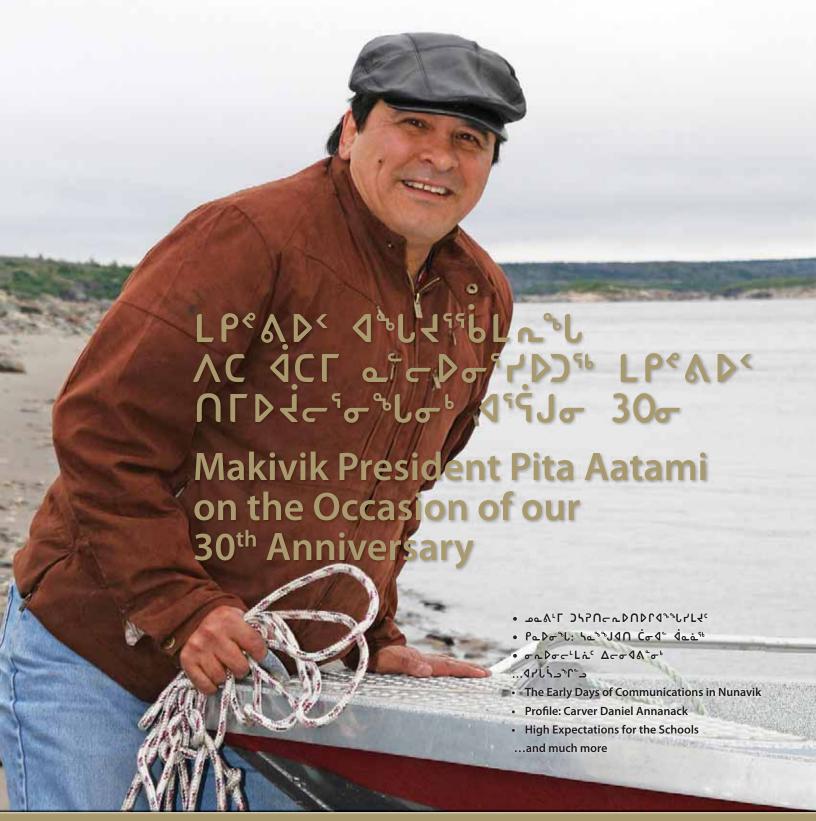
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MAKIVIK

magazine





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Makivik Corporation

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

LPA Prizatio

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Makivik Magazine

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

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Makivik Executive

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

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

'የΓ'ʔላራ ኦ ነበ / Editor ሩ ና ርላሪ / Bob Mesher

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Front cover: Pita Aatami shoves his boat off to go up-river for a weekend away from his heavy demands as the Makivik president. Photo: Bob Mesher.



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as a people who are able to bring together government and other groups who would otherwise seldom sit down together. Standing on a strong foundation laid by loals for the future and how we

his summer marked the

30th anniversary of Makivik

Corporation and Pita Aatami

offers us his thoughts and reflection at this important

milestone. Makivik and the Inuit of Nunavik are regarded

earlier leadership, the Corporation's focus is on goals for the future and how we will get there.

On June 12th, the prime minister of Canada made an apology to the Aboriginal Peoples, including a number of Inuit, who were forced to attend residential schools and thereby losing the opportunity of normal family life and traditional culture. We commend the government for taking this step and honour those students who had to live through such an ordeal.

While Makivik celebrated 30 years, our province's capital city, Québec, celebrated its 400th anniversary, and Inuit have participated in these celebrations sporadically. Not the least of which, Emily Novalinga was invited to contribute some poetry that was incorporated into an outdoor installation by renowned modern sculptor Michel Goulet.

Paddy Gardiner also tells his story from more than 30 years ago, of how communications such as radio and telephone evolved in the North. Its difficult to imagine these days with the Internet, multiple TV stations, and flights back and forth every day.

With progress comes challenge of which Nunavik has its share. As Pita Aatami in his anniversary reflections concludes: "We will get there by working together."

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ጋ\ የ በቴት የ ይቀል የ የ የተመደመው ነው። 18

The Evolution of Communication in Nunavik

る。 Polar Point of View 26

Àأد عرد ۱۹۵۴ الم الم 28 Emily Novalinga's Poem for Quebec

> > ハ^いはトハ j^いつ^い Legal Tips 47

う Δ (, σ ' ⊂ (° 亡 ′ 53) First Air, Nirlivallaat

ィニ・マイト・マータン Creen Corner 54

> ےمد ۵^۱ Γ΄ کا ۲^۲ ۲ Nunavik Notes

> > D Λ L^c DΔ^c Youth



Pà کے?/WHAT IS THIS?

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



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૮૮L° ለታወሀረሳ ኒ∟ፈረ° *LP°δδ*° *'PΓ'ን ላ 'PΓ'ን ላ 'PΓ'ን ላ 'PΓ'ን ላ* δ΄ ሬቷ ° δ δ σ δ Δ΄. Four much-sought-after *Makivik Magazine* T-shirts.

۱۹۵۹ کامازد۶۹۵ د ۱۹۵۲ کام کے ۱۹۵۰ کی ۱۹۵۱ کی از ۱۹۵۱ کی از ۱۹۵ کی از ۱۹۵۱ کی از ۱۹۵۱ کی از ۱۹۵ کی از ۱۹۵۱ کی از ۱۹۵۱ کی از ۱۹۵ کی از ۱۹۵ کی از ۱۹۵۱ کی از ۱۹۵ کی ا

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.







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he president of Makivik said he hopes the June 11th apology turns new pages on the relationship between Inuit and the Government of Canada. Pita Aatami was in the House of Commons as part of the Inuit delegation to hear and witness the apology. He commented, "To finally hear our government and prime minister honour and apologize to those who were taken from their homes and put in residential schools

and hostels so far from their homes, parents, and communities is more gratifying than I can express. The prime minister must be congratulated for his courage and sincerity.

Makivik has thrown its political, legal, moral support heavily behind this struggle over the years. "It was a long time coming and there are many hundreds of Inuit in Nunavik, and their families that can take pride and satisfaction knowing that they and we fought for this, and we won," Pita said.

He also expressed gratitude for the extent

the leaders of other political parties fully endorsed the apology, particularly Liberal leader Stephane Dion, who accepted and apologized for the fact that for the last century of abuse at residential schools, a Liberal government was in power and allowed it to happen.

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



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Apology from Ottawa

only injustice inflicted upon Inuit. The manner in which Inuit children were removed from their homes and parents and treated in residential schools in an indication of how we were viewed and treated by governments since the arrival of the first settlers and the dawn of colonization in the northern regions."

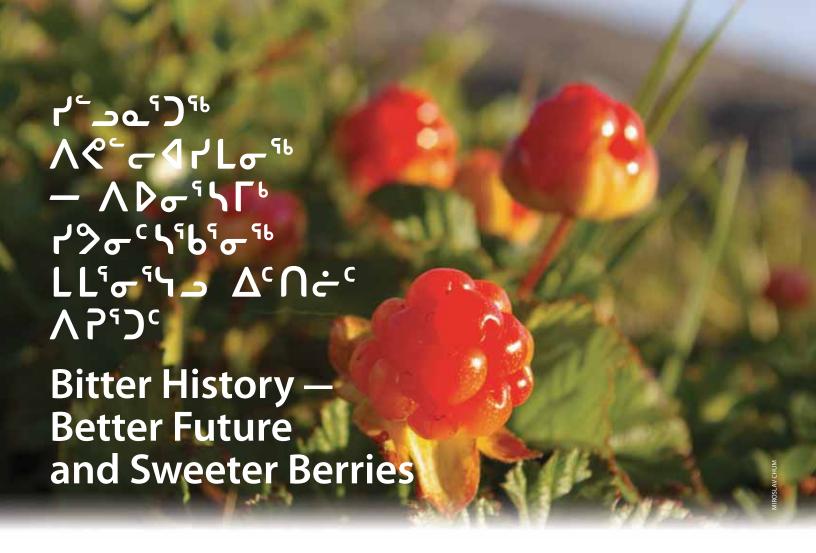
Makivik remains adamant that the government should also apologize for relocating whole communities and families from their homes in Inukjuak to the High Arctic in order to strengthen Canada's position on sovereignty.





There are also many former residential students in Nunavik who have been told they do not qualify for compensation because they were put into foster homes rather than into school hostels. These Inuit youth were also removed from their homes and families, were denied the right to speak their own a languages and suffered much like those in residential schools.

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 Kuujjuaq, Simeonie Nalukturuk from Inukjuak, and Putulik Papigatuk from Salluit.



Behind the history, the emotion, and the magnitude of the official apology on behalf of the Government of Canada and all Canadians by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, for the policy of assimilation and all the pain and suffering, abuse, and even in some cases death that resulted for Inuit and other aboriginal peoples, there

are some poignant and happy stories.

Stories of enduring friendships and family bonded again by the historic, memorable and unprecedented event on June 11th, 2008 which will in the future no doubt be known as 'The Day of the First Peoples' Apology'.

Mary and Louisa have been the closest of friends since early childhood. Growing up in Kuujjuaq, in the early 1960s, typical teenagers, they played scratchy old Jim Reeves and Elvis records, checked out and giggled over the latest "Bay boy" and share and hold life-long secrets and thoughts.

Louisa was sent away to residential school. Mary had to stay behind. "Not Inuit enough," said the government official of the day, what with a white father and all. At the end of each summer for several years it was the same ritual: the two

friends had to say goodbye and part. Louisa went back to school in Churchill Manitoba. Mary was left behind to a different kind of education, correspondent courses and the stern rule of her father to complete the assignments.

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

MAKIVIK magazine

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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 Kuujjuaq airport just days before the event, she saw Louisa.

"Where are you going?" asked Mary.

"To Ottawa," said Louisa, explaining that Makivik president Pita Aatami invited her, as one of the 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 à 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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he Quebec National Assembly's Act Respecting Makivik Corporation came into effect on June 23rd, 1978 under the terms of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

Makivik is a non-profit organization representing the Inuit of Nunavik in matters relating to our social, cultural, economic and political rights, including treaty amendments and negotiations, environmental and social impact assessment, negotiation of impact and benefit agreements,

> social and environmental research, renewable resources development and various local and regional economic development activities.

> Makivik Magazine asked the Corporation's president, Pita Aatami, for his comments and reflections on the occasion of Makivik Corporation's 30th anniversary. For the past two of the three decades that Makivik has been in existence, Pita has been elected first as a local board member for Kuujjuaq, then as the treasurer, and for the past 10 years as president.



Our increased equity

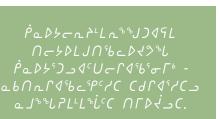
This is thanks to wise has done very well for us

too. It's a debt-free airline company.

decisions over the years. The different companies that we've invested in have done well. For example, when we acquired First Air it wasn't making money in the first few years but it's been one of our better subsidiary companies. First Air has brought in dividends that we never thought we'd be getting in return and that has helped us bring up our equity quite high compared to what we started off with. Air Inuit

> Our stocks and bonds market has done very well because of the early years of very good returns. Mind you, now it has dropped down to anywhere from three-percent to fivepercent, so we've had to make sure that we act accordingly.

Makivik's equity value today is approximately \$240-million dollars and we started out with \$90-million dollars as compensation from the James Bay Agreement. We have an asset value worth quite a few million dollars within our airline companies — Air Inuit and First Air but we're not including those as our equity within Makivik. And we have assets in our other subsidiaries also. If we were to include those,



One of my mandates when I became the treasurer was to make sure that we had no spending excesses making cuts and focussing on where



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Our hiring policy is to give priority to Inuit.

we'd be getting close to the half-billion dollar mark, with what we have as Inuit in Nunavik.

One of my mandates when I became the treasurer was to make sure that we had no spending excesses — making cuts and focussing on where we wanted to go as a corporation. One thing we did was to cut down on the number of executives, from six to five. We also came up with a five-year plan for how we were going to spend, what kind of operation we would have and what we should focus on and still fulfil the mandate of the Corporation. It wasn't easy

but we were able to do it.

Employment

Our hiring policy is to give priority to Inuit. For example with the shrimp fisheries: it's been a very good investment. It brought a lot of employment for single Inuit. Our shipping company began bringing Inuit into the picture and our cruise ship company also employed as many as 14 Inuit last summer and it is just going to keep growing. One of the mandates of the Corporation is to create employment for the people of Nunavik and at the same time bring some kind of dividend into the Corporation, which we try to give back to the people through different projects we might invest in, whether it be an arena, a recreation centre, an FM station, or a day-care centre. We've done a lot with the money that we've gotten in return from the subsidiary companies.

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The youth

to encourage them to stay in

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 achieve-

ment that has helped out a lot of youth.

Working for Makivik Construction.

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 Kuujjuaq. As we know, False River is on the next river, accessible but it's expensive to get there.

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Where do we want to go as a people? We can't keep

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So we utilized those buildings in the former community of Old Chimo to our advantage by fixing them up. It's just across the river from Kuujjuaq. Yet the kids are away from the community, they can go out on the land, go fishing, go seal hunting, and have activities at the camp.

I lobbied different organizations and I got funding from Makivik, from the landholding, from the council and from the government. After 20 years it is still running so for me it is a success story. And the concept has expanded to other communities.

Social issues

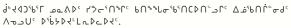
We've talked about this quite a bit. Today it is very very different from the past when there was very little access to alcohol and drugs. Today there are airplanes coming in every day from the south and it brings in all these problems that go with it —people neglecting their children, men beating up their wives, people getting into trouble for stealing... Our life is very different from the past and we are faced with these issues today.

At the same time, there are impacts related to past events like the relocation of Inuit, residential schools, and the killing of the Eskimo sled dogs. Many from this generation went into alcoholism, so if they're alcoholics, their children are seeing this and there's a domino effect. We have to move away from this domino effect, away from the generational trauma and start looking at ourselves. The wrongs that were done to native people, yes they're there, but at the same time we have to start focusing. This generation now has to take the lead and say let's get away from alcohol and drugs and let's move forward. Where do we want to go as a people? We can't keep blam-

ing the past.

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One of the reasons why Makivik started a construction division was to maximize the number of houses we could build with the limited funding



Social issues took precedence on the agenda during this gathering of selected



The housing shortage

As we all know, we have the fastest growing population in Canada — a population that is very young. This is adding to the housing shortage. One of the reasons why Makivik started a construction division was to maximize the number of houses we could build with the limited funding

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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

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

domino effect because the housing shortage contributes to the social problems that we have today.



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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A lot of these things were going to come through the Kelowna Accord but we got them through Katimajiit anyways.

before, but it's not the case anymore. It's a warmer world so we have to learn to adapt.

Inuit are known as snow people; what are we going to be if there's no more snow? Some people may think warmer weather is good for us but it's not good for the world. We are having more floods in the world, bigger tornadoes, and stronger winds even up here even up here. So we have to prepare ourselves for a different world.

Our desire for government representation

We have wanted our own representative in the National Assembly for quite a few years. They've always been very accommodating at all

the meetings we've had with the government. Yes, they agree with us but it hasn't actually happened yet. When will it happen?

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 because the bureaucracy is in Quebec City which is a thousand miles away. It's very easy to come up with something while not knowing exactly what's going on in the region. By having some-

one there on our behalf we think it would be much better and they could really present our realities.

For example the Magdelan Islands have had their own representative in the national assembly for over a hundred years. We have about the same amount of population, we're very distinct, we have our own geography, and we are isolated from the rest of Quebec. Why shouldn't we have the same as the Magdelan Islands?

Getting our own MP in Ottawa is something that we've also been fighting for but that is more difficult to tackle because now you're dealing with over 33-million people, you're not just dealing with one province. If you come up with something for a specific region such as Nunavik, there are potentially hundreds of other regions in Canada that would want the same thing. So it has been more difficult to convince the Government of Canada to have our own seat for Nunavik.

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Kelowna Accord dropped

It was unfortunate that the Kelowna Accord was dropped because there were a lot of good things that we were anticipating would come from it to benefit the Inuit of Nunavik — more money for housing, health care, and education, for example. We were really anticipating this but that hasn't stopped us from moving forward. We still need more housing so we've been in discussions with the two governments over the last few years trying to convince them that the money that they're providing us is not sufficient to catch up. And they're listening. They are going to be

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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 Katimajiit 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 Katimajiit 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.

Pa-L'CYAdab i'YP56'YAS'C UL'5a5 i'YP5-D'CYAPLLT XJ'C Pobia-CO O'C

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

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



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climb. Right now, having to send our kids down south for secondary education is a culture shock for a lot of them. It's a different world altogether. The big thing is having your family with you to support you in the community. It's been proven by First Nations in the United States that where they've had universities on their reserves the success rate has climbed more than they ever thought it would, as opposed to having to be sent somewhere out of their reserve.

Working together

The philosophy that we've undertaken at Makivik is to work with everyone. I've always said to everyone that we live here; our neighbours are the Inuit of Labrador, Nunavut, the Cree, the Naskapi, and the non-native society. Even though we have our own objectives and goals, that don't stop us from working together. And if someone is elected to government to govern the province, or elected to govern Canada, we don't look at their colours. Whether they're Conservatives, PQ, Liberals, we're there to work with them. We respect everyone but at the same time we want to be respected for who we are.

We all know that it's always better to work with each other as opposed to working against each other. If we use the Nunavik government as an example, we're around 10,000 in number right now, which not many. By having people work together we feel that we can accomplish a lot more. By being inclusive, by including the people who have moved to the North to live with us, we are stronger. We are living with people now who have moved into the region and we want to accommodate everyone by having a pub-

lic government. By having our government, we would be saying what we want to do as a people from this region, whether its Inuit or non-Inuit. But it would be together as a people up here.

Since 95 percent of the people in Nunavik are Inuit, as the majority we will have a bigger say in what happens in the region, whether it's resource development or anything that the government might want to come out with. We would have our goals and objectives and hopefully we will have a better chance of meeting them by having this government. Makivik Corporation will always exist as a watchdog to make sure that the James Bay Agreement is being respected, implemented, and that it's fulfilling its obligations. It will always be a watchdog, even if we were to get our own government.

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I am very proud of what the previous Inuit leadership were able to accomplish on our behalf.

Makivik executive field trip

To get feedback from our beneficiaries has always been the purpose of our executive field trip. At the same time we try and get a particular item on the agenda to discuss with the people. This time the topic will be the Makivik executive elections that we have during our annual general meeting. Do we want to change that? That's one of the things that we'd like to talk to the people about because we feel the AGM is being used for campaign purposes now rather than to look after the interests of the Corporation. The mandate of the annual meeting is to update the beneficiaries of the finances of the Corporation, how it's running and so forth. But more and more, because we hold the elections during the AGM, people are going there to campaign and are not really focussing on the issues anymore.

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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

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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.





Derberr dan bnas

A Look Back at the Early Days of Communications in Nunavik

By Paddy Gardiner

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t 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 Kuujjuaq (then called Fort Chimo) and wanted to call your aunt in Tasiujaq (then called





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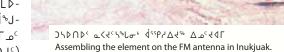
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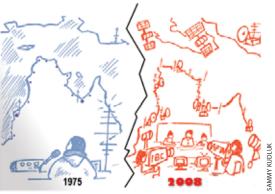
Leaf Bay) you would have to go to the government office where the only Bell radio telephone unit was physically located. Once there, assuming you would even be permitted to use it, you would try to call the long distance operator (if the signals were good) in Amos, and have a call placed to Tasiujaq 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-

ferent communities under the title *Tagramuit* ("The Northerners"). It specifically detailed the needs of the people and outlined their communications difficulties, and it was presented to the governments of the day.

To guote some of the comments from the Tagramuit 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 Kadlunag have good intentions, I know the Inuit will always come last."



WON CARDINERS.

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Early Communications

Of course there were other situations that compounded this problem. For example, if a local phone system were broken then a technician would have to fly in to work on the equipment. The same applied to the Bell radio telephone, which had a cryptic card stuck on the front that said, "In case of difficulties call Zenith 5000." No one ever explained to me how to call 'Zenith 5000," especially when the radio itself did not work! The main base for Bell Canada in those days was Iqaluit (then called Frobisher Bay). The situation wasn't so bad if the trouble occurred in Kuujjuaq because the airport was generally functioning, but in the other settlements, people travelled by planes on skis in winter and floats in summer and there was that period each spring and fall when travel by either method could be held up for weeks during the change of seasons.

All this information was mostly gathered in the early days of the Northern Quebec Inuit Association (NQIA) who were mainly concerned with the implementation of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* and badly needed to confer with their members in all the Nunavik communities. NQIA had approached Len Petrie, a radio-communications engineering consultant, who was at one

time with the federal government's communications research centre near Ottawa. In Petrie's own words, "I was approached by the Inuit to see if I could design a better system of communications between the communities at a reasonable cost." His strong point was that he understood the best radio frequencies to use in the North and designed equipment and antenna systems to suit the particular conditions in Nunavik.

One of his first jobs was to contact both Bell Canada and Telesat to see if alternate or specialized communications systems could be bought from these organizations and put in place using their facilities. He determined that they could provide such services, but only at a huge cost.

In the meantime, the *Taqramuit* report landed with a thud on the desk of Paul Lumsden in the Secretary of State in Ottawa. In conjunction with

the NQIA president of the day, Charlie Watt, Lumsden obtained funding for the first stage of an improvement program whose technical aspects were designed by Len Petrie to suit the Inuit needs.

Because I had already implemented a similar and successful radio system for the Inuit in Nunavut (then called the Keewatin district of the Northwest Territories) and Lumsden was aware of this work, I was contacted to come from Baker Lake where I was based at the time, to meet with the NQIA president in Ottawa. At this meeting, he asked me to undertake this communications improvement program under the auspices of the NQIA, with funding in the form of a grant from the Secretary of State. This was in April of 1975.

The first order of business was for Len Petrie, Josepi Padlayat and myself to conduct a field trip to all of the Nunavik communities to assess the situation in each place. The purpose was to determine the technical specifications for each community, establish contact people, create a list of materiel required and arrange for its transport.



خ ^ ^ نه ه الخاخ ۲ که اظ حراف ۸ د. Len Petrie from the back of a truck in Kuujjuaraapik.

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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 Tagramuit Nipingat Incorporated (TNI) with an initial role to provide all the Nunavik settlements with two intra-community communications techniques: 1) an HF radiotelephone 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

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much sought-after by people going hunting or fishing or travelling a long way by boat or snowmobile. Some even bought their own personal units to install in their boats.

Thirty years ago there were no local broadcasting stations in Nunavik with the exception of two rudimentary stations in Puvirnituq and Kuujjuaq and a largely Kadlunaq-operated one in Kuujjuaraapik. All of them were plagued with technical problems and operated on a sporadic basis. Reliability was not their strong point. At this time, in the mid-70s, virtually all news and music came from the CBC short wave service from Montreal (which was actually transmitted from Sackville in southern New

Brunswick). Occasionally people could also pick up the Inuktitut language radio service that was broadcast in Greenland. All short wave radio service, like the radio telephone system, was also subject to outages caused by "atmospherics" (sunspot activity, aurora borealis etc). Sometimes people could also receive long distance AM stations from far away places like Ottawa, Chicago and even Wheeling, West Virginia. Except for the CBC Northern Service, mainly hosted by Elijah Menarick, there was very little Inuktittut language programming focused to the Nunavimmiut.

So once the inter-community HF and trail radios were functioning, the next goal for TNI was to establish, beginning later in 1976, simple lowcost FM radio broadcasting stations. These stations used transmitters that were designed and built specifically for the project by Bob Stevens, an associate of Len Petrie in Ottawa. Stevens had developed a small one-half watt FM transmitter that had a range of about one kilometre. He designed this unit in response to the requirements laid out by Petrie. The first such station was installed in Inukjuak and was followed closely afterwards by one in Kuujjuag. Like anything new, there were some bugs that had to be worked out. At one point for example, an aircraft of Nordair (the airline predecessor of First Air) was making its approach to the Kuujjuaq airport when

the pilot was surprised to hear country music playing on his radio navigation beacon! The fault was traced to spurious signals emanating from the new FM station!

A good part of my role at this time after installing these stations was to train a staff of operators. Some of these operators went on to become important and influential members of the community and some still work in broadcasting. Occasionally when we meet, they remember these early days with pride and remind me. The requirements for these original FM stations were for broadcasting news and comments that reflected the needs and concerns of each community. Each station was supplied with a standard setup that consisted of two turntables, a cassette tape player, two microphones, a *Revox* reel-to-reel audio tape machine and a four channel mixing console which could also be connected to the local telephone system. Later, these low cost stations were made available to all the communities.

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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 Kuujjuaq it was located in a room on the top floor of the old hotel that was owned by Jimmy Grist. Sammy Angnatuk ran the Kuujjuaq 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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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.

MAKIVIK magazine

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Profile: Daniel Annanack, Carver

Uaniel Peter Tommy Annanack of Kangiqsualujjuaq has been carving since he was 11. Working with caribou ant-

lers, his favoured medium, he principally depicts traditional hunting scenes and animals. He draws his inspiration from hunting trips he took along the Korac and George Rivers with his late father.

> Josepi Sam Annanack, who also taught Daniel how to carve.

> As well as being a respected and renowned Nunavik carver, Daniel is a specialist teacher at the



local Ulluriaq School. For more than four years he has taught carving to secondary students through the KSB's Independent Pathways to Learning Program. As part of their training Daniel takes the students out hunting and camping, an environment in which they learn some of the traditions that continue to inspire Daniel today as a carver.

Daniel sells his carvings to galleries in Kuujjuaq and Montreal, and he has given many carving demonstrations at festivals in southern Canada. His signature carvings of fishing scenes appear in public and private collections in all the major Canadian cities, as well as in the United States and Australia. His recent commitments with the Ivakkak dog race as an official, and later

as a musher, have given him further inspiration and ideas to carve aspects of the land he knows well — the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula.



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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





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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An Environmental Study in Kuujjuarapik

nderstanding climate change impacts on contaminants and the carbon cycle in Arctic and sub-Arctic ecosystems were the main objectives that led two Portuguese researchers, Dr. Marta Nogueira and Dr. Joao Canario, to switch Portugal's warm temperatures for the cold sub-Arctic temperatures, to work with Dr. Laurier Poissant from the Centre d'Études Nordiques (CEN) and his team in Kuujjuaraapik by April 2008.

Over past decades scientific studies have demonstrated the existence of trace contaminants in water, sediments, ice, snow and organisms of the

Arctic ecosystems that come from long-range atmospheric transport. It is another way climate changes might induce permafrost melting and, among other consequences, increase the release of greenhouse gases (CO_2, CH_4) actually sequestered in soil, into the atmosphere and contribute to regional and global warming.

To achieve their research goals, samples of snow, ice, water and sediments were collected in diverse aquatic and land systems such as Great Whale River, Hudson Bay and a thermokarst lake in a palsa peatland near Kuujjuarapik to determine the presence of carbon, nutrients and trace metal contents. Measurements of carbon dioxide, methane and mercury gases were also made in snow pack and permafrost soil in order to quantify the potential gas emissions to the atmosphere.

Their field works will provide better knowledge to comprehend the processes involving

different chemical carbon species and contaminants. Results from this research will be presented in International Polar Year reports.



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Community Help Invaluable for Science Team

Stoyka Netcheva, Environment Canada

n February and March a team of 22 scientists from Canada and Great Britain travelled to Kuujjuaraapik-Whapmagoostui. The scientists were studying chemicals in the environment, as part of a project for the *International Polar Year*. The project involves tracking chemicals such as mercury, which move from the air into the snow and ice during springtime. It is hoped that a better understanding of these chemicals may ultimately help to find ways to reduce their effect on northern peoples and the environment.





The scientists found working in the North to be both a challenging and memorable experience. Their Cree and Inuit collaborators offered invaluable assistance in a wide variety of tasks, including finding safe ways to navigate a skidoo through the rumbled ice, making ice cores in frigid temperatures, providing a continuous fuel supply to the portable laboratory, and retrieving wind-blown pieces of scientific equipment. The scientists found their tips on surviving and dealing with the harsh environment to be priceless guidance not found in books or taught in school. Their collaborators demonstrated how to prevent frost bite, travel through metre-high snow banks, safely transport heavy equipment through snow-covered sand dunes and rough ice, keep ice-fishing holes open, and pull a skidoo back on onto its track. Not the least of their skills was showing the scientists how to start a skidoo at temperatures below minus-30 degrees.

Despite the challenges of the harsh climate, the scientists were touched by the beauty of the North, both in its peoples and its landscapes. The scientists enjoyed sharing information with the local community, and even carried out a broadcast on the Cree radio station. They were very impressed by the work of local artists and their art is now decorating many houses and offices in Canada and Europe.

Despite the challenging trip by skidoo and snowshoes, some of the scientists were able to reach Amitapanuch Falls, when, on sunny days, their hard work was rewarded by a magnificent view, including water jets and the extraordinary ice formations. Although armed with both scientific knowledge and the wisdom of the local people, nothing had prepared the scientists for the beauty of the northern lights. With their numbed fingers glued to their cameras, the scientists ensured the dynamic shapes and vibrant colors of the night sky will remain as one of their best memories of the North.

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Sounds of wind and sounds of storms All is heard and all is joy For I can hear northern lights

Emily Novalinga

Emily Novalinga's Poem Integrated Into a Michel Goulet Work of Art

By Paule Lamarche

On June 14th, 2008 at Place de la Gare du Vieux-Palais, the City Montreal offered Quebec City a work of art executed by the well known artist sculptor Michel Goulet on the occasion of Quebec City's 400th anniversary.

Michel Goulet, recipient of several prestigious awards, is recognized as one of the dominant artistic personalities of his generation. He participated in numerous exhibitions in art galleries and museums in Canada and abroad, and is well known for his contribution to public art.

The Quebec City work of art is composed of 44 full-scale high quality stainless steel chairs. As people are coming out from

Sons de vent, bruits de tempête J'entends tout, j'entends le bonheur Puisque j'entends les aurores boréales

Emily Novalinga

Poème d'Emily Novalinga intégré dans l'œuvre de Michel Goulet

Par Paule Lamarche

Le 14 juin 2008, Place de la Gare du Vieux-Palais, la ville de Montréal offrait à la ville de Québec, pour marquer son 400° anniversaire, une œuvre de l'artiste sculpteur Michel Goulet.

L'artiste Michel Goulet, récipiendaire de prix prestigieux, est reconnu comme l'une des figures marquantes de sa génération. Il a participé à de nombreuses expositions dans des galeries et des musées importants tant ici qu'à l'étranger. Il est aussi renommé pour ses installations d'art public.

L'installation de Québec comprend quarantequatre chaises grandeur nature en acier inoxydable de très grande qualité afin d'assurer sa pérennité. En sortant de la gare, le passant est accueilli par la Chaise-Maison et la Chaise-Monde sous lesquelles sont disposés une maison et un globe terrestre

۱۵۲۸ مهامار فحربراس بهرمی ۱۵۸ کی ۱۳۲۷ کی ۱۳۸۸ کی اصلاح $a^{L}\Gamma\sigma^{S}$ $bL^{C}\Gamma^{A}\Lambda^{S}b^{S}\sigma^{S}$ $\Lambda^{L}L\Lambda^{D}J\Pi^{L}\Gamma^{L}S^{C}\sigma^{S}$.

44JcJCrLP 2-14096~016." كإنحاد كالالالالالالالالالالي ١٩٤١ "كاركله لحرفها- $\Gamma D^{\circ} J^{\circ} b C D^{\iota} \Gamma \ell^{\circ} b$. $\Lambda C^{\circ} - 4 \sigma^{\circ} b \Delta^{\circ} D^{\circ} b C D \ell^{\circ} b J^{\circ} b$. ۵ - ۱۵ اله المدن محمد المحمد فدد)۱۹۲۸ کانمزیای اور در در در کارزه ۱۹۶۸ کارزه ۱۹۸۸ کارزی ااحدرد۹ ۱۵۲ معبور ۱۵ میه ۱۵۲ میل ۱۵۲ میل ۱۵۲ میل این ا الومهور حدام حمر زمهر ومراء 64%r54CDi%J%bl."

דרט לב בף משב Dib ברט שרב של יף היל ה $\Delta \Delta^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ} \Lambda^{\circ} C^{\circ} \Lambda^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ} \Gamma^$ ۹۹۲۱ محری ۱۹۵۸ محرر ۱۹۵۸ محرد ۱۹۵۸ محد ۱۹۵۸ ۵ د ۱۵۵٬۵۵۲ و ۱۵۵۲ و ۱۵۲۲ و ۱۵۲۲ و ۱۵۲۲ و ۱۵۲۲ و ۱۹۲۲ و ۱۲۲ و ۱۲ و ۱۲۲ و ۱۲ و ۱۲۲ و ۱۲۲ و ۱۲ $CP_{1} \sim CP_{1} \sim C$ ۵-۵۲ ۱۵-۱۵ ۵۱ و ۱۵-۱۵ م ۵۲۱ موری می آاردر حسر که ۱۹۵۰ کا ۱۹۵۰ می و C OP7Lϧ՟ϲ ሒዮՐ՟σ゚". ■

the train station, they are met by the "House-Chair" and the "World-Chair" underneath which are located a house and a terrestrial globe made of bronze, with the inscription "Dreaming the New World" engraved on the seat of one if these two chairs. The "Montreal-Chair" and the "Quebec-Chair", linked together by a small-scale bronze depiction of





As an outdoor work of art, these chairs will be exposed to all the elements of nature in Quebec City.

fabriqués en bronze. Sur le siège d'une de ces chaises, on peut lire l'inscription « Rêver le nouveau monde ». On trouve en fin de parcours la Chaise-Montréal et la Chaise-Québec reliées entre elles par une représentation en bronze à échelle réduite du fleuve Saint-Laurent. Entre le début et la fin du parcours, quarante chaises jumelées disposées dans toutes les directions portent sur leurs sièges les inscriptions de quarante fragments de textes écrits par autant de poètes du Québec.

Les poètes, choisis sur une période de 400 ans, de 1608 à 2008, sont tous des écrivains renommés qui sont présentés ici comme modèles dans notre société. Deux femmes autochtones font partie de ce groupe select. Il s'agit de Rita Mestokosho, Innue de la communauté d'Ekuanishit (Mingan) et d'Emily Novalinga, Inuite originaire de la communauté de Puvirnituq.

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Emily's Poem

Emily Novalinga écrit régulièrement depuis une dizaine d'années. « Auparavant, dit-elle, je gardais pour moi-même ce talent, mais j'ai ressenti le besoin d'écrire et de me faire connaître depuis que j'ai commencé, adulte, à prendre conscience que j'étais poète. » On trouve plusieurs de ses écrits dans différentes publication. Elle a publié en 2007 un livre jeunesse intitulé l'Écho du Nord aux éditions Soleil de Minuit. Ce livre, explique l'auteure, porte sur l'écoute et l'importance de prendre soin de soi. « Je crois que je vis dans un monde de magie, me confiera-t-elle, et je fais partie de ce monde-là. Je le fais fructifier, c'est mon septième sens et je ne peux me passer d'écrire. » Elle dira

the St-Lawrence River, are located on the opposite side of the walkway. Fourty other chairs, installed two by two and facing all directions, are located along the walkway, each of them containing on their seat a fragment of text written by 40 different Quebec poets.

The poets, selected from over a 400-year period (between 1608 and 2008), are all renowned writers who are represented in this work of art as models for our society. Two native women are among this select group of poets: Rita Mestokosho, an Innu from Ekuanishit (Mingan), and Emily Novalinga, an Inuk from Puvirnitug.

Emily Novalinga has been writing poetry on a regular basis for more then 10 years. "Previously, I was keeping that talent to myself, but I felt the need to write and to be known as a poet since I became aware in my adult life that I am a poet," she explained. A number of her poems have been printed in various publications and she published a children's book, "Listening North", at Les éditions du soleil de minuit in

2007. The central theme of this book is the importance of listening well and the importance of taking care of oneself.

"I believe that I live in a world of magic," Emily explained to me. "And I am part of that world. I contribute to its development. It is my seventh sense, and I absolutely need to write... When I hear people talking around me, I hear the music in their voice. I receive it as a positive message that I translate into words. Their voices and their music are my source of inspiration."

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.



aussi : « lorsque j'entends parler les gens autour de moi, j'entends la musique qui émerge de leur voix. Je la reçois comme un message positif que je traduis en mots. Leurs voix et leur musique m'inspirent. »

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. »



The School – a Strange and **Sometimes Mysterious Place**

Donald M Taylor, PhD McGill University

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nuit sure have very different opinions about school, but when it comes to the bottom line there is a surprising degree of consensus. The vision that I hear expressed by Inuit from every corner of Nunavik is: "We want the school to reinforce Inuit culture and Inuktittut and we want the school to prepare students for success at any post-secondary program in the South." Let's face it; expectations for the school are high, as they should be.

As a social scientist who has researched and promoted the use of Inuktitut in the schools in Nunavik, I have been privileged to learn from Inuit. It occurred to me that since I have learned so much, there should be something I can give back. And then it hit me! The one thing as a southerner in the field of education that I know about is how a school works.

Beginning with this article, I want to share some thoughts about how students can maximize their success in school. I will try to focus on a series of tips that people don't usually hear about. These are not just tips for students, or the parents of students, they are for everyone in the community. After all, every young student is guided by older siblings, parents and other adults in the family. So almost everyone in the community is either going to school or is directly involved in guiding someone who is attending school.

Let me first offer a simple explanation of why it is so important for students to attend school regularly. By regularly I mean not missing a day, not skipping classes, and not even coming late for a class. The reason that attendance is so important is that school learning is progressive, not discrete.

Let me illustrate the difference between progressive and discrete learning with an example. Discrete learning is the kind that is not



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 usually found in schools. Suppose I wanted to learn about the number of houses in each of the 14 communities in Nunavik. I would need to visit the communities one by one and count the number of houses. But each community is a separate or discrete analysis. So I may begin on the Ungava coast, continue to the communities on the Hudson Straight, and then proceed down the Hudson coast. But, I could also go in the opposite direction, or even do one community at a time in any order I want. Why? Because the learning about the housing in each community is separate or discrete. I don't need to know about housing in Akulivik to know about housing in Quaqtaq. I can even skip a community and go back to it later.

Progressive learning, like the kind that goes on in the classroom — it is the exact opposite. In school you have to master or learn about one thing before you can go on to the next. It's like building a new house. You have to begin with the foundation. You can't skip the foundation and begin with the roof. And, if you start with the foundation, you have to do the walls next. You can't forget the walls and go straight to the roof.

The reason that attendance is so important is that school learning is progressive, not discrete. Discrete learning is the kind that is not usually found in schools. Progressive learning, like the kind that goes on in the classroom — it is the exact opposite.

School learning, like the building of a house, is progressive. The teacher develops a lesson plan for each day with specific learning goals.



lesson. Then he or she has to break down that goal into its parts and figure out what part needs to be learned first, then what comes next, and so on to reach the learning goal. Then daily lesson plans have to be ordered progressively for each week, each month and for the whole year. Good lesson plans have to go step by step and students must

The teacher has to start

with the end-goal of the

attend every part of every lesson. As soon as they miss a part, they are lost at the next step.

You can see what a student is facing when they return to class after missing one or two days, or even one class. They will have difficulty understanding the material on the day they return because it will be based on lessons they missed. The student will quickly feel inadequate, overwhelmed and de-motivated. Before long they will feel stupid. Of course they are not stupid, it is that school lessons are progressive and no one can understand material if they have missed the earlier material

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Her education has allowed Nellie Napartuk to visit Germany.

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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.



أدا فدنكه ۱۴۵۷م کو محدمه ۱۶ Alicie Nalukturuk speaking on behalf of the school board.

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 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.

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."



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An appliance repair project for Nunavik was initiated by Pierre Roy of the KMHB about nine years ago when the housing authority realized that the cost of constantly replacing appliances in the North was enormous and the growing number of appliances ending up in the garbage dumps were having an impact on the environment.

Pierre approached KRG, KSB and other organizations and they created a plan to train local Inuit technicians to repair and maintain appliances in Nunavik with funding from KRG, KMHB, and the Quebec Ministry of Education. In October 2005 KSB began to deliver a 1,800-hour training course (Diplome Educational Professionel) at Nunavimmi Piguirsavik Vocational

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Centre in Inukjuak. As an incentive, the students were promised a minimum of one-year employment by KMHB upon graduation.

They learned to repair appliances such as fridges, stoves, washing machines, clothes dryers, microwave ovens and freezers. This training included the theory of operation and much hands-on practise.

A work placement project was proposed for May 2007 in Puvirnituq. During their stay the students repaired over 300 major appliances in roughly 100 homes. The appreciation from the community was enormous.

In June 2007 seven students graduated from the program: John Elijasialuk (Inukjuak), Joseph Etok (Inukjuak), Tunu Savaidjuk (Salluit), Eliajah Qumak (Salluit), Tommy Annahatak (Kangirsuk), Charlie Angutinguak (Aupaluk),

David Tuglavina (Kangiqsualujjuaq). They were then hired by KMHB on a one-year contract to repair appliances in the 14 communities, with their former teacher, Frank Dutton, serving as coordinator/supervisor to help ease their transition from student life to employee.

These qualified appliance repair technicians have so far serviced Kuujjuaq, Inukjuak, Puvirnituq, Salluit, Kangiqsujuaq, Kangirsuk, Aupaluk, Quaqtaq, Tasiujaq, and Kangiqsualujjuaq and had intentions to visit the remaining four villages this past spring.

KMHB project coordinator Frank Dutton said, "These technicians have not only earned a living but an enormous amount of pride by performing a well needed service in their own communities as well as the other villages of Nunavik. It has been my pleasure to be a part of this wonderful project and to witness these technicians performing above everyone's expectations."

As employees of KMHB, they prioritize the social housing units in which all fridges and stoves will be repaired free of charge for tenants. Repairs for washers and dryers for social housing clients as well as all other appliance repairs outside of KMHB will be billed for the parts and services provided.

These recommendations are made to help the population of Nunavik with their appliance issues. Clothes dryers should be cleaned on a regular basis, lint should be removed after every load to prevent dryer fires, and clothes dryers should be run empty at least once a month during the cold season to prevent ice build-up under the house that blocks the exhaust hose. Washing machines should also be run with no clothes in it and with very hot water once every six months to help remove soap build up that causes corrosion. Fridges should be kept at least two inches away from the wall to allow it to release heat better and therefore reduce energy consumption and extend the life of the fridge, and the back and bottom of the fridge should be vacuumed every six months. Furthermore, make sure to call the repair technician when your appliances starts to make an unusual noise before too much damage is done and you have to replace it.

IN DACSO'S TECAFTE

The Making of "Umiaq Skin Boat"

By Jobie Weetaluktuk



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n the summer of 2007, the Pukkik Cultural Committee of Inukjuak made a traditional seal skin umiag. It had been about 50 years since the last umiag sailed around the Inukjuak coast. The umiag is clearly featured in the Robert Flaherty film, "Nanook of the North". The umiag was in common use as was the kayak, before Inuit adopted so many foreign tools and equipment. Flaherty even talked about a group of Inuit families who sailed an *umiaq* after they had become stranded on an island. The late Josie Ainalik also told of a similar, if not the same, story, putting himself in the story as a little boy.

The Pukkik Cultural Committee has been building traditional Inuit artefacts since it's inception. They have made a skin kayak in the Hudson Bay style, a skin tupiq (tent) and a qammaq (stone and sod house). All the projects were made of mostly locally available stuff, by local initiative and manpower.

When I heard about the umiag project, I decided that I wanted to make a film about it. I wrote a proposal with the help of Katarina Soukup, who had agreed to become my producer. She has also just set up a company called Catbird Productions, so I was a little unsure about our chances but the proposal was sound and strong. The Canada Council for the Arts, which was to become my sole source of funding, approved my proposal and I left for Inukjuak as soon as I got the money.

The Pukkik group had already started boat building, so I hired Caroline Oweetaluktuk and Linus Kasudluak as my production crew and they started shooting even before I got to Inukjuak. Some of the most important footage of the film was right from the beginning.

I got to Inukjuak on a cold and rainy day. Little did I know this was what the whole summer was going to be like. I had a good week of Δ ω $(40)^{\circ}$ Ω ω $(40)^{\circ}$ Ω $(40)^{\circ$

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 shooting when the *umiaq* frame was largely ready but there were not enough seal skins to cover it. Then the funds for youth camps came into the community and the core of the Pukkik group went camping, forcing me to ditch my crew in an effort to conserve my budget.

Over that period hunters got two more seals and sold the skins to the *umiaq* project. One day, we got word that work would resume the next day. Everyone was just excited and jovial, a sure sign of impending success. It was a wonderfully sunny day as the women sewed skins on both the interior and over skin. The main skin stitchers were Elisapi Inukpuk (although she could not be available for the skin installation days), Nellie Nastapoka and Jeannie Inukpuk.

The next day was even more exciting. It would be the day when the *umiaq* frame would be fully covered in skins. Daniel Inukpuk, the head of the Pukkik group, was busy promoting the *umiaq* project through the local FM station and to people in the community.

The covering of the *umiaq* was a flurry of activity and people. It was characterized by laughter and the exciting exchange of banter and carefree commands. It took no more than three hours to cover the *umiaq* frame in skins.

Umiaqs were important to Inuit for daily, although seasonal, use. It was the great leaders who usually owned the umiaqs. Men were more likely to own a kayak and but not even every man could own one. Naujakallak, the grandfather of the Nowrakadlaks of Inukjuak, was a man worthy of owning an umiaq. He used to sail the coast, but even more astoundingly, he used to navigate the rivers and lakes to the Ungava Bay through the Quebec peninsula. He would go up the Inoudjuak River and connect with the Koksoak, the Leaf, or the Payne



D T 4 96 **Umiaq**

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Rivers. These major rivers would lead him to the settlements of Kujjuag, Tasiujag, or Kangirsuk. Naujakallak became disabled in latter life, with an incapacitated arm and the loss of use in both his legs.

Saturday was a terrible storm day. Happily by Monday, the storm was long over and the launch of the umiaq was the main event for the community of Inukjuak. The umiag was launched and floated wonderfully with only one small leak, which was quickly sewn tight.

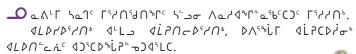
My film "Umiaq Skin

Boat" has been to festivals in Toronto and Montreal. I will also bring it to Inukjuak.





Nunavik Creations Review



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במיר אבחי PP\$fCDL PLQif4ddc שסיר-Ceryldc PLQif4dble של PLQif4dble Colored Pfdffdle Color here are seamstresses working at the Salluit sewing workshop for Nunavik Creations.

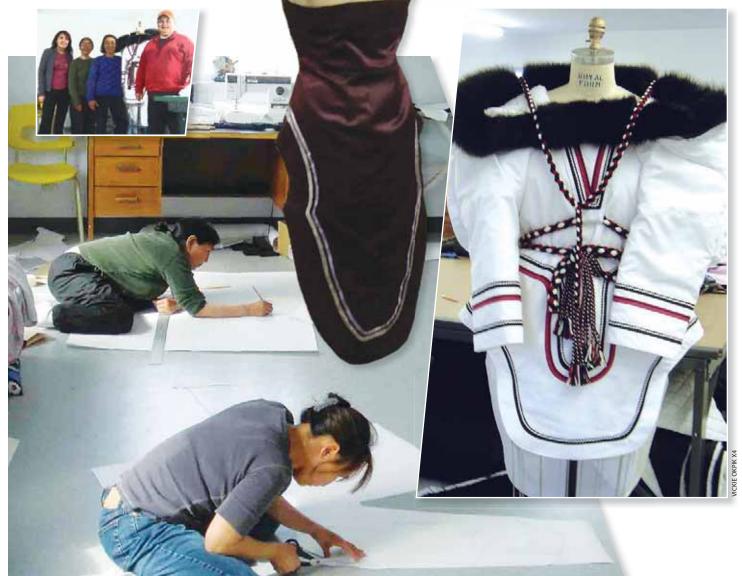
They have been sewing *amautis* for us as well as *amarutiks*, which are summer-like versions of *amautis*.

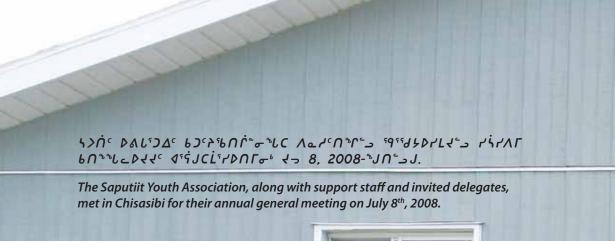
We are stocking up merchandise for the winter months (especially mitts).

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

nunavikcreations.com

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









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Federal Funding for You

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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

> work with, and will help to select the program objectives. Through this program, Aboriginal arts

young people he or she will

organizations can help elders pass on the many art forms being practiced to the

next generation. The program

can provide up to \$20,000 for a project, and eligible costs include travel, elder artistic fees, living allowance, equipment

he 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

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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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.



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"I want to thank the company for having the patience to wait for me to complete the exam and get things done. It is one of the steps in my career to achieve where I want to be later on in life — I'm not leaving Air Inuit."

Norman Grist, who has been flying for close to 18 years, was also Air Inuit's first chief pilot. Also of note, Stewart Mesher, who was a captain for Air Inuit Dash 8 and HS748, was also the first Inuit captain to fly commercially in Europe. Congratulations also to Jeannie V. Tukkiapik who recently successfully completed her Flight Attendant Training.

We include in this good news appreciation for Captain Pierre Laplante, our former chief pilot for Air Inuit 704 and 703 operations, who has returned to the position of director of flight operations. Meanwhile, Captain Norman Noel heads up our Boeing 737 project.

Although it varies from 35% to 39% Inuit beneficiary employment levels, Air Inuit currently has 13 beneficiary pilots.

Forthcoming booking policy change

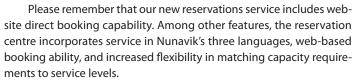
Air Inuit's Passenger Service Department is establishing electronic ticketing capability for the airline. As part of this project we intend to make an important revision to the booking policy. Upon making a booking, clients without established credit accounts will be obliged to

pay for their travel at the local Air Inuit counter within a certain number of days. Failure to do so will result in the cancellation of the reservation. Given that there is no Air Inuit counter in Chisasibi, other arrangements for passengers in that community will be made.

In addition to preparing the groundwork for electronic-ticket-

ing, the introduction of this policy will undoubtedly result in a decrease in the number of "no-show" reserved passengers, enhancing our ability and the passenger's ability to book and travel with maximum ease and efficiency.

The introduction of the above will be preceded by extension information such that passengers are thoroughly informed in a timely manner.



Air Inuit office hours are Monday to Friday from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM and weekends and holidays from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Our 24-hour Web Booking is available at airinuit.com. Click on the "WEB BOOKINGS" icon.



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Scheduled service enhancements

We wish to thanks 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: January12th 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 *llaujuq* 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 *llaujuq* 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 *llaujuq*. 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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The form is available at all Air Inuit ticket counters and KRG airport offices.

Air Inuit's 30th anniversary

Air Inuit will recognize the 30th anniversary of the company's receipt of Air Carrier Operating Certificate number 4253 from Transport Canada on August 28th, 2008. While a committee, led by Air Inuit chairman George Berthe, has developed a program for the anniversary, it is apt that appreciation be expressed here for the contributions of all participants in the Air Inuit project — past, present and future — for the successful delivery of safe, courteous and timely service during the last 30 years.

Notably, Air Inuit has accomplished more than 325,000 hours in the air, carried more than 1,450,000 passengers, flown more than 4,500 medical evacuations and airlifted approximately 150,000,000 pounds of cargo to Nunavik communities during this time. As we approach the 30 year mark, an Air Inuit aircraft takes off or lands more than 500 times each week.

The board of directors and the employees of Air Inuit thus express to you our appreciation for your support during the last 30 years — particularly on those days when the fog blew in, a heater blew out, or a tire blew flat. It is support without which our anniversary could not be recognized.

May we join together and then raise a glass to say: Nakurmiik — thank you — Merci. We likewise look forward, with a view to continual improvement, to serving you in 2038.

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Legal Tips

By the Makivik Legal Department

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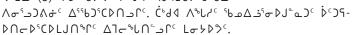


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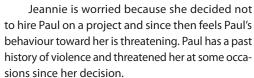
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Arnait Amaangit Legal Information Capsules

n 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.

Peace bonds



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 bound, 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









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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.

... (181) 170 7L06-1601° - 169-120. *ላ°Ր?Ոልσ¹Гσ*⁶ ነLσ¹6¹6∩Ր°σΓ⁶ 22JCY18C)17c >÷YCDJ°2/6 Δ 56)5CD=6P°ad=3.

...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.

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.

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

MAKIVIK magazine

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[4} 6\A4LLC) + 214\A5A - 1 - 4+14L. ۹-۱۵ الام الامان ۱۹۲۵ عم ۱۹ الحادث ۱۹۲۵ عم ۱۹ الحادث ۱۹۲۵ عمل ۱۹۲۵ عمل ۱۹۲۵ عمل ۱۹۳۵ عمل ۱۹۳۵ عمل ۱۹۳۵ عمل ۱۹ $\Delta \subset \mathcal{L}^{c}$ Δ^{c} Δ^{c} Δ^{c} Δ^{c} Δ^{c} Δ^{c} Δ^{c} (1) $42-^{\circ}$ Ω CP Ω CYCL $_{\rightarrow}$ σ $24PL+PCU-\Omega$ CYJ Ω C4 Γ 6 245-(2) $\Delta^{c}\Delta^{L}$ $\Delta^{c}\Delta^{L}$ $\Delta^{c}\Delta^{C}\Delta^{C}$ $\Delta^{C}\Delta^{C}$ $\Delta^{C}\Delta^{C}$ Δ° Δ° ۲۹۱ کا ۱۹۲۰ کا ۱۹۳۰ کا ۱۳۳۰ کا ۱۳۳ کا ۱۳۳۰ کا ۱۳۳ کا ۱۳ کا ۱۳ کا ۱۳۳ کا ۱۳۳ کا ۱۳۳ کا ۱۳۳ کا ۱۳ ک

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against her. The warrant will order the police to find May, arrest her and bring her in front of the judge.

The subpoena is a serious document that needs diligent response. May can be accompanied by the Crime Victims Assistance Centre (CAVAC) or by a friend or family member on the date of her testimony before the court. May should bring her subpoena with her and, before leaving

> after her testimony, she should ask the office of the court to be allowed the set compensation for being a witness.

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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.

A child's testimony during a criminal trial

Mary, who is a minor, will soon have to testify in court for sexual assault she suffered. Her mother, Louisa, wants to protect her and informs the crown prosecutor of Mary's fears and anxiety about the upcoming trial. Testifying can be very intimidating, all the more when a sexual assault is involved and furthermore when the aggres-

sor is present in the same room, which will be the case since he has the right to stay because it is his trial.

Mary is intimidated when in the presence of the aggressor, and the crown prosecutor proposes to ask the court to let her testify behind a screen. The mother inquires about some confidentiality. The crown prosecutor

> will make two requests to the court on the day of the trial: (1) to have issued a non-publication order to prevent the media from revealing Mary's identity, and (2) to have a closed hearing, which means to order that all or some of the people present at the trial leave the hearing room so as to protect Mary's interests.

Mary understands that her testimony is very important and that she will have to tell the judge everything she already said to the police. The

judge will first ask Mary some questions to make sure she is capable of observing, remembering and explaining the event, and he will then ask her to promise to tell the truth, before asking her questions about the sexual assault. Mary is very nervous, but the crown prosecutor will ask the judge if her mother can be by her side during her testimony. Also, he will contact the CAVAC to have her accompanied during the testimony process. Mary and her mother feel reassured.

This legal information is available at the Éducaloi Website along with the Arnait Amaangit capsules previously produced. Go to:

educaloi.gc.ca/en/arnait/inuit_info.

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Testifying can be very intimidating, all the more when a sexual assault is involved and furthermore when the aggressor is present in the same room.

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Tides in Nunavik

By Miroslav Chum, Kuujjuaq

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n Nunavik, from ancient times, the coastal life was always linked with the tides. At extremely low tide, the mussel harvest was abundant and easy. The spring and fall high tide allowed people to reach some fishing spots on the rivers, far inland from the village, and facilitated boat launching. The tide forecast was always a precious part of local knowledge.

As in many other aspects of Nunavik life, we can find here both extremes: tremendously high tides and also very little tide amplitude. Leaf Basin near Tasiujaq is in tight competition with Fundy Bay for a prestigious world record of the highest tides. During the spring and fall, the high tide exceeds an unbelievable 16 metres. Some recent measurements performed by the Canadian Hydrographic Service indicate that Leaf Basin is the champion, but further records will be necessary for winning an official trophy. By contrast, on the Hudson coast from Akulivik to Inukjuak, the tide amplitude is low, rarely higher than 0.7 metre.

Sailors know that the tide changes constantly. The phenomenon of tide is very complex, but in short we can say that the varying tide results from the changing positions of the moon and sun relatively to the position of the earth,



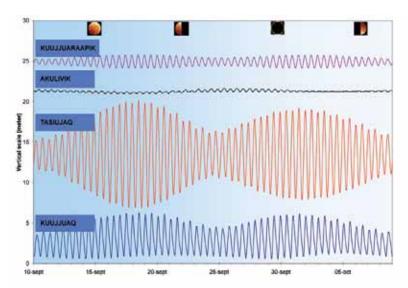




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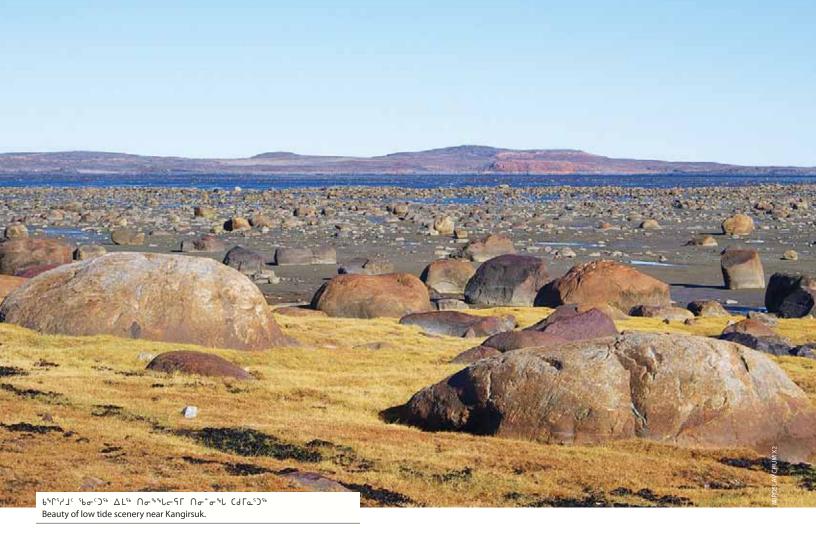
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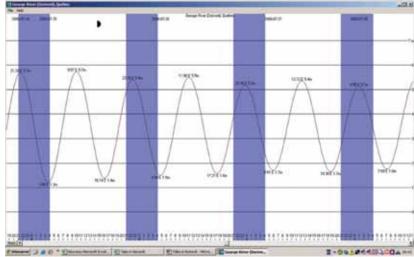
Leaf Basin near Tasiujaq is in tight competition with Fundy Bay for a prestigious world record of the highest tides. coupled with the effects of earth rotation and the local configuration of sea floor and coastal line. Also, the barometric pressure and wind direction can considerably affect the water level. For example, the effects of coastal configuration in Leaf Basin increase the amplitude of the tide from the ocean (which is about 0.5 metre) to the previously mentioned 16 meters. 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.



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 $\label{eq:continuous} $$ \mathrm{DF}_{\alpha}^{+} = \mathrm{DF}_{\alpha}^{+} + \mathrm{D$

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

waterlevels.gc.ca. $UL^{C}D^{h}$ $\Delta^{L}T\sigma^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Ld^{h}a^{+}a^{-}L^{d}$ $\Delta^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{h}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{C}$ $\Delta^{h}Lc^{-}D^{C$

There is a huge energy associated with the tides. The villages located on the major rivers in Ungava Bay like Kuujjuaq, Kangiqsualujjuaq 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 cur-

rent in Hudson Straight and especially near both extremities, Quaqtaq in the 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.

east and Ivujivik in the west, can be violent and should be thoroughly considered in navigation planning.

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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First Air Expertise in Demand

Makivik beneficiaries purchased First Air in 1990. Now 18 years later their investment has grown and First Air is positioned to meet the anticipated passenger routes and cargo demands of the future. But providing essential passenger and cargo services to 25 northern communities is only part of the

First Air story.

Operating in the Arctic requires skill, reliable, specialized equipment and an innovative approach to the unique challenges northern Canada presents. Makivik's airline continues to meet these head on. The acquisition of two Hercules L382G aircraft (the only civilian-owned "Hercs" in all of Canada) and fleet changes that saw the HS-748 "Hawkers" replaced

by state of the art ATR42 turbo-props, provide an excellent range of air service options for existing and potential customers of the airline.

First Air's operating experience has been gained around the world, in the North, and as far south as Antarctica. First

> Air is also known for its very skilled pilots and outstanding air charter and specialized services team — facts that have ≝ not gone unnoticed by mining and energy companies in [©] their exploration for the North's resources.

New oil, gas and mineral discoveries are being made

every year in the territories and First Air's strengths and capabilities are ever more in demand. Today, Makivik's "Airline of the North" has contracts with an impressive list of mining and resource sector companies and provides air support to organizations such as The Polar Continental Shelf Project and the Canadian military.







Cillo Laidall Cillo Laidall The Great Green North

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Quaqtaq, Kangirsuk, Kuujjuaq, Umiujaq, Kuujjuarapik, Inukjuak, and Ivujivik collected used tires to be shipped to a recycling facility in Montreal. Not only did this action serve to reduce the quantity of waste found in these communities, it provided each municipality with a chance to set a positive example of environmental awareness.

Recognizing Community Environmental Initiatives

he Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC), along with Makivik Corporation, proudly acknowledges the recent recycling efforts of Nunavik municipalities.

During the summer of 2007, with funding assistance from RECYC-Québec, the seven Northern Villages of Quaqtaq, Kangirsuk, Kuujjuaq, Umiujaq, Kuujjuarapik, Inukjuak, and Ivujivik collected used tires to be shipped to a recycling facility in Montreal. Not only did this action serve to reduce the quantity of waste found in these communities, it provided each municipality with a chance to set a positive example of environmental awareness.

Congratulations to these seven municipalities — your actions are genuine examples of waste conversion activities that are helping to reduce pollution in Nuanvik.

All Nunavik municipalities and organizations are encouraged to implement environmentally friendly actions in line with the principles of sustainable development for the benefit of our generation and those to come.

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Kuujjuaq's Environment Week

Kuujjuaq's "Environment Week", held this past June 1st to 6th, began with a very successful community cleanup, with 1002 bags of garbage being collected. Daily events were held at the Newviq'vi store to encourage community members to "go green" and to think more environmentally. Events included recycling aluminum cans, replacing incandescent light bulbs for fluorescent bulbs, exchanging plastic shopping bags for reusable bags and promoting green cleaning products. The week ended with a vehicle-free day where everyone walked or biked to school or work.



The objective of the week was to create awareness. Information was provided throughout the week and volunteers offered their support to people who had questions about becoming more environmentally friendly.



At right is the contact information if you have any questions concerning the RECYC-Québec used tire recycling program or wish to tell KEAC about your organization's environmental improvement activities.



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Reduce your Waste

N unavik is unique when it comes to waste management. Unlike municipalities in the southern areas of the province who have easy access to recycling and reclamation facilities and programs, Nunavik communities must manage their waste on-site. We can focus on reducing the amount of waste we produce to eliminate the ever-growing amount of garbage being sent to our waste disposal sites and spilling onto our land. Below are some ideas for how to moderate the waste you generate:

- Offer or ask for gifts that don't involve buying anything. For example spending time together, a back rub, babysitting, a donation to charity, sharing a skill that you know, etc.
- Save paper and plastic by downloading your magazine articles, music CDs and DVDs online.
- Make the switch from disposable diapers to cloth (or biodegradable diaper liners that you can flush).
- Make note pads from used paper and give them out at the office.
- Make your own greeting cards from once-used products or handmade paper
- Avoid products that are packaged for single use. Instead, buy in bulk and transfer the products to your own reusable containers.



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- Avoid using new wrapping paper: choose reusable gift bags, fabric (such as nice dish towels or handkerchiefs), maps, decorated paper bags, colourful pieces of material, or newspaper comics.
- Switch from disposable to reusable products: food and beverage containers, cups, plates, writing pens, razors, diapers, towels, shopping bags, etc.
- Buy good quality products that will last and take care of them.
 And teach your children the value of being thrifty.
- Recycle your aluminum cans instead of throwing them away.
- Use a travel mug for your take-out coffee.
- Drink tap water instead of bottled water.

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Let's Protect our Wildlife Species

Oome 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

a clue as to how wolverines survive.

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 Kuujjuaq 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.



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As country music fans, my wife Mary and I laughed the other day at a line we heard in an old Waylon Jennings tune, "Look how far I had

to come, to get back where I started from." It pretty well sums up the past year moving back north, and building a house in Mary's hometown of Kuujjuaq.

> For me it came forty years after first coming north in 1967 with the CBC Northern Service in Iqaluit, or, as it was then, Frobisher Bay. Oddly enough about the same time, Mary (Simon) was moving south, where she began working for CBC, before moving on to key positions in Inuit politics and Aboriginal rights. Although we had met in the early 1970's, it wasn't until 1991, both divorced and single, that we "teamed up".

> I had left the north after 10 years in Yellowknife for positions with the CBC National News. Moving

back seemed the natural thing to do. Had it not been for the need to make a living, the demands of growing careers and in the interests of our respective families of the time, its doubtful if either of us would have ever left in the first place.

So here we were, about a year ago, sitting on the dock by the Koksoak River, watching the first ship of the year unload our materials for the long planned house.

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We spent months preparing and planning with designers, and building supply stores in the south and here in the north, meeting the requirements of the surveyors, the landholding corporation, the housing authority and the village.

Now finally the supplies were ashore and later in the day the builders would arrive from the Lower North Shore of Quebec, all experienced in the challenges of northern construction. They promised to have us in the house in November, providing there were "no unforeseen developments".

With all our crates and bundles on the beach without serious damage and the crew settled in we were feeling confident. Nothing can go wrong now! In the weeks ahead we were to find out we were wrong!

We would also rediscover that for every problem and unforeseen snag there was the joy and satisfaction in realizing the north hadn't really changed. No matter how serious the problem, there are generous and helpful people willing to help.

Our plan contemplated a foundation anchored to a rock outcrop. There was sand and gravel in the centre portion and after some probing with shovels we guessed we could excavate the front centre portion deep enough for a shallow basement for the heating system and utilities.

As a young man from a local contracting company scraped away with the backhoe, and we watched with our construction crew, it became evident we were half right and half wrong. One side of the excavation was sufficiently deep but it would need gravel fill.

The other side was impenetrable solid rock. Small machinery could hardly scratch it. To complicate matters it was a Saturday afternoon on a long weekend. The crew could be idle for three or four days and, as anyone who has built a house knows, lost time means lost money.

At the exact moment of our growing despair, the municipal supervisor, Richard Jones, stopped by to say hello and see "how we're doing". He immediately saw our predicament and said "I think we can help you

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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.

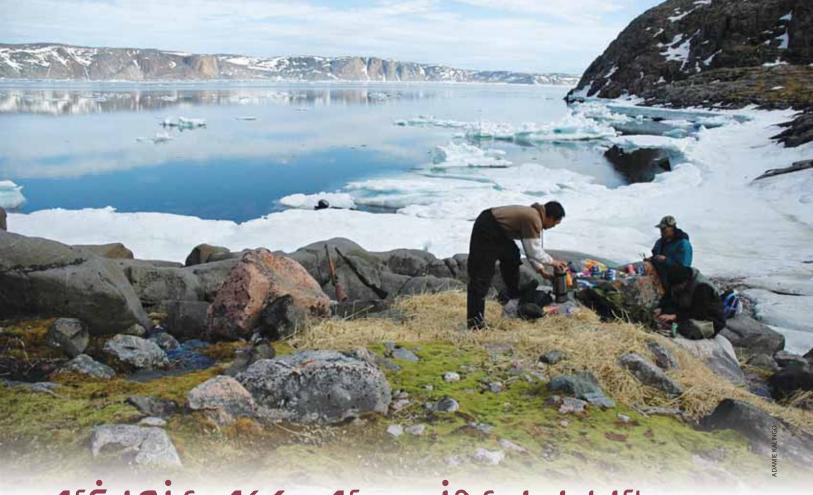
So we are "right back where we started from" and, yes, we see so many changes — some positive, some negative. But thankfully the old spirit of helping each other out hasn't changed. Here's hoping it never does!



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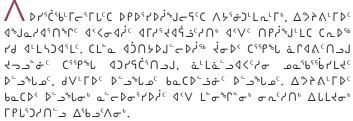


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Continuing Our First Akpyte Hunt of the Year

By Adamie Kalingo



As is our modern tradition following a harsh, frozen winter, the hunters of Ivujivik like to take the opportunity to hunt akpyte, the thick-billed murres, that arrive by the hundreds-of-thousands as soon as there's open sea. Usually, this is done in late June-early July, right around the time of celebrating Aboriginal Day, St-Jean Baptiste Day and Canada Day. The local population celebrates the first of July with a feast of akpyte eggs, boiled akpyte, and raw Arctic char.

Typically the men sometimes found it difficult to find open water to return and often spent the early morning hours and well into the next day amongst the ice floes. It seems, however, that the open sea has occurred much earlier this year, and even though the ice floes are still visible, they really pose no immediate threat to any sea vessel.

It is with that in mind that the council members decided to hire local hunters to harvest the akpyte that would be distributed to the 64 Inuit houses of the community. The Hunter's Support Program of Ivujivik purchased the fuel, supplies and ammunition for the one-day activities of eight men in two 22-foot freighter canoes. The first hunt took place on April 23rd, with the second happening on May 22nd.





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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further. In fact, we reached Saagayaag and Qikirtaseet (Digges

Islands), with little effort, dodging any ice in the way. Our hope was to see some beluga whales, but we didn't sight any puiyeett (those that surface) at all, even though we learned later that the members of the other canoes had spotted a young udjuk and other seals that proved elusive among the ice. At the end of the day, it was just past midnight when we had to haul

> the canoes over a few floes in order get to the village, where a couple of men in a pick-up truck awaited us. The next day, before noon, the 300 birds were distributed among the community members.

It's rewarding to come home and see the elders, widows and

youth of the community genuinely appreciative of the meat made available. This tradition should continue, but it's kind of disturbing to see the activity done earlier in the year.

DL° 2 JC D° ULJ 11-9-19-40 LociADis, 13Jic 9572-956 L° - C 6 - D + 8 6 7) 56.

Even though we did reach *Uummanag where canoes* usually gather eggs each year, the men that *inspected the bare rock* nests didn't see any eggs.



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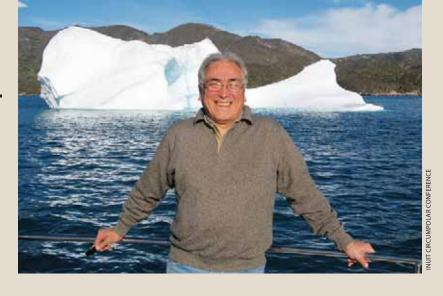
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Aqqaluk's New Book

From "A Life of Respect"

president for Greenland, and champion of pan-Inuit unity, Aqqaluk Lynge, finds another medium in writing to promote the Inuit message. His new book of poetry is entitled "The Veins of the Heart to the Pinnacle of the Mind" ("Taqqat uummammut aqqutaannut takorluukkat apuuffiannut").

Aqqaluk Lynge's poetry represented in this volume spans nearly 35 years. The poems speak from the heart but also the mind; they rely on strong images drawn from traditional life, the people and the geography of the land he loves so dearly.

Aqqaluk Lynge has combined poetic imagery with political action to become one of the most influential Greenlanders, both at home and abroad:

In the old days when we still lived our own lives in our own country we could hear as faraway thunder the caribou approaching two or three days in advance (...) On maps of the country we must draw points and lines to show we have been here and are here today here, where the foxes run and birds nest and the fish spawn You circumscribe everything demand that we prove we exist that we use the land that was always ours

that we use the land that was always ours that we have a right to our ancestral lands But now it is we who ask by what right are *you* here?

Translated by Marianne Stenbaek and Ken Norris in a bilingual Greenlandic/ English edition. Cloth, 136 pages, illustrations by Aka Hoegh, limited edition of 1000 copies \$28.00 + shipping. It may be ordered from IPI Press, Post Office Box 212, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755 USA or at ipolari@gmail.com





۵-۵ زیله فیوده 4° $4C^{\circ}$ 1

ζ*レJ' δ**j½'Ċω'₽'ċσ' ¼Λ'ռՐ'ฝกω' (HPVĊռ'ฝกω') 6>ΔωΠ' 6Λ'ſ6'CωΠ' ۵غکر، که و و کی ۲۵۰۱ اد کار ۱۳۵۰ د مهدر مهدر و درکی و کارورو کی و کارورو کی و کارورو کی و کارورو کی کارورون کی ▷የ▷ሮ ት ዓም ለቦላነጋበ በዮጋቦ 17ም ▷የ▷ċ . ምልላነተላ ኦኖሮ ኔ ት ላነማ ▷ልሆንና ᠋᠋᠑ᠳ᠈᠐᠙᠀ᡲᢆᢗ᠇᠘ᡪᢗᡪ᠒ᢥ᠘ᠸᡱᠣᡧ᠒᠐ᢖ᠂ᠳ᠘᠘ᡩ᠑᠅᠘᠀᠈ᢗ᠐᠙ᡤ᠑ᡝ᠑ᡩᢗ᠌ᠻᡱᡆᡓᡲᠮᡶᡝ᠂ᠴᡄᡄ^ᠨᠮ ᢤᢛᡏ᠕ᡥᡶᠴᠬ. ULᠸ ᠐᠙᠐᠙᠑᠂᠘ᡱᢛ᠘ᠬ᠂᠘ᢐᡫᡪᢠ᠋᠋ᠮᠴ᠂᠘ᡥᡗᡪᢗ᠒ᢣᡶᡣ᠒ᡩᡳ᠘ᢠᡶᡲ᠑ᡰ᠘ᢗ UĹίλω» σΑΔίτΔί 14 ΔĊσ DPD÷ 6>٬CDJNΓσΔίζης ΔλυτιβΓω ΔλυγίορJNδης $4 \text{N-D}^{\varsigma} \text{CDL} \text{C}^{\varsigma} \text{b}^{\varsigma} \text{C}^{\varsigma} \text{c}^{\varsigma} \text{c}^{\varsigma}$.

ᡠᡰᡏ᠙᠙ᡐ᠘᠙ᠳ᠘ᢤᠳᠲ᠙ᢋᡶᢛᡧᢕ᠘ᡩᡄᢖ᠘ᡓᡄᠬᠴᡬᡒ᠒ᢗ᠐ᡒᢧᡣᢣ᠙ᡐ᠙ᠳ᠙ᡎ᠙ᡧ᠘ᢕ σΑΔίτΔοω Δίαωω άτσαζαθΑΑΑΤΟ Δ΄σΑ΄ ζευν Αθθίλιο Αθθίλι $\dot{\mathcal{A}}^{55}P^{5}b^{5}P^{5}\mathcal{A}^{2}$ \mathcal{A}^{6} \mathcal{A} diipib>%%r)%%Jaa diadcinJiaLi, diipib>%r)ih>aia D%%j>icqJia/a diLa ۵، م ۲، م د انه ارت ۱ ت م ک می ک کی از سا م در می

ᡠᠳᡏᡠ᠘ᢣ᠙ᠳᠲᢥᢀ᠀ᡩ᠂ᢄᠵᠲ᠘ᢠᢗ᠐᠘ᠫᠫ᠘ᡠ᠖ᠬᡤ᠂ᡏ᠘ᢐᠲ᠐ᡯ᠖ᠮ᠐ᢍᡱᡩ $\Delta \Delta \Delta^{c}$ UTOF \dot{q}^{+} \dot{q}^{-} $\dot{q$ ۱۰۲ نا۱۸۵ کاد ۱۹۲۵ کادر خدی و حد، ۱۹۹۹ کیار کیابز ۱۹۲۵ کاد ۱۹۷۶ کاد ۱۹۷۹ کاد $\Lambda^{6}bCDL\sigma^{5}b^{5}>^{c}$.

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Cervical Cancer Prevention

Nunavik

 $\mathsf{S}_{\mathsf{tarting}}$ September 2008, the Public Health Department in close collaboration with Inuulitsivik and Ungava Tulattavik Health Centres will initiate a human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination campaign intended for young girls. The vaccine is administered at no charge to girls aged nine to 17. Girls under 18 who no longer attend school will be able to access the vaccine at the CLSC in their community. As in the case of all other vaccines, parental authorization will be required for young girls under 14.

Together with prevention of sexually transmissible disease and cervical cancer detection tests, the vaccination is a valuable means to protect girls and women against human papilloma virus infection and its health consequences. HPV causes cervical cancer, precancerous cervical lesions and genital warts.

HPV is the most common sexually transmissible infection. It is estimated that 70% to 80% of the population will be infected with HPV at some time in their life. Nearly 100% of all cervical cancers and more than 90% of genital warts are caused by this virus.

This vaccine is safe and is efficient if administered before girls become sexually active. The immune response is particularly good between the ages of nine and 11.

It is estimated that HPV vaccination will prevent 70% of cervical cancer and reduce significantly the number of precancerous lesion and genital wart cases. Contact your CLSC for more information.

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'bռርዖታነሪ' ርժፈረካርዖታ ፈጋካ ኦኖσ: nukariik.ca

Nukariik CD Released

he Kettler sisters, Karin and Kathy, produced their first CD, which is self-titled "Nukariik", the stage name they present themselves as

when singing and drum dancing. Karin told Makivik Magazine, "We have wanted to record for several years now and it has finally become a reality. The whole project has been a great experience and we've learned a lot from start to finish."

She explained that recording in a studio is very different from performing on stage, with the only audience being a sound engineer. "We tried a few

different microphone set-ups so that we would have the best recording that's faithful to our live sound," she said. "We want to thank our family and friends and especially the elders in Puvirnituq who helped us learn some of these songs."

Visit: nukariik.ca

NUKARHK



$P_{\rho} = P_{\rho} + P_{\rho$

550₺ Δε゚σθσελσδς Δ- ۵- 42- $U = U^{\circ} U^{\circ}$ $\Delta c^* = 40^{\circ} t + 5^{\circ} c^* + 5^{\circ} c^*$ Vc478 PC. $\Delta c^{\circ} \sigma \delta \delta^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ} + \lambda^{\circ} r L \sigma^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ}$ V_c45V_P ۹۲۲ کارور۱۱۷۹ و ۱۲۹۵ کر ۱۲۳ م 0.66 0.6۲۵، ۲۵ مراه که اور کار، ۳۵ می مراه در کراه در این این این کرد $\bigcap^{c} C^{c} C^{b} = \bigcap^{c} C^{b} \cap C^{c} \cap C^{b} = \bigcap^{c} C^{c} \cap C^{c$ ه٠٠٠١٥ الحادة ١٥٠ أحم الأحماد أحماد ١٥٠ أحماد ١٥٠ أحماد ١٥٠ المادة الم DLCL \$6.3- רבל של כייף שב של של של של ב ۱۲۵ میک در ۱۲۵ میلا ۱۲۵ میک ۸۵۲ میک DUTUR PURPLINGE OF ALT PICT ᢣᠳᡒᢐᡗᡏᡳᠮ᠘_᠙ $CD_cD_iP_i$ 5 من ۲۰۶۱ مرد ۱۹۵ المه المجود مزمر חףסחלבי, קישט דיגסף קילד ספרעירטי $bL^{-}a^{+}a^{-}J\Pi\Gamma b\Gamma^{b}$.



Snipping a Ribbon for Education

he official opening of KSB's new Education Services Office in Kuujjuaq was on June 19th followed by live music, an open house, refreshments and a door prize. Bridging all generations, local senior citizen, Sandy Gordon, accompanied by the youngest student at Pitakallak School,

Sammy Johannes, cut the ribbon. Representatives of the major Nunavik organizations, the Ministry of Education, Recreation and Sports, and the people responsible for designing and building the beautiful two-storey office were among the guests.

The new office build-

ing for a staff of 55 brings together all of the school board's Education Services under one roof including Curriculum Development, Teacher Training, Complementary Services, School Support, and Information Technology. In this world, it is said: "If you think education is expensive, try ignorance." The \$6.3-million office took nine months to complete. Conference rooms with state-of-the-art videoconferencing technology and a stained glass window spanning two stories are two special features of the new office structure.

Makivik would like to take this opportunity

to congratulate all graduates, whether their success is at the level of elementary school, high school, the trades, or university. The Corporation's executives plan to tour each Nunavik school again this coming fall to deliver their message of encouragement to all students and thanks to all teachers and administrators who make it possible for our students to reach their goals. To the students: stay in school, you're worth it!









Raglan Mine Welcomes Nunavik Students

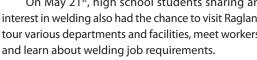
his year two groups of students visited Raglan Mine facilities and met representatives of various departments.

Nunavik

in Puvirnitug flew to Raglan Mine for a one-day visit of our facilities. This gave them the opportunity to have a first contact with various mine operations and generate interest in jobs at Raglan, where the skills acquired through occupational training can be put to good use.

On May 21st, high school students sharing an interest in welding also had the chance to visit Raglan, tour various departments and facilities, meet workers

On April 26th, students from the Iquarsivik Centre





له عنفار دنکه کو صراً مهنکه اله عنفار مهنکه اله عنفار مهنده اله اله عنفار مهنده اله عنفار مهنده اله عنفار مهنده اله ٬۹۲۵ مهر مهر ۱۳۵۸ مهرار ۱۳۵۹ و ۱۳۵۸ مهرار ۱۳۵۹ و ۱۳۵۸ و ρρεφανος νετρυριο Βρησιση.

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The visits raised much enthusiasm among the students and Raglan Mine workers.

Raglan Mine intends to extend this kind of visits to other groups from

Nunavik in the future. Community representatives, pre-employment trainees and family members of Inuit working at Raglan Mine will be invited to participate.



$\neg \sigma \Psi_{r} L D_{c}$ $\Delta^{c} = \Delta \sigma \sigma^{c} \langle \sigma \sigma \sigma^{c} \rangle^{c}$

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Nunavik's Growing **Housing Deficit**

Makivik's Construction Division, which maximizes limited government funding for social housing, has learned that the results of a recent survey of housing needs in Nunavik show a staggering net deficit of 915 units. This deficit has grown significantly since the last [§]KMHB/SHQ survey done in 2003 at which time we had a deficit of

533 units. This is despite the fact that since the 2003 survey, 239 new units were built through the Construction Division. It is hoped that these results will convince governments to increase funding for the construction of social housing in Nunavik.

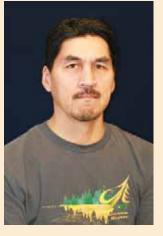


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 $\Delta v^{\dagger} = V^{\dagger} + V^$

 \dot{C}^{\dagger} \dot{C}^{\dagger}



New Inuit Arts Secretariat and Arts Liaison

In close collaboration with Makivik, KRG, and Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec, Avataq has created a new department called the Nunavik Arts Secretariat to support artists in all mediums such as the various visual arts, drama, and video production. This

support is through grant programs, training and professional development, artist residencies, investment in local workspaces for artists, and promoting Nunavik artists both within and outside of the region.

As its contribution to the Nunavik Arts Secretariat, Makivik has hired Sammy Kudluk to fill the newly created position of Arts Liaison. In this position, Sammy works within the Nunavik Arts Secretariat to assist artists by providing information on various funding, training and exhibition

opportunities, as well as offering help in filling out application forms and building individual portfolios. In addition to promoting Nunavik art and artists, Sammy will also coordinate the popular Makivik Art Workshops.

These are very exciting developments that are intended to benefit all artists and contribute to creating a vibrant arts and culture industry in Nunavik.

The first application deadline for the Nunavik Arts Secretariat's grant program will be this fall. Guidelines and application forms and the precise deadline will be sent out to the communities.



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Maggie Peters, Assistant Nunavik Enrolment Office Registrar and her assistant, Christina Kleist.

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Nunavik notes

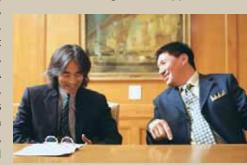
MSO Musicians to Tour Nunavik

Seven musicians from the Montreal Symphony Orchestra (MSO) plan to visit three communities in Nunavik this fall. (There are 110 musicians in this orchestra in total.) Lead by internationally renowned Maestro Kent Nagano, the seven MSO musicians, along with the throat singers Evie Mark and Taqralik Partridge and an Inuit actor will perform a program of music from the classical repertoire and a new composition inspired by Inuit culture from Canadian composer Alexina Louie. They will also participate in educational activities for youth within each community.

The tour is a cross-cultural encounter representing the first time ever that a group of musicians from an orchestra of this calibre visited Nunavik. The musicians plan to perform in Inukjuak on September 12th, in Kangiqsujuaq on September 13th and in Kuujjuaq on September 14th. The tour was officially announced on May 25th at the McCord Museum in Montreal during a cultural evening to introduce Maestro Nagano and the MSO musicians to the language, culture and history of Nunavik.

This tour is made possible thanks to the generous support

of Makivik, Air Inuit, KRG, Hydro Québec, INAC, Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec, Canadian Royalties, JA Bombardier Foundation, and SAA. Other partners include the Northern Villages of Inukjuak, Kangiqsujuaq, and Kuujjuaq, KSB, the McCord Museum of



Canadian History, and Northern Delights Herbal Teas. For more information, go to: nunavik.osm.ca

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EXPO MINING SITE COMPLETE INDUSTRIEL EXPO

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

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 landholding corporations of Kangiqsujuaq 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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Planning to travel? Bring the proper ID

Quebec Medicare cards with a photo is now available in Nunavik so if you are 14 or older and still do not have your Medicare card with a photo, please apply at your local CLSC as soon as pos-

sible. ID photo service is available at your local CNV office

US travel

JBNQA beneficiaries travelling to the US by land, water, or air should get ready now. Canadian citizens flying to or through the US must present a valid Canadian passport or a valid NEXUS

card when used at a NEXUS kiosk at participating airports. This requirement applies to all travellers, regardless of age, including children. Canadian citizens intending to fly to the US should apply for a passport, keep it up to date and carry it with you when travelling.

As of January 31st, 2008, if you travel to the US by land or water, US law requires you to present a government-issued photo ID such as a driver's license and a birth certificate or a citizenship card or a valid passport or a NEXUS or a Free and Secure Trade (FAST) card, or a birth certificate for those under age 18.

Canadian travel

Prior to boarding, identity screening regulations require all passengers on Canadian domestic flights who appear to be 12 or older to present a valid government-issued photo ID that shows name, date of birth and gender; or two pieces of valid government-issued ID (without photo), at least one of which shows name, date of birth and gender.

The following are some of the examples of valid government-issued ID that may be counted toward the requirements of the identity screening regulations: passport, citizenship card, driver's license, health card, provincial government identification cards, birth certificate, government employee ID, social insurance number card, old age security ID, or CBSA NEXUS Card

Transport Canada does not require travellers between 12 and 17 years of age to present ID before they are allowed to board an aircraft. However, passengers are strongly advised to check with their air carrier before they travel, as air carriers may have a policy of requiring passengers to present ID prior to boarding.







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A Report From the Saputiit Youth **Association of** Nunavik

n the beginning of the year, four people from the provincial government arrived in Kuujjuag to meet with the executives of the Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik. Tony Thomassi arrived with Terry Lorman, Alexandre Souliere and Abdou Baloush, from the Secrétariat à la Jeunesse ("SAJ" is the key provincial government body for youth issues). Because Saputiit signed a three-year agreement with the provincial government, Mr. Thomassi arrived with his colleagues to explain to us the Grand-Agreement and its available funding under the regional youth investment fund for the youth of Nunavik.

Since a part of our mandate at Saputiit is to grasp the attention of the youth and to voice out youth needs, Saputiit's executive secretary Minnie Alaku and Ungava Coast representative Ina Cain, along with president Jennifer Watkins started our regional tour to the Ungava coast





لم المال المال المالية الم Minnie Alaku, Abdou Baloush, Jennifer Watkins, Minnie Siquaq Tukkiapik, Alexandre Souliere, Thierry Lorman and Tony Thomassi.

communities to fulfil our objectives aimed for

Upon her return from the Ungava coast tour, Saputiit president Jennifer Watkins attended a meeting with La Table de Concertation des Forums Jeunesse Régionaux du Québec in Quebec City, along with the project coordinator Betsy Tukkiapik. They also both met with the SAJ. At the meeting, Saputiit received the good news that the funding we receive for our

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Nunavik Player

Name: Laura Ann Carroll Date of birth:

January 8th, 1989 Place of birth: Purvirnitug Home community: Inukjuak Favorite person:

My boyfriend Favorite food: Pasta with cheese

Favorite sport: Soccer Occupation: Student

Future goal: To graduate College Toughest challenge: Spelling and reading

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Pet peeve: Drunk drivers



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Scenes from the Saputiit Youth Association's annual general meeting that took place in Chisasibi.

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Nunavik Player

Name: Markusie Annahatak
Date of birth: November 7th, 1976

Place of birth: Kuujjuaq Home community: Tasiujag

Favorite person: My wife and kids Favorite food: Inuit food

Favorite sport: Ice hockey

Occupation: Landholding assistant

manager

Future goal: To see my kids finish high

school
Toughest challenge: Working hard

Pet peeve: Phone calls while I am using

the washroom





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 Kuujjuaq 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 Kuujjuaraapik. 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 Puvirnituq, 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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(2014) ۵٬۱۵۳ ۵٬۱۵۳ ۵٬۱۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲٬۵۳۱) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵٬۲۵۳ (۲۰۱۵) ۵۰۲ (۲۰۲۵) ۵۰۲ (۲۰۱۵) ۵۰۲ (۲۰۲) (۲۰۲) (۲۰۲) (۲۰۲) (۲۰

4)⁵id⁵J¹LC ΔΓ4de⁵ Cap⁶ Δ⁵b⁵Le⁶ Λ⁶th⁶ bacop⁵J⁶Prdn⁶ Prdn⁶ Prdn⁶ Δ⁶b⁶Le⁶ Δ⁶b⁶Le⁶ Δ⁶b⁶Le⁶ d⁶b⁶Le⁶ d⁶Le⁶ d⁶Le

1°2°J1670°5-1°J172°5°J°76-2

bacDbJc.

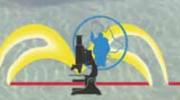
~~~ Δ65~618°71°UL°Ü°,

۵۱۲-۲۰ ۸ مر ۱۰٬۰۵۸ کار ۵۲ کار ۱۹۵۰ کار ۵۱ کار ۵۱



 $\Delta$ 65- $\sigma$ 4 $\dot{\Omega}^c$ 607LJ $\Omega$ 16'C40- $\sigma$ 7 $\Gamma$ 16'C $\Omega$ 6'C $\Omega$ 6'C $\Omega$ 7'

 $\Delta \alpha^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ}$  % $\Delta^{\circ}$   $\Delta^{\circ} \Gamma^{\circ}$   $\Delta^{$ 



#### **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 ecolog-

ical fragile areas such as coral, which also damage nets and fishing gear. Seabed mapping will give



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.

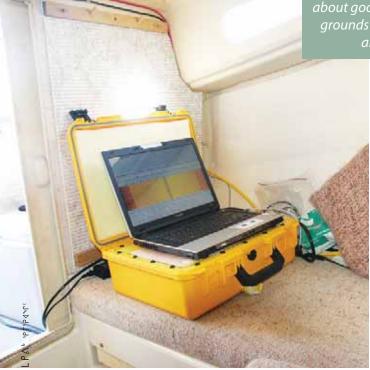
Maps are produced in a similar way to how aerial photos are taken. Instead of a camera, a transducer

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 sidescan 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

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

more sophisticated multi-beam units can sell for \$250,000.

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.



#### Pch&DCchac Cchlchi

دا د(Λ, أوطال عوالهدات كفدادلاله الا-لاعاد. **Λωινου ΣΡΡίβαλλος νου τις Αυσικου Συνου Συνου** <mark>'የ6ነوረያንጋ</mark>ያ <mark>Le<sup>ເ</sup>በጋቦ</mark> ላቃቦ<sup>ነ</sup>. ላሃ<sup>ւ</sup>Γσ<sup>-</sup>ጋ ላ<sup>ነ</sup>6Γσ<sup>-</sup>ጋ (45,05Up. 4-70, 49Lp. 4.0fc, 40 Up. F. الع أمر. الحالاط الفعالية عافر المن Δ٬۸۱۰ مناله المنالم المن 

۵۶۸۱۲۲ - ۲۵۲۵ و ۲۵۹۲ و ۱۵۹۲ و ۱۵ 

npcb%faffa.



#### **Fasten Your Seatbelt!**

Alisa Labadie lives in Kuujjuaq and she was born in Sept-Îles. She was almost three years old when she went back to Sept-Îles for a holiday with her two brothers. She was also going there to visit her aunt and uncle. Alisa's brothers are bigger than her and their names are Mark and Jeremy. Alisa's mother and father made sure that everyone had their seat belts on just in case the airplane ride was too bumpy. They had to land at two other airports before getting to Sept-Îles.

#### ۸۵۰٬/۵۰۹۶ مرکیام۲۰ مرک، ۱۵۲۸وری ۷۲۸ کاس ۸۲۸ کا **Kid's Mystery Photo Contest**

Can you tell us what this picture is?



۸۵ لوځ ځ کوه ک کوه که ۱۵ کوه VVP55~>Uci 6 chances to win a prize!

۸۹۶٬۱۹۹ کو ۸-۵۵٬۹۹۲ کو ۵۲۵٬۵۱ ما ۵۲۵ ما ۵۲

Contestants must be 12 years old or younger.

محه براران د ۱۹۵۹ برکاران ۱۹۵ در ۱۹۵۹ برکاری ۵۹۵، ۵۰ مرد ۱۲۹۹ کوره ۱۳۵۱ کام ۱۳۵۰ کام ۱۳۵۰ کام ۱۳۵۰ کام ۱۳۵۰ کام Send the following information with your correct answer:

- 2. ▷P▷∩°/Your age

October 31st, 2008.

- 3. 🍕 🖒 🖒 🎖 イェ ハハ ング /Your address
- 4. DAGPが つくかしの Your shirt size

acpirtazui boluui pagr Send your answer to:

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

Drawing for winners will be held on Friday, ACIBIDIC ABLERIDO LPCAJC IPFIPABCIC ۵۰ توریکی مردکی و ۱۹۲۶ موریکی در ۱۹۸۶ میریکی 2 C D C T 16 5 ) ) Δ 2 2 C.

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

11), Γσ σ%ΓΡΡΔ<sup>L</sup>Γ<sup>b</sup> (PPD-<sup>b</sup> 12) Δ-5Λ 12) כיירדינ דחֹפי ישׁ אין ביירחי פסב סלינכ, baco 1864 1568 be.

Congratulations to Mathewsie Woody Palliser (age 11), Minnie Ningiuruvik (age 12), Elisabeth Novalinga (age 7), and Carol Patsauq (age 12) because you answered that this man is Stephen Harper, the Prime Minister of Canada.



