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MAKIVIK

m a g a z i n e

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Δαεφρ / Contents



BOB MESHER

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b'a'y q'd'z' b'e'd m'e-'m'l z b'e'y'h' r'o 7 2008'yJN'-j k'e-l'q', dv't'
Participants at the launch of the latest NEAS ship, MV Qamutik, enjoyed a performance of throatsinging by Clara Aupaluk and Caroline Novalinga on July 7th, 2008 in Valleyfield, Quebec.

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



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Drawing for winners will be held on Friday, October 31st, 2008.

Mystery Photo Contest
Makivik Corporation
P.O. Box 179
Kuujuaq, Québec
J0M 1C0

ስራ ጥቅም / **BONUS PRIZES**

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

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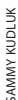
Congratulations to Jessie Annahatak of Aupaluk who won first prize of \$100 for correctly guessing this Chisasibi airport sign. Other prizes went to Puassie Uqittuq, Silas Sequaluk Jr., Bobby Nowkawalk and Lisi A. Iqiquq for their correct answers.



Inuit Reaction to the Prime Minister's Apology

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However, Pita said the apology by itself does not absolve all governments of all the injustices that were and continue to be inflicted on us Inuit: "We must also remember that residential schools are not the



MEI ISSA IRWIN X2

Makivik remains adamant that the government should also apologize for relocating whole communities and families from their homes in Inukjuak to the High Arctic in order to strengthen Canada's position on sovereignty.

[illegible]

Simeonie Naluktuuruk, Louisa May and Putulik Papigatuk represented former students of Nunavik.

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The closing reception for Inuit.

Present in the House during the apology was ITK president Mary Simon. In her speech to a gathering of Inuit residential school survivors in Ottawa, she said, “[June 11th, 2008] will be a day of remembrance and reflection... of those victims not here to witness this apology.” Representing the Inuit of Nunavik in Ottawa for the apology events were former residential students Louisa May from Kuujuaq, Simeonie Nalukturuk from Inukjuak, and Putulik Papigatuk from Salluit. ■

Bitter History — Better Future and Sweeter Berries

[illegible]

To no one's great surprise toward the end of the teen years, Louise's crush on Mary's big brother Johnny grew into an endearing everlasting love and soon Louisa and Johnny married. Children

MELISSA IRWIN

began to arrive and families grew apart and then back together again as years passed.

Mary's work took her nationally and internationally. Most summers she was determined to get back to Kuujjuaq — if only for a few days of berry picking and perhaps fishing, especially with Louisa. Last year Mary returned home, built a house and began reconnecting roots with friends and family, fishing and, of course, with Louisa and the "berry patch."

Mary's job, as president of the national Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, demanded she be in Ottawa on June 11th to accept the government's apology on behalf of the Inuit of Canada.

In the waiting room at the Kuujuaq airport just days before the event, she saw Louisa.

"Where are you going?" asked Mary.

"To Ottawa," said Louisa, explaining that Iqivik president Pita Aatami invited her, as one of her former students, to attend the ceremony, meet

the prime minister and represent the region.

They naturally shared a laugh and a hug. In Ottawa they immediately cancelled one hotel reservation and, as northern girls are bound to do, moved in together for company and a chance to catch and share both the moment and all those old memories.

After the prime minister's historic and memorable words of apology — words that Mary “didn't believe she would have ever hear” — she was given the unprecedented opportunity to respond. In impeccable Inuktitut, Mary thanked the prime minister and then, moving into equally flawless English, she explained, she spoke her “own language” because she wanted Mr. Harper and all of Canada's parliament and all of Canada to know that “in spite of all that has happened, our language and culture are still strong”;

As she thanked the prime minister for both the apology and his courage in making it, her eyes were filled with tears, partly because her thoughts were of Louisa and all the others who attended the schools.

Just above in the spectators gallery of the ornate House of Commons, Louisa sat with other former residential schools students, from every part of Canada, First Nations, Métis and other Inuit. Louisa's own eyes filled with tears as she watched her dear friend for so long, and her sister-in-law for almost as long, making history in the Parliament of Canada.

She knew, as did the others on this special day, that no one would ever say again. "Not Inuit enough!"

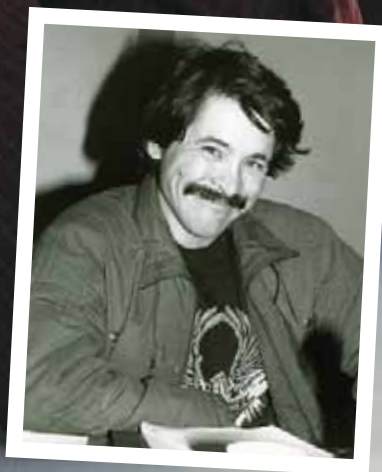
Mary and Louisa will soon be together again in their favourite berry patch. This year, somehow the berries will be so much sweeter. ■

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Makivik President Pita Aatami on the Occasion of our Corporation's 30th Anniversary

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*Pita Aatami addressed the youth of Nunavik during the
Saputiit AGM in Chisasibi on July 8th, 2008.*



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Pita, the board member for
Kuujuaq, during his early days
with Makivik.

BOB MESHER

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Working for Makivik Construction.

The youth

We always try to support the youth as we keep saying that they're the future leaders, so we've come up with different ways of helping them out, like through the Makivik Scholarship Fund. Recreation is another

good example because sports are good for the body and for the mind at the same time. We visit the youth in every school to encourage them to stay in school, to never to give up. We also include a member of the Saputiit Youth Association in our board of directors meetings. Even though she is an ex-officio member, she has the right to express what their needs are.

Summer camp in Old Chimo

I was still a landholding corporation board member at that time, just before I became a Makivik board member. I wanted to see if we could start up a youth camp and for me that is an achievement out of a lot of youth.

ment that has helped out a lot of youth.

When I was going to a youth camp at False River I remember all the positive aspects of being in there with other kids and being taught such things as how to fish. Its not simple — anybody can swing a rod but then you need to know how to clean and take care of the fish. As a youth I really wanted to start up something similar to what they had at False River, but closer to Kuujuaq. As we know, False River is on the next river, accessible but it's expensive to get there.

*We visit the youth in every school
to encourage them to stay in
school, to never to give up.*

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We want our own representative at the National Assembly so that person can speak on our behalf and tell the realities of what we're living in the North

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because, unlike other construction companies, we don't have a profit margin. If we had a profit margin there'd be less houses built. We do our best to maximize the number of housing units with the money that we receive from the government.

Because of the shortage of housing there are problems with overcrowding: health problems, abuses being created because there are so many people in the houses, whether it's sexual abuse, physical abuse, or mental abuse. Again a domino effect because the housing shortage contributes to the social problems that we have today.

Some people may think warmer weather is good for us but it's not good for the world.

Some people may think warmer weather is good for us but it's not good for the world.



No stranger to Nunavik, Premier Jean Charest got together again with Makivik executives and staff at our head office on July 24th, 2008.

Climate change

We are being impacted negatively by climate change right now. We have earlier springs, hotter summers, later falls, shorter winters, different insects coming, different birds coming, and different mammals starting to come closer. We have to re-learn about our climate because it's not the same as before. We have elders that are passing away, falling through the ice when it should really be safe. They think it is still like

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*The big thing
is having your
family with you to
support you in the
community.*

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putting more money into the housing construction plus they put more money into the health sector through the Quebec government.

It hasn't stopped us from pursuing what we need. For example, at the Katimajjiit Conference we've had all kinds of things that were announced. A lot of these things were going to come through the Kelowna Accord but we got them through Katimajjiit anyways.

Residential Schools Apology

Never having attended residential school, it sounded good, but the apology was to the people that actually attended residential school. I'm happy that the Government of Canada apologized to the people that they sent to residential schools, but was it enough for them?

I was in Ottawa, I listened, and I talked to the former students. The majority of them said at least they're acknowledging the wrong that they did. For them it's some closure. Having been sent to residential school they lost their culture, they lost what they could have learned as an Inuk in the community: how to take care of a dog team, how to hunt off the land, their own language. A lot of people lost that and it can never be returned by an apology.

We're hopeful that the Government of Canada will also acknowledge that they sent Inuit to live with families in the South to further their education. If they had built schools in the communities, they wouldn't have had to do what they did.

A College for Nunavik

We've been trying to get a college or university in the region for quite a few years because we know for a fact that the success rate would

We respect everyone but at the same time we want to be respected for who we are.



Flanked by Prime Minister Stephen Harper and INAC Minister Chuck Strahl.

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Pita photographed this seagull in flight during egg-collecting season.



DITA AATAMI

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 $\Lambda \mathfrak{e} \mathcal{P} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{S}^b \cap \dot{\mathfrak{R}} \subseteq \mathcal{D} \mathfrak{S}^c$.

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Makivik's 30th anniversary

Before Makivik came into effect we had the Northern Quebec Inuit Association. I am very proud of what the previous Inuit leadership were able to accomplish on our behalf. We are just using what was gained through the JBNQA because Makivik was created only in 1978. Before that the Inuit had the foresight to think: we're going to need schools, we're going to need houses, we're going to need to govern ourselves, we're going to need jobs, so they did a wonderful job on our behalf.

I've tried to learn from that and try to go a step further, such as by signing the *Sanarrutik Agreement* which gave us more of a say than what was agreed to in the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. Before that time, basically anybody could come up and develop the region without our consent. Now they have to go through Makivik.

The changes we've gone through in a very short period of time always amazes me. I am 47 years old and I grew up in a house that had no running water where we didn't have heated houses. We were still basically living off the land. And in a very short period of time we have had to adapt to a different world, living with TVs and fax machines, and now living with computers and everything that Inuit have been able to adapt to. In that 30-year period we have come basically from the 'ice age' to this technological age that we're living in now. We still live off the land to a certain extent, going hunting and fishing, using this new technology while still practising our culture. We've come a long way in the very short period of time since Makivik has been in existence.

A wish for the Inuit

My wish is to solve all our needs. That's an obvious answer that anybody would give. We'd like to have the solution for every challenge that we have right now. Social problems are something that we'd like to solve but Makivik cannot do that alone. It has to be a community effort to try to solve our social problems that we have right now. Let's work together.

I've spoken about this at different conferences and on the regional and national radio. I've never stayed quiet about the problems that we have. I try to bring it out in the open and get people to talk about it. Talking about it and actually tackling the issues is a way of healing. Just staying quiet and pretending that its not there is not going to solve anything. We need people to talk about the problems that we have and if we solve these problems we are going to go a long way in becoming a self-sufficient society.

The aspirations that we had over the years to become self-sufficient society is doable. Right now there are a lot of people coming from the South to help us out. I say help us out because a lot of these people that come here to work are here for short periods of time and they move back down South. If we can start getting our own nurses, our own doctors, our own lawyers, our own accountants, it will help us to become a better society. I'm not saying we are a bad society but we can become an even stronger society if we start having our own people in these professions. It's going to come over time and we will get there by working together. ■

I've never stayed quiet about the problems that we have. Just staying quiet and pretending that its not there is not going to solve anything.

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Josepi Padlayat examining the first trail transceiver and the first HF base radio in Ottawa — early summer 1975.

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$D\sigma^b \dot{b} C^a r^c \leq 4n \dot{b} n \omega^c$

A Look Back at the Early Days of Communications in Nunavik

By Paddy Gardiner

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It seems incredible today that a mere 30 years ago very little of the infrastructure and services we have today in Nunavik existed back then. According to the latest figures, the majority of the total population of Nunavik is under age 30, thus it follows that same majority of people would not be able to even imagine the conditions that existed in those not so far off days.

Consider in 1975, just 33 years ago, there was a very inadequate telephone service in this region. This is because there was no satellite service and similarly there was no live television, certainly no Internet and very minimal airline service. Because of this lack of the satellite, all long-distance phone service was via radio telephone (the “over and out” system) that was routed through operators at Amos, Quebec. Thus if you lived in Kuujuaq (then called Fort Chimo) and wanted to call your aunt in Tasiujaq (then called



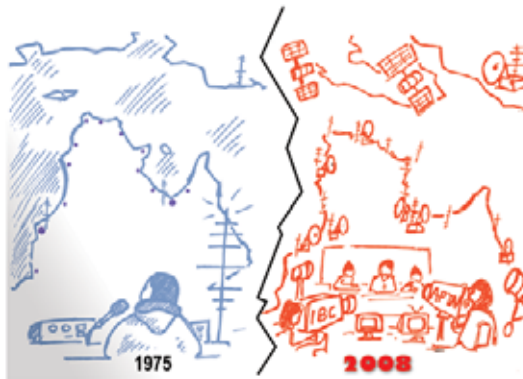
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Assembling the element on the FM antenna in Inukjuak.

Leaf Bay) you would have to go to the government office where the only Bell radio telephone unit was physically located. Once there, assuming you would even be permitted to use it, you would try to call the long distance operator (if the signals were good) in Amos, and have a call placed to Tasiujaq whenever a "circuit was free" and they very often were not. If the signals were "out", which meant that radio signals could deteriorate to such an extent that conversation would be unintelligible, one could wait as long as 10 days to get the call through. And then you would have to repeat this process to make the call. The most difficult issue was to be able to use the Bell

Canada radio telephone purely for personal reasons, because it was really intended only for government business. Therefore the local custodians of this Bell radio did not encourage its wide spread use, as they then were unable to transact their business.

This inability to talk to people easily in other settlements when one wanted to was one of the issues that created the need for better communications in Nunavik. Thus it was in this context that after studying the situation, a report was generated under the coordination of Josepi Padlayat of Salluit that recorded interviews with Inuit in dif-



SAMMY KLIDLIK

To quote some of the comments from the *Taqramuit* report: "We do not have telephones like you do in the South... One (Bell Canada) radio in the community is not enough... There isn't enough time for personal calls... People deserve better than they are getting... We Inuit should have our own radios because we would make sure that all communities are operating at the same time so we could make calls to each other." Johnny Epoo of Inukjuak was recorded as saying, "The Inuit should control the radio... even if the Kadlunaq have good intentions, I know the Inuit will always come last."

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TNI survey team departing from Kangiqsualujuaq in 1975.

In addition there were trips required in the South to liaise with various other organizations such as the federal Department of Communications, (to fulfil their requirements for licensing) as well as obtaining the cooperation of the Government of Quebec. A budget of \$130,691.00 was established to procure and install equipment. Later, in July of that year of 1975, the founding meeting of a new Inuit communications organization was held in Salluit, after being postponed earlier because of a measles outbreak, which had prevented travel between communities. This meeting was necessary because to qualify for the government (Secretary of State) funding, the communications organization had to be spun off from the auspices of the NQIA and become an independent body. This new organization was formally called Taqramuit Nipingat Incorporated (TNI) with an initial role to provide all the Nunavik settlements with two intra-community communications techniques: 1) an HF radio-telephone system to function between all communities at specific times to be owned and operated by the Inuit, and 2) to provide portable emergency "trail" radios in each community to be loaned to people when going out on the land to establish contact with their home settlement.

We had to work fast in order to meet our own self-imposed deadlines, as we were concerned that if we did not work quickly, TNI would lose face and be seen as yet another organization just having meetings and pushing paper. The first units were installed some four months later between November 1975 and April of 1976. Considering that the technical requirements had to be fixed and all the material had to be ordered and shipped, this was remarkably quick.

Prior to the official start of this new service, each community was asked to guarantee they would provide operators on a paid basis. The operators were given a short training course in Inukjuak. This course, which was conducted by myself, explained the need to adhere to the official requirements for radio transmitters such as correct station identification, keeping logs, as well as some simple trouble shooting techniques and the reporting of problems.

Once the radios were up and running in the communities, they were a resounding success and received high utilization. They remained that way, until improvements in the Bell long distance telephone service occurred, largely because the Inuit-operated system had offered a much needed and hitherto unrecognized service. Ultimately, the satellite telephone system rendered the TNI system obsolete. However, the trail radios continued to be popular and were

A photograph of a man, likely a DJ or producer, working in a recording studio. He is wearing a grey knit hat with a pom-pom and large white headphones. He is focused on a DJ mixer, with his hands on the controls. In the background, there are two turntables on a wooden surface. The room has a white wall and a shelf with various items at the top. The overall atmosphere is professional and creative.

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In a similar manner, their programs could be shuffled between communities using cassette tapes.

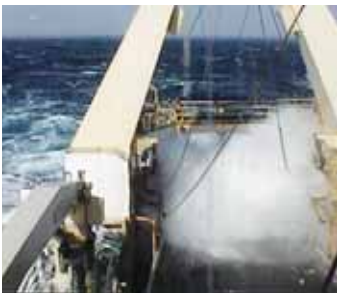
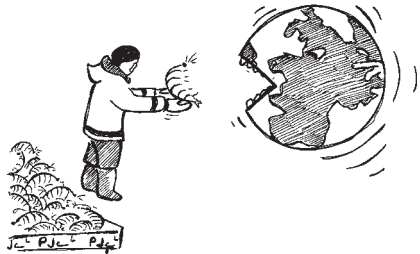
In Inukjuak they made a small building available to house the radio station and in Kuujuaq it was located in a room on the top floor of the old hotel that was owned by Jimmy Grist. Sammy Angnatuk ran the Kuujuaq FM. After these two FM stations were on the air, they were immensely popular with both young and old and there was no problem to supply programming. There was however, one important difference between the Inuit-controlled stations and those in mainstream Canada. The emphasis in the Nunavik FM stations was on community information, often interrupting the music, and interspersed with stories being told by elders, whereas in the South, the music programming is rarely interrupted for community messages. Inuit easily took to their new communications medium likely because of having a strong tradition in oral culture, which is ideally suited to reporting and story telling.



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FM operator Johnny Naktailaaluk, with Zacheriasie Elijassiapiuk, Betsy Epoo, and other Inukjuakmiut.

More than 30 years later, the communications needs of the Inuit have been satisfied by a vastly improved regular Bell telephone system, the advent of the Internet, a multitude of commercial television stations, and radio services such as *Sirius*, all made possible by satellite. Meanwhile, local and regional FM radio remains very popular and near indispensable. In addition, greatly improved airports in each community and efficient air service by both First Air and Air Inuit have made significant differences in the quality of life for Nunavimmiut — changes that were just dreams not so very long ago. ■

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Industry Prices, Partners and Quotas

Prices for shrimp in China have improved significantly over the last six months. Makivik has played a major role in ensuring that shrimp are well promoted in that country and we believe that we have now reached most of our objectives. We will be maintaining the program with the other license holders in the coming year but at a reduced financial cost to the Corporation.

Newfound Resources Limited, as our operating partner, continues to sell the shrimp into various other export markets throughout the world. Overall prices have increased and the shares for the crew have increased accordingly.

All of this good news is offset by the world price for fuel and the almost weekly increases. Compared



NEWFOUND RESOURCES LIMITED X4



to a year ago, the price for fuel has doubled and this has an impact on the efficiencies of the vessels and how much they fish.

Other issues over the past few months have been the quota negotiations at the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) for shrimp and turbot with other nations. These were not concluded and may take some additional time to resolve. Vulnerable marine ecosystems are also being discussed at NAFO and are being watched by Canadian industry members and license holders for the potential impact of regulations on our shrimp and turbot fishery.

We had asked for an additional allocation of shrimp in Ungava Bay, however this will have to wait until such a time as the boards established by the *Nunavik Inuit Land Claim Agreement* are in place and any discussions with DFO are concluded. ■

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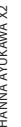
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Michel Goulet first contacted Makivik to find Inuit poets. He was then referred to the Avataq Cultural Institute where their personnel provided him with a series of very original texts. He felt in love with a short segment of Emily's book as soon as he read it. "The images were so naturally strong. Once I read it, I absolutely needed that text because it depicts so well what we intuitively understand," he said. ■



Pour connaître des poètes inuits Michel Goulet s'est d'abord adressé à la société Makivik, puis il a été mis en contact avec l'Institut culturel Avataq. Grâce à la générosité du personnel qui lui a fourni des textes vraiment originaux, il a fait son choix. Lorsqu'il a lu ce fragment du récit d'Emily, il a eu le coup de foudre. « Les images exprimées coulaient de soi. Une fois lu, il me fallait ce texte. C'est un texte qui exprime bien ce que par intuition nous comprenons. » ■

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Her education has allowed Nellie Napartuk to visit Germany.

[illegible]

The bottom line is that students need to maximize school attendance. School learning is not discrete, so when a class is missed, the student doesn't just miss the material from that class. Because school learning is progressive, the student will have more and more difficulty with the next classes, and that can be very discouraging.

in the progression. So school learning, like the building of a house, is progressive. It is unattainable to build a roof when there are no walls to hold it up.

Everything about school learning is progressive. Students go from Kindergarten to Secondary-Five. They can't start at five years old in Secondary-five and work backwards so that they end up as a teenager in Kindergarten. So Lessons are progressive, courses are progressive, each year is a progression from the previous year, and going from primary school to secondary school to post-secondary school is progressive. Even at university, every course has "prerequisites", that have to be completed before the student can take certain courses. For example, if a student wants to take a course in Environmental Science, they will be told that they can only take the course if they have succeeded in the prerequisite courses, which might be a course in Basic Science and a course on the basic concepts of the environment.

The bottom line is that students need to maximize school attendance. School learning is not concrete, so when a class is missed,

the student doesn't just miss the material from that class. Because school learning is progressive, the student will have more and more difficulty with the next classes, and that can be very discouraging.

So next time your child or grandchild wants to miss school by saying “I have a headache,” send them off to school and remind them “You will have a bigger headache if you miss school today.” ■



Alicie Nalukturuk speaking on behalf of the school board.



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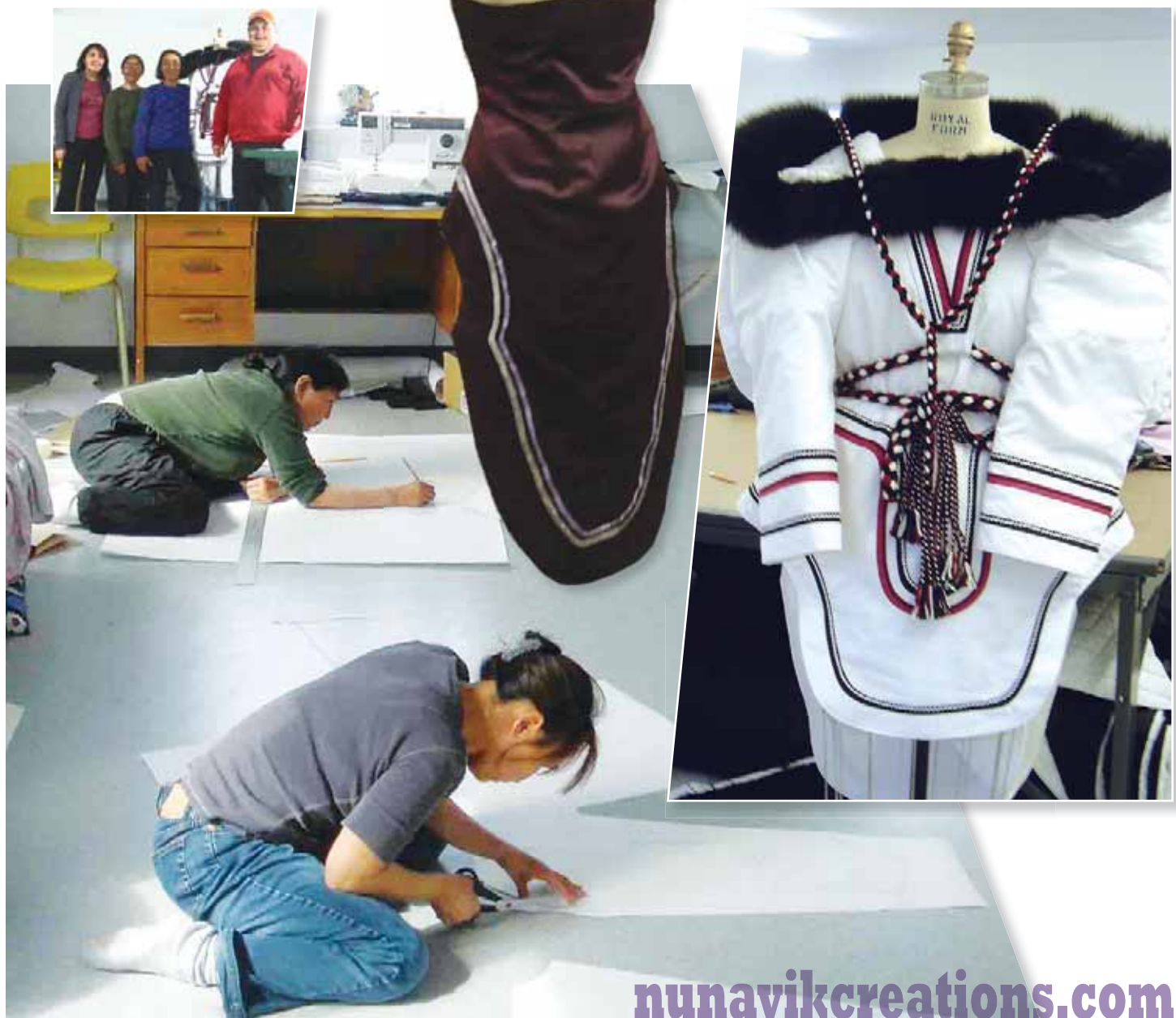
There are seamstresses working at the Salluit sewing workshop for Nunavik Creations.

They have been sewing *amautis* for us as well as *amarutiks*, which are summer-like versions of *amautis*.

We are stocking up merchandise for the winter months (especially mitts).

Other Nunavik Creations seamstresses were in Salluit during the summer months to work on standardizing patterns.

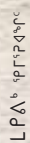
The company will also have products available on Cruise North Expeditions for purchases and order. ■



nunavikcreations.com

VICKIE OXPIK X4

The Saputiit Youth Association, along with support staff and invited delegates, met in Chisasibi for their annual general meeting on July 8th, 2008.





Federal Funding for You

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The Canada Council has a variety of programs to provide arts funding to Aboriginal Peoples. However, it has noticed that elders and youth were two segments of the Aboriginal community who were not applying for art funding on a regular basis. In response, the Canada Council established the *Elder/Youth Legacy Program*, which is designed to help support Aboriginal artistic practices.

The program provides funding to Aboriginal arts organizations that wish to work with elders and youth groups on a project basis. The organization will find an elder who is familiar with artistic practices and is willing to work with youth. That elder will then help to decide the number of young people he or she will

work with, and will help to select the program objectives. Through this program, Aboriginal arts organizations can help elders pass on the many art forms being practiced to the next generation.

can provide up to \$20,000 for a project, and eligible costs include travel, elder artistic fees, living allowance, equipment rentals, supplies and materials, workshop space rental, and administration expenses. Ineligible costs include those related to publications, music, film, conference and concert productions, the purchasing of certain equipment and tools, research projects, and honoraria for youth.

Applicants will be assessed according to the artistic merit of the work proposed, their community connections through the arts, their record in serving and enriching these communities, and their ability to administer these activities. The deadlines for making an application for funding under this program are May 15th and November 15th. ■

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SAMMY KIDILIK

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Norman Grist advances to chief pilot

Congratulations to Captain Norman Grist, who recently was promoted to the position of chief pilot for Air Inuit 704 and 703 operations — the company's Twin Otter and King Air aircrafts.

To become a chief pilot, Norman had to be formally recommended by the company to Transport Canada and then had to pass a fairly extensive Transport Canada written examination, and undergo an interview with them.

Asked about his first priorities as chief pilot, he told *Makivik Magazine*, "My main concern will be keeping all the pilots below me happy and going in a straight line, sort of thing. Of course safety is always number one."

Air Inuit Chief Pilot Norman Grist.

CHRISTIAN BUSCH

BOB MESHER

MAKIVIK magazine

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Scheduled service enhancements

We wish to thank those who suggest certain service enhancements during our various field trips and meetings throughout Nunavik.

In this vein, previously there was no stop in Umiujaq on Saturdays, yet there was in La-Grande although there was hardly any traffic there. Therefore, at the request of Umiujaq, north bound and south bound Dash 8 service has been added for their community on Saturdays and the Saturday service to La Grande was simultaneously withdrawn in order that the Umiujaq service be realized within our available duty time-limits

As well, flight times have been adjusted for the afternoon flights between Sept-Isles and Schefferville such that better connections could be realized at Sept-Isles.

These changes went into effect on July 5th and Air Inuit schedules have been reprinted to reflect these changes. Please replace your older

Air Inuit schedule with the current one, dated July 5th which is available at all Air Inuit counters.

Forthcoming Air Inuit specials

- Pre-freeze Seat Sale: October 1st to 31st
- Christmas Shopping Sale: November 10th to December 7th
- Christmas Sale (within Nunavik): December 12th to January 15th
- Deep Freeze Sale: January 12th to February 15th, 2009

Additional flights will be added to the schedule during the Christmas period as well as special scheduled service for Kingait, Nain and Sanikiluaq going north. Please contact your local agent for further details including pricing and restrictions.

We wish you numerous pleasant flights.

Ilaujuq, Edition 8B

Certificates for the ninth edition of Air Inuit's *Ilaujuq* program will be issued shortly and become effective on October 1st. Given the dramatic rises in fuel costs, the cap amount for adult travel on *Ilaujuq* has been increased to \$800 as of this edition.

We remind all Nunavik residents that the airfare reduction program is applicable to Air Inuit specials as well as travel under *Ilaujuq*. The program provides for the following rebates for personal travel if the application form is filled out and submitted by the traveller:

- \$1,050 per person per year up to 30% of any individual ticket.
- \$750 per person per year for travel for medical companion reasons.





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 Bern Pennee



Sam Silverstone



Jean-Francois Arteau



Γεω. ε. Λ.
Mylène Larivière



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In 2004-2005, Makivik received funding from Justice Québec to undertake, in collaboration with Éducaloi, a public legal information project that consisted of recording eight radio capsules in Inuktitut aimed at informing Inuit women and communities about their rights, as well as the judicial recourses that may help them defend these rights.

In 2006, Makivik collaborated again with Éducaloi and the Québec Native Women's Association, with the support of Justice Québec and Justice Canada, and produced three new legal information capsules in Inuktitut and English that were aired in March and April 2008 throughout the Nunavik communities. The new legal information capsules pertain to (1) *peace bonds*, (2) *subpoenas*, and (3) a child's testimony during a criminal trial. Scenario examples of those three topics are hereby proposed.

Jeannie is worried because she decided not to hire Paul on a project and since then feels Paul's behaviour toward her is threatening. Paul has a past history of violence and threatened her at some occasions since her decision.

Jeannie first went to the police and filed a report but the *crown prosecutor* did not authorize charges since he does not have enough evidence.

However, Jeannie can still file a private complaint to obtain an “810” or a *peace bond*, which is a procedure of the *Criminal Code* that allows one person to present a request to the court when scared of another person, or when having reason to think he/she may be injured by the other individual. The request under “810”, once accepted, will demand that Paul agrees to keep peace and be on good behaviour for up to one year.

The court can also include conditions to the *peace bond*. These conditions can include prohibition from approaching or communicating to Jeannie, or coming near her house or place of work. The request can be presented by Jeannie herself, or can be filed with the assistance of a lawyer. Jeannie will have to appear before a judge to explain what happened. The judge will determine whether the fear is reasonable and if so will ask Paul to sign an agreement to keep peace. If Paul refuses, it



SAMMY KLUDI UK

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Every citizen has the right to live without fear of harm to themselves, to their family members, or to their property.

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...once Paul agrees to keep
may be arrested if he does not
the conditions of the peace
and he may be prosecuted.

can lead him to prison for up to 12 months. Also, once Paul agrees to keep peace, he may be arrested if he does not respect the conditions of the *peace bond* and he may be prosecuted. Jeannie may contact a Legal Aid lawyer to initiate the procedure.

Subpoena

Today May received a court document in the mail that pertains to an incident that occurred a few months ago while she was taking a walk with her friend Petah. He was suddenly attacked and hit twice by Adamie.

The document May has received is a *summons* to appear as a witness. It is a court order that is also called a *subpoena*. It calls May to go before court to give her version of the facts in the trial of Adamie for assault. May just has to present herself at the court at the place, date and time indicated to explain what she directly saw and heard on the day of the incident.

of the incident.

She will have to answer diligently, in whichever language she prefers, or the judge can convict her of contempt of the court, with a fine or a prison sentence or both. Also, since the *subpoena* is a court order, May would need a serious reason for not presenting herself at the trial and only a judge has the power to cancel such *subpoena*. If, on a said date, the judge calls May as witness and she is absent, he can decide to postpone the case until later, but the law gives him power to issue an arrest warrant

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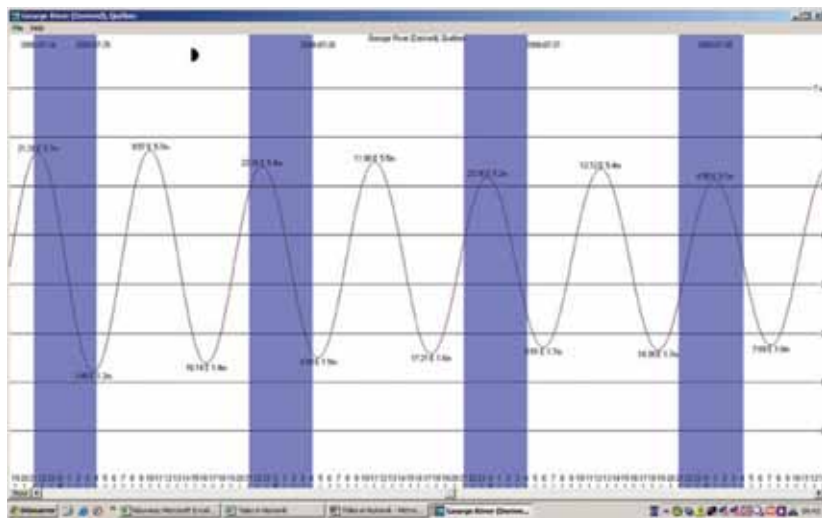
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...once Paul agrees to keep peace, he may be arrested if he does not respect the conditions of the peace bond and he may be prosecuted.

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Beauty of low tide scenery near Kangirsuk.

[illegible]

An example of a WX-Tide graph for four days indicates daytime, night time, time of high and low tide and water elevation (Kangiqsualujuaq, starting on 2008-07-25).

There is a huge energy associated with the tides. The villages located on the major rivers in Ungava Bay like Kuuujuaq, Kangiqsualujuaq and Kangirsuk, witness strong currents, changing every six hours. Because of the inertia of an enormous mass of water, the direction of the current changes approximately one hour after low and high tide. At large scale, the current in Hudson Strait and especially near both extremities, Quaqtaq in the east and Ivujivik in the west, is roughly considered in navigational

[illegible]

Almost all North Atlantic waters including Ungava and Hudson Bays are under semidiurnal tides — which means that during one day, there are two low and two high tides.

Low and high tides for every major settlement are predicted and published in tide tables. These tables are available at the Canadian Hydrographic Service or at waterlevels.gc.ca. We can also predict the tide using a small friendly software called WX-TIDE. A free download is possible from wxtide32.com. For example, the tide graphs produced by this program could help you to plan the best summer day in 2008 (or in 2012) for mussel picking. ■

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Let's Protect our Wildlife Species

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

Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)

Although the wolverine belongs to the weasel family, they are not long and lean like a weasel but short and thick like a small bear. Their head is broad and round, with small eyes and short rounded ears. A wolverine has short, sturdy legs, with five toes on each foot. Their long, curved claws can be partly drawn back in and are used for climbing and digging. Their teeth are strong. Their head, neck, and shoulder muscles are well developed. These adaptations allow the wolverine to feed on frozen flesh and bone, and they provide

ue as to how wolverines survive.



WAYNE JINCH



WAYNE LYNN

Within its range, the wolverine occupies many different kinds of habitats. Wolverines generally prefer remote areas, far away from humans and our developments. However, the specific characteristics of the wilderness that the wolverine depends upon are not yet known. Labrador and Quebec, for example, have not been re-colonized by wolverines, despite the abundance of caribou and undisturbed habitat. This lack of knowledge about wolverine habitat makes it difficult for wildlife managers to monitor the species and protect its habitat. These mammals are considered endangered. If you have information about them please call the Kuujuaq Wildlife Office: 819-964-2791 or 1-866-237-2442.

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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.**

[illegible][illegible]

out," as he took his two-way radio and began calling in reinforcements. "There's a crew working at the rock crusher, and the crusher is broken. The boys are just waiting around."

Within a half-hour, a huge shovel with enormous, hydraulic jackhammer was banging away in the hole and soon the iron hard rock began to crumble. Within an hour, the obstacles were removed, we reached optimum depth, and at the same time a load of gravel magically arrived to com-

plete the levelling job. We were back in business. I remember commenting aloud, there is not a place in southern Canada when the city or town would come to the homeowners or taxpayers rescue in such a fashion.

Within a week, now ready for framing, the carpenter checked and rechecked his blueprint with the building bundles and broke the news: “You have a major problem.” The design called for nine-foot ceilings, but the supply list from the design company stated eight-foot walls and studs. And we were looking at boards or studs eight feet long — one foot too short.

That's not all: "Half your supplies aren't here at all and there's not enough wood to build the trusses." (We later tracked those down at the shipyard in Montreal.)

How do you build a house and maintain a schedule with only half your materials, and that half too short to begin with? At first our design company contemplated flying in replacement materials until they saw the cost.

I was expressing my frustration to local storekeeper Colin Aitchison, who, in one minute flat, rescued us. He

offered to exchange our short pieces for longer ones, and charge only for the linear foot difference. What's more he loaned us a hundred additional lengths. Other contractors and agencies also loaned part of their stock of two-by-fours and two-by-sixes until the arrival of the second ship.

As construction progressed almost daily it seemed something was missing, forgotten or the wrong size.

Across town, someone was always willing to help (some may have broken a few rules along the way) by loaning or swapping fans, pipes, wire, switches and planks. The house went up. The lights went on, and furnace finally functioned and by mid-November we were all moved in. We should call it our "Co-Op House", given we had so much co-operation to build it.

So we are “right back where we started from” and, yes, we see so many changes — some positive, some negative. But thankfully the old spirit of helping each other out hasn’t changed. Here’s hoping it never does! ■

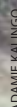


MARY SIMON

$\Delta^c_{\mathcal{D}^{\text{fb}}}$ $\rightarrow^c \Pi \Delta^c(\mathcal{P}^{\text{fb}})^{\text{fb}}$ $\rightarrow^c \Delta^c \Lambda_{\text{eff}}$.

The house was indeed ready to move into by November.

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ADAMIE KALINGO X2



ADAMIE KALINGO X2

Our village's stable ice lost its edges to unusually high gusting winds in April. More than half of it is now gone, which would have normally occurred in June. The spring weather behaved sporadically this year and was not as predictable as in the past. Today being May 27th, it was only a few days ago that Inuit men stopped using their snowmobiles to go ice fishing and goose hunting. By comparison, Inuit hunters of the immediate past years, including this author, remember using the snowmobile up to July 1st.

Our method was to use 12-gauge shotguns on the fast-moving flocks that flew past the canoes. Then we used semi-automatic 22-calibre rifles to kill any wounded bird. A net proved quite useful in retrieving the akpyte.

The first hunt proved to be a bit windy. We weren't able to go too far, although we reached an island some six kilometres from the village. In the end we got about 195 birds. Even though we did reach *Uummanaq* where canoes usually gather eggs each year, the men that inspected the bare rock nests didn't see any eggs.

During the second hunt, the weather was more favourable and we were able to go much



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Crossing Canadian Royalties Milestones

Canadian Royalties says the year 2008 has, to date, been one of great accomplishments for them. The company's Nunavik Nickel Project, a nickel and copper sulphide mining project that covers 939 square kilometres in Nunavik's South Trend Nickel Belt, is well on its way as construction began this summer.

As reported in our last issue of *Makivik Magazine*, the impact and benefit agreement (IBA) signed on April 9th was an historic event. It constitutes a formal commitment by Canadian Royalties to ensure the fair distribution of the economic benefits arising from the \$465-million project. The Nunavik Nickel Project will create over 300 jobs during its construction phase

and 270 direct jobs during operations, including many jobs for Inuit.

The environmental certificate of authorization delivered to Canadian Royalties last May 21st allows the company to carry out the project and officially launch construction at the mining property which is scheduled to begin production in 2010.

"We are proud to have crossed these important milestones which will now enable us to focus

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on the development of the project," stated Richard Faucher, president of Canadian Royalties. Richard also went on to thank all Nunavimmiut who took part in the public audiences, Makivik, the respective land-holding corporations of Kangiqsujuq and Salluit, the Northern Village of Puvirnituq, and the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission. "The project is on time and within budgets and the beginning of construction is anticipated for the end of the second quarter as planned," he said.



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$\Delta^{\circ}G_{\text{rxn}} = -90.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$



SAMMY KLIDLIK

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THIERRY LORMAN

Jennifer Watkins, Minnie Alaku, Betsy Tukkiapik, Ina Cain, Sally Nuktie.

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BOB MESHER X2

Youth Action Strategy, the SAJ is organizing the "Making our Way" contest to promote, encourage and acknowledge the volunteer work of young people in their communities. For more information about the contest, you can telephone Saputiit's head office in Kuujuaq at 1-866-964-0335 or fax us at 1-819-964-0441.

In May, Saputiit vice-president Sally Nuktie represented our youth organization at the Kativik Regional Government's council meeting in Kuujuaapik. Saputiit's 2008 annual general meeting took place in Chisasibi from



operations from the provincial government is now again on track. But for the Regional Youth Investment Fund moneys, the government could only provide such payments after Saputiit's bi-annual financial report is handed over to the SAJ. (The Saputiit president was busily preparing this report at the time of writing, which was due by June 30th.) Jennifer also made a presentation at the meeting in Quebec City about the "Living Life" project and how successful the project turned out.

There were three job openings at Saputiit as of early summer: the director's position, the regional youth investment fund coordinator's position, and a citizenship participation agent. The director of Saputiit is currently on maternity

leave and the two other openings were vacant. Unfortunately, Saputiit cannot provide housing with these job opportunities.

In April, Saputiit delegates were invited to the Makivik annual general meeting in Quaqtaq. At the time that this meeting began, Jennifer was in Quebec City meeting with the government and therefore only arrived in Quaqtaq on Thursday, April 3rd. Vice-president Sally Nuktie and Executive Secretary Minnie Alaku also attended the Makivik AGM. Jennifer made a presentation about the organization and its mandate and objectives. She also informed the youth of Nunavik that there is an upcoming contest called "Making Our Way". As a part of the Government of Quebec's 2006-2009

July 7th to 11th. With this in mind, the youth organization's president decided to postpone the Hudson coast portion of our regional tour until next fall.

In conclusion, we at Saputiit would like to thank the Kativik Regional Government and Makivik Corporation for their support and understanding. Being a part of the regional council and Makivik board of directors gives us a great deal of experience. We also feel that young people need role models and we feel that these two organizations inspire and show us the way to deal with problems we are currently facing. We, the youth, are a major part of our society and we'll live for tomorrow with the impact and consequences of today's decisions. ■

Important Notice for All JBNQA Beneficiaries

If you are a beneficiary of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* it is very important for you to inform your local Landholding or Enrolment Office of your plans, whereabouts and status. Your beneficiary status can change if you do not inform your local Landholding Corporation or Enrolment Office of any changes to your situation.

- Are you registered?
- Is your status up to date?
- Are you having a baby soon who will need registering?
- Are you planning to move?
- Are you travelling soon?



Plan ahead and visit your local Landholding or Enrolment Office (or if you live in Ivujivik or Puvirnituk, visit your local Northern Village Office) today to ensure that your beneficiary status is up to date.

Your beneficiary status is required for important benefits such as:

- Education
- Health
- Shopping discounts
- Travel and airfare
- Exclusive fund distributions



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Maggie Peters, Nunavik Enrolment Office Registrar.

MAGGIE PETERS



Seabed Mapping

Relatively little is known about the bottom of the sea even though it is the home to many animals and plants. As the name implies, seabed mapping is drawing the features of the bottom of the sea into an image on paper or digitally. Not only are depth contours indicated but also the type of bottom is recorded.

Often you hear about seabed mapping in the news related to Canada's need to proclaim its sovereignty over Arctic waters. Sovereignty claims depend on the extent continental shelf so there is great interest in the high Arctic waters. In Nunavik, seabed mapping will give better information about good anchoring grounds and fishing areas. Shrimp often associate in areas of sandy bottoms. Seabed mapping also benefits the fishing industry so they can avoid ecological fragile areas such as coral, which also damage nets and fishing gear. Seabed mapping will give



BILL DOIDGE X2

In Nunavik, seabed mapping will give better information about good anchoring grounds and fishing areas.

information about what *benthic communities* (animals living on and in the seafloor) are likely to exist. Also to understand geomorphic processes that occur in coastal areas, it is important to know what the characteristics of the sea bottom are. Knowing more about the seabed helps understand the geomorphic processes that affect the coastline.

Maps are produced in a similar way to how aerial photos are taken. Instead of a camera, a transducer

bounces sound waves off the bottom of the sea and a computer interprets the timing and characteristics of the echo to determine depth and bottom texture. The transducer is usually housed in a "towfish" and is towed some distance behind the vessel to avoid turbulence from the propellers. The transducer is aimed at an angle so the relief of the bottom will show. This is called a side-scan sonar. The image appears in a band across the computer screen and is recorded digitally. A single beam towfish costs at least \$50,000 and more sophisticated multi-beam units can sell for \$250,000.

The image appears in a band across the computer screen and is recorded digitally.

In 2007, researchers from Laval University trained Research Centre personnel on the use of Makivik's new *Edgetech* sidescan sonar while mapping areas of Nastapoka Sound near Umiujaq for a study of geomorphic processes. Plans are to continue mapping Nunavik's inshore to learn about good anchoring areas, hazards, marine habitat and coastal processes. ■

