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Makivik Corporation

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

LPA Pripari

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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

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

'PΓ'ʔላ፦ Þ 'በ / Editor 〈' Гላረ / Bob Mesher

'ዋΓ'ʔሳʔ'C▷Վ' / Layout Δ' ለሳ'በና በነት ያትው' / Etsetera Design Inc.

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Front cover by Bob Mesher: Aileen Moorhouse and Brenda Epoo were awarded the national midwifery certification at Laval University in Quebec City on September 24th.



Coder D'anor



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This Season

he season has come again when we traditionally wish each other peace and prosperity. Some may feel that the year has passed by very quickly. It has definitely been a tumultuous year on many fronts: internationally, nationally, locally and, for many, also at the family level. Thankfully, we can each be 'an instrument of peace,' and during these interesting times, Nunavimmiut are equally positioned to spread seeds of good will that others may strive for.

Despite the crowded housing conditions and the frustration that this creates for many Inuit in our region — such as the unsanitary transfer of sickness to close family members, the lack of space for our children to do their homework, or the lack of personal privacy — Inuit are creative in finding ways to cope and to thrive, ensuring that those around us are respected even in such confines. A symposium on housing in Nunavik is planned for February, which will be attended by all organizations, including top representation from the federal and provincial governments. The goal of this symposium will be to get more housing and, therefore, improved living conditions for all.

The high cost of living is one of the major challenges we have and Makivik, along with KRG, were very pleased to announce the launch of new measures on December 1st that will directly help all families in reducing the cost of basic food products and other necessities such as toilet paper and soap. Other benefits that stem from the Katimajiit Conference, held in 2007, include programs to provide subsidies for gasoline, transportation, airfare reduction, Inuit harvesting activities, and elder's assistance.

The executives of Makivik look forward to our upcoming field trip, which will take place early in the New Year. As always, we will be visiting all of the Nunavik communities to hear your wishes and receive guidance from the beneficiaries that will steer our direction for the future. We sincerely wish every individual peace and good health for the holidays and throughout the year.

Pita Aatami Makivik President

En cette saison

Voici revenu le temps de l'année où nous échangeons de manière traditionnelle des souhaits de paix et de prospérité. Pour certains, l'année s'est écoulée à une vitesse fulgurante. Les douze derniers mois ont été sans contredit tumultueux à de nombreux égards sur la scène internationale, nationale et locale et même au niveau familial pour plusieurs. Heureusement, nous pouvons tous être des agents de paix, et pendant ces temps hors de l'ordinaire, les Nunavummiut ont l'occasion de partager l'esprit du bien que tant de gens souhaitent atteindre.

Malgré le surpeuplement des logements et les frustrations que cela engendre chez beaucoup d'Inuit de notre région — en raison notamment de la transmission de maladies aux membres de la famille immédiate, du manque d'espace pour les travaux scolaires des enfants, ou du manque d'intimité — les Inuit font preuve de créativité pour affronter ces situations et s'assurer que les gens de leur entourage sont traités avec respect en dépit des conditions difficiles. Un symposium sur le logement au Nunavik est prévu pour février. Des représentants de tous les organismes régionaux et des gouvernements fédéral et provincial y participeront. Ce symposium a pour but d'obtenir un plus grand nombre de logements afin d'améliorer les conditions de vie de tous.

Le coût élevé de la vie demeure un défi de tous les instants. À cet égard, Makivik et l'ARK étaient heureux d'annoncer le 1er décembre l'instauration de nouvelles mesures visant à aider les familles à réduire le coût des produits alimentaire et de soins personnels de base. D'autres avantages, fruits de la Conférence Katimajiit tenue en 2007, apportent un répit aux gens du Nunavik, notamment les programmes de subvention pour l'essence, les transports, les tarifs aériens, les activités de subsistance des Inuit et l'aide aux aînés.

Les membres du bureau de direction de Makivik visiteront l'ensemble des communautés du Nunavik lors de la tournée prévue au début de 🖻 la nouvelle année. Comme toujours nous serons à l'écoute de vos attentes \(\) et souhaitons recevoir les conseils des bénéficiaires concernant nos orien- 🕺 tations futures. Nous offrons à tous nos plus sincères vœux de paix et de santé pour la période des Fêtes et tout au long de la prochaine année.

Le président de Makivik Pita Aatami

S.K.ILL

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PP 2008-2009 PF1541 PF14UE1 86

FALL-WINTER 2008-2009 • ISSUE 86

Popular Labrador musicians *The Flummies* had an opportunity to perform live on Kuujjuaq's local FM radio during last Aqpik Jam music festival.

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

حده دُنْ ۲ اُنْ ۱۵ مالحه ۱۵ مناه ۱۵ مالح ۱۵ مناه کار از کا 13, 2009 مار درد. Drawing for our winners will be held on Friday, March 13, 2009.

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Four much-sought-after Makivik Magazine T-shirts.

Da /a?/WHAT IS THIS?

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

Congratulations to Harriet Saunders Jr. who received \$100 for correctly guessing these electric stove burners. Prizes also went to

Anna Niviaxie, Elizabeth Kaitak and Sonia Fleming for their correct answers.







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Civil Protection Symposium

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he second annual civil security symposium for northern Quebec took place in Kuujjuaq from August 25th to 27th, hosted by the Kativik Regional Government and the Quebec Department of Public Security. More than

125 representatives of municipal, regional, provincial and national public organizations as well as private industry were in attendance.

The theme of the symposium, "A Different Perspective of Civil Protection in Quebec," was very appropriate and allowed all participants to expand their understanding of the unique cultural, geographic and environmental characteristics of Nunavik. Specifically, the emergency preparedness challenges



Search and rescue boats put on a show.





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currently faced by stakeholders in the region and topics expected to gain importance in the not-too-distant future with regards to climate change and increased maritime traffic, as well as related jurisdictional issues, were discussed. As KRG Chairperson Maggie Emudluk noted in her opening address, Nunavimmiut today are facing risks that were not imaginable even a decade ago.







The presentations made at the symposium also covered a myriad of topics related to day-to-day life in Nunavik, including sealift operations, the roles and responsibilities of the Canadian Rangers, and adventure tourism.

A further purpose of the symposium was to foster and strengthen relationships between stakeholders, as noted in the press release produced by the Quebec Department of Public Security following the event: "In addition to giving all participants the added benefit of learning from the experiences and

skills of the presenters, the symposium provided an opportunity for the Quebec and Canadian governments to dialogue with municipalities and other civil protection organizations. Creating new partnerships in Northern Quebec was one of the symposium's goals."

Air Inuit and First Air, as well as other local organizations and businesses were acknowledged for their invaluable support in making the symposium a great success.

۸۵۲٬۵۶۴ مو۵<u>۱۲</u>

Reintroduction of the Bowhead Harvest to Nunavik

Retour de la chasse à la baleine boréale au Nunavik

ᢪ᠊ᡅ᠌᠌᠌᠌ᠣᡃ ᠕ᢩ᠘ᢗᡲ᠗᠘᠋ᠮ᠈᠂᠕ᡕᡶ᠔᠉ᠾ᠌᠊ᢖ᠂(᠘ᡷ᠆᠄ᢗ᠐᠘ᠳ ᠨᢆᠣ ᠕ᢗ᠘ᡕ) ᡖᢗᠺ᠋᠙ᠻ᠑᠄ᡥᠬᢖ᠘᠘᠄ᠰᡄ᠋ᡊ᠊ᡲ᠊ᡟᠬᡆᢛᠾᢛᢆᢧᡕ. ᡶᡷᠳ᠙ᠮᢗᠺᡄ᠊ ᠑ᡠᡃᢗ᠘ᡄ᠑ᡠ᠋ᡅ᠘᠋ᡰ᠕ᡩᡄᡳᡏᡱ᠙᠑ᢐᠦ᠐ᠻᠯᠳᠴ᠂ᠴᡆᠷ᠘ᠮ᠐ᠻ ᠘ᠴ᠘᠂᠙ᢀ᠋ᢤ᠋ᠽᡕ᠒᠃᠕᠔ᢣ᠑ᡠᡕᠮ᠋᠂ᠳᠻ᠙ᢣᠮᠳ᠈᠂ᠳ᠑ᡧᢠᢛ᠊ $-(\dot{\mathsf{C}}\dot{\mathsf{C}})^{-1}$ - $\mathsf{C}\dot{\mathsf{C}}$ ᡏᡳ᠆᠈ᢗᡒᡗᢛᢧᡕ. ᠴᡆ᠗ᡃᠮᡗ᠅ᡏᢀ᠋ᡆ᠘ᡕᡣᡕ᠂ᡏᡶᢤᡳ ᡏᡧ᠐ᡕ᠐ᡒᡗᢏᡡ ۵،۵۹۰۲۹۶۲۲۶۲۹۶ میلا ۱۹۰۵ میلا ۱۹۰۵ م۲۲۵۶۹۶۲۹۶ ΔP^{c}) ΔA^{b} C. CUCUE Δ^{c} Δ^{c} Δ^{c} Δ^{c} ᡏᡶᡪ_ᢨ᠘᠋ᠲᠷ᠑᠄ᠻᡕᡪ᠋ᢖᢛᠲᡶ᠘ᠪᠲᡶᡙᡕ᠂ᡧ᠙᠋ᢖᢛ᠐ᢗᠪᠲᠵ᠋ᡖ᠘ᡒᢆ $\mathsf{LP}^{\mathsf{e}} \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{b}} \quad \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{f}} \mathsf{A} \sigma \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{f}} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{a}^{\mathsf{c}} \quad \mathsf{A} \mathsf{CP} \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{f}} \mathsf{b} \mathsf{cP}^{\mathsf{f}} \mathsf{D}^{\mathsf{b}} \quad \mathsf{A} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{e}} \mathsf{a}^{\mathsf{f}} \mathsf{D} \mathsf{a} \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{e}} \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{$ ᠑°ᢣᠣ, ᠳ᠐ᠺᠡᡏᢠᠯᡳᠣᠴ᠄ᠯ᠙᠐ᡣᢛᡟ, ᠕᠊ᡅᢣᠺ᠒ᡩ᠒ᡝ᠙ᢣᠣᠴ ᠴᢗ᠌᠔ᠵᡄᢃᢛ᠋᠘ᠵ᠘ᢗ᠈ᡏ᠙ᢣᢨ᠈᠘ᡕᡝᠲᡑ᠇᠘᠂᠘ᡦ᠘ᡕ᠐ᡒᠾ_ᢆᠳ᠄ ۸C, (LP°۵D٬ ۹۶۲۲۶٬۴۶۲۳۶۲ کهرکی میره ۲۰۲۲ کی میره ۲۰۲۲ کی میره ۲۰

he bowhead whale hunt that took place in the vicinity of Kangiqsujuaq on August 9th, 2008 came about as a result of negotiations involving Makivik Corporation's Resource Development Department (led by Johnny Peters) and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). The objective was to reinitiate this practice, which was an important part of traditional harvesting for past generations of Inuit in Nunavik — remembered only by the eldest. Nunavik hunters had wanted to hunt the mighty bowhead for more than 20 years but the number of bowheads in the region was thought to be too low. The population is now deemed sufficiently numerous to sustain a limited harvest.

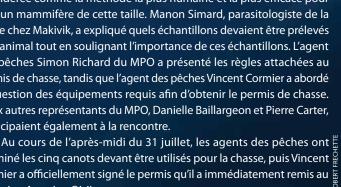
Makivik's contribution to the hunt came in the form of participation in the organizing committee, the purchase and delivery of required firearms, as well as staff support during the hunt from our Renewable Resources Department. These Makivik participants were Johnny Peters, (Makivik vice-president for Renewable Resources), Adamie Padlayat (executive assistant to the former), Stas Olpinski (science and policy advisor), Manon

La chasse à la baleine boréale qui s'est déroulée à proximité de Kangiqsujuaq le 9 août 2008 est le résultat de négociations entre le Service du développement des ressources de la société Makivik, dirigé par Johnny Peters, et le ministère des Pêches et des Océans (MPO). L'objectif était de réintroduire cette chasse traditionnelle qui revêtait une grande importance au Nunavik dans le passé. Seuls quelques aînés possédaient encore de vagues souvenirs de cette chasse quasi mythique. Les chasseurs du Nunavik souhaitaient capturer une baleine boréale depuis plus de 20 ans, mais on croyait jusqu'à tout récemment que ces mammifères étaient trop peu nombreux dans la région. La population est maintenant suffisamment importante pour soutenir une chasse limitée.

Makivik a appuyé cette chasse à titre de membre du comité organisateur et en procédant à l'achat et à la livraison des armes requises. De plus, Johnny Peters (vice-président responsable des ressources renouvelables), Adamie Padlayat (adjoint administratif de Johnny Peters), Stas Olpinski (conseiller en sciences et en politiques), Manon Simard (parasitologiste de la faune) et



 $\neg \sigma \nabla_{\Gamma} D_{C} = \nabla_{\Gamma} \nabla_{\Gamma$ ۸۵۲۹۶٬۴ ۲۰۶۹ ۱۶۶۸۲ حد ۱۳۶۸ کی ۵۶۸۱۲ می ۸۵۲۸۴ کی کو ۱۹۶۸ می ۱ $VLD_i = DIUL^2, CL_i = PC_i = 4U_i + 1U_i + PC_i + AC_i = AC_i + AC_i + AC_i = AC_i + AC_i + AC_i = AC_i + AC_i + AC_i = AC_i + AC_i$ $P = A_{\ell} P = A_{\ell} (V \sigma C_{\ell})$ $P = A_{\ell} P = A_{\ell}$ بزله في حدد (۱٫۵۷ مرای، ۱۲۵ مردر۱۲۸ کی میال) زیوم $P^{-}PD^{-$ ᠯᢗ᠈ᡐᡄ᠕᠑ᢆᠨᠻ᠘ᢥ᠙ᡯ᠘ᠰ᠘ᠻ᠘ᠰ᠘ᠰ᠘ᠻ᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘ᠰ᠘ \$646° \$646° \$646° \$670° \$670° \$670° \$646° ۲٬۵۰۶ کاو۲۹۷۸۱۲۵ و ۲۸۱۲۵ کاو۲۹۸۸۱۲۵ و ۱۲۹۸۸۱۲۵ کاو۲۹۸۸۲ کاو۲۹۸۸۲ $e_i + i \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} d^2 x \, d$ کائے ۸ و میکام افزاد کا ۱۶۲۶ کی در کا دی کا مین $\Lambda \circ \Lambda_{c} \cup \sigma_{c} \cup$



de la chasse sur le terrain. L'Institut culturel Avatag a également apporté son soutien à l'événement en prêtant les services du photographe Robert Fréchette qui a immortalisé la chasse sur pellicule pour la postérité. Cette chasse s'apparentait grandement aux chasses de même nature menées par les Inuit du Nunavut. Par conséquent, une formation de deux jours a été offerte aux membres de l'équipe de chasse de Kangigsujuag deux semaines avant la capture de la baleine. Glenn Williams, de la Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated et Simeonie Keenainag, capitaine de Pangnirtung ayant déjà participé à une chasse à la baleine boréale, sont venus partager leur expérience avec les chasseurs du Nunavik. Ils ont notamment discuté de l'anatomie de la baleine boréale, des outils requis pour mener à bien une telle chasse, et du fonctionnement de la grenade penthrite considérée comme la méthode la plus humaine et la plus efficace pour tuer un mammifère de cette taille. Manon Simard, parasitologiste de la faune chez Makivik, a expliqué quels échantillons devaient être prélevés sur l'animal tout en soulignant l'importance de ces échantillons. L'agent des pêches Simon Richard du MPO a présenté les règles attachées au permis de chasse, tandis que l'agent des pêches Vincent Cormier a abordé la question des équipements requis afin d'obtenir le permis de chasse. Deux autres représentants du MPO, Danielle Baillargeon et Pierre Carter, participaient également à la rencontre.

Anne-Marie Aitchison (étudiante stagiaire) ont soutenu le déroulement

examiné les cinq canots devant être utilisés pour la chasse, puis Vincent 🗒 Cormier a officiellement signé le permis qu'il a immédiatement remis au capitaine Aquujaq Qisiiq.

Simard (wildlife parasitologist), and Ann-Marie Aitchison (student employee). The Avatag Cultural Centre also provided their support to the event, particularly in contracting photographer Robert Frechette who documented the process for posterity.

The hunt was similar to bowhead hunts that have been conducted by Inuit in Nunavut, and a two-day training session was held for the hunt team in Kangigsujuag about two weeks before the whale was actually taken. Sharing their expertise from Nunavut during the course were Glenn Williams (employed by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated from Iqaluit) along with Simeonie Keenainaq (past bowhead whale hunt captain from Pangnirtung). They told about bowhead whaling experiences at Pangnirtung and elsewhere in Nunavut, explained the anatomy of a bowhead and the tools required for the project, particularly the functioning and use of the Penthrite Grenade, considered the most humane and efficient method of killing the huge animal. The Makivik parasitologist gave a talk on which samples were necessary to take from the animal and why these samples are important. Also during the training session, Simon Richard (fisheries officer from DFO) explained the permit rules and Vincent Cormier (another fisheries officer) told the hunt team about the required equipment necessary in order to receive the hunting permit. Other DFO officials present were Danielle Baillargeon and Pierre Carter.

On the afternoon of July 31st, the fisheries officers examined each of the five freighter canoes, which was followed by a pivotal event when Vincent Cormier signed the whale hunting permit and handed it to hunt captain Aquujaq Qisiiq.

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Eagerly the hunters tried for the better part of two weeks to get out on the water, to finally fulfill their shared dream of harvesting a bowhead, but mostly they waited on shore because of poor weather. Then on Saturday, August 9th, they got ready and headed toward lvirtuq, not far from where they spotted the whale and followed it. The whale was swimming in an area of water 35 to 200 feet deep. The hunt team also spotted at least 20 ringed and harp seals in the area where the whale was. Noah Annahatak, the hunter selected for the honour of harpooner, deployed the first Penthrite Grenade into the huge animal at 7 pm. Thirty minutes later and after a second Penthrite Grenade was deployed, the bowhead was declared dead and secured to the accompanying community peterhead boat, *Nanuq*.

It was an overnight project to drag the nearly 48-foot-long male bowhead back to shore, a distance of about 30 kilometres to the butchering location at Akulivik. Securing the whale to shore, the hunt teams and Inuit on shore were ecstatic — finally, after many years of wishing and planning, the bowhead whale hunt was now again a reality for Inuit in Nunavik. Butchering began at around five o'clock that afternoon, while DFO and Makivik biologists began taking the required measurements and samples. Unfortunately, due to the whales immense size, weight and great blubber thickness, the scientists were unable to sample certain organs from inside the body cavity.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding strict quotas on their traditional beluga whale hunting, Inuit had an abundance of fresh muttaq to share and aptly they celebrated. Never before had this group been faced with the task of butchering such a large animal, beached on its back, requiring heavy equipment to manipulate. Important lessons were learned — it is one thing to bring a whale home, and quite an undertaking to process it afterward.

Pendant deux semaines les chasseurs ont attendu avec impatience de pouvoir prendre la mer pour réaliser leur rêve de capturer une baleine boréale, mais ils ont été ralentis dans leur quête par le mauvais temps. Finalement, ils ont pu prendre le large le samedi 9 août en direction d'Ivirtuq où une baleine avait été aperçue. Le mammifère nageait dans des eaux variant de 10 à 70 mètres de profondeur. L'équipe de chasse a également aperçu au même endroit une vingtaine de phoques annelés et de phoques du Groenland. Noah Annahatak, le harponneur désigné, a lancé la première grenade penthrite vers 19 h. Environ trente minutes plus tard, après le lancement d'une deuxième grenade, la baleine a été déclarée morte. Il était maintenant possible de la remorquer de manière sécuritaire à l'aide du Nanuq, le bateau communautaire de Kangiqsujuaq.

Le remorquage de la baleine boréale, un mâle d'environ 15 mètres de longueur, s'est avéré un travail de longue haleine. Il a fallu de nombreuses heures pour parcourir les 30 kilomètres entre le lieu de la capture et le site de dépeçage à Akulivik. Les membres de l'équipe de chasse et les Inuit qui les accueillaient au retour ont partagé leur joie en arrimant la baleine sur le rivage. Finalement, après toutes ces années d'espoir et de planification, la chasse à la baleine boréale constituait de nouveau un souvenir tangible pour les Inuit du Nunavik. Le dépeçage de la baleine a débuté vers 17 h, pendant que les biologistes du MPO et de Makivik prenaient des mesures et recueillaient les échantillons requis. Malheureusement, en raison de la taille gigantesque du mammifère, de son poids et de l'épaisseur de son lard, les scientifiques ont été incapables d'échantillonner certains organes à l'intérieur de la cavité du corps.

Malgré les quotas très stricts s'appliquant à la chasse traditionnelle au béluga, cette capture a permis aux Inuit de faire provision en abondance de muttaq frais. Le groupe n'avait jamais eu à exécuter une



Perhaps the first rule learned for next time would be to go after a smaller bowhead, which may be handled and butchered more easily.

Makivik's Renewable Resources Department is now planning a meeting of with experienced whale hunters from other parts of the North, whereby the Nunavik Inuit can learn better ways of doing this the next time. Good preparation will ensure that the butchering is well done to fully utilize all parts of the animal, ensure that more Inuit participate from other communities and that the products of this harvest are shared throughout Nunavik. The Inuit will also make sure they have the best possible tools for the task. It was also learned that the site for butchering the whale and the timing of the hunt are critical — a location difficult to access with heavy bulldozer equipment, big tides and warm weather are conditions that greatly complicate the work.

Definitely the reintroduction of the bowhead whale hunt and community effort was a proud time for Kangiqsujuaq Inuit and also brings a source of healthy country food to this region where the cost of groceries is high, and the cost of hunting smaller game on one's own makes it almost prohibitive for many.

tâche aussi imposante que le dépeçage de cette baleine. Les membres de la communauté ont dû utiliser de l'équipement lourd pour manipuler le mammifère. D'importantes leçons ont été tirées de cette chasse. En effet, une fois la baleine capturée, le dépeçage s'avère une tâche colossale. Il faudra possiblement lors d'une prochaine chasse capturer une baleine boréale plus petite qui pourra être plus facilement manipulée et découpée.

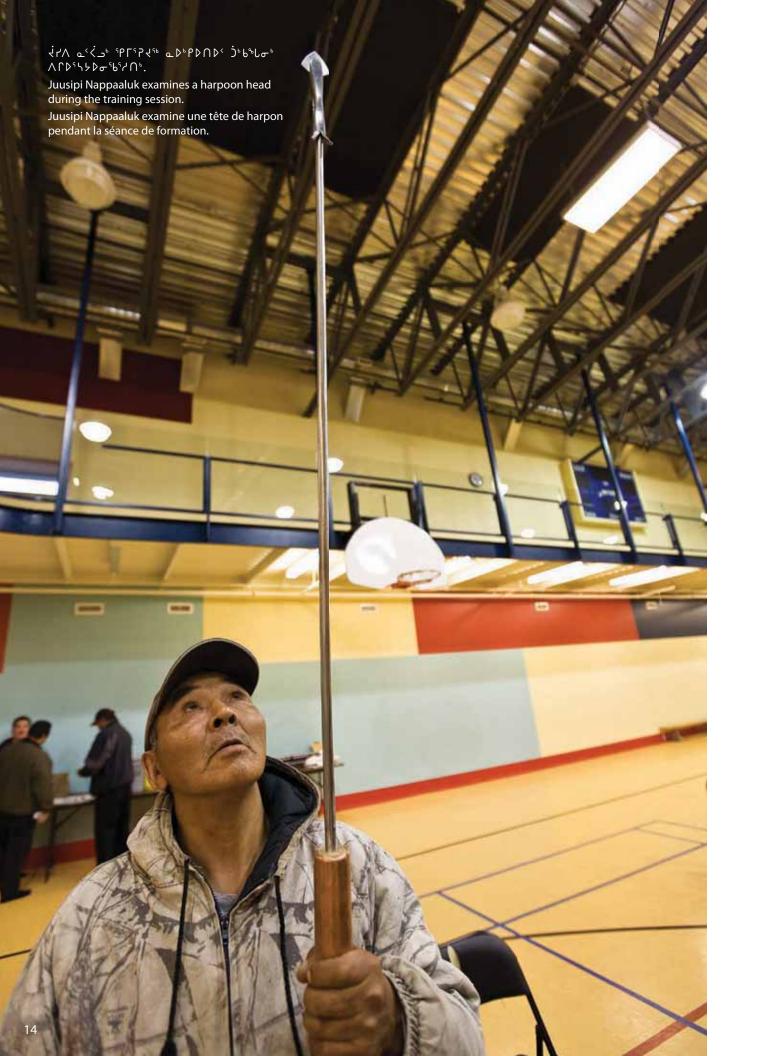
Le Service des Ressources renouvelables de Makivik planifie en ce moment la tenue d'une réunion qui regroupera des chasseurs de baleine d'autres régions nordiques afin que les Inuit du Nunavik puissent parfaire leur technique en vue de la prochaine chasse. Une bonne préparation permettra d'utiliser de manière optimale toutes les parties de l'animal tout en s'assurant que les Inuit des autres communautés du Nunavik auront la chance de participer à l'expédition et de partager le produit de la chasse. Les Inuit s'assureront également d'avoir en main les meilleurs outils disponibles pour exécuter le travail. L'expérience de cette année a permis de réaliser que le site de dépeçage et le moment de la chasse sont d'une grande importance. Un emplacement difficile d'accès pour l'équipement lourd, les fortes marées et les températures trop chaudes viennent grandement compliquer le travail.

La chasse à la baleine boréale et la corvée communautaire qui s'en est suivie ont constitué des sources de grande fierté pour les Inuit de Kangiqsujuaq. La capture de cet immense mammifère a fourni des aliments traditionnels de grande qualité dans une région où les coûts de la nourriture achetée en magasin sont très élevés, tout comme les coûts liés à la chasse de plus petits animaux qui sont souvent exorbitants pour de nombreux individus.





These 36-inch diameter floats were attached to 600-foot ropes to keep a track of the whale after it is harpooned. Ces flotteurs de 36 pouces de diamètre ont été attachés à une corde de 200 mètres pour retenir la baleine après le harponnage.











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Stas Olpinski from Makivik Renewable Resources fashions a flensing tool in the Kangiqsujuaq workshop.

Stas Olpinski du Service des ressources renouvelables de Makivik fabrique un outil de dépeçage dans l'atelier de Kangiqsujuaq.























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DFO officials examine each of the five freighter canoes immediately prior to the signing of the hunt permit.
Les représentants du MPO examinent les cinq canots immédiatement avant la signature du permis de chasse.





Photographer Robert Frechette (left) had the honour of riding in the primary canoe for the best possible photo opportunities.

Le photographe Robert Fréchette (à gauche) a eu l'honneur de monter dans le premier canot pour obtenir les meilleures occasions de photos.



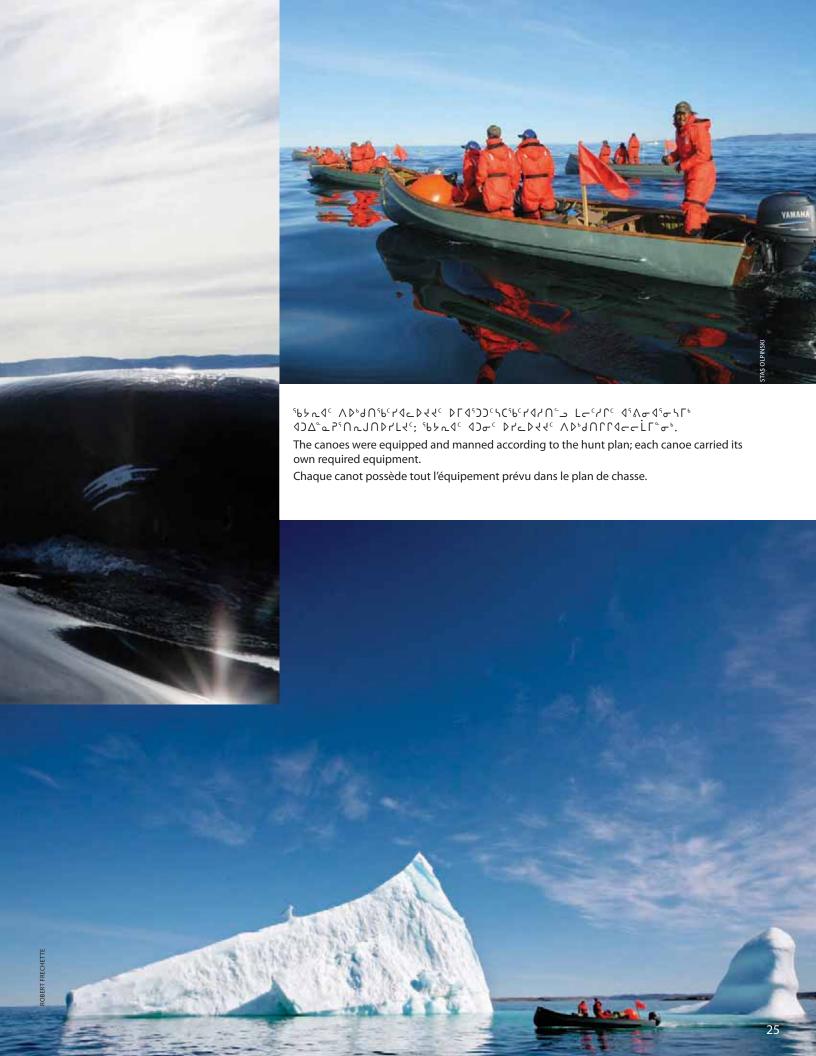




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The slow-moving bowhead is considered to be an easy whale to hunt.

La baleine boréale qui se déplace lentement est réputée facile à chasser.







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The bowhead succumbs to the ordeal with a wave of his huge tail.

Dernier mouvement de queue de la baleine.



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 ΔC^{2} ΔC^{3} ΔC^{3} ΔC^{4} ΔC^{5} ΔC^{5} ΔC^{5} ΔC^{5} Removing a part of the tail to reduce drag for towing the whale inshore.

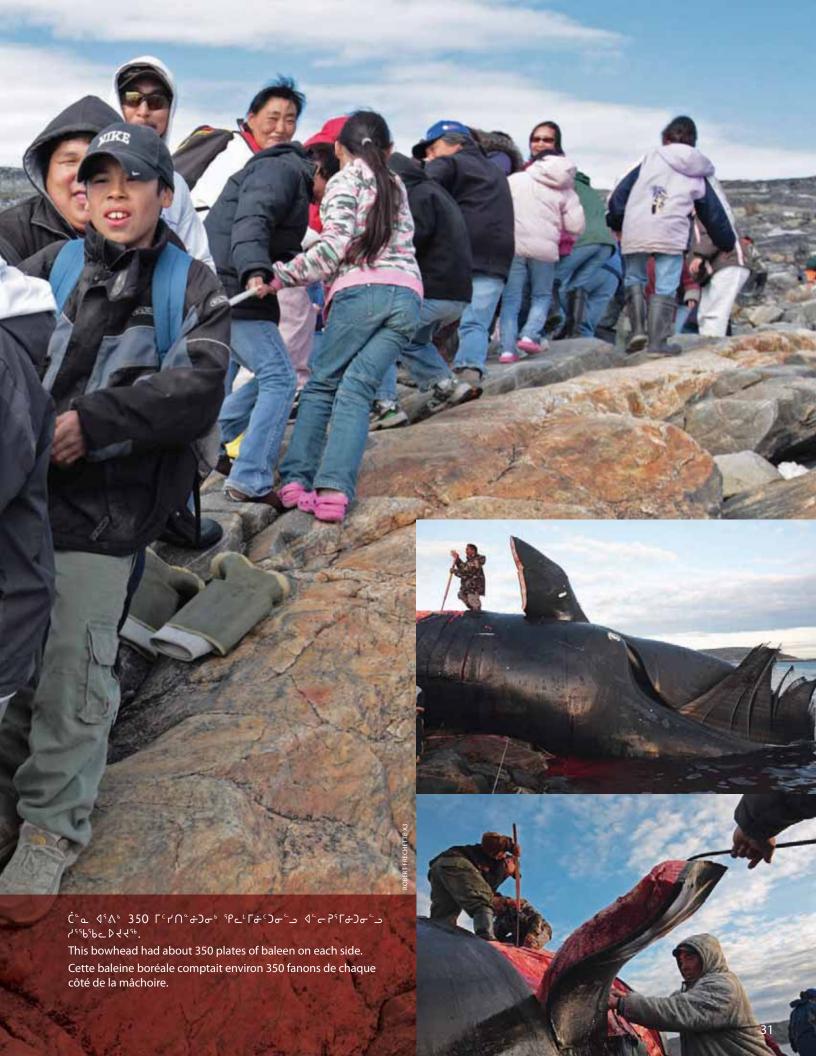
Une partie de la queue est coupée pour faciliter le remorquage de la baleine vers le rivage.



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An overnight delivery; the *Nanuq* tows the whale back to Akulivik for processing. Le *Nanuq* remorque la baleine pendant la nuit vers Akulivik où elle sera dépecée.





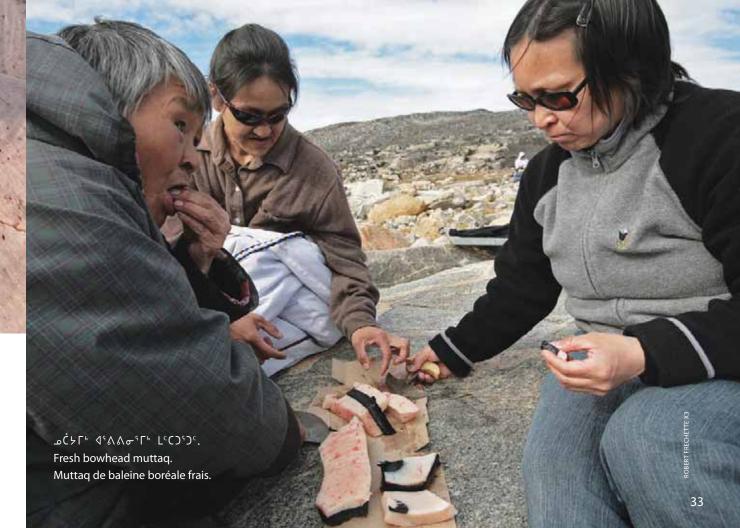






The Nunavik Research Centre's parasitologist, Manon Simard, collects samples for scientific study.

La parasitologiste du Centre de recherche du Nunavik, Manon Simard, collecte des échantillons à des fins d'études scientifiques.



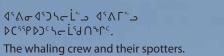




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The debriefing following the hunt was very positive and productive, yielding a few good recommendations for a future hunt.

La réunion bilan tenue après la chasse s'est avérée très positive et productive, et a permis de formuler quelques bonnes recommandations pour une future chasse.



L'ensemble de l'équipage et des guetteurs.

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Simeonie Keenainaq shares his expertise and his music.
Simeonie Keenainaq partage son savoir-faire et sa musique.







Discovering the Macro World of Ivujivik's Plants

By Adamie Kalingo

Ivujivik's tundra started to appear in April 2008. Soon afterwards, the unusually early spring and summer brought forth the blossoms of plants much earlier than in the previous three or more decades.

vujivik's tundra started to appear in April 2008. Soon afterwards, the unusually early spring and summer brought forth the blossoms of plants much earlier than in the previous three or more decades. The many pleasant days that followed in the summer were just amazing in that we had calm seas, blue sky and peaceful settings.

Having been interested in photographing plants since 2005, I was determined to come up with more interesting images of the local *pirruqsiat* or *pirruqtuit* (blooming plants). And so I hiked the local hills as soon as there were signs of growth. I also took many images right near our rented building.

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Arctic poppy is referred to as igutsait niqingat, meaning that it is bee food.

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 Due to many factors surrounding the scene of the photography, it is never quite certain what is really going to be produced. It's only when I get to the computer to look at the images than I can truly say whether a certain few photos are good to excellent. The monitor on the digital camera helps a great deal, but still has limitations.

Obviously, you need to have patience. Many Inuit don't have that, especially when their attention is geared more towards preparation for camps and so forth. Sundays are great for spending long hours on beautiful days. There may be a few mosquitoes; but they are pests to be tolerated so that the rewards will be worth it later.

The plants are tiny, but they are full of beauty, symmetry and life. Looking at these images, I have to marvel at the power of creation. There is so much happening in such a tiny space, yet there is more happening everywhere else in the village and indeed, in Nunavik and the Arctic. And this after a long, harsh winter, whereby there are extreme cold blizzards, ice and snow. In several months, what was covered by ice and

snow turns to a field of tundra filled with blossoms and grass.

The other thing about the tundra is that it changes fast each day. Different types of plants grow at different times, according to nature. What image you don't take today may not be there any longer by tomorrow. The light may change dramatically in a few moments. I may want to take time for taking pictures of other scenes around me and a hundred other distractions can prevent one from taking a good image.

Aside from that, there is always our link with our culture and knowledge of the practical use of those that grow around us. Inuit used the blooming of the *auppilittuq* (Saxifraga oppositifolia), which is edible, as a means of gauging the down-

Different types of plants grow at different times, according to nature. What image you don't take today may not be there any longer by tomorrow.



stream migration of the *iqaluppik* (Arctic char). It means that the lakes may have some ice that's safe to walk on, but the fish are now travelling downstream into the salt sea and can now be caught by gill nets.

Ivujivik's Plants



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The Arctic harebell moves a lot in the soft breeze.

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We must try our hardest to keep the Arctic as pristine as possible. Any loss of tundra anywhere means a loss of habitat for birds, for example, which has happened to a point where we no longer see certain species anymore. And Inuit use the *kimminaq* (redberries / Vaccinium vitis-idaea) as medicine to cure sore throat. These are the last berries to ripen in the tundra. The berries are kept frozen for later consumption for treating the ailment.

Tea from mamaittuqtik (Labrador tea) is used to treat stomach ailments. The branches of this plant could also be an alternate cover for a fox trap, instead of snowy owl wings.

The fibrous root of the *airraq* (Oxytropis maydelliana) is edible. Inuit children would go on *airraq* picking expeditions, using tools, boots and hands to dig the dirt out.

The blooms of the *kakaguttit* (Saxifraga tricuspid) are edible. They grow in clusters. The close-up of this plant is simply amazing. There are a lot different growths in the centimetrewide flower. The five white petals have red dots. The centre of the flower has symmetrical protrusions that look like arrows.

And the Inuit use the branches of the *urqpeet* (Salix plan folia) or flat leaf willow as *alliat*, which constitute the best type of mat-

tress over snow in an illu (snow house).

These and other practical knowledge have to survive in this day and age. Not only that, we must try our hardest to keep the Arctic as pristine as possible. Any loss of tundra anywhere means a loss of habitat for birds, for example, which has happened to a point where we no longer see certain species anymore.







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The images in these pages have been taken in Ivujivik, which is truly a desert, but in an Arctic sense, because there are no evergreen trees for at least 900 kilometres. Our village has rolling hills and high vertical cliffs. There are areas where it is bare rock. Yet, remarkably, there is an abundance of plant life.

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Nunavik Art Workshops, 2008

he annual Nunavik Art Workshops were located in Quaqtaq from October 29th to November 12th, 2008. There were 37 Inuit participants for these sculpture, jewellery, drawing, and wall-hanging design courses. Instructors for the workshops were



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Eva Kasudluak and Mathewsie lyaituk display their creations.

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Jackusie Ittukallak from Puvirnituq, Willie Watt from Kuujjuaq, Sarah Kulula from Quaqtaq, and Germaine Arnaktauyok from Igloolik. The workshops had an inspiring influence on the artists and the locals. Many thanks the Northern Village of Quaqtaq, Makivik, Canadian Heritage, KRG, Air Inuit and First Air for your vital support. Further elaboration will be published in Makivik's upcoming annual report.



his year marked the second annual Nunavik Elders and Leaders Retreat. The meeting that took place from September 4th to 6th was held in a camp called Tuqsukattaq, a 15-minute flight southwest of Puvirnituq.

At the campground, located 15 minutes walk from the airstrip, were several tents and small cabins for the attendees to sleep in and a larger main cabin with all the necessary facilities such as a dining room, meeting room and restrooms with showers.

There was a staff of eight wonderful people, run by Aliva Tulugak and his wife Annie. They were as hospitable as can be. The food they prepared on site was excellent. Denis Brazeau was the head cook. We had choices of traditional food like caribou and fish with misirak or other foods like salads, soups and delicious desserts.

One of the purposes of the gathering is to recall the early vision of our Inuit ancestors to found and maintain a strong Inuit community, looking further back at the deepest roots of out Inuit culture to guide our actions and to be highly considered when building our modern society.

Leaders from various Inuit organizations such as Makivik, the Nunavik Government negotiators, Kativik School Board, Avataq Cultural Institute, Nunavik Regional Board

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Grey in the kitchen.



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of Health and Social Services, Kativik Regional Government, Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, Kativik Regional Police Force, Saturviit Women's Association and, last but not least, the elders. Six elders were invited to take part in this retreat: two from the Hudson Coast, two from the Hudson Strait and two from the Ungava Coast. Unfortunately three elders as well as Makivik Governor Eva Deer could not make it because of the weather. Samisa Sala from Puvirnituq could not take part in the meeting due to medical reasons. However, Elisapi Inukpuk of Inukjuak,





Nungak Quananack of Puvirnituq and Johnny Gordon of Kuujjuaq were there. Rev. Jonah Alooloo was also there.

On the first evening Elisapi Inukpuk worked at weaving a lyme grass basket while telling a story. She told of how she started making baskets as a child, which she traded to the Hudson's Bay Company for crackers. She would also trade baskets for clothing from ships that arrived in her home community.

The next morning the meeting began with an opening prayer followed by welcoming words from the chairman, Harry Tulugak. As the morning unfolded discussions about today's Nunavik social issues were brought up by many of the delegates, which of course lead to discussions about how we deal with these issues. It was validated that we absolutely need the elders involved in addressing these social problems. They are the ones with the knowledge and wisdom.

Important points that came to light in the exchange of views included ideas for prevention, obstacles that create social issues, keeping family values, and passing on knowledge to the next generations. The elders very much supported having these annual retreats and endorsed the need for having community visits in order to face the challenges we meet today for the well-being of Nunavik and the future of its children. Special thanks are extended to Minnie Amidlak for coordinating the retreat.



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Providing Opportunities for Inuit Artisans

With the arrival of colder autumn weather, Nunavik Creations seamstresses were busily making six different styles of parkas for men and women, filled by down collected in Nunavik.

The Company is pleased to announce that it has hired Louise Falardeau as the general manager. She has a degree in fashion design and, for several years, has managed a Quebec City boutique of highend products made of fabrics and skins. She also has experience in the health field, which led her to work in nutrition for childcare centres in all of the communities in Nunavik during the past three years.

She went to evening sewing workshops to learn how to make duffel liners (*alirtiks*) that are worn inside of traditional skin boots (*kamiks*), where she became very interested in the design of Inuit clothing and by the beauty of seal fur. Louise works beside designer Victoria Okpik to continue the success of Nunavik Creations and provide seamstresses and artists from Nunavik with an opportunity to promote their talents and provide a means to enhance their income.

HEIKO WITTENBORN

nunavikcreations.com

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New booking policy

Effective for the coming New Year Air Inuit will institute a revised booking policy and procedure that features two important changes. First of all, upon making a reservation the individual or agency will have 48

hours to pay for the ticket and if the payment is not received by that cut-off period, the reservation will automatically be cancelled. Secondly, a service charge of \$50 will be applied to all reservation cancellations or alterations.

The reason for these changes is to eliminate the very high percentage of no-show passengers and double bookings that have always been experienced by the airline to some degree. In recent times, the problem has expanded to the point where service to all passengers was affected and our ability to operate the scheduled network efficiently and accurately was being compro-

Upon making a reservation the individual or agency will have 48 hours to pay for the ticket and if the payment is not received by that cut-off period, the reservation will automatically be cancelled.

mised. We look forward to being able to better align our service with your travel requirements as a consequence of these changes.



Security measures

Considering the fast approaching holiday season and typical increase in the number of travellers, Transport Canada has revised its list of restrictions on products that may be carried on board an aircraft.

Passengers may carry liquids or gels in checked baggage only. However, passengers with infants may bring aboard baby formula, bottled breast milk and baby food needed for the duration of the flight, as well as diapers, baby wipes and talc. Prescription medicine with

a name that matches the passenger's ticket, insulin and other essential non-prescription medicines are allowed.

Laptop computers, cell phones, MP3 players and other portable electronic devices are still permitted in carry-on baggage as they are screened

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Air Inuit's annual sale of Christmas trees will take place again for the upcoming Christmas season.

at security checkpoints. Meanwhile, passengers are reminded to appear at least one hour before your scheduled departure. Please take advantage of this time in the airport to read the restrictions on the carriage of aerosol items illustrated on large posters at each ticket counter: "Some Things are Not Meant to Fly".

When travelling by air in Canada you are required to have one piece of government-issued photo ID or two pieces of government-issued ID that does not show your photo. A passport is required for travel to the United States.

Specials for fall and winter

A number of reduced rate programs are available for your fall and winter travel. Air Inuit's "PreFreeze Seat Sale" is being conducted during the month of October; our "Shopping Special" runs from November 10th to December 7th, the Christmas Special in Nunavik is between December 8th and January 4th, and again we feature the "Deepfreeze Seat Sale" from January 12th to February 15th.

Christmas period

Besides our regular flight schedule, we will increase flights during the latter part of December and in early January to accommodate the traditional increase in travelling over the holiday season. For households in Nunavik, please refer to the Air Inuit Christmas schedule that has been inserted for your convenience into this magazine.

Air Inuit's annual sale of Christmas trees will take place again for the upcoming Christmas season and we anticipate full size Christmas trees landed in all Nunavik communities prior to December 20th.





Air Inuit Propwash

Ilaujuq, edition 9A

The second edition of Air Inuit's *llaujuq* program for 2008 was issued prior to October. We emphasize that for personal travel, including *llaujuq*, the KRG airfare reduction program is applicable for residents of Nunavik. The form is available at all Air Inuit ticket counters and KRG airport offices.

For millennium Inuit have recognized the wisdom of preparing properly for travels. Air Inuit's agents are available to answer any questions that you may have regarding

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Annual meeting of Air Inuit, landholdings, and mayors.

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schedules, travel security, or other concerns to ensure that your travels are safe and pleasant.



www.airinuit.com

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Declaration of Birth, a Necessary Process

 ${f A}$ II parents must declare the birth of a child to the Registrar of Civil Status in Quebec. This declaration is necessary to legally establish identity, gender, parents and the child's date of birth in the provincial government's records. It will be the starting point of the baby's "juridical personality", giving him or her the full enjoyment of civil rights and access to all governmental programs and services.

To do so, the parents must complete a declaration of birth form. Generally, the hospital staff will provide this form to the parents. Parents must complete the form and transmit it to the Quebec Registrar following the birth, possibly while still at the hospital where the staff can assist them with the registration process. In any case, a 30-day delay from the date of birth is provided for sending this declaration. It is advisable to respect this due date, considering a fee of \$50 will be charged to the parents after the 30-day deadline has passed, which rises to \$100 after one year.

If the baby's mother and father are married, the declaration of birth can be filled out and signed by either parent. There exists a legal presumption that the father is the mother's husband. However, if the mother and father are not married it is very important for both parents to sign the declaration of birth. If the unmarried father does not sign, his name will not appear on the child's act of birth or birth certificate and the registrar will instead indicate that the father was "undeclared". Correcting this situation requires strict procedures and fees.

The parents will indicate at the declaration one or several names chosen for the baby, as well as the family name of the mother, or of the father, or a mix of both the mother and father's names. If the baby has several names, it is recommended to place the baby's usual name first. It is very important to correctly fill out the declaration of birth since no correction to the essential information on the form can be made after the first 30 days of the baby's life unless strict name change procedures are followed.



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Inuit traditional adoption

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There exists a legal presumption that

the father is the mother's husband.

However, if the mother and father are

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both parents to sign the declaration

of birth.

Inuit customary adoption is widely practiced across Nunavik, where an estimated one-quarter of the children born between 2000 and 2004 have since been adopted. This practice, which has been exercised since time immemorial, has to be reflected in a modern day birth certificate. The biological filiation will be substituted to name the adoptive parents and enable them with all rights and responsibilities of the tutors and caregivers that they became. That is why, years ago, the region came to an administrative agreement with the Director of Civil Status in Quebec, which now recognizes Inuit traditional adoption and modifies the declaration of birth of the adopted child accordingly, as long as this department receives the document "Declaration of Inuit Customary Adoption" signed by all named parties to the document. The biological parents and adoptive parents need to fill out and sign the declaration, along with the interested mayor and landholding corpora-

> tion president, while returning one copy to the Director of the Civil Status and one copy to the Nunavik Enrolment Office. A birth certificate can then be issued for

> the child.

Birth certificate

Parents should apply for their child's birth certificate once the Registrar of Civil Status receives the declaration of birth. The Directeur de l'état civil will send the parents a notice of registration of birth, along with a form to request the birth certificate. Parents must check that the information on this notice is correct as stated in the declaration of birth, and immediately notify the registrar of any spelling mistake or change in the

child's name. There is no cost for any corrections or changes done while filing the notice of registration of birth. If parents fail to notify the Registrar of Civil Status of an error or modification after this point, they will have to follow a more complex name change process, requiring payment of a fee of approximately \$300. When the information in the notice of registration of birth is accurate, the parents should ask the Registrar of Civil Status for a copy of the birth certificate. Local employment officers can help applicants with their demand.

Enrolment as an Inuk beneficiary

Following demands originating from Nunavik, on January 27th, 2005, Makivik signed a complementary agreement to the JBNQA on Inuit eligibility. As requested, the new eligibility criteria and enrolment procedures allow more discretion for Nunavimmiut to decide who is eligible to become a beneficiary through the establishment of a local enrolment committee in

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Examples of serious reasons for changing a name include situations where the name generally used does not correspond to that appearing on the act of birth, where the name is difficult to pronounce or write, where the name invites ridicule or where the name has become infamous.

The new eligibility criteria and enrolment procedures came into effect on May 1st, 2006. The landholding corporation's board of directors and one elder make up the enrolment committee in those communities where landholding corporations exist, while enrolment committee members are elected in those communities that do not have a landholding corporation.

A Nunavik enrolment review committee now has to be supported in its operations in order to hear and decide appeals from decisions of the local enrolment committees. There are two individuals currently working for the Nunavik Enrolment Office out of Makivik's headquar-

ters in Kuujjuaq: Maggie Peters, Enrolment Office Registrar, and her assistant. The Nunavik Enrolment Office is responsible for maintaining the Inuit beneficiaries register, in accordance with the decisions of the community enrolment committees and of the Nunavik enrolment review committee.

A newborn must be enrolled as a beneficiary of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement to be entitled to exercise rights or receive benefits. The application form "Enrolment as JBNQA Beneficiary" needs to be completed, presented to the local enrolment committee and, once signed, sent to the Nunavik Enrolment Office for inclusion in the Inuit beneficiary

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list. Supportive documents are requested, such as a full-size birth certificate and a signed copy of the declaration of Inuit customary adoption when applicable.

Name change

The Registrar of Civil Status procedures for requesting a change of name following the 30-day delay following birth are very strict. They will only accept legitimate and serious reasons for changing a name. Examples of serious reasons for changing a name include situations where the name generally used does not correspond to that appearing on the act of

birth, where the name is difficult to pronounce or write, where the name invites ridicule or where the name has become infamous. In addition, the registrar may accept to change or add the surname of the father or mother to the child's surname. The registrar does not consider marriage as a legitimate reason for changing a name and will therefore refuse to change your surname to that of your spouse.

If you decide to apply for a change of name, you should request the relevant application forms by contacting the Quebec Civil Status

Registrar. You must complete the application forms and attest under oath that the information in the forms is accurate. Copies of several relevant documents will be required. You must also notify the public of your intention to change your name by publishing notices once a week for two consecutive weeks in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in a local newspaper. The Registrar will then send you a written decision. If your request is authorized, the Registrar will inform the public by publishing notices in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in a local newspaper. A change of name certificate will then be sent to you. If you must use this name change process, you can expect administrative and publication fees of around \$300.



Spouses keep his or her first and last names despite getting married thus it is under their birth names that they exercise their civil rights such as for contracts, credit cards and driver licenses. Notwithstanding, wives can use their spouse's last name for social representations only. The rule on continuation of names applies also to spouses domiciled in Quebec that were married outside of the province.

Finally, wives who got married before April 2nd, 1981 and were using their spouse's last name before then may continue to use this name for the exercise of their civil rights.

Provided by the Makivik Legal Department in collaboration with the Nunavik Enrolment Office.



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Meeting the Demands of the North

he first eight months of 2008 proved to be challenging ones for airline operations everywhere. Largely unpredictable fuel price increases in particular continue to significantly affect aviation industry budgets.

At First Air, the cost of fueling aircraft has risen from 20 percent of operating costs a few years ago to over 34 percent of operating costs during 2008. This year has also seen the arrival of new competition on all but a few of First Air's Nunavut routes.

Despite the challenging business climate, First Air continues to be a strong performer for Makivik beneficiaries. The airline is continuing to invest in the North and its fleet of 20 jet and turbo-prop aircraft. At an estimated cost of \$8-million, we are

renovating our current cargo facility in Iqaluit to become a heated cargo warehouse/maintenance hangar. The ongoing aircraft renewal program is on track, with the last of First Air's long-serving Hawker-Siddeley 748s due to retire in 2009 and will be replaced by the ninth ATR42-300 turbo-prop to join the fleet.

Entering the last quarter of 2008 and looking forward to 2009, First Air is ideally positioned to respond to the growing, ever-changing needs of the northern marketplace. The recent federal government



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announcement of intensified federal investment in geo-mapping projects will facilitate more oil, gas and mineral exploration in the four northern regions. First Air is ready with the infrastructure and aircraft to service the anticipated increase in resource sector business. Coupled with the government's continued commitment to maintain Canada's sovereignty over the Arctic Archipelago the future for northern aviation services is encouraging. First Air, on behalf of all the beneficiaries of Nunavik, will be there to respond to the challenges and meet the demand as "The Airline of the North".

Season of Giving

The Christmas season is a time of giving. At First Air this tradition extends throughout the year. We support hundreds of events and causes throughout the calendar year with millions of dollars worth of support.

Sponsorship is focused on the North and throughout the First Air route network, touching many different areas and efforts. Arts and cultural activities like Artcirq, Isuma film, drum dancers and numerous community festivals, from Aqpik Jam in Kuujjuaq to the Nattiq Frolics in Kuglutuk, are all backed with key support from First Air.



Many different health and social causes are aided by the support of First Air including: Habitat for Humanity, the Canadian Cancer Society, Diabetes Research Foundation, Special Olympics, Skills Canada, the Stanton Hospital, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Literacy Councils, Drug Awareness Resistance Education and Suicide Prevention. The annual President's Charity Ball held each year in Iqaluit has raised over \$400,000 in funds donated to key causes such as the Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut Help Line, Baffin Regional Agvvik Society and Isaksimagit Inuusirmi Katujjiqatigiit-Embrace Life.

First Air puts a special focus on initiatives to assist youth such as school exchanges, Students on Ice (as a founding sponsor), and over 100 sporting events each year, including the pinnacle in Northern sports — the Arctic Winter Games.





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Students in the NRC Library

By Ann-Marie Aitchison

Uuring the month of July there was a library project happening at the Nunavik Research Centre (NRC) in Kuujjuaq that I was part of. Lynne and Lynda Howard from the Arctic Science and Technology Information System (ASTIS) project, Arctic Institute

of North America, Calgary, worked in Kuujjuag for two weeks to organize the library and train summer students. Lynne and Lynda are familiar with the research centre, as they have been coming to work in Kuujjuag since 2000 to work at the NRC and have added 900 publications from the NRC library to the ASTIS database. If people from the south, let's say, don't know anything about the North, searching the ASTIS database on the Internet is a good place to start.

I was one of two students hired by the NRC to work specifically on the library project. Three other students hired by Makivik also came by the library to provide additional assist-



I have completed one year at John Abbott College in the Creative Arts program, where I studied Photography. I have since been accepted to a program in Ottawa called "Nunavut Sivuniksavut", which is mainly based on Politics, Inuit History and Culture. The other students all attend Jaanimmarik School. Alek Airo is in secondary-five, his last year of high school, along with Emma Cain in secondary-three, Amelia Tukkiapik in secondary-two, and Daalacia Saunders in secondary-two.

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Daalacia & Amelia: "We thought it was a great experience. We learned a lot of stuff that can help us in the future".

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Alek: "I like the work experience and chance to go to Dry Bay. My favourite subject in school is science and my favourite sports are Inuit games and basketball. After I graduate I plan to pursue helicopter pilot training".

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Emma: "What they taught me was interesting and fun. I think this kind of work is a good start to a career".

The publications in the NRC library that are in the ASTIS Nunavik database needed to be labelled and shelved so that when library users search the database they can find the publication on the shelf. We got this part done. There are still over 1,200 more publications on shelves that need to be searched, indexed, labelled and put onto shelves. Perhaps this work will begin next year.

Not too many people in Nunavik or anywhere around the world know about the library at the NRC. One very important

part of the library is the reports that have been produced by Makivik researchers through time.

A special thanks to the IPY funding for this project and the opportunities we, the summer students, were given to work with Lynne and Lynda on this project. We think the library will be of benefit to the community. We are also grateful to the Makivik employees for their training and opportunities for new experiences.

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Variability and Change in the Canadian Cryosphere

By Alexandre Langlois and Alain Royer

he Canadian *cryosphere* — which is a scientific word for all of the frozen water on the surface of the earth such as the glaciers, sea ice, land ice, frozen lakes, snow, and permafrost — is changing.

Snow, one of the most important elements of the environment, covers up to 50 percent of landmasses during the winter season. Given its unique properties, snow controls the exchange of heat between the ground and atmosphere, thus plays a crucial role on how the environment reacts to climate change. In order to properly evaluate the impact of snow on the changing environment, it becomes necessary to improve snow measurements. Satellite remote sensing represents one of the most promising avenues. Hence, the main goal of the project was to combine plane and satellite measurements of snow and compare the results with ground measurements over different areas: boreal (forest), subarctic (taïga) and arctic (tundra).

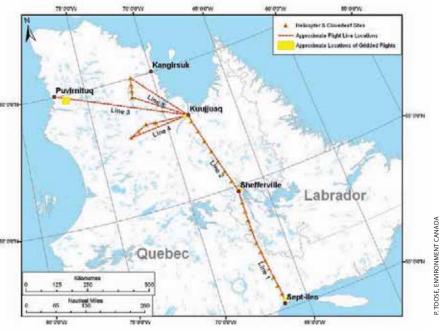
Twenty people divided into six teams participated in the project for a field campaign of approximately 15 days, from February 15th to March 1st. Teams were located in Sept-Îles, Schefferville, Kuujjuaq and Puvirnituq where high-resolution sampling occurred throughout the field program. A total of eight lines (flown by a National Research Council Twin Otter) were carried out at these nodes where in-situ sampling was conducted every kilometre. The total dimensions of the grids were eight kilometres by 16 kilometres, close to satellite resolutions. A fifth team used a helicopter to conduct large-scale transect over the vegetation transition

between southern boreal forest (Sept-Îles) to open tundra (Kangirsuk).





Transects were surveyed by the NRC Twin Otter with the passive microwave radiometer onboard. The helicopter allowed a scientific crew to collect in-situ snow and vegetation information along the five lines, as indicated in the map that accompanies this article. The NRC Twin Otter



MAKIVIK magazine





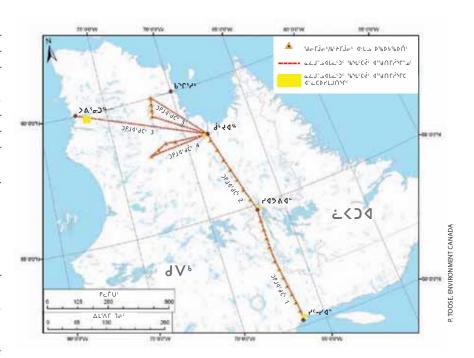
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flew in a cloverleaf pattern over each helicopter station to increase ground resolution of measured passive microwave brightness temperatures.

The project was a success on all levels. Furthermore, the ground teams received significant logistical support from the McGill University Subarctic Research Station in Schefferville as well as Makivik Corporation in Kuujjuaq, which not only provided equipment but also two field assistants who helped to make this project a success.



Project supported by: Government of Canada IPY Program, Meteorological Service of Canada, Environment Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Glaciology and Environmental Geophysics France-Quebec Collaborative Program.

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Sermitsiaq Online

reenland newspaper, founded in 1958 and independent of political and economic interests, Sermitsiaq, is now on the Internet in English: http://sermitsiaq.gl/english/. "Watch Greenland melt" by web-

cam: http://sermitsiaq.gl/icecam/?lang=EN. If you have any questions or suggestions contact Anders Lafon at spotopus@yahoo.ca

MAKIVIK magazine

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Children of the River in Northern Quebec

By Steve King, Independent Power Systems



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On a muggy summer day in Vermont we came together from as far away as Barcelona to paddle canoes to the village of Kangiqsualujjuaq. None of us knew quite what to expect as we loaded our gear into a van and drove north. We had heard about snow in August, a barren land with no trees, and the austere people who were as rugged as where they lived. We prepared ourselves for anything.

After two days in the van, we loaded our canoes onto a train in Sept lles and rode 14 hours to Schefferville. Then we travelled on our own steam, one paddle stroke at a time. Even though eight of us were still teenagers, all of us were veteran canoeists — *children of the river*. Our organization, a camp called Keewaydin in Vermont, fosters a strong tradition of wilderness canoe tripping. This trip was the culmination of many years of preparation, and a rite of passage that has become increasingly rare in our modern times.



Beginning in Sept-Iles, we portaged into the Peace River watershed, and then braved the rapids until we joined the George River. Compared to the concrete landscape we're used to, the land of the caribou felt so foreign. Each breath brought a discovery of deep immensity, filling us with near fatal stillness. Paddling across these

invigorating eons, vast perfection opened around us as we became more in tune with the serene energy of the North. We met an Innu group on Lac de la Hutte Savage, and were introduced to the hardy nature of the people who call this country home. An Innu grandmother gave us her blessing and promised to be our spirit guide as we approached dangerous rapids.

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We met a group of Inuit outfitters who invited us in like family, sitting us at their table to receive waves of treats, as if we were starving. We met folks who gave us generous gifts of smoked salmon. We met bears and caribou and spectacular nights filled with

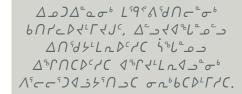


magic northern lights. We felt limitless in a limitless world. All our cares emptied into the oblivion of the tundra.

Then the granite cliffs of the Ungava Bay appeared as if drawn in charcoal, and we beached in the village of Kangiqsualujjuaq. An opportunity to get to feel the community out arose when bad weather grounded our plane for a day. I was overjoyed at the sight of so many young kids running around. It seemed everyone there is under 15!

Another long layover in Kujjuaq found us at the Aqpik Jam Festival, where we met people from all over Nunavik. We even jammed out to an Inuit hip-hop group, a Guns n' Roses cover band, and plenty of good music sung in Inuktitut. Being in

Kujjuaq was a smooth way to ease back into society. Flying home over a land absent of everything except the stoicism of passing time, we felt the fullness of this great experience swell within us. Even severed from the rhythm of the river, our lives will be forever be enriched by the wisdom of the North.



We met a group of Inuit outfitters who invited us in like family, sitting us at their table to receive waves of treats, as if we were starving.





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Green Travel Tips

Each year residents of Nunavik travel to and from their communities as well as to other places outside of the region for numerous reasons. But even when we travel we can make an effort to be environmentally conscience. Here are some ideas to consider when you're on the go.

- If possible, take the train. It may be slower than flying but is a low-stress way to get there and causes less pollution;
- Skip the hotel when possible and stay in someone's home, helping them out financially and saving natural resources while you're at it;
- Use a hybrid car, which gets more then twice the mileage per gallon;
- Use the toilet in the airport before boarding an airplane, since it requires much fuel to flush while in flight;
- Consider buying carbon emission offsets (green tags) to neutralize the pollution that your home, car, and travel create. Different programs benefit different projects so you can choose to fund anything from solar panels in African villages to sequestering the methane produced by cows. The David Suzuki Foundation (davidsuzuki.org) is just one organization that provides tips for becoming carbon neutral.

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Ban on Plastic Shopping Bags

An estimated one trillion plastic bags are consumed worldwide each year. That's one million per minute. Billions end up as litter each year. Plastic bags don't biodegrade, they photodegrade, breaking down into smaller and smaller toxic bits that contaminate soil and waterways and can enter the food web when animals accidentally ingest them. Plastic cannot be burned or

buried safely because burning produces fluorocarbons, which are carcinogens and when they are buried it blocks the natural supply of air and water to the soil. Each reusable shopping bag you use has the potential to eliminate hundreds, if not thousands, of plastic bags over time.

As per municipal by-law and effective September 1st, 2008, Kuujjuaq prohibits all trades, businesses and industries from supplying or selling single-use plastic shopping bags to customers. They must

instead, provide and precyclable paper bags, and/or compostable bags, and/or reusable multiple-use bags. The first principle of pollution prevention is waste reduction and banning single use plastic shopping bags can certainly reduce the amount of waste and litter in your community. It is expected that this move will set an example for other Nunavik communities and northern regions, therefore making a big step towards greener communities.



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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 good idea we'll print it in our next edition and you could win a great eco-prize.

Contact Nancy Dea at KEAC: ndea@krg.ca

MAKIVIK magazine

TO LOCO POLO CAPILO CO POLOCO
 Let's Protect our Wildlife Species

Landlocked Harbour Seal

he population of landlocked harbour seal (*Phoca Vitulina mellonae*) is a small dark subspecies of the harbour seal. They are generally identified by where they live since it resides in freshwater year round, making them geographically isolated from the ocean. They are found 160 kilo-



metres east of Hudson Bay on the Ungava Peninsula. There are 100 to 600 animals found around the Lower Seal Lake area. They feed exclusively in freshwater, consuming mostly fish. Their pups are born from mid-April to mid-May. They rely on strong currents to open up areas of ice. These are a truly unique animal and should be protected to conserve their small num-

bers. The wildlife office in Kuujjuaq (1-866-237-2442) is interested in any knowledge you may have of these endangered mammals.

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LETTERS

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Whale Hunting Concerns

The decision for *Makivik Magazine* to dedicate so many pages and effort to the first modern bow head whale hunt in Nunavik is both commendable and courageous.

Commendable, because the hunt speaks to culture, tradition, Inuit rights and community cooperation. Meanwhile, there are people both nationally and internationally who will go to almost any lengths, some may say sink to any depths, to "protect animal rights", especially whales

It took a tragedy this July in Inuvik to give me some personal insight into how deep, emotional and even misguided this issue resonates among some in other parts of Canada and the world.

Many readers may recall reports on the national television news last July about the tragic drowning of respected Inuvialuit elder Victor Allen, 80, of Inuvik, his daughter Delma and granddaughter, seven-year-old Asta. 40-year-old Isaac Shingatok also drowned. Miraculously, Victor's 13-year-old grandson was able to swim ashore in high winds and cold rough waters, and survive for many hours until he was rescued by others travelling the river.

Victor Allen was an old friend of close to 40 years. He was a gentleman and elder in the true sense of the word. Generous, humorous, with a great compassion for his community, his culture and of course his family.

I recall the enormous impression he had made on Mr. Justice Tom Berger during the now historic Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry in the 1970s

As the details unfold I recalled visiting a whaling camp with Berger and Victor during those times, and the meal of fresh bannock, dried arctic char and freshly boiled muttaq that that was laid on wooden racks to drain and cool, and wondered if he was travelling to that same camp.

The following day I turned to the *Toronto Globe and Mail* offline edition to see if I could get additional details. I found that their boat had capsized about 90 kilometres north of Inuvik, where the Mackenzie River widens into the big bay and the Beaufort Sea. The paper reported the group was travelling by boat to a whaling camp for the annual beluga

hunt. I wondered if it was the same camp where I saw Victor in his true element so many years ago. It also reported they were searching for bodies.

The bodies of Delma and her daughter were found shortly after, Victor's body surfaced several weeks later. Issac's remains have not been found. I turned to the paper's comment section to express my sorrow on the loss of a friend and pass on sympathy to the family and community. What I saw in "Canada's national newspaper" left me shocked, angry and disillusioned.

Yes, there were expressions of loss, respect and condolences. But there were almost an equal number of comments, all from parts of southern Canada, from people who somehow tried to find some kind of divine justification for this human tragedy. Some were so cruel as to bluntly state, "at least one whale has been saved." Others argued there is "no difference between the life of a human or a whale... or other animal".

My sorrow for the loss of the friend and the pain of a family quickly turned to rage against the *Globe and Mail*. I expressed the view it had discarded journalistic standards, by allowing discussion, which bordered on, if not engaged in, hatred against those who hunt whales or other wildlife for their life and livelihood.

I still believe the Globe was wrong, but I have to confess it revealed a level of anger, a complete lack of understanding, tolerance, or any degree of acceptance and respect for Inuit or aboriginal subsistence hunting practices or culture. After reading these comments associated with the death of someone I have known and respected for so long, I find them more than disturbing. They are frightening.

The Bowhead hunt in Nunavik and the magazine's account of it will not persuade any of these fanatics on the justification for "traditional pursuits". Indeed it may bring on their wrath. What is important is that Nunavik Inuit exercise and defend their rights, values and culture.

Whit Fraser Kuujjuaq



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Dear All,

I would like to thank Cruise North Expeditions for giving me the opportunity to see the Arctic in such a fantastic way. From July 12th to July 20th my friend Janet and I experienced the trip of a lifetime on Cruise North's "Arctic Odyssey".

The scenery throughout our trip was the most picturesque I've ever experienced. I still visualize the huge icebergs glowing in the sun flowing by the ship in Ungava Bay, the most beautiful sunsets that endlessly changed hues through the very late night into early morning and our sighting of walrus on the floating ice.

We experienced scenery that begged to be photographed. On Akpatok Island we saw

the nesting grounds of a huge colony of thick-billed murres and some impressive polar bears.

On our excursions to Diana and Opingivik Islands we saw musk ox, with their long hair blowing in the wind. We also saw some of the Arctic's most beautiful flowering plants and an interesting archaeological site of the people of the

Thule culture, who were the ancestors of the Inuit.

We also visited Kangiqsujuaq and Ivujivik; two charming Nunavik villages where the people openly welcomed us to experience the Inuit culture, customs, crafts and art.

Throughout our nine-day journey the excellent Cruise North staff continuously awed, enlightened and entertained us with their knowledge of the Arctic in their respective fields. Our appreciation goes to all of the

ship's crew and the young energetic Inuit trainees for always being friendly, professional and helpful. Our compliments to the chef and kitchen staff, for the superb selection and culinary presentation of delicious meals (featuring tasty local meat and fish) including a wonderful barbeque we had outdoors on deck on one of our many warm sunny days.

Our trip to the mystical historic Marble Island in Hudson Bay's Nunavut was a special experience. It's unusual and striking geology and its whaling history made for another memorable day excursion.

On the final leg of our expedition, on Hudson Bay at the mouth of Churchill River, we had a most magnificent encounter with Beluga whales playfully swimming around, under and next to our *Zodiacs* in what seemed like only something experienced in a dream.

Words cannot express the appreciation I have for giving me the opportunity to travel to the Arctic and experience an important part of Canada's distinct culture and breathtaking beauty.



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Montreal Inuit Need Volunteers

he Association of Montreal Inuit (AMI) is in immediate need of Inuit in the city to volunteer as board members. To be registered as a non-profit organization requires seven Inuit members on the board.

There are many reasons for having such an organization, for instance to support Inuit in getting acquainted

to the city lifestyle or to represent the community within the city environment during events such as Canada Day, Aboriginal Day and other special occasions. Providing services for those who need assistance, Inuit are served in their own language. Like in other organizations, meetings are held to share information, to learn skills necessary for non-profit providers, and to develop a network.

AMI has seen many faces of all ages come and go and many Inuit from across Canada have come to AMI for help or to partake in the feasts that are normally held on the last Saturday of each month.

In recent times the organization has been barely functioning due to the lack of volunteers. For example only a few people have been available to organize the monthly feasts and it is not always feasible to have this feast when there is such a lack of volunteers.

Living in a city is very different from living in a small community in the North. Country food is not easily available for Inuit so when the feast is organized, it is a good time for Inuit — a time to play games, share food and share news from back home. While longterm Inuit patients and students in Montreal have an opportunity to get together, these feasts are also a time when those who do not have a chance to visit the North can get a taste of northern hospitality.

AMI also has fundraising events throughout the year such as garage sales, barbeques, and silent auctions, with all

proceeds going to toward services for homeless Inuit in downtown Montreal.

AMI is particularly grateful for the support of Makivik and its subsidiary airlines, First Air and Air Inuit. They also thank the



AMI has seen many faces of all ages come and go and many Inuit from across Canada have come to AMI for help or to partake in the feasts that are normally held on the last Saturday of each month.





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Nunavik communities for their donations of country food.

At the time of writing, there were just two AMI volunteer board members: Allison Irqumia and Andy Pirti. Please contact Allison Irqumia at the Makivik office in Montreal (1-800-361-7052) if you

wish to become a board member or to volunteer in this indispensible effort.

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Federal Funding for You

Three-Level EcoENERGY Program

Last year the federal government established the ecoEN-ERGY program for Aboriginal and Northern Communities. It provides \$15-million of new funding over four years to support the development of clean energy plans and projects in these communities. One of the emphases of the program is to reach remote communities that rely on diesel power

generation.

This ecoENERGY program operates at three levels. At one level, \$5000 to \$15,000 is available per community for putting in place "Community Clean Energy Action Plans". At the next level, up to \$100,000 is available for "Energy Efficiency Projects", and these

could, for example, deal with improved diesel generation efficiency or improved energy/heating systems in buildings and houses. And finally, up to \$250,000 is available for "Renewable Energy Projects", including, where feasible, small or micro hydro projects, wind turbines, solar electric, and biomass projects.

Although projects submitted by individuals are not eligible for funding, Aboriginal community groups, including volunteer groups and community associations, can access the ecoENERGY program. Moreover, the program is open to Aboriginal businesses, northern communities and villages, and many other regional northern institutions or organizations.

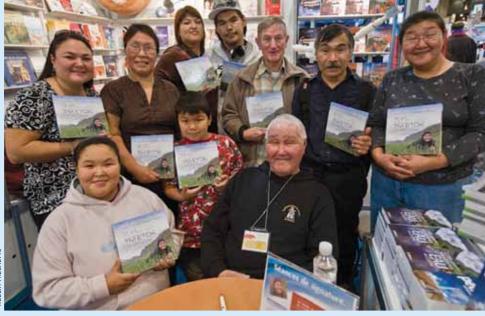
For more information about this ecoENERGY program, go to: www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/clc/prg/eco/ovr_e.html or call Leslie Whitby at 819-997-2728.





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TIVIETOK



Tivi's Story Published

A newly-published Inuktittut, English and French book, "The World of Tivi Etok: The Life and Art of an Inuit Elder" is a collection of art illustrations, photos, memories and anecdotes as told by this very admired artist, who was born in 1929. In the introduction to the book, Jobie Weetaluktuk writes, "Tivi is a great storyteller, a husband, a father, a hunter, a spiritual man, but beyond all that he seems to be an artist at heart." Formal presentation of the new book took place in Kangiqsualujjuaq and in Montreal. Co-produced

by the Avataq Cultural Institute, it can be obtained from the institute's Montreal office, telephone 1-800-361-5092.

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Free Veterinary Information, Dogs and Cats

he University of Montreal Veterinary College offers free veterinary information and advice about dogs and cats to

You can contact this service directly by email at the following address:

nunavik-giv@medvet.umontreal.ca. You can also leave a message in their voice mail box at: 514-345-8521, ext. 0065. The service is offered in French and English.

Please leave a detailed message. Include your name and a phone number where you can be reached. Replies to questions and information requests will be made in the afternoon or evening, from Monday to Friday only, and not on weekends.

The service provided is based on your needs and comments. Please note this free service does not constitute an examination by a veterinary professional and that prescriptions will not be given.



Nunavik notes

Makivik Support for Avataq

Many thanks are due to Makivik Corporation for its indispensable support for the Avataq Cultural Institute. In all, a sizeable amount of \$783,825 has been allocated to Avataq's new projects. Thanks to generous funding from Makivik, Avataq has created a new *Publications Department*, which aims to publish writing by and about Nunavik and Nunavimmiut.

Avataq also recently received funding from Makivik for the *Nunavik History Project*, a multi-disciplinary undertaking that will result in the history of Nunavik being told from an Inuit point of view; and additional funding from Makivik will see the *Nunavik Museums* storage space established in Montreal — a space which will allow easier access to and safer storage of the *Nunavik Inuit Art Collection*.

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The Oldest Rock

he story of the earth's oldest known rock, discovered near Inukjuak, has received much media coverage since it was published in *Science Magazine* last September. It is estimated to be as old as 4.28 billion years, located in an area known as the Nuvvuagittuq greenstone belt —on Category I lands of the Pituvik Landholding Corporation of Inukjuak. It is believed that this find will attract many tourists and others interested in this unique feature of the world, as well as creating needs for further research. The rock's age was established by a team of geological researchers led by Jonathan O'Neil, a Ph.D. candidate at McGill University's Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences.





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Recruitment in the Communities

Lager to offer new job opportunities to Nunavik Inuit, Xstratanickel – Raglan Mine has created more than 15 entry-level positions attached

to its Workplace Learning Program. These employment opportunities are offered both at Raglan Mine and among other contractor operations at the site.

These positions are offered to highly motivated candidates interested in acquiring new skills that will enable them to work efficiently in an



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Nunavik notes

industrial environment such as Raglan Mine. Anyone interested in these positions, which are advertized by KRG, must submit their application through the local employment agents.

A tour of the 14 Nunavik communities began in July and continued into the fall. The population in each community was invited to meet representatives from Xstratanickel in these public meetings and potential candidates were met in interviews. The meetings included

a video presentation of Raglan Mine activities and a question period regarding the various aspects of work and life at the mining site. Participants also met and chatted informally during snacktime.

A new "Tamatumani Project" initiative implemented at Raglan Mine makes it possible for a family member of Inuit candidates to accompany them during a visit at Raglan Mine for an interview. In September and October 2008, candidates from Salluit, Kangiqsujuaq and Kuujjuaq were invited to Raglan with a family member to visit various site locations and operations. KRG's local employment officers participated in the exchange tour as well. Those visits foster better understanding of Katinniq's particular working and living environment. Similar visits will be organized this winter.

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Food Program Means 20% Off

Makivik and KRG launched Nunavik's new Food Program on December 1st, 2008. It is the sixth measure introduced or renewed since the 2007 Katimajiit Conference, to help alleviate the high cost-of-living in Nunavik. That was where the Québec government made a commitment to transfer to Nunavik a three-year subsidy to reduce the region's high transportation costs, which are a major contributing factor to Nunavik's high cost of living.

The measures prioritized in programs by Makivik and KRG provide subsidies for gasoline, transportation, airfare reduction, Inuit harvesting activities, and elder's assistance. The latest program added to this list is for the purchase of food to ensure reduced prices for certain basic food and household items in retail stores throughout Nunavik. This was developed in collaboration with the Nunivaat Regional Statistics Program, the FCNQ, Newviq'vi and the Northwest Company.

Look for this label on store shelves when shopping, which indicates that effort has been made to target those items most commonly purchased by Nunavik households in order to make the program meaningful for us all. Items are discounted by 20% in participating retail stores. While the list of applicable items may be modified from month to month, they include such things as specifically designated dairy products and eggs, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, baked goods, cereals, pasta, sugar, coffee, tea, shortening, cooking oil, baby products, and cleaning supplies. Contact the Information Offices of Makivik or KRG for further specifics.

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Nationally Certified Nunavik Midwives

Aileen Moorhouse and Brenda Epoo from the Inukjuak Maternity Centre were awarded the national midwifery certification at a graduation ceremony at Laval University in Quebec City on September 24th. The certificate qualifies them to practice anywhere in Canada with the exception of some parts of Quebec because of language restrictions. However, the restrictions do not apply to Nunavik, where the first language is Inuktittut.

Aileen and Brenda join other trained and recognized midwives working in the region, including three current practicing midwives in Puvirnitug. The Puvirnituq Maternity Centre has been a leader in developing the midwifery program and setting national standards. It was operating for 13 years before a national certification was introduced in 1999. The national mid wife training program demands extensive academic and hands on training and take a minimum of four years to complete.

Makivik president Pita Aatami recognized the Inuit women as pioneers in this program and commended them on their work and

long-term dedication. "The real benefits of this program are many," he said. "It means that more pregnant women will be cared for by first class, highly trained and qualified Inuit midwives in the delivery of their babies."

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More Accolades for Lydia

Many will recall Lydia Angiyou of Ivujivik, who fended off a polar bear from attacking her young son on February 8th, 2006 and was conse-

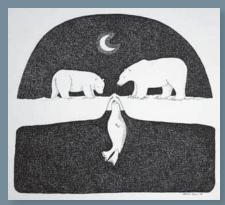


quently awarded the *Inuulitsinirmut* medallion during Makivik's AGM that spring. Since then she was awarded the Governor General's *Decoration for Bravery* and on November 3rd, 2008, Lydia received the *Medaille de Civism* at our provincial headquarters in Quebec City. Her mother, Maggie Usuarjuk, was there for the presentation, which was done by Minister of Justice Jacques P. Dupuis.

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Artist Profile: Sarah Lisa K. Alaku of Inukjuak





Sara Lisa is a 25-year-old artist from Inukjuak who started drawing and doodling as early as four years old! When she was 12, she took an evening workshop with the artist Larry Williams (known for his glacial landscape paintings). After that she was able to get better materials and became more serious about art.

Sara Lisa gets inspiration from landscapes. When she was studying at John Abbot College in Montreal, she saw *Morning*, *Lake Superior* by Lawren Harris of the Group of Seven,

at the Museum of Fine Arts. "He spoke to me," she says of Harris, and the painting reminded her of the beauty of the North while she was far away living in the South. She found Harris' colours vivid and alive and his work made her eager to jump into painting.

She recently completed a drawing workshop under the tutelage of the renowned artist Germaine Arnaktauyok at the annual Makivik art workshops in Quaqtaq. The images accompanying this profile are examples of some the work she completed during the workshop.



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Team Iviangitsiat Joins the Run

he annual *CIBC Run for the Cure*, organized to raise funds for breast cancer research, education and awareness programs, is Canada-wide event. *Team Iviangitsiat*, a 21-person team that included four from Nunavik, and other former or present employees of Nunavik organizations (particularly KSB), joined in the most recent run, on October 5th, 2008. Nunavik Creations designer Vickie Okpik said, "We all had our own reasons to join, all of us were affected in one way or another with the disease. Some of our team members had and were still battling breast cancer and every one of us knew someone who battled and some have overcome while others unfortunately lost the battle with the disease."

Along with about 20,000 others, they walked five kilometres in downtown Montreal and *Team Iviangitsiat* raised \$6,561. Vickie added, "We would like to thank everyone who donated and especially Makivik Corporation." The total amount raised in Canada during the single day event was \$28.5-million.

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Ivakkak a Biannual Event

he Ivakkak Dog Team Race will be held every second year instead of annually, as it had been before, giving more time for dog teams to prepare. Ivakkak 2009 is planned to start in Ivujivik with the intention



of passing through Akulivik, then Puvirnitug (during the snow festival), and end in Inukjuak (during Makivik's AGM). It should therefore start on March 16th and last for about 10 days. Interested teams will need to qualify to participate, demonstrating that your dogs are properly trained to cover a distance of 40 miles per day making good time, sustained for a few days in a row. Mushers must also prove their ability to survive out on the land during difficult weather conditions. Here's wishing all teams a healthy challenge and much success during this incredible event.



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Due Dates for Nunavik Artists

he Avataq Cultural Institute provides assistance to Nunavik artists wishing to access various financial support programs, however these artists should take note of these deadlines to apply for this money.

Applications for the following Conseils des arts et des lèttres du Québec (http://calq.gouv.qc.ca) grants must be submitted by April 1st, 2009: "Media Arts" (maximum: \$30,000 or \$50,000); "Visual Art" (maximum: \$20,000 or \$25,000); "Popular Song": (maximum: \$20,000); "Writers and Storytellers": (maximum: \$20,000 or \$25,000) and "Arts and Crafts" (maximum:

\$20,000 or \$25,000).

There are also funds available from the Canada Council for the Arts (www.canadacouncil.ca).

The due date to apply for their Aboriginal Media Arts Program (maximum: \$60,000) is April 1st, 2009; for the Aboriginal Peoples Music Program (maximum:

\$20,000) is March 1st, 2009; and for the Aboriginal Peoples Collaborative Exchange Program Project Grants (maximum: \$30,000) and the Elders/Youth Legacy Program, Support for Aboriginal Artistic Practice (maximum: \$20,000) is May 15th and November 15th. 2009.

The first application deadline for the Nunavik Arts Secretariat's new annual grant program will be February 1st, 2009. Contact the following personnel for more information on these grant programs or to apply: Sammy Kudluk at 1-877-625-4825 (email: skudluk@makivik.org) or Katarina Soukup at 1-800-361-5029 (email: katarina@avataq.qc.ca)



Tax-Free Savings Accounts

Beginning in 2009, Canadians can contribute up to a maximum of \$5,000 per year to Tax-Free Savings Accounts (TFSA).

Contributions are not tax deductible and withdrawals are tax-free, unlike RRSPs. And the interest earned in the account is never taxed. For more information, please contact your financial institution.



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Aupaluk Students Adventure at Pingualuit

By Kathleen Erickson Tagsakallak School, Aupaluk

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 t is always stimulating and motivating for teachers and students to share a common goal. Kathy Sauvageau, high school teacher in the English sector and Kathleen Erickson, high school teacher in the French sector have both spent long hours on the phone requesting grants while









students participated in numerous fund raising activities such as collecting empty cans, movie nights with canteens and spaghetti meals. But, attention! Only the students who participate in the activities and attend school on a regular basis will be entitled to be part of the planned expedition. Martha Angutingwak, Julia Lucassie, Sammy Gordon, Jayco Thomassiah, Emma Angutinguak, Elijah Etok, Louisa Mary Grey, Victoria Kauki, Ned Gordon and Danny Gordon met all the criteria established prior to the expedition.

After several months of preparation and fund raising activities, we were finally ready to depart for our exciting adventure that has been made possible thanks to generous contributions from Makivik, Brighter Futures, New Path and Air Inuit. The expedition would not have been possible without their support. We also want to thank Mountain Equipment Co-op that was able to deliver the equipment in record time. The support and encouragements from our principal,



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André Dauphin, and the entire staff of Taqsakallak School have also contributed immensely to the success of the project.

Our four days and three night's expedition at Laflamme Lake took place from September 16th until September 19th, 2008. The Aupaluk team was composed of 10 high school students, two teachers and one elder from the village. This group was accompanied by three Inuit from Kangigsujuag (Peter Kiatainak, Bobby Qamugaaluk and Elaisa Alaku) and a Qallunaaq from Kuujjuaq (Nathalie Girard). Our guides, present at all time during the excursion, played cards with the youth and took care of everything regarding the organization of the cabins. Hats off to our guides who helped us beyond our expectations.

Different teams assumed daily cooking and dishwashing responsibilities. Two persons at a time were in charge of meal preparation and dish washing. Our students were enthusiastic participants in the chores and we are extremely proud of them! We saw first hand the quality of work they are capable of achieving. After a good meal and a huge pile of dishes properly cleaned, the youth played various board games while listening to music. The boys slept in their own cabin while the girls shared

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Our students were enthusiastic participants in the chores and we are extremely proud of them!







ours. We had great fun talking about various subjects, snacking, and playing cards or enjoying a volleyball game. The curfew was

set at 11:00, and we were always very happy to find our bed after an exhausting day of outdoor activity.

The crater had been the subject of several exchanges with the students during the previous school year. These discussions and class assignments contributed to develop the interest of our young students who were anxious to see the crater that is considered to have the second purest water in the world. This fact, combined with the belief that crater water could keep people young forever, has been creating some magic surrounding our expedition. Each participant brought back water from this fountain of youth for their family and friends. There could be no better way for Aupaluk people to remain forever young!



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خ۲۵٬ کارو کرام کی ۱۳۵۰ ۱۳۵۶ ۱۳۵۰ ۲۵٬ ۱۳۵۰ ۲۵۰ ᠐ᠳᠳᢙ᠙ᠳ᠙᠘᠘ᢗᡒᠾᢛᠳᠳ᠘ᢗᠵ᠘ᠸᢕ᠘ᠵ᠘ᠸ᠒ᢐ᠙ᡟᡆ عزنی، ۱۵۵۹م ۱۵۵۰م هرکزدکه كالنحة الاتاكانو كلاكة. نهوا كهلاك ΔΥ٦°ω" ΘΛΑΓΥΡΟΔΡΑΨ". UL" ΡΊΘΙΟς ΥΠΙ ᠳ᠙ᢖ᠙ᢗᢆᠫ᠅ᠫᠻᡟᡏᡧᢣᡐᡲᡗᡱ᠘ᢟᡆᡲᡳᠫ᠅᠐ᢞᡰᢗᡐᡗᠫ P + A $D_1 \cap P + C_1 \cap P_2 \cap P_3 \cap P_4 $^{1}\sigma$ C' $^{2}\Delta$ $^{1}\sigma$ C' $^{1}\Delta$ A $^{2}\Delta$ A $^{2}\Delta$ A $^{2}\sigma$ ۱۳۵۵ - ۱۲۶ مرد کارند ۱۲۶ مرد کارند $D_{\Gamma}\Gamma^{\prime}PCD4^{\prime\prime}$ $\nabla^{\Gamma}D^{\Gamma}L4^{\prime\prime}$ $\nabla^{\Gamma}D^{\prime}$ $\nabla^{\Gamma}D^{\prime}$ ∇٬Հ٬و،۲۰ ۵٫۵۱۲۰ برک و و ۱۳۵۰ کر ک ᠳ᠙ᢣᠴ᠙ᢗᢆᡪᡄᡄ᠌᠐ᢣᢣᡥ᠂ᡖ᠉ᠳ᠘᠘ᠾ᠊ᡆ᠊ᢛ᠖ᡕᢆᢇ ۵۲هـ ۸۵۲۰۵ آده ۸۵۲٬۵۱۸ می ۵۰۱۸ س چ^۲۶۵٬۲۶۹ ک^۲۲۲، چ^۲۶۵ کو۲۶۹ کو۳۲)\$')~{~L~D~+%"\" ~1" ~1\~D~+41". ᠕ᡩᡠᡓᡄᠽᡏᠴᡥ᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠙ᡩᠳ᠙᠙᠘ᠳ᠙᠆ للمراح كالمراغ عربات كرامان فراء ۵۰۶ مرز5۲ اور ۲۸ مرار برم و۲۷ مرارز ᠈ᢗᠬᢞ᠙᠘ᡓᡙᢛ᠘ᠳᠳ᠘ᠳ᠘ᠳ᠘ᡒ᠘᠙᠘ᢎ᠘ᡓ᠘ᢖ *Ა。*ᲡᲐᲡᲐᲑᲐᲡ,ᲡᲡᲐᲡᲐᲡ,Ს היאשיללאר אאה שנכ שישאיליכשר שי אירשי אירשי ᠳ᠕ᡩᠯ᠐ᡫᠳ᠂ᠳ᠙ᢗᠺ᠐ᡶ᠌᠌᠌ᡳᡳᠲ᠘᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠙ᠳᠾᢛ



Kangirsuk's First Arctic Char Festival

By Victoria Simigak

qaluppiapiit, Kangirsuup iqaluppiapingit," is a common phrase often said by Nunavimmiut who visit Kangirsuk, complimenting the tasty and rich Payne River Arctic char. This special fish that has fed the vibrant fishing and hunting community is not only famous for its taste but for the sporty and cultural activity it sparks amongst the fishermen and fisherwomen. It can be fished in freezing winter, melting spring, warm summers and, the best time of all, fall, when red and rich in juicy amino fats. A true aulasartik (ice fisher) or irqasartik (casting-rod fisher) can understand the excitement and fulfilment in fishing in Kangirsuk lakes and rivers.

As a celebration of this most favourite fish of the locals and of other Nunavik people alike, the Northern Village of Kangirsuk, led by Mayor Joseph Annahatak, commenced the first Arctic Char Festival in its own Community Hall. The three-day festival, which began on July 28th, was also a great opportunity to highlight Kangirsuk singers and instrument players such as youth singers Elisapie Nassak Jr. and Ina Annahatak who throat sang during the first



night. Elisapie, backed up by Tommy Kudluk, surprised many with her beautiful voice and poise in singing.

Tommy also had a great show with his two brothers, Alec and Sammy Kudluk, singing different Inuit songs also from the well-known and respected repertoire of the late Charlie Adams. In the audience, one could hear comments of how they never knew the Kudluk brothers were such good performers. Elisapie Annahatak and Mary Nassak also sang gospel songs while Elisapie played guitar, solo.

The most entertaining Kangirsuk performer was Davidee Nassak who played the mouth harp. Davidee did not show any shyness for his young age of 12. When asked how he learnt to play such instrument, he answered with a big smile, "By myself."

Well-known accordionist Jeannie Nungak also played a few of Kangirsuk's favourite Christmas dance tunes. Many also danced to

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In the audience, one could hear comments of how they never knew the Kudluk brothers were such good performers.

the jigs played by young Lucy Johannes, which she learnt in her hometown of Kuujjuag.

In contrast to Lucy's performance was songwriter Qalingu Napartuk from Umiujaq who raps in Inuktittut. Qalingu was a hit

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Nunavik Player

Name: Daniel Gadbois

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Home community:

June 17th, 1983

Kuujjuaq

Kuujjuaq

Favorite person: My daughter Keira
Favorite food: Cabbage rolls
Favorite sport: Hockey

Occupation: Hockey

Blectrician

Future goal: To have my own business
Toughest challenge: Dealing with epilepsy
Pet peeve: Black flice and the

Black flies and mosquitos





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Nunavik Player

Name: Monica Ezekiel

Date of birth: October 19th, 1984

Place of birth: Iqaluit
Home community: Quaqtaq

Favorite people: My son Etua Curtis and

his friends

Favorite food: Sushi
Favorite sport: Ice hockey

Pet peeve:

Occupation: Local employment officer
Future goal: To continue my education

Toughest challenge: Being a young mother, the loss of friends through suicide and

accepting things that I cannot change.

Long lineups



amongst the young listeners. Rapping may be misunderstood for its fast and hidden pronunciation but it is a way to express views of the new generation of Inuit. Another favourite was Beatrice Deer with her husband Charlie Keelan. Beatrice sang with her usual grace of confidence. Her husband Charlie, also known as Chucky, sang as well. One of them was a belated song for Lorne Nassak, a best friend to many, who sadly committed suicide just a year earlier. The song encouraged many to do their unsaid goodbyes through Chucky's lyrics and mellow solo.

with the inspirational singers and performers. There was the Arviat band Paul Irsaq and the Boys, along with his wife who also sang to an audience for the first time, along with their daughter. The band literally provided free therapy through singing, encouraging Inuit to move on in life, to be strong in life, to have self-belief and above all keep faith in hearts and minds of young and old alike.

Manasi Mark from Iqaluit was also a hit with his slow gospel songs, providing the same encouragement to the keen audience. Alacie Arnatuk from Quaqtaq also sang on her

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Families separate, friends become enemies, children become misled, elders become isolated and voices become quiet. Even though a simple music festival may not instantly heal community struggles, it encouraged many people through singing and dancing openly with the inspirational singers and performers.

For such tragedies that have happened many times in Kangirsuk, sometimes it is overly challenging to face such an unexpected trauma. Families separate, friends become enemies, children become misled, elders become isolated and voices become quiet. Even though a simple music festival may not instantly heal community struggles, it encouraged many people through singing and dancing openly

father's behalf (George Angnatuk) that unfortunately could not perform in the festival. One of Kangirsuk's favourite visitors and relatives, Maggie Akpahatak from Aupaluk, also sang a few of her songs. The Naskapi brothers Innu Pishun from Kawawachikamach were another hit. Even though the audience could not understand the language, there were many dancers on the hand-made dance floor. They were loved



so much, the dancers kept asking for more songs. The brothers gladly did not refuse such a request. The top act it seemed was one-manband *A. Frank Willis* from Newfoundland who played different kinds of instruments and made it a lot of fun for the audience. They called him *Alianartualuk* (a great entertainer).

Prior to ending the festival, all individuals were asked on the radio to donate a special fish dish to appreciate the performers who came to this vibrant fishing community. There was smoked fish made by Charlie Alaku from Kangiqsujuaq, dried fish made by locals, fried fish, baked fish, fish casserole, sushi, fish soup,



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Zebedee Annahatak and Mary Nassak were proud to see their son Davidee perform at the festival.

barbecued fish, broiled fish and frozen fish. Interestingly on the menu was baked *panirtitaq* mixed with boiled fish.

An elder commented how the feast was well organized with chairs and tables lined with the tasty homemade food. To add spice to the festival, fireworks were later fired off beside the community hall. After the festival, there were many on the radio telling of how the festival helped individuals in retaining solitude and drive to live on in life. There were also many comments of how talented singers and



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While some known musicians were booked for the festival, others who had sang only at home appeared for the audience also.

performers have been in hiding in Kangirsuk. But such a special and memorable event could not have been doable without the commitment of the council members of Kangirsuk who were financially supported by Kativik Regional Government, Makivik Corporation and its two

outstanding airline companies: Air Inuit and First Air. Qimuk Music was the biggest contributor in ordering, setting up and maintaining the music equipment along with the sound man Daniel Seguin who made live music echo in the souls of Kangirsumiut.

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Beneficiary Discounts in Montreal

In response to Makivik's requests, certain retailers in Montreal are providing discounts to JBNQA beneficiaries who present their beneficiary card at these establishments: *La Baie* in Dorval (on the first Tuesday of a month), *Zellers* in Dorval (on the first Monday of a month), *Play it Again Sports* in Kirkland, *Canadian Tire* in St-Laurent, *Sports Experts* in Pointe Claire and Dorval, *Atmosphere Sports* in Pointe Claire, *Dante Sports* in Montreal, *LensCrafters* in Pointe-Claire, and *Quality Hotel* in Dorval. Check the Makivik website for further details and updates or call our information office at 1-800-361-7052.

www.makivik.org



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The 2008 bowhead hunt at Kangiqsujuaq.

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he head of a bowhead whale makes up 40 percent of their overall length. Bowhead whales live only in the sub-Arctic and Arctic waters. Adult males reach sexual maturity at 11.6 metres (38 feet). Adult females are slightly larger than males. They can reach more than 18.3 metres (60 feet) in length and weigh 60 to 80 tons. Scientists analyze the whale's eye lens to determine its age. On average, a 13-metre bowhead is 22 to 31 years old.

Bowhead baleen

Bowhead whales do not have teeth; they have baleens. One baleen is a multitude of long hairy fringes, compacted together to make a flat plate made of fingernail-like material called keratin. The baleen plates are attached to the upper jaw and can number up to 325 to 360 plates.

Bowhead whales eat small organisms such as krill or small fish that feed on seawater plants. They consume about 1,800 kilograms (two tons) of food each day. The whale opens its mouth and lets the water pass through the baleen plates. The prey gets trapped on the baleens and the whale uses their tongue to swallow the food.



whips, watch springs, skirt hoops, fishing rods, and umbrella ribs. During the early 1900s the use of baleen stopped due to the development of spring steel. Now, in Alaska for example, baleen is used to make baskets (from the hairy fringes) and paintings or carvings.



The bowhead whale's eyes are on each side of the head. Each eye is able to move in different directions, as well as protrude out of the orbit. There are many muscles around the eye and in the eyelids. There is an extra amount of fat and blood vessels around the eye that are believed to protect them against the cold salt water. Light enters the eye laterally to aid the whale in locating the position of their predators such as Orca whales.

Bowhead sonar

Bowhead whales use sonar to sense their surroundings. They pick up sound cues such as for communication, feeding, migration, and mating. During migration, their calls help navigate and maintain communication amongst herds. Their calls can transmit a distance of 15 square-

kilometres. It is possible to hear the vocalization of bowhead whales from Barrow Alaska on the following website: www.birds.cornell. edu/brp/listen-to-project-sounds/bowhead-whale.



Bowhead baleen is the longest of any whale, measuring up to 4.3 metres (14 feet) long and 30 centimetres (12 inches) wide.

In the 1800s and 1900s when the bowhead whales were commercially hunted, the baleen was used to make corset stays, buggy



