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#### Makivik Corporation

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

#### LPAS SPESPASES

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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.

#### LP'Ad' >ነጋታነኝነቦ

#### Makivik Executive

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

LP°&d' ለፈተ'በட<sup>[</sup>ችቦ"ውን ፈዛኝኒLሊ"ውበ"ውን 'ቴኦስኒቴፆኝዛትንህ', ላተር<sup>[</sup>ችቦ"ውጋ ለልቦቼናርድፆኝርበ"ውን ጋኝነበታህበናነውን ላቸርርኦቲናነውቸው ነዋናናየላራላናበውን ለናያላታቢ በፖለማቴይ ዶንግል።

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

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√ 〜 ┌ L や か J C D せ 、 L P ペ ん む 。 Published by Makivik Corporation P.O. Box 179, Kuujjuaq, Quebec JOM 1CO Canada か も へ か し / Telephone: 819 964-2925

Janice Grey Scott and Ann Marie Aitchison do a throatsinging performance for Governor General Michaëlle Jean during her visit to Kuujjuaq. Photo by Bob Mesher.



#### رنام ک کے ∕This Season کے کا



t gets busy for Makivik during the summer months. This is when our research staff gather samples and data in the field, when Cruise North Expeditions and our other subsidiary companies are moving more people and supplies in all directions, and when our Construction Division is building more houses in their effort to alleviate the serious housing shortage in Nunavik communities.

We hosted a very special visitor, Canadian Governor General Michaëlle Jean, during the beginning of June. Despite her esteemed position as the Queen's representative, the Governor General is casual in her demeanour and has a keen instinct for connecting with Canadians at the human level.

Many Inuit were cheering for Jason Annahatak during his studies and especially when he received his Masters Degree from Columbia University in New York this past spring. Jason was the topic of discussion for a group of high school students from his own community, Kangirsuk, and together they came up with some important questions for him, which are answered in this issue.

Also in the theme of education, Dr. Don Taylor provides another of his essays, this time on a comparison between formal school learning and Inuit traditional culture of learning. He writes, "These are two different ways of learning. Both are valid, but they are very different."

Besides the employment created by Makivik's subsidiary companies, Makivik also provides summer jobs for students at our offices. Full time workers are always invigorated by the presence of this youthful energy and new creative ideas. Continue in school, as we hope that your experience here has in some way helped you to choose your career goal.

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

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۵۵-۱۵ مرسور ۱۳۶ و ۱۳۶ م مرد در ۱۳۶ و ۱۳۶ او ۱۳ Kangirsuk students question Jason Annahatak

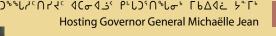
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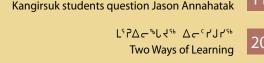
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**Regional Partnership Committee** 

29 **Nunavik Creations Update** 

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> > First Air, Nirlivallaat

The Power of Electricity

Polar Point of View

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#### کف کے؟ / WHAT IS THIS?

Michael McGoldrick (Ottawa), Adamie Padlayat (Kuujjuaq), Cely Casia (Montreal) and Anna

Eliyassialuk (Quebec City) pose in front of Nunavik House in Quebec City during a break from

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



a Makivik staff strategy meeting.

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اربه ۱۵۲۰ می ۱۵۲۰ P.O. Box 179 Kuujjuag, Québec J0M 1C0



C<sup>5</sup>5°Lσ° C<sup>5</sup>5÷ DAσ7Δ° ∇÷. Special prizes: four long sleeve Air Inuit shirts.

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Congratulations to Rosie Etok of Kangiqsualujjuaq who won \$100 Boeing 737 engine. Prizes also went to Mary Samisack, Susie Munik, and Tamisa Kadjulik for their contest





## A Grand Welcome for Governor General Michaëlle Jean

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Uring the last week of May and early June the Governor General of Canada, Michaëlle Jean, along with her husband Jean-Daniel Lafond and their daughter Marie-Éden, took a tour in Nunavut and Nunavik. Their last stop before heading back down to Ottawa was Kuujjuaq.

This was a part of the same tour for which she received some criticism, but mostly praise, for eating a piece of seal's heart during a community feast in Rankin Inlet on May 26th. While some speakers for animal rights stretched the nibble of seal out of proportion to make it sound like she did something "barbaric", for the most part Inuit thought it was no big deal. Others appreciated the gesture. ITK president Mary Simon applauded the Governor General for this public expression of solidarity with seal harvesters in light of Europe's ban on seal prod-

ucts. Mary said, "To us, this kind gesture is an acknowledgment by the Governor General of our culture and our dependence upon our wildlife as an important resource for our communities today."



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For most everyone in Kuujjuaq, it was simply an honour to host the Haitian-born Governor General of Canada in the community no matter how much seal meat she did or didn't eat before coming there on June 1st to overnight. Her arrival was delayed by around four hours, which gave the local Rangers and Junior Rangers some extra time to rehearse for her inspection. The weather had turned to wet falling snow but there was still enough daylight for the inspection immediately after she was welcomed onto the tarmac by Mayor Larry Watt.

She looked in very good form, even after roving from one Nunavut community to the next in recognition of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of their territory—a considerable feat in itself considering the great geographical distances to cover.

It was nearly midnight by the time supper for the special guests was finished at the Auberge Kuujjuaq Inn. The food was incredible in both flavour and presentation, including roasted Paris mushroom soup, smoked salmon, raw caribou salad, a main plate of Kangirsuk Arctic charr, and blackberry goose with cloudberry sorbet as desert. Between courses were speeches and entertainment. Sylvia Cloutier performed a special tribute to the Governor General that described seal hunting and eating the seal afterward.

The community groomers had swept the streets and Makivik staff had picked up litter around our head office in preparation for the Governor General's events the fol-

lowing day, which began with a meeting in our main conference room. It began with a thorough presentation by Minnie Grey of the ongoing Nunavik Government project. She talked about the history of the project, Nunavik's long-time desire to be self governing, the required amalgamation of organizations involved (KSB, KRG, and NRBHSS), participation of government, the agreement in principal, and requirement to ratify a final agreement before Nunavik gets its own non-ethnic government within Quebec. Minnie summarized, "The Nunavik Regional Government will assume all the responsibilities, resources, powers, facilities, staff,



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obligations, funding, jurisdiction, and competencies of the organizations that are being amalgamated... [The Nunavik Regional Government] will be a public institution open to all Nunavik residents. It will be modern and innovative and will provide the necessary tools so that the region can establish its own priorities and control its own development."

Minnie's presentation led to a great amount of discussion amongst the Nunavik organizational representatives, Makivik executives, Mayor Watt, as well as their Excellencies. Minnie re-emphasized, "The federal government, the Quebec government and the Inuit are now at the table where they are working together toward the same goal."

Anthony Ittoshat responded to the Governor General's request for our own perspectives, "We'd like to be included, that's the bottom line. We have felt in the past that the federal government has not been inclusive of Nunavik although

they have been very active with Nunavut... We are part of the North despite lines on the map."

He also explained, "I think our ultimate dream is to have more say in our own destiny. Our representation in both governments is there but it's somewhat limited in my opinion." He went on to tell how the geographically vast region of Nunavik is politically viewed, in terms of population, as just a small segment of larger political ridings at both government levels, and having a Nunavik Government would strengthen Nunavik's say in matters.

Johnny Peters was able to give a first hand account of Nunavik Government roots going back to 1971 and the creation of the national Inuit body that is now ITK. He also spoke of how Nunavik needs to have an institution for higher education.

Bobby Snowball, representing the elders, talked about the need to end elder abuse. He also said how hunting and fishing is such an integral part of Inuit life and we still need these animals for survival—including fur for clothing and meat for nutrition. He talked about how is important to educate the public on this, that Inuit don't dictate to other cultures how to manage their resources and this respect should be mutual in both directions.

Michael Gordon mentioned the good relations that Nunavik enjoys with federal and provincial governments, with repeated visits from government ministers, premiers, prime ministers, and even governors general. He cited as an example the federal government contribution of \$4.9-million, for the construction of a Nunavik Research Centre. However there are challenges such as a high rate of suicide and extreme housing shortage to be overcome.

He also invited the Governor General to the Quebec pavilion at the upcoming Vancouver Olympics, where Nunavik will have an Inuit corner. The meeting picked up momentum despite a cramped schedule and discussions continued for at least an extra hour. Upon hearing that



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Nunavik had just a corner at the Olympics, Jean-Daniel Lafond gave his view that the geographic size of Nunavik is more than just a corner of Quebec. He said that what Nunavik brings to Quebec and to Canada is "very important". "Don't be shy, don't take the corner, take the floor," he advised.

The Governor General said, "It was very important for us to come here to Nunavik to understand and have a better comprehension of your





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own reality. To acknowledge your work on decades of claims for self-governance in Nunavik and to get a sense of where the negotiations are now and what your aspirations are for the development of Nunavik."

Knowing something of the significant in the significa

Knowing something of the significance of a powerful mermaid-like icon in Haitian Vodou culture, the Makivik executives decided that a sculpture portraying Inuit Sedna mythology was appropriate for the occasion. The soapstone sculpture, carved by Lucassie Echalook of Inukjuak, was presented to Her Excellency at the end of the meeting in the Makivik conference room. A note with the carving included these words: "These two are Sednas. There are some in the sea and people see them but not very often. I personally had never seen any but they exist. Here is a Sedna with her child. They are friends with all the sea animals even with other animals so they are very good friends with all animals. They are particularly good friends with this bel-

uga. All the animals like being with the Sednas and the Sednas like being with them."

Following the meeting, the Governor General and her entourage rushed off to the elder's home, where she met and spoke with several residents as well as staff there. Among other conversations with elders, she made certain to express her gratitude to George Koneak, one of the JBNQA signatories, for his contributions not just to the Inuit of Nunavik but for his contribution to the country as a whole.

By this time the youth had a great lunch prepared for everyone at the local town hall. Grace was said and once again the food was exceptional, indeed with country food again as the main course.

By this point in her visit the Governor General had inspected the Rangers troops, she had met with Nunavik leaders, she had paid her respects to the elders, she had dined with the high school students and teachers, next would be a show of drumming and dancing by the children before her final engagement, meeting a panel of youth. This event was very well monitored by Tunu Napartuk, who posed a series of questions and situations to which each of the youth members responded.

She was a bit late arriving, and a bit rushed to see everyone on her agenda, but once again we can say that another Governor General has graced Nunavik with her presence. She is a lady that many will recall as kind, beautiful and respectful of the Inuit culture, whether at the meeting table, greeting the youth and elders, or joining in on the feast.



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### Master's Degree Graduate Jason Annahatak

# Coup de chapeau au nouveau titulaire de maîtrise, Jason Annahatak

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Kangirsuk's Sautjuit School Asks...

Questions posées par les élèves de l'école Sautjuit de Kangirsuk...

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Makivik Magazine met with Jason Annahatak just prior to his graduation from a master's degree program in New York City and also forwarded questions to him from the high school in Jason's home community, Kangirsuk.

or anyone finishing up a program of studies in college or university, it is a very light feeling to hand in your very last academic paper. After a few years of going back and forth to the lectures and libraries; listening to professors and fellow students saying what they have to say; promises to yourself not to procrastinate but giving into "good enough" after it becomes too late for "perfect"; deprived of those undervalued mundane activities carried out by the non-students—it was time well spent and not just an end, but another new beginning.

Makivik Magazine a rencontré Jason Annahatak à New York juste avant la remise de son diplôme de maîtrise de l'Université Columbia. Nous lui avons également transmis des questions provenant de sa communauté, Kangirsuk.

ous les étudiants qui terminent un programme de niveau collégial ou universitaire éprouvent un sentiment de grande légèreté lorsqu'ils remettent leur dernier travail scolaire. Après plusieurs années d'aller-retour entre les cours et la bibliothèque; de longues heures passées à écouter les professeurs et les camarades de classe; de promesses faites à soi-même de ne pas perdre de temps, pour malgré tout remettre parfois à la dernière minute des travaux assez bons sans être parfaits; et de sacrifices concernant les activités de loisirs, on réalise que tout ce temps était bien investi et menait au début d'une nouvelle vie.



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Formal graduation is another great feeling and the graduation ceremony for Jason Annahatak, who fulfilled the requirements to qualify for a Masters of

Education degree, was held at Riverside Church near Columbia University campus in New York City this past May 19<sup>th</sup>. Jason studied at the Teacher's College of Columbia to complete the two-year program, majoring in Counselling Psychology.

Jason said that after doing an undergraduate degree in psychology at McGill, a three-year program that included one year in Hong Kong ("I chose Hong Kong just kind of throwing a dart at the map"), he wanted to attend a different university. "I also wanted it to be an exciting and different experience if I was going to keep studying because it takes a lot to study and New York seemed to be the answer. It was also a different country, a different city, a different culture I think even from Canada, but it was still relatively close to home."

Makivik Magazine caught up with Jason in New York, where he graciously spoke about some of his experiences and ideas. He told us about his other trips abroad, the first being to Greenland with his high school class, participating in a group of 10 Inuit who demonstrated Inuit games at the World Expo in German, six weeks studying in Saint Petersburg (the former capital of the Russian empire), and a safari guide training session in South Africa through Makivik's subsidiary company, Cruise North Expeditions.

His mother, Betsy Annahatak, is another one of the few Inuit who have so far earned a master's degree but Jason says he never thought seriously of going onto higher education until he reached his final year of high school.

One of the first things he noticed about New Yorkers is that they pace themselves very fast. "When you ask for directions, for the time, or for anything, people will give it to you in a very matter-of-fact manner,

La remise des diplômes constitue un grand moment dans la vie d'un étudiant. Dans le cas de Jason Annahatak, qui vient tout juste de ter-

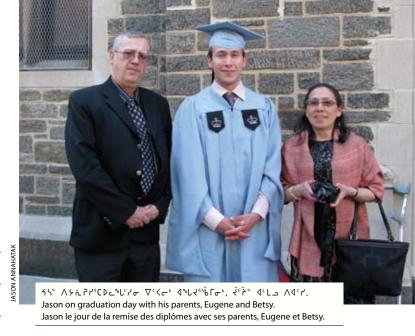
miner une maîtrise en éducation, cette cérémonie s'est déroulée le 19 mai à l'église Riverside située à quelques pas du campus de l'Université Columbia à New York. Jason a complété un programme de deux ans avec une majeure en consultation psychologique au *Teacher's College* de l'Université Columbia.

Jason nous a expliqué qu'après avoir obtenu un diplôme de premier cycle en psychologie de l'Université McGill dans le cadre d'un programme de trois ans, incluant une année d'études à Hong Kong (un lieu choisi presque au hasard), il a voulu fréquenter une autre université. « Je voulais vivre une expérience différente et excitante tout en poursuivant des études exigeantes. New York semblait parfaitement répondre à ce critère. Je me suis retrouvé dans un pays, une ville et une culture très différents du Canada sans trop m'éloigner de la maison. »

Makivik Magazine a rencontré Jason à New York, où il a gracieusement accepté de partager avec nous ses expériences et ses idées. Il nous a relaté ses divers voyages à l'étranger, dont le premier effectué au Groenland en compagnie de sa classe du secondaire. Il a par la suite participé avec un groupe de dix jeunes du Nunavik à une démonstration de jeux inuits lors d'une exposition universelle tenue en Allemagne. Il a également effectué un voyage d'études de six semaines à Saint-Pétersbourg (l'ancienne capitale de l'empire russe), et participé à une formation de guide safari en Afrique du Sud par l'entremise de la filiale de Makivik, Expéditions Croisières Nord.

Sa mère, Betsy Annahatak, compte également parmi les rares Inuit détenant un diplôme de maîtrise. Jason indique qu'il n'a pas vraiment songé à poursuivre des études supérieures avant d'atteindre la dernière année de ses études secondaires.

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which is probably why a lot of people think that people in New York are rude. I don't think they are rude but they don't beat around the bush, they are very direct. They are very highly driven people and you kind of have to be the same in order just to interact and ultimately to succeed in

it. Your classmates are like that, your professors are like that, and so you have to be quite a motivated person to be able just to sustain a living in New York."

As a Columbia University student Jason lived in a residence called *International House* for students from countries other than the United States. The allnations celebrations at this residence gave him the chance to share as an Inuk Canadian from northern Quebec. "Each person brings their own food and drinks and shows off their dances and singing and all that sort of thing. I've demonstrated the Inuit games three times and participated in the Canadian events where we served *poutine* and Canadian beer and sang Canadian songs."

At 28 and near graduation, Jason was thinking quite a bit about a possible career path. He has worked for Cruise North Expeditions for nearly four years. "I will soon be qualified to work as a therapist or councillor with my degree but I might hold that off because I've found a job in tourism in Nunavik that I enjoy a lot. It might seem a bit of a disappointment for some people to know that I did all this schooling just to find another job but part of going to school and studying is learning what you really want to do. And

sometimes it's not what you're studying directly. Granted, at the same time there are a lot of principals and skills that I've learned throughout

"Whatever the case, I do want to help people in Nunavik still, particularly young Inuit. If I'm able to do that through the tourism business I feel I am still achieving the same goal of helping and contributing."

« Peu importe l'évolution de ma carrière, je souhaite aider les gens du Nunavik, tout particulièrement les jeunes inuits. Si je réussis à accomplir cette mission par l'entremise du tourisme, je crois que j'atteindrai le but d'entraide et de soutien que je me suis fixé. »

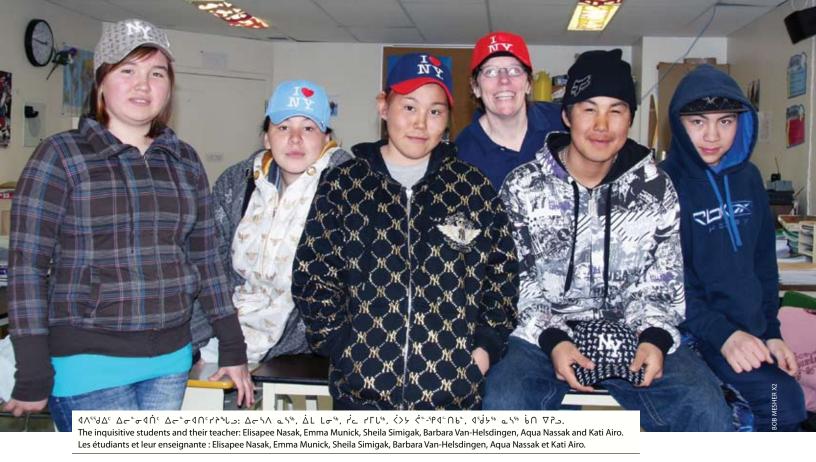
Le rythme de vie des New Yorkais a été l'une des premières choses qu'il a remarquées. « Ils vont très vite. Lorsque vous leur demandez une direction, l'heure ou n'importe quoi d'autre, ils répondent de manière très directe. Cela explique sans doute pourquoi beaucoup de gens les

trouvent impolis. Je ne crois pas qu'ils sont impolis, mais ils ne perdent pas de temps. Ils sont toujours très directs. Ils sont très ambitieux, et il faut adopter une attitude semblable pour entrer en contact avec eux et réussir dans cet environnement. Les professeurs et les camarades de classe ont cette attitude, et il faut être très motivé pour s'adapter à la vie newyorkaise. »

Pendant ses études à l'Université Columbia, Jason habitait la résidence internationale destinée aux étudiants de pays autres que les États-Unis. Les rencontres multinationales de cette résidence lui ont permis de partager son vécu d'Inuk de l'Arctique québécois. « Chaque personne apporte des aliments et des boissons de son pays et présente des danses ou des chants traditionnels. J'ai effectué une démonstration de jeux inuits à trois reprises et participé aux événements canadiens où nous avons servi de la poutine et de la bière canadienne en fredonnant des chansons canadiennes. »

Maintenant âgé de 28 ans, et à la toute veille de recevoir son diplôme, Jason réfléchit beaucoup à son avenir et à son plan de carrière. Depuis quatre ans, il travaille l'été pour Expéditions Croisières Nord.

« Avec mon diplôme, je serai bientôt qualifié pour travailler en tant que thérapeute et conseiller, mais j'atteindrai peut-être un peu avant d'entre-



my years in New York studying psychology that I incorporate on a daily basis working in the tourism industry.

"On the same note I want to say that 10 years down the road, or maybe even two or five years down the road, I might become a councillor or therapist. Whatever the case, I do want to help people in Nunavik still, particularly young Inuit. If I'm able to do that through the tourism business I feel I am still achieving the same goal of helping and contributing."

Jason said there are a lot of people that he feels grateful to for helping him along life's path thus far, particularly his parents and grandmother, as well as a lot of teachers. "It's the well-meaning teachers that make your life a lot easier in school and it does well for students to appreciate them. There have been a few and I am fortunate about that."

prendre cette carrière, car j'ai trouvé un emploi que j'aime beaucoup dans

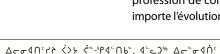
le domaine du tourisme au Nunavik. Certaines personnes sont peut-être un peu déçues de voir que j'ai effectué toutes ces études pour me diriger vers un autre secteur de travail, mais les études aident à découvrir ce que l'on veut vraiment faire dans la vie, et cela n'est pas toujours directement lié au programme choisi. D'autre part, plusieurs principes et compétences appris au cours de mes années d'études en psychologie à New York me

servent tous les jours dans l'industrie du tourisme.

« Dans un même ordre d'idées, il est fort possible que j'exerce ma profession de conseiller et de thérapeute d'ici quelques années. Peu importe l'évolution de ma carrière, je souhaite aider les gens du Nunavik,

tout particulièrement les jeunes inuits. Si je réussis à accomplir cette mission par l'entremise du tourisme, je crois que j'atteindrai le but d'entraide et de soutien que je me suis fixé.

Jason est reconnaissant envers un très grand nombre de personnes qui l'ont soutenu tout au long de sa vie, tout particulièrement ses parents, sa grand-mère et de nombreux enseignants. « L'appui d'enseignants dévoués facilitent grandement la vie pendant les études, et les élèves doivent être reconnaissants



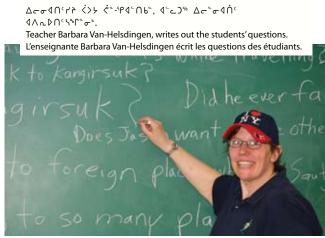
Secondary students and teachers in Kangirsuk, Jason's home community, discussed his achievements and position as a role model and came up with a number of questions of things that they, themselves, wanted Jason to respond to.

**Questions from** 

Sautjuit School

Sheila Simigak (Secondary 4): What does it feel like graduating from all the schools you've been in?

Jason: The feeling never gets old. It makes me feel happy that I've been productive with my time and youth. I can grow older now and have no regrets about schooling.



"كرافرامونى كالهاكراك للمافاه كالمواقع كالنافية و لاأن كالمواقع كالهاك كالمواقع كا

"It's the well-meaning teachers that make your life a lot easier in school and it does well for students to appreciate them. There have been a few and I am fortunate about that."

« L'appui d'enseignants dévoués facilitent grandement la vie pendant les études, et les élèves doivent être reconnaissants envers ces personnes. J'ai eu la chance de rencontrer quelques enseignants hors du commun pendant mon parcours scolaire, et j'en suis fort reconnaissant. »

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envers ces personnes. J'ai eu la chance de rencontrer quelques enseignants hors du commun pendant mon parcours scolaire, et j'en suis fort reconnaissant. »

#### Questions des élèves de l'école Sautjuit

Les enseignants et les élèves du secondaire de Kangirsuk, la communauté de Jason, ont discuté de ses réalisations et de son rôle de modèle pour les jeunes. Ils nous ont chargés de lui transmettre quelques questions.

Sheila Simigak (secondaire 4): Comment se sent-on après avoir obtenu tous ces diplômes?

Jason: Le sentiment d'excitation est toujours présent. Je suis heureux d'avoir eu une jeunesse si productive. Je peux maintenant aller de l'avant dans la vie sans regret au sujet de mes études.

Comment se sent-on lorsqu'on est un modèle pour les autres?

Jason: On se sent bien et prêt à assumer de plus grandes responsabilités. Cependant, j'ai appris que je ne peux être constamment un modèle. Je fais souvent des erreurs. Certaines de ces erreurs ne sont pas nécessairement bonnes pour un modèle, mais je constate mes erreurs et j'essaie de ne pas les répéter. Je suis humain. Je ne serais pas un bon modèle si je m'affligeais pour les erreurs commises, ou si j'essayais d'être constamment



Minnie Annahatak with her secondary-five teacher, Marjolaine L'Italien.

Minnie Annahatak avec son enseignante de secondaire cinq, Marjolaine L'Italien.

## Nunavik Graduates, You've Earned It!

The board of directors and executive of Makivik Corporation wish to extend their grand congratulations to all Nunavimmiut who graduated from their respective programs of study this past year. Diplomas and degrees are not given out freely, they are earned icons of self-discipline and sacrifice, and Makivik respects the great efforts you have made to reach this goal. We also acknowledge the Kativik School Board for guiding Nunavik students along their educational trails, as well as the family members who encourage and support their loved ones to attain their aspirations.



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#### How does it feel to be a role model?

Jason: It feels good and makes you take more responsibility. But I've learned I can't be a role model everyday. I make many mistakes regularly. Some mistakes are not good for role models to make, but I realize them and try not to repeat them. I am human and I would not be a good role model if I beat myself up for all of my mistakes and act like a perfectionist. We're all role models to someone as long as we care and put effort into making life better. It takes time and patience to learn to see that.

Aquja Nassak (Secondary 4): Did you ever fail at anything?

parfait. Nous sommes tous des modèles pour d'autres personnes dans la mesure où nous sommes sensibles tout en essayant d'améliorer la qualité de vie des gens de notre entourage. Il faut du temps et de la patience pour bien comprendre cela.

#### Aquja Nassak (secondaire 4): As-tu déjà connu des échecs?

Jason: Oui. Il m'est souvent arrivé de ne pas faire mes devoirs pendant mes études secondaires. J'ai raté plusieurs travaux scolaires à cette époque. J'ai également raté un examen de mi-session au niveau collégial et un examen final à l'université. Heureusement, j'ai bien fait

## Félicitations aux diplômés du Nunavik!

Les membres du bureau et du conseil de direction de Makivik félicitent tous les Nunavimmiut qui ont obtenu des diplômes dans divers programmes d'études au cours de la dernière année. L'obtention d'un diplôme requiert beaucoup de discipline et de sacrifices, et Makivik tient à souligner son immense respect pour les efforts consentis par les diplômés pour atteindre leur objectif. Nous remercions également la Commission scolaire Kativik pour l'appui offert aux étudiants du Nunavik tout au long de leur parcours scolaire, et nous saluons les familles qui encouragent et soutiennent leurs et res chers dans la réalisation de leurs aspirations.



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Jason: Yes. I often didn't do homework in high school. I failed many assignments then. I also failed one mid-term exam in college and one final exam in university. Luckily, I did well in other homework assignments in those courses to pass by just a bit. I failed to learn to play guitar and be in a band like I used to dream of, but maybe that will be for later in life.

Barbara Van-Helsdingen (Secondary English Teacher): Is there someplace else you really want to travel to? Why?

Jason: I would like to travel in Central Asia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Russia. They are still relatively undeveloped and very different from English speaking countries. I learned to speak a little bit of Russian, so I'd like to use it there.

Emma Munick (Secondary 3): Did you dream of going to foreign places while in Sautjuit School?

Jason: Not really. I imagined going to western countries like France, England, and Australia. I was too afraid to see less developed and less travelled places. Hong Kong totally changed that attitude. Back In high school I just wanted to go to college in Montreal. Montreal is a good place to start exploring the world from. Once there, use your imagination.

Elisapee Nassak (Secondary 3): Do you miss Kangirsuk?

Jason: Yes. I especially miss camping, fishing, and hunting in the spring.

Is it hard to be away from family?

Jason: Yes. But with time you realize you will start your own life and family even in Kangirsuk. So part of the secret to succeeding in school is learning that the hardship of missing family, friends, and Kangirsuk comes anyway because nothing is forever. I go home regularly and it's a

lors d'autres travaux scolaires et j'ai pu réussir ces cours malgré tout. Je n'ai pas encore appris la guitare pour jouer dans un groupe comme je rêvais de le faire, mais cela viendra peut-être plus tard dans ma vie.

Barbara Van-Helsdingen (enseignante d'anglais au secondaire) : Y a-t-il d'autres pays que tu souhaites visiter, et pourquoi?

Jason: J'aimerais voyager en Asie centrale, en Ukraine, au Kazakhstan et en Russie. Ces pays sont encore relativement peu développés et très différents des pays anglophones. J'ai appris un peu de russe et j'aimerais pouvoir l'utiliser.

Emma Munick (secondaire 3) : Rêvais-tu de découvrir des pays étrangers si différents lorsque tu fréquentais l'école Sautjuit?

Jason: Pas vraiment. J'imaginais simplement visiter des pays occidentaux comme la France, l'Angleterre et l'Australie. J'étais trop craintif de visiter des pays moins développés et moins fréquentés par les voyageurs. Mon séjour à Hong Kong a totalement changé cette attitude. Lorsque j'étais au secondaire, je souhaitais simplement poursuivre des études collégiales à Montréal qui est un bon endroit pour commencer à explorer le monde. Une fois rendu à cet endroit, il suffit de laisser aller son imagination.

Elisapee Nassak (secondaire 3): T'ennuies-tu de Kangirsuk?

Jason: Oui. Je m'ennuie particulièrement des expéditions de camping, de pêche et de chasse au printemps.

Est-ce que c'est difficile d'être loin de la famille?

Jason: Oui, mais au fil du temps on réalise que même à Kangirsuk on devrait un jour commencer sa vie d'adulte en fondant sa propre famille. Par conséquent, une des clés de la réussite scolaire consiste à réaliser que les difficultés liées à l'éloignement de la famille, des amis

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Amazing scenery and interesting visitors: Jason Annahatak has a rewarding job as the expedition leader for Cruise North Expeditions.

Paysage époustouflant et visiteurs hors de l'ordinaire : Jason Annahatak occupe un emploi valorisant comme chef d'expédition pour Expéditions Croisière Nord.

blessing if everyone is still healthy from the last time I visit. I'm tremendously grateful when that is the case.

Do you want to see other Inuit follow in your footsteps?

Jason: Yes. I want other Inuit to do cooler things than I did. I want to see an Inuk doctor, world-famous platinum-selling Inuit musicians, actors/ actresses, engineers, lawyers, and businesspeople.

Kati Airo (Secondary 2): What was it like travelling to so many places?

Jason: It makes the world feel so

huge and that we as people are so small. It just makes your list of places to travel and see so much longer. It also makes you realize how important home is. When I travel for long periods of time, I really start to miss family and Kangirsuk.

Minnie Annahatak (Secondary 5): Even though you've studied in psychology, why are you choosing another direction to do something else?

Jason: Sometimes the biggest decisions in life don't always turn out to be right. When I graduate, I most likely will work in a field I didn't originally intend to. That doesn't not mean you don't know what you're doing or that you have failed. It means the circumstances and the meaning of life changes as you live it. I will use my knowledge and learning of psychology everywhere I go, even if I don't become a psychologist right away. But I think I will become a psychologist later in life.

We're all role models to someone as long as we care and put effort into making life better.

*Nous sommes tous des* modèles pour d'autres personnes dans la mesure où nous sommes sensibles tout en essayant d'améliorer la qualité de vie des gens de notre entourage.

et de Kangirsuk surviendraient de toute façon, car rien n'est éternel. Je reviens souvent à la maison, et je suis toujours heureux de constater que tout le monde est aussi bien que lors de ma dernière visite. Cela me remplit toujours de joie.

Souhaites-tu que d'autres Inuit suivent tes traces?

Jason: Oui. Je souhaite que d'autres Inuit accomplissent des choses encore plus audacieuses que moi. Je voudrais voir un médecin, des musiciens de renommée internationale, des acteurs et des actrices, des ingénieurs, des avocats et des gens d'affaires inuits.

Kati Airo (secondaire 2): Comment se sent-on lorsqu'on visite tant de places différentes?

Jason : On découvre à quel point le monde est vaste, et que nous sommes bien petits dans ce monde. Cela donne envie de visiter beaucoup d'autres endroits sur la planète. En même temps, cela

nous fait réaliser l'importance de nos racines, de notre port d'attache. Lorsque je voyage pendant de longues périodes, il m'arrive de beaucoup m'ennuyer de la famille et de Kangirsuk.

Minnie Annahatak (secondaire 5): Même si tu as étudié en psychologie, pourquoi choisis-tu en ce moment une autre carrière?

Jason : Parfois certaines des grandes décisions de notre vie ne sont pas toujours celles qu'on aurait dû prendre. Après avoir obtenu mon diplôme, je travaillerai vraisemblablement dans un domaine que je n'avais pas prévu au départ. Cela ne veut pas dire qu'on ne sait pas ce que l'on fait. Cela signifie que les circonstances et le sens de la vie évoluent au fil du temps. J'utiliserai mes connaissances et l'apprentissage de la psychologie dans tous mes projets, même si je ne deviens pas immédiatement psychologue. Je crois que je deviendrai psychologue un peu plus tard dans ma vie.

## $\Delta \Delta \Delta^{c} \wedge \Delta \Delta^{c} \cup \Delta^{c}$ ۵٬۶۱٫۶۰۲۵٬۶۰ مربارا، ۷۵۴٬۹۷۷ مربارار،

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### **Traditional Inuit Learning and** School Learning: Equally Good, **But very Different**

By Donald M. Taylor



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۸۲۹۵۸،۴۳۵ کابله-4) U C D 1 L L 2 P C D C D 6 P J A 5 D96D49648JLLC "b" 20 σ" ΔĹ ᠘ᡓ᠙᠘ᠳ᠙᠘ᠳ᠙᠘ᠳ᠙᠘ᠳ᠙᠘ᠳ᠙᠘ᠳ᠙᠘ᠳ %D7LUZ4ZL4j5N°, ۵-۴-۵۲۸۴, ,4,5,0 Φ-, Φ4U, Υ<sub>1</sub>, ᡖᢏᢆᠫᢦ᠊ᢧᡕᡳ᠐<sub>ᠻ</sub>" Cr Lapa Cyc  $\Lambda J L \sigma^{\varsigma} C^{\varsigma} b^{\varsigma} D \pi^{\varsigma} \ell^{\varsigma} l \Omega^{\varsigma}$  $\Delta$  $\rightarrow$  '614'60  $\dot{\Gamma}$  ° °  $\Gamma$  ° '7'.

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Understanding that school learning is progressive and so students need to attend school every day, all day, (see "The School — A Strange and Sometimes Mysterious Place" in Makivik Magazine, issue 85) the student then needs to know the culture of formal school learning so that he or she can get the most out of the school experience.

> Let's begin with a fundamental misunderstanding that I hear from many, often inexperienced, Qallunaat. They will say things like "Inuit students never ask questions in class, they never seem interested, they always act bored." These educators are mistaking disinterest for a real cultural difference.

Educators should realize that Inuit students are approaching the culture of school learning with the Inuit culture of learning. These are two different ways of learning. Both are valid, but they are very different.

Traditional Inuit learning was a life and death exercise. Young boys and girls spent all day, every day, growing up with their extended family around them all the time. This means the teacher-student ratio was

> perhaps 10 adults for each child. Every member of the family was contributing to survival, coping with the climate, hunting and fishing to live, and preparing clothes and food for protection, and staving off the elements. Children learned by observing, listening and copying their many adult role-models. And this is the key point: they were always learning because they were always surrounded by the adults who were their teachers. Because what they were learning was necessary for survival, there was no room for mistakes. Make a mistake while hunting, for instance, and there may be no food for the family. Make a mistake while sewing and hard-to-find skins might be wasted or the clothes might not protect the wearer from the elements. The essence of Inuit

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Students shouldn't be shy about asking questions or making mistakes in the classroom. Teachers expect this and use the student's question or mistake to teach the whole class.



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When students do leave the

protected, practice environment of

school, and enter the real world of

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acquired are crucial.

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learning, then, was that children grew up always learning by quiet, careful observation of their multiple role-models, and only when it was sure they had mastered the skills, would they be allowed to participate in the pursuit of group survival. No room for mistakes in the culture of tra-

The culture of formal school learning is totally different. First, school is not, as in traditional Inuit learning, a 24/7 preoccupation. Students are

> only in school for six or seven hours a day. Second, there is not the same group of adults doing the teaching, as in traditional Inuit learning. Each classroom has between 10 to 20 students, and there is only one teacher (one role-model). This makes the teacher-student ratio 10 students per 1 teacher, instead of 10 teachers to 1 student, as in traditional Inuit learning

The biggest difference is that in the culture of formal school learning the school is a place to practice for real life. Unlike traditional Inuit learning, school learning is not life and death. It is a place to learn by practicing and preparing for adult life. The pressure is not survival as in tra-

of exams and assignments. The real-life pressure comes later when the student has to earn a living, raise a family and cope with life's surprise challenges. School is where young people practice until they learn the skills needed to survive later.

This means that school is a place where the student can, and should, make mistakes, ask questions, and try new solutions and ideas. Making

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ditional Inuit learning, it is the practice pressure

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Traditional Inuit learning is designed to teach young people the skills needed to succeed in life, just like formal school learning. Inuit learning is important for every Inuk and is a life-long process. But for those hours that a young person is in the formal school culture, they should be trying hard, making mistakes, and asking questions.



mistakes, and being corrected, is how the student learns, when what the student is practicing is not life and death. Asking questions because you don't know the information is what you do when there are many students and only one teacher.

Students shouldn't be shy about asking questions or making mistakes in the classroom. Teachers expect this and use the student's question or mistake to teach the whole class. And it is not only *Qallunaat* teachers who expect this. Inuit teachers are as culturally Inuit as anyone else, but they are also trained, professional teachers. They know the culture of formal school learning. They understand that the classroom is practice for real-life later on.

What teachers value, above all else, is effort. They don't expect students to know everything. They want students to try, to ask questions, to make mistakes, to stumble, and then to try again. The formal school culture is built around the idea that intellectual effort and curiosity leads to questions and mistakes in the classroom, but once the student leaves the school environment and enters the real world, he or she will have mastered the skills needed to succeed.

When students do leave the protected, practice environment of school, and enter the real world of modern survival, the skills they have acquired are crucial. Companies want to hire the best trained airline mechanics, and they want painters who won't spill more paint on the floor than they get on the wall. The NHL wants only the best hockey players. And you and I want the best medical specialist if we encounter a health crisis, and we want the best legal or financial advice if we run into problems in those areas. So, even though school is a place for the student to practice, it is serious practice.

Does this mean that young people should stop learning the Inuit way and concentrate on formal school learning? Absolutely not! Traditional Inuit learning is designed to teach young people the skills

needed to succeed in life, just like formal school learning. Inuit learning is important for every lnuk and is a life-long process. But for those hours that a young person is in the formal school culture, they should be trying hard, making mistakes, and asking questions. And parents and guardians can explain this "school culture" to their young ones so that students get the best that the school has to offer.











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#### **Dismissal from Employment**

oses came into work at the municipal garage at 7:00 AM as usual. Moses was always a punctual and responsible employee. But Nancy, his supervisor, just did not like Moses, for no particular reason. That morning when she saw Moses enter the garage she told him to go home. Moses asked the supervisor 'why' and the supervisor just said, "You are fired! Do not come here anymore." Moses felt very bad. He knew he was a good employee and had worked his job for almost one

year. He did not understand why the supervisor was firing him. So, before Moses left the garage he went again to the supervisor and demanded that she explain why he was being fired. The supervisor simply said: "I do not have to explain anything to you. I just don't like you. So get out..."

What should Moses do in such a situation? First, Moses should go to the *Commission* 

des normes du travail (Labour Standards Commission), which administers the Québec law that covers all non-unionized employees in Québec called the *Labour Standards Act*. There he will be informed of all his rights as an employee under the *Labour Standards Act*.

Under this law all employees in Québec have a right to receive a written notice when they are fired. There are certain exceptions to this rule as follows: 1) an employee who has worked less than three months (continuous); 2) an employee who is dismissed for cause (i.e., for committing a serous fault or misconduct); 3) an employee whose work is terminated due to "force majeure" (i.e., "greater force" such as if the garage where the employee works burns down); or 4) an employee whose contract for a determinate time or specific task has expired.

Under the above law, the amount of written notice that an employer is obligated to give to the employee varies according to the length of service of the employee with that employer.



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If an employer dismisses an employee without giving the above written notice, as happened in our case with Moses, then the employer is obligated instead to pay the employee compensation equivalent to the length of notice he was supposed to give the employee in the dismissal. So, for Moses, the employer is obligated to pay him at least one-week salary since she did not give him the requisite one week of written notice before firing Moses.

Had Moses been working at the municipal garage for more than two years and the same firing had occurred, he would have had a much stronger recourse open to him under sections



124-130 of the Labour Standards Act. In such a situation Moses could file a written complaint with the Commission des normes du travail within 45 days of his firing. Then the Commission provides mediation services to Moses and his employer. If no settlement is reached by mediation, the Commission will then refer Moses' complaint to another body called the Labour Relations Commission to solve the E complaint. For this purpose, the Commission E provides lawyers free to Moses throughout this complaint process.

If the Labour Relations Commission finds, after hearing the whole complaint from Moses and the responses of the employer, that the dismissal was without just and sufficient cause, it has the power to order any of the following things to happen: 1) that the employer has to rehire Moses; 2) that the employer has to pay Moses all the salary he missed since he was dismissed; and/or 3) that the employer has to do any other thing the Commission considers reasonable and fair in the particular situation. Such a decision of the Labour Relations Commission is final and cannot be appealed.

So, to conclude, under the law, if an employee has worked for an employer for more than two years and has done nothing wrong, an employer cannot fire or lay off the employee. The one exception to this rule is that an employer is allowed to lay off any employee if there is a lack of work. But, in such a case, the employer would still have to give adequate notice of lay off to the employee or pay him or her the equivalent.

## MAKIVIK magazine

## ۵۵-- LU1، ۷۳-۱۵ PUږ, ۹۵-۲۵ PU۶» ۱۶، PU۶» ۲۰۰ Pu

DAN JAG AGECTG

### Regional Partnership Committee, Very Much Alive

By Robbie Watt



This common vision is to set priorities and determine the resources needed with the support and contribution of all organizations, and to ensure Inuit culture, language, history and core values are the basis for the proposed solutions that are developed with the mayors.

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As many concerned citizens of Nunavik recall and appreciate, following the symposium "Leading the Way for Our Children" held in Kuujjuaq from February 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>, 2005, the participants all agreed that parental, community and regional partnerships are crucial to implement real social changes for the Nunavik population. In order to be able to foster these partnerships at the local and regional level, there was a need to have all bodies or groups mandate representatives to the newly formed *Regional Partnership Committee* (RPC).

The RPC with elected representatives of Avataq Cultural Institute, Saputiit Youth Association, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Ungava Tulattavik Health Centre, Inuulitsivik Health Centre, Nunalituqait Ikajuqatigiittut, Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government and Kativik School Board fully committed to supporting the mayors to affect positive social change, and to assist the mayors in providing a framework to develop a common vision throughout Nunavik. This common vision is to set priorities and determine the resources needed with the support and contribution of all organizations, and to ensure Inuit culture, language, history and core values are the basis for the proposed solutions that are developed with the mayors.

Due to challenges such as a lack of effective coordination and administrative support, the original RPC's membership was changed from the elected officials to the senior administrators of the regional organizations. Even though it was difficult at times, the Committee was able to meet intermittently and keep the momentum from the symposium enough to put together a funding request proposal to the *Ungaluk Program* (formerly know as "Safer Communities"). This request was approved and has allowed the RPC to hire two coordinators since November 2007.

#### Main RPC Accomplishments So Far

#### **Municipal workshop**

A Nunavik mayors and managers workshop was held from January 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>, 2008 with the goal of bringing the mayors and municipal managers to a discussion table and bringing the action plan from the symposium to the municipal level to have the meeting participants consider how the action plan could be implemented. One of the ways is to suggest the re-establishing local networking of key members of the community. That is, there are organizations

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and committees in the community who each have their mandates that can implicate directly or indirectly upon the lives of the children. If it is not already done locally, the establishment of a local network of organizations and committees could help the implementation of the action plan flow more smoothly.

The aim was to have them talk about how they envision possible actions to effect the changes suggested or recommended in the action plan. The workshop consisted of discussions and activities to instigate discussions on ways to network in the community. It was also hoped that the participants would return home with the beginnings of a local action plan, which they would work on implementing through this community networking.

#### **Community wellness workshops**

The RPC, in collaboration with the Red Cross *RespectED–Walking the Prevention Circle* and Makivik's Nunavik Government negotiation team's training and policy development component has successfully provided two of three planned workshops with community members of Kuujjuaq (January 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009) as well as community members of Inukjuak (May 19<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2009).

The first part of the workshop acknowledged the history, challenges and potential of Inuit individuals and communities as it explores issues relating to abuse, neglect and interpersonal violence. Designed for adult members of Aboriginal communities, as

#### **Partnership Committee**

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Members agreed on the need to coordinate the actions of all institutions in order to make the well being of children a top priority.

well as for those who work with these communities in a social services. educational, health, or legal capacity, the workshop empowers participants to name and reclaim the past and to begin the transition from a cycle of violence to a circle of healing—a journey \_ that begins with awareness and § moves toward prevention. The fourday workshop explores the root causes of ₹

abuse and neglect in Aboriginal communities from historical and psychosocial perspectives, including an examination of the inter-generational impact of residential schools.

> The second component of the workshop was an information session and policy development discussion on Ouebec's Youth Protection Act. Salluit is slated to hold the next such workshop in August.

#### Regional partnership and collaboration

It is important to mention the RPC's strong collaboration, partnership and support with Nunalituqait Ikajuqatigiittut (NI) in particular with their present project entitled Let's Talk, Learn and Act! As the steering committee of NI's project, travelling Inuit facilitators were strategically identified and then trained for two weeks in Inukjuak on

how to facilitate information sessions on the effect of alcohol and drugs to all of the 14 Nunavik communities within a three-month

> period. Peer groups such as youth/ students, parents/grandparents, and community front-line workers were then met separately. The participant's concerns and needs were compiled at the end of each information session to be analyzed and presented to the RPC and to all the major Nunavik organizations.

#### Local core group agents

A proposal to the *Ungaluk* Program to hire "local core agents"

in Kuujjuaq, Salluit and Inukjuak within the 2008-2009 fiscal year was submitted and approved. Through this approach, pertinent, realistic and unique local priorities could be identified with the creation of "local partnership committees" that will facilitate positive social change as well as community mobilization by identifying their own local priorities as well as developing "indicators" needed for successful interventions over a set period of time.

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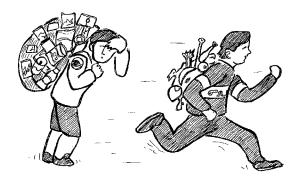
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#### Long-term follow up

There will be long-term follow up of the recommendations of the Quebec Human Rights Commission on Youth Protection in Nunavik.

The Report of the Quebec Human Rights Commission on Youth Protection in Nunavik concluded with a joint call to action asking "Makivik Corporation and all authorities concerned to take the lead in bringing about the required conditions, based on the best interests of the children and realities of life in Nunavik."

The second recommendation of the Commission was addressed to Makivik as: "That Makivik Corporation oversee the creation of a coordination committee bringing together representatives of the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services and of medical, educational, social and justice organizations, to ensure concerted interventions in the best interests



of the children concerned, and to mobilize the general population around the objective of youth protection. The Commission will require a copy of the action plan and work schedule of the committee, and of the measures implemented to assess its effect."

A committee, created by Makivik, held five meetings. Since the beginning of its work, the committee had a close association with the RPC. Members agreed on the need to coordinate the actions of all institutions in order to make the well being of children a top priority. It also recognized the importance of community mobilization and involvement into taking action for the well being of their children.

At the end of its mandate and after the writing of their report to the *Quebec Human Rights Commission on Youth Protection in Nunavik* recognizing that the organizations represented on the coordination committee were the same as those already sitting on the partnership committee, it was agreed that the partnership committee would integrate the mandate of the coordination committee for the future.

The member organizations were asked to renew their support for the work of the committee and that each one "reaffirm its participation to the RPC and ensure its active role as a committed member to implement an action plan which addresses the concerns voiced at the symposium and the follow-up of the recommendations of the Quebec Human Rights Commission Report on Nunavik Youth."



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#### Kuujjuaq Boutique Reopened

Nunavik Creations is pursuing its expansion. We are very happy to announce the reopening of our boutique in Kuujjuaq and the hiring of a new manager, Mrs. Victoria Holt. Mrs. Holt has been a Kuujjuaq resi-

dent for the last six years and has a keen knowledge of Inuit products such as carvings, jewellery and clothing.

The Nunavik Creations boutique will be completely renovated and expanded during the summer. We intend to have a resident seamstress to produce new garments or modify garments to customer specifications. The boutique will also

Nunavik Creations Boutique hours: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 10:00 A.M to 6:00 P.M., Thursday and Friday from 10:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M., and Saturday and Sunday from 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.



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accommodate a small sewing centre in order to allow seamstresses to use its equipment and produce garments for our company.

We have also hired a second seamstress in Makivik's St-Laurent office, Mrs. Betsv Puttayuk, who is assisting Daisy Savard. After having spent a month in training at the time of this writing, Daisy and Betsy had produced 14 sample parkas for the Arctic Winter Games. They are also working with other seamstresses in the communities on the production of 150 parkas required by Nunavik athletes for these games.

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#### Markusie Qisiiq named to Air Inuit Board of Directors

Congratulations to Markusie Qisiiq, Makivik board member for Kangiqsujuaq, who was nominated to the Air Inuit board of directors early this past March. The company's board and managers gladly welcomed Markusie's participation in Air Inuit affairs in his new role.

#### **Electronic ticketing**

Air Inuit expresses our congratulations to Mr. Tyan Terry who purchased the first electronic ticket through our electronic ticketing reservations on June 15<sup>th</sup>. Mr. Terry purchased his ticket for travel from Schefferville to Wabush for June 25<sup>th</sup>. This new electronic ticketing system

was field tested on the Schefferville-Wabush-Sept-Îles route in June and will be introduced throughout Nunavik on July 15<sup>th</sup>.

#### Dash 8-300 program

Air Inuit's first Dash 8-300, C-GAID, began service on the Hudson Coast in June.

The aircraft will generally be assigned to 3H-802/803: Dorval, Kuujjuaraapik, Umiujaq, Inukjuak, Puvirnituq and return. Air Inuit extensively modified the Dash 8-300 prior to its induction into service. An expanded "Class C"

(fireproof) aft cargo hold was installed with new cockpit flight manage-

ment systems and a complete heavy check. The aircraft will offer 45 seats instead of the traditional 29 offered on the route, meaning a capacity increase of over 50%.

Work on Dash 8-300 C-GUAI was started at the beginning of June and this aircraft is sched-by uled to enter service as a pure freighter by early fall.



#### **Puvirnitug warehouse**

Construction of a new warehouse at Puvirnituq airport has commenced. The new facility will operate as a hub airport staging point for locations north and northeast of Puvirnituq, once our Boeing 737, C-GAIG, begins service there at year-end. In addition to warehouse space and equipment, the building will include a freezer and coolers for the enhanced storage of perishable items, as well as offices and a training room. The Nunavik-based consortium of FCNQ/Laval-Fortin Adams is



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building the warehouse. This long-range transportation plan is something to look forward to for later in the year.

#### **Air Inuit specials**

Our specials and seat sales program between from this summer until February 15th, 2009		
Berry Picking Sale	August 10 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup>	
Pre-freeze Seat Sale	October 1 <sup>st</sup> tåo 31 <sup>st</sup>	
Christmas Shopping	November 9 <sup>th</sup> to December 6 <sup>th</sup>	
Christmas (Nunavik)	December 7 <sup>th</sup> to January 10 <sup>th</sup>	
Deep Freeze (2010)	January 11 <sup>th</sup> February 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2010	

During the Christmas period additional flights will be added to the schedule as well as special scheduled service for Kingait, Nain and Sanikiluag north.

The foregoing will be advertised throughout Nunavik and posted in all Air Inuit offices. Please contact your local agent for further details including pricing and restrictions. We wish you numerous pleasant flights on these annual special programs.

#### Tamusi Emudluk's first flight

The board of directors and the employees of Air Inuit offer our congratulations to Tamusi Emudluk and his mother, Sophie Emudluk, on Tamusi's successful birth, which took place on June 04<sup>th</sup> aboard Air Inuit Twin Otter C-GTYX. The board has approved the issuance of a lifetime "B" pass for travel on Air Inuit to Tamusi, in appreciation of his selection of Air Inuit as the preferred location for his arrival into the world. Welcome aboard—Tamusi!



MAKIVIK magazine



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We wish you numerous pleasant flights on these annual special programs.

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#### Announcing Air Inuit's Wings of Knowledge Bursary recipients

Community	Winners	Date
Kuujjuaq Jaanimmarik School	Philippe Perron Sammy Adams Susan Nulukie	June 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Tasiujaq Ajagutak School	Minnie Kritik	June 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Kangirsuk Sautjuit School	Minnie Annahatak	June 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Kangiqsualujjuaq Ulluriaq School	Louise Etok Samuel Lagacé Ida Baron	June 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Kangiqsujuaq Arsaniq School	Adamie Philie Tuasi Mangiuk Quppia Jaaka	June 17 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Umiujaq Kiluutaq School	Joe Tookalook Nuktie Alicia Aragutak Johnny Cookie	June 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Inukjuak Innalik School	Timothy Palliser Siasi Nastapoka Natheniel Palliser	June 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Puvirnituq Iguarsivik School	Josie Amamatuak Dorothy Dolly Mesher Louisa Tookalak	June 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Kuujjuaraapik Asimauttaq School	Daniel Roussel Minnie Ittoshat Audrey Fleming	June 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Schefferville Kanatamat School	André Ambroise Karianne Mckenzie Daphnée Pinette	June 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Quaqtaq Isummasaqvik School	Rhoda Nassak	June 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2009

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#### **Another Arctic Aviation Milestone**

First Air has reached another milestone in Arctic aviation. Our "Airline of the North" that has led the way in Arctic aviation for 63 years accomplishes another first with the inauguration of scheduled service using wide body jet service.

Launching the Boeing 767 Super Freighter

scheduled freighter took months of planning with many challenges to reach the launch of service on June 14th. This aircraft is significantly larger than any other scheduled in the Arctic. Turning this large aircraft on the runway in Kuujjuaq was one challenge. Another challenge was to ensure the equipment for towing, turning and unloading this aircraft was in place in Kuujjuaq and Igaluit. The First Air Hercules heavy lift aircraft was called into action to position the large main deck loader and heavy weight tug to Kuujjuag in time for the service launch.

Carrying on average over 100,000 pounds of cargo, the Boeing 767 offers capacity double the existing Boeing 727 freighter capacity. The aircraft achieves a significant reduc-









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tion in the carbon footprint by freighter operations on the environment—carrying the weekly load of freight and mail to Kuujjuaq and Iqaluit on almost 50% less fuel and flying. Customers will benefit from improved efficiencies in the

The aircraft achieves a significant reduction in the carbon footprint by freighter operations on the environment—carrying the weekly load of freight and mail to Kuujjuaq and Iqaluit on almost 50% less fuel and flying.

movement of mail, food-mail and freight. With more freight moving each day on the eastern Arctic freight routes customers will enjoy shorter delivery time frames. The 767 super freighter operates to Iqaluit Sunday to Thursday each week with service to Kuujjuaq on Mondays and Thursdays.

## MAKIVIK magazine

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## Visit of Sami Parliamentarians to Nunavik a Success

By Donat Savoie

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his past April 27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> a delegation of parliamentarians from the Sami Parliament of northern Sweden came to Kuujjuaq to meet with Inuit to discuss several issues of common concern, including governance, resource management, language, education and culture.



The Sami delegates were:

- Hakan Jonsson, the party leader of "The Hunting and Fishing Sami", a member of Sami Parliament since 1993;
- Lars Wilhem Svonni, Member of "The Sami" party, member of Sami Parliament since 1993 and is very involved in self-determination issues:



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- Hanna-Sofie Utsi, a member of the "Our Way" party, also a member of the Sami Parliament:
- Helena Morén, a member of "The Forest Sami" party, recently elected to the Sami Parliament, and
  - Ulla Barruk Sunna, the administrative director of the Sami Parliament.

Patricia Low-Bédard, counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Stockholm also accompanied the Sami delegation.

This visit was initiated at the suggestion of the Canadian Embassy in Sweden. For the benefit of Nunavik, Makivik also agreed it would be a very interesting and useful visit, so that both the Inuit and the Sami could learn from each other.

The Sami live in the uppermost parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia in Sapmi (the land of the Sami). They are approximately 100,000 including 20,000 from northern Sweden. Reindeer herding is a very important economic activity of the Sami. It is worth noting that in 1921, these people visited Baffin Island in Nunavut and discussed with the Inuit the possibility of initiating herding.

Since 1993, the Sami of northern Sweden have a Parliament that was established through legislation of the Government of Sweden. This Parliament is the voice of the Sami and its objective is to preserve Sami way of life, rights to resources, language, education and culture.

The Sami were keenly interested to learn more about the efforts of the Nunavik Inuit in their negotiations with the Government of

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Quebec and the Government of Canada for the establishment of a Nunavik Regional Government, which will include a Nunavik public assembly similar in nature to the Sami Parliament.

During their stay in Kuujjuaq, the Sami met executive members of Makivik and representatives from several Inuit institutions and organizations, including the KSB, Avataq, the Nunavik Research Centre, and Service Canada. The delegation also got to see the Nunavik Tourism Association office, the fish hatchery, Kuujjuaq's community freezer, the Nunavik Tannery, the local community radio station, Nunavik Creations, the local marine infrastructure and other facilities.

On the last day of their visit, the Sami delegation officially invited Makivik representatives to come to northern Sweden to pursue these very useful exchanges and meet the Sami in their own land.

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These kinds of visits and exchanges can only benefit both the Inuit and the Sami. Although there are differences between both groups, there are several common concerns related to access to resources, challenges in education, preservation of language, and youth.

The curiosity and enthusiasm of these Sami dignitaries was undeniable, which, along with the kind

hospitality of organizations, businesses and individuals in Kuujjuaq made this visit a success that will long be cherished.



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Here are some tips for enjoying all those great summer activities while keeping the earth in mind:

- Use plates and utensils from home when you picnic to reduce waste. If you have to use disposable plates and utensils, choose biodegradable options (often made from corn or sugarcane).
   Even paper is better than plastic or Styrofoam.
- Walk or ride your bicycle instead of a four-wheeler or Honda to run errands around the community. You will be saving the environment and getting exercise.
- Use non-polluting solar patio lights. An hour of sunlight hitting the earth provides more energy than everyone in the world uses in a whole year. Solar energy is clean, infinitely renewable and free.



Learning more about the many beautiful animals, fish and plants found in our region means that we could better protect them.

Muskoxen have inhabited the Canadian Arctic for thousands of years and the muskoxen in Nunavik were introduced from Eurêka, Ellesmere Island, in 1967. There were 15 animals

transported to *Umingmaqautik*, a range constructed at Old Chimo across the river from Kuujjuaq. The goal was to commercialize *qiviut* (muskox wool) and to provide another source of subsistence food. The *qiviut* project was unsuccessful and 55 muskox were released between 1973 and 1978. *Umingmaqautik* closed and the last 16 animals were given to St-Félicien and Orsainville Zoos.



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A survivor of the last ice age, these magnificent animals are perfectly adapted to survive winter. Further north they have been an integral part of the Inuit lifestyle for centuries as one animal could provide a great amount of meat, a warm versatile hide and soft insulating fur.

The muskox is an Arctic mammal of the *Bovidae* family, known for its thick coat and strong odour emitted by males, from which its name is derived. This musky odour is used to attract females during mating season. Both genders have long curved horns and can grow up to feet high at the shoulder and weigh up to 900 pounds. Muskox wool is highly prized for its softness, length, and insulating quality. They are social and live in herds, usually of around 10 to 20 animals, but sometimes over 70. Winter herds consist of adults of both sexes as well as young animals. Muskoxen have a distinctive

defensive behaviour: when the herd is threatened, the bulls and cows will face outward to form a stationary ring around the calves. This is an effective defence against wolves or bears, but makes them an easy target for human hunters.

#### **Keep Trash in Your Boat**

Getting out on the water can be peaceful and fun. Let's keep it that way for other species that live there too. Don't throw your garbage overboard. This is a list of common trash found in Canadian waters and the damage they can do:

- Plastic bags take 400 to 600 years to decompose and can cause serious problems if ingested by animals;
- Batteries have a lifespan of thousands of years and the liquid inside them is highly poisonous
- Condoms take 30 years to disintegrate and can cause digestive problems if swallowed by animals;
- Aluminum cans stay around for 200 to 500 years and can cause lesions to marine fauna and swimmers
- Cigarette butts remain for 10 years and can effect the digestion of certain animals
- *Plastic rings* have a lifespan of 450 years and can trap marine organisms, causing serious injuries or death
- The lifespan of *diesel and engine oil* depends on the amount discharged and its toxicity can destroy marine life; and
- Glass stays around thousands of years and can serious injure animals and people.



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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 KRG, 819-964-2965 ext 2322

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July 17th, 2008 at the groundbreaking for the construction project in Kuujjuaq, (L-R): Gaston Monger and Johnny Adams (of Laval Fortin Adams), Richard Poulin and Serge Y. Piotte (Hydro-Québec), Paul Parson (Kuujjuaq Municipality), Roger Perron, François Beaudry and Marie-Claude Trottier (Hydro Québec), Pita Aatami (Makivik Corporation) and Frédéric Gagné (KRG).

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In April 2008, the Régie de l'énergie issued a final decision authorizing the construction of a new generating station for Kuujjuaq at a cost of \$45.8-million. This station will be commissioned at the end of 2010.

#### **Construction Continues**

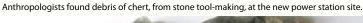
Over the years, the demand for electricity has increased in Nunavik, where each community has its own power station to produce the electricity it needs. To continue to meet the growing demand, Hydro-Québec will need to add to and replace some equipment, such as generating units. New power plants are also under construction or will soon be built in some communities.

At present, Kuujjuaq's power supply comes from a diesel-fired power plant with five generating units. This



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generating station has reached the end of its useful life and will soon be unable to meet the growth in demand. In April 2008, the Régie de l'énergie issued a final decision authorizing the construction of a new generating station for Kuujjuaq at a cost of \$45.8-million. This station will be commissioned at the end of 2010.

During the draft-design stage in 2006, following numerous meetings with Kuujjuag representatives and the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation, Hydro-Québec held open houses in Kuujjuaq to present the project and receive feedback from the public. There were many exchanges on various aspects of the project, especially concerning the location of the new facility and local residents' use of the study area. Close to 100 people attended these open houses. The discussions highlighted the importance of citing the new station well away from the village to reduce potential nuisances, and grouping all of Hydro-Québec's facilities together in one designated area. The new generating station site was selected in conjunction with Kuujjuag community representatives and the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation.

The Kuujjuaq generating station project consists of two phases. The first phase includes laying the foundations and

building a 1.3-km access road. The second phase is the construction of the generating station itself. The contractor, Laval Fortin ADAMS, began the work in June and completed the first phase on October 2008.

> The Northern Village of Kuujjuaq was an active contributor to the project as the supplier of granular material. The workforce at the jobsite averaged just over a dozen workers, rising to 28 at the peak of construction. Two local workers were hired to work on the project on a permanent basis.

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*It is believed that the Kuujjuaq area may have* served as a temporary camp for manufacturing stone tools.

#### A project with a focus on the environment

Before construction started, environmental assessments were conducted with the aim of reducing potential impacts on the community and the environment.

Archaeological excavations were carried out by the Avatag Cultural Institute at the site of the new generating station and resulted in an important find—the first prehistoric archaeological site ever discovered in Kuujjuaq. Some of the artefacts are believed to have belonged to the Saggaq culture, which dates back to the Palaeoeskimo and has been identified on the central west coast of Greenland. It is believed that the Kuujjuag area may have served as a temporary camp for manufacturing stone tools. To ensure the protection of these lands rich in history, the original route for the access road was modified. Fences were also installed around the archaeological digs for the duration of the first construction phase.

With a concern for preserving nature and the human environment, the access road was also modified to accommodate the snowmobile trail crossing the road. Hydro-Québec applies the very high criteria used by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program to

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 certify green buildings when constructing new buildings. For example, the roof membrane on the generating station will be designed to reduce the greenhouse effect, and excess heat produced by the diesel engines will serve as the plant's heating source. Lighting will be directed towards the ground, thus reducing light pollution and taller smokestacks will be erected to reduce noise and air pollution.

#### **Upcoming stages**

The second phase of this project consists of the construction of the new generating station, slated to begin in August. Commissioning of the new generating station is planned for the end of 2010. Decontamination and dismantlement of the old generating station will not begin before 2011, after the commissioning of the new generating station.

#### **Up-rating the Inukjuak power plant**

Hydro-Québec will also dismantle a unit in Inukjuak to replace it with a more powerful one. Because the space available in the generating station is too limited for the new larger generating unit, it will be installed in

a prefabricated building, which will be annexed to the station.

Every small action taken to reduce energy consumption helps decrease the amount of fuel used.

#### **Electricity Production in Nunavik**

In Nunavik, the power stations run on diesel, a fossil fuel. Hydro-Québec sees this as a convenient method of producing electricity because the communities are long distances apart and need to be assured of a secure and continuous means of electricity.

In light of this, it is important to combat energy waste and be energy efficiency. When it comes to conserving resources and respecting the environment, every little bit counts. Every small action taken to reduce energy consumption helps decrease the amount of fuel used.

Here are a few hints of simple things you can do to save electricity:

- Every time you open the fridge door, warm air gets in. Closing the door quickly saves energy.
- A computer draws power even in standby mode. Turning it off when it won't be used for a long time saves energy.
- The last one to leave a room should turn off the lights. This will save energy, and light bulbs will last longer.
- Compact fluorescent light bulbs use 50% less energy than a comparable traditional bulb. Depending on the brand and the model, they can last between 6,000 and 10,000 hours longer. Buying compact fluorescent light bulbs is a wise environmental choice.

#### Sponsorship for youth

In this written correspondence with *Makivik Magazine*, Hydro-Québec spokesperson Anick Dumaresq also mentioned that they were proud to sponsor the graduation ceremony at Ikusik School in Salluit and wished to congratulate all the graduates. She also mentioned the Umiujaq Olympic Games that were scheduled for July 1st, a sports event for which Hydro-Québec was also a proud partner.



# ۵۲۵۲۹، ۱۹۷۶ موه۱۹، ۵۲۵۲۹ موچه کری پردر ۱۹۷۹ موه

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# Community-based collections of barrenground caribou in Nunavik and ecology of infections by *Besnotia tarandi*

Since 2007, the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre (CCWHC) has been working in collaboration with the Nunavik Research Centre (NRC) in order to involve Inuit communities of Nunavik in the health

monitoring of migratory caribou. This study is part of an international effort to increase our knowledge of Arctic caribou and is funded by the Government of Canada Program for International Polar Year through the Circum-Arctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment network.

One of the goals of this community-based program is to better characterize the proportion of caribou infected with the parasite *Besnoitia tarandi* and its impacts on the health of the migratory caribou herds of Nunavik. Very little is known about the natural history and significance of *B. tarandi*, a small cyst-like protozoan parasite found under the skin and in different organs of the caribou.

In collaboration with the NRC, Inuit hunters from Kangiqsualujjuaq, Kuujjuaq, Quaqtaq, Kangiqsujuaq, Inukjuak and Umiujaq—communities, which are in proximity with the usual migration routes used by the Leaf River and the George River caribou herds—have been trained to take

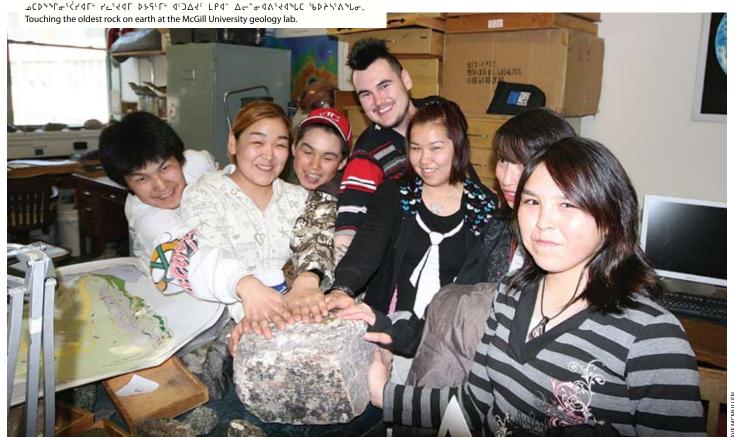
measurements and to sample their harvested caribou. Financial compensation has been given to each hunter attending the workshop and for each sampled caribou. The NRC has received samples and sent them to one of the CCWHC laboratories based at the Université de Montréal for analysis. The results of these analyses, which should become available at the end of this year, will be communicated back to the communities, jointly with the NRC, through local meetings with hunt-

ers and via other media.

As far as we know, consumption of meat with cysts of *Besnoitia* tarandi does not represent a health risk for humans.

Julie Ducrocq, veterinarian, M.Sc. student (julie.ducrocq@umontreal.ca)
Stéphane Lair, veterinarian, professor (stephane.lair@umontreal.ca)
Centre québécois sur la santé des animaux sauvages
Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre - Quebec Regional Centre
Faculté de médecine vétérinaire
Université de Montréal





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# Archaeological research near Inukjuak

By Pierre M. Desrosiers, archaeologist, Avataq Cultural Institute

Avataq is participating in an IPY project called "Dynamic Social Strategies in Arctic Environments: Long-term Perspectives on Movement and Communication". It is lead by Hans Christian Gulløv (The Danish National Museum, Denmark) and by Max Friesen (University of Toronto). Last summer Avataq continued the archaeological research on the Hopewell Islands, close Inukjuak.

Avataq employees Nally Weetaluktuk and Andrew Epoo were in a team that was led by Pierre M. Desrosiers and Elsa Cencig. Local participants included in the team were Simeonie, Alicie, Andy and Allie Nalukturuk, and Joanie Elijassiapik. The field school included 14 secondary school students from Inukjuak: Allie Aculiak, Bobby Angnatuk, Moses Idlout, Natalie Echalook, Monica Echalook, Bobby Elijassiapik, Alec Epoo, Pamela Inukpuk, Sarah Iqalluk, Matiusi Kasudluak, Megan Kasudluak, Tonya Moreau, Eva Nowra and Paulo Palliser.

Anne-Marie Lemieux, a Université Laval student, is comparing the geomorphological and archaeological data to study the evolution of housing in the region, as well as including traditional knowledge by conducting many interviews with local

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elders. Geomorpholgist Najat Bhiry from the Université Laval and dendrochronologist Dominique Marguerie from Université de Rennes were also involved. (A geomorpholgist studies land shape and formation processes, while a dendrochronologist studies tree growth rings and wood.)

The work concentrated mainly on *IbGk-3*, an Inuit winter site as well as a *Palaeoeskimo* site. Structure 1 (a winter sod house) was the focus of this excavation, with new square metres opened revealing more of the wood structure first partially uncovered during the 2007 excavation. In some squares it was possible to fully remove the wood (after mapping and sampling them) in order to reach the internal stone features of the structure.

Because of the difficulties in excavating this area, main work was done in front of the house where we uncovered part of the *midden*, an area where waste is left, composed mainly of animal bones. We had the chance to have many people visit us, including two elders (Lucy Weetaluktuk and Adamie Niviaxie) who spent a day on the site while being interviewed. In order to better understand how wood was obtained and in planning to analyze the wood samples, drift wood was sampled on different islands in order to establish its origin and its age. Raw stone material sources were also sampled but no new quarries were found.

The second part of the work was to start documenting the *IcGn-8* quarry site in collaboration with Adrian Burke from Université de Montréal. The work included a complete mapping of this huge site where the siltstone outcrop is more than 700 metres long. Siltstone is a kind of rock that was used to make stone tools. Piles of waste flake concentrations, which possibly reached up to one metre deep in some areas, are bordering the siltstone outcrop. More than 200 stone hammers where documented on this site.

Finally, besides this work, different islands were visited to do field surveys. This permitted us to record many sites and hundreds of archaeological structures. In this rich area, islands were densely occupied and many years of active research in the region would be necessary to document more accurately the history of human presence since 4000 years ago.

# ΔίιρρΓιλιρίζο ρσ CιUρςΓοιίο.

# Reflecting on Her Military Career, Sheila Wouldn't Change a Minute

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Barbara Ikey Papigatuk contacted Makivik Magazine this past May to inform us that her sister was about to retire "after a successful career" from the Canadian Army. "I am very proud of her," Barbara said.

Corporal Sheila (Mary) Zacharchuk joined the army out of Salluit and was officially recruited through Yellowknife on August

> 24th, 1989. ("They take care of above the 66th parallel and the Labrador coast line.") She retired this past June 9th, after a full 20-year term of miltary service. The following has been extracted from an email interview with Sheila.

Makivik Magazine: How was your military experience the same or different than you imagined it would be?

Sheila: At first I did not know what to think. As you see in the movies, it's nothing like that. Twenty years ago when I joined back on those early years in the military I early twenties who hated when people told me what to do and when to do it. [I was] told many times to guit and go back home by peers, but I am sure that it was their way to make me fight harder and not to give up and I thank them for it daily. Second for also

₹ it was a lot harder than it is now. Thinking \[ \] just sit back and smile. I did the unthinkable, 🖔 I tell myself. I did what no one thought that El could. First for being an Inuk female in my

being told what to wear, when to get up and go to work.

#### MM: What are your fondest memories of this period?

Sheila: My fondest memory is when I was asked to help our commanding officer, Major Scott of our unit, 731 Signal Squadron, to promote my husband (who was at that time Sergeant Zacharchuk) to warrant officer. Greg retired from the military the 10th of April

Another memory is just a week before I went on retirement leave and I was told to show up to work in my military dress greens with polished boots. No one told me why I had to be in my 1A's and the only two other people out of my unit in their 1A's were my acting commanding officer, Captain Barcello, and Master Warrant Officer Doppler.

When they told me that I had to go to our building across the street and wait there for further instructions, I did. I saw that the area that I was sent to was set up with chairs and a few unknown



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guests. To make a long story short, this was all done for me in front of my peers and my husband. I was presented with the National Aboriginal Veteran's Award. I am the first ever lnuk to be presented with this medal. I am told that there are less than 650 members that hold this medal and I wear it with pride.

*MM*: What has this experience done for you on a personal level?

*Sheila*: This experience has taught me to be strong, to be a better person. I would, and have, recommended people to join the military if they want to.

*MM*: What general changes have you witnessed in the evolution of the Canadian military since 1989?

Sheila: The military is trying to make it easier for civilians to join, to make it more inviting to people. You don't have to join the military to work for them. In the Canadian Forces there are civilians that work for them behind desks, painters, gardeners, cooks, bus drivers, truck drivers, you name it. The military has civilians working everywhere.

*MM*: Do you have any comment on being a woman in the army?

Sheila: I will not lie—yes it is hard. And at times dirty, but the way I used to think about it when I had to carry my rucksack (60 pounds on my back) for 10 to 14 kilometres, I used to think that our parents used to

carry heavier loads and go a further distance back in the old days. And then I would think if they could do that without complaining, I could do it for 10 to 14 kilometres.

Being a female, let alone being Inuit, was hard. It was an every day struggle. But I had good co-workers and a wonderful husband who all told me that it can be done. Anything is possible if you believe in yourself. It came to a point where I did not want to retire. I loved the army. If I was asked to go back to work for the military I would. If I was asked to put on the uniform again, I would, no questions asked. I am proud of who I am and that I had a chance to be a part of our military.

*MM*: Have you travelled to or been based in some interesting locations?

Sheila: I have been to Germany twice. Where I have been stationed was the city of Kingston, Ontario. There I was working with the First Canadian Division Headquarters Signal Regiment. Then I was posted in Ottawa with 764 Communication Group.



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Then I was posted back in Kingston where I was with Canadian Forces Base Kingston. Then I was posted to Canadian Forces Base Trenton with 8 Wing Telecommunication Information Signal Squadron. And my last posting was with 731 Signal Squadron.

As you may have noticed that I have always been a part of a unit that was involved with communications. My trade in the military was a signal operator. I joined the military as a radio operator and in 2001 the military combined two trades, the radio operator and our sister trade the telecommunication operator, which are now we are known as signal operators.

*MM*: Do you have any particular acknowledgements to share with our readers?

Sheila: My thanks would be to my family. My mom, Nora, who told me that I could do anything I wanted to do if I believed in myself and to never give up. Thanks, mom, for always being there! (Sheila also wished to acknowledge and thank her father Hughie, her sisters Barbara, Candy, April, and Connie, as well as her brothers Charlie and Frankie for their encouragement and support.)

I want to thank Salluit people for believing in my dreams of being in the Army, for standing behind me during my time in the military and understanding that I had to leave to join the Army. I had to follow my dreams. With the plaques on my wall from the chief of defence and the premier of Manitoba who sends their thanks for my service, I am proud.

To all who tries to join the army, it took me a while to know that this is what I wanted and I knew it would be a struggle to get where I am today. But I wouldn't change a minute of it. All I can say is that if you believe in yourself and that you have it in you to join the army, then stop wondering. Join the army, be the person who you know you can be.

Sheila continued in a follow-up message, "Today I received two letters of congratulations—one from the Prime Minister of Canada and one from the mayor of Brandon, Manitoba, thanking me for my service to the people of Canada."



### **ᡪᠵ᠈ᠮ᠘᠘᠙᠙᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘**

# Bringing the World to Kuujjuaraapik

A multi-cultural festival was held in Kuujjuaraapik's triple gymnasium on May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2009 where food from 14 different countries as well as the local Inuit and Cree communities was served. Makivik provided funding to pay for two people to shop for the food in multi-ethnic Montreal as well as for the cost of the food and for the cargo to bring the food up to Kuujjuaraapik.





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One of the coordinators, Guerlaine Guerrier, explained that this cultural festival was organized as a way to "say thank you to the Inuit who share so much with us and to share our culture also." The Inuit coordinator for the event was Sarah Qumaq, along with teacher Margot Gallant from Asimautaq School.

The event also incorporated an educational ingredient as the Inuit secondary-level students were assigned to do a research paper on each of the pertinent cultures and then, peered with a person from each country, they helped to prepare the food of each respective culture.

All of the food was cooked by volunteers and served to around 500 participants, many of whose stomachs were full by the time they eaten samples from each international booth. Other features of the festival included live music, hand-made flags, and games.

In their proposal to Makivik, the coordinators wrote, "The Inuit community shares so much with us, culture, music, language, foods and so much more. So we decided to give back in a very special way. We cannot bring the whole community to travel the world but the world could come to Kuujjuaraapik."



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#### Order of Quebec for Makivik President

Collowing a security check of the premises, Quebec Premier Jean Charest dropped by the restaurant to pay tribute. A number of Makivik staff and other guests and dignitaries were celebrating there, on June 17<sup>th</sup>, Pita Aatami's *National Order of Quebec* that he had received earlier in the day.



The selection committee bestowed Pita for having played "a key role in bringing Nunavik Inuit to the modern world (...) The most outstanding achievement and contribution in this regard is the December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2007 signing in the Salon Rouge of the Quebec National Assembly of an important agreement for the creation of an autonomous public government in Nunavik."

They also acknowledged his major contributions including for the development of the Nunavik Research Centre, the Katimajiit Conference held in Kuujjuaq in August 2007, and his leadership in the economic development sector. The priority that Pita gives to the youth, upon whom the very future of Inuit society depends, was also cited.

The Committee also recognized, "Inuit leaders like Pita are actually laying the foundations of a new Inuit society. He is a leader that calls respect and he has shown respect to his people. He has promoted with great diplomacy and pride the uniqueness and richness of the Inuit culture and the beauty of Nunavik, and gained the respect of his colleagues in government departments, universities and the private sector."

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#### Correction

In our Spring 2009 magazine, "Nunavik in Flight History," (page 41 English and page 42 Inuktittut), it was mistakenly written that the Bremen aircraft were "believed to have come across the Torngat Mountains and flown up the George River before finally landing in New Brunswick." It should have read, "... before finally landing on Greeny Island, Quebec."



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# Passing On His Skills: Gilbert George Inukpuk of Umiujaq

Dilbert Inukpuk is a 43-year-old artist from Umiujaq who first became interested in carving when he was still a child. He learned to carve by watching older carvers. He is also interested in other art forms such as drawing and jewellery-making. When the annual Makivik Art Workshops in Nunavik started, he applied and got training to use power tools. His determination to learn carving skills and his kind personality mean that other emerging young artists regularly come to him for advice and to use his carving tools—so much so, that Gilbert applied for funding to purchase carving tools to assist the young carvers in his community. Gilbert has certainly developed his art skills and his artwork shows his progress and willingness to learn and pass on the skills that he has learned.

### אלילט הלילט<sup>רף</sup> 12ף: חסר חקנ

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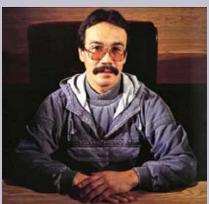
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#### **Answer #7: Willie Watt**

In keeping with Makivik's 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary theme, the corporation conducted a "Makivik Trivia Contest", which was open to each and every secondary and postsecondary student in Nunavik or ori-



ginally from Nunavik. The deadline for this 10-question contest was May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009. Question #7 stumped nearly all participants: "Who was Makivik's first treasurer?" The answer is none other than Mr. Willie Watt.

First of all we would like to recognize Willie Watt for his years of service to the Inuit of Nunavik as Makivik's corporate treasurer. Willie's legacy continues as the ori-

ginator of the corporation's annual income tax program, providing a free "H&R Block" type of service to all Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA each tax season.

We would further like to congratulate the winners of the Makivik Trivia Contest. First prize went to Anthony Arreak, second prize to Alena Stevenson, and third prize to Eeta Novalinga of Puvirnituq. May you all enjoy your respective prize trips: on Cruise North Expeditions, to Pingualuit Park, and to Montreal.





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# Intercommunity Volleyball Tournament at Raglan

An intercommunity volleyball tournament has been taking place at the Raglan Mine site for the past few years. Between May 28<sup>th</sup> and June 1<sup>st</sup>, a total of eight teams competed in order to win the *Intercommunity Volleyball Championship* title, of which two teams were from Salluit, two were from Kangiqsujuaq and four were from Raglan.

Once again, the Kangiqsujuaq team earned this year's intercom-

munity trophy. Nevertheless, it should be noted that one of the Raglan Mine teams made it to the finals.

The activities ended with a match between the winning team and a Raglan all-star team. This all-star team was composed of various tournament participants and non-participants, including



Raglan Mine's general manager, Michel Boucher.

Bravo to all participants and we look forward to next year's tournament!



# Tournoi de volleyball intercommunautaire à Raglan

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Pour une autre année, c'est la même équipe de Kangiqsujjuaq qui s'est méritée le trophée intercommunautaire. À souligner qu'une équipe de mine Raglan s'est tout de même rendue en finale.

Un match entre l'équipe gagnante et une équipe étoile de Raglan a clôturé les activités de ce tournoi. Cette «équipe étoile» de Raglan regroupait des joueurs variés ayant pris part ou non au tournoi, à laquelle s'est jointe le directeur général de Mine Raglan, Michel Boucher.

Bravo à tous les participants et à l'an prochain!



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**Federal Funding for You** 

he federal government recently announced the renewal of its Rural Partnership Initiative with the allocation of \$45.6-million over four years for its Community Development and Building Rural and Northern Partnerships programs.

The objective of these programs is to enhance the competitiveness of rural regions, foster the transformation of local ideas and untapped assets into sustainable economic activities, and facilitate the development of new economic opportunities from existing natural and cultural amenities.

Preference will be given to projects involving resource-based communities (forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining and energy) that are regional in nature or that promote collaboration among communities, and that support the adoption of knowledge and the use of new technologies for community development. Eligible applicants include non-profit organizations, associations, cooperatives and local governments.

Funding for regional "partnership projects" in northern areas can reach up to two thirds of the total project cost, to a maximum of \$75,000. Funding for "knowledge building" projects in northern regions can reach up to two thirds of the total project cost, to a maximum of \$200,000 and up to \$100,000 per fiscal year. Funding for "workshop" projects in northern regions can reach up to two thirds of the total project cost, to a maximum

757-8725 or visit www.rural.gc.ca and click



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#### Inukjuak Jewellery Studio

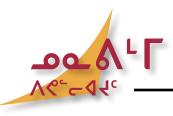
Students participating in a jewellery-making course held a public exhibition of their work this past June 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> at the Nunavimmi Pigiursavik Centre in Inukjuak. Awards were given in the following categories:

- Best in Show (awarded by Avataq), to Andrew Nulukie for his "Ulu" Broach
- Best Use of Traditional Materials (awarded by Makivik), to Andrew Nulukie for his "Night & Day" Pendant
- Most Innovative Design (awarded by Avataq), to Laina Nulukie for her "My Grandmother in Heaven" Cuff Bracelet
- Best Craftsmanship (awarded by Makivik), to Joanasie Elijasiapik for his handmade chain
- Educational Award Most Improved Student (awarded by Kativik School Board), to Elisapi Iqaluk for her "Sea Life" bracelet

Under the guidance of course instructor Linda L. Brown, these students completed two 8-week modules on June 19<sup>th</sup>. The studio is now available to the students to create works for sale during the summer. Laina Nulukie of Inukjuak is the coordinator for these operations. Phone 819-254-1082.

Makivik's annual art workshops will take place in Inukjuak this fall and will also make use of the studio space. A second phase of the jewellery training modules is also planned. The jewellery studio is a project of Avataq's Aumaaggiivik Nunavik Arts Secretariat in collaboration with Makivik, KRG, the Kativik Local Development Centre, KSB and the Nunavimmi Pigiursavik Adult Education Centre.





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# Where to Buy the Agreement

At Makivik we frequently get requests for the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and Complimentary Agreements. However it is the Government of Quebec (Publications du Québec) that distributes this book, which can also be found at a long list of bookstores in the province and is also available in digital format.

Obtaining the Agreement has never been easier thanks to the convenience of the Internet. The hard copy book or a

one-year Internet subscription to the Agreement in digital format costs \$89.95. Browse www.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca

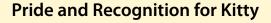
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Québec ##

Kitty Gordon, Makivik's director of communications, was honoured the 2008-2009 Indian and Northern Affairs Canada *Deputy* 

*Minister's Pride and Recognition Award* under the category of Creativity and Innovation.

In his congratulatory letter to Kitty, Michael Wernick, the Deputy Minister, wrote: "Your contribution has led the department in furthering its mandate of Working together to make Canada a better place for First Nations, Inuit, Métis and Northerners."

Kitty told *Makivik Magazine*, "When I first read the letter (...) I was in disbelief and extremely excited that I would be granted such a reward. I am being recognized for my role as emcee (which I love to do!) for last year's National Aboriginal Day in Quebec City. It was an extra special occasion as it was a part of Quebec City's 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration.

I would like to extend a special thanks to the people I worked with from INAC, namely Simon and Dominique. Also Minnie Grey for always supporting me in every way, my mother Louisa and Denis for putting me in French school and last but not least my dear grandmother (Nukak) and grandfather (Ataatattsiaq). Going to school in French has without question paid off. Speaking the three languages

(Inuktitut, English and French) have opened a lot of doors for me and I encourage all Nunavik youth to always reach for your goals and you never know what the results may come to."

In this photo we see Kitty and her six-year-old son Christopher. "I thought maybe it can give some sort of a message to all the young mothers out there, even if you have kids you can still reach things you never thought you would."





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# Our Newest Subsidiary Company: Nunavik Geomatics Inc.

As of this past May 11<sup>th</sup> we can say that Makivik Corporation is offering services through a newly named and wholly owned subsidiary company, Nunavik Geomatics Inc. This company is the commercial operation of the Cartographic

Services branch of the Nunavik Research Centre.

Nunavik Geomatics is a consulting company that specializes in the field of geomatics defined as the discipline of gathering, storing, processing and delivery of geographic information or spatially referenced information. Disciplines within the field of geomatics vary from geodesy, surveying, mapping, cartography, geographic information systems and remote sensing. With the long history of mapping and spatial analysis at the Nunavik Research Centre, Nunavik Geomatics was formed to take advantage of potential government and private sector contracts using the knowledge gained over 30 years of applying mapping and geographic data in Nunavik to address research and management issues.

Nunavik Geomatics has a close working relationship with a variety of Canadian companies including Strata360 (www.strata360.com), PlanLab (www.planlab.ca) and Geopraxis (www.geopraxis.ca). Currently, these companies, along with the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources are working on a government contract issued by Natural Resources Canada / GeoConnections to develop a geomatics "Best Practices Guide" for Aboriginal people throughout Canada.

In addition to geomatics related expertise, Nunavik Geomatics has signed a consortium agreement with Genivar, a leading Canadian engineering firm who will partner with Nunavik Geomatics staff to conduct environmental related studies. The best person for readers to contact is Adam Lewis at Makivik Corporation for further information.

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# **Mary Simon Continues as ITK President**

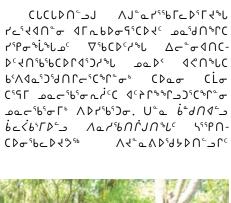


**V**ary Simon, whose nomination by Makivik Corporation went uncontested, was acclaimed as president for a second three-year term following the ITK Annual General Meeting in Nain, Nunatsiavut (Labrador) on June 10th, 2009. Mary was first elected as the president of ITK in 2006. She has an extensive background in Inuit leadership positions at the national and international levels. She has also held ambassadorial positions with the Canadian Government and has been appointed to the Order of Canada and has been awarded honorary doctorates of Law from five Canadian universities. In a press release from ≝ITK, Mary stated, "Securing a better place for Inuit in the Canadian federation is an objective from which our attention must not stray."



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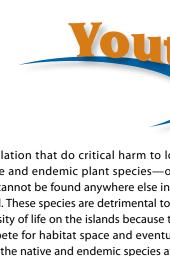






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# **Fighting Invasive** Plants on the Galápagos Islands

By Adamina Partridge

am currently studying biology at Concordia University in Montreal, which has created some very interesting opportunities for me. I have participated in the Circumpolar Inuit Schools on Board expedition to the Northwest Territories and the Beaufort Sea in July 2008 and the Arctic Change Conference this past December in Quebec City. These programs have exposed me to what is happening to the environment all over northern Canada, and especially how it is affecting the Inuit living in communities all over the world.

The most recent opportunity I took advantage was to go to South America to learn about environmental threats faced by a very different type of community. The Concordia Galápagos Project was created in order to give biology students a chance to see first-hand some of the topics being studied in class. The trip includes travelling to the Galápagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador and it takes place every year during two weeks in February.

Ten students were chosen to take part in a long-term project to help fight against, and eventually eradicate, invasive plant species that have been introduced by the growing

population that do critical harm to local native and endemic plant species—ones that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. These species are detrimental to the diversity of life on the islands because they compete for habitat space and eventually drive the native and endemic species away until they eventually become extinct. To prevent this extinction from happening, and to allow the survival of the native species, a clear goal had to be set that would require physical labour to help diminish the presence of these destructive species.

The Jatun Sacha Foundation was created with this very goal in mind. For the past six years, the foundation has been accepting volunteers from every part of the world to participate in conservation and reforestation efforts. For a minimum of two weeks, volunteers live in relatively primitive conditions with limited water and electricity in order to fully appreciate the value of conservation. The Jatun Sacha reserve is comprised of 250 hectares of wild, protected rain forest in the highlands of San Cristobal Island, about 30 minutes from the nearest town, Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, which is the capital of the Galápagos Province.

Daily activities on the reserve included reforestation, tree planting, harvesting tropical

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# Nunavik Player

Name: Misty Tertiluk Simigak

Date of birth: July 12th, 1992

Place of birth: Kuujjuag Home community: Kangirsuk

Favorite person: Lisa Jaaka

Favorite foods: Muttaq and caribou meat

Favorite sport: Soccer

Occupation: Cashier at the Co-op store

Future goal: To be a facilitator for teenagers

in need

Toughest challenge: Living away from my mother

Pet peeve: **Hungry** dogs



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The Galápagos Islands are especially unique due to the number of species here that cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

 $V_c 4UL_c L_c$ ۷٬۲۵−۱٬۹۶۲ میر ᡩᠫ᠐ᢗ᠆ᠮ᠘ᡧᢖᢛᡧ᠐᠐ᢕ᠘ᢤ᠙ᠺᠸᢐᢆᡳ راړه کالهوک۲۲، مهراعو، ۷۶راکو، ۱۹۷۷ ور ۸۵۲۱۸٬۲۶۵ م۰٬۲۲۱ مهری و ۲۶۲۱ ᡩ᠙᠙ᢗᠴ<sup>ᡕ</sup>ᢆ ᡆᢆᢗᡲ᠑ᢣᢛ<sup>ᢑ</sup>᠕ᢃᡩ᠘ᡧ᠆᠔ᢃ᠒<sup>ᡕ</sup>᠘ᡎ ۵<sub>°</sub>۲۹۰  $\Lambda^{6} \Lambda^{6} \Lambda^{6$  $C^{\circ}\Gamma^{\circ}\sigma \rightarrow \Lambda P \subset L C^{\circ}\Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma^{\circ} \rightarrow D \Delta^{\circ} \Delta S + S^{\circ}C.$  U.L. ᠘᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘ ᢀᠳᢗ᠒ᢞᢞᡉ᠒᠒ᡧ ᠕ᢃᠻ᠑ᡄ᠘᠐ᡣᠤᢐ ح L <sup>۱</sup> ۲۵٬۶۵۴ م۰٬۹۵۲ مه۱۳۵ مه۱۲۵ مه **-**ΦΦ Ν΄ ΛΡΊϽδρου.

LPONJC 18PYTE DATECTERTLES CODE Nados De Dollacotible Pady 69 NYACOYCO DEDIGO DJN「J°2~9~D+5606.

I owe my participation in this project to Makivik because they provided me the financial aid that allowed me to go.

۵خاه<sup>ا، ۱</sup>۹۳٬۲۳۵ ۱۴۵٬۹۹۴ کاد کرفا ۱۶۹۶۲۱ کالانها۲۱ کالانها محے کو بردنول  $3^{\circ}$   $3^{\circ$ ۵۲۲۹ ت ۱۹۲۵ ۱۹۲۵ ۱۹۲۵ ۱۹۳۵ ۱۹۳۸  $U_{\rho}L_{0}$ ,  $A_{\rho}L_{1}$ ,  $A_{\rho}L_{1}$   $A_{\rho}L_{1}$   $A_{\rho}L_{1}$ Uzzbic NIrr CF94 Vc4ULchc  $V_\Gamma \Gamma^{\prime}  4.P.FC 45.44.0 4.54.9.5.5.49.9.6.19.9.0 ᠂᠘᠙ᠳᠳ᠘ᠳ᠘

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JbLL4.P&SF4c Ç,94 ۸ *م* ۲ <sup>c</sup> C -ᢧᠲᡒᠾᢩᡓᡄᡒᡗᡪᠲᠷ ᢗᠲᠳᡳᠬᡣᠳᢅ>ᢩ <sup>5</sup>Ե ռ C -᠑ᢣᡃᠯ᠂᠌᠌᠗᠇ᢆᡆᢗᠺ᠕ᠺᡗᡱᡆᢗᢆᠦ ᠺᡆ᠂ᡆᠮᠣᠴ᠋ www.jatunsacha.org

fruits, seed gathering, cleaning coastal areas, maintaining the plant nursery, and hiking through the tropical forest of San Cristobal to learn about the local native species. Each day, we would start at six in the morning to have breakfast, followed by a discussion on what would be accomplished that day. We would work for three or four hours and stop at noon to have lunch. This was followed by a twohour siesta, which would help us regain our energy after the hard labour in the 35-degree weather, and complete two more hours of work in the afternoon.

Because the habitat on the island is so fragile, minimal intervention was required. This means that it was not possible to import large equipment to be used for reforestation for it would cause even more damage to the environment and species that we were trying to save. In order to leave as little human footprint as possible, we would work with manual gardening tools and machetes to get the job done.

The Galápagos Islands are especially unique due to the number of species here that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Plant species support a range of unique creatures such as birds, reptiles, and giant tortoises. This is why it is so important to prevent them from disappearing, so that we can maintain a healthy diversity of life.



This trip was a great opportunity and it was an experience that I will never forget. I owe my participation in this project to Makivik because they provided me the financial aid that allowed me to go. My appreciation goes to them for granting me \$1,500 for travel expenses. Volunteering at the Jatun Sacha Reserve was \$450 per person for two weeks. This amount was fundraised by the participating Concordia students.

Further information on this project is available at www.jatunsacha.org

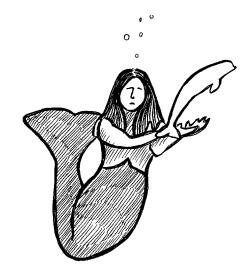
# 5>0° **Ͻ**ϞʹCDՈ<sup>°</sup>۲JՈ<sup>®</sup>Γ<sup>°</sup>: ۲۰۶۹ مرد ۲/۲۹ کا مرد ۲

**)** >ሰ<sup>6</sup>ሀና >ናጋራና५%ቦና ἰናት 19Γ Δረ-ትባ-٬۹۵۲ مرکور ۱۳۵۶ می ۱۳۵۴ می ۱۳۵۴ می اور ۱۳۵۲ می اور ۵۲٬۲۶۱ عمر دلی ۱۴۵۲ مرد ۲۶۱ مرد ۲۶۱ مرد ۱۹ 450L4567547F££₽₽ عور °ے ULDUJ4L 60%%LY66CC- $D + H^{c} \rightarrow D^{c} + H^{c} \rightarrow \Delta C^{c} + A \cap C^{c}$ ۵۵۵٬۵۵۲ کا ۱۳ کا ۱۳۵۲ کا ۱۳۵ کا ۱۳ کا ۱۳۵ کا ۱۳ کا ۱۳۵ کا ۱۳۵ کا ۱۳۵ کا ۱۳۵ کا ۱۳۵ کا ۱۳ کا ۱۳ کا ۱ ጋኣጶበ<sub>°</sub>ዮበJ<sup>c</sup> ጋኣ<sup>i</sup>ኣጶቍ<sup>i</sup>ቴ<sup>i</sup>ቴ<sup>c</sup>ረረበ<sup>i</sup> የተላቍ ላጶ<-שירם Δ۶۴۵٬۲ בוים אירם לאיירם. ᡏᡄ᠙᠘᠙ᠺ᠙ᠾᢇ᠋᠋ ن°فها ے کے کہ ت الهال، ١٩٥٥ حي مرس المال ١٩٥٥ م. ١٩٥٥ م.  $DV_{c} = DV_{c} + D$  $U_{b,c}U^{-1}L^{c}$ ,  $\Omega_{J}^{c}D4\Gamma^{2}A_{b,c}U_{b,c}$   $\nabla_{b}^{b}V_{b,c}L_{b,c}$  $541^{6}$   $^{6}$   $^{1}$   $^{6}$   $^{1}$   $^{1}$   $^{6}$   $^{1}$ ۰٬۱۵۰ مرزک ح CL) اور ۱۵۰۲ کی ۱۸۰۲ کی از از ۱۸۰۲ کی از از ۱۸۰۲ کی از از ۱۸۰۲ کی از از از از از از از از از ۱  $JU_{\ell}S_{\ell} = 46.44 + 70.49$ 

ے مے کے ہ ኣ>ሰ<sup>ር</sup> >570-57% Dig U Gira 2018 ᡄᠬᡅᡗᡏᢠᢛᢛ ᠈᠕ᡁ᠑᠂᠕ᢞ᠆ᠵᡏᡗᠾ᠙ᢥᠾᢛ V~\1U.\P\4-, 4.F~ \>U. U~\P\-רוט או פינר אינה או פינול באר ריני באיני مالای ۱۹۹۸ ۱۰۲۶ می ۵۸۴ عال ۵،۹۹۸ کروار و ۵۲۸ و ۱۹۹۸ کروار کرا و ۱۹۹۸ کروار کرا و ۱۹۹۸ کروار کرار و ۱۹۹۸ کروار کرار و ۱۹۹۸ کروار کرار و ۱۹

ᡃᡪᡔᡤᢆᡃᠯ᠋᠄᠂ᡏᡒᠾᢣᡲᢠ᠘ᠸᢐᠾ᠄ᢣᡏᡆᡷ᠋᠋᠋ᢧᡏᡕᡖ ۵,۹۲۵ مع ΔĽ. "Ͻ*ϒ*ͼϹϷͶϲϞϽΓ<sub>Γ</sub>LፋϽͼ - a a l l b a c Δ L b, D b b l a l c l l c 6°CL'd° P'LD'N°C D'6'L7°C. 5>Ô° ያለርን ውር ያለያ እስት ወደ ነው የተመደመው የ ᠤᠳᡄ᠈ᢆᡩ᠐ᢛᠾᡆ  $\Lambda$ % -  $\Gamma$  -  $\Gamma$  -  $\Gamma$ 

 $P^2$   $P^3$   \Delta_{c}$  L1  $C_{c}$   $C_{c}$   $\Delta_{c}$   $C_{c}$   $\Delta_{c}$   $C_{c}$   $\Delta_{c}$   $\Delta_{c}$ ᠳ᠘ᢗᢋᠬ᠘᠙ᢢ᠘᠘᠙ᢢ᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘ していりらいりょく



سے ۲۹۱% وا ∆غ۲%۲°حځ ےہد√. ጎ>ስ⁵J<sup>ℂ</sup> LP° & D' ۵۶۰ کنه کار۱۲۵ کار۱۸۵ کار۱۸۵ کار۱۸۵ کار۱۸۵ کار۱۸۵ کار۱۸۵ کار ز<sup>-</sup>د۶٬ Δ6۲٬۸۶۷ ۶۰ ΛC۵٬, ۵۰۲۶ ه۸۵۰ ᠴᠣ᠆᠆ᢩᠮᡕ᠙᠘ᠮᠻᠲᡨ᠂᠕ᡷ᠘ᢋᢙ᠇᠘᠈᠘᠘᠘ᢣ᠘ Ċ゚d๑%U \>CÞDLペLTUTCO%.

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# **Saputiit Message: Be Strong**

he Saputiit executive finished their longplanned regional tour last March 19th, which started in February. They met with the high school students, local youth committees, and went on the local FM stations in each community except Akulivik and Ivujivik. It was a Saturday and these two schools were closed. Furthermore there was no youth committee in Ivujivik at the time, however Ivujivik has since formed their own committee and we congratulate them on this historic development.

During the tour, the Saputiit executives spoke about the renewal of the youth action \_ strategy and Saputiit's mandate and objectives, \( \bar{2} \) and listened to the comments and concerns of Nunavik's young people.

Former Saputiit president Jennifer Watkins said, "We would also like to share with the Nunavik population that, according to the provincial government representatives, Saputiit was the most improved youth forum in the province of Quebec. We are also working on to form a Nunavik Youth House Association partnership for the betterment of our youth and children of Nunavik. Saputiit very much appreciates Makivik's support in this endeavour through

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# Nunavik Player

Name:

Joshua Tarriasuk

Date of birth: Place of birth:

July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1993

Home community:

Puvirnituq, Quebec lvujivik

Favorite person: Favorite food:

Father Beluga

Favorite sport:

Soccer and basketball

Occupation:

Student

Future goal: Toughest challenge:

To be a hunter and work Coping with mother's death

Pet peeve:

Learning about the deaths of

friends & relatives

0002 1/4<sup>2</sup>Ι 1ΙΟΓ <sup>Σ</sup>αθυθυνου 2009  $C^{s}P^{b}UC \wedge \Delta A^{2}A^{b}UC \nabla^{c}A \wedge C^{c}B$ C6Pe PU& PIPLE D1PLO P44. 2009 DP1°L مــْدـ۱۵۸۷ اد-۲۷ د. ٦¹۵ف۵ baC-LT  $PU_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{P}\Gamma F_{\ell} 4 \eta_{\mathcal{P}} L_{C}$ りつっしいこうしゃして ᠳ᠐ᢞᢀᡫᠳᠲᡄᡃᡣᠴᡥ ح ٔ ط ٔ ( م ∆ ∆داهاے ۱۰. دحال 60%ble-د۵۵٬۱۵۵ د ۱۹٬۵۵۵ کا ۱۹۵۰ ᠳ᠌ᢓᡏᠳᢑᡶᡎᠳᡏ᠘ᠾ baCc-LT  $\nabla^{\sigma}\nabla_{c}$   $\nabla^{\sigma}\nabla_{c}$   $\nabla^{\sigma}\nabla_{c}$   $\nabla^{\sigma}\nabla_{c}$ ᠂ᠳᢀᡥᠳ,᠌ᠴᢗᡝᠮ᠂᠘ᢀ᠘ᢣᡪᡝᢆᡖᡄ᠐ᠳᢐᠲ᠘᠕᠆ 'ᡰᠣᡄᡙᡐ᠘ᡃᠺ, ᠫᡃᡗᠣᡃᡪ᠘ᠮᠫ᠘ᡩᡄ᠒ᡩ᠘ᠮᢥ ᡏ᠋᠘᠘ᠳ᠐᠙᠙ᡗᢣᡕ᠘ᡒᠾᢆᠳ ن، وحور  $\Delta \subset \forall^{c} \land \sigma^{b}$  $\Delta \sigma \Delta^{c}$ Сьрс ᠳ᠌᠌᠌ᢓ᠐ᡩᡖ᠘᠘᠙ᠹᢡᡄ᠘ᡶᡗᡕ ۷٬ċ٦،۷۰ ۲۶ţ<٦٥١c.

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५>ሰ° ᡋ᠘ᡷ᠙᠐ᢆᡁᢛᠲᡑ᠘ᢗ  $DV_2D_c$ ۹۰۵۵۱ ۹۰۵ ۹۰۵ ۹۰۵ ما ۵۰۱ ما ۵۰۱ ما ۵۰۱ ما ۵۰۱ ما حرا ۱۲۹۹ وروا،  $\Delta$  =  $L^{c}$   $L^{c}$   $L^{c}$   $L^{c}$   $L^{c}$   $L^{c}$ 40  $V \sigma 40 4 L_c$  $P4410 PCP_{c} TOP_{c} TOP_{c}$  $\Lambda^{c}$   $\Lambda^{c$ منهمنالحار ۱۲۲ وعی فر موهده  $\Lambda C^{5}b^{5}LC$   $\Delta \triangle \subset \Lambda \dot{b}^{C}$ ,  $\lambda \subset \dot{b}^{C}$ ,  $\lambda \subset \dot{b}^{C}$ ,  $\lambda \subset \dot{b}^{C}$  $\Delta \subset \mathcal{C}_{-}$ .  $\mathcal{C}_{-}$   $\mathcal{C}$  $\nabla P4_{\ell}U \Gamma \nabla \Gamma_{\ell} P_{\ell} C \nabla P_{\ell} \Gamma$ ۵۰نو  $P_c$   $\Phi_c$   $\Phi_c$   $\Phi_c$   $\Phi_c$   $\Phi_c$   $\Phi_c$   $\Phi_c$ ᠕ᢧᠨᡩᡱ᠋᠘᠐᠘ᡏ᠘ᢗ. ᠔᠗ᡁ᠑ᡠ᠐ᢥᢆᡰᡖ, ᠨᡐᢛᠺᡃ᠆ ۵۵۱ ۱۵۸ ۲۸ و ۱۵۸ میلات ۱۵۸ کاد. ۱۵۸ ۲۸ میلات ۱۸۸ کاد  $LPC = 6 C V \Delta^2 \Delta V C V V V V$ 



Adamie Padlayat, assistant to Johnny Peters, as well as the support of KRG.

The president and the executive treasurer of Saputiit attended the National Inuit Youth Council (NIYC) face-to-face meeting in



Ottawa on the second week of March 2009. During the meeting it was said that in the fall of 2009, there would be an elders and youth

summit of NIYC in Inuvik, NWT. During the summit, there will be an election for the position of NIYC president. Speaking of elections, new terms for the president, the executive secretary and the board members of Saputiit will be up for election this July.

Jennifer stated, "On behalf of the Saputiit board of directors I would like to thank Makivik, KRG, KSB, and Secretariat de la Jeunesse for being supportive of our organization. I also thank the youth of Nunavik for giving us the opportunity to be your representatives at the regional, provincial and the national level."

Jennifer encourages, "Students, children and all young people, please keep up your good work. Stay in school and if anyone in a Nunavik community feels that you are alone, there are people and services available such as social services, the police, parents, relatives, and your friends. Please take advantage of these opportunities because the people working in such fields are there because they want to help you—as do people in general. Young people, we are the future. Don't give up, be strong."

Please check out Saputiit's refurbished cool website: www.saputiit.com or call their a toll free number: 1-866-964-0335.





# **Δο<sup>11</sup>Η Αρα<sup>1</sup>Ι Αρα<sup>11</sup>** Δο<sup>11</sup>Η Αρα<sup>11</sup>Η Αρα<sup></sup>



#### ተፈ<sup>1</sup> ወ° ជ ወሬ D< Δ P 4 ይበራር ተው 4 D የነβ ታ የው 1 ያለይ በ ይበራር ነፃ የ

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

#### ላρUCb&,= ላናኒቃስ&ኔ ላρUCb&,= ላናኒቃስ&ኔ

مد٥٠ ۵۲۹،۴۲۶ ۵۵،۱۹۶ ۹۵،۱۹۶ ۵۵،۱۹۶ مادر۲۶،۹۱۶ ے ۱۵ کا ۱۵ کے ۱۵ کے اور کا کے اور کا کے دائے کا کے 10 کے  $\delta'$ ᠘᠙᠘᠙᠙᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘᠙᠘᠘  $\sigma^2\Gamma^*\sigma^*b^*\sigma^*b^*c$   $\Gamma^*\sigma^*b^*\sigma^*b^*c$ -۱۵۱٬۵۵۵ حزر)، ۲۰۶۵ کردامه ۱۵۱٬۵۵۸ مردامه ۱۵۸٬۵۵۸ مردامه  $CU_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$   $V_{\mathcal{O}}$ PGCJ&&CJ& DILC DO PGA PG PG PT WITCO PG 493.  $^{\circ}$ LO $^{\circ}$   $^{\circ}$ 12 $^{\circ}$ CO $^{\circ}$  $U_{cO}^{1}$   $U_{cO}^{1}$   $U_{cO}^{1}$   $U_{cO}^{1}$   $U_{cO}^{1}$   $U_{cO}^{1}$   $U_{cO}^{1}$ عمه ۲ ح و ح و م م ال م ΔΡϤ%LԺʹϽ℠ ᢀᢗ᠒ᢐᢎᠾᢀᡀ 10,<-11,48eb7e 'لحرالافرالافرار المرابع المر  $\Delta^{C}$  $\Delta$ P4%L $\dot{\sigma}^c$ )% 4D5%b $\dot{\tau}^b$ %C)& $\sigma^b$   $\dot{\tau}^b$   $\sigma^b$ L $\dot{\tau}^c$  4D5%-- מהיטרנלי, ישיינלים דימיירי בישהיטרנלי, ישיינלים דימיירי  $\Delta_{c} = 44c^{-2} \nabla_{c} = 0$   $\nabla_{c} = 0$   $\nabla_{c} = 0$   $\nabla_{c} = 0$   $\nabla_{c} = 0$ Δ϶϶ͼησο γονςεσηντσιβεος σουν Δροθυθίκτο ξ ۵۵۱۶٬۵۲۸ مورد الم ۱۸۲۲ مو۲۰ مالهٔ ۱۲ ماه ۱۸۲۸ مورد ا  $\forall 1^{\circ} 1^$ **₫₽**ჼჼ₽₽%℃₽₽₺.

#### 

 $^{1}C7^{\sigma}$   $^{\sigma}$   $^{1}C9^{\sigma}$   $^{\sigma}$   $^{1}C9^{\sigma}$   $^{$ 



 $\Delta \Delta \Delta C$   $\Delta C$ 

 $40^{\circ}$ 40°44% \$\delta \cdot\\ \frac{1}{\cdot\\ \cdot\\ \cdot

 $\Delta = N^{-1}b\Delta C^{-1}b\Delta C^{-1}b^{-1}C^{-1}$ 

#### 

مم∆ کانون کا Ground temperature (°C) -10 -8 -2 0 5 (ינחחיקיייק) ליבחל Depth (m) 09/01/1991-08/31/1992 09/01/2002-08/31/2003 15 ነ`⊸ራ Γ°ል⁵ Airport of Salluit Minimum temperature ·トロケーくかし Maximum temperature JePPSO COURTINOV Mean temperature







### **Permafrost**

Provided by the Nunavik Research Centre and CEN – University Laval, members of the Qaujisarvik Network



airstrips and buildings also insulate the ground and can cause permafrost to melt. Changes in drainage patterns can affect permafrost too.

#### What is permafrost?

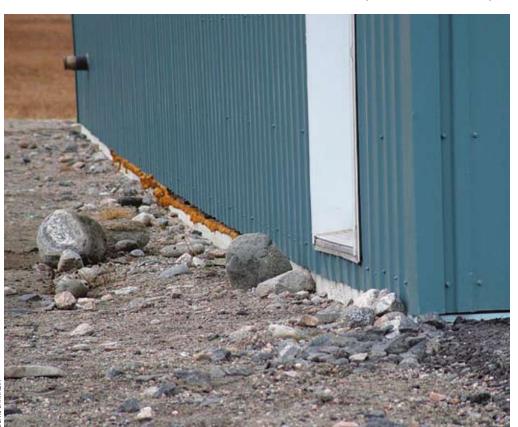
Permafrost is soil or rock that stays frozen and below 0°C all the year round, even in summer. The volume of ground ice can be very high in permafrost. If the ice melts, the ground will collapse and the ground surface will depress.

#### Why and how do scientists study permafrost?

A good understanding of permafrost and changes within it makes for better land use planning. If it is known that certain areas are frozen all the year round, appropriate construction techniques can be used. When permafrost melts, roads and airstrips

> become uneven, buildings become unstable and hillsides can slip affecting the maintenance cost and threatening the public safety.

> People are worried about the impacts of climate change on previous stable areas of permafrost now melting and degrading. Researchers at the Centre d'études Nordiques of Laval University (CEN) have been monitoring the temperature of permafrost at many sites throughout Nunavik by placing temperature probes deep within the soil. By studying land-processes, researchers are helping governments and municipalities plan safer roads, airports and buildings by avoiding thawunstable areas or in ways of keeping the ground frozen.



#### What causes permafrost to melt?

Permafrost is dependent on ground temperature, but many factors influence this apart from air temperature and climate change. Snow insulates the ground in winter so a thick layer of snow prevents the ground from freezing as deeply as usual. Vegetation traps snow and this influences ground temperature too. If the permafrost melts and creates a depression in the ground, snow and vegetation will accumulate even more causing the permafrost to melt faster. Roads,

# Nunavik's landscape and coastline are changing too

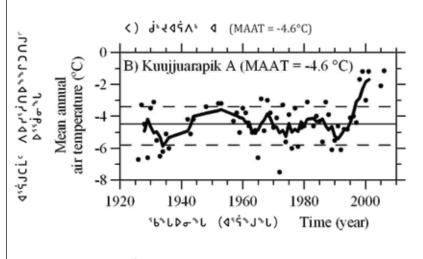
As the Inuit have observed while travelling on the land for

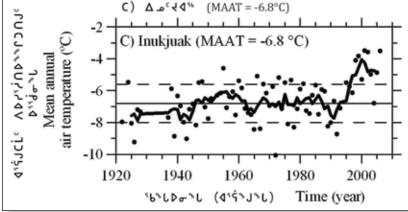
hunting and fishing, the land can change noticeably. By comparing aerial photographs taken in 1957 with recent ones, CEN investigators have quantified this change on the coast north of Kuujjuaraapik. The melting of permafrost has caused the coastline to recede where there is clay and sand, whereas the rocky points protrude farther into Hudson Bay because of *isostatic* uplift (the land is rising after the glaciers melted 8,000 years ago).





**4) 9,44**ξV, 4 (MASF = 238 cm) 400 Annual snowfall (cm) 4'SJCL' 4Arriv A) Kuujjuarapik A (MASF = 238 cm) 300 200 100 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 '6∿ሀ▷균∿ሀ (4'ና៎∿J∿ሀ) Time (year)





When permafrost melts, roads and airstrips become uneven, buildings become unstable and hillsides can slip affecting the maintenance cost and threatening the public safety.



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# Children's Activity in Kangirsuk

In Kangirsuk they had an after school program for children to have fun at the recreation centre, moderated by Minnie Annahatak. In this group we can see Saimata Simiunie, Rosina Kudluk Etok, Susan Ooging, Savilu Thomassie, Bobby Nassak, Louisa Augiak, Kayula Nungak, Peggy Oovaut, Annie Nungak, and Cathy Kudluk.

