



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.

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Makivik Magazine

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.

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Makivik Executive

Pita Aatami, President Johnny Peters, Resource Development Vice-President Michael Gordon, Economic Development Vice-President Anthony Ittoshat, Treasurer George Berthe, 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.

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Published by Makivik Corporation
P.O. Box 179, Kuujijuaq, Quebec
JOM 1 CO Canada
か ' b _ b ∩ * L / Telephone: 819 964-2925

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Front cover: Northern Rangers Corrie Robertson of La Tabatière and Lizzie Kulula of Quaqtaq celebrating their long Ski-doo journey with festival mascot Bonhomme Carnaval in Quebec City. Photo by Bob Mesher



C'dag D'ag / This Season



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t was a cool scene in Quebec City on January 29th as the Canadian Rangers drove up to the front door of City Hall on Ski-doos. Extra snow had to be spread on the sidewalks leading into the city. This was a special event in that many of the Ski-doos (a Quebec invention) were driven all the way from Kuujjuaq to honour the city's 400th anniversary. It was

a proud moment for everyone involved, and we spoke to Makivik director for Quaqtaq, Lizzie Kulula, about the journey.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper visited Kuujjuaq on March 28th, making him at least the fourth sitting prime minister to visit our region, (along with former prime ministers Pierre Trudeau, Brian Mulroney, and Jean Chrétien). It was regarded as a part of the federal government's desire to be seen more in the North to promote their northern strategy and promote Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic. The main event of the day was to celebrate the passing of the NILCA into law. Harper also cut the ribbon to officially open Kuujjuag's new airport.

The Makivik annual general meeting was a big success this year, thanks largely to the people of Quaqtaq. The community breakfast that was served on the second morning of the meeting was a refreshing treat. Board members also took time to reminisce about the late Akulivik delegate Peter Matt who passed away on Feb 2nd, 2008. A small man in stature but large in life, he loved to make people happy. May you have much joy to share with loved ones always.

∆೨೯[%]ြ / Contents

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TP Γ 57 4 % Γ c magazine



Congratulations to Manumi Gordon, Timothy Sangoya, Betsy Etidloie, and Sammy Snowball who were among the new special constables that graduated from the *First Nation Special Constable Training Program* April 25th, 2008.

De de?/WHAT IS THIS?

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You could win \$100 if you guess what this mysterious picture is. Mail your answer to "Mystery Photo Contest" at the address shown below. Good Luck!



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Drawing will be held at the Makivik Corporation head office on Friday, August 29th, 2008.

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Mystery Photo Contest Makivik Corporation P.O. Box 179 Kuujjuaq, Québec JOM 1C0

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Canadian Rangers Ski-doo to Quebec City	04

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Prime Minister Harper Pays a Visit

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Loss of Snowmobiles Through Ivujivik Thin Ice

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Congratulations to Joanassie Saunders who won \$100 for correctly guessing these items that were used for the grand opening of Nunavik's Service Canada office. Prizes also went to Thomasie Annahatak, Christina Nowkawalk, Ida Nowrakudlak, and Lisi A. Iqiquq for their correct response.

The Rangers' Historic Snowmobile Journey to Quebec City

t was a cold morning this past January 15th when a fleet of 23 Canadian Northern Rangers on snowmobiles, local well-wishers, media, and Canadian Forces personnel assembled in the parking lot of the Kuujjuag



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The morning of January 15th, just before leaving Kuujjuaq.

Town Hall to receive good wishes from Mayor Larry Watt and other dignitaries prior to starting their 15-day journey to the parking lot of Quebec City Hall — a distance that was recorded by one Nunavik Ranger to be exactly of 2,597 kilometres. The trail leading from Kuujjuaq was broken ahead of time by CF Sgt Neil Mcelligott, Sandy Gordon Jr., and Johnny Gordon, halfway to Schefferville, while a Naskapi crew from Kawawachikamach broke the trail south of that.

That morning in front of the Kuujjuaq Town Hall, James Nassak led the prayer for safe travel. The Kuujjuaq mayor handed a letter to Ranger William Saunders to deliver to the mayor of Quebec City. Then the Ski-doos were started one-by-one, and drove away to begin their hardy adventure.

Official documentation describes the Canadian Rangers as an important part of Canada's culture who help maintain our heritage. They are members of the community valued for their knowledge, expertise and guidance on the local environment to support the Canadian Forces. Their duty is to provide a military

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presence in support of Canadian sovereignty, such as by reporting unusual activity, collecting local data of significance, in support of military operations, and conducting surveillance and/or sovereignty patrols as tasked.

Long-distance winter patrols are a standard part of Rangers activity, but this historic patrol covered the greatest wilderness distance so far. This expedition, under the title, "The Tribute by the Visitors from Northern Quebec", was the Canadian Forces first official activity marking the 400th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City.

The patrol, under the command of Major Guy Lang, comprised about 40 Rangers including Inuit, Cree Montagnais and Naskapi members. Besides the Rangers section from Nunavik that departed from Kuujjuaq, there was a section from James Bay (which left Waskaganish on January 23rd) and another section from the Quebec North Shore (which left Natashquan on January 23rd).

On the outskirts of Quebec City, on January 28th, Huron-Wendat Grand Chief Max Gros-Louis and his entourage were at Wendake to greet the Northern Rangers, complete with a purification ceremony and speeches by a list of local and visiting dignitaries. Makivik president Pita Aatami and KRG chair Maggie Emudluk, in their roles not only as elected



CSFPかり るCS によっていいっといっている。 A Huron-Wendat ceremony to greet the Northern Rangers.



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Nunavik officials but also as honorary Rangers in their own right, stood at the podium and gave their speeches of pride and appreciation that everyone had made the journey safely and could now be participants in such an important anniversary for Quebec.

Then on January 29th, a lot of snow was spread on certain sidewalks of Quebec City as well as on the parking lot of Quebec City Hall to make way for the pre-eminent arrival of the Rangers' snowmobile patrol.

Among the group of Inuit that departed from Kuujjuaq was just one

woman: the Makivik board member representing Quaqtaq, mother and grandmother, Lizzie Kulula. She eventually met up with her other female comrade, Ranger Corrie Robertson of La Tabatiere from the Quebec North Shore section.

It was Lizzie Kulula's first time travelling such a long distance by Ski-doo. Upon meeting Lizzie again at the Makivik annual general meeting in her home community of Quaqtaq, *Makivik Magazine* asked her for some reflections on this historic snowmobile expedition.

Makivik Magazine: When did you decide to go on the Ranger's expedition to Quebec City?

Lizzie Kulula: There was a call asking for anyone who would be interested to go to Quebec City for January to submit their name, so I submitted my name to our local corporal. I was uncertain until the very end that I was going to Quebec City, whether I had been chosen from my community to go. There was another Ranger

This expedition, under the title, "The Tribute by the Visitors from Northern Quebec", was the Canadian Forces first official activity marking the 400th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City.

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who submitted his name but he said, 'I'll go only if there is absolutely no one else going.' So I went.

There was somebody from every (Nunavik) community. If it was a bigger community, they chose two candidates and from the small communities they chose one. There were 15 Canadian Army Ski-doos and eight rentals for our section.

MM: What was it like to go so far by snowmobile?

LK: It was very exciting for me: first of all to be driving the Ski-doo, and that I was going to go down across the province of Quebec and see the different terrain. I really enjoyed it. Coming from the tundra here (in Quaqtaq), then we left from Kuujjuaq, which is the tree line region. It

was my first time Ski-dooing through the bushes so I was very cautious at first because I saw some guys bumping into the tree stumps because they were not used to being cautious about that — those of us who are from the tundra.

We were 23 Ski-doos in single file when we left, and I was the twenty-first. Very last was a corporal from the Canadian Army then in front of him there was a guy from Inukjuak, and then me. On our first day we drove 18 hours. (The last man in line) was not used to driving snowmobile and we had to help him out a lot because he was getting stuck or capsizing here and there and stuff like that. I was pretty tired the first day.

MM: You had mentioned the fumes were bad as you were driving behind.

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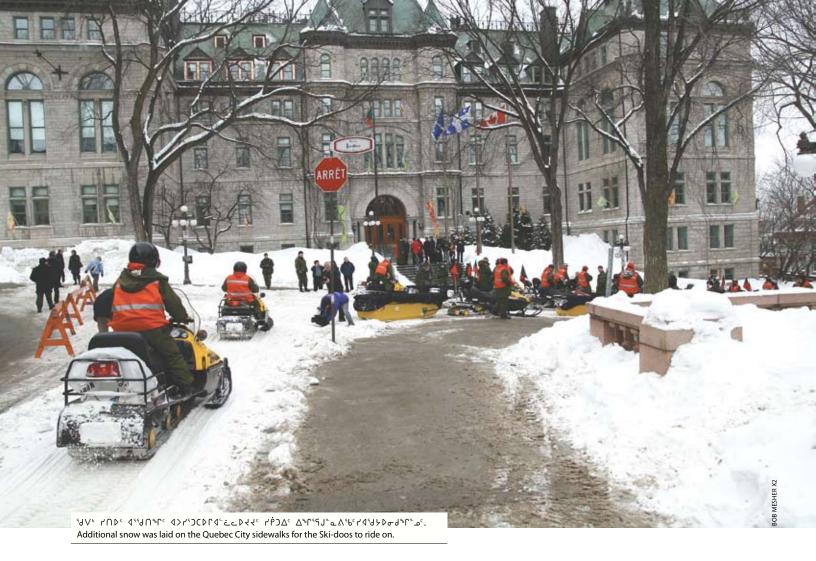
LK: Ah yes. That was the worse thing, having to inhale fumes from all the skidoos in front of me. I was receiving the fumes from the twenty first Ski-doos. It was worse when we were racing, when it was very flat terrain. When you are racing is when a lot of gas burns.

MM: Was that first day the longest day on the trail?

LK: Yes, it was our longest day. We slept two nights at a lake just before Schefferville. We slept in tents, which they had set up for us. It was the first and last time that we stayed in tents; for two nights. On the third day we drove to Kawawachikamach. We arrived late, around seven o'clock, after driving the whole day, and then went to sleep at a hotel in Schefferville, a few miles from Kawawachikamach. From thereafter we slept in hotels.

MM: And you also went into to Labrador?





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LK: Labrador City. It was a funny thing: we arrived to Labrador City coming from Schefferville at night — we were always arriving at night around six, seven or eight — and we arrived at MacDonald's restaurant. We were so cold and hungry. The first restaurant we saw coming into town was a MacDonald's. It was fun. I was too cold to take pictures.



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William Saunders carried a letter on his person from the Kuujjuaq mayor.

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Pita Aatami gets his chance to sign the guest book at Quebec City Hall.

The first restaurant we saw coming into town was a MacDonald's... We defrosted our helmets and neck warmers with the hand dryers in their public washroom.

We defrosted our helmets and neck warmers with the hand dryers in their public washroom.

MM: What was it like to be the only woman in the group?

LK: The only thing about being a woman is having to go to the washroom and remove all your gear. Then by the time you get it back on, your hands are frozen. Otherwise, if you are a man, you just take it out and put it in, you know. I froze my hands a few times like that. Other than that I was very comfortable. I never got stuck or anything.

MM: How long have you been with the rangers?

LK: Since 2003. I like that fact that everybody gets involved. It is good to work together and I like learning new things.

MM: How was the food along the way?

LK: Our food was good. The first few days we had to eat rations, which a lot of us Inuit have a hard time to digest because of the preservatives in there.

 ${\it MM:}$ How did you feel when you finally arrived at Quebec City Hall?

LK: First of all I was surprised to see my Inuit acquaintances. It was very exciting to arrive there with Inuit and lots of other people greeting us.

MM: Any other comment you would wish to ad?

LK: I would like to say that if I can do it, other women can do it and younger people can do it. You have to be prepared and alert to what is going on, and have the proper gear.





Memorable AGM Moments

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Kind residents of Quaqtaq hosted a special breakfast in the school gym on April 3rd, the second morning of the Makivik AGM, serving delegates and guests everything from pancakes and bacon to fresh fruit and yogurt. The first discussion on the agenda that day, as many members still sipped their second cup of coffee, was a topic continued over from the night before: "Resource Management". Makivik vice-president Johnny Peters began by explaining the need for Inuit to have greater management of their own resources in the territory.

Guests representing other organizations also arrived as the morning got under way, such as ITK president Mary Simon and the Bloc Quebecois minister representing Abitibi-Baie-James-Nunavik-Eeyou, Yvon Lévesque. There was also a delegation from Xstrata Nickel's Raglan Mine carrying a mock cheque marked \$32,571,469.00 ("Thirty-two million, five hundred seventy-one thousand, and four hundred and sixty-nine Canadian dollars") made out to the order of "Raglan 3 Trust". It was rounded off for

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the press releases to \$32.6-million. All of the Makivik executives (on behalf of the Nunavik Inuit recipients) and representatives of Xstrata posed with the cheque.

Although the Makivik board members were referring to wildlife, particularly beluga whales, when they talked earlier about resource management, it was apropos on this day to also receive the big cheque that represented the Inuit's share of Xstrata's 2007 profits. While the 1995 *Raglan Agreement* was designed to guarantee opportunities for training and employment of Inuit, it also supports management of the environment.

Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq, the two nearest communities to the nickel mine, get the largest portions of this payment. It was decided that the \$32.6-million will be divided several ways: \$14-mil-

lion will be directed to Salluit, \$9.7-million will go to the Kangiqsujuaq, and \$8.1-million will go towards a general Nunavik fund.

Thanks to high prices for nickel, this was the largest profit share for Nunavimmiut since the Raglan Mine began production in 1997. According to Ian Pearce, chief executive officer of Xstrata Nickel, Nunavik Inuit have received \$58.6-million from the Agreement so far. As we recall, that last year's share was \$16-million for Inuit beneficiaries.

Mary Simon recognized

Another round of applause that day was for when Makivik president Pita Aatami presented Mary Simon, ITK president, with a soapstone carving in gratitude for her long and continuing career in furthering the Inuit cause on many fronts — particularly for the youth.

Among her accolades, Mary has served as the Canadian Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs, as an advisor for the NAFTA's Commission on Environmental Cooperation, as the chancellor of Trent University, and as an executive of

Inuit organizations such as the NQIA, Makivik and ITK. In fact at the time of writing, if we Google "Mary Simon" and "Canada", it yielded nearly 10,000 hits — an unscientific indication of her importance to Inuit and to this great nation. She currently occupies at not less than a dozen national and international seats of various distinguished organizations.

Election results

Elections are held every year during the last day of each Makivik AGM whereby the beneficiaries decide who will serve as executives



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AGM delegates bought goodies during the meeting for a local school fundraiser.

for the following three-year term. This year the elections were to choose a corporate treasurer and a vice-president for Renewable Resources. As it turned out, there were no changes in corporate leadership as the voters mandated Anthony Ittoshat and Johnny Peters on April 4th to continue in these roles. Also in the running for Renewable Resources were Paulusie Novalinga, George Pirlutuut, Aloupa Kululua, and Henry Alayco. Meanwhile, Charlie Watt, Sarah Airo, and Eliaisie Nowkawalk also tried for the treasurer's position.

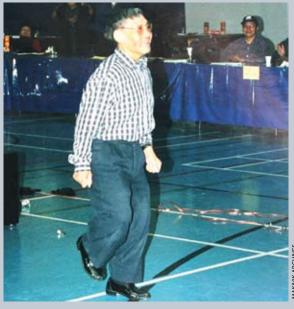
Makivik continued its ceremony of officially swearing-in new board members. This year Makivik governor Eva Deer conducted the ceremony. Besides Johnny Peters and Anthony Ittoshat, re-elected board members Markusie Qissiq (Kangiqsujuaq), Kenny Assevak (Taqpangayuk), Adamie Mangiuk (Ivujivik), and Silas Berthe (Tasiujaq) were officially sworn in at the end of the AGM.

MAKIVIK magazine

A slide show was given in honour of the late Peter Matte, former Makivik board member for Akulivik, during the Makivik annual general meeting this past spring. Aired live over regional radio, participants of the meeting had an opportunity to share their fond memories and condolences. Here are the words that accompanied the photos in the slide show:

Peter Matte was born and raised in Akulivik, coming from a family of I7. He was a father of three: two daughters and one adopted son.

Peter was one of the leaders instrumental in the re-establishment of the community of Akulivik, many years after the Inuit of Cape Smith Island were forced to move to Puvirnituq by the closure of the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1950s. Peter was one of the leaders who attained facility in political action and lobbying of governments in the successful efforts of Akulivimmiut to return to their original surroundings.



Peter served in elected positions representing his community as Regional Councillor on the Kativik Regional Government, and as member of the Kativik Regional Development Council. He was mayor of Akulivik for a number of years and also served as a member of the Justice Task Force which produced the report "Blazing the Trail".

Peter was a staunch supporter of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. He was involved from the Northern Quebec Inuit Association days up until his last days as a dedicated long time Makivik board member.

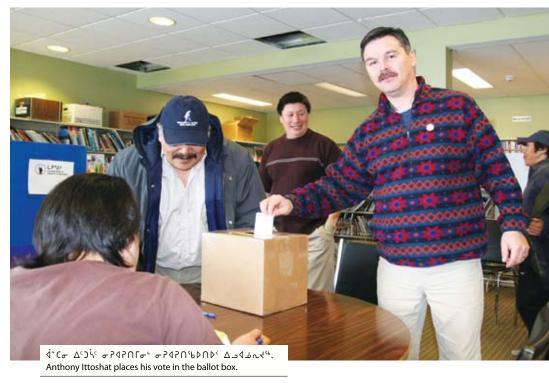
Peter was a small man in stature but large in life. He will be remembered for his strong desire to pass on knowledge and to empower the youth, as well his deep passion for dancing.



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Rights and Services for Chisasibi Inuit

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Uring a meeting in Chisasibi last January 23rd, it seemed that in many respects the Inuit of Chisasibi feel they are often on the outside looking in, in terms of many sectors of life such as politics, social issues, education, hunting and fishing, and Inuit language and culture. For instance, they are a population of Inuit living within the boundaries of a Cree reservation, yet they are also a Quebec Inuit population living south of the

> territory of Nunavik. It also appears there are advantages as well as disadvantages to these geographic and political margins.

The Makivik executives routinely go on regional radio to update and respond to questions from all Inuit communities in Nunavik. Considering that the Inuit in Chisasibi do not receive this regular radio service, the executive again ≝ visited them in person where they were welcomed in the local Inuit ² community centre. Various developments and concerns were discussed, followed by a hearty feast of coun-

Billy Weetaltuk sits amongst the Inuit of Chisasibi.

try food and other local traditional dishes.

Makivik president Pita Aatami delivered the good news that, after a few years of talks with the federal government over housing, Chisasibi Inuit can expect to see three new houses in their community this year. As with other community decisions, it would be up to the local Inuit population to decide where these new houses will be built and who will live in them. One frustrated grandmother spoke about how overcrowded they are, with families spanning three generations living in the same small dwelling. Local Makivik board member Raymond Menarick also explained that they were studying the conditions of their houses to

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The Inuit of Chisasibi are not represented by the Kativik Regional Government or by the Cree Regional Authority. Actually, as per the JBNQA, Chisasibi Inuit are deemed to be members of the Cree Band of Chisasibi.



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prioritize what ones should be renovated, particularly which houses need their basements fixed up better to make more space for living in.

Other notable items discussed at the meeting were sponsorship for postsecondary students, hunting rights and limitations, elder care, and patient services.

Makivik treasurer Anthony Ittoshat encouraged Chisasibi Inuit to pursue funds from the Sanarrutik Safer Communities Program for certain projects that they wish to develop. Everyone agreed that coming up with a plan for any kind of venture is just the first step; it requires commitment and effort from individuals to make them

into reality. Near the end of the meeting, Pita Aatami reassured the group, "We heard you and we are working with Raymond, your Makivik board member. It's impossible to do everything, but we never stop trying."

Services for Chisasibi Inuit as per the JBNQA

The Makivik executive also mandated staff to provide clarification as to the services to which the Inuit of Chisasibi are entitled to as per the *James-Bay and Northern Québec Agreement* (JBNQA). Thanks to the research efforts of Makivik Lawyer Jean-François Arteau, the following details were made available.





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During the negotiations pre-JBNQA, the Inuit of Chisasibi were given the possibility to select their Category I land but they decided in 1978 to waive and renounce to this right in exchange for protected harvesting rights on Cree lands.

Without a doubt, the location of the Inuit of Chisasibi being south of the 55th parallel, and their proximity to the Crees, have meant their treaty rights are designed differently than for Inuit from communities within Nunavik.

Governance rights

The Inuit of Chisasibi are not represented by the Kativik Regional Government or by the Cree Regional Authority. Actually, as per the JBNQA, Chisasibi Inuit are deemed to be members of the Cree Band of Chisasibi.

The Cree Band of Chisasibi has jurisdiction on Cree Category IA Lands and it acts as a local government on these lands. The *Cree-Naskapi Act* states that for the purpose of certain provisions of the Act, the Inuit of Chisasibi shall be deemed to be a member of the Cree Band. In that sense, bylaws adopted by the Band Council are applicable to the Chisasibi Inuit: they have

residency rights as well as the possibility to vote in elections of band council members at the same time as having the right to run for elective position (with the exception of office of the Chief).

Social housing

The JBNQA provides that the Inuit of Chisasibi are entitled to new housing for all families under either the Indian or the Northern Housing plans. Thus, housing is to be provided to Inuit of Chisasibi on an equal manner to housing provided to the Crees of Chisasibi.



Hunting, fishing and trapping rights

As per the JBNQA, the Inuit of Chisasibi have the right to harvest in the Inuit area of primary interest located north of the 55th parallel as well as on Cree Category II lands.

Education

As per the JBNQA, Chisasibi Inuit have the possibility to fall under the jurisdiction of the Kativik School Board. If they do not exercise this option, they fall under the Cree School Board and then follow the same curriculum as the Crees. The Cree School Board is not

required to offer any specific services to the Inuit different than those offered to the Crees.

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Health and social services

Chisasibi Inuit cannot benefit from services and activities of the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services because they are located south of the 55th parallel. They fall under the jurisdiction of the Cree Health Agency. They would access any program or financial assistance managed by the Cree Health Agency as any other Cree living in the community of Chisasibi.



Makivik representative Raymond Menarick takes suggestions from his community members.





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Prime Minister Stephen Harper said this was his first visit to the Ungava Peninsula, although his wife, Laureen, had been to Kuujjuaq several years ago. Accompanying the Prime Minister on March 28th were Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Chuck Strawl and Minister of Transport Lawrence Cannon. They made three well-choreographed appearances: first to officially celebrate Bill C-11 making the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement (NILCA) into law, to visit the youth and their hockey coach, Joé Juneau at the local arena, and to inaugurate Kuujjuaq's new airport.

It turned out to be a beautiful sunny day as elders Sandy and Lizzie Gordon, along with Pita Aatami, welcomed the prime minister when he stepped off his official airplane. Then the whole party travelled down to the Kattitavik Town Hall. Before addressing the audience at the microphone, Mr. Harper and his ministers took time for two very important behind-the-scenes meetings, first in a small dressing room with Pita Aatami and then in the municipal boardroom with all of the Makivik executives.

These in-camera meetings with the prime minister and his staff were a strategic opportunity for the Makivik executives to impress upon the prime minister some outstanding wishes and concerns of Nunavik Inuit. The list of reminders that Pita Aatami brought behind these closed doors included the desire for the High Arctic Relocatees from Inukjuak to receive acknowledgement and an apology, the need to include Nunavik Inuit in various Northern Strategy programs, the social housing crisis in Nunavik, the impor-

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work and timeline to establish a renewed food mail program.

In the Katattivik theatre, Minister Strawl introduced the prime minister as a "champion of the North" to the microphone. Speaking to an audience that included all of the Makivik board members, Mayor Larry Watt, ITK president Mary Simon, KRG chair Maggie Emudluk, and other dignitaries and community members, Harper talked about how he had toured northern Canada extensively during the past two years. He said the North is one of the federal government's highest priorities and he felt "great" to be here to celebrate the historic occasion of the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement (NILCA), which received Royal Assent in Ottawa this past February 14th.

The prime minister also took the occasion to comment on Canada's northern strategy, which, he said, "rests on four plights: asserting Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic, boosting social and economic development throughout the region, protecting the fragile northern environment, and providing northerners with more control over their own destiny."

Mr. Harper also said "extraordinary opportunities" lay ahead for the Inuit of Nunavik — a "land of enormous potential in mining and outfitting, tourism, fishing, and much more... Our government is committed to making sure the people who live, work and raise their families here can make the most of these opportunities."

His government sees the passing of the NILCA into law as a huge step in this direction. "This milestone hails the dawn of a new era for the people of Nunavik. An era of greater self-determination, greater self-sufficiency, and self-assurance within our united country." He added, "The Agreement is also a tribute to your patience and tenacity. I understand it took 30 years to bring it to fruition and I am proud to be able to say that our government and our ministers did finally come through for you."

The prime minister also took the opportunity to speak positively about the ongoing work to create a new Nunavik government. The resolution of NILCA, as well as a Nunavik government, he explained, "is not just good for the Inuit of Nunavik, it is good for all of Canada."

He said, "Our Conservative government believes fundamentally that the best government is often that which is closest to the governed. And that is why we are committed to delivering selfgovernment to the people of this region... It will compliment the goals of the land claim agreement that we are celebrating here today, giving the Nunavik Inuit even more control over their social and economic destiny."

During his speech, Pita Aatami thanked the negotiators of the NILCA as well as the elders who had gone before today's generations of Inuit, saying, "Without you, we wouldn't be here."

He also thanked Stephen Harper, Lawrence Cannon, and Chuck Strawl for coming to Kuujjuaq for this special occasion. "These islands that we thought were ours all this time, yet on paper they



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The delivery of a special Canadian flag.

were not really ours, were our grocery stores, they were our shelters, and we've used them for our livelihood. So to make it official for us is very important. And for you to take the time to be with us to celebrate this historic moment is an honour and I hope that you will come back," Pita said.

The first gift to be presented following the speeches was received by Pita Aatami: the historic Canadian flag that was flying on the Peace Tower On February 14th, 2008, the day BILL C-11 (NILCA) had received Royal Assent. A certified copy of the Act itself signed and sealed by the Privy Council, bound by red ribbon in a leather portfolio that commemorates the Royal Assent of the Bill, itself, was also presented to the Makivik president. Other gifts were exchanged and the visitors were treated to a spectacular show by young Nunavik entertainers.

While in Kuujjuaq, Mr. Harper also met with local principal Beverly Makiuk and former Canadian Olympian and National Hockey League star Joé Juneau. After retiring from professional hockey in 2004, Juneau moved to Kuujjuaq to operate a hockey program that encourages Inuit youth to stay in school. "I commend Joé Juneau for his work with Inuit youth," Prime Minister Harper said. "His personal record of athletic and academic achievement is an inspiration to young Canadians everywhere."

There could be no more fitting way for a prime minister to end his visit to Kuujjuaq than to inaugurate the airport before heading back across the tarmac. This ceremony began with a blessing of the new terminal by Suffragan Bishop Benjamin Arreak, who offered a

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Stephen Harper took the time to pose with young Canadian citizens in Kuujjuaq. Here he is seen with a group of children who mix the challenges of hockey and school as well as with a group of young entertainers.



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prayer for all travellers who will pass through there and for everyone who will be working in this new building.

Explaining the hockey program that operates as a stay-in-school initiative.

Maggie Emudluk also welcomed all the townspeople and dignitaries present for the grand opening, explaining the importance of air transport for Nunavik not just for regular passenger travel but also for the transportation of goods, medical services, and sports and cultural events.

Work on the new 1225-square-metre terminal building began in 2006. With an architectural design based on the structure of a kayak, it is built to meet "green building criteria" and was awarded an award of excellence under the Green Building category, by the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction for 2007.

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Being the first "green building" in Nunavik, it is equipped with some of the most modern materials, making it energy efficient

and well adaptable to the northern environment and Inuit context. Some of its main features include a solar wall that allows for solar power use to reduce energy consumption, as well as a highly reflective white colour in the roof to reflect light and heat during the summer ≝ months, therefore eliminating the need ² for air conditioning. The terminal makes optimal use of natural lighting thanks to

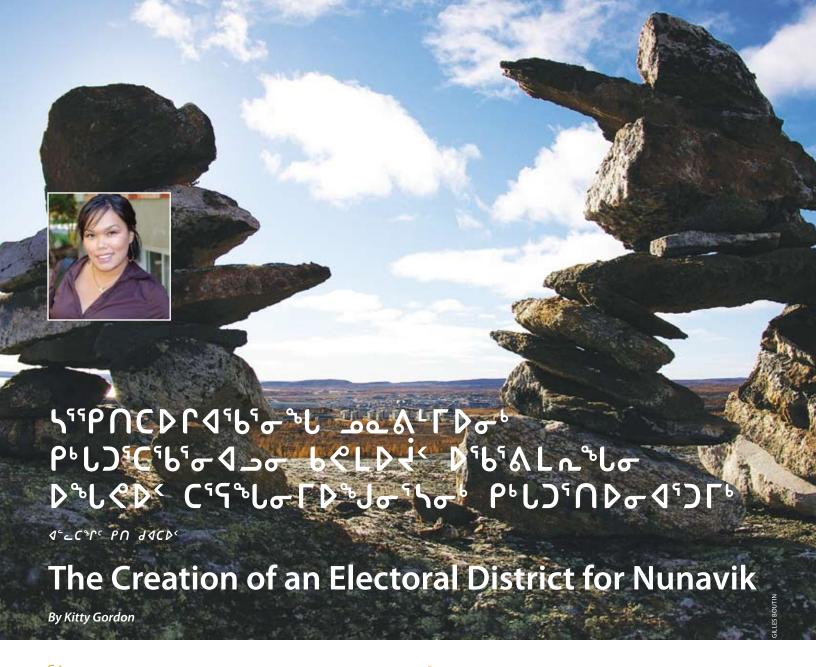


Kangirsuk Mayor Jusipi Annahatak gave Harper a lapel pin.

its open concept, is built using highly energy efficient recycled materials, and is equipped with a radiant floor.

Before leaving the Kuujjuaq terminal, Stephen Harper posed while Canadians from all walks of Nunavik life lined up to have their photo taken with him. Just as we remember visits by past prime ministers such as Pierre Trudeau, Brian Mulroney, and Jean Chrétien, certainly a few of these photos will serve as souvenirs of yet another visit by a Canadian prime minister to this northernmost region Quebec.





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As we all know, the Nunavik region is located in northern Qubec above the 55th parallel up to the very tip of the northern most part of Quebec. To the west, vast lands lie all the way to the Hudson coast and to the east is the mountanious Labrador border. There are 14 com-

(Lo Dolo D' ripo c'enoisolo 100 - 1

There is a difference in history and ecology between the backgrounds of the people living in the northern part of the Ungava riding from the people living in the southern part of the Ungava riding.

mnunities located within the extensive region. No roads are connected to each other nor to the south making Nunavik quite isolated from the rest of the province of Quebec.

There are an estimated 11,000 permamant residents living in Nunavik. Kuujjuaq is the most populated with 2,132 people and Aupaluk the smallest village with 174 people. The population of this region is amongst one of the youngest populations in the world, with 41% under the age of 15, 60% under 25 and 75% under 35. Also in this region, 90% of Inuit speak their monther tongue, Inuktittut.

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Presently, the Ungava electoral division has a total of 21,983 voters with approximately 5000 voters who reside in Nunavik. The Ungava electoral division is also intergrated with the Abitibi-East, Abitibi-Ouest and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean districts. There is a difference in history and ecology between the backgrounds of the people living in the northern # part of the Ungava riding \frac{\tilde{\tii from the people living in \(\frac{\partial}{2} \) the southern part of the Ungava riding.



For all these reasons the electors of Nunavik are not as informed as the rest of their southern counterparts in terms of the electoral campaigns. In fact they may not even know the names of the political parties

and the candidates running for them. As mentioned before, most Nunavimmiut speak Inuktittut and many of them are unilingual in reading and writing this language. That being so, there is consequentially a very low vote count.

In order for the Inuit of Nunavik to fully understand the current political issues, it would be preferable if there was a resident of Nunavik sitting as a member of the National Assembly. Who better than someone who is from the North to represent the North? Someone who fully understands the specificity of Nunavik.

As indicated in section 15 of the Election Act: "An electoral division reperesents a natural community established on the basis of demographical, geographical and sociological considerations, such as the population density, the relative growth rate of the population, the accessibility, area shape of the region, the natural local bound-

In order for the Inuit of Nunavik to fully understand the current political issues, it would be preferable if there was a resident of Nunavik sitting as a member of the National Assembly.

aries and the territories of the local municipalities."

Contrasting from the rest of the Aboriginal groups of Quebec and Canada, Inuit pay the same amount of taxes as the rest of the other residents of Quebec and Canada. Regarless of the fact that the Societe de l'Assurance Automobile du Quebec, the Regie du logement du Quebec, the Commission de la Construction du Quebec and the Commission de la Sante et de la Securite du Travail provide vital services, these services are non-existant in Nunavik.

Nunavimmiut have the right to the same amount of government services as the rest of the tax payers of the province of Quebec and they also have the right to be adquately represented.

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Upon making a booking, clients

without established credit accounts

will be obliged to pay for the travel

within a certain number of days at

the local Air Inuit counter and failure

to do so will result in the cancellation of the reservation.

The spring edition of this year's *llaujuq* was issued in March and was valid for travel effective April 1st. The KRG - MTQ Airfare Travel Reduction Program applies to travel that is paid for by *llaujuq* as long as you complete and submit the pertinent application, which can be found at your local airport.

With further regard to Air Inuit's *llaujuq* program, one certificate annually may be used for the transport of a snowmobile, an outboard motor, or a four-wheeler, from our cargo base in La Grande. A number of conditions apply. Please contact your local agent for further details of this new feature of the program.

Winter contracts on ice

Congratulations to Air Inuit's team members who successfully accomplished winter mobilization projects for Anglo-American south of Salluit, Canadian Royalties south of Kangiqsualujjuaq and, Uranium Star, north of Schefferville in January, February and early March. These projects involved the movement of supplies for their forthcoming exploration projects and marks a new trend where such activity exists early in the year — a trend that we hope continues in the future.

A booking policy change

Air Inuit's passenger service department intends to establish electronic ticketing capa-

bility. We intend to revise the booking policy in accordance with the following. Upon making a booking, clients without established credit accounts will be obliged to pay for the travel within a certain number



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of days at the local Air Inuit counter and failure to do so will result in the cancellation of the reservation. Given that there is no Air Inuit

counter in Chisasibi, other arrangements will be made.

In addition to preparing the groundwork for electronic ticketing, the introduction of this policy will undoubtedly decrease the number of no-show reserved passengers. It will also become easier and more efficient to book and travel.

Our new 24-hour reservations service (airinuit.com) includes website direct booking capability as well as tri-linqual service and increased flexibility in matching capacity requirements to service levels. Air Inuit is open on the weekdays from 8:00 in the morning until 8:00 at night and on the weekends and holidays from 9:00 in the morning until 5:00 in the evening.

Specials

Thank you to all passengers who took advantage of our Easter special this year. Air Inuit's "Landlocked Seat Sale" will be from June 2nd to July 6th, Summer Sale from July 14th

to August 3rd, and Berry Picking Special from August 11th to August 31st. As in past years, specials will also be provided for music festivals in July and August and we are planning and adding more scheduled flights during periods when other major events are scheduled.





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Network news

Further to feedback from the communities, Air Inuit will be adjusting the network schedule in the spring. These adjustments will include

> Saturday service to Umiujaq and a return of the Wednesday Sanikiluaq scheduled flight.

An Air Inuit passenger was recently asked while in a terminal to transport a package to a neighbouring community as a favour. As it turned out, the package contained a very significant amount of drugs. The purpose of relating this to you is to indicate that such deliveries, in addition to being illegal and harmful to the community, do violate the intention of security provisions and are not permitted. Our agents throughout the network have been asked to be vigilant

for evident reasons.

With the extremely cold winter behind us, we express our appreciation to customers for their patience and understanding when

in this regard. We request that all

passengers be vigilant about this

the weather interrupted their flight plans and to all Air Inuit personnel for their strong efforts during the cold season. Best wishes for a fine spring. Nakurmiik.

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Air Inuit's "Landlocked Seat Sale" will be from June 2nd to July 6th, Summer Sale from July 14th to August 3rd, and Berry Picking special from August 11th to August 31st.

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Parkas for the Arctic Winter Games

Nunavik Creations was busy again sewing parkas for the Arctic Winter Games. It was a pleasure to support our Nunavik athletes that went to the 2008 Arctic Winter Games in Yellowknife in March. This year Nunavik Creations was given the contract by KRG to confect 80 parkas with fur hoods. While the men's parkas had a straight line hem, the women's parkas had an akuk style of hem — curved like we see on a traditional amautik. As in past years, the Nunavik Quebec team colours were royal blue and white.







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Trade Show Participation

n January we participated in the Northern Lights Trade Show in Ottawa. Participants from Nunavik, Nunavut and Labrador were present at the show. It was a great chance to exchange cultural and business ideas





between regions. It was also a chance to showcase our products to the general public and southern businesses.

Our clothing was a part of several fashion shows during the event including the gala night event at the Museum of Civilization. During the three-day show our sealskin mittens and vests were popular items for customers. We made impressive sales and met a lot of important contacts during the show.

nunavikcreations.com



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Showcasing Northern Business in Ottawa

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he Labrador and the Baffin Regional chambers of commerce initiated the Northern Lights Trade Show, which was held at the Ottawa Congress Centre this past January 30th to February 2nd. After some executive deliberations, and since Nunavik has no chamber of commerce, Makivik's Economic Development Depart then led the corporation into becoming a partner in the multi-industry venture. The overall planning took 18 months but Makivik's involvement began in June of 2007.

Ottawa was chosen as a gateway city to the North, which was an obvious choice due to the high traffic of various agencies through the city. Makivik subsidiaries First Air and Air Inuit also provided sponsorship, along with other northern corporate and government entities.

Planning committees were established for the various functions such as arts and culture presentations, musical performers, scheduling, floor plans and designs. The task of organizing the event, in itself, was an opportunity for many people from all three northern regions to work together for this common need to educate southern-based suppliers and consumers of what the North has to offer in terms of business and the economy.

When Makivik made its financial contribution, the FCNQ and the KRG were very quick to become involved and







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this made for very significant Nunavik participation of mostly private businesses. The mining industry was represented by some Nunavimmiut and tourism was also promoted through the Nunavik Tourism Association. Smaller businesses were represented thanks to financial assistance from the KRG.

The conference sessions offered a northern perspective in which Nunavik was well represented. Johnny Adams was master of ceremonies on the first day and later as a moderator of Cultural Industries and Tourism. He emphasized that the North these days has the "undivided attention of the world" particularly due to the many effects of climate

change so northerners have an opportunity to take advantage of this world attention economically. Pita Aatami gave a welcome speech during the first night as well, and George Berthe later spoke on Cruise Ship Development during a conference session. The president of ITK, Mary Simon, also made the speech she had been presenting to audiences during her tour across Canada, "Inuit and the Canadian Arctic: Sovereignty Begins at Home."

Many Nunavik exhibitors and participants were unable to make it to Ottawa because the weather was too poor for travelling but this did not diminish the overall success of the show. It gave leaders from

the three regions to meet in an informal manner and for other networking to take place amongst those involved in building Canada's northern economy. Attracting a large amount of media attention to the Ottawa event was General Rick Hillier, Canada's Chief of Defence Staff. While many hoped he would speak about military initiatives in the North, General Hillier's speech focussed mainly on the role of the Canadian Forces in Afghanistan.

The three days of northern hospitality, northern entertainment and displays of rich northern art and culture show culminated in a gala supper at the National Museum of Civilization with musical and comic performers, a fashion show, and an auction of art pieces from which the proceeds went to the homeless.

A follow-up survey was being done at the time of writing to determine the level of satisfaction and provide information as to whether this trade show will be repeated in the future.



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Proud Sponsor ARCTIC WINTER GAMES YELLOWKNIFE 2008

Bringing Northerners Together

Uuring the week of March 9th to 15th, several thousand young northerners converged upon Yellowknife,

Northwest Territories, to compete in the 20th annual Arctic Winter Games. They came from far and wide (Alaska, Greenland, Norway and Russia) and from close to home (Nunavik, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, northern Alberta, Nunavut). Though the Arctic Winter Games were held over seven days, it took months of preparation and the efforts of hundreds of volunteers to ensure that things came off without a hitch.

As in years past, Makivikgowned First Air played a major sponsorship and transportation role in the Arctic Winter

Games games. First Air's phenomenal team of employees and volunteers in Yellowknife worked long hours, tirelessly, to ensure that these enthusiastic young athletes and their many fans and supporters from across the North, were able to join together to participate in this premier celebration of sport and culture.

This year's theme for the games was Northern Stars Inspired By Dreams. By giving so generously in support of the games, First Air tangibly demonstrated yet again its strong commitment to supporting the dreams and aspirations of all northerners,

and to ensuring the continued success and wellbeing of their communities, west to east — a role the airline has been fulfilling so well, and with pride, for over six decades.









MAKIVIK magazine

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A Loss of Snowmobiles Through the Treacherous Sea Ice near Ivujivik

By Adamie Kalingo

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Caribou hunters on their way to Digges Island.

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On March 14th, 2008, six men each lost their snowmobiles through the sea-ice. This is a partial account of the events that happened.

All winter, caribou have been scarce around Ivujivik. Men knew there were caribou on nearby islands that are as far away as 20 kilometres. And so the men kept trying to get to the islands by navigating through dangerous and rough sea-ice.

Our intention was to sell the caribou meat to the community members. A total of 22 animals were harvested on March 14th and were butchered by five men. The men had hunted individually or in groups of two, but met at one location at the end of the daylight.

Part of the snowmobile trail formed a fork where a 90-degree detour was needed to avoid the other dangerously thin ice. I totally missed the turn and went ahead on the older trail, which was a lot smoother also.

Before I knew it, three snowmobiles towing sleds fell through thin ice, one after the other. My snowmobile fell through first, then Casey Mark's, then Charlie Paningajak's. It was terrifying. We began to float, while the thin ice kept breaking up as we tried to get on top. My boots came off and I was able to float more. I lost my mittens. My hands were hurting from touching the ice. My snowmobile had travelled about 12 metres, as I opened up the throttle to get to the other side of more safe ice. I tried in vain to get up on the other side, and then began to swim back towards the two men who hadn't fallen through. What I saw was a nightmare. Two men were neck deep, with the snowmobiles everywhere and sinking fast. I was yelling just terrified sounds, from the cold and from the prospect of sinking into the deep dark void. My sled was partially floating and so I swam towards it for a while, but then decided against going to it: "Guuti, Ikayungnga! (God, help me!)".

I swam the distance to Adamie Mangiuk who used his harpoon to get to us in position, while Ali watched helplessly. Again I prayed: "Guuti, piyunnanirmik tunilaurmitigut! (God, give us strength!)" After harrowing minutes, Adamie Mangiuk reached me and threw his harpoon tied to a rope in my direction. As I grabbed the harpoon and tried to get on top of the ice, the ice broke. Adamie suggested that I grab the rope. As I heaved, I kicked my legs as hard as possible, but was losing strength. At last I was on top of the ice, apparently only after pulling Adamie a few inches towards me.

Adamie then continued on with Ali to the area where Charlie had fallen in. They threw a harpoon head attached to a rope to him. Charlie grabbed the rope, was pulled, then went under for a few seconds and was pulled to safety. He swallowed some water.





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They couldn't reach Casey who was waiting on dangerously thin ice, perhaps 10 metres away.

They radioed for help from the community, which was in sight, using our municipal walkie-talkies. In the meantime, I was unable to move fast anywhere. My winter clothes were very heavy. I got up very slowly and walked towards the sled to get anything out that would help. But even removing the rope was extremely difficult to do. My hands were hurting from the extreme cold.

Ali and Adamie quickly set up a tarp, camping stove and caribou hide for us. Charlie removed his parka somewhere along the incident and was getting cold more quickly than me, as I hadn't removed anything. Adamie gave me a pair of mittens to wear, while Ali helped Charlie. While Charlie was able to sit, I found it difficult because of my constant backache. For a while, I knelt and then I decided to just allow my feet to be in the heated tarp, wrapped in a coat. It was at this time

My snowmobile fell through first, then Casey Mark's, then Charlie Paningajak's. It was terrifying. that I concentrated on keeping awake by looking at the tremendous display of the aurora borealis, the brilliant stars and man-made satellites and planes. I was more comfortable then and was not all that cold. The shivering even subsided for some minutes.

Ali gave Charlie his coat, which was too small for him. We radioed that we were pretty well okay, that we were in a heated tarp, with plenty of fuel for the stove.

Four men came to the rescue. I don't know much of the details of their ordeal. Three of them also lost their snowmobiles to thin ice, not

far from the accident sight as Casey watched them helplessly.

Mattiusi lyaituk was also floating on water, Saima Mark partially fell in, and Sailasi got partially wet. All of them lost their snowmobiles, too. Johnny Luuku nearly fell through and was traumatized to the point of not wanting to return to the accident area. He went home.

Other men on snowmobiles helped by also going to the accident sight: Johnny Manqiuk, Lucassie Ainalik, Adami Ainalik, Tivi Iyaituk.

Lucassie Ainalik brought home Mattiusi Iyaituk, whose clothes froze on the way back to the village. Then he went back towing his fibreglass

MAKIVIK magazine

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canoe usually used for retrieving dead seals. He and another person went to get Casey. He was taken home and his clothes were also frozen stiff by the time he got home.

Clothes for Charlie and me and a blanket were requested. Ali

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It was at this time that I concentrated on keeping awake by looking at the tremendous display of the aurora borealis, the brilliant stars and manmade satellites and planes.

and Charlie and I were in a heated tarp, waiting for help. Three men brought the clothing and blanket. We then went home, having gained more strength after putting on dry clothes.

The accident happened around 8:30 or 8:45 at night (I did not have my watch). We got home around 2:00 a.m.

Many people, especially the hunters' wives, became hysterical from the news brought by walkie-talkie, as the search and rescue efforts were underway. They were just as traumatized as the men who almost sank. At the time of this writing — two weeks and a weekend since the incident — my fingers and toes are still numb, in

much the same way our jaw becomes numb after being given the nee-



dle. The survivors, though, will be just fine, according to the nurse.

A lot of people helped us that night. I am grateful to the following: Adamie Mangiuk, who saved my life; Ali Qavavauq, who saved my feet and saved Charlie Paningajak; Sailasi Usuarjuk, for saving Mattiusi; Quitsak Tarriasuk, an elderly Inuk who coordinated the rescue efforts; Johnny Mark for coordinating the rescue effort; Lucassie Ainalik for rescuing and transporting Casey and Mattiusi to the village; Susie Kalingo, Louisa Paningajak, and others for getting clothes and blankets ready; Qijuk Qaunnaaluk for standing by on the FM to keep people informed; and Johnny Luuku, who initially responded with the three other men.

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The Impacts of Climate Change on Berry Ecology in the North

Berry picking is important in northern communities and berries are a good source of vitamins and antioxidants. It is well known that the growth of berries varies in location and time; however, we do not have long-term data to help us understand this variability and evaluate the impacts of global changes. For instance berries may benefit from warmer growing seasons but they may also be shaded by increased shrub growth, damaged by early (or late) frost or constrained by the scarcity of pollinating insects.





Part of the Government of Canada program for the International Polar Year initiative is the Climate Change Impacts on Canadian Arctic Tundra Ecosystems: Interdisciplinary and Multi-scale Assessments ("CiCAT"). The main goal of this project is to improve our knowledge of the ecology of berry producing species and to monitor berry productivity in relation to environmental change. Another important objective of this project is to link local and traditional ecological knowledge with scientific data on variations in annual productivity of commonly used







berries: mountain cranberry (kimminaq, vaccinium vitisidaea), crowberry (paurngaq, empetrum nigrum), blueberry (kigutangirnaq, vaccinium uliginosum) and cloudberry (aqpik, rubus chamaemorus).

We are collaborating with schools to develop our monitoring protocols. Within Nunavik, Kangiqsujuaq and Kangiqsualujjuaq are already participating in the project and others in Nunavut and Nunatsiavut should join in over the next two years. By interviewing Inuit elders we learn about the various locations and times that are best for berries to grow and we gather information on areas where berries were picked in past decades

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and where this activity is still practiced today. Over the next few years we will survey such sites and measure the vegetation (including berry productivity) and environmental parameters to evaluate current status and document change.

Elders provide information about their perception of climate changes and how it affects plants, animals and human activities such as travelling, hunting, fishing, and berry picking. The interviews also serve to address their preoccupations in relation to these changes. Old photographs have been used to facilitate story telling. Interviewees were asked to indicate those sites on maps and to discuss vegetation changes.

In 2007, 19 interviews took place with elders of Kangiqsualujjuaq and Kangiqsujuaq. Permanent vegetation plots have been established to survey berry productivity, ground temperature and snow height. These data are being collected in collaboration with two northern teachers and their students. Students, guided by their teacher, harvested all the berries growing in the small plots, then weighed, counted and shipped them

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south for further analyses (e.g. antioxidant concentration). In addition, some classes are involved in recording meteorological and ecological observations in specially designed calendars. These data will help to better understand environmental factors influencing berry productivity over the years. This program may later be expanded to other parts of the Canadian North.

In 2008 a graduate student in environmental studies from Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières will initiate an experiment simulating increased summer temperature and increased shrub growth to measure the impact on berry species.

So, let's enjoy eating lots of berries, and let's hope it lasts for a long time!

JPY (166-7L4° Ddi&% bc 6D} (176-2)°/Contact:

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Training, Communication and Outreach

By Barrie Ford



he Government of Canada program for the International Polar Year issued a call for proposals that will promote training, communication and outreach activities last fall.

These projects will raise awareness about the Canadian Arctic and its people, engage youth in polar science and provide experience and training for Northerners in the skills and techniques needed to carry out northern-based research

and monitoring during and beyond IPY.

Ten projects have been proposed for the Nunavik region and were reviewed by a group of Nunavimmiut in February before they were approved to ensure that the funded projects are "northern friendly". A member from the northern review also attended the expert review panel in Ottawa in spring.

IPY is an exciting time when Inuit and sci-

entists can work together to further the understanding of climate change and community health and wellbeing.



LPONDO NULCASSO NOTANGE







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Labour Standards

Davidee has been working for a local company for the past 10 months. He is being paid a salary of \$6.50 an hour, he doesn't receive tips, and he is not entitled to any paid holidays. He works 55 hours per week and his overtime is not subject to any special compensation. Does that sound right to you? Well it sure isn't right and you should know that Davidee, as most employees of Quebec, is subject to the *Act Respecting Labour Standards* (the Act). Here is what it means for Davidee and for all employees to whom the Act applies.

The Labour Standards

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For the purposes of computing

overtime, the regular workweek is

generally set at 40 hours.

The Act sets the minimum conditions of employment for all Quebec employees, thereby establishing the foundations of a universal system of Labour Standards. Although there are few exceptions the vast majority of employees of Quebec are covered by the system.

The Act deals with a variety of topics including wages, hours of work and the employee's right to refuse to work, annual leave, statutory legal holidays, absences owing to sickness or accident, absences and

leaves for family or parental matters, psychological harassment, notice of termination of employment, recourses against pecuniary complaints, recourses against prohibited practices, recourses in the case of psychological harassment, recourses against a dismissal not made for good and sufficient cause, etc.

It is very important to know that the conditions of employment agreed upon by the employer and

the employee must not be less than those stipulated in the Act.

In Davidee's case, there are few elements that are not legally acceptable according to the Act. First, the minimum wage rate is now set at \$8.00 an hour. It is good to know that there is also a specific minimum rate for the employees receiving tips and that it is currently set at \$7.25 an hour. In Davidee' case, his salary should be at least \$8.00 an hour.

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With regards to holidays, the Act sets the rules for the entitlement to an annual leave with pay. The length of the annual leave and the amount of the indemnity vary according to the uninterrupted service of the employee. As an example, an employee that has less than a year of uninterrupted service is entitled to a leave equivalent to one day per month of uninterrupted service. Prior to the start of his leave, the employee must receive in a lump sum his annual leave indemnity, equal to 4% or 6% (according to his uninterrupted service) of the annual gross wages earned during the reference year. In Davidee's case, he should have accumulated 10 days of leave and be entitled to 4% of his wages as an annual leave indemnity.

As for the hours of work and the overtime, the regular workweek, as fixed by the Act, makes it possible to determine the time from which an employee is working overtime and must be paid accordingly. A regular workweek is by no means a time limit beyond which the employee may refuse to work. For the purposes of computing overtime, the regular workweek is generally set at 40 hours. That means that the hours worked in addition to the regular workweek must be paid with a premium of 50% (wage and a half) computed on the basis of the employee's prevailing hourly wage. In Davidee's case, he works 55 hours per week. The first 40 hours of work will have to be paid at a rate that is at least \$8,00 an hour



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and the next 15 hours of work will have to be paid at a rate that is at least \$12,00 an hour.

Complaint

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normes du travail.

To whom, how and within what period of time does an employee who believes that his rights under the Act have not been respected, make a complaint? The ways and the time period

to file a complaint vary depending on the nature of the recourse an employee wants to exercise. Here's how it works for the main recourses.

If an employee believes that his employer has not respected his rights regarding the pecuniary standards provided for in the Act (for example, for the payment of wages, overtime, the annual leave indemnity, the indemnity for termination of employment or for an inaccurate calculation of the statutory holiday indemnity),

an employee has one year to file a complaint with the Commission des normes du travail. The case of Davidee would fall in that category since it would cover for the payment of wages, overtime and the annual leave indemnity.

In such a case, the employee can file his complaint by telephone by calling the Service des renseignements at the Commission (1-800-265-1414). He can also file his complaint in writing or go to the nearest office of the Commission.

An employee who believes that he was dismissed without good and sufficient cause can file a complaint before the Commission des normes du travail in the 45 days following his dismissal: 1) if

he is credited with at least two years of uninterrupted service in the same undertaking; or 2) if no other remedial procedure, other than a recourse in damages, is provided for in the Act respecting Labour Standards, in another act, or in an agreement.

In that case, the employee may file his complaint in writing or go to the nearest office of the Commission des normes du travail. A complaint filed with the Commission des relations du travail may also be delivered.

The Act also provides for recourses against prohibited practices and recourses in the case of psychological harassment.

For further information

The labour standards explained in this *Legal Tip* constitute only a small portion of what is established by the Act. For further information on the labour standards you may visit the following web site: www.cnt.gouv.qc.ca or you may contact us at the Makivik Legal Department.





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Earth-friendly Cleaning

Making your own non-toxic cleaning kit will take you very little time with these simple, straightforward directions, and it will provide you with enough cleaning product for months of cleaning. These homemade cleaning formulas also cost about one-tenth the price of their commercial counterparts.

Things you need:

- Baking soda
- Liquid soap or detergent
- *Washing soda
- Tea tree oil
- · White distilled vinegar
- Six clean spray bottles
- Two glass jars

(*Washing soda – sodium carbonate – is in the same family as baking soda. It has just been processed differently. It is much more caustic/alkaline, with a pH of 11, and while it doesn't give off harmful fumes, you do need to wear gloves. It is found in the laundry section of most supermarkets. Arm & Hammer is one brand)

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Creamy soft scrubber

Pour about one-half a cup of baking soda into a bowl and add enough liquid detergent to make a texture like frosting. Scoop onto a sponge for cleaning surfaces. It is perfect for cleaning the bathtub because it rinses easily and doesn't leave grit. Add one teaspoon of vegetable glycerine to the mixture and store it in a sealed glass jar to keep the product moist. Otherwise just make as much as you need at a time.

Window cleaner

Put ¼ to ½ teaspoon of liquid detergent, two cups of water, and three tablespoons of vinegar into a spray bottle, shake it up, and use as you would a commercial brand window cleaner. The soap in this recipe is important because it cuts the wax residue from the commercial brands you might have used in the past.

Oven cleaner

Sprinkle water generously over the bottom of the oven and cover the grime with enough baking soda to cover the surface totally white (one cup or more). Then sprinkle some more water over the top and let the mixture set overnight. The grease and grime will be easy to wipe out the next morning. Dab a bit of liquid detergent or soap on a sponge to wash the remaining residue from the oven. (If this recipe doesn't work for you it is probably because you didn't use enough baking soda and/ or water.)



All-purpose spray cleaner

Combine half a teaspoon of washing soda, a dab of liquid soap, and two cups of hot water in a spray bottle and shake until the washing soda has dissolved. Apply and wipe off with a sponge or rag.

Furniture polish

Mix one-half teaspoon of olive oil (or jojoba, a liquid wax) and one-half cup of vinegar or fresh lemon juice in a glass jar. Dab a soft rag into the solution and wipe onto wood surfaces. This recipe can be stored in a covered glass jar indefinitely.

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Vinegar deodorizer

Keep a spray bottle of water with five percent vinegar near your cutting board as well as in your bathroom. Spray the vinegar on your cutting board before going to bed at night. Do not rinse, as the smell of vinegar dissipates within a few hours. Vinegar is also great for cleaning the toilet rim. Just spray it on and wipe off.

Mold killers

Combine two teaspoons of tea tree oil with two cups of water in a spray bottle, shake to blend, and spray on problem areas. Do not rinse. Tea tree oil is expensive, but a little goes a very long way. Note that the smell of tea tree oil is very strong, but it will

> dissipate in a few days. Nothing natural works for mold and mildew as well as this spray.

Vinegar spray

Straight vinegar kills most molds. Pour some white distilled vinegar into a spray bottle, spray on \(\frac{1}{2} \) the moldy area, and let it set without \(\) rinsing. The smell will dissipate in a few hours.



Tea tree oil



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Let's Protect Our Nunavik Species

Some animals, birds and plants are in danger of becoming extinct in our region. We should learn more about them so we can help protect them.

Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus)



Peregrine Falcons are classified as vulnerable in Quebec and threatened in Canada. These are dark coloured crowsized birds of prey with long pointed wings that enable rapid flight. They are the fastest of all raptors and can dive at speeds of up to 300 kilometres per hour! They usually nest on cliff ledges and buildings and hunt birds, often near wetlands. Their numbers are now steadily increasing thanks to intensive reintroduction programs. A ban on the pesticide DDT, which caused their eggshells to become thin and break, was also critical in recovering populations. These birds are protected under the Quebec conservation law. Please call Kuujjuaq Fauna Protection if you have information about the peregrine falcon: 819-964-2791 or 1-866-237-2442.

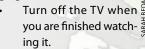
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Green Habits

Everyone can make a difference. Little things like using cloth shopping bags instead of plastic bags and turning your lights

off before leaving the house can help the environment. If a child develops good habits now, these good habits will endure as they grow. Here are some easy ways you can encourage your kids and other family members to go green.



- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth.
- Walk or ride a bike instead of travelling by a motorized vehicle.
- Take faster showers or baths with less water.
- Hang clothes on the clothesline instead of putting them in the dryer.
- Do not litter put your garbage in the garbage.
- Buy products that will last and take care of them.
- · Teach your children the value of being thrifty.
- Do not leave the fridge door open; decide what you want before opening the door.
- Turn your thermostat down a few degrees at night or when no one is home
- Recycle your aluminum cans

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If you've got a great idea we'll print it in our next edition and you could win a great eco-prize!

Be Proud of Your Land: Keep It Clean

Show us how you think green. Send us a story of your environmental actions and a picture to go along with it. If you've got a great idea we'll print it in our next edition and you could win a great eco-prize! (Prizes graciously provided by the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee.)





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KRPF Special Constables Graduate

en special constables graduated from the First Nation Special Constable Training Program at the École Nationale de Police du Québec in Nicolet on April 25th, 2008. Four of them are Inuit from Nunavik: Timothy Sangoya, Betsy Etidloie, Sammy Snowball and Manumi Gordon. The other six



are Isaac Gradim, Adam Scott, Sylvain Proulx, Luc Alarie, Derek Lavoie, and Mathieu Savage. Dignitaries at the ceremonies included KRG Chair

> Maggie Emudluk, Makivik President Pita Aatami, Kuujjuaq Mayor Larry Watt, Kangiqsujuaq Mayor Mary Pilurtuut, and Tasiujaq Mayor Peter Angnatuk. Also representing the KRPF were Interim Director Jobie Epoo, Deputy Director of Administration Lisa Epoo and Section Captain Patrick Latreille.

Pita Aatami commented, "We know it can be very challenging for a special constable to work in a community with so many close ties to family and friends, especially if a relative is behaving against the law and putting their own safety or the safety of others at risk. Franks to this program, though, we now have four more Inuit graduates who are sensitive to the realities of life in a Nunavik community. I proudly congratulate Timothy, Betsy, Sammy, and Manumi. It is with congratulations and much gratitude that I also thank and congratulate the six other new graduates who will be serving in our region. I ask all Nunavimmiut

to look after our special constables while they work hard each day to ensure the security of our loved ones."

The 12-week intensive training program incorporates courses such as Patrolling, Intervention Techniques, Report Writing, Driving Skills, First Aid, Understanding the Criminal Code, Marching Drills and Scenario Analysis.



Land Selections for Ivujivik

t was history in the making as the community of Ivujivik proceeded to select its categories I and II lands and create a landholding corporation of its own. Following a referendum with positive results held on March 15th, 2006 it was decided that the village should indeed start their own landholding corporation. Representatives of the Ivujivik municipal council, a land selection committee, and participants of the community along with delegates from the Ministry of Natural

Nunavik

Resources and Wildlife (MNRW), the Ministry of Parks and Environmental Preservation (MDDEP), Qekeirriaq LHC of Akulivik, Qaqqalik LHC of Salluit, the Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association, KRG and Makivik joined last October in Ivujivik for intensive working sessions and animated discussions. The members of the community demonstrated their interest in the process while gathering in high numbers in the community center where the meetings were held.

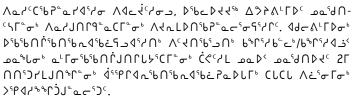


Despite the complications inherent in the situation, such as the long passage of time since the original land selections conducted by other communities following the signature of the JBNQA, and the new proposal for a Quebec national park on the Cap Wolstenholme area, boundaries for category I and II lands were proposed and discussed. Maps were distributed thanks to the technology brought along by the MNRW staff that permitted full-screen displays of all suggestions and coloured maps of the final proposition were printed. As mentioned in the closing remarks of Mr. Adamie Kalingo

who presided the land selection sessions with talent and efficiency, the community could be proud of such an achievement. And although discussions still need to take place with the neighbouring community of Akulivik for a possible share of responsibility over the Kovik area, and therefore a redrawing of the two communities' category II lands, they can remain optimistic.

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A Comeback for French Lessons at Xstrata

Do you or will you speak French? Of course, and for a good reason!

French language lessons given to the Inuit employees of Xstrata Nickel's Raglan Mine made a noticeable comeback on December 3rd, 2007.

It only took me a single stay on the site to appreciate the commitment and exceptional quality of the students I have had the privilege to meet. Their attendance (participation rate nearing 92%) and determination to communicate in French with their colleagues and other employees are remarkable. Those employees/students constitute an invaluable development potential for the international mining company we represent and for their community of origin.

The pertinence and success of this initiative, which will foster communication and creation of reciprocal links, should instil confidence in our minds.

I insist on mentioning the exemplary collaboration and professionalism of the people who have contrib-

uted closely or remotely to restart this project and on saluting the determination, enthusiasm and commitment of the students. This is just the beginning.

Nakurmik and congratulations

– you are so wonderful!

Anne-Marie Coulombe French language teacher, Xstrata Nickel's Raglan Mine







Johnny's Tractor, 50 Years Later

n this photo that was taken last year during the Cruise North Cleanup Project near Aupaluk, we see Johnny Peters sitting on the same little tractor that he drove 50 years ago when he worked at that abandoned mining exploration site. It is expected that Cruise North will be able to remove all that remains of the debris left behind by the exploration company all these decades ago. Nowadays Quebec has among the strictest environment protection policies in the world for mining.



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Profile: Putulik Illisituk, Visual Artist

Putulik Illisituk from Salluit is a visual artist in painting, printmaking and drawing. As a child he would watch his father Tivi Ilisituk who was an accomplished soapstone carver. Putulik tried his hand at carving, but realized it was not his favourite medium. He became interested in



cartoon art from comic books at a young age and when he was 10 years old, he won a Canada-wide art contest for which the prize was a couple of books and his artwork was published in a calendar.

Putulik started to pursue art more seriously in the mid-1990s when people started to notice his work and encourage him. In 2001, he entered a local art contest sponsored by the Ikusik School in Salluit and a southern art curator, and his design was chosen for a large stained glass window that now graces the school entrance. He was chosen for another art contest in early 2003, which was his introduction to painting large murals. That





artwork now hangs in the local nursing station. In 2006 he was also commissioned to paint a large mural for the KRG office in Salluit.

Putulik usually paints with acrylic on canvas or on masonite. The main subjects for his paintings are Inuit culture and traditions such as life before modern times, hunting scenes, and portraits. He also has a new found interest in photography such as panoramic scenes and wildlife. His photographs are available for purchase as prints. Four times he has also attended the annual art workshops that Makivik organizes. At the workshop in 2007, which took place in Ivujivik, Putulik focused on the technique of stencilling. He is currently fulfilling art orders from people, making paintings of Inuit life, and honing his stencilling skills.



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Impact Benefits Agreement Signed with Canadian Royalties inc.

As a result of a unanimous decision by Makivik's board of directors, Makivik Corporation, the Qarqalik Landholding Corporation of Salluit, the Northern Village of Puvirnituq and Canadian Royalties Inc. signed an impact and benefits agreement for the Nunavik Nickel Project on April 9th, 2008.

Canadian Royalties Inc., which has headquarters in Val-d'Or, has been active in Nunavik since 2001. Being their largest venture, the Nunavik

Nickel Project will involve the operation of four "small" nickel and copper open-pit mines at deposits located about 80 km west of Kangiqsujuaq, 120 km southeast of Salluit (I.e., in the vicinity the Xstrata Nickel's Raglan Mine).

The impact benefit's agreement, which will be in effect for as long as the mine operates, is designed to ensure equitable Inuit participation through local hiring, training programs, contract preference to regional Inuit supplier services, as well as guaranteed payments and revenue sharing allocations to Makivik and the communities over the expected life of the mine.

Richard Faucher, President and CEO of Canadian Royalties Inc. said their company is "extremely pleased to enter into this agreement with the communities and Makivik."

Mine construction was intended to start in spring 2008 with intentions to begin mining production in 2010. According to the company's fact sheet, this project should produce about 300 jobs during construction and sustain 270 direct employment positions at the mine site. Go to canadianroyalties.com





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NUNAVIMMIUT COOKBOOK

Nunavimmiut Cookbook

t seems that most everyone thinks they could be eating healthier than they do, especially these days in the rush-rush world, where hunting and gathering is becoming more of a weekend activity for those who can afford the equipment and fuel than as a way of life. By now Nunavimmiut have received their free bilingual "Nunavimmiut Cookbook" which was circulated through the post offices. A publication of the NRBHSS and and Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative, this spill-resistant book contains recipes for food

spill-resistant book contains recipes for food sources found in the northern wild as well as items we can usually buy in the stores. There are food safety tips (wash your hands!) and a nutritional information section (bannock has a lot of calories!). Yummy baked ptarmigan, caribou meatballs, and boiled whale skin. It's all good

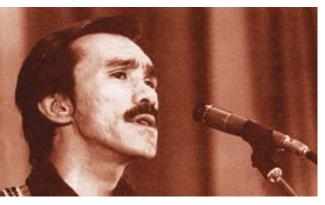
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Charlie Adams Tribute Planned for Aqpik Jam

Organizers of *Aqpik Jam* will invite musicians to perform one of their favourite Charlie Adams songs during one night of the concerts. These



performances will culminate with an audience sing-along of one of his most popular songs most likely *Quviasupunga* ("I am Happy"), to share the joy of Charlie's musical legacy that inspired contemporary Inuit music like none other. Not only did Charlie's music bring northerners together, he was also an Inuk ambassador who helped to tell the world about who we

are during his performances throughout the world.

Northern music fans and Inuit everywhere were saddened by the news that Charlie Adams passed away this past February 25th in a Montreal hospital following a lengthy illness. Aqpik Jam is a weeklong annual northern music festival and celebrations held in Kuujjuaq typically when the berries are ripe.



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Earth Hour in Akulivik Too

Earth Hour, a worldwide event on March 29th from 8:00 PM to 9:00 PM when people around the world turned off their lights as a gesture to recognize climate change, was a great success. While tall buildings and landmarks in the big cities went dark, people in Nunavik villages also turned out their electric lights in support. In Akulivik the mayor went on the radio to encourage his community to take part. We wish to acknowledge everyone who decided to participate, including Eli Angiyou, who took part in this event along with his family. We are not there yet — the promoters of Earth Hour say we need to make this part of a bigger ongoing effort to live sparingly for the environment.







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Salluit Designs Show Makivik Pride

Adults in Salluit presented several colourful fabric wall hangings for a banner design contest on "Makivik Day", organized during the Christmas season by Salluit board member Noah Tayara to promote the existence of

Makivik and to thank the people for their support. Contestants would create either a design related to the Corporation itself or to one of our subsidiary companies. The contest was divided into three categories: first using only material and super glue, second by hand sewing only and the third was with the use of a sewing machine.

"I just wanted to show to Makivik and its members that the people of Salluit promote and support (the Corporation) in some ways like this, for example during Christmas," Noah said.

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Upcoming Funding Deadlines for Artists

unding from the Conseil des arts et des lèttres du Québec (www.calq.gouv.qc.ca/index_en.htm) in the tens of thousands of

dollars is to support artistic and literary creation, production and dissemination. Their deadline of September 10th, 2008 is to receive proposals for media arts, visual art, popular song, writers and storytellers, as well as arts and crafts. The





Canada Council for the Arts (www.canadacouncil.ca) also has a deadline of September 15th, 2008 to receive funding requests of up to \$20,000 for their Aboriginal Traditional Visual Art Forms Program. Avatag also has a small artist assistance program that was revamped for the 2008-2009 fiscal year. For more information on these grant programs or for help in applying, please contact Katarina

Soukup at Avataq's Montreal office: 1-800-361-5029 extension 243 or katarina@avataq.qc.ca



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 $D\sigma^b D \Gamma^b \Gamma^c$, $\Delta c^a c c^a \sigma D^c \Lambda^c L c D \sigma^b L \sigma^b$ کائے کے مادامرمانانی کردرکہ الانور کائے کہ مادامرمانانی کردرکہ الانور ۵۰۲۱۲ کر، ۲۲ کر، ۲۲ کر، ۲۵ کر، ۲۷ کی مربر ۲۸ کی مربر ۲۸ کی D%LCσL4, P44.P.CJ. γDΦ.Ł, Σ.JΦ. γLρ ٩٩٥٥ عالم ١٩٩٥ كو مرازه الم $\Lambda D \sigma^{\varsigma} L L L D \dot{c}^{\varsigma} L^{\varsigma}$. $D^{\varsigma} b D L^{\varsigma} b L d^{\varsigma} \dot{c} = D L^{\varsigma} L^{\varsigma}$ ᡃᡖ᠘ᢗᢧᢣᠦ᠈᠕᠘᠘᠋᠋ᡣᡃᡖᡃᠦ᠋ᠮ᠈᠘ᡄᠳ᠋ᠳᡤᢑᢗ᠆ $0.70 \text{Ld}_{\text{ol}} V_{\text{c}} V_{\text{c}} \text{LUP}_{\text{l}} V_{\text{c}} = 0.70 \text{L}_{\text{c}} V_{\text{c}} V_{$ ᠗ᡥᢀᠳ᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘ ۵٫۵۲۵ ، ۱۵۹۹ م. ۱۵۹۹ ح.۵ ۲-۱-۵۲ ۵۲% د ۱۳۵۴ د ۱۳۵۲ د ۱۳۵۲ د ۱۳۵۲ د ۱۳۵۲ Δ° $^{\sim}$ ሊባ%ቦ $^{\circ}$, ተ $^{\circ}$ ው $^{\circ}$ ኒ% $^{\circ}$ ΔረLቦታ $^{\circ}$ bCDቦ $^{\circ}$ b $^{\circ}$ L $^{\circ}$, ረ $^{\circ}$ $^{\sim}$ ۲۶-۵۲۱ ۸۲۱۶ کرناد Δغσ٬Γσω ΔαΔ ΛιζΥΛιν βαλδαι $V1_{\sigma}VC47_{c}U_{\rho}$: $\nabla P4_{c}CD4\Gamma1_{c}L$ $\nabla P4_{c}U-$ ۲٬۵۱۲ کا ۱۲۲،۲۵ کا ۱۲۵۰ کا ۱۳۵۰ کا ۱۳۵۰ کا

᠐᠙᠘ᡓᠲ᠙᠘ᡓᢆᠲ᠙᠐᠙᠙᠘᠘᠙᠘ $V_{\Gamma}\Gamma$ ۸- د سه ۱۹۵۰ ۲ کو ۵ که ۱۹۵۰ ۱۹۵۰ مرد- $D47\Gamma^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}$, $\Lambda^{\circ}L^{\circ}D\sigma^{\circ}\Lambda^{\circ}DJ\Pi^{\circ}DcD44^{\circ}\Delta\sigma^{\circ}\sigma^{\circ}$ 2^{3} $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ ٥- و ۲ دې امام، ۵، مې ۱مام، ۵، مې ۱م ┧♥イᲡᲑჅՐ৺ᲐᲡᲑᲡᲡᲡ ᲠᲐᲡᲡᲠᲓᲡᲐᲓᲘᲑᲡᲓ

*Rammer X-NHL Legendsd ^c (∗∇▽゚∪ラ⊂゚∪イ゚で゚レ゚プ゚ **4**^c ∠4 ₽ D % C^c) ۰ کی ۱۹۵۵ کودر ۲۲۸ کی ۱۹۵۸ کی ۱۹۵۸ کی - ۱۹۵۸ ک

٥٠٤ (١٥ - ١٥ (اΔ۵۷ - ١٩٤٤). $\Lambda 4^{c}$ 601'5' ($J\Delta \sigma V^{b} P^{c}$), $4\Gamma \rightleftharpoons^{c} (\Lambda 4^{c})^{b}$ $\Lambda^{\circ}J\Delta^{\circ}/\mathcal{S}$ کہ کے $\Lambda^{\circ}J\Delta^{\circ}/\mathcal{S}$ کے خار $\Lambda^{\circ}J\Delta^{\circ}/\mathcal{S}$ کے خار کے کا کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کے کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کے کہ کے کہ کے کہ کے کہ کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے کہ کہ کے (ΦΡ44° ∇ϲ°)), Τ° ςς (JΔΦV° λς/ὑςλΔς $\Delta^{C} J\Delta^{S}$). $\dot{d}^{C} \dot{C}^{C} (\Lambda - \dot{C}^{C} \Lambda \Lambda C - J^{C})$. \dot{c} ۵۵٬ (۵۵۰۷، ۲٬/۵۵٬۶٬ ۵۵۰۱), ۱۵۳٬۵۲۰ ۵ کے ۲۶ فری نے کی اُدھی ہے۔ اُدھی کے کابلات کے کابلات کے کابلات کی اُدھی ہے۔ اُدھی کے کابلات کی ₫<๋, >¬₫ %५५¬₫%, ५៤° σ%ዮጶ%, %ѐ ٠٤٦٢٥، عد ۵ دن د ۱۵ د ۱۵ د ۱۵ ه 4P5%J166746 D246 BP688P96 Code apan, ΔDd it, itt 65-20%, ألا ۵۹٬۵۴ م۲٬۵۴ في الأدي في الأدي في الأدي الأم الأدي الذي الأدي فره ۵۶۹۴, فحن ذرحه, ف۲۱ ۸۵, ف۸ ۸۵. ἐ٠٠٠ ٢٦٤. Δ> ، ١٩٠٠ ١٩٠٠ ١٩٠٠

Ċ٠٩٩ ن٩٥٠ ۵۲٦ مه (٩٠٥ مه ۱۵۸ مهرر ۱۲۰۵۲ کو ۱۲۵ کو ۱۲ کو ۱۲۵ کو ۲۲ کو ۱۲۵ کو ۱۲۵ کو ۱۲۵ کو ۱۲۵ کو ۲۲ کو ۱۲۵ کو ۲۲ عت ۱۲۹۵، ۱۹۹۵ می کرم دارمی دد ۲۹۲۵ کولای کے ۵ د ۱۹۶۵ کو ۱۹۶۸ کو ۱ ህልላፍንL교ላጋት Cd ፍ እን ነረበነ. ነь Pነጋር ጋ፡‹٩U‹५،၉୯ጋ‹ ኦ«ፌ亭。 ላፏ،၉୯ጋ‹ ∀ትም,५U، $\Delta \sim 40 \text{LD}^{\circ}$ 46LD° 46LD° 46LD° Rammers- 4° $^{\prime}$ CLD $^{\prime}$ 3 $\dot{}$ 1 $^{\prime}$ 1 $^{\circ}$ 2 $^{\circ}$ 1 $^{\circ}$ 2 $^{\circ}$ 4 $^{\circ}$ 2 $^{\circ}$ 4 $^{\circ}$ 6 $^{\circ}$ 6 $^{\circ}$ 6 $^{\circ}$ 6 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 8 $^{\circ}$ 7 $^{\circ}$ 8 $^{\circ}$ 9 D_{1} \mathcal{L}_{2} \mathcal{L}_{1} \mathcal{L}_{2} \mathcal{L}_{3} \mathcal{L}_{3} \mathcal{L}_{4} \mathcal{L}_{4} \mathcal{L}_{4} \mathcal{L}_{5} \mathcal{L}_{5}

٩٠٤٥ أحـغ٢ ٩٥٠٦ أحـه

C.90 AVOLOED SP46 ULIVE 11Le 15 NP'YJ 4-J20'LC, Δ ω '40F0' 6P'N δ C' رد ۱۵۲ می د حد ۲۸ در در ده ۱۶ می **ሳ**የና'ቴ'∍በ፦ 'ቴዮ'ቴበ'ቴሒላ'ጋረበ፦ 〉'ጋԺ'ቴ'∍በ፦ $\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}$) $\delta_{\mathcal{D}}$ $\delta_{\mathcal{D}}$ $\delta_{\mathcal{D}}$ $\delta_{\mathcal{D}}$ $\delta_{\mathcal{D}}$ $\delta_{\mathcal{D}}$ $\delta_{\mathcal{D}}$ مد ۲۹۸ ه وی ۵۲ کو ۱۸ کو ۱۸ کو ۱۹ کو b°LΛ6d°C dL→ LP°δd°. ■





Hockey All Star Players In Inukjuak

By André Brassard

igwedges a result of hearing the discouraging statistics regarding the high percentage of natives in a Canadian prison, the Rammer X-NHL Legends, comprised of hockey legends and ex-NHL players, put together a motivational hockey tour. This tour is to visit native communities with a motivational seminar and play against the local teams as well.

This past November 29th, Mervin Michael Bodnarchuk, president of the Rammers, coordinated this event in Inukjuak with Josie Nastapoka, chairman of Inukjuak's men's hockey team. They arrived in Inukjuak on December 10th and had a nice dinner while socializing with the locals. They then played against the local team in the evening and on the 11th gave a motivational seminar at Inalik School. As expected everyone was very excited and attentive to the message these NHL legends were giving.

The most interesting was talking about their life experiences, the importance of friendships, and why it's so important to stay in school — not just finish high school, but to continue to college and university so they can have a nice future. They stressed that learning com-



puters is also necessary because technology is changing so fast and it is a necessity in today's world. They spoke about the hazards of alcohol and drug abuse and encouraged the listeners not to just think of the present, but also of their future and the possibilities that await them. The world is there for them and they can make it happen: if you need help all you have to do is ask.

The seminar was more important for the player's than the hockey game played the night before, because it gave them the opportunity to have a direct contact with the people. The former NHL hockey players said they really enjoyed their experience here and hope to come back again.

Rammer X-NHL Legends members were: Doug Smail (Winnipeg Jets / Minnesota North Stars), Dale Hawerchuk (Winnipeg Jets), Jamie Leach (Pittsburgh Penguins / Florida Panthers / Hartford Whalers), Bob Bourne (New York Islanders), Mike Ford (Winnipeg



Jets / Detroit Red Wings), Gord Paddock (Philadelphia Flyers), Ray Neufeld (Winnipeg Jets / Hartford Whalers),

along with Andrew Naluktuk, Marc Gatney, Cliff Apat, Brian Kasudluak, Simon Ningeok, Harry Kasudluak, and Etua Nassak from Inukjuak. They played against *Inukjuak All-Stars* Moses Atagotaaluk, Daniel Kokiapik, Etua Jones, Moses Kasudluak, Marco Ohaituk, Amidlai Kutchaka, Joshua Elijassiapik, Alec Ezekie, Conlucy Palliser, Samisa Epoo, Bobby Epoo, Patrick Smiler, Epoo Kasudluak, Jimmy Nayoumealuk, and Conlucy Kutchaka.

This was a fantastic game with a packed arena. People went crazy. It was just exhilarating. The game finished with a score of 10 to eight for the Rammers — very close. All of this was made possible with the help of Makivik through their leisure funds.

After all this excitement Dec.11th to 15th, the Inukjuak hockey team went to Val D'Or to play against Cree teams in the Old Timers category. This was also made possible through local fund raising, plus the Inukjuak CNV and Makivik.

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Nunavik Player

Name:

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Home community:

Favorite person:

Favorite food:

Favorite sport:

Occupation: Future goal:

Toughest challenge:

Pet peeve:

Jaaka Jaaka

April 12th, 1969

Quebec City Kangiqsujuaq

My mom, Marie Keleutak

Home made spaghetti sauce with caribou in it, also muttaq

Parachuting. I also enjoy walking on the beach with my sisters, collecting pieces of old broken glass and other

interesting items that can be used for jewellery or ornaments Pingualuit Park tour guide

To be a journalist in French and Inuktittut

Coping with envious peers as a teenager

When I think somebody is a friend and they turn out to be

unkind





۵-۵-۲۵ مراج- ۱۵-۲۵ مراج- ۱۵ مراج- ۱۵-۲۵ مراج- ۱۵-۲۵ مراج- ۱۵-۲۵ مراج- ۱۵-۲۵ مراج- ۱۵ مرا- ۱۵ مراج- ۱۵ مراج- ۱۵ مراج- ۱۵ مراج- ۱۵ مراج- ۱۵ 96CCCUDCD4.54 C.90C ۵،۹۲۵ د ۱۳ م ۱۳۵۹ م ۱۳۵۹ کی ۱۳۵۹ د ۱۳۵۹ کی ےد⁻ ۱۲۹۵ کے Λ σ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ $V = V_{\ell} + V_{\ell} +$ UĿ σ·γ¬·Ç5Υ,βήL, νσς,βυ,βσνστ44. ۴۱، ۵۷ حاه۱،۹۹ م،۱۹۱ م،۱۹۱ $\Delta = 0.4$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ ᠕᠊᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘ ٩٢٦٩ ، ٩٤٦٥ ، ٩٤٦٥ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٦ ، ٩٦٢ ، ٩٦٢ ، PY9~ VD4rL4# \$6250,4L60C 47L6 ۵٬۵۲۰ ۲۰ ک مے ۲۸۰۲۵ درد ۲۰۱۵ ۵۲۰۱۸ CL^{Γ} σ^{Γ} σ^{Γ} σ^{Γ} σ^{Γ} σ^{Γ} σ^{Γ} σ^{Γ} امارد ۱۵۹۸ بازی میری ۱۹۸۱ بازی در دلت ٬۵۲۱ ۵۲۲ Δ۷۲۰ Δ۵۲۰ Δ۵۲۰ اد نام ک

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 $\Delta_{D}\Delta_{C}$ 'be "j' Δ_{C} Δ_{C} \\ \text{\$\left \text{\$\sigma_{C}\te

 $\Lambda \Lambda^{c} \Gamma^{b} \Gamma^{c} \Gamma^$

*'اهدال عذا*ک: (۱۲۵۲، اله الهداء) (۱۲۵ معرف) در اله ۱۲۵ ماد عنوانی اله

 $LP^{\alpha}\Lambda^{\beta}$ 'የΓ'ንላ የቦ': 'ሁን ሁታ ው ና ታ \mathbf{J}^{α} ርት የነገር ሊባ የነገር ተጠናቸው ነበረት የነገር ተጠናቸው ነበረት



ላኝለት ቫተበናጋቦና ኦልሆንሷና 'ቴር-ህታ' ምናንታጋናር እስትቦት ምት ፌር ዜና ርህታ'ጋና. Youth at Aqpik Jam are captivated by Qalingu's message.

Debuting Hip-Hop from Umiujaq

Qalingu Napartuk Shows Us What He Got

miujaq hip-hop singer Qalingu Napartuk was in Kuujjuaq during the third week of February 2008 for his second recording session at the Qimuk Music (qimukmusic.com) studio, operated by William Tagoona and his son, Derek Tagoona (of *Angava* fame). At the time of writ-

ing, Qalingu still did not have a name for his 14 or 15 track debut album, expected to be available this spring.

Derek, who did the audio mixing and played bass guitar for Qalingu on this, his debut album, said the project required two one-week studio sessions with the singer. It was the first time Qimuk Music worked with a rapper and the first time working with a single musician rather than with a group. Derek explained, "It is not necessarily better to work with one musician or a group of musicians but it is nice to try something different and it went well." The singer and recording technician were both



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LP°AD' 'PT'74°C': 'bo' & D°°C?'CρίθJδι? σιμοιό?Υ-ρ5Υιβίλι βροσαθ ۸۶۲۸٬۶۳ ۵ د ۲۵۹۵٬۶

ኄ–ኄ ፈረ๋ንን። ዕ, ለቦሳጎረ–ሳረጋሳናL ۹۵۱۲۶۱ ۵۲۲۰۱۹۵۷ ۵۲۲۰۱۹۵۷ ۵۲۲۰۱۹۵۷ 4-4 $^{\circ}$ σ^{5} '?۲℃ا∿ےذ∆مط ᠑ᢖᢗ ᠘᠙᠙᠘᠘᠘᠙ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

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ماماعه ۱۹۵۹ و ۱۹۵۹ حد ۱۹۵۹

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Nunavik Player

Name: Maata Putugu Date of birth: March 23rd, 1969

Place of birth: Montreal Home community: Puvirnitug

Favorite person: Jacusi and Theresa (my

children) and their friends

Favorite food: Country foods, chocolate

fondue, sushi and more

Favorite sport: I don't play sports but I like

watching Inuit games

Occupation: Student counsellor at

Iguarsivik school in my

hometown

Future goal: Whatever I decide to do in my

life, my first goal is always to be a good mother and raise my

children as well as I can

Toughest challenge: Because I really want to do the

right things for my children, parenting is the most difficult obstacle to overcome — the most challenging and most important job, knowing that I am the one who is building the

foundation for their life. Pet peeve:

People who blame others in anger for their personal problems. Here is a Chinese proverb I like: "If you are patient in one moment of anger, you will avoid one hundred days of

sorrow."





looking forward to the next time they do an album and had some special recording ideas already worked out for it.

Meanwhile, Derek is also working on his first-ever solo album, which we should also be hearing on the airwaves soon. "It is a chance to record for me what I have always written but not played live because I have never put a band together to play that sort of stuff. A different approach than what people are used to hearing from me and Angava," he said.

Other Qimuk Music projects underway include a soon-to-be released Beatrice Deer album, a gospel album by Tasiuyamiut (Timuti Sangoya along Siqua and Tommy Cain), a voice-over curriculum project for the Kativik School Board, certain public service announcements, and the continuation of Agpik Jam compilations.

Anyone who hears Qalingu's new album will most likely agree with Derek, who had found, "It sounds like there is time and thought put into his lyrics. He has something to say on every track. As soon as he started I knew he was somewhat different than other hip-hop artists that just ramble on."

Congratulations to Qalingu Napartuk on your debut album. May your place as a role model from Nunavik be always rewarding, and inspire others to, in your own words, "Let'em see what you got." Nakurmiik, also, for this interview.

Makivik Magazine: You're in Kuujjuaq to make a CD; how many songs will it have?

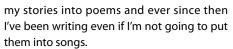
Qalingu Napartuk: if I'm right it'll have about 15.

MM: What gave you the idea to make a

CD?

ON: It's from all the other artists that I've heard on a CD or on the radio that got me going. They're telling their own stories and people seem to respond to them, so I thought maybe I could do the same. At first... I never thought of making a CD in my early days of rappin, but since the people from my community have heard my stuff and said they liked it, that's when I started to think about really do it.

MM: When did you start writing songs? QN: I started to write some stories before I began to rap; that was around my school days — my teenage years. I decided to make



MM: So it started off as writing stories. QN: Yeah.

MM: How do you write a song? Is there a process that you go through?

QN: Yeah, at first I think about what's around and then write it down and ask myself, 'What do I wanna say, and why, and how am I going to approach it?' Every song is different to me; like it's another feeling that I felt from something that I went through or that came from someone. Mainly I tell my own personal stuff and some people can really relate to it. All I gotta do is think of something that everybody goes through. Sometimes I tell it like it's really me but not all of it is me — I didn't go through it all but I tell it like it's me. Sometimes I add stuff to make it more relevant and sometimes I'm just the watcher of what I saw or heard and I tell that. Sometimes it's just some stories that came into mind. I like to try some new ways to make a song; try some different styles.

MM: How much performing have you done so far?

QN: A lot! (Laughs.) I've been around a bit. Just in Nunavik though. I have been on the stages for quite a while. As a kid I use to play keyboards for the dances at Christmas







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and for the past few years I've been on the drums and guitar, which I'm still learning to play with. I can honestly say I don't know all the A-B-Cs but I can follow just by listening, and bass (guitar) is the same thing. I guess I just have (music) in me.

MM: What is your main instrument besides singing?

QN: Besides singing, my main instrument is the drums. I like drums.

MM: Do you have an iPod?

QN: Yeah...I think I got about 400 songs on my iPod. Mainly from a friend's computer. I usually collect CDs and play 'em on my stereo so I don't always use it.

MM: Do you listen to rap mostly?

QN: Not all the time. Well, It depends on my mood. I listen to all kinds of music. Sometimes I even listen to Johnny Cash and Inuit singers, some rock and some heavy stuff.

MM: In one of your songs you say, "music is everywhere". What do you mean by that?

QN: Yeah: There's Music Out There. That song came into my head when I was out, and that was from some song that I had heard from someplace, maybe through the radio and I liked it, but I couldn't actually remember whom it was. I don't remember the title, so it gave me an idea to write a song, There's Music Out There, something like a journey, looking for that song,

so that's what it's about.

MM: Besides listening to singers or musicians, do you get ideas from music from other sounds?

QN: Yeah, mainly from other people. Just hearing them talk gives me an inspiration to write something that we go through. Everyday stuff: conversations, feelings and thoughts, and what goes around — all those types of things.

MM: What is the idea behind the song with the lyrics, "my baby girl"?

QN: That song is kind of deep for me because I have a baby girl now. We both didn't plan for it to happen but it did and I'm glad it did. People make mistakes but always remember this: everything happens for a reason no matter if you like it or not. Before her I was wild, not really caring about anything. But as you go along, you grow and start seeing things differently by experience, you know. And I'm still learning... learning my manhood and that song is really simple, 'I want her to have what I never had' and that's me — a father. So that song is really something from me to her and to her mother.

MM: Your song *No Man's Land*, tell me about it.

QN: That one actually came into mind when it was really cold. I was by myself at

home and decided, why not make a song like a funny story. The old Inuit style of telling old stories, like back-in-the-days stories, but mix it with my ideas.

MM: Is it based on a story that somebody told you?

QN: A little bit of that and a lot of it my own story making.

MM: What is your main message to audiences?

QN: Let 'em see what you got. You never know who might like it. We all have our own thing. That's the magic; that everybody comes with their own strength in their own kingdom — in their own abilities and whatever they might wanna say, and in their own ways of doing it and makin' it good. You know what I mean? Let 'em see what you got.

MM: What do you like about being on the stage?

QN: Everything, (the screams of the crowd) gets me going for more. It's just a good feeling when you get some feedback from other people. It's fun.

MM: Are you employed right now?

QN: I'm working at the Youth House (in Umiujaq) as a program animator.

MM: Do you have a message for the youth?

ON: Go on with it. Go on with life.

MM: What other hobbies or pastimes do you enjoy?

QN: Drawing. I draw a lot. Playing video games, and I go online a lot and I play a lot of sports too — mainly ice hockey.

MM: What makes you most happy?

QN: When I'm doing something fun, I'm happy.

MM: How has it been, working with Derek Tagoona (of Qimuk Music)?

QN: It's been really fun. I think we both experienced something different; something that we never did before. It's been really fun making something that we both like to do.

MM: This is your first time making a CD?

QN: Yeah, in the actual studio. But I've done (sample recordings) back home too, in my own little room.

MM: What is your goal for the future?

QN: I don't think I ever really thought about that. I think what I wanna do is live long and raise my family.



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Remembering Johnny Kasudluak, a Role Model

Johnny Kasudluak will be sadly missed by family members, friends and by community members. He passed peacefully away on February 17th, 2008 at the age of 51, beloved husband of Lucie, loving father of Gela, Tommy, Suapik, Caroline, Lucassie, and a dear grandfather of Crystal and Beverly.



In the early years as an employee for Waseskun, I recall and remembered Johnny as an

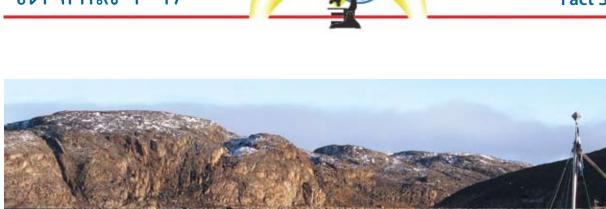
individual who truly wanted to change for the better. He attended all programs, supported the programs, and believed in the programs that were developed to help individuals attending Waseskun. While working on himself he often stopped and looked at what he would like to do in the future to contribute to his community that he grew up in, Inukjuak. Johnny completed his program and later on I met him in his community when he was the youth centre director. He continued his healing along with his family and extended family. Johnny contributed to his community with his tremendous hard work.

He then was hired by Waseskun Healing Lodge as the Inuit program facilitator to replace myself, as I took on other work. He often called my office in Ottawa with questions. He also shared his progress. Often we agreed that life is a learning process; there are hurdles, hoops and bumps in life that we must overcome as long as we all have an understanding of self. If we are confused we must reach out to our resources that are implemented to assist us. Today there is no time for shame or blame but rather look for resources that would help us become better individuals.

Johnny stood like an inukshuk because through harsh strong Arctic winds an Inukshuk will stand strong and overcome the storms. Then sometimes an Inukshuk will fall and a group will be there to rebuild it again.

My late grandmother Nora would tell me that every individual was born a counsellor that every being has a gift to share in words and through work. Day by day, what you choose, what you think, and what you do is who you become. In ending I give my prayers to Johnny and his family members, as well as to the Inuit brethren — may God bless us.

Nakurmiik, also, on behalf of the staff and residents of Waseskun Healing Lodge. Johnny Kasudluak was affectionately called "Special K" by many of us at Waseskun. We remember him as a brother who walked beside us for a while and shared in our journey. We regret his passing and we wish him peace in eternity.





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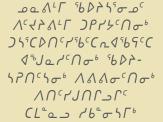
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Beluga Sampling Program

Background

The Nunavik Research Centre, hunters and DFO have been working together to gather biological information about beluga whales harvested in Nunavik since the early 1990s. This information is given to managers and the Lumaaq Committee so they can make informed decisions about beluga management.

What is the beluga-sampling program?

Before each hunting season, sampling kits are sent to a coordinator in each community who distributes these kits to beluga hunters, and sends back the completed kits to the NRC at the end of the season. Using the kits, the hunters provide information about the place and date of harvest, and include a tooth and a small piece of muttaq. In 2007, they were also asked to provide a small piece of blubber.

What are the samples used for?

Teeth: At the NRC, the tooth is thin sectioned on a diamond tipped saw. The section is about the thickness of your thumbnail so light passes through it. These thin sections are scanned and the images stored on computer file. The number of lines present in the dentine layers (the inner part of the tooth) gives an indication of the animal's age. Often the tip of the tooth is worn, so only a minimum

> estimate can be made. If the average age of harvested animals decreases over time, it indicates that too many older animals are being harvested. If it is unchanged or increasing, it indicates the population is stable or increasing.

> Muttaq: The sample of muttaq is used for genetic analysis. By examining the DNA and comparing it to DNA of other whales in the harvest, we can estimate whether it belongs to the group of whales in eastern or in western Hudson Bay. This analysis requires

At the Nunavik Research Centre we have to get the *information back to the* hunters more quickly and hunters need to make sure they fill in all the data and are careful when they remove the tooth.

expensive laboratory equipment and is done at the DFO lab in Winnipeg. Many samples are needed for this type of analysis. It usually takes a year between collection and completion. (See www.makivik.org/eng/backgrounders/vault_docs/identifying_lo.pdf for a pamphlet describing this work. A limited number of hard copies are also available from the research centre)

Fat sample: By examining the hormones in the blubber, DFO scientists can determine if a female whale was pregnant. This gives information on population status.

Feedback

The information gathered is presented at the annual general meeting of the Nunavik Hunters Fishers and Trappers Association and is discussed at the Lumaaq Committee meetings. In 2007, a program was started wherein 8-inch by 10-inch pictures of the individual tooth scans were produced and sent to each hunter that supplied a tooth in the sampling kits last season. With DFO, the research centre is working on getting the genetic information back to hunters. This program should be in place by summer 2008.

Recent developments

During the intensified research occurring during International Polar Year (2008-2009), hunters are being requested to complete an extra kit by sampling tissues needed for the study of zoonotic disease (disease that can go from animals to human). The kit includes containers for the *Anisakidae* worms, which are quite common in beluga stomachs. Samples of tongue, cheek and diaphragm mus-

cles are tested for *Trichinella*. Blood and the heart tissue are needed to detect for *Toxoplasma gondii*.



Compensation for time and effort

The intention is not to put a price on a beluga's head, but for their work hunters are paid \$100 if the sampling kit is complete. An extra \$60 is to be paid if samples for the disease study are provided.

Room for improvement

Our motto is: "The less you ask for, the more you get." Over our years of experience, and with feedback from hunters, we have kept the kits as simple as possible and have asked for the minimum of samples necessary to monitor the biological status of the

harvest, as well as for the disease study.

There are still areas for improvement. At the Nunavik Research Centre we have to get the information back to the hunters more quickly and hunters need to make sure they fill in all the data and are careful when they remove the tooth. Generally over the years, this cooperative program has been a cost-effective way of gathering biological information about beluga in Nunavik. We thank everyone for your help.

If you have any questions about the beluga sampling program or about our other Fact Sheets, please call the Nunavik Research Centre at





Having Tea Outside

This was Juanasi Airo's last year at Kangirsuk's Amaartuavik Daycare Centre. He was on the frozen river with his daycare class to watch Kangirsuk's paraski club race in the wind. Juanasi likes to drink tea when he is outside so when the water

tea. Juanasi and his daycare friends had a ride out to the river by snowmobile.

boiled on the Coleman stove he couldn't wait for Sammy Nassak to stir his cup of hot

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På d³J∩ PaP'L³i Påb∩J°a∧∩J°? Can you tell us who this man is?



Contestants must be 12 years old or younger.

בפירר ליי ראלי האוחחי לאיב חים רי אל היי לבר לל היי בי להיים בי ליי:

Send the following information with your

correct answer:

- 1. 4 ∩ C/Your name
- 2. ▷P▷∩°/Your age
- 3. ペー_Cˤልd゚ ┌_ ∩ ∩゚/Your address
- 4. DAGPがつ dゃraゃし/Your shirt size

مده نام نی ۱۵۹ ماس ۱۵۹ میل متر نام نی مه نی میلی میلی کوشنی Send your answer to:

> Kid's Mystery Photo c/o Makivik Magazine P.O. Box 179, Kuujjuaq QC JOM 1C0

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We have six *Makivik Magazine* T-shirts for six lucky kids that guess the correct answer.

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These were the only three who correctly guessed that this boy is counting because he is playing a game called Hide and Seek: Putulik Nulukie, Nathalie Niviaxie, and Mary Pootoo. Congratulations!



MAKIVIK magazine

