲۰۹۸ کی ما  $\Lambda L D_{\ell} L D \Gamma_{\ell} L D$ 1967. PL74 4615 V 1965 V 1967 PL74 1857 PL  $\Delta \subset \dot{c}$   $\dot{c}$   $\dot{c$  $\Lambda$ PY)'6'FJ'  $\Delta$ a' $\Omega$ J'  $\Lambda$ a' $\Lambda$ '  $\Lambda$ C'  $\Lambda$ C' ᠂ᡏᠴᡩᠬᡪᠫᢧ᠖ᠮᠬᠦ᠍᠂ᢕ᠘ᠮ᠘ᠮ᠘ᠫ᠘ᡱ᠘ᡶᢐ᠘ᡓᠮ ۰لΩ َم Δ ۹۱۲۰۵⊸۸ 'የረኑ<sub>ው</sub>ኑ. CL<sub>°</sub>a ᠂᠙᠘᠙ کو<sup>د</sup> ار ک<sup>۱</sup> و ۱۰ ۸۵۲م ۱۹۷۵ د ۵ ۸۵۲۵ د کا ۸۴۵ د کا ۸۴۵ کا ۸۴۵ کا ۸۸۵۲  $DLDD^*$  a  $LDD^*$  a  $LDD^*$  b' $LDD^*$  b'  $LDD^*$  b'  $LDD^*$  a  $LDD^*$  b'  $LDD^*$  b'  $LDD^*$  a  $LDD^*$  b'  $LDD^*$  b' 4ል $^{L}$ Γργ $^{h}$  4Ερ $^{$ '6'-65'- Λ'\α5'6- \α50'Li'--. Γ''Δ-9''LLL



ЈΔσ ഛ ጐትኒጐ ላፊ P°ጋ Γ ኦ° ተኦስ በጉ ላ ጐ ሷ ና ተረዛጐ ካ ፌ ታል ም ት ሀ ም ት ላ ላ ረ ב ኃና. Winnie Nungak in a Greenlandic anorak made by Inger Platou.

ask how my son is and where he is. I would then tell them, he is right on my back and he is doing great.

Some people would gasp and be very awed that a baby was on my back. Then they would study and touch my amauti and ask how it can carry a baby. Most of them said that my baby would stop breathing: "Can he breath? Is he sweating? How do you put him in? How do you take him out? When do you carry him? How did you learn it? Why do you use it? Who made it? Where did you get it? How long do you use it? What is it made of? Does everyone in Nunavik have one? How long does it take to make it? Is it hot? Is it cold?"The questions were never ending.

But, of course, on the side there were compliments and many people were inspired. Two of my friends even borrowed my amautik but they did not succeed since they are not used to wrapping a baby and putting the baby in the back. And they always automatically thought that the big

hood is used to carry the baby. It was a hard piece of clothing to comprehend. Meanwhile I could not understand why

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When I think of my culture, where I was raised with a mother who sewed winter clothing for all her children and where I was taught in a school that had sewing classes, I get very proud of my history.





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Inuit were using a baby carriage, even in the middle of winter! A friend of mine gave me a baby carriage for free, which was a big help because we could not afford a new one, as it would easily cost \$400 Canadian. The only time it was useful was when my boyfriend would take his turn to bring the baby to the daycare. But it was so awkward to put a baby in a carriage. A baby carriage was just simply out of my culture.

When I think of my culture, where I was raised with a mother who sewed winter clothing for all her children and where I was taught in a school that had sewing classes, I get very proud of my history. I get especially proud when I wear kamiks made from the skin of a wolf that my father caught and my mother sewed. Kamik making is also a vague tradition in Greenland unless there is some special occasion to celebrate where people put on their national dress. Absolutely no one was wearing kamiks when I moved to Nuuk until I started wearing my kamiks. Then it started a trend with a ripple effect. But in the beginning, when I wore my kamiks, people would ask if I had a birthday or if there was a special event. Again, people were awed and asked the thousand questions like they did when I had my amautik on.

Unfortunately, there are not so many cultural sewing classes in Greenland as in Nunavik. That is one consistent skill that people have to be very proud of in Nunavik. Greenland is, of course, an exotic Inuit country but it has advanced so much that it has nearly lost its traditional clothing making. Instead they have turned it into fashion, especially with sealskin. The sealskin making may also be Scandinavian and European inspired as the seal skin businesses are made to produce money. I myself have never bought any shop made materials as they are simply too expensive. The only sealskin product I have ever bought in my life is a pair of custom-made sealskin pants. I went to a sewing shop and made a request, unfortunately, that store has closed down but the pair I got was a big investment. When I wear them in Nunavik, they are of course a big hit and Nunavimmiut are very inspired and awed and wonder too how to make such a pair. They touch my pants as a Greenlandic has touched my amautik, with words of awe and wonder.

I can see now that over the years, I have been a walking model of handmade winter clothing between Nunavik and Nuuk. One of the newest pieces of clothing I have is a parka made by my sister, Martha Simigak. I can say, I do not regret bothering her for many months and maybe even years to make me a parka. I wanted an ethnic, traditional handmade parka to show off in Nuuk. I wanted to show what real clothing is. The strange thing is that, during the *North Face* period, my old parka was out of place and when the *Canada Goose* trend came around, all of a sudden my parka looked even better than any jacket in Greenland. Because people look highly up to the *Canada Goose* brand, I tell them that mine is a real Canada goose jacket because the down in from a real goose.

Which brings me to that thought I always have. What is a real lnuk? That question can bring out many debates and discussions but when it comes to Inuit clothing, I think a real lnuk makes proper use of their catch. They provide meals and clothing all in one, to survive in the cold climate. But with the modern age, we are fusing traditional and modern clothing, which is another Inuit trait we have, to adapt and survive. Especially in the cold — likkii!!!

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# The Snowmobile, an Essential Mode of Transportation for Canadian Rangers

Intense cold, blizzards, rough terrain, nothing can stop the High Arctic sentinels and their snowmobiles through deserts of ice to rescue people.

Text and photos by Francine Saint-Laurent

 $V_{\text{L}}$  12, 2013.  $P^{\text{Q}}$   $L^{\text{b}}$   $L^{\text{b}}$   $L^{\text{c}}$  4  $P^{\text{C}}$   $L^{\text{c}}$   $L^{\text{c}$ 

P'  $C'T^bl\sigma$   $PaC'T^b\sigma^b$ .  $P^blhPa^bld^c$   $PPP'CT' 'd^c PaC'T^blo PaC'T^br'An^b P^blog^c$   $P^blog^c$   $P^bl$ 

April 12, 2013. I am with the adjutant Marc Lavoie, trainer and instructor with the Second Canadian Ranger Patrol Group. The meeting place

with the High Arctic sentinels is scheduled for 10:00 AM in front of the cooperative in Ivujivik.

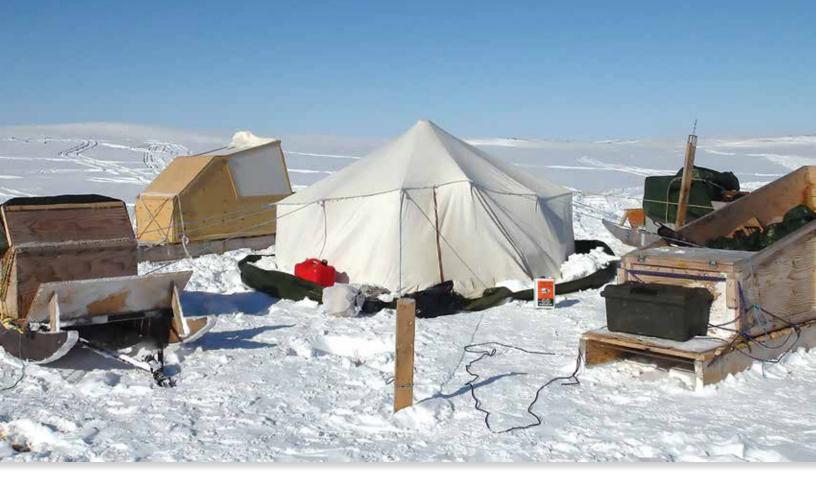
I watch the famous Rangers arriving with their snowmobiles from every corner of the community. They proudly wear their red flag showing the Rangers badge. The Rangers mission is quite broad. They must participate in search and rescue operations and monitor territories such as the coveted Northwest Passage and many other areas. The Rangers



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hitched qamutiks behind their snowmobiles with several items such as tents, blankets, jerry cans of gasoline, and food, among other things





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in their qamutik boxes. The Rangers will pull their qamutik during their five days training expedition.

## The departure

It took us three hours to cover a distance of about 100 km to reach the Kovik River. Sitting behind Marc Lavoie, I hold onto him tightly to avoid being propelled into space because the trail we follow is composed of very hard clumps of snow. It feels like the rodeo. I admit that I was anxious to reach our destination. But then, another surprise was awaiting me. We will sleep in tents. Cardboard is installed on the ground to reduce the moisture inside our shelters. I'm starting to seri-

ously miss my mother. It takes thick skin to live through such experiences. Sleeping in a tent at minus-40 degrees during the winter is quite something to do. In addition, the survival food carried by the Rangers is not at all like the fancy food served in five-star restaurants.

The shower? It is better to get used to living like a caveman. A dry toilet has been installed in a tent a few metres away from our shelters. I try not to drink before bed. I cannot imagine myself crossing these few metres overnight on a territory inhabited by wolves and maybe even polar bears. I note that the Rangers are highly motivated to do what they do. Marc Lavoie tells me, "The Rangers are recognized in their community because they perform extremely rewarding missions. They are first responders in emergency situations, and they participate in search and rescue operations when a member of their community is lost."

# A joint patrol

Marc Lavoie explains that Canadian Rangers are a specialized unit of the Canadian Forces. In addition to

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their personal gratification, these volunteers receive some remuneration: "Ivujivik has about 15 Rangers whose average age is approximately 24 years old. This patrol includes almost as many women as men."

He added that the Canadian Rangers receive a 12-day basic training. "They must also be trained each year to improve their knowledge and enrich their experiences." However, participation to the Rangers is not open to everyone. "You must be Canadian, aged 18 years or older and have no criminal record." Being physically fit and loving outdoor activities, for example, are important assets. The intimate knowledge of the land is also an important quality for the Canadian Forces.

> A Ranger without a snowmobile is like a cowboy without a horse. The Rangers must provide their own snowmobile. However, the Canadian Forces compensate them for the use of their machine. The Forces pay the costs of fuel and repairs. GPS, compasses, tents and camping equipment are examples of items provided to the Rangers.

> The snowmobile is a means of transportation for the Rangers. Unlike traditional methods such as dog sledding, the snowmobile

enables the Inuit patrols to travel longer distances in shorter time. As we know, it is important to act quickly in emergency situations!

I followed the Rangers for five days across breathtaking landscapes — a beautiful treeless ice desert. This training allowed me to witness again the usefulness of the snowmobile. In fact, one of the purposes of the training was to build an emergency landing strip using snowmobiles. They also exercised with C7 and Lee-Enfield 303 combat rifles and conducted several other activities. During this military training, a day is also dedicated to traditional activities as a way for the army to ensure that traditional skills are transmitted to younger generations of Rangers.

During that day of traditional activities, several Rangers went fishing for arctic charr or hunting willow ptarmigan. "The trainings provided to Rangers enable them to confirm their knowledge, learn new things, and to be at their best all the time," concludes Marc Lavoie.



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# Your airline, your career, your future

Air Inuit has recently published a new career guide pertaining to employment within Air Inuit.

The guide is available on our web page and was distributed to all Nunavik schools during the Air Inuit field trip complete by the Air Inuit chairman Andy Moorhouse and president Pita Aatami in late April.

When you start working for Air Inuit, you'll be embarking on a career path with a solid future. And whether you're on the ground or in the air, the skills you learn with us will always be in demand. Best of all, Air Inuit actively supports Inuit culture in all its dimensions. So when you work with Air Inuit, you'll be working to preserve and protect

the proud legacy of the Inuit.

### **Follow us on Facebook**

Air Inuit remains active on facebook where you will find information regarding our numerous seat sales, special events and other interesting information.



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Forthcoming seat sales	
Landlocked sale	June 2nd and June 30th
Summer sale	July 14th and August 4th
Berry picking sale	August 11th to September 1st
Pre-Freeze sale	October 1 and October 31st

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もかいては「 人 L ト o d c o d くう コ ム a Δ b d コ d かし d いしょい b し a d で c . Flight attendant Nelly Napartuk and president Pita Aatami.

۵٬۲۱۲، ۱۹۶۴ مهد۱۱، ۱۹۶۸ مهد۱۱، ۱۹۶۸ مهد۱۱، ۱۹۶۸ مه ۱۹۹۸ مهد۱۱، ۱۹۶۸ مهد۱۱، ۱۹۶۸ مهد۱۲ مهد۱۲ مهدای ا

# **Thanks to Makivik board members**

As reported in our last edition of Makivik Magazine, Air Inuit celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary last August 28, across Nunavik and in Montreal. All Nunavimmiut were invited to participate in local community events. Thank are extended to the Makivik board members in each community for organizing these successful celebrations.

## **New Inuit flight attendants**

It is with great pride that Air Inuit welcomed Nelly Napartuk from Umiujaq, Roxanne Kristensen from Ivujivik and Akisuk Naluiyuk from Salluit to its ranks. These three Inuit beneficiary flight attendants graduated thanks to a successful affirmative action initiative that was carried out by the company's Flight Operations Department. The candidates participated in a training program that was held in Salluit throughout the months of July and August 2013. The three newly certified flight attendants and have started to fly throughout our network.

### **Annual air transportation meeting**

Last November 21, Air Inuit held its Annual Air Transportation meeting in Montreal with the Nunavik mayors and landholding corporations' presidents. This valuable annual event

allows the communities to provide constructive comments to improve Air Inuit's services. We thank all communities for actively participating and ensuring we all work towards a common goal of improving Nunavik's air service.

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The annual Air Transportation Meeting.

#### Isaruuk and Ilaujuq programs

Air Inuit's *Isaruuk* rewards program is quite popular, with more than 500 members already registered through the Air Inuit website since its launch. Each registered member receives a personalized membership card.

As a reminder, the llaujuq program entitles the beneficiary identified on this certificate, for the validity period specified, to A) one 75% discounted ticket (applicable on the adult Y fare, the child YCH fare or the senior YCD fare) up to a maximum of \$800 all taxes included, or B) one cargo shipment of an all terrain vehicle, snowmobile or outboard motor at a 75% discounted cargo rate applicable on the LaGrande to community portion, or between Nunavik communities up to a maximum of \$800, all taxes included.

# **ሳ**ኄJ교ረ<sup>c</sup>በራ<sup>b</sup>ነፊ<sup>s</sup> ኦልሆነጋራ<sup>b</sup>

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# Making Hunters Out of Young Men

The introduction to this story comes from Tommy Palliser of Inukjuak, who graduated from Concordia University in 2003, having earned a Bachelor of Commerce Degree in Business Management, and then became a member of the Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak in 2004. Tommy shared this information with Makivik Magazine, which brings their story into context with the present.

The municipal councillors coordinated a public meeting in January of 2001 after several suicides among the young men of Inukjuak during 2000. During the meeting, most of the attendees were women and they asked, "Where are the men? Why are they not at this table?"

he municipal councillors coordinated a public meeting in January of 2001after several suicides among the young men of Inukjuak during 2000. During the meeting, most of the attendees were women and they asked, "Where are the men? Why are they not at this table?"

A group of men then began to form the men's group, with limited funding from local sources such as Avataq and Makivik. A modest budget of \$5,000 was used to start the men's group and now, according to the Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak's financial statements for 2013, they have reached \$1,054,961.

The original members of the Unaaq Men's Group were three elders who have since passed away — Lucassie Tukai, Jamessie Weetaluktuk, and Simeonie Elijassiapik — Charlie Nowkawalk (wellness worker), Simeonie Nalukturuk (Canadian

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Rangers corporal), as well as elders Noah Echalook, Noah Pauloosie, Danielli Inukpuk, and Joseph Nalukturuk. A few other men also showed up at the original meetings, but not often.

The Association's original board members have been Danielli Inukpuk (president), Charlie Nowkawalk (vice-president),

Tommy Palliser (treasurer), Simeonie Ohaituk (secretary), as well as Simeonie Elijassiapik, Noah Echalook and Joseph Nalukturuk serving as directors.

Tommy writes: "I personally became dedicated to this cause when they came to me and asked me to become a board member in 2004, after I had graduated from Concordia. I then helped gather more funding from various sources and helped incorporate the men's group into an official non-profit association on July 31, 2006. We then gradually grew in terms of funding and in size.

"I had compassion for the young men who had difficulties with their lives, believing that working with elders, bringing back our traditions, promoting them within our community and involving the youth was my real cause and dedication to help get our Association on its feet. By creating traditional employment and activities, I felt that the self-esteem of the young men would be brought back and the place of us men would be resurrected from being overpowered by southern values and a western or modern approach to living and working in an Inuit community.

"We volunteered a lot of our time to put budgets together, sitting down on the floor of

the Makivik building, trying to decide what we could do to help the youth. By using cardboard and a few pencils, we put together plans, wrote down men's phone numbers who would

I've seen this Association literally grow into a million dollar non-profit entity, hiring many workers and guides in the community, enriching the lives of men with cultural pride, and helping feed elders with the country food that they like to eat."



be the guides, and made a calendar of activities in relation to our budgets. I've seen this Association literally grow into a million dollar non-profit entity, hiring many workers and guides in the community, enriching the lives of men with cultural MAKIVIK magazine



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By balancing a good education as well as a strong cultural foundation, I can see our Inuit becoming strong leaders and advocates of their communities and the environment. pride, and helping feed elders with the country food that they like to eat."

There are four young men who have excelled in the teachings that we have helped provide and have taken it to another level. Andrew Nulukie is now a traditional kayak maker; Paulusi Inukpuk is now a level 2 kayaker, instructor, rock climbing instructor, first responder, and security officer; Billy Palliser is now a polar bear hunter and the new president of the local hunters, fishers and trappers association of Inukjuak; and Billy Bryan Kasudluak is now a polar bear hunter and dog team racer.

Tommy continues, "Besides Andrew Nulukie, these young men... grew up without a father figure, and we took them into our Association and helped them gain confidence, learn vital survival skills and other traditional skills and have seen them grow into Inuit men that are now equipped to help teach other young boys the skills to hunt on the land as well as to make traditional tools and equipment.

"I cannot say that we are the only reason that there are fewer suicides in our community, but I can say that we have helped the majority of our young men grow into skilled Inuit hunters, providing for their families and their community."

New and improved projects for Unaaq include the construction of a new youth/ elders and tourist camp at Uugarsiuvik, located 13 kilometres north of Inukjuak. This camp can accommodate up to 40 people. The association is working with its funding sponsors including KRG, Ungaluk, Quebec En Forme and others to produce a foundation of certified kayak guides for excursions near the camp and further. Plans are in place for a level-2 kayaking training session from this coming summer. A level-1 beginners session will be included, to involve more youth. The Association, which already has three traditional kayaks and 14 factory-made kayaks, will also be building another traditional kayak.

The KRG Tourism Department is providing support to train several local young men as tour guides. They have welcomed two tourists from Switzerland and coordinated their excursion, in collaboration with

the FCNQ. Unaaq and the Pituvik Landholding Corporation hopes to further build on tourism opportunities and welcome more tourists from across the world, as well teachers, nurses and other local residents who are not originally from

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Inukjuak. This will help to create more traditional employment opportunities.

Tommy writes, "The ultimate goal of our Association is to make each young man and boy into skilled hunters; learning everything that the elders learned and can pass on. Long-term goals include working with other men's associations in Nunavik, Nunavut, Nunatsiavut, Cree, Mohawk and other aboriginal groups in Canada and the world. We, as Aboriginals of this world, all have experienced similar challenges and struggle to identify with our elders and ancestors. By balancing a good education as well as a strong cultural foundation, I can see our Inuit becoming strong leaders and advocates of their communities and the environment.

"There will be challenges, but by working together and ensuring the younger generations are at least given the opportunity to change the social environment and learn their traditional roots, then we at least have a fighting chance to eliminate alcoholism, drug abuse, child abuse and other social dilemmas that have plagued our population for many decades. It's time for us to work together and rebuild our future with the help and guidance of our elders, while we still have those who remember the days before the major changes negatively affected our region and people."







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# The Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak

# Supporting Youth, Creating Jobs, and Promoting Inuit Culture

With notes from Laura Doliner

he Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak is a non-profit organization, which provides programs and services for young men, elders and the community at large. Inukjuak's elders play a major role in the Association's activities, passing on their knowledge and traditional skills, providing guidance and telling stories.

Unaaq is served by a general manager, assistant manager, full-time administrator and assistant administrator, as well as by three full-time small engine mechanics. Other Unaaq members are hunting guides, igloo building teachers, dog team trainers and mentors who teach youth the importance of Inuit values and traditional skills. Many of Unaaq's projects involve development of marketable skills and/or paid opportunities for elders, men and youth.

The Unaaq Men's Association's goals are to support the youth, create jobs and promote Inuit culture. Unaaq works to bridge the gaps between generations, employing elders

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to share their knowledge. By actively involving all generations, Unaaq aims to keep Inuit traditions and language alive and well in the community of Inukjuak.

## History

Unaaq began in 2001 as a small group of men concerned about social issues affecting Inukjuak's young Inuit. The men officially incorporated their group into a non-profit association on July 31, 2006. Since then, Unaaq has benefitted from the help of many local and regional funding sources, as well as other organizations that were working independently to support Inukjuak's youth and promote Inuit cultural heritage.

The Association has developed programs to teach the young men vital skills for hunting and surviving on the land, traditional carpentry skills, marketable skills like engine mechanics and building renovation, as well as personal skills for coping with the challenges of life in the remote community of Inukjuak. These programs are helping the young men to grow into hunters and leaders of the community. Unaaq's activities have expanded over the years from organizing fishing and hunting excursions on the land to making kayaks, qamutiks and emergency shelters. The Association also organizes community celebrations and traditional games.







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A large building was donated to Unaaq by the Inukjuak municipality in 2006. It has now been renovated, with help from the faculty and students of the Kativik School Board's Nunavimmi Pigiursavik Vocational and Technical Training Centre. Makivik Corporation donated heavy-duty wood working equipment and wood supplies and tools were provided by the KRG.

Since 2011, Unaaq's small engine shop has offered the community low cost repair and maintenance of all-terrain vehicles,



snowmobiles, outboard motors and other small engines. Unaaq's warehouse/recycling centre enables mechanics and community members to re-use engines, parts and scrap wood that would otherwise be discarded in the town dump. In 2012, Unaaq renovated the town's old fire hall, donated by the Inukjuak municipality, to

# **Unaaq Men**



serve as a space for community members to repair their own small engines and build their own equipment, such as sleds and harpoons.

In December, 2013, Unaaq officially opened the new Uugarsiuvik Elders and Youth Camp on an inlet about 14 miles north of Inukjuak. The camp will serve as the head-quarters for the Association's activities on the land and be available as a resort for elders. It will also be used as healing centre for youth and men in need of guidance and support; it is hope that isolation from the distractions of the town will help them to focus on tackling their personal issues and social problems. The camp will be a site for cultural lessons, including story-telling and animal natural history, fish net repair, igloo building, dog team training, and development of navigation and hunting skills. It will also be available as an eco-tourism destination where visitors to Inukjuak can enjoy wildlife and the outdoors.

Celebrating the completion of the igloos for the cultural month of March 2012, in which Unaaq hosted story telling and other cultural activities.



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# PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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# **Developing Marketable Skills**

- Building construction, renovation and management
- First aid (workplace; wilderness)
- Tourism
- Leading excursions
- Hunting
- Fishing
- · Dog sledding

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# **Teaching Survival Skills**

- Navigation
- Igloo building
- Emergency engine repairs
- Management of injury and other emergency situations

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# Manufacturing and repairing traditional equipment

- Kayaks
- Qamutiks
- Unaaqs
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- · Fish nets

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# **Promoting Inuit culture**

- Transmission of traditional skills and values
- Story-telling
- Community celebrations
- Traditional games

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# **Serving the Community**

- Affordable small engine maintenance and repair
- Community do-it-yourself carpentry and small engine repair shops
- Engine and wood salvage for re-use
- Emergency shelters for hunters and other travellers on the land
- Soapstone transport for elder carvers

# MAKIVIK magazine

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# **Excursions on the Land**

Over the years, Unaaq has organized many excursions on the land. Elders are paid to lead these hunting and fishing trips, which are ideal opportunities to pass on local knowledge and traditional techniques to the younger men and youth. The ringed seals, caribou, ptarmigan, geese, guillemots, char and lake trout they catch are processed and brought home to their families, used for community feasts or contributed to social service organizations.

In 2011, Unaaq held a navigation course teaching and comparing use of compass and map, GPS and traditional navigation methods. During excursions on the land, elders demonstrate the traditional skills of using the wind, sun and patterns in snowdrifts.

Local hunters have been certified in Wilderness First Aid for Remote Regions in courses arranged by Unaaq. During their training, they realized that they had no way to transport an injured victim to Inukjuak for

treatment. In response, Unaaq manufactured a special sled to be used for emergency transport. The Association tries to include in each excursion at least one first responder who is prepared to handle any injuries among the participants until a medical professional can take over.

Unaaq has built three cabins and transported them on purpose-built sleds to areas on the land where there are few or no shelters. Another cabin was built on-site near the stone quarry used by local carvers. These cabins will be used as destinations for overnight hunting excursions and as emergency shelters for people lost on the land or pinned down by bad weather.

Unaaq's new Uugarsiuvik Elders and Youth Camp, located on an inlet about 14 miles north of Inukjuak, will become the headquarters for the Association's activities on the land.



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# Transferring other traditional skills

In addition to teaching hunting and fishing, Unaaq has helped pass on many other traditional skills. Building igloos is one of the most important survival skills for all hunters who are out on the land in the winter months. Unaaq organizes igloo-building lessons and competitions several times a year to spread this skill through the community.

Another Unaaq priority is passing on the tradition of qamutik-making. Unaaq members make these sleds on request, using this as a teaching opportunity. The customer pays only the cost of materials. A qamutik can be manufactured within a week

or two, complete with a wooden box and a tow bar to connect it to a snowmobile. Unaaq also gives courses in which young people make their own small qamutik for training puppies or sliding.

In November 2011, Unaaq held a one-week course in the carpentry shop, teaching some of the community's youth how to make crossbows and ulus.

During the early winter of 2011-12, the community of Inukjuak experienced a fox infestation. Many people expressed their frustrations on the local FM radio, saying that the foxes were no longer afraid of people and were more numerous than the stray dogs in town. The foxes could have passed rabies to the town dogs, creating a major health risk in the community. In response, Unaaq held fox skinning lessons for two weeks, starting at the end of January. The furs were then given back to the owners for them to sell to the Hunter Support Program of Inukjuak.

An exciting addition to Unaaq's roster of training opportunities is dogsledding. The use of dog teams is a core skill among the Inuit and dog teaming is now coming back throughout Nunavik. Unaaq is helping this revival by holding dog team excursions and training youth to handle the dogs.

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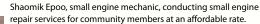
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# Small engine repair and parts recycling

Since 2011, Unaaq has been operating a repair shop for small engines and a warehouse/recycling centre for used engines, parts, scrap metal and wood. This is a crucial enterprise that was badly needed in the community. In the past, there were small businesses that served this market, but they had to file for bankruptcy due to the high cost of operating such a business for profit.

The municipality had acquired funding to create a small engine repair shop, but it had not been able to secure a suitable building located far enough away from any river, bay or lake to avoid causing water pollution. Meanwhile, Unaaq had started a very basic repair shop with limited tools, lighting and space. An agreement was signed between Unaaq and the municipality to buy buildings, equipment and tools. The KRG Employment and Training Department contributed funds for salaries.

Unaaq renovated an old recording studio building to serve as the repair shop, staffed by three full-time mechanics. Trainees disassemble old engine and stockpile parts for re-use. Inukjuak's old fire hall was renovated in Sept 2012 to house community do-it-yourself carpentry and small engine repair shops, supported by Unaaq's skilled staff.





Unaaq's recycling services gather discarded materials ranging from engine bodies to parts and bolts, as well as scrap metal and re-usable wood. These materials will now be available during the winter months, when they would otherwise be under too much snow to be accessible. This recycling program helps the municipality clean up the local dumpsite and provides low-cost materials and parts for the repair shop.



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# **Looking Ahead**

# **Building a tourism service**

Unaag is working to build tourism capacity in Inukjuak to take advantage of local attractions, such as the Daniel Weetaluktuk Museum and the High Arctic Exiles Monument, archaeological sites, nearby seabird colonies and other wildlife. Unaaq has coordinated four levels of tour guide training, in collaboration with KRG. In 2011, the first round of tourism training introduced five people to the basics of tourism hospitality. The participants explored their knowledge of the community to find out what Inukjuak has to offer in terms of culture and history. They used this information to practice developing a community tourism product made up of visits to local sites and organizations. In 2012, level 2 training included product development, customer service, excursion guiding and intercultural awareness. The participants explored their knowledge of the community to find out what Inukjuak has to offer in terms of culture and history. They used this information to practice developing a community tourism product made up of visits to local sites and organizations.

For Level 3 training in March 2013, trainees went to an overnight camp to gain firsthand experience on a simulated tourist excursion. Level 4 training followed in July, with a road trip to existing aboriginal and wilderness tourist facilities. Trainees had a two-night stay at the Wendake Hotel Musee des Premieres-Nations, a modern hotel in a traditional setting with a restaurant showcasing native First Nations food. They visited a heritage village presenting Huron-Wendat people's

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traditional way of life, spent a night in the un-serviced log cabin of the Parc national des Grands-Jardins and experienced the park's nature and history programs for young people. In Tadoussac, *Mers et Monde Ecotours* and *Ferme 5 Etoiles* taught them how to plan and prepare a kayak excursion and how to present animals and their habitats to visitors.

Along with the tour guide training, a number of Unaaq's other activities are helping to create the foundation for a future tourism service. Various kinds of hunting excursions, navigation skills upgrades and wilderness first aid training are equipping lnukjuammiut to take tourists out on the land. Unaaq is also helping the revival of dog teaming among the youth of lnukjuak. This could make it possible to offer visitors yet another kind of experience. In August 2013, Unaaq, with funding from KRG, arranged *Endurance Aventure* training programs in rock climbing and kayaking. Unaaq has purchased two high quality plastic kayaks and made four traditionally designed kayaks, and plans to increase this fleet in preparation for mounting kayak excursions.

Recognizing that the expense of travelling to Nunavik is a barrier to Inukjuak tourism, Unaaq plans to target local tourists such as the teachers, nurses, doctors and government employees, as well as others who travel frequently to the community.



# Canada Goose-ժ° σ ና Γናረናና ነታፊ ለበር ነላና

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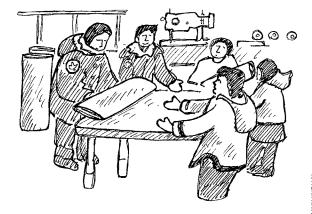
# Canada Goose Sewing Material Delivered

First Air was very proud to partner with *Canada Goose* to deliver all sorts of sewing material to

Kuujjuaq last November 5. More than 400 Kuujjuamiut and other Nunavimmiut lined up in the Kuujjuaq Forum to collect three metres of fabric, a zipper and cuff material entirely for free.

The idea of delivering and giving the material away at no cost came when Pond Inlet seamstresses were working with Canada Goose in Toronto and asked for scraps that were being discarded. The seamstresses had been there to share some ideas for making parkas.

Since then, First Air has been working with Canada Goose to send unused sewing material to Inuit communities. This was the first time Canada







Goose brought their give-aways to Nunavik.

Local elders were given the first opportunity to take what they needed to make warm parkas and other pieces of clothing. But, everyone who came was able to take home his or her fair share of sewing material. Whatever remained was donated to Jaanimmarik School's culture class and to the Tungasuvvik Women's Shelter.

In appreciation for the

generosity of the companies involved, the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq's Recreation Department organized a fashion show that provided local seamstresses with a chance to show their crafts to the *Canada Goose* representatives and to other community members. There were all sorts of outdoor clothing, including sealskin kamiks, mittens, crocheted hats, wind pants and, of course, parkas.

Canada Goose plans to send more sewing material to Nunavik in the future. •

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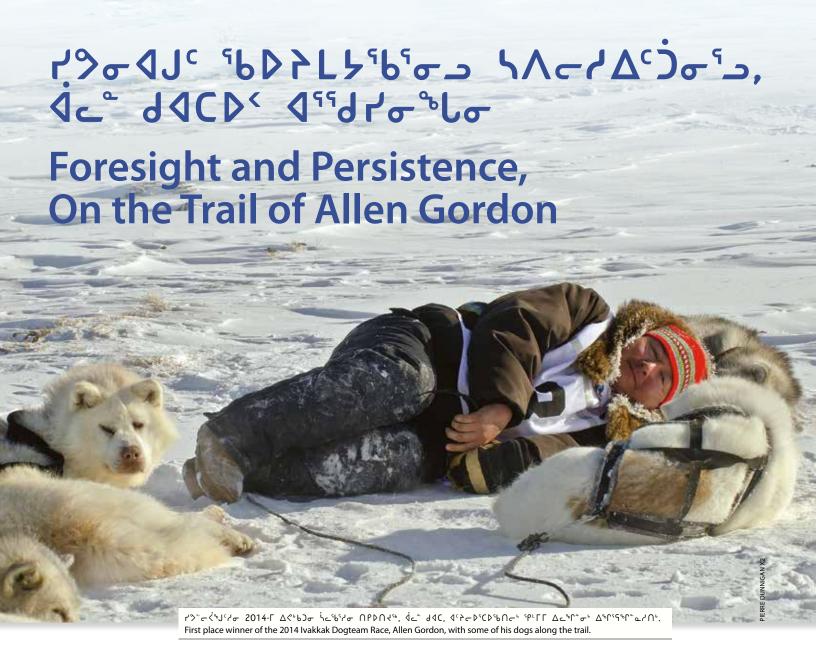
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## **Boeing 737-400**

First Air's latest aircraft investment has arrived, which has a picture of a husky dog on its tail section. The Boeing 737-400 combi aircraft, C-FFNF, will service Kuujjuaq from Montreal return as flight 7F 864/865. It will also continue on to Iqaluit on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays as flight 7F 866/867.

Passengers will notice more space and increased comfort in flight because this combi aircraft is close to six metres longer than the 737-200 that it is replacing.





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Last fall the people of Kuujjuaq witnessed a unique renovation and construction project begin to unfold at the Auberge Kuujjuaq Inn, when a new story of hotel rooms was constructed above the original wing of this building. The results are remarkable, which any guest to the Auberge can attest to. The second story of hotel rooms rests upon support legs rather than weighing down upon the lower story. This hotel is Nayumivik Landholding Corporation's oldest subsidiary, and is one of the topics mentioned in this interview with Nayumivik's president Allen Gordon.

To begin this interview, Allen, along with his dog-teaming partner Manngi Kooktook, came in first place at the 2014 Ivakkak race, which ran from Kangiqsujuaq to Tasiujaq. He was also elected Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society at the College of Fellows Annual Dinner held at the Canadian Museum of Civilization on November 13, 2013. This recognition was for the leadership that Allen has provided in the innovative project to introduce Arctic charr into waterways accessible to Kuujjuamiut, with the ongoing collaboration of Makivik's Nunavik Research Centre, the University of Waterloo and University of Guelph.

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## Ivakkak

**Makivik Magazine**: Most people have never actually ridden on a dog team. What is it like to ride by dog team?

**Allen Gordon:** Owning a team is very hard work, dedicated and demanding. The team is always hungry and daily attention is required in order to have a healthy kennel. During summer, watering along with regular vaccinations for diseases is also very important.

Depending on the trail conditions the ride on a dog team can be is very exciting and physically demanding. The dogs on rough jagged ice will speed up without much control on my part and I need to control the sled to avoid accidents. Also, on long stretches of smooth lakes and sea ice the ride can be very relaxing and make you very sleepy.

**MM**: From your experience, how does racing by dogteam differ than using the dog team for other riding?

**AG**: As for racing at Ivakkak, we are amongst other mushers from other communities that make it very interesting and competitive. Also, for the race there are preparations and planning required weeks before the race. As for my other uses such as recreational rides and tourism guiding, they are less stressful with more flexibility as in Ivakkak we work with the clock.

**MM**: What are the costs involved with owning and operating a dog team?

**AG**: There are times that really concern me, especially when it is time to travel out. I really need to plan ahead as to who will take care of the team and food availability while I'm away. I keep my dog team quite far away (from the community) and there are daily truck gas expenses as well purchases of sledding equipment and hardware that breaks down with wear and tear. The biggest cost is dry dog food; it is impossible for me to be a full time hunter to support the team.



The three winning teams get their trophies: Allen Gordon and Manngi Kooktook, followed by Aisa Surusilak and Richard Surusilak with Willie Cain Jr., and Daniel Annahatak third.

## **MM**: When did you become interested in dog teaming?

AG: As a child people telling old time stories about dog teams fascinated me. I also had first hand stories from my uncle Norman Gordon about his dog sledding trips guiding the RCMP patrols throughout Ungava Bay from Killiniq to Kangiqsujuaq. Also, my mom has told me stories about my grandfather Alec Gordon who used to travel by dog team to the Fort Mackenzie trading post to



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A strategy meeting during mid-race, which started in Kangiqsujuaq and ended in Tasiujaq.

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לב" שלכ: יףירט מטלים מרמייר כשינא מהב בייף ה מליט. 

deliver mail including the annual sealift order for the Hudson's Bay Company.

When I was 10 or 11 years old, we were visiting Kangiqsualujjuaq and I got my first real purebred Inuit husky dog; I named him Brownie. I would say he permanently planted the seed in me about being a dog sledding enthusiast. During winter almost every weekend, I would hitch up Brownie to my small sled and then we would travel to my mother's home village of Old Fort Chimo.

**MM**: Where did you get your dogs, how many do you have and what is special about these dogs?

AG: I currently have 15 dogs. I first started with dogs from Kuujjuag without knowing much of their family bloodlines. A few years later, I went outside of Nunavik to seek out and acquire purebred Inuit sled dogs. So I bought two female puppies from Igaluit, Nunavut and a male from a southern dog-sledder who had purebred Greenlandic Inuit sled dogs with papers confirming their family tree going as far back to the year of 1972. These

dogs were the start of the foundation of my current team with puppies added from reputable dog owners. The Inuit sled dog is known for its ability to work and survive under extreme cold weather conditions. It is the only animal that was able to help people to first reach both the North and the South Poles.

MM: What have you learned from owning and operating a team of dogs?

AG: I get much satisfaction and pride in knowing that I am continuing a very important Inuit cultural traditional activity in light of so many dramatic changes to our daily lives.

**MM**: How much care and attention do your dogs need during the summer?

AG: I have to be very careful that they have access to water at all times during hot summer days. There is really no break between summer and winter care.

**MM**: What portion of the trail was the hardest during the race? (Compared to previous races that you have been in, how were the 2014

AG: Near Kangiqsujuaq, with the high hills, was the toughest area. Once we passed the hills the trail was relatively smooth but the snow was extremely hard, like rock from months of drifting snow conditions this winter. For me the race from Kangigsualujjuag two years ago was by far the toughest race. I did not finish it as I sustained an injury. The route involves every aspect of Nunavik's terrain: trees, rocks, tidal ice, tundra, soft snow and high hills.

**MM**: Why is the Ivakkak race important?

AG: It is important to keep it alive. It brings communities together to celebrate a cultural activity. Many elders get very emotional as we arrive to villages—many recall their families past use of dog teams. It also allows younger people to learn and experience on-the-land training. If it were not for Ivakkak, I would have never seen so many beautiful parts of the Nunavik territory.

MM: How did it feel to come first in the race?

AG: It did not sink in right away. I was a bit shy about it at the ceremony in Tasiujaq, but happy of course. I wish my mother had been there as well.

**MM**: Can you tell me a bit about Manngi Kooktook, and what makes him a good partner in the dogteam race?

AG: It is his ability to learn fast, with a great attitude.

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# MM: Do you plan to race in future Ivakkak races?

**AG**: As long as I see that my team is ready and I have no health issues, I will participate again.

# MM: Do you have any additional comment regarding Ivakkak?

**AG**: Having a dog team takes a lot work and dedication. It is my opinion that in order to have good working dog team the dogs cannot be neglected and kept just for racing interests. I raised and slowly develop my team for seven years first before I participated to the Ivakkak race. I wish to thank Makivik Corporation for having started Ivakkak and all of the sponsors that support it. I also wish to recognize all of the people in all of the communities of Nunavik that Ivakkak race goes through. They are first class fans with logistical assistance, feasts and ceremonies organized.

#### **Nunavik Tourism**

MM: How long have you been involved with the Nunavik Tourism Association? (In what capacity? And how did you become interested in Nunavik tourism?)

AG: I've been with been with set the Nunavik Tourism Association as executive director since 1997 when it was



re-launched with funding agreements from the Quebec government, Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government.

My very first experience in tourism started as a kid at Bob May's Big Bend Fishing Camp on the George River in the early 1970s. My mom was working there as a kitchen helper. Then at 12 years of age, I was working at Elijah Watt's fishing lodge on the Whale River doing camp chores, and when a guide quit I ended up guiding salmon sport fly rod fishermen and enjoyed the experience of being out on the land every day and educating tourists about our culture and way of life.

**MM**: What are the most important things that Nunavik has to offer in terms of tourism?

**AG**: Nunavik as a tourism destination is unique in that the Inuit of Nunavik are still living in a vast pristine environment. Our language is still strong and cultural activities with food subsistence practices are still very much tied to the seasons. The Nunavik region's landscape for the larger picture is full of special places along with rivers, taiga tree line, and arctic tundra. It is unspoiled by massive industrial activities; thus it is the real last wilderness frontier of North America and, with the creation of Nunavik Parks, certain tracts of land will be protected forever and the world wants to see it.

**MM**: Is dog teaming interesting for tourism, and could it be worthwhile for dog owners to provide dogteam rides for tourists?

**AG**: For sure, to offer dog sled rides can be part of a winter tourism product in all of the Nunavik communities. I have been guiding tourists for an American dog sledding company, which offers a weeklong Nunavik adventure trip to its clients. Also, I work with FCNQ's Inuit Adventures in more of their customized shorter trips. There are economic spinoffs to the villages, the airlines, and hotels and as well to pay some of my expenses of owning a team. Most important it promotes the continued usage of the sled dogs.

# ים לו עווב עני שר בור שוב עני. י

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# **Nayumivik Landholding**

MM: As the president of the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation, which owns the Auberge Kuujjuag Inn, can you tell us about the expansion and renovation to this building?

AG: The Auberge Kuujjuaq Inn is Nayumivik Landholding Corporation's oldest subsidiary company having been started over 30 years ago. It was due for a facelift and expansion; demand for the rooms has been increasing for a number of years. Kuujjuaq being a central hub for the Ungava Bay villages with daily jet service to the south is key for many conferences and meetings. Also, in summer there is a mini-boom for con-



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activities. Therefore it was decided by the Nayumivik board of directors to add on a second floor with the new rooms. We also improved access for physically challenged customers by including an elevator from the lobby to the second floor.

The new rooms are being used now, and there are a few glitches to patch up, as with any new building. We will have an official ribbon-cutting opening probably in June. We are also currently discussing the possibility of renovating the rooms on the first floor.

**MM**: Generally, what file or files top the agenda for Nayumivik today?

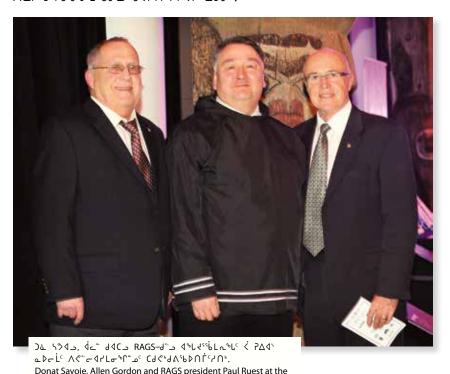
AG: There are so many projects under Nayumivik's belt it is difficult to point out a specific issue. One important file, for example, is that a few years ago Nayumivik became the owner of the major fuel tank farm, which was bought from Shell Canada. This is a very essential file for everyday use of fuels by houses, airplanes, vehicles and so on. And delivery issues are at the forefront with Transport Canada new regulations in place regarding double-hulled sea vessel fuel transportation. We are also building an access road down to the mouth of the Koksoak River, which is very busy with hunting, fishing and other activities. We are also building many trails shelters and maintaining them throughout the territory.

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# Fish hatchery, Royal Canadian Geographical Society Fellowship

**MM**: How did you feel about being elected Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society?

**AG**: I was honoured, but I feel it was an award recognizing an Inuit entity, the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation for its many projects and accomplishments.

**MM**: What are the plans for the Fish Hatchery and Char re-stocking for the upcoming season, and into the future?

**AG**: The fish hatchery is a pilot project that has been very successful; it will be ongoing as long as there is money and personnel to keep it moving.

# **MM**: What makes this an important project?

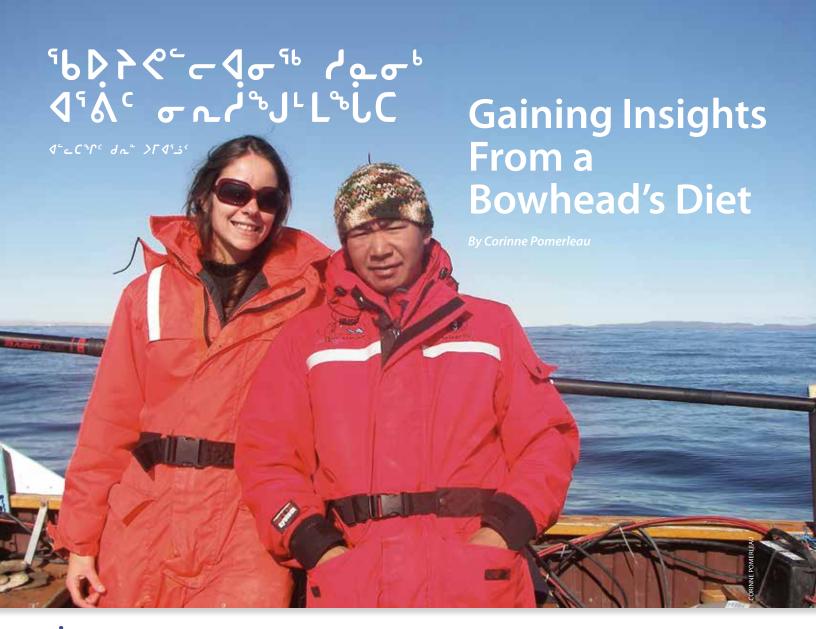
**AG**: Our dream was to establish Arctic Char in lakes and streams near our community that did not support the species. The first phase was to carve out a passage by blasting with dynamite to make a stream corridor for migrating char to salt water at Dry Bay. Once the fish were utilizing the new passage, we decided that we would need to make a hatchery in order to speed up the introduction of Char. We turned the old village water plant into a nursery and started raising baby char. This also has been very successful with very high survival rates of eggs and of fry, thus we have been releasing them into the waters near our community. This is a long term pro-

ject and time will tell if we have cheated nature and created a new sustainable fishery for the people of Kuujjuaq.

MM: Do you have any additional comments regarding this project or the Royal Canadian Geographical Society?



AG: Nayumivik Landholding with the special Arctic char enhancement project is pioneering research for creating a sustainable and renewable food resource. With Nunavik's population growing rapidly, in the near future fish resources will be under great pressure. Communities that wish to start up hatcheries will eventually benefit from our work and effort.



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As part of my research, we analysed a sub-sample of the stomach content of a few individuals, including one large adult bowhead female that was hunted in August 2009 near Kangiqsujuaq.

 $oldsymbol{ol}}}}}}}}}}$ of bowhead whales from the Eastern Canada-West Greenland

population. As part of my research, we analysed a subsample of the stomach content of a few individuals, including one large adult bowhead female that was hunted in August 2009 near Kangigsujuag. Our results indicated that this bowhead whale had been feeding almost exclusively on Mysids, a shrimp-like crustacean,

الا ۱۲۰ و ۱۵ فواط ۵۶۵ (۵غ۲۵)  $4^{\circ}$  CDYLJO% $1^{\circ}$ ). Mysis oculata (Encyclopedia of Life).

and was probably feeding close to shore. Stomach content analysis has some limitations because it can only provide information on short-term diet, somewhat like the last meal of the whale. Moreover, stomach content can deteriorate pretty fast if not preserved or frozen soon after the harvest of the animal.

Another way of studying

the diet of large whales, such as bowhead whales, is to analyse fatty acids (building blocks of the fat in our bodies and in

 $\Delta \Gamma = \Delta \Gamma^{\dagger} \Gamma^$  $^{6}$ حراه دراك على الأمراه و و با SPP-م،  $\nabla \Gamma_t V D_t$   $\Phi_t A U d J_p L_p \Phi_t$ ,  $C_t A U d V \Phi_t$ ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠘᠘᠘᠘ ا∿مائ ۵۰۵۵ م ٔ د ۵ ۵۰  $U^{1}J^{1}$   $U^{2}J^{1}$   $U^{2}J^{2}$   $U^{2}J^{2}$   $U^{2}J^{2}$   $U^{2}J^{2}$   $U^{2}J^{2}$ ᡨ᠕ᡒᠾ᠊ᡨ᠂᠌᠐ᡰᢣᡗ᠐᠘ᢩᡩᠮᠸᢀᠵᡧ᠀ᡷᡕ θοδέ<sup>γ</sup>Λο σααγθί<sup>ω</sup>υι μοίς 60λς--DL1UL.5UL7 5 45 CF,94 6,4U. جرعران ۱۳۵۰۵۲ کودی ۵۴۵۰۲ ᢖ᠌᠙᠙ᠳᠳ᠘᠙᠙ᠳ᠘᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘ ۲۵۸ ۵۲٫۹۶ ۵۲٫۶۸ ۲۲۵ مرره کی وجوی ا ۵۰۵٬۵۱۲ کیمورود برار برنی کردرورور 'PLSDO'ረታ CF,947 ᡓ᠘ᠮ᠘᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘ ۵-۵۲٬۲۵ کا ۱۵٬۲۵ کا ۱۵٬۲۵ کا ۱۵۲۵ کو ۱ ᠳᡃᠻᡗᡤ᠑ᡃᢐᡥᠬ<sup>ᡕ</sup>ᢗ.



Average temperatures in the Arctic are rising twice as fast as the global average. The ongoing environmental changes in the Arctic are already starting to impact the marine Arctic food web and bowhead whales will have to cope with potential changes in their prey distribution and assemblages of other preys in the near future.

the food we eat) and stable isotopes (measurement of the ratios of naturally occurring chemical elements) in their skin and their blubber. They provide some insights into the diet and the feeding ecology of animals over a longer period of time (two to three months). Fisheries and Oceans Canada, with the help of hunters and trappers of several northern communities, have been collecting skin and blubber samples of bowhead whales at various locations in the Eastern Arctic for several years. We looked at the fatty acid (FA) composition of the blubber of 50 bowhead whales, including three individuals from the Hudson Strait area. The fatty acid composition was similar in males and females and among whales of different size classes (immature, juvenile and adult). Our results suggest some sharing of foraging areas among these age and sex classes, and similarity in diet. Overall, the analyses on the blubber of bowhead whales from the Eastern Canadian Arctic

showed that *Calanus* spp., lipid-rich copepod species, was likely a major prey item. The combined use of stomach content,

fatty acid and stable isotope analyses in tissues of bowhead whales allowed us to better understand their foraging behaviour and to gain knowledge about what these animals eat. Average temperatures in the Arctic are rising twice as fast as the global average. The ongo-

ing environmental changes in the Arctic are already starting to impact the marine Arctic food web and bowhead whales will have to cope with potential changes in their prey distribution and assemblages of other preys in the near future.

Note: It is anticipated that the Local Umajulirijiit Katujjiqatigiiningit of Quaqtaq will host a bowhead whale hunt in summer 2014, although the date was yet to be confirmed at the time of this writing.

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# Three Structures for Setting Up a Business

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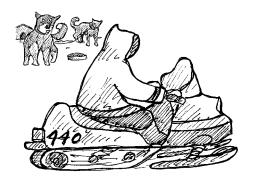
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Upon starting a new business, budding entrepreneurs should consider which business structure is the most appropriate for them.

There are three principal types of business structures: 1) a sole proprietorship, 2) a partnership, and 3) a corporation (or company). This Legal Tip is a summary of the principal benefits and disadvantages of each business structure. It is loosely

based on the website of Éducaloi, which is a Montreal-based organization that provides legal information on a variety of matters in English and French on many legal topics, from family law to criminal law and civil law. We provide general legal information on the topic but it is best that you consult a lawyer, accountant or business advisor to determine what type of business structure is best tailored for your specific needs.



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All of a sole proprietor's assets may be seized, including his or her own personal property not used to run the business.

# Sole proprietorship

This type of structure is the simplest form to operate because it involves a person running his or her own business alone. Subject to exceptions, there are registration requirements with the Quebec Enterprise Registry.

A sole proprietorship is simpler to administer and operate, since it has low start-up and operating costs, does not require sharing of profits with others and is easier to administer for tax purposes. Also, an individual can use the expense incurred in the course of the operation of the sole proprietorship to reduce his or her tax burden.

However, a sole proprietor is not consid-

ered to be an employee and, therefore, is not eligible to receive standard employer benefits and must contribute to public

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retirement regime benefits such as the Quebec Pension Plan. There may be complexities in terms of growing such a business, since banks are reluctant to provide financing for sole

proprietorships. Also, the sole proprietor pays income taxes at the same rate as an individual, which is a disadvantage compared to corporations. Furthermore, all of a sole proprietor's assets may be seized, including his or her own personal property not used to run the business. Therefore, the sole proprietor bears all of the risks associated with the operation of the business in the event of liability.

Therefore, this type of structure is adapted for businesses generating a smaller income stream and that do not have a high degree of risk in its activities. However, businesses that generate a significant income stream or that require a

higher amount of capital, assets and equipment to operate and that have a certain threshold of risk usually do not use this type of structure.

It is strongly recommended to have a written partnership agreement outlining the roles of each partner and their share therein.



#### **Partnerships**

A partnership involves more than one person creating a business. Once business partners have decided to participate in a common business, a partnership is created when they cooperate in the operation of their business on the basis of their share therein. They share their respective expertise, assets, activities and financial profits and losses, in proportion to the value of their share in the partnership. These are required to have the existence of a partnership, and it is strongly recommended to have a written partnership agreement outlining the roles of each partner and their share therein.

A partnership has its own head office, business name and must also be registered with the Quebec Enterprise Registry.





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As advantages, this type of structure allows for the pooling of resources required to operate the business for the common benefit of the partners. For instance, one partner may put up financial resources, another can provide expertise and experience and another can develop the business. Each partner can benefit from tax advantages, notably by obtaining tax credits ordinarily reserved for individuals and to deduct business expenses to reduce the amount of payable taxes.

However, partnerships have their share of disadvantages. The drafting of a partnership agreement, depend-

ing on the complexity of the business, can entail certain legal costs. In terms of liability, each partner can be personally responsible not only for his own actions but for those of his or her partners as well. Also, the partnership structure isn't always favourable from a tax perspective, since each partner must declare in his or her own income tax return the percentage of partnership earnings to which they are entitled.

Although a partnership can be a more convenient vehicle to start up a business and to minimize costs for multiple business partners, from a tax and liability perspective, it is not always the appropriate structure

to adopt.

#### Corporation Finally the

Finally, the corporation (or company), contrary to sole proprietorships and partnerships, is a distinct legal entity that is separate from its owner(s) (known as "shareholders"). Such a structure requires more administration, notably by the establishment of an elected board of directors that manages the activities of the corporation on behalf

of the shareholders. Corporations issue shares to the shareholders, whom are generally eligible to receive all or part of the profits as dividends or to reinvest in the business, depending on the decisions made from time to time by the board of directors.

The structure of the corporation can be tailored to adapt to the particular needs of business, such as the share structure and rights attached thereto, the bylaws of the corporation, and agreements between multiple shareholders. Also, the composition of the shareholders and directors can be tailored to adapt

Operating a business corporation is not always the ideal structure, given that there are higher start up and operation costs for legal and accounting services.

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to the requirements of the business — there can be multiple shareholders and multiple directors, or only one director and shareholder. Also, the shareholder can act simultaneously as a director of the corporation.

The prime advantages of this type of business structure are the limitation of liability of the shareholders and a favourable tax regime. As a shareholder, subject to some exceptions, the liability of the shareholders for the debts of the corporation is limited to the value of their shares. The tax regime is more favourable to corporations because the corporate tax rate is lower than the rate for individuals. For tax planning purposes, the corporation's structure permits more tax savings for the shareholder, since the corporate directors can manage the payment of dividends so that they are spread out over several years and paid to the shareholders, or simply reinvested in the

corporation. Also, this type of structure allows for income splitting by various means, so that lower income shareholders receive higher dividends and higher earning shareholders receive fewer dividends. Finally, there are more ways to raise capital, since bank financing is usually more accessible to corporations and the corporation has the power to issue stocks and bonds for its financing.

However, operating a business corporation is not always the ideal structure, given that there are higher start up and operation costs for legal and accounting services. For example, there are government incorporation fees and annual registration fees, along with administrative costs to maintain the corporation's minute book and to prepare its financial statements. For tax purposes, a separate tax return of the corporation must be filed with

specific requirements that differ from individuals' tax returns. Also, shareholders can be liable for corporate debts if they need to execute personal guarantees for purposes of financing. If the shareholders act simultaneously as directors, they can also incur additional civil and criminal liability if their duties as directors are not carried out properly.

Corporations offer an excellent form of business structure if there are many shareholders, if the business activities have a significant amount of risk and if they generate significant income. However, this type of structure can be onerous and costly to maintain.

To conclude, the choice of business structure is key to properly setting up your business. Once you have decided to get your business up and running, it is pertinent to consider the aforementioned factors in setting up your business and to consult a lawyer, accountant or business specialist to determine which structure is best suited for your business.



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# Unexpected Natural Treasures in Nunavik

By Benjamin Patenaude and Benoît Tremblay

 Nunavik is a vast territory of more than 500,000 km². These vast areas are difficult to access except for in the immediate vicinity of the communities. From a non-Inuit traditional perspective, biological knowledge about most of the territory has remained fragmented until recently. The Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Fight against Climate Change have taken several







Pilophorus robustus is rare lichen in North America, discovered in 2011 in the Puvirnituq Mountains.

ecological inventories in Nunavik between 2011 and 2013. These inventories took place in various locations within a 100 km radius of Kangiqsujuaq, in the Labrador Trough between Schefferville and Aupaluk, and around Inukjuak, Puvirnituq and Keglo Bay, north of the Koroc River.

More than 830 terrestrial ecological surveys were conducted. Over 1,500 samples of herbaceous plants and shrubs and more than 6,000 samples of mosses and lichens were collected and are kept at the Louis-Marie Herbarium at Laval University.

Many remarkable discoveries have also been made regarding these species. More than 150 new, threatened, or vulnerable herbaceous plant and moss populations have been found. Two herbaceous plants and dozens of species of mosses and lichens were previously unknown in Quebec. Some were even new to Canada — or North America. It shows how little the scientists have known about the flora in northern Quebec, particularly the mosses and lichens that make up most of the plant cover and diversity of northern ecosystems. The most surprising finding happened in 2011 with the discovery of a new species in the Puvirnituq Mountains. This small herb is called the "Puvirnituq Mountain draba" (*Draba puvirnituqii*). The site where it was found is very special and is the only known place in the world where this plant grows.

Rare and unique ecosystems were also found during these inventories. North of Kangiqsujuaq there is a singular calcareous flora (including several rare plants that prefer to grow in calcareous sites). These remain from a





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Thin deposits, remains of lowland flooding by the sea at the end of the last glaciation, north of Douglas Harbour, Tursukattaq Fjord.

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time when the lowlands were invaded by the sea, at the end of the ice age. These ecosystems are distributed sporadically between Wakeham Bay and Cape New France and are found nowhere else in Nunavik.

The marble outcrops that mark the landscape here and there around Keglo Bay, north of the Koroc River, proved to be habitats of great and unexpected floristic interest. Among the seven threatened or vulnerable herbaceous plants found



א ב- ב' או, פריי פובייטר ניזיטר. Steep marble outcrop in the vicinity of Keglo Bay, north of the Koroc River.

in theses locations, there are two orchid species and two species that had never been found before in Quebec. These sites also support plant communities unique to Nunavik, and possibly within the entire Canadian Arctic.

Nunavik is a rich, diverse and beautiful territory. The Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee, as well as Makivik Corporation, encourages the Ministry to continue its research of northern flora.

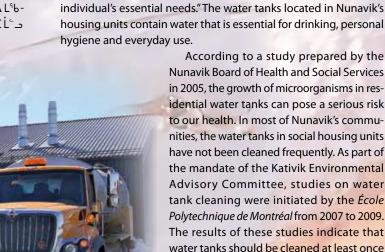
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The growth of microorganisms in residential water tanks can pose a serious risk to our health.

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**Water Tank Sanitation** 

he quality of drinking water is an issue that affects us all. The

Ouebec Act to Affirm the Collective Nature of Water Resources

Protection states that: "Water is for everyone's use and must be

accessible in the quantity and quality required to meet every

According to a study prepared by the Nunavik Board of Health and Social Services in 2005, the growth of microorganisms in residential water tanks can pose a serious risk to our health. In most of Nunavik's communities, the water tanks in social housing units have not been cleaned frequently. As part of the mandate of the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee, studies on water tank cleaning were initiated by the École Polytechnique de Montréal from 2007 to 2009. The results of these studies indicate that water tanks should be cleaned at least once a year on a preventative basis.

It is for this reason the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau (KMHB) undertook a pilot project last April to initiate a water tank cleaning program for Nunavik's social housing units. The focus of the pilot program was to effectively test equipment, demonstrate

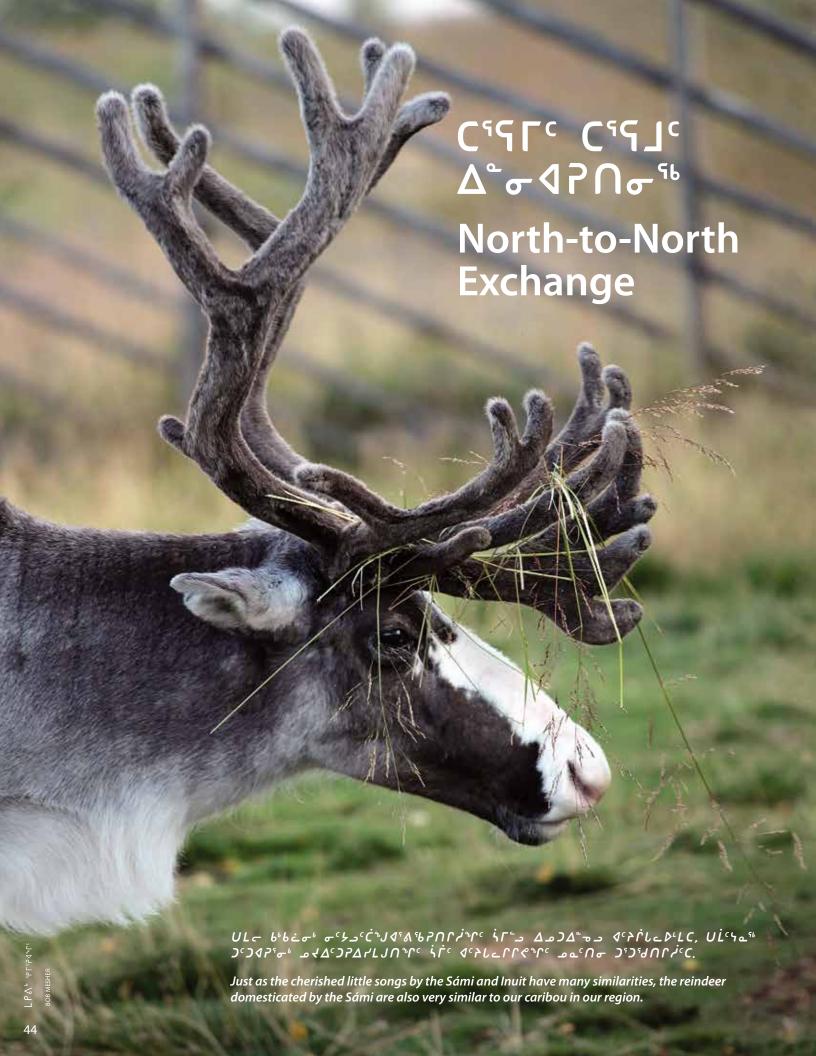


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cleaning techniques, and train local staff. To date the communities of Tasiujaq and Quaqtaq as well as portions of Kuujjuaq and Puvirnitug have been completed. The remainder of the communities should be done within the next year.





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University of New Brunswick PhD student, Mary Caroline Rowan, describes similarities between the Inuit Aqausiq and Sámi Yoik, techniques of cultural singing.

 $D_{c}^{b}$   $D_{c}^{b}$   $D_{c}^{c}$   $D_{c}^{c}$   $D_{c}^{b}$   $D_{c}^{c}$   $D_{c}^{b}$   $D_{c}^{c}$   $D_{$ 

 $\delta \delta d^{-1} = 0.013$  . In the second of the second >= ~4.44 CLD, V, P, P, P, C, V, 4+DV- $4^{\circ}$  $_{\circ}$  $_{\circ}$ , 6በ  $^{\circ}$ የ  $^{\circ}$ የ  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$ ᡏᡳᡒᠾᢛᠣᢇ ᢦᠳᡶ᠙ᢗ᠌ᢧᡕᠲᠾ᠈ᢐᠳ᠘ᡫ᠘ᠻ᠒᠙᠘  $\Delta c^{\prime} \Gamma^{0} \Gamma^$  $\Delta^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$  ᠔ᡟᡄ᠐ᡃᡳ᠘᠋᠒᠋ᡛᢛᢐ᠂ᡖᢉᢣᠴᢗᡠ᠍᠗ᡩ᠙᠒᠒ᢆᢥᠲᡥᢛᢐ  $\nabla$   $\mathcal{L}_{e}$   $\mathcal{L}_{e}$   $\mathcal{L}_{e}$ Δς°σ∢ςΓσδ ۵<sup>۱</sup>۵<sup>۲</sup>۲۰ م<sup>۲</sup>۲۵ ماکنهٔ ۲ ام<sup>۲</sup>۲ م<sup>۲</sup>۲۵ ما  $0^{\circ}$   $0^{\circ$ ٥٩٩٥٢٩٥٥ ᠘᠘ᡩ᠘᠘ ᠳ᠂ᢣᠴᢗ᠐᠘ᡃᠳ

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would like to tell you about a visit I made to Inukjuak last winter with my colleague from Norway. Laila Aleksandersen Nutti is an assistant professor at the Sámi Allaskuvla in Guovdageaidnu, Norway. Last year she received money for a "North-to-North" exchange. This is a travel grant that is made available, through the University of the Arctic, for people connected with post-secondary education in circumpolar places.

We were not exactly sure what being involved in a "North-to-North" exchange would mean — but it didn't take long

before we started to notice interesting connections between things people do in Inuit Nunangat and Sapmi. Sapmi includes the land originally inhabited by Sámi which are currently divided into four geopolitically separate nation-states, including: Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

In February 2013 Laila travelled to Nunavik to visit the Tasiurvik Childcare Centre and to meet with elders, educators and other interested community members to learn more about Inuit songs for

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children. She was especially curious about *aqausiq*, which is a little song made of rhymes and sounds that Inuit sing and share with babies and young children.

Laila did her master's degree on the Sámi yoik, a traditional Sámi song. Some yoiks include rhythmic verses with words combined with percussive sounds. A yoik performed to take-on the character of the person or place featured in the music, and was traditionally sung unaccompanied by instruments. The composer gifts each yoik to a particular recipient. This could be a person, a place, an animal, or perhaps the wind. The yoik can act as a teacher, commenter, teaser, and be used to express feelings.



During the period of Christianization and Norwegenization (1600 to 1970), yoiks were labelled sinful by the church and were also forbidden in school. Nonetheless Sámi yoikers persevered. Yoiks have survived potentially catastrophic threats and today are being sung on mountains, and by rivers, with the wind; and at schools, kindergartens, kitchen tables, festivals and everywhere that lives are lived.

Yoiks are created for special events in the life of a person or a place. Traditionally a first yoik was created for a newborn Sámi child, and may in that way have some similarities with Inuit agausiq. An agausiq is a rhythmical verse, which often mixes words with sounds and is sung from an adult to a child to express love and affection. But few children today are presented with their own yoik and the feelings of belonging and history that accompany it. Just as, it seems, fewer and fewer Inuit children are being sung agausiit in Nunavik. Laila would like to see a renaissance of the yoik in Sámi early childhood spaces and was curious to learn more about musical connections made by Inuit in Inukjuak through song.

Doll making skills are easily transferred to create puppets that are used to animate the stories.

 $C\Gamma_{P}$ 90  $4\Delta_{P}$ 40 $\Phi_{e}$ 4,CD4e  $Z_{e}$ 4,6UCD $\varphi_{e}$ 7 $\varphi_{e}$ 7 $\varphi_{e}$ 7  $Z_{e}$ 7 $\varphi_{e}$ 9 $\varphi_{e}$ 7 $\varphi_{e}$ 9 $\varphi$ ۵۰۱٫۵ مربی ۱۲۵ می ۱۲۵ می ۱۲۸ می ۱۳۵۰ می کود  $\Lambda D \cap \mathcal{O} \cap \mathcal$ ده ۱۰۵-۱۷ ۱۲ ۱۲۵-۱۵ کفر ۱۵-۱۷۵ کوروزی کفر ۱۹۸ کوروزی کام  $\Delta \Delta \Delta^{c}$  16071  $\Delta^{c}$  1607  $\Delta^{c}$  1607  $\Delta^{c}$ ₽45UĻUċ\V\\$\<sub>\$</sub>ብċ\& ح-۵،۵۹،۹ حرك، ۱۲۵م، حري  $\mathsf{DP'b'}\mathsf{DP'b'}\mathsf{DP'}$   $\mathsf{DP'b'}\mathsf{DP'}$   $\mathsf{DP'b'}\mathsf{DP'}$ ۳۲۹ کے ۱ دائمکا ۱۹۵۸ کو ۱۳۵۰ کا ۱۳۵۰ کا ۱۳۵۰  $D^{\varsigma} A D C^{\varsigma} D^{\varsigma} = a^{\varsigma} \Gamma \sigma^{\varsigma} \Gamma \sigma^{\delta} = a^{\varsigma} b D^{\varsigma} \Gamma \sigma^{\delta} = A^{\varsigma} b \sigma^{\varsigma} D^{\delta}$ . U7°))  $\Lambda$   $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ$ ۸۷۵-کی صحور۱۲ کو ۱۲۵ مروری محدر ۱۲۶ مرا۲۶ و ۱۲۶ مروری محورد. عدد ۱۲۶ مرا۲۶ و ۱۲۶ مروری  $\sigma^{*}$   $\sigma^{*}$  $V_{c}=V_{c}+V_{c$  $^{\circ}$   $\Delta = \Delta \Delta^* = \Delta^*$ 

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ხ∩<sup>გ</sup>ზსσ<sup>₠</sup> %L157DU15~D42% DP~7Lp ماناته کانائی ماناته ها ماناته ماناته اماناته ماناته ماناته ماناته ماناته ماناته ماناته ماناته ماناته ماناته م  $-3C_3Q$   $C_3C_3Q$   $Q_4C_3Q$  $D \cap C \subset C \cap C$ ۵۲۷ ۱۵۲۷ ۲۵ کا ۵۲۷ کا ۵۲۷ کا ۵۲۷ کا  $b\Gamma D\Delta^2 \dot{a} \Lambda^3 \Gamma^2 \sigma^3$ .  $4^{c}$ ۵٬۵۱۴- ۱۲۰ ۱۲۵ ۱۳۹۵ ۱۲۰ ۱۳۹۵ ۱۲۰ م -م،۹۲٫۶۵ م ۱۳۶۵ م،۱۹۶۶ م،۱۹۶۶ م 40,700 512 917 917 917 917 917 918 ᠐᠋᠆ᡒᡗ᠘ᡏ᠙᠙᠙ᢗᢣ᠘ᠮ᠘  $VDLD_{\ell}P_{\ell}q_{c}$ 474745CP  $C\Gamma_{P}90$   $\nabla U\Gamma_{C}19$ مع الأورد في المراث  $\Delta \neg c - PD \land \Gamma_{\ell}P_{\ell}C \land \Gamma_{\Gamma}\Gamma \land c$ മപ് കം. ٩٢٢ ما ١٩٦٨ م ١٩٦٨ م ١٩٦٨ م ١٩٦٨ م ١٩٦٨ 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 $D44J^{c}$  Cigr Cigr  $\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c}$  $\Delta = \Delta_{c} + \Delta_{c} +$ ۸۲٫ ۳۵۰ ۱۹۲۲ و ۱۳۸۲ ۱۹۲۲ ۱۹۲۲ ۱۹۲۲ ۱۹۲۲

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Our first large meeting was held with educators at the Tasiurvik Childcare Centre. Laila showed photos of reindeer herding with her family and then sung a yoik to the group. We asked the educators about their memories of songs. That was when Elisapee Weetaluktuk performed an agausig that she had made for a young boy. At this point the educators began to discuss the possibilities of interviewing Inukjuak based elders about songs they know and possibly making some recordings. I wondered about the potential for creating an agausig for each of the children at Tasiurvik.

ا کا کے دری، کے صورار کے درمیم اوروں کے درمی اور کی کے درمی اور کی کے درمی Dora Inukpuk, an educator at Tasiurvik Child Care Centre in Inukjuak, trying on Laila Alexandersen Nutti's reindeer skin footwear.



The following day we worked with staff at the Inukjuak Family House to develop a workshop with the elders. This became collaboration between the local Pukik Cultural Committee, the Inukjuak Family House elders program, the Tasiurvik Childcare Centre, Laila and myself. The Inukjuak Family House staff planned to serve a meal, and we would meet the elders before and after.

At the beginning of the meeting Laila passed around her rabbit skin hat and caribou skin boots for the elders to examine and try on. The participants were fascinated by Laila's caribou skin boots, called nuuttohat in Sámi. The boots are designed with pointy toes, curving upwards a necessary feature for footwear, which historically was used for skiing. The nuuttohat were also lined with grass. Many of us had never heard of grass as an insulator, however, the Inuit elders remembered. And all of a sudden we realized that North-to-North exchanging could lead us to learn and

reconsider comparable technologies such as the grass insulators. Laila again showed photos from her reindeer herding experience with her family in Sweden, and she shared a yoik. After a lunch break with frozen charr, caribou and bannock, we gathered back together in the meeting part of the room. For me the most exciting moment came when Lizzie Amagoalik announced that she had something to share and proceeded to sing a song that sounded like an Inuktitut version of a yoik.

Many of us sparkled with joy as Lizzie shared her song, and we began to consider the many possibilities for bringing songs to the children and staff at the Tasiurvik Childcare Centre. A possibility that seemed to open up, thanks to a visitor from a North-to-North exchange, and a great deal of community interest, support, cooperation and involvement. •

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# NYHDP's Nunavik Nordiks and Other Remarkable Youth Achievements

By Joé Juneau, NYHDP coordinator

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t felt as if barriers were finally broken down on March 24, 2013 in Kanata, Ontario. For seven years while developing the Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program (NYHDP), never before had one of our Nunavik Nordiks youth hockey teams won a major hockey tournament down south. History was made on that day, as our Girls Midget Nordiks team became champions at a provincial tournament. This was a turning point for the NYHDP.

It brought a great deal of satisfaction, pride and belief among the program's participants, staff and Nunavimmiut. Since then, our Nordiks returned to Nunavik as champions in three more occasions while reaching the quarterfinal two other times. These accomplishments are remarkable considering that our participants only have a week together as a group to form a real team and to become adequately prepared to face other teams who have been practicing and playing together for months. It is the proof that proper preparation with confidence building, hard work, perseverance and tenacity does eventually pay off.

Back in the first years of the NYHDP—from October 2006 to April 2008—it became quite obvious that creating high incentives within the program was going to become a key element towards reaching success with and for our youth. This success would help this youth development program to have longevity. It was a priority to invest a lot in helping all of the communities to properly implement and run the program at the local level, but it was also imperative to come up with solutions to add highly valuable components that would help to better motivate the kids to participate more actively and more seriously.

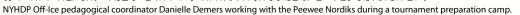
The kids needed to practice more, and not just play around. They needed knowledgeable and reliable hockey

2006-F° NP°YJ 2009, 40°6%C6044° %P°J265 AYND6DN%CDP- $\Delta_{\rm L} = \Delta_{\rm L} = \Delta_{\rm$  $a^c = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4$  $\Lambda$ %-- $\Lambda$ 0'+ $\Lambda$ 10\perp \delta'\quad \quad \quad \text{\sigma}'\quad \quad \qu ٥٤٦، ١٩٥ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - ١٥٠ - $470^{\circ}$ 3.  $0^{\circ}$ 6 $0^{\circ}$ 7)  $0^{\circ}$ 9 $0^{\circ}$  $\Delta$ - $\Gamma$ U\sign\colon \Gamma\colon \Gamma\col  $\Delta$ - $\dot{\Gamma}$ - $\sigma^{\circ}$   $\sigma$ ╼╾<sub>ჼ</sub>᠙᠐ᢆᠨᡕ᠘ᢣ᠐%ᢐ᠘᠘ᠮ᠘ᢗ᠘᠘ᠳ᠘ᠰᡱᠳᡳ᠘ᡧ᠙ᡧ᠘ᡧ᠙ᡬᠺᠫ᠘ᡕ᠘ᢐ᠙ᢋ᠐ᡶ᠘ᡯᢁ᠘ᢆ ΛΑΥΝΈΥΤΟ. ΔαΑΥΓ ΡΑΓΕΊΟΥ ΈΡΕΘΕ ΛΥΘΕΘΠΟΡΙΠΡΟΘΕ ΛαΤΙΠΕ-ϽΡィΓϘͺ;Ϲ;Ϥͺ·ϧϧͺϲͺʹͺϭϹϦͺϲϥͺ·϶ͺͺϒϦϥͺϒϧϧͺϧϧͺͼͺ϶ͺϽϧͺͺϹͰͺͺϒϧϧͺϒͺ϶ͺϻϻϧϧϧͺͺ ροφισι Δε<sup>\*</sup>σ4ηςροβος αλη<sup>\*</sup> Λαλιθηίς 14, είς ανηρο  $\Delta$ - $\dot{\Gamma}^c$ (D)) $\dot{\Gamma}^c$ ,  $\dot{\Gamma}^c$  $\dot{\Gamma}^c$ 0 $\dot{\Gamma$  $47^{\circ}$   $\alpha^{\circ}$   $\alpha^{\circ}$ \$\_PJ&\_F4AA%PC \$%%DP4-%C %BAALCYA/C.

trainers who would lead them to work hard and persevere, to teach them important life skills and develop strong aptitudes in respect to teamwork, tenacity, confidence and self-esteem.

From 2006 to 2009, trips and hockey tournaments down south were sometimes difficult and frustrating because the competition was very often too strong and uneven for our teams. Without real youth hockey structures in Nunavik, a lack of available equipment for the children, mismanaged and broken down facilities, and a constant turnover of arenas employees, Nunavik had a long way to go and lots to do in order to bring up its minor hockey up to a level where the young players could fairly compete. They needed to develop more self-esteem while playing the game with more knowledge and a team concept. With a very little time to put minor hockey teams together and to adequately prepare our kids to play against teams coming from elsewhere, the NYHDP staff had to develop a program in which the participants could gain enough hockey knowledge, while improving their physical conditioning and learning to work together at becoming real teams in less than one week. Knowing that we had to face teams with records of over 30 games played by the time we played against them, the challenge was remarkable but definitely attainable with patience, hard work and professionalism.

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How could we find a way to bring our young hockey players to a high enough level that they could be competitive in provincial, national and international tournaments, considering the realities of Nunavik? We could probably never implement a minor hockey league in Nunavik similar to what is implemented elsewhere throughout Canada. We had to develop a structure that could still provide real opportunities for our NYHDP participants to develop minor hockey at the regional level, while

using this game in link with crime prevention, education and healthy living.

From our initial NYHDP Nordiks team back in 2006-07, we recognized that selecting players would be very challenging due to the lack of resources, information about the participants, an uneven calibre of young players and communities, and no adequate hockey structure in Nunavik. The only democratic way to recruit players and select teams was to visit the communities and organize practices to see them in action to evaluate their skills. It was imperative to develop a smarter team selection process while providing fair opportunities for children from all villages.

During the program's second season, we started to run weeklong camps where the kids would be asked to bring their schoolwork with them so they wouldn't fall behind at school. We then hired academic coordinators to keep a link with the schools while

working in partnership with the Kativik School Board. The purpose of that partnership was to implement a structure whereby hockey could be used as an incentive for the students to maintain or improve their school attendance, schoolwork, and behaviour. The academic coordinator oversaw the participants' school reports to make sure that these criteria were respected. Constant communication with school board personnel was necessary.

The NYHDP also had to hire tutors to help supervise the students with their academic work while attending hockey camps. The task was not easy because the kids were in different levels of schooling. The participants came from all villages and had different teachers, with some in French and some were in English. We also constantly had students showing up without schoolwork, giving different excuses such as teachers not providing work or simply that they forgot or left it at home. Our tutors always had to be prepared to provide other academic material

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 to the kids and to work with them as best they could. Besides doing schoolwork and academic exercises, our staff developed activities and exercises that were specific to our team concept and team building approach. Slowly the NYHDP created a curriculum that would eventually become very valuable for the program and its participants.

The NYHDP was forced to end its partnership with the Kativik School Board at the end of the 2011-12 season because there were so few teachers providing school reports on the participants' attendance, behaviour and effort. It also became very inconsistent and unfair for the participants because we simply did not receive any reports for many of them. Sadly, sometimes the reports seemed to have been submitted for the purpose of punishing some kids so they would be cut from hockey. However, the NYHDP was introduced as an incentive and not for punishment. These unfortunate situations forced us to stop investing time and effort at trying to implement a region-wide hockey program that was linked to school reports of attendance, behaviour and effort as participation criteria.

Also from the fall of 2012, tryout camps in Kuujjuaq were run on weekends to minimize the amount of school days missed by the participants. We decided to concentrate our off-ice time using the



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curriculum that the NYHDP developed over the years, teaching life skills and developing positive leadership with all of the different age groups throughout the entire season. In doing so, the NYHDP was able to eliminate the positions of and academic coordinator and tutors. The program redirected its focus towards having a pedagogical coordinator to plan,

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coordinate and run all off-ice activities and exercises. Our proven pedagogical approach to educate children while conducting hockey tryouts and camps in the process of building youth hockey teams was applied. This was a very positive move for the NYHDP that allowed us to achieve more as teams.



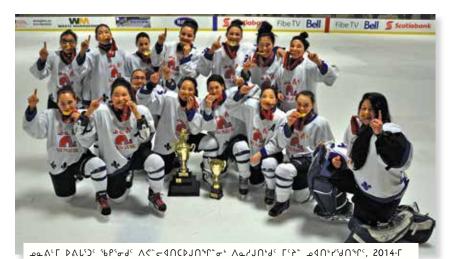
Some of our teams did pretty well at minor hockey tournaments down south during the first few seasons of the NYHDP program. They reached quarterfinals or semi-finals at various occasions. More recently, our 2011 Midget Nordiks, our 2012 Bantam Nordiks, and our 2013 Atom Nordiks actually reached the finals in their respective tournament, which was pretty impressive to say the least. We were getting very close but actually never managed to win. Although it was heartbreaking to lose in the final games, it was also very encouraging to see them doing so well. Our staff kept trying extremely hard to come up with positive adjustments on and off the ice to somehow bring our teams to an even higher level and put our kids in an even better situation for them to succeed and win, which helped to build their self esteem.

We constantly adjusted our drills and exercises as their skills improved each year. The kids were becoming more knowledgeable of the game and capable of accomplishing more. They were doing better on the ice individually, but most important collectively. This also occurred in our off-ice activities as we offered even more educational exercises linked to the group's progress on the ice. The strategy of giving them the same messages on the ice as off the ice was very successful.

A regional select component was initiated when it was decided to include the Nunavik Peewee team as an

The camps include on-ice practice as well as classroom work. The on-ice sessions are typically used for hockey skills development and to give the youth an opportunity to demonstrate their abilities and potential. This allows the staff to properly assess the youth and help them to improve. The specific framework of the on-ice Select component is used the same way for all five Nunavik Nordiks teams. It offers different levels of teaching depending of the group's capabilities.

The first camps are intensive weekend tryouts where as many as 50 kids are invited. The focus is put on individual skills such as skating, puck handling, shooting and passing. Hockey abilities and human skills are assed so teams can be adequately selected. An average of 20 participants per team are invited to the second camps, which occur on weekends. The focus is directed more towards teamwork.



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DՈ%Ր<sup>ℂ</sup>.



Training and coaching certification for local hockey trainers.

The third camps are for tournament preparation. Only the final rosters formed of nine forwards, five defence and two goalies are invited. During those weeklong camps, our task is to take 16 kids coming from all over Nunavik and develop a hockey team capable of winning. To achieve

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NYHDP Goaltending instructor, András Sájevics, teaching and training young Nunavik goalies.



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that, we have seven straight days where each group three hours per day on the ice and the same amount of time in the classroom. The kids learn what they must so they can become a real team and have a fair chance at success. They are taught how to properly and systematically play the game using drills and activities that have been designed specifically for them. This program has proven to succeed.

Off-ice pedagogical sessions are also held in the classroom at the Kuujjuaq Forum, including team building and life skills. Proper knowledge and tools guide them in their individual and social development in an effort to help them become accomplished and responsible citizens. This component supports the two main objectives of the program—to educate and to prevent criminality. All aspects of the program, which strives for well-rounded individuals and not just hockey players, are used to evaluate players when selecting each Nunavik Nordiks team.

Another important component of the NYHDP is to development local hockey trainers (LHTs). The NYHDP aimed to provide assistance to minor hockey development at the community level, while linking everything to the Select and tournaments component to provide high incentives and positive opportunities for youth.

Typically the LHTs are current or past participants of the NYHDP, from 14 to 25 years old. Having Inuit LHTs who are products of the program is imperative for the sustainability of the NYHDP. They also act often as coaches during tournaments and are seen as role models for younger participants. They run on-ice practices and sometime off-ice sessions if the ice is not available. Over the years, some LHTs have also taken Hockey Québec's coaching certification that is facilitated through the NYHDP. This training usually takes place in Kuujjuag where the individuals find a supportive learning environment with feedback and assistance on the spot during practices. The certification process includes the development and implementation of practice plans, whereby the LHTs learn how to use an online resource that was developed for this purpose.

The NYHDP has created alternative pathways for youth as they age out of the program. Some former NYHDP youth have become knowledgeable and reliable LHTs, working within their community. This helps them to make the transition out of the program easier as they become young adults. In the 2013-2014 season, there were dozens of LHTs across Nunavik and many of them got involved at the Select level.

The increase in LHT staff has been quite successful but much training still remains to increase their confidence, knowledge and skills as leaders and coaches. The Select program has typically been used to facilitate the development of these young people who show great interest and passion.

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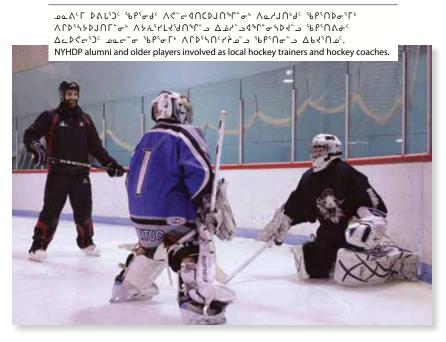
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It is very satisfying to see the NYHDP succeed at many levels while implementing a much-needed minor hockey structure in the communities and region. We have witness participation rates and skill levels increase in most communities, yet patience is still very critical for continued growth.



Major changes have taken place following the program's sixth season and these necessary moves have proven to be very positive for the NYHDP. But there is still much work to be done to ensure that the NYHDP keeps on running and developing smoothly. Over the past eight years, it has grown to provide lots of opportunities to hundreds of youth in Nunavik. As the Kativik Regional Government had stated a while ago, the young age of the population could be a determining positive factor for Nunavik's future if efforts are made to raise youth in a healthy and stimulating environment. Future funding to ensure the continuation of this program would not only serve to provide a positive and safe environment that encourages many Inuit youth in Nunavik to be physically active, but also provide financial support to further improve the program through hiring and training of staff, which will ultimately benefit the region.

Makivik is proud to support and promote this important program, which is financed under the Ungaluk component of the *Sanarrutik Agreement*.

Joé Juneau is coordinating the Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program program on behalf of Makivik. He has been doing so for the past eight years. Makivik has been supporting and promoting the program for all those years and we will table a new request for funding under the Ungaluk program very soon. Sammy Koneak, who is the Makivik board member for the JBNQA beneficiaries of Nunavik, is also working under the NYHDP.

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# Northern Lights, a Chance to Promote Nunavik Issues

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Many northern businesses, entertainers and entrepreneurs attended the Northern Lights Tradeshow at the Ottawa Convention Centre this past January 29 to February 1. There were also dozens of Nunavik business, organizations and individuals promoting their wares and services in our section of the tradeshow floor.

Northern Lights is viewed as the key business event for commercial entities from all over Canada. This event gives a comprehensive picture of the market status of the northern regions and also brings to the light some of the key areas of possibilities that can be explored.

On January 31, Makivik president Jobie Tukkiapik was the keynote speaker at one of the lunches during the tradeshow. He used the opportunity in Ottawa to describe Makivik and the importance of economic development in the context of the Corporation's subsidiary companies, joint ventures and Nunavik culture. He talked about where Nunavik is, who we are, as well as our relations with Inuit in Nunavut. Nunatsiavut and the Inuvialuit.



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Qaujimautik Systems partner Sheila Makiuk at their company's both, which was one of the many private and public organizations promoting their wares and services.

of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, our land claims treaty. Canada and Quebec must stop playing pingpong with the health and living conditions of the people of Nunavik," he said.

One of the most outstanding Nunavik files that Ottawa pays very little heed to is the housing shortage crisis. "The negative effects of housing overcrowding on the physical and mental health of Nunavimmiut, especially our youth, have been only too well documented over the years by the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, and the Quebec Human and Youth Rights Commission – it is time for Canada to act," Jobie said.

In terms of business in Nunavik, Jobie spoke about Makivik's mining policy for companies and the Quebec government that sets out the conditions to be applied by Nunavik Inuit to all mining development in the region and based on the spirit



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Makivik's booth was sometimes a buzz of activity.

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Sterling Peyton of the Labrador Chamber of Commerce has a laugh with Makivik's Neil Greig during the opening ceremonies.

of cooperation and consultation. He also explained Makivik's intentions to become closely involved in energy development opportunities, including renewable energy, for our communities so as to ensure constructive and beneficial spinoffs for the region and residents, while respecting our fragile environment. Tourism, he said, has also been important to the Nunavik economy.

Jobie also described the Parnasimautik consultations that Makivik, along with KRG, KSB, the Health Board, Landholding Corporations, Avataq and Nunavik youth has conducted during the past year and a half. "The workshops were an extraordinary success, bringing us another step closer to our shared goal of a comprehensive vision of regional development according to Inuit culture, identity, language and traditional way of life so as to enhance them for the future, and to protect the environment," he told the business crowd in Ottawa.



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#### Nunavik Creations at Northern Lights Tradeshow

N unavik Creations again wowed participants and delegates at the Northern Lights Tradeshow 2014 with our high end products.

We were very fortunate to have secured a well-situated location for our booth inside the Ottawa Convention Centre, near the stage where fashion shows and live entertainment were held daily. Featuring our new logo and new booth setup, we could not be missed.

Our employees, Victoria Okpik, Louisa Arnamissa and Louise Falardeau were constantly busy serving a record number of people at our booth, which resulted in our best tradeshow sales ever. While we received many compliments regarding our products, our mittens, jackets and handbags were the most popular.







We also used this opportunity to launch our new website, where customers from around the world my purchase our products. Nunavik Creations is also now on Facebook. We would be most happy if you could Like our page and share it with your family and friends.





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#### Learning to Embroider Alirtiit

he Nunavik Art Workshop takes place every fall around October. Sammy Kudluk, who works at the Makivik's Economic Development Department, organizes the event. Carving soapstone, jewellery making, printmaking and sewing usually

takes place. Last October the sewing lessons were about the embroidery of alirtiit (knee-high duffel footwear). In previous Nunavik Art Workshops the sewing students learned to make amarutik, sealskin bags, kamiks, as well as other items.

Victoria Okpik of Nunavik Creations decided to attend this event because she was personally interested in learning more techniques of embroidery and it also connected with her work. It is a good way for her to keep closely connected to the sewing styles of Nunavik. Nunavik Creations designs sealskin leg

warmers of embroidered duffel similar to alirtiit, but without the foot portion attached.

Inuluk Qisiiq from Kangiqsujuaq taught the embroidery lessons. She has been embroidering beautiful alirtiit since she attended the same kind of workshop couple of years



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back, which was given by a lady from Nunavut. Twelve students from Nunavik and Montreal attended the workshops from October 17 to 30. One is required to be Nunavik beneficiary to attend. Sammy Kudluk and the Makivik executives select which applicants may attend, based on whether it will help them with their job — whether the applicant is depending on producing art for living.

Jolly Atagujuk from Pangnirtung was the teacher for printmaking, long-time carver Jackusie Itukallak from Puvirnituk taught carving, and well-known carver Mattijusi Iyaituk also attended the event, while Andrew Nulukie was taught jewellery making.

The Nunavik Art Workshops are a good way to connect with other artists. They learn from each other. They are also taught how to price their products. The program also involves standardizing art pieces. Students are taught how to apply

for funding and how to earn a living from their art. Vicky also writes, "I find these workshops are revitalizing the art in Nunavik. Inuit art is important part of our society and the artist of Nunavik are grateful for Makivik organizing this import event."

BOB MESHER



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## A Course About Environmental and Impact Assessment

he Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee organized a course on the environmental and social impact assessment process under Section 23 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement to teach what an environmental and social impact assessment is, in expectation of an increase in developments for the near future. The first of its kind for Nunavik, this course was held last February 20 in Kuujjuaq and was attended by representatives from Tasiujaq, Aupaluk, Kangirsuk, and Kuujjuaq. It focussed on four main objectives: 1) To explain the fundamentals of

environmental and social impact assessments, the process, key actors and the general approach to conducting impact assessments; 2) To raise awareness of the legal framework in the JBNQA and the provisions for the protection of Inuit traditional rights and practices; 3) To engage in a discussion on the role of the Inuit in the impact assessment process and the importance of this participation in protecting the interests of impacted communities as well as traditional rights and practices; and 4) To look at associated tools and processes such as strategic environmental assessment and Impact Benefit Agreements. The participants had many encouraging comments follow-

ing the course.







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#### **Kenny Blake Retired**

As time goes forward, now and then a long-term employee will also move forward from a present career into their next chapter of life. And thus came the notice to all staff from Makivik's Human Resources councillor Michael Iorio, "This is to inform you that Kenny Blake has decided to retire from Makivik effective this Thursday April 17, 2014...On behalf of Makivik, I would like to thank Kenny for all his hard work and dedication. He will be

missed by all. Wishing Kenny a long and healthy retirement."

Indeed Kenny, who served as the Corporation's driver and messenger ever since Makivik was created, was also the longest-term employee at Kuujjuaq head office. He started out working for the Northern Quebec Inuit Association in August 1976, assisting with the delivery of passengers and goods to Nunavik communities by Beaver airplane, where he worked for "a year or two."

Originally from Kelso, Scotland,

Kenny arrived in Kuujjuaq with a glider pilot license. Bill Love, who could play many different musical instruments, including the bagpipes, accordion, clarinet and harmonica, piloted the Beaver. Kenny recalls that some of the Nunavik villages were then "just a few tents" and their longest trips on the Beaver included from Kuujjuaq to Kuujjuaraapik or Kuujjuaq to Salluit—before modern navigation aids such as the GPS.

Makivik's Kuujjuaq staff gathered to have cake and celebrate the times they enjoyed working with such a dedicated colleague. Certainly everyone had benefitted from his help on multiple occasions. In his closing remarks, Kenny wished "all the best to the board members and fellow workers whom I gotten to befriend over the years." He also noted, "There have been major improvements in services to all of Nunavik compared to what it was."



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#### Vintage Mary Amidlak Parka

As soon as Lizzie What Patricia Feheley

was wearing, she correctly identified it as one made by Mary Amidlak

of Inukjuak. Patricia says she especially likes the dogteams embroidered on the front of the inner white duffel layer. Bright, bold flowers, animals and Inuit figures are also bold elements of the duffel embroidery, while the outer Grenfell cloth shell is trimmed with decorative ribbon and has the outline of a large polar bear embroidered on the back.

The parka is considered retro by now, Patricia says, "No matter where I go people say, "that's an old parka" but I really like it and I keep it in good shape. I saw Mary's work and I asked her to make it for me." Owner of Feheley Fine Arts in Toronto, Patricia recalled. She only wears the parka on spe-

cial occasions such as when she was in Kuujjuaq during the Inuit Art Foundation Tour in mid-April.



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## Negotiations Documentary Underway

Makivik, in collaboration with Studio Pascal Blais of Montreal, is filming a documentary about the negotiations of the 1975 James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement. Some of Nunavik's brightest Inuit challenged the giant Hydro Québec and governments and negotiated the first land

claims agreement in Canada, which would forever have a huge impact on the Inuit of Quebec and indeed all of Canada. The documentary will be premiered next year during the 40th anniversary of the Agreement.







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## Increased Funding to Reduce Nunavik's High Cost of Living

Makivik, KRG and Quebec reached an agreement last December to increase funding to mitigate the effects of the high cost of living for Nunavik residents. Over the next three years, these measures will direct more than \$33-million towards reducing the cost-of-living inequities.

Previously, \$5-million was injected each year into six regional cost-of-living measures. As of April 2014, Quebec began to invest additional amounts of \$5-million (2014–2015), \$6-million (2015-2016) and \$7-million (2016–2017), thereby

raising the cost-of-living subsidy from \$15-million to \$33-million for the next three years.

The Quebec government also announced that it will double the overall value of the northern village portion of the refundable Solidarity Tax Credit for individuals in Nunavik, by increasing the amount per eligible adult to \$1,620 beginning in 2014, plus



indexation annually thereafter. This is expected to bring the province's total future investment in the northern village portion of the Solidarity Tax Credit for Nunavimmiut to around \$7-million in the first year.

KRG will use the cost-of-living subsidy to implement new measures or improve existing measures for elders, country and store-bought food, personal care and household products, as well as gasoline, vehicles and equipment for subsistence harvesting. These measures will promote healthy lifestyles that take into account Inuit traditions and culture, and the refundable Solidarity Tax Credit will target the most disadvantaged. Makivik

A two-year study will be carried out and will provide an in-depth analysis and evaluation of Inuit consumer patterns. In a press release about this program, Jobie Tukkiapik was quoted, "On completion of the study and before the end of the current agreement, Makivik, KRG and the Quebec government will undertake discussions to define effective and long-lasting solutions to the high cost-of-living in Nunavik."

Quebec and Nunavik Inuit have been working together to reduce the cost of living in the region for more than 20 years. A refundable tax credit for individuals living in a northern village was introduced in 1998 and in 2011 it was folded into the Solidarity Tax Credit. An annual subsidy for regional cost-of-living reduction measures was first put in place in 2007.



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#### **Order of Nunavik for Signatories**

A major highlight of Makivik's annual general meeting in Ivujivik, last March 27th, was the presentation of the Order of Nunavik to each Inuit signatory of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. It took four years of negotiating for the Agreement to be signed on Nov. 11, 1975. These Inuit leaders were mostly very young at the time, which was evident in the large black and white photos of them on dis-

play during the presentation ceremony, conducted by the five Makivik executives.

One by one, Johnny Williams, Sarollie Weetaluktuk, Peter Inukpuk, Tommy Cain, Charlie Watt, Zebedee Nungak, Putulik Papigatuk, and Charlie Arngak stepped forward to receive their official awards. Umiujaq board member Louisa Tookalook was there to collect the Order on behalf of her father, Robbie Tookalook—the other surviving Inuit signatory. Meanwhile, board members David Annanack and Sammy Koneak were there to pick up the awards on behalf

of their deceased relatives, Mark Annanack and George Koneak.

Corporate secretary Andy Moorhouse came up with the Order of Nunavik program to recognize individuals that have contributed to the development of Nunavik. He says, the original idea was to recognize four individuals per year during the AGM: a man, a woman, an elder and a youth. Andy writes, "This is still the plan...but this year we did not receive any applications. Also by the board of directors, I was asked to nominate the signatories of the JBNQA as the first recipients of the order of Nunavik.

"Makivik will be holding a design contest for the medal that will be created and then given to this year's recipients and will be ready for next year."





















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#### **Arsaniq Students in Fairbanks**

A group of Arsaniq Highschool students from Kangiqsujuaq raised funds to go to the Arctic Winter Games in Fairbanks, Alaska. Besides the Games events, they also saw the World Ice Art Championships, went swimming, saw a movie, went shopping had a special dinner in a beautiful restaurant where some of them ate reindeer.

The students were Madeline Yaaka, Paul Nuktie, Jessica Pilurtuut, Juily Pinguatuq, Andy Nappaaluk, Sarah Angutigirk, Shirley Sakiagak and Kaudjak Alaku, along with teachers Jimmy Uqittuq and Christina Garrett.

Christina said, "A few had tried out for the games but not made the team and I thought that it would be an inspiring trip for them to go and see the athletes. I also thought that it would be a great opportunity for them to meet other Inuit/Aboriginals from the Circumpolar World and exchange cultural ideas and experiences."

Each secondary student in the school who wanted to go had to write a short paragraph in Inuktitut, English or French, explaining why they wanted to go. They were also evaluated not on their marks, although high academics were not the only pre-requisite for going—good behaviour, attendance and overall attitude were also important.

Fundraising events including burgers and fries nights, selling suvalik, banana bread and sushi, a movie night, and a raffle.

Christina added, "The Inuit Games were the biggest highlight of our trip. The students and the teachers loved watching the sports and seeing the athletes compete. The second highlight for a few of the kids was pin-trading...the cultural performances was very much enjoyed as well."

Thanks were also extended to Makivik, Brighter Futures, Nunalituqait Ikajuqatigiitut, Arsaniq School, the Health Board, and KRG for providing support.

In this photo we see Andy and Kaudja holding the Quebec flag when the students and teachers were there to greet Team Nunavik-Quebec at the Fairbanks airport.



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### Nunavik notes

# Training for Nunavik Trichinellosis Prevention Program

he Nunavik Research Centre at Makivik head office in Kuujjuaq provided Trichinella diagnostic training to its employees to bolster their expertise for providing the 24-hour Trichinella diagnostic service for the Nunavik Trichinellosis Prevention Program, especially important for walrus hunters and those in Nunavik and Nunavut who eat walrus meat.

The training was provided by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and was tailored to meet the needs of the Nunavik Research Centre; therefore this standardized training in Trichinella testing from did not include all the requirements for CFIA certification or any other such qualification. The proficiency test is composed of two steps: 1) All trainees had to recover at least 75% of larva in a spiked pork/walrus meatball



whereby the sample for each trainee contained from three to 15 larvae; and 2) All trainees had to count the correct number of larvae in the samples under the microscope at 15X magnification. The course also included an overview of Trichinella and Trichinellosis cases worldwide and an orientation on quality assurance for diagnostic testing.

This project was jointly funded by Makivik, KRG, and the Centre for Food-borne Animal Parasitology, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Saskatoon. Special thanks are extended to Alvin Gajadhar, Brad Scandrett and Cheryl Scheller and the team at CFIA for helping to organize this session.



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#### Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop 2014

Although the conditions for creating new mines these days are downtempo, there remains a great amount of interest in mining potential in Nunavik. Thus a mining workshop was again held at the Katittavik Town Hall where local, regional and other interested parties gathered for the Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop 2014 from April 29 to May 1.

These mining workshops are mainly intended to provide relevant mineral development information through high profile conference speakers, to create networking and partnership opportunities, and especially to provide an opportunity for the Nunavik administrators to directly address their concerns to leaders in the mining industry.

Items of focus were a preliminary Makivik Mining Policy presentation that is underway, taking into consideration the recent Parnasimautik tour consultations. The implications of the Quebec Mining Act for Nunavik, which has one objective of transparency and sustainable development, were presented. There

was a discussion panel of Inuit mining employees from Raglan and Nunavik Nickel mines. Adapting to climate change for communities and mining development are a concern, as are the potential impacts and benefits of mining on existing communities. The Quebec Mining Association is, apparently, willing to collaborate and work jointly with Nunavik





communities. Updates of mining projects and operations in Nunavik were given. Nunavut's Mary River Project Impacts and Benefits Agreement with the Qikiqtani Inuit Association was shown as a concrete example of success. And a presentation was also given to explain the importance of mining

as a development tool for Quebec's Cree communities.

The Nunavik Mineral Exploration Fund did an excellent job of chairing the Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop 2014. Thanks were extended to First Air, Air Inuit, KRG, Makivik, Adriana Resources, Glencore-Raglan Mine, TIVI Enterprises, and Nunavik Construction, which made the event possible.

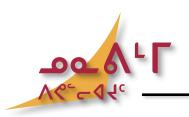


#### Two Rangers receive Canadian Forces Decoration

Last December 12, Warrant Michael Cameron from Salluit Canadian Rangers Patrol and Sergeant Alacie Ainalik-Simigak from Ivujivik Canadian Rangers Patrol received the Canadian Forces Decoration. The decoration is awarded to officers and non-commissioned members of the Canadian Forces who have completed 12 years of service. Brigadier-General Jean-Marc Lanthier, Commander of the 2nd Division of Canada and Joint Task Force East, presented Michael and Alacie during a ceremony done at Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu.

Visit: facebook.com/2GPRC.2CRPG.





#### ∨σ∖ገሀ드∂"ገΓጘ. ϧσδት,Ρ,ሀCδገሀ. ረ"ቤ"Գ, ∇¬ጋσ,ሀ≺. ∇⊂"ዲ զԳ,۹.

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#### **Personal Education Credit Program**

Makivik has contracted Annie Baron as a credit liaison agent. Annie was hired to help the former residential school students that received the Common Experience Payment. These former residential school students now eligible for a new education credit of \$3,000 made available under the *Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement*. At least 347 Nunavik former students are eligible for this program.

Makivik and other aboriginal organizations negotiated with the federal government for the terms under which the funds left over from the Common Experience Payment would be made available.

The Personal Education Credit can be redeemed at an education institution of choice. It can be applied toward costs such as tuition fees, transportation and accommodation costs, meals, books, computer equipment, program supplies, etc. It can be used for education purposes related to Inuit cultural, language and history programs. Eligible former students may choose to pool all their credits towards a program or event. The credit can be used in whole by the former student or be equally shared with a family member.

If one would like to redeem this personal credit, an acknowledgement form will need to be returned before October 31, 2014 or applicants will lose those credits, which will then be transferred to an educa-

tional fund. The education institutions or organizations have until December 1, 2014 to send a personal credit redemption form. If received later then that due date, the credit will no longer be eligible for redemption. However, the service performance may happen after this date.

Contact Annie Baron at 1-844-522-2224 ext 5 or email abaron@makivik.org or pcmakivik@gmail.com for assistance. Nunavik Community Workers are available for emotional support at 819-964-2222 as well as the IRS Crisis Line at 1-866-925-4419.





### ΔΔΔς ΚαδδΙΦΙΦΓΟ ΟΚΡΕΡΡΙΠΓΑδΓς ΕΡΠΟΡΓΦΙΘΕΘΊΟ

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# Nunavik notes

#### **Inuit Art Foundation**

At the Northern Lights Tradeshow in Ottawa last February, the editor of *Inuit Art Quarterly*, Christine Lalonde, went on the stage to announce the return of their publication, which was temporarily shut down for a while when the Foundation became inactive in 2012 because of financial reasons. This magazine is a treat for anybody who appreciates the fine arts in general, and a treasure for those who love seeing and reading about Inuit art. The new issue is dedicated to one of the most famous Inuit artists Kenojuak Ashevak (1927-2013).

Since it has been revived, the Foundation has a new strategy to reach its stakeholders and intend to be more visible in the north. Their volunteer board members and staff recently went on a fact-finding and networking tour to Nunavik and other northern Canadian

regions as part of that strategy.

The Inuit Art Foundation was established in 1987 as a registered charitable organization to provide support to Canada's Inuit arts communities and is mandated to promote Inuit artists and art within Canada and internationally. They also used the occasion to promote their Kenojuak Ashevak Memorial Fund, amongst other initiatives.

Makivik's art projects coordinator Sammy Kudluk represents Nunavimmiut on the Inuit Art Foundation's board, where he has been involved for the past six years. "I want the Inuit in Nunavik to know the Inuit Art Foundation provides support and to advocate on behalf of Inuit artists,

including performers, filmmakers and other art medias," he says.

Sammy is available at the Makivik office in Kuujjuaq and additional information about the IAF is available on the Internet at: www.inuitartfoundation.org.





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Using the Presler tree corer.

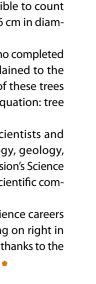
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## Kuujjuaraapik Students, Science with the Centre d'études nordiques (CEN) and Youth Fusion

#### By Alexandre Truchon-Savard

On June 15, 2013 eight of Kuujjuaraapik's Asimauttaq students were eagerly loading tents, sleeping bags, air mattresses, stoves and coolers on the flatbed of the CEN's truck. Along with the camping gear were GPS's, *Presler* tree corers, compasses, cameras, diameter tapes, and notepads.

Thanks to a partnership between Youth Fusion, the Laval University's Centre d'études nordiques (Centre for Northern Studies) and Asimauttaq School, the class

studied *dendro-ecology* — the science of trees and their environment — and tried out field sampling techniques, while spending time on the land, and enjoying an overnight field trip with their friends. *Youth Fusion* is a charitable organization that aims to engage youth in learning and to develop activities that motivate them to stay in school.

For some students, it was the first time camping, but for all it was their first time measuring the age of a tree. Teachers Geneviève-Clhéo Hotte-Vaudry and Darren Luck, *Youth Fusion* science coordinator Alexandre Truchon-Savard, and biology technician Geneviève Degré-Timmons accompanied the group.

At the campsite everyone helped to set up the tents and prepare a quick lunch. Then they hiked through the hills following GPS coordinates. After a few kilome-

tres, they paused to observe the willows and flowers growing on the hilltops. Walking through a tamarack forest, the students noticed the difference in the soil's moisture.

Finally the party reaches its destination: a mature spruce stand. The team set up a 100-m² plot. Each living tree was cored, which means drilling a small hole and extracting a sample of the tree where the growth rings can be counted and measured. The students then measured the diameter of each mature tree and the height of the saplings. Lastly, four sub-plots of 400 cm² were used to estimate the ground cover of the forest plants. After carefully recording all the data in notebooks, it was time to find the way back to camp using the GPS.

Back at camp, everyone gathered to play a game of capture-the-flag on the sand dunes, prepare dinner and head to Second Point. The sunset over Hudson Bay was gorgeous, but the cold air called for a bonfire. Around the fire, the group debriefed about the day's experience, told stories and did some stargazing. "That was my favourite part!" said Yasmine, one of the youth.

The following morning, the group packed up the campsite and headed back to the village. After the tree samples were dried and finely sanded, it was possible to count the rings to discover the age of the trees. Although the trees are only 12.6 cm in diameter, their average age is 141 years old!

Science project coordinator Truchon-Savard, who completed his master's research in ecology at the CEN, explained to the students that the relationship between the age of these trees and their size can be expressed using a simple equation: tree diameter  $= 0.15 \times (age) - 8.8$ .

Each year, the CEN welcomes hundreds of scientists and science students, specializing in biology, ecology, geology, microbiology and environmental science. Youth Fusion's Science project coordinator builds bridges between this scientific community and the two local schools.

Through these activities, students discover science careers and the hands-on, real-world science that is going on right in their own community. These activities are possible thanks to the support of Ungaluk and the Rogers Youth Fund.

Throughout the school year, Truchon-Savard works at the schools on a daily basis, planning and leading hands-on science activities, both inside and outside the classroom. Youth are also invited to visit the CEN's Community Science Centre and weather station.





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### Nunavik Athletes Do Us Proud in Fairbanks, Alaska

This summary of Nunavik representation at the 2014 Arctic Winter Games is provided by Angela A. Petru, KRG Communications Coordinator

or young Nunavimmiut, the Arctic Winter Games (AWG) are a great experience in both sport and culture. The Games are the world's largest northern multi-sport and cultural event for northern youth. It helps strengthen sport development in the participants' jurisdictions, promotes the benefits of physical activity, builds partnerships, and promotes northern culture and values.

The nine circumpolar regions at the Games are Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Alberta North, Nunavut, Greenland, Yamal (Russia), Nunavik-Quebec and Sapmi (Scandinavia). Special emphasis is given to circumpolar sports, such as Arctic Sports and Dene Games and the AWG is the only international forum that officially recognizes these heritage sports.

A total of 61 athletes, five cultural performers, 14 coaches/officials and six mission staff members were selected to be part of Team Nunavik-Quebec (TNQ). The team competed in six disciplines: Arctic sports, badminton, Dene games, snowshoeing, table tennis and, for the first time, cross-country skiing.

The medals presented at the games are designed in the form of gold, silver and bronze ulus. Many of the athletes on TNQ had strong performances this year. Naomi Sala from Kuujjuaq was outstanding all week winning four ulus in Dene Games: silver in snow snake and allaround; as well as bronze in stick pull and hand games. She also received two Fair Play pins and finished third at the "AWG's Got Talent" contest.

Edua Jones, originally from Kuujjuaq and currently living in Inukjuak, was the TNQ flag bearer because of his multiple achievements at previous Games as an athlete and his active involvement in several sporting events in his home community. This year, he won a gold ulu in open male finger pull and bronze in pole push along with his Dene Games teammates.

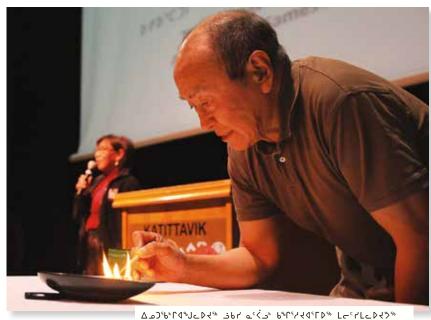
Dylan Gordon, also from Kuujjuaq, won three ulus for TNQ in his first-ever AWG. The ulus came in Arctic Sports: gold in kneel jump and all-around, and silver in arm pull. "My week in Fairbanks was awesome and I am extremely proud of myself," said the Arctic Sports athlete. "There is not one thing I shouldn't be proud of because I've been training, practicing and asking for tips so that



I can perform at my best. I'll continue doing Arctic Sports and I'll also be looking for-

ward to competing in Dene Games in the near future."

Their first-ever competition helped the cross-country ski team learn what it takes to be an athlete on an international level. "I am extremely proud of the team. The girls maintained their focus throughout the week of competitions and they enjoyed it, finishing every race with a big smile on their face," said Catherine Dumont, the team's coach. "Our cross-country skiers came back in Kuujjuaq with a lot more experience and better technical skills, and I look forward to our work during the next two years."





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Aqujak Snowball, open male Arctic sports athlete from Kuujjuaq.

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# Nunavik Player

Name: Alison Victoria Mesher

Date of birth: January 6, 1995

Place of birth: Kuujjuaq, Quebec

Home community: Kuujjuaq
Role models: My parents

Favourite sport: Likes all sports, no favourite

one

Favourite food: Seafood and Italian food

Occupation: Student at John Abbott

College

Future goal: To finish my education in the

field of emergency medicine

Most difficult obstacle to overcome:

overcome: Living away from home

Pet peeves: Has tons of pet peeves, but the #1 is when people chew

very loud



Nunavik cross-country skiers warming up before a competition.

Participating in the Games is an accomplishment in itself. "I am proud that I even made it to the Arctic Winter Games," said Kangiqsualujjuaq's Andrea Brazeau, who participated in badminton for the second time. "Although I didn't win any medals, I am proud I got to play in the bronze medal game. This showed that by training I improved my skills as a badminton player," adding she will be too old to participate at the next Games. "But I plan to stay healthy and active for the years to come and maybe one day I'll return as a coach."

The AWG also help the region share Inuit culture with people from other circumpolar regions. This year, TNQ had a cultural contingent of Brazilian style drummers from Kangigsujuag who gave numerous impressive performances at the Games. During the week, they drew interest from a variety of media outlets, which peaked at the AWG's cultural gala performance.

Overall, TNQ athletes represented Nunavik very well, both off and on the field. The athletes earned 20 Fair Play

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"We're a small, but strong contingent and everywhere I went, people told me how impressed they were with our athletes and our cultural performers."



pins, which recognizes exceptional respect shown for teammates and athletes from other contingents. They also won 31 ulus: seven gold, 11 silver, and 13 bronze.

"Our team did our region proud," said Maggie Emudluk, Chairperson of the Kativik Regional Government (KRG), who also attended the games. "We're a small, but strong contingent and everywhere I went, people told me how impressed they were with our athletes and our cultural performers."

The nearly two-year long process to build a competitive and representative group of athletes and cultural performers to bring to this year's games in Fairbanks, Alaska was led by the KRG's Recreation Department.

Leading up to the event, competitions were held at the local level on both the Hudson and the Ungava Bay coasts, which then lead to the regional trials. Over 200 athletes from across Nunavik competed for the 61 spots available and the final roster was announced during the KRG Council meeting on February 24, 2014.

Along with athletes, cultural performers, coaches, mission staff and VIPs, for the first time ever TNQ brought an elder along for the games — Kangiqsujuaq's

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Erik Etok of Kangiqsualujjuaq, male badminton players from Kangiqsualujjuaq.



MAKIVIK magazine

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 $\Gamma_{\alpha}/\Gamma_{\alpha}/\Gamma_{\alpha}$   $\Gamma_{\alpha}/\Gamma_{\alpha}/\Gamma_{\alpha}$   $\Gamma_{\alpha}/$ ▷ጐJዀበΓσ $^{6}$  ጎጐዀሀረምዀርረብ $^{6}$  Δ $^{6}$ ሁናነΓ $^{6}$  . "ለላሒሀበዀሮ ሒናንዀሀ Δ $^{6}$ ርትው". ላናውና  $\Delta^{\circ}$   $\Delta^{\circ$ ᠕ᠫᢖᠯᢉᡆ᠆ᡨᢖ᠘ᢖᢆᡆᠵᡃᡪᠺᡄᡃᡳᠬᡟ᠘ᢣᡒᢠᡃᠺᢀᡫᢖ᠕ᡓ᠘ᡃ᠖ᠬᡤᢠᢗᡄᢀᡫᢉᡧ᠙ᡩ᠕ᡩᢆ᠍ᢖᠳ ᠘ᡩᢆᠦ᠂᠘ᡒᢛ᠙᠘ᡧ᠐ᡎᡱᠫᡎᢛ᠃

 $\dot{C}^{b}$  d  $\Delta^{b}$   $\dot{C}^{b}$   $\Delta^{c}$   $\Delta^{c$ 

-۶۰۲۸عه<sup>۱</sup>, حدرجه ۱۶۵۶۵ ه ۱۹۶۸عه ک 4LD# 43 >24' FL891ULG. 101D  $\Delta$   $\Box$  D  $D = \dot{C} = D + \delta C + \delta$  $\Lambda^{\,}^{\,}$ هـ C کار $^{\,}^{\,}$  $\mathsf{CL}_{\mathfrak{a}}$ C9c2DUc4CD4eΛΓρ<sup>5</sup>Υ<sup>6</sup>C/<sup>8</sup>U ζ<sup>6</sup>Γ<sup>6</sup>C<sup>6</sup>P<sup>7</sup>L<sub>6</sub> ΛJ<sup>6</sup>α<sup>2</sup>Γ<sup>-</sup>  $\Lambda^{\circ}$   $\Lambda^{\circ$ ᡩᢐᢣᠻᢣᢪ᠊ᠳᡅᡏᠮᠳᡃ. ᠔ᡩᢥ᠘ᠳᠴ "Uᠯ᠈ᡰ᠘᠘᠙ᠳ ᢣᡄ NFTJ<sup>c</sup> ᠳᠴ᠘ᢐᢐᡗᢣᡏᢐᡥᡄᠳᢣᡄ᠊ᡳᡏᠮᠳ<sup>৬</sup> ᡓᢆᡆᢗ᠐ᢣ᠈ᠣ᠐ᡁᢀ᠕᠂᠄᠙᠒᠘᠙᠙ᡙ᠙᠘᠘ᢖ ተồ $\sigma$ ርላГው Dበና $\lambda$ ሊላΓ $^{6}$   $\Lambda$ % Jላበ $\sigma$  $^{6}$   $\Delta$ 6 $\chi$ 6 $\Gamma$ -0%أد ٌے ہ."

 $JCJ^{2}QQQ$ DbDPqc  $\nabla$ P4 $^{4}$ L $^{6}$ J $^{6}$ J $^{6}$  $^{7}$  $^{7}$  $^{9}$  $^{0}$ ۵ے،۱۹۲٬۲۵۰ √15/9/10/9/9/10 € PPPGOLD&146-ᡣ᠘ᡶᢛ, ᠣᠳᡄ᠘᠊ᡏ᠕᠙᠙᠐ᡁᠳ᠘᠙ᡶ᠒ ᠗ᠳ᠐᠙ᢗᢩ᠒ᢖ᠘ᠰ᠕ᡔᠾ ا - ه۰۰ د ∆ 



- اً الأح, حاف الأمكُّ, ۵۶ الأمكُّ, الأحكُّ كلاء الله كامرُ-الأعه. Dene Games, the painted faces of Nancy Watt, Naomi Sala, Leanna Angnatuk, Eva Angnatuk, Alison Thomassie and Aani Forrest-Hubloo.

> . ۲۰ د ۱۲۰ ک ۵ د ۵ ما

> الغ فار, عده۰۱۵۷ کد أد۱۲۵۲ ۱۳۵۰ کا ۵۰۰ و د کونځ ۵۰۲۲ کی صحیری (۱٫۵۹ کی ۱۹۸۹) کی ۱۹۸۹ کی ۱۹۸۹ کی ۱۹۸۹ کی ۱۹۸۹ کی دورون کی دو ᠕᠉ᡐ᠋ᠨᠬᡆᠻᢐᠲᡳ᠘ᡓᠲᠴᡏᡗᡏ᠋ᠴ. ᠕᠉ᠳ᠋ᠮᡤ᠖ᡓ᠐᠆ᡒᢆ ۵۱مئے ۱۲م عدد در کہ ارکا ۱۸م کا ۱۸م کے ۱۸م کا ۱۸م ک 31-σ<sup>6</sup> νωσ<sup>6</sup>: τCLντ<sup>6</sup><sup>6</sup>γινοσ<sup>6</sup> νοδίσσ<sup>6</sup>, 11-σ<sup>6</sup>

> " $\Lambda_{\rho,\rho}$ 14 $\Lambda_{\rho,\rho}$ ۵۱۵ کا ۱۵ کادے , ۵۱۵ مان ۲۶ کے ۱۹۵۰ اور ۱۹۵۹  $\Delta \sigma = \Gamma_{c} P_{c} P_{c$  $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$



Etua Jones warming up for the snow snake tournament.





Lukasi Nappaaluk. Along with acting as a cultural ambassador by helping open a special exhibit sponsored by the Avatag Cultural Institute and KRG, Nappaaluk also believes in the power of sport. "When the young people have something to do, it's good for the mind, it's good for the body and it's good for the life," he says.

TNQ's participation in the AWG was made possible by the generous support of a number of organizations from the region. Some of the sponsors include Makivik Corporation, Glencore Raglan Mine, Hydro-Québec, Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton, Air Inuit, The Federation des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec (FCNQ), the Kativik School Board, the Ungaluk Safer Communities Program, the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport, all the Northern Villages and KRG.



In 2016, Nuuk, Greenland, will host the Games. Nuuk, the world's northernmost capital, is located about 240 kilometers south of the Arctic Circle. It's also one of the world's smallest capital cities with a population of about 17,000.



ᡃᡪ᠆᠙᠐ᢕᢗᡃᡗ᠍᠕ᡠ᠋᠄᠂ᡖ᠋᠘ᢣᠦ᠍᠐ᢣᡏᠳ᠘ᡶᠴᡕ᠂ᡣᢩᡷᡕ᠂ᠳᢉᠵᠰᡆᢇ᠘ᡶ نهٔ ۱ ط۵۲, کهٔ ۱ که که که در ۱ مهٔ ۱ که در ۱ مهٔ ۱ که در در ۱ مهٔ ۱ که در در ۱ مهٔ ۱ که در در این این این این ا Bronze winners in the Dene Games pole push: Paulusi Irniq, Adamie Max Moorhouse, Ned Saunders Gordon, Brandon Lapage and Christopher Angatookalook.

26 L V. 214U ۵۰ به او او او د کرد کرد کرد մՈ∿և։ ا 16, 1996 ما م الم الاد کا کالا کامی کاد: و چ خ یا ۵گؤ−۱گان: Pol36797649 عدر ۱۰۲٬۲۶۰ حف ۲۰ ح۸٬۶۹ ح

 $\Delta^{c}$   $\flat$   $\mathsf{S}^{c}$   $\mathsf{S}^{c}$   $\mathsf{S}^{c}$   $\mathsf{S}^{d}$   $\mathsf{S}^{d}$   $\mathsf{S}^{d}$   $\mathsf{S}^{d}$ 

۸۶۰ م ۲۵ م ۱۲ م م \%%J45Uc44;JUL€¿\%%I  $V_{0}$   $V_{0$ 

الناملين) للأنامة : ٥٠ عدلة منه)-چنې د المحنز مهرد:

1~J~aC%C°

>'Jo'1 De ol De oli De alloto כנכנ לנליכ%ף: 

۲۶-۵۱۲۹ ۸۴ ما ۱۲۶ ۱۲۶ ۴۲۰ ۱۲۶ می ۵ کا ۱۲۸ ۲

۹۰۲۲،۹۲۷ حدرد،۹۲۸ مزد،۲۸۲ مای،۹۲۸ ۵غ۲٬۲۰ ۵،۹۱۲٬۲۰٬۰۲ لد ٔ ۱ م و الفک عمال م

۸۵۲۶۶۲۳۰۰ خ څه۲۰: <ے ۲ے Σίτρηση Δε σαλαίθος γω

°ماہہه∿

# Nunavik Player

Name: **Erik Johnny Conrad Etok** Date of birth: January 16, 1996 Place of birth: Longueuil Home community: Kangigsualujjuag Role models: Sidney Crosby and Joey Juneau Favourite sport: Loves all sports, no favourite one. Favourite food: Pizza; can eat it all day long. Occupation: High school student, and youth centre worker after school and Saturdays. Future goal:

To be an NHL hockey player.

Most difficult obstacle When my parents got to overcome: a divorce and when my grandfather died of cancer.

Pet peeves: When my mother tells me to go to sleep at night and then wakes me up early in the

morning for school.



 $\Lambda^{\circ}$   $\Lambda^{\circ$ 

 $4^51^{\circ}$   $- 1^512^{\circ}$   $- 1^512^{\circ}$  - 1

 $\Lambda^{\circ}$  Jag '44'  $\Gamma^{\circ}$   $\Gamma^{\circ}$   $\Gamma^{\circ}$   $\Gamma^{\circ}$   $\Gamma^{\circ}$   $\Gamma^{\circ}$ ,  $\Lambda^{\circ}$   $\Gamma^{\circ}$   $\Gamma^$ 

 $\Delta a \wedge 1/4 \vee a \wedge 1/2 \wedge$ 

 $4^{6}J^{6}$  2016- $^{6}J^{6}$   $2^{6}$ 

ععد ﴿۱۵ه الله ۱۵ در ۱۵ در ۱۵ م با ۱۵ م در ۱۵ م در ۱۵ م در ۱۵ می از ۱۵ می ا ۱۵ می از ۱۵



Chef de mission, Nancianne Grey, and her assistant, Ben Whidden, are already turning their attention to Greenland. "We came in Fairbanks with a young team, who did very well in their sports with help from our more experienced athletes", Nancianne said. "We dominated in Dene Games, succeeded in Arctic Sports,



ያካያት የፈልግ (ብ ፈካን)ግ ቤ ፈፆታቴ ድቦን ቦታ፣ (ግራም «ትዮናቧና ይበናላጋ-ናለበት ተኖለስት ታቸው. Traugott Annanack admires Maina Nowrakudluk's medal in the airport during the return home.

www.krg.ca. •

were competitive in badminton, and showed the entire circumpolar region that our day on the podium will come for snowshoe, cross country and table tennis!"

To get all the latest results of TNQ or to follow the preparation of the contingent for its next AWG participation, visit TNQ's Facebook page or the Recreation section on the KRG website at

### $\Delta = \Delta^{\dagger} + \Delta^{\dagger} +$ Medal Count Team Nunavik-Québec

Δ*c* Γ˙<sup>c</sup> ∩ Ͻ<sup>c</sup> / Contingent ۸۸ م م 💠 💠

いとdic / Gold

לב"ל / Silver / לב"ל / Bronze

ხ∩ºᲫᲘᲡ / Total 31

<sup>1</sup> 64 <sup>1</sup> 6-1	- 32	GOLD	
<b>^%°J</b> 4?₹%	4∩°l	Event	Name
እይያያ ነው ነው ነው ነው ይልያያ ነው የነፃ ተናርጋታና የተሰላናው ያ የህበው እልሆው ነው ነው ነው የነፃ ነው የ	∪ح <sub>ہ</sub> ۹۹c	Arctic Sports Kneel Jump Junior Male	Dylan Gordon
PPP٬Cጋ୮▷° ለᢐᢐ᠋ᡏ᠘᠙᠙᠙ᢤᡪ᠋᠑᠐ᠳ᠍ᡑ᠂ᡏ᠈ᠳᠦ᠐ᡧᠾᠲᢣᠦ	۸ځو نړلکو	Arctic Sports Arm Pull Junior Female	Penina Chamberland
᠈᠙᠙᠙ᢗᢃᠮ᠙᠂᠕ᢀᠳ᠘᠙᠘ᡱ᠊ᠣᠳ᠂ᡏᢐ᠋ᡣᠳ᠐ᡧ᠙ᠳᢣᠦ	<b>ار</b> ۱۹۵	Arctic Sports All Around Junior Male	Dylan Gordon
ᡝ᠆ᠵ᠂ᡤᡥ᠊ᡠ᠕ᢐᢐ᠋ᡏᢗᡶᢞᢉ᠅᠙ᠬᠮ᠘ᠮ᠘᠂᠘ᡕ᠘ᠳᡥ᠈ᢂᡶᡝᠣᡬ᠂ᡏ᠈ᢐᢗ	<u></u>	Dene Games Finger Pull Juvenile Female	Nikita Johannes
ᡏ᠆ᠵ᠂ᡤᢆᢛᢣ᠕ᢞᠳᡏᠲ᠘ᡷᠺᢛ᠙᠄ᠻ᠐ᡥᢣ᠋᠋ᠮᠴ᠂ᠴᢉ᠘ᠳᡥ᠂ᡏᡒᡣ᠐᠆ᢩᡶᡕ	۲۰۶ ۵۲	Dene Games Finger Pull Open Male	Edua Jones
ፈ-ኃ. ህ.ፊ. ህ.ፊ.	﴿مَ كُمُ - لَهُ عَ حَاثِ ﴿ ﴿مَ عَا عَدَ عَالَهُ لَا خَافَ عَالًا أَمْ الْأَمْ	Dene Games Hand Games Juvenile Female	Aani Forrest-Hubloo Nikita Johannes Maina Nowrakudluk Naomi Sala
√ - ' ὑ゚ጵ ΛፆፆͿϤየ۲ፆΓι Δ≟¸ͼʹΙι ÞΨΓįΦζι ∢ιΦι	<u></u>	Dene Games All Around Juvenile Female	Nikita Johannes
4 <sup>5</sup> 5°64%		SILVER	
٧ <sub>%</sub> ٩٩٢٩.	4N%L	Event	Name
905(CJC) אישטאליארי השניאה האנרבה דרינהי שישריני	۲۲ ۹۰۵۲ <sub>٬۲</sub> ۲	Arctic Sports Triple Jump Open Male	Jamessie Cumberbato
›P›ፕርጋፐ›ና ለጐኈJላዖረጐቦና ላ፣ኣና›በ균ጐ ›ልሀናሖነና ላኈJሰና	05° 94C	Arctic Sports Arm Pull Junior Male	Dylan Gordon
۵۰٫۰ ۱۳۹ کهه۱۹۵۲هد ۱۳۵۰، ۱۳۵۰ ته بر ۱۹۸۱ ۱۹۵۰ می و ۱۳۵۰ ۱۳۹۰ ۱۹۸۰ ۱۹۸۰ ۱۹۸۰ ۱۹۸۰ ۱۹۸۰ ۱۹۸۰ ۱۹۸۰ ۱۹	٩-١° ١٢	Dene Games Finger Pull Junior Female	Alison Thomassie
<u>rac{1}{3} rac{1}{</u>	dn' LC°	Dene Games Finger Pull Open Male	Chris Martin
ᡏ᠆ᠵ᠅ᡣᢆᡠ᠊᠕᠉ᠳ᠐ᠻᡪ᠘᠐᠐᠙᠙᠅ᠳ᠋᠘ᡏ᠕ᡒ᠘᠘᠘᠘	رأم ۱٫۵۰	Dene Games Snow Snake Junior Female	Leanna Angnatuk
ᡏ᠆ᠵ᠅ᢕᢆᡷ ᠰᢧ᠕ᡏᠶᠰᢧᡕ᠂ᡏ᠐ᠾᠲᡕᢁ᠋ᡶᠮᡏ᠗ᠯᢣ᠈ᠵ᠂᠕ᡒᡗᡎᡕ ᡓ	۵۵-۲ Δ٬۵۰۰	Dene Games Snow Snake Junior Male	Paulusi Irniq
4°¬፦ ሰ°÷ ለ%ፆJ4የረ%ዮ፡ 4▷በነ⊌፡	ماً ۲ أد	Dene Games Snow Snake Juvenile Female	Naomi Sala
ᡏ <sup>ᠸ</sup> ᠵ᠂ᡥᡫ᠅᠕᠉ᠳ᠋ᡏ᠘ᡪ᠘ᡕ᠂ᡶᡪ᠘ᡶ᠙ᡧ᠘᠘ᡧ᠘᠐᠙ᠺᡎᠲ᠘᠙᠘ᡶ	₽, \ 14.	Dene Games Stick Pull Junior Female	Nancy Watt
ᡏ᠆ᠫ᠂ᠬᢆ᠊ᡠ᠕ᡥᢀ᠑ᡏ᠙ᢞᢉ᠂᠘ᢅᡪᠫ᠍᠕ᠳᠮ᠑ᡣ᠙ᠺ᠐ᠺ᠙ᡶ᠘ᢞ᠊ᠳᡥ ᠘᠘ᡠᠰᢪᠣᡪᠳ᠋᠂ᢤᡆᠦ᠌᠌ᠣ	۵۴ ۵۴۵۵۶ ۱۹۵۲ - ۱۹۵۲ ۱۹۵۲ - ۱۹۵۲ ۱۹۵۲ - ۱۹۵۲	Dene Games Pole Push Junior Female	Eva Angnatuk Leanna Angnatuk Alison Thomassie Nancy Watt
ሳሩ ጋና ሲያት Vያያገላይኒያር ማርፈንያዎት ለትንያየርዕህገህ ያኒዲም የማርፈት ለያስሁሪ	40 ω / Δ'σ" δς C° ω ' 4CΓ [" / 160'	Dene Games Pole Push Junior Male	Paulusi Irniq Brandon Lapage Adamie Max Moorhou
ሳ⁻っ <sup>。</sup> ሰ゚ᡠ ∧∿划ላንተ∿ቦ፡	ماً ۲ أد	Dene Games All Around Juvenile Female	Naomi Sala
المثا		BRONZE	F - 100 - 100
<b>1</b>	40%L	Event	Name
۵۵۲۵- ۱۳۵۲ و ۱۳۵۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۱۳۵۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۱۳۵۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م. ۲ ۱۳۵۲ م. ۲۰۱۲ م	₫ <b>-</b> 5° 1	Arctic Sports Kneel Jump Junior Female	Allison May
۹۲۵٬۲۵۲۵، ۷۵، ۱۵۹۸ ۱۵، ۲۸، ۱۵، ۱۵، ۱۵۸۸ ۱۵۰۲۵، ۱۵۸۸ ۱۵۰۲۵، ۱۵۸۸	NYŸ Pr<<ç,c	Arctic Sports Sledge Jump Open Female	Deseray Cumberbatch
ንየነታኔ የ የተመሰው የ የተመሰው የ የ የ የ የ የ ነፃ ነቃሴ የ	4F7 6'<<'c	Arctic Sports Sledge Jump Open Male	Jamessie Cumberbato
ንፅ/ር ነር ነው ነው ነው ነው የነጻነት ነው ነገሮ የነጻነት	በኣሒ ቴኒ<‹‹‹	Arctic Sports Triple Jump Open Female	Deseray Cumberbatch
۱۳۵۲ کام ۱۳۵۲ کام	በ <u>ነሉ</u> የተረረ <sub>ር</sub>	Arctic Sports Arm Pull Open Female	Deseray Cumberbatch
<sup>('</sup> (Γ'('')') Δ-('') Δ ('') Δ ('	477C₺ / 宀Г▷σ	Badminton Doubles Juvenile Female	Aragootak / Simiunie
ሳ <sup>6</sup> – የ ሲያ ተመመ ነው	Å¢ 45€D°	Dene Games Finger Pull Junior Female	Eva Angnatuk
√4 ->፡ ሰ°÷ ለ∿∿J∢P۲∿ቦ፡ ላ⁵ሀΓጔ፡ ለ∿∿J∢ጋ፡ ∢⁵च፡ ▷ልじ⁵ᡖ५፡	۵۴ ۵۶۵۵ ۱۳۵۱ - ۱۹۵۵ ۱۳۵۱ - ۱۹۵۵ ۱۳۵۱ - ۱۹۵۵ ۱۳۵۱ - ۱۹۵۵	Dene Games Hand Games Junior Female	Eva Angnatuk Leanna Angnatuk Alison Thomassie Nancy Watt
4°−>ና ሰ°ቴ ለ∿ኈJ4P۲ኈዮና 4ºሁΓጔና ለጐኈJ4ጋና 4ናਚና ▷ልሁናታትና		Dene Games Hand Games Junior Male	Paulusi Irniq Brandon Lapage Adamie Max Moorhou
ᡏ᠆ᠵ᠂ᡣᢩᡠ᠊᠕᠈᠗ᠳ᠘᠘᠘᠙ᡕ᠗᠙ᢋ᠘ᡕᠣ᠙ᡩᡕ᠕ᡷ᠘᠙ᡎᠣᢂᡬ᠒ᠳ᠘	مال الم	Dene Games Stick Pull Juvenile Female	Naomi Sala
√°¬° Ű♦√°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°₽°	<ΛϽ <sup>5</sup> ϧ <sup>5</sup> ϧ <sup>6</sup>	Dene Games Stick Pull Open Male	Papituqaq Cain
4°¬ς ργιαμία το βουνουνουνουνουνουνουνουνουνουνουνουνουνο	مهر ۱۹۵ عه ۱۹۵۹ مهر ۱۹۵۶ مو پرمیوی	Dene Games Pole Push Juvenile Female	Aani Forrest-Hubloo Nikita Johannes Maina Nowrakudluk Naomi Sala
√ያስያ የ ነር ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ ነ	⟨∧⟩%% Ű ⟨∧⟩%% Ű ⟨∧⟩%% Ű ⟨∧⟩% ⟨∧⟩% ⟨∧⟩% ⟨∧⟩% ⟨∧⟩% ⟨∧⟩% ⟨¬√ ¬ ¬√ ¬ ¬√ ¬<	Dene Games Pole Push Open Male	Papituqaq Cain Edua Jones Chris Martin Ned Saunders-Gordon





# שפרי 2סיניף פאנים הפיררטיף פארים מיבירראיף שמירף



#### 1997 TOLO 4ACDYLE 1610CDE 101

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he Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission launched a land use and occupancy study for the Nunavik Marine Region in April 2012. Land use and occupancy mapping is about telling the story of a person's life on the land and is collected through interviews and map surveys with Inuit who have extensive traditional knowledge regarding our natural environment.

The data is being gathered to construct the land use plan and is used to define protected areas and other areas traditionally used by Inuit. It will be part of a multitude of other data used to define the region such as tourism potential, oil and gas potential, minerals and mining potential and other information that may be useful in land and water resource management planning in the Nunavik Marine Region.

#### Four phases of the study

Phase 1 (October 2011 to August 2012) A communications strategy was developed during a meeting that was attended by representatives from all communities who defined all of the important topics to cover in the land-use and occupancy map surveys. A fieldwork team travelled to Tasiujaq and Aupaluk to conduct pilot map surveys.

Phase 2 (September 2012 to December 2013) It was an intensive data collection period in which Kangiqsualujjuaq, Kuujjuaq, Kangirsuk, Quaqtaq, Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit completed their land-use and occupancy map surveys.

Phase 3 (April 2014 to August 2015) Ivujivik, Akulivik, Puvirnituq, Inukjuak, Umiujaq, and Kuujjuaraapik are to complete their land-use and occupancy map surveys.

Phase 4 (September 2015 to December 2015) There will be verification meetings in the communities and other information relevant to land-use planning also be verified.



The data-collection and data-processing methodology reports will be completed during this time period.

Over 1,000 Nunavik Inuit will be interviewed over the duration of the project. The target number of respondents per community is based on an estimated study population as well as target percentage of community members that are active subsistence harvesters.

Respondents who participate in this project are paid for their time and receive a custom map with the biographic data of their respective land-use and occupancy.

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### **Balloons for Happiness**

ric Tooma Jr loves to play outside with his friends and he goes to Kindergarten School. He followed his mother to the airport when Clara Hughes came to Kuujjuaq. Eric also wanted to see the famous

woman who was going everywhere in Canada with her bicycle. She likes to talk to the people about being happy. A lot of people get very happy when they go for a bicycle ride with Clara Hughes.

