ᐅᑭᐊᖅ 2009 * ᖃᒥᖅᑕᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᔾᔨᑎᓂᑦ 89-ᒥᒃ

FALL 2009 • ISSUE 89

ᒪᑭᓐᓇᒃ MAKIVIK

ᖃᑭ ᒥ ᖃᑭ ᐊ ᖁᑎᑦ magazine

ᓄᐃᓴ ᑐᒃᓪ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᕙᓰᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᒡᒪᓇᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ

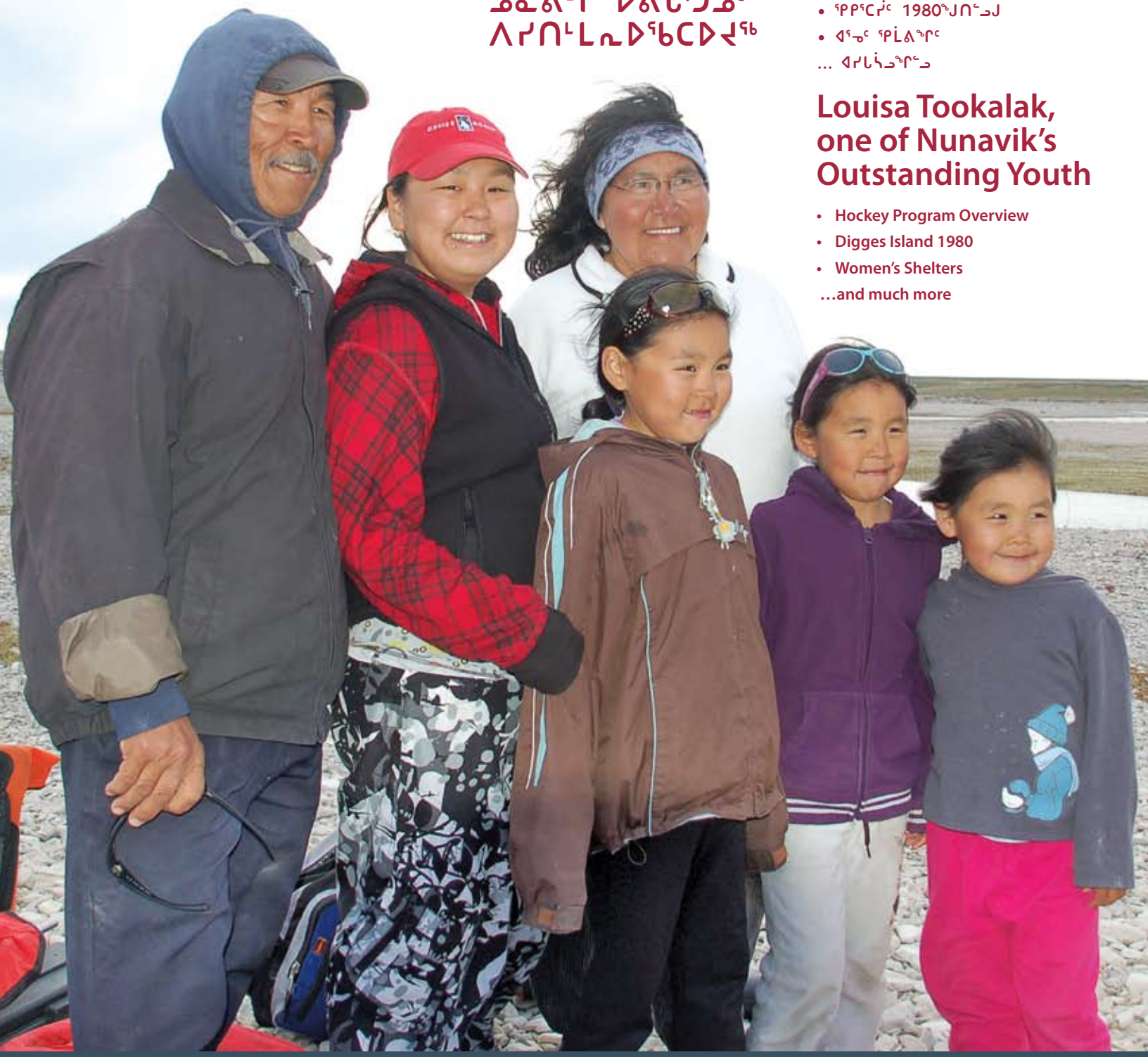
- ᖁᒃᑭᖅᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᖁᓕᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓴᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᓯᑎᑦ
- ᖃᑭᑦᑕᓯᑦ 1980ᖁᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐊᖅᓱᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᓇᖁᑎᑦ

... ᐊᓯᒪᓕᓇᖁᑎᓪᓗᓂ

Louisa Tookalak, one of Nunavik's Outstanding Youth

- Hockey Program Overview
- Digges Island 1980
- Women's Shelters

...and much more



ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ / This Season

Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᕿᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᒋᕙᖕᒐᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕐᑯᑎᑐᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒋᐅᕿᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ.

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.

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᐊᖕᒋᑦ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕐᕋᓴᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᓂᐅᕐᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᔭᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᑦ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᖕᖏᑕᖏᑦ. ᑐᙵᓱᑦᑎᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓕᕈᑦᓯ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᒧᑦ, ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᑏᓯ, ᑐᕌᕈᑎᓯ (ᓯᓚᑏᑦ), ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓯᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

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.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᑦ

ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ, ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖅ
ᔫᓂ ᐱᑕ, ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ ᐱᑦᓴᑕᕐᕕᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᒻᒥ
ᒣᑯ ᑯᐊᑕᓐ, ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᒻᒥ
ᐋᓐᑕᓂ ᐃᑦᑑᓰᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ
ᔮᔨ ᐴᑎ, ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᒃ

Makivik Executive

Pita Aatami, President

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

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᒪᕆᓐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕐᑯᔨᕗᒍᑦ, ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᕕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

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.

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎ / Editor
ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓯ / Bob Mesher

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐁᑉᐸᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᕆᔩᑦ / Translation
ᖄᔨᐊ ᑭᓕᐅᑕᖅ / Harriet Keleutak
ᐄᕙ ᐋᓗᐸ-ᐱᓗᕐᑰᑦ / Eva Aloupa-Pilurtuut
ᔪᓰ ᕕᐊᓪᐋᓐᑎᕇ / Josée Vilandré

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕈᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ / Layout
ᐃᑦᓯᐊᑦᑎᕋ ᑎᓴᓐᑯᓐᓄᑦ / Etsetera Design Inc.

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ

Published by Makivik Corporation
P.O. Box 179, Kuujjuaq, Quebec
J0M 1C0 Canada
ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᖓ / Telephone: 819 964-2925

*ᓵᓚᖃᐅᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑕᕐᑕᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.
*Contest participation in this magazine is limited to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA.

ᓘᐃᓴ ᑐᑲᓚᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᒥ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒦᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᕐᑳᖏᓪᓗ, ᖃᓕᖑᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᓗ, ᓄᑲᓛᖏᓪᓗ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖓ ᓲᓴᓐ ᐁᑭᓐ.

Louisa Tookalak on Mansel Island surrounded by her parents, Qalingo and Elisapie, and her younger family members. Photo by Susan Aiken.

ISSN 1481-3041

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᑉ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᒐᓖᐱᑐᐃᓐᓈᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒋᓂᑦ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᓀᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᕖᖕᖓᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓕᐊᕆᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᑦᓯᒦᓐᓂᖃᕐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒐᓚᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂᒃ.

ᕿᑭᕐᑌᑦ ᖃᓂᑕᓅᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᓕᕕᐅᔩᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᑕᒫᑦ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑕᒫᑦ, ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᓲᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᕋᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᔪᐳᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᐳᓭᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᑎ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᐸᑦᑐᕕᓂᖅ, ᔫ ᓯᐱᐆᔅ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓚᐅᔪᒥᕋᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓐᓈᑭᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᒪᔪᕋᕐᐸᓚᐅᕐᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎ ᖁᓖᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓈᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ. ᓯᒃᒍᑲᓪᓚᓖᑦ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᓱᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᐸᑦᑐᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᓇᐊᖕᖓᓯᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖕᖓᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓕᐊᕆᖃᑦᑕᓛᓕᕐᒥᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᐋᑐᕙᓕᕐᒥᔭᑦᓂᒃ ᕋᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑎᒥᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓯᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ,

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᖃᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑎᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓵᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᓗᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᖓᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓄᑦ.

ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᕐᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒥᒐᑦᑕ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᖃᑦᑕᓛᓕᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᖃᐅᒪᒋᐊᓪᓚᖁᔭᕗᒍᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍ ᓲᓱᒋᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᕕᖃᑦᓴᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑎᑑᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᖏᓐᓇᕋᓱᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓛᕐᖁᒍᑦ ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᕐᓇᖃᓕᕐᑐᑕ. ᓴᒪᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᓗᑕᓗ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑕ, ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓚᕈᒥᓇᓕᕆᕗᖅ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 25ᒥ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᖃᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ-ᐅᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᖃᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐅᓪᓘᓕᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᕈᒥᓇᓛᓕᕐᒥᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᑐᑕ ᓂᑲᒋᐅᑎᓂᕐᓴᐅᕙᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦᑕ ᓈᒃᑯᒋᐅᑎᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑕᓗ. ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᒎᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦᓴᓇᖅ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᓴᓕᕆᓂᑎᒎᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖓᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓴᒋᐊᕈᑎᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓇᑦᓯᒍ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᐅᕙᑦᑑᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᓇᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᖁᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓐᓄᓐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄ ᐱᖁᓴᑎᒎᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᒌᑦ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᒥᓈᓂᓪᓚᕐᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᖁᕙᑦᓯ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖃᑎᑐᓯ. ■

BOB MESHER

ᖃᓂᑕᕇᓐᓂᓴᒻᒪᓇᐅᕆᐊᓪᓚᓯᑎᒃ.
Ever closer together.

Just over a year has gone by since the *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement* was implemented, following 14 years of negotiations. We now provide a synopsis of where we are regarding the implementation of this agreement, which gives Inuit ownership of most nearby islands.

One lot of islands near Ivujivik, which attract large colonies of migratory birds every summer, has also attracted a lot of scientific research and one former bird counter, Joe Spears, reminisces about the time he climbed these cliffs nearly three decades ago. The thick-billed murres (akpait) are of particular interest.

We also begin with the introduction of a series of articles to update Inuit on the popular *Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program* that encourages our youth to do well in school, look after their health, and experience the positive aspects of teamwork. This program is financed under the *Ungaluk* component of the *Sanarrutik Agreement*.

As we near the Christmas season, shoppers are reminded that we should respect the earth during all seasons. Let's keep the planet green for this white Christmas. And in the spirit of peace, non-violence day on November 25th will give us a time to reflect on how we can be more kind and compassionate to one another. Also in this vein of social wellbeing, Makivik's legal department and the regional health board approach concerns regarding Inuit traditional adoption procedures and proposals to satisfy the community expectations and legal requirements. As the Nunavik organizations work ever closer together for a greater Nunavik society, we wish you much joy going forward. ■

ᐅᑭᐊᖅ 2009 * ᕿᒥᕿᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓖᑦ 89-ᒥᒃ

FALL 2009 • ISSUE 89

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ MAKIVIK
ᕿᒥᕿᐊᖏᑦ magazine

BOB MESHER

ᐊᖏᓕᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᕕᓕᓇᔨᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐆᒃᑐᐱᓇ 21ᖑᓕᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᖓᓪᓖᑦ: ᐱᑦᔭᒥᓂ ᐋᓇᐊᖅ, ᐋᓐ-ᑐᔫ ᐊᑕᒎᑦᑖᓗᒃ, ᐁᐅᓛ ᒥᑐᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓗᐊᓯ ᑰᓃᓘᓯ. ᓴᖓᓂᖅᓰᑦ: ᐁᐱᓕ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖅ, ᔭᑯᐱ ᐸᓂᑉᐸᒃ, ᐋᓂ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᓇᔅ ᐋᓗᓘ.
During a conference of Anglican Clergy in Nunavik this past October 21st. Back row: Benjamin Arreak, Andrew Atagotaaluk, Iola Mettok, and Looasie Kooneeloosie. Front row: Aipilie Napartuk, Jacopie Panipak, Annie Napartuk Ittoshat, and Jonas Alooloo.

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ / Contents

ᐅᓈ ᓱᓇ? / WHAT IS THIS?

ᓀᓚᖅᑲᐅᑎᑖᕋᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ/ᓀᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᕋᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ/ᐊᑦᔨᖁᑎᒥᒃ ᓱᓇᐅᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓗᐊᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ. ᓱᓇᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᑎᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖅᕕᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᑐᕌᖅᓗᑎᒃ "Mystery Photo Contest" ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᑎᒋᔭᖅᓃᕕᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᕗᖓ. ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓯᐊᖁᓇᖅᐳᑎᑦ!

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!

ᑭᖑᓪᓖᑦ ᓀᓚᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ/ᓀᓚᓐᓃᑎᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒧᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᓛᓕᓇᕋᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᓇᖅᒐᓂ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᖅᑭᑦᓯᑐᓂ/ᓂᖅᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ, ᑏᓯᒻᐱᓇ 11, 2009ᒥ.
Our next winners will be drawn at Makivik Headquarters in Kuujjuaq on Friday, December 11th, 2009.

ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᑎᖃᖅᓂᖅ
ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ
Mystery Photo Contest
Makivik Corporation
P.O. Box 179
Kuujjuaq, Québec
J0M 1C0

ᓀᓚᖅᑲᐅᑎᐅᑉ/ᓀᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐅᐃᒍᖓᓂᒃ ᓀᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᖅᑐᑦ/ᓀᓚᖅᑲᐅᑎᑖᖅᑐᑦ: ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᐊᓘᓐᓂᒃ ᓀᓚᖅᑲᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓛᖅᒥᔪᑦ/ᓀᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓛᖅᒥᔪᑦ!
Bonus winners: four other correct entries will also receive great prizes!

ᓀᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᒥᐊᓐᓄᑦ
SPECIAL
PRIZES

ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑦᔨᐸᒍᑦ ᐹᐱ ᓇᐅᒃᑲᕈᐊᖅ ᓀᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ/ᓀᓚᖅᑲᐅᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ $100ᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᒐᓛᒐᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᖁᑐᒪᖅᓀᓂᒃ/ᖁᑐᒫᔭᓂ ᐳᐊᓗᓕᐊᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᓀᓚᓐᓃᖅᑲᑎᖏᑦ/ᓀᓚᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᖑᐊᖂᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓀᓚᖅᑲᐅᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐄᕙ ᐳᑐᒍ ᖃᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᖅ, ᒣ ᑯᐊᑕ, ᒥᐊᕆ ᐃᓘᔭᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓕᓯ ᐋᓇᖅᑲᑦ.

Congratulations to Bobby Nowkawalk who won $100 by correctly guessing these pieces of leather cut out to make mitts. The other four winners of fabulous prizes for their correct answers were Eva Putugu Kenuajuak, Mae Gordon, Mary Elijasialuk and Lizzie Annahatak.

COMPLIMENTS: JOÉ JUNEAU X2

2009ᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐲᒍᐃ ᓅᑎᒃᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓱᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᑎᒥ ᕐᑳᑭᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᕐᕐᑯᑎᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᔫᕋᒥᒃ.
The 2009 Nunavik PeeWee Nordiks celebrate after scoring a goal at a tournament in Quebec City.

ᐃᓅᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᓀᓇᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒋ

Overview of the Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑕ, ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑲᓪᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓕᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᓇᕗᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓗᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᓕᓇᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔮᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒃᑯᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓄᑦ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᑲᒪᔨᕐᑲᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕕᒡᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂ.

Starting this fall, we will publish a series of article regarding the Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program (NYHDP). The NYHDP is financed under the Ungaluk component of the *Sanarrutik Agreement*. Now managed by Makivik, it is an initiative that receives the support of many regional organizations in Nunavik.

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ

ᒣ 2006ᖕᒍᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᒪᑭᕕᒡᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᓇᐊᖕᖕᒐᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑎᕐᑯᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᔫᐃ ᔫᓅᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕐᑲᑎᒥᓇᓯᓯᑦᓯᒍ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᔫᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᒥ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᕐᑯᕝᐸᑎᓇᒍᑎᐅᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ

History

Back in May 2006, KRG and Makivik became associated with former NHL member Joé Juneau in the development of an ice hockey program that would promote the importance of education and crime prevention in Nunavik. In October 2006, a pilot project was initiated in all 14 communities of Nunavik for a period of 19 months.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒧᑎᓇᒍᑕᐅᓇᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐆᒃᑐᐱᓇ 2006ᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓯᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ 14ᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓂ 19ᓂ.

ᑯᓅᑦ ᕚᓪᓕᐋ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᖅ ᓵᒧᐃᓕ ᐱᑕᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᒪᑦᓯᓇᓱᑦᑎᓗᒍ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᑎᒥ 2009ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐆᑕᒻᓯ ᓯᓕᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖄᑭᕐᑎᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᖄᑭᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Claude Vallières helping young Samwillie Peters with his homework while in Quebec City with the 2009 Nunavik Atom Select hockey team.

2008ᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ/ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᐃᓚ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᐸᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᐃᓇᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖃᕆᐊᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᖕᒥᐊᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᓯᐃᓛ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᓕᓕᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᔫᐃ ᔪᓅᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓕᐅᔪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᑖᖑᑦᓯᓂ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑖᖑᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨᑖᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᖓᓕᖕᒐᔪᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᖕᒥᕐᑐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᓯᑦᓯᓂ, ᑕᓂᐊᓪ ᑎᒥᐊᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᑯᓅᑦ ᕚᓕᐋᕐᒥᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓃᖓ ᐊᕐᕋᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᑖᖑᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᑖᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓇᒥᐊᓕᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᕐᒥᑦᓯᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕖᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᒪᓕᑫᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᑖᕆᓈᑦᓯᓯᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ. ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖃᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕐᓂᐊᓕᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᐹᕕᒻᒥᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑌᒣᓃᕈᑎᒥᓕᐅᔪᐸ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᒥᐊᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᖁᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓯᔭᖕᒐᓪᓚᑦ ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᔫᐃ ᔪᓅ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᒥᓈᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᔭᐅᓗᓂ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᑭᑖᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ, ᔫᐃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑎᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓅᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᖕᒐᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᓂᕐᓭᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᓂᓇᕙᑦᑕᖕᒥᑦ. ᓵᒥ ᖁᖕᒥᐊᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᖓᓇᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᓗ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓇᑎᒃ ᓂᓇᐅᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓅᓇᓯᐊᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᓂᓇᓖᕐᑕᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓇᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ-ᖃᑭᓇᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓅᓇᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗ

ᑌᒪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᔪᑎᖃᑫᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᑯᒥ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᒥᒃ

In spring 2008, following the success of the pilot project, Makivik, KRG and KSB all agreed that it was important to pursue the development of the NYHDP. Makivik then entered into an agreement with Joé Juneau so he could continue to fulfil his duties as consultant, instructor and coordinator in regards to the NYHDP and its Select Program. The KSB also engaged fully in the program by, among other things, allowing Danielle Demers and Claude Vallières to build on the previous year's success in their respective roles as academic coordinators and tutors under the NYHDP. At the time, KRG also decided to devote additional human resources to their recreation department to insure the proper regional coordination of the program.

SAMMY KUDLUK

The NYHDP entered in its fourth season this fall. With Joé Juneau still involved and fully dedicated as a hockey consultant, it was decided

Hockey Program

ᔫᐋ ᔪᓅ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᓱᑳᓴᐅᕐᓴᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐃᓅᓱᑦᑐᒪᓈᑦ ᐋᑕᒻᓯ ᓯᓚᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑎᐅᕐᑲᑎᓖᕐᑲᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᖕᒑᕐᒥ ᐆᑦᑐᑫᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑐᓕᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ.
Joé Juneau explaining a drill to young Atom Select prospects during a selection camp in Kuujjuaq.

COMPLIMENTS: JOÉ JUNEAU X3

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᕗᖕᒐᐅᓕᖕᒐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑲᕈᑎᑕᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓯᑎᖕᖕᒍᐃᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑕᐅᒪᑎᒃ. ᐊᕐᑫᓪᓖᓕ, ᕐᑳᑭᓇᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒃ ᐱᖕᖕᒥᓯᕐᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᐳᕐᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓱᓂᓘᕐᑫᒥ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓕᓇᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓈᓚᐅᑫᑎᒃ ᓄᕐᕐᑫᓇᕐᑎᑌᓕᓗᒥᓪᓘᑕᐅᒪᓯᒻᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᒥᒍᑦ.

ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑎᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᔭᐅᓯᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᒃ:

- ᐃᓗᖕᒥᕐᑐᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᖕᒐᓂᑫᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ;
- ᒪᓕᒐᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᓖᒍᑦᓯᐊᓗᒥᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂ;
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓪᓖᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓗᓂ, ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓱᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑫᓱᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᐅᓪᓕᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑫᓱᓪᓗᓂ;
- ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᕕᒦᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᓇᕐᒃ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᕐᓗᓃᑦ 30 ᒥᓇᑦᓯᓄᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ;
- ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᖕᖕᒥᑲᓗᐊᕈᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂ;
- ᕐᑳᑭᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑏᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᑦᓴᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᓯᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᖕᒥᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂ;
- ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᔫᓯᒥᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᐸᓪᓗᓂ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑎᐅᐸᑕ, ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᑉᐸᑕ, ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᕐᑲᕐᐸᑕ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᑕ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᒥᑉᐸᒥᑦ;
- ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑑᕐᑲᑕᐅᒐᒥ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᔩᑎᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ;
- ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᓐᑌᓕᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᕕᒥᒃ.

ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᒻᒪᓐᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᕐᑲᓇᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᒍᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᒥᓴᓇᖕᒥᑦ ᔩᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᓕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒥᓂᐊᓕᕐᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᑫᕈᑎᒥᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᖕᒍᕐᕐᑲᒦᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᓇᕐᑐᑕᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓯᒪᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒃ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᕐᑯᕐᒃ ᐃᓗᖕᒥᕐᑑᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᑮᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᑦᑎᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᑮᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᓪᓗᐊᕐᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑕᐅᓂᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᑕᐅᕐᒃ ᓄᕐᕐᑲᐅᕐᓚᖕᒪᖕᖕᒥᓂᕗᕐᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑎᖕᒥᓐᓇᓗᒥᓪᓘᑎᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᕐᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕐᔪᒍᑎᕐᑲᖕᒥᓐᓇᒥᓗᓂ ᑌᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑌᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑎᐅᑎᑕ-

that Makivik, under his coordination, would be administrating the NYHDP as a whole, including the Select Program. Sammy Koneak will also continue to be involved in the management of the program. Makivik, KSB and everyone involved in the rendering of the NYHDP really hope to eventually see all of the communities in Nunavik participating fully in the program by showing their full commitment in providing all the necessary support in the delivery of this much needed school- hockey program.

Education and good behaviour

Even if the NYHDP is labelled as an ice hockey program, it has much broader objectives than just helping the kids to become good hockey players. In fact, hockey is more or less a pretext to provide the kids with tools to help them adopt a healthy lifestyle, teach them good values and ensure that they stay in school.

Each participant in the program is asked to follow these rules:

- Sign a participant commitment;
- Follow all the directives of the program;
- Maintain and improve their attendance, effort and behaviour in school;
- Respect the hockey schedule and be at the arena 30 minutes before the start of his/her practice or game;
- Do volunteer work in their community;
- Look after the hockey equipment that is made available to them;
- Respect other participants in the program whether they are players, trainers, parents, or community leaders;
- Behave as responsible young people in his community;
- Respect and look after the facilities.

To show the importance of the program in terms of its education component, the KSB council of commissioners adopted a resolution in June of this year that provides for an acknowledgement of the value of the program and supports its implementation. The KSB is therefore showing an even stronger commitment in continuing their partnership in the program, assisting and monitoring the evolution of the participants in school from

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ
ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ
ᑲᒪᔨᒥᔭᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂᓗ
ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᒍᑎᒥᕙᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ
ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒥᐊᕐᑲᔩᓂᒃ
ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᖕᒥᓐᓇᓖᕐᐳᕐᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ
ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑐᒪᓈᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ
ᕐᑲᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ
ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ
ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᑦᓴᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ
ᐱᑦᔪᕐᔪᖕᒍᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ.

Makivik is proud to manage this important program and will continue to provide the necessary support to everyone involved in the rendering of services to the kids in the NYHDP.

ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ

ᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐃᓅᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᓕᐊᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑎᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓖᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᓴᐅᔪᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᑌᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓕᒌᖕᖕᒍᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓖᕐᑐᓗ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᓂᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᓯᐊᓖᕐᑐᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖅ

ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂ ᐃᓱᓕᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓅᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᒻᒪᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑕᓖᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒥᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᖕᒋᔭᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᓪᓗᓇᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᓯᓂᑦᓯᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᓖᒥ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒥᔭᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂᓗ ᑭᓇᓖᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᔨᒪᒍᑎᒥᕙᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒥᐊᕐᑲᔫᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᔨᖕᒥᓐᓇᓖᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑐᒪᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᑦᓴᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᐳᖕᒍᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ, ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᑦᓴᓇᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᔫᐃ ᔪᓅᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᕐᑯᑦᓯᑐᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᕐᑯᕝᕙᓇᐊᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒥᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᓕᐅᕐᐸᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᓇᖕᒥᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᑎᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓚᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᖕᖕᒍᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕᓂ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᔨᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᔨᐊᖕᒥᓐᓇᓖᕐᐸᐳᑦ.

ᓵᒥ ᕐᑯᖕᒋᐊᖅ ᐅᕐᑳᕐᑲᑎᓕᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑏᑦ.
Sammy Koneak speaking with participants of the hockey program, along with parents and local hockey trainers.

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑏᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑐᒥᑦ ᓯᑯᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑭᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ.
Activity on the ice during a hockey clinic in Puvirnituq.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᖕᒥᓐᓇᐸᓐᓂᐊᕐᑯᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᑐᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᒍᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓖᕐᐳᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᑳᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᑲᑦᑐᐱᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ, ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᓅᓕᕐᒐᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓅᓕᕐᒐᔪᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᕐᒥᑕᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓅᓕᕐᒐᔪᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᕐᒐᓂ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑐᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᓇᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ.

ᐃᓅᓇᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᑫᓪᓗᐃᓇᓯᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᔨᒪᓂᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦᑕᓯᓯ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦᓯᓯᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕙᕐᒍᓪᓗᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᑲᕆᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᒋᔭᐅᓂᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ! ■

their yearly entry in the NYHDP. The KSB will also continue to assure academic supervision and tutoring services for the students involved in the NYHDP and in the Select Program. All of the participants who will be travelling to Kuujjuaq for select tryouts, for team trainings and for trips down South to play in tournaments, will be supervised academically.

The future

We have now concluded three full seasons of implementing the NYHDP. Overall, the NYHDP has greatly evolved and improved each year. It has made very big strides in the right direction as many positive results can be seen and witnessed throughout Nunavik.

Makivik is proud to manage this important program and will continue to provide the necessary support to everyone involved in the rendering of services to the kids in the NYHDP. Makivik, in close collaboration with Joé Juneau, wants to bring the program to another level and will do so by pursuing a number of initiatives and by constantly improving the key components. The Makivik leaders have been great supporters of the program since the start.

Makivik will keep the population informed at all stages of development and implementation of the program. Topics that we will be further detail in upcoming editions of this series shall include the Select Program, the local hockey trainers, infrastructure and equipment, academic support, Hockey Nunavik and the formal recognition of the program by Hockey Québec, etc.

We encourage everyone to support and get involve in the NYHDP. Help us to provide the children of Nunavik with this positive and popular initiative! ■

ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓰᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᖓᓐᓂ 1980ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓅᓂᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ *Joe Spears/ᔫ ᓯᐱᐅᔅ*

Digges Island 1980

More than For the Birds

By Joe Spears

JOE SPEARS X2

ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᕈᕐᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᕕᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᑎᕐᑕᕈᑕᐅᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑦᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒎᔭᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ. 1980ᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᐅᓚᖓᔫᑉ ᑲᖕᒥᕐᓯᑲᓪᓚᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒥᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᒪᑕ ᔪᓚ 22ᖑᖕᖏᓂᓕᒫᖓᓂ.
Five Twin Otter loads of equipment were delivered for the research camp. There was no way in 1980 to get to Camp Cove by boat until July 22nd.

ᐊᕐᕌᓂ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᑲᑎᕕ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔭᐊᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖃᓇᓯᓐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔭᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᖄᔨᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᑎᑕᐅᒪᑦᓱᖓ. ᓂᑦᔫᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑦᓯᔨᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᖓᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑕ. ᑌᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑐᖃᓇᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᓴᕐᕋᑖᓗᑦᓱᖓ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᓇᒥᐊᕐᔫᒥᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᓇᒍᑎᖃᐅᓯᓇᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑐᐊᖃᑎᑮᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᓱᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᒥᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᕋᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔨᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᑮᒍᑎᖃᓕᕐᓯᑕ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᑲᓪᓚᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ 1980ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᓱᖓ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᔪᐊᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᔫᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓱᖓ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓱᒍ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᓇ ᑕᕐᕿᖓ, ᑌᒪᖕᖓᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 28 ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓅᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᑐᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᓲᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᐊᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᓇᐊᕐᑐᓲᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᖃᓕᐅᔪᖕᖏᓚᑦ ᔨᓱᕐᕋᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᑦ ᐱᖃᓐᓈᑕᓇᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᕐᒪ ᐃᔪᕐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒍᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᓂᓇᓲᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑌᔭᐅᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᑖᓕᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᑭᖑᕚᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᕿᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᐅᑳᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᓇᓂᑦᓴᖅ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑭᑦᑐᒪᓇᐅᓕᓇᐊᖓ ᑭᖑᕚᖑᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᓱᑯᐃᕋᕗᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑕ. ᐃᑉᐸᓴᕕᓂᐅᔫᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᑮᒍᑕᐅᖃᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 30ᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᑮᒍᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᓇᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓲᒻᒥᓗᕐᑯᒥᓕᓚᐅᔪᒐᒪ.

SAMMY KUDLUK

I attended the KRG civil security symposium in Kuujjuaq in August 2008 as a guest speaker. I spoke on Arctic shipping and marine response. It was a chance to renew old friendships and reflect on and recall my first visit in Nunavik as a seabird researcher with the Canadian Wildlife Service from June to September 1980, some 28 years earlier. A lot had changed in the world but the importance of these seabird colonies to Nunavik had not—nor had the sense of humour of many of my old friends, and a love and stewardship of the land that is now Nunavik. I started to think that there was very little to record this important work for a new generation of Nunavimmiut to learn about this pioneering work that the now elders had done with seabird scientists. What seemed like yesterday was almost 30 years ago. It was good to reflect on the spirit of cooperation and goodwill that marked this murre research which was an art and a science and made use of traditional skills. This article is an effort to record this work.

Thick-billed murres (known in Inuktitut as *akpait*) are a form of *alcid* or *auk*, a type of seabird that nest on the rocky ledges in great numbers in the cliffs on East Digges Island and Cape Wolstenholme to the north of Ivujivik. They have been recorded since Henry Hudson's first encountered Inuit in

ᕐᑯᐱᐊᓇᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᑫᓯᑦᓯᓂᔫᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓱᑯᐃᔪᓂᕐᓅᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑉᐸᓂᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒥᓇᓯᓐᓂᐊᐸᕗᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖕᒫᑕ.

ᓯᒃᑐᑲᓪᓚᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᑌᔭᐅᒍᓯᕐᑲᓰᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖑᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᐅᑕᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᖏᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᓂᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓅᓗᓐᓂ ᕐᑭᑭᕐᑕᔪᕐᒥ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᕕᐊᓂᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖕᒥᕐᓯᑲᓪᓚᒥ/ᑲᖕᒥᕐᓯᐊᓗᖕᒥ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑕᐅᓲᑐᕐᑳᓗᔪᑦ ᑌᒪᖕᖕᒐᑦ ᕐᑫᓐᓇᔨ ᕐᑲᑦᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒥᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓂᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᑫᒍᖅ 1610ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑌᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓅᓄᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᑫᓘᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᑖᖕᒍᑦᓴᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᕕᓃᑦ. ᐊᒃᐸᓚᓴᕐᔪᐊᕙᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐯ ᓄᓇᑐᕐᓕᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᑎᐸᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᑫᑦᓴᐅᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᒃᐹᕗᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᓅᒍᓐᓇᓕᑐᐊᑫᒥᒃ ᐃᓐᓈᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒫᓄᑦ ᒥᓯᑦᑕᓯᓃᑦ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓃᓐ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᕐᑳᒥᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᕐᐸᓕᐊᓚᖕᒐᓕᑐᐊᑫᒥᒃ ᐊᓈᓇᓗᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᖕᒍᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐅᓇᖕᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓐᓈᕈᑉ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᔭᕐᕕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᒥᓯᐅᕐᕐᑲᑎᑕᐅᓰᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓰᖕᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᕐᒥ ᕐᑭᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᓄᓪᓗ, ᑭᒃᑲᕕᓐᓄᓗ ᑐᓗᒡᓗᓐᓄᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᑖᖕᒍᓇᓯᖕᖕᒥᓂᕐᓴᐅᔫᖕᒍᒪᒥᒃ. ᐊᒃᐹᕗᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᓚᒥᐅᕐᓂᐅᓚᑐᐊᑫᒥᒃ ᒥᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓰᑦ ᐃᒫᓄᑦ ᑐᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᕐᑳᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐁᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᑯᒥᐅᓪᓗᓇᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓂᐱᓇᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒥᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᕙᓪᓛᔪᐊᓗᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒪᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑫᕐᕐᑰᓇᕙᓗᖕᒥᑦ. ᐊᒃᐹᕗᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐅᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓐᓈᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᐯᑦᓯᐊᓰᑦ ᐊᕐᑫᒍᓕᒫᒥ ᓂᐯᑦᑑᓚᐅᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐅᑎᖕᖕᒥᓂᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓂ.

ᐊᕐᑫᒍᒪᓵᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᒪᓂᑦᑕᕐᑕᐅᓚᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᐅᒪᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᑦᑕᕐᑕᐅᔪᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᓯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ

1610 and were a welcome addition to the food supply of the Europeans. The noise and smell of these murre colonies are never forgotten. When the young murre chicks fledge from the cliffs they start a long swim to the waters of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland with their parents. The journey commences with the parents calling from the water at the base of the cliffs at night when it is more difficult for predators such as gyrfalcons, peregrine falcons and ravens to capture them. The chick jumps off and glides to the waters below to join their parents. It is quite a sight and noisy too with all the adult murres calling out for their young. Once the chicks fledge the colonies go silent until the next year.

For thousands of years the eggs that are easily accessible in the area have been harvested by the peoples of Nunavik with little apparent effect on the murre colonies. In 1980, it was thought that these murre lived for four or five and would come back to the same nesting ledge. The fact that they returned to the same ledge every year was based on the use of coloured leg bands and painstaking observations by field researchers observing the murre in study plots.

The seabird colonies of Nunavik at Digges Island and Akpatok Island are some of the largest in the world with over two-million birds and the research done there by the

ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐊᐱᒃ ᔫ ᓯᐱᐅᔅ ᒪᔪᑫᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓐᓈᕈᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᓂ. ᑕᒻᒪᓗᑐᐊᓗᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᒪᓐᓂᕕᓂᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᕐᕐᑭᓕᒫᒥ ᕐᑭᑲᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓪᓖᔪᕐᑲᕈᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓛᓐᓂ ᐃᓐᓈᕈᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᒪᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ 100 ᒣᓕᓂ ᓯᑲᓐᓂᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᓄᕆᐅᑉ ᓯᑲᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᑎᒃᑯᑑᑎᖕᒐ ᕐᑳᖕᒥᐅᑎᓚᕐᑭᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᓄᕆᐅᑉ ᓯᑲᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑑᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᒐᕐᒦᑐᖅ.

A young Joe Spears climbing at one of study plots on the cliffs that were monitored daily. It would be a mistake to step on one of the eggs which had not hatched and that sat in the sun for 30 days. One day the wind at the cliff edge reached 100 mph and the needle went off the hand-held wind speed indicator.

ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓲᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓯᑲᓪᓚᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᕕᓃᑦ.
Packing up the equipment at the end of the summer at Camp Cove on Digges Island.

JOE SPEARS X3

ᒪᓐᓂᔭᕐᑕᐅᕖᖕᖓᐸᒃᑲᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᓲᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᑑᔭᖕᖏᒪᓇᓲᑦ. 1980ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐆᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᐅᑎᕉᖑᓂᐊᖕᖑᓇᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓲᕐᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕉᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓈᕐᒥᐅᓯᕐᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᓲᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᐅᑌᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᕕᒥᔫᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓯᕐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᒥ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓚᓴᒃᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᐅᕐᕐᑲᕕᐅᓲᓄᑦ 2 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐅᖕᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᕕᐅᔫᖑᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔨᒥᓛᕐᐸᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᕐᑯᓯᑦᑰᒥᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖏᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᓗᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᐊᒻᒪᖔᑦ. ᑐᖕᖓᕕᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᓈᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕈᑎᒋᒍᓇᑕᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᓂᕿᓐᓇᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᓚᕐᑑᒪᓲᖑᒍᓐᓄᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᓂᓇᖓᓲᖑᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᔨᑮᑦᑎᕋᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐸᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᓇᒍᓯᓐᓂᓴᐅᓲᖑᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑌᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓐᓈᑭᕐᓂ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕕᒥᓰᒥᑕ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᒍᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᓯᑎᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᖕᖑᒍᐃᓐᓇᕋᑖᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑌᓖᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᑮᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᓂᓗ ᐱᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᕐᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᑖᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. 1980ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᑦ ᓱᓇᑦᓴᖑᕈᓐᓇᑐᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓗ, ᐊᑯᖕᖓᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᓪᓗᐊᓖᑦ. ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔭᑲᓴᑦᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑕ ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᐱᑐᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᕐᒥᐊᐱᓕᓇᐊᖓ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᕐᑲᕈᒪᕗᖓ 1980 ᐊᐅᔭᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔫᓂᒃ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ. ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔨᒍᑎᑦᑎᓃᕙᓪᓗᑐᑦ, ᓂᒪᖕᖏᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᔫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑕᕐᑲᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᓖᑦ ᓯᓂᓇᕐᕐᑲᐅᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑎᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐃᓱᒪᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᕕᓚᕐᑐᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᔪᕐᑐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕈᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᒎᓕᔭᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓴᔭᕐᑐᓇᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᓐᓂᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᑎᕐᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᕈᒥᔭᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ.

1980 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᖕᖓᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᕐᑲᑖᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐋᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᑑᐅᓂ ᑳᔅᑖᓐᒥᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᔪᐊᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕐᑭᕕᒻᒥᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖓᓕ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᒥᒃ ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᖏᐅᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕚᖓᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᕐᑫᑎᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᕐᓗ ᐊᕐᕐᑯᑎᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᓖᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᑮᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᒍᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᓗᒃ ᐃᓐᓈᑭᕐᑎᒎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓗᒃ, ᓄᓇᒃᒎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓗᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᔭᓇᐊᒃᒎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓗᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᓖᑦ ᐅᖕᓚᓯᑦᑕᖕᓚᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕙᑦᓯᓗᒃ.

Government of Canada in conjunction with the people of Nunavik will help us better understand what impact climate change is having on Arctic marine ecosystems. We have a benchmark to compare changes. Recent research has shown that the murre are no longer eating polar cod as a food staple but are eating other species of fish and shrimp-like creatures in the waters surrounding the breeding colonies. There are very few parts of the marine Arctic where we have had such a large amount of focused research, which built on the traditional knowledge of the peoples of Nunavik and the nearby village of Ivujivik. This will become increasingly important in the coming years.

The murre research was a unique and remarkable experience and collaboration and we can learn a great deal especially now that the Nunavik offshore lands are within the control of the people of Nunavik. Everyone involved during that first season of research in 1980 learned a great deal about the marine resources, the people, one another and ourselves. Little did we realize that in just a few short years our climate would be ongoing such changes.

I want to first go back to the summer of 1980. This work mainly lives on in memories, slides and detailed scientific reports and journals. I thought it would be good for the young people of Nunavik to learn about these amazing birds and the work that was done as we try to understand and protect as part of stewardship of the living land of Nunavik.

ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᖏᐅᖅ 1980ᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ.
Adamie Mangiuk in 1980. He has been the Makivik board member in Ivujivik for many years.

1980 was the start of a five-year research program headed by Dr. Tony Gaston of the Canadian Wildlife Service. I worked closely with Adamie Mangiuk of nearby Ivujivik and learned many traditional skills from Adamie, a master hunter. Adamie was hired as a guide and Inuit researcher. We worked together conducting a variety of research from cliffs, by land and by canoe sometimes far from the colonies. We worked hard but always had time for a laugh and smile during that summer.

ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒪᕆᐊᓘᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒍᒃ ᙯᓗᐊᕐᓱᓄᒃ ᐃᔪᕐᓇᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖁᖓᓐᓇᐸᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑌᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥ/ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥ.

ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᓱᑦᓱᒍ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔪᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᐊᓘᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᐱᓇᓱᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓈᓄᑦ ᕿᓕᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᑕ ᑕᑉᐹᓂ ᐃᓐᓈᑭᐃᑦ ᖄᖕᒪᓐᓂ ᐅᔭᖀᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᓪᓗ. ᐱᐅᓯᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ 'ᓯᑯᐃᔭᒍᑎᒻᒪᕆᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᑲᑕᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᑕ' – ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᑎᑦᓴᔭᒥ ᕿᔪᑯᑖᒍᑦ ᓂᒥᕐᑐᓯᒍ ᐃᐳᑯᑖᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐋᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᖃᖕᒥᐊᖓ ᐅᔪᑭᐊᐱᒥᑦᓴᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᒥᒃ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓴᓇᐊᒥᑦ ᓂᓚᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓐᓈᑭᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᓪᓗᐊᖕᓚᓃᑦᓯᑕ. ᑌᓐᓇ ᐊᒃᐸᒃ ᓂᓚᕐᑎᑕᖕᓚ ᓂᐅᒥᐅᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓃᕐᓗ ᑭᒍᑎᓯᐅᑎᖃᐅᑎᕕᓂᐅᔫᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᓪᓚᑑᑦᓯᓂ ᓴᕕᖁᔭᒻᒥᒃ/ᑭᑭᐊᖕᒥᒃ. ᓯᓇᐅᕝᕚᓐᓇ ᑌᓐᓇ ᓂᐅᒥᐅᑕᖕᓚ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖕᓚ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑕᐅᒧᑦ ᓵᓚᓂᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᓛᕐᓂᒪᓇᐊᓘᓕᕐᓯᓂᓘᕐᑐᖅ ᑎᒍᑦᓯᑎᒍ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓇᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᕋᕕᒻᒧᑦ, ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᕐᔪᐊᖀᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᑭᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑉ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᓐᓂᓇᐊᖕᓚ. ᓯᓇᐅᕝᕚᓐᓇ ᐊᒃᐸᐅᑉ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᑦᓯᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖕᓚ ᐊᙯᒍᖅ 1955ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓕᐊᔅ ᑕᒃᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓲᒍᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓈᓐᒥᐅᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᕕᓂᐅᒥᐊᖕᓚ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᓇᖅ 3000ᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓕᕐᑐᐃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑦᓯᓯᓂ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓕᕐᑐᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᐃᕕᓂᖅ. ᑌᓐᓇ ᐊᒃᐸᒃ ᐃᓐᓈᑭᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᐊᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᓇᐅᕝᕙ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 25 ᐊᙯᒍᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ–ᐅᓰᓪᒪᓗᓚᒎᑭᑎᑦᓴᖑᓚᖀᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᙯᒍᕐᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᑕᓪᓚᒫᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐆᒪᕕᖃᓰᖑᔪᓇᔭᐅᓂᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓇᔭᑦᓴᓚᓇᐊᓗᙳᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑌᓐᓇᓗᑯᐊᐱᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᒃ ᓂᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᒥᐊᖕᓚ ᐊᒃᐸᓚᓴᑦᔪᐊᖄᓗᓐᓂᑦ. ᐋᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᖃᖕᒥᐊᖓ/ᐅᔪᑭᐊᐱᒥᙱᑯᓂᐅᒃ ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᖃᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᐅᒐᓴᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓃᕐᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑦᐹᔪᕕᓂᑎᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ.

ᐃᓐᓈᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐃᓐᓈᕆᑦᓴᒪᑕ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐃᓐᓈᕆᕐᓃᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᑌᒫᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑭᓯᑕᐅᒪᓯᒥᐊᕐᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᐳᑦ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᔅᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ/ᓇᓚᒎᑭᐊᖀᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖁᑎᓕᐅᕆᑎᒥᒃ/ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓕᐅᕆᑎᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ (ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᕐᑖᕆᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ/ᐊᑦᔨᖁᑎᑖᕆᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ 5 ᐃᓐᓯᔅᓂᒃ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᖁᓛᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 7 ᐃᓐᓯᔅᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ) ᑌᒣᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐃᓐᓈᕆᕐᓃᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᖑᑦᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓯᐊᑭᒥᐊᑐᖃᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᓯᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᓴᐅᐸᓪᓗᓯᑦ ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓕᐊᖑᔪᔪᖃᐅᓯᑎᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓕᐊᖑᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒥᓪᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᑲᑦᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᔪᑦ ᓃᕐᓗ ᑕᕐᓵᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔫᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓃᖑᒻᒪᑕ. ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐋᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᖃᖕᒥᐊᖓ/ᐅᔪᑭᐊᐱᒥᙱᑯᓂᒍ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᖅ ᑕᐅᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᓇᖃᑕᐅᕗᓚᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᙱᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᓴᖃᑦᑕᓚᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᓇᐅᖃᑕᐅᐸᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᐋᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᑌᒪᙳᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓕᐅᒥᔫᕐᑕᖕᓚᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᑎᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᑌᑲᑦᓚᑌᓚᖁᑦᓯᒍ ᑲᑌᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᙱᓚᕐᓗ. ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᑦᑎᓅᕐᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕕᑦᑑᓴᕗᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓴᓇᐊᒥᑦ ᐳᑦᑕᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᓯᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑭᓴᓯᔪᐊᐸ ᑕᓇᐅᖕᓗᓂᑦ.

ᑌᑲᓂ 1980 ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒥᕗᒍᑦ ᑎᓇᓚᓐᓂᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐲᑦ ᐃᓐᓈᕆᐃᑦ ᖁᓖᓂ ᐅᔭᕐᓯᑦᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᓈᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᒃᓯᒪᕕᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᖓᑕᖃᕐᒥᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓛᓐᓂ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᐃᓐᓇᐲᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᑦ ᓯᑐᕐᓵᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒪᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᖃᐅᑎᓕᕐᓯᒍᑎᓂᕐᓯᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᐃᓛᒃ ᐅᑎᓕᕗᑦᑕ ᐃᓐᓇᖄᑉ ᖁᓛᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᑏᓚᓐᓂᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᓯᓈᖅ ᐋᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᐃᔪᒃᑲᓅᒃᑯᑎᓕᑦᓯᒍ ᓯᑐᕐᓵᐱᑎᕕᓂᖕᓚ ᒥᒃᑭᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑭᑦᑐᕗᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᑲᓴᒃᑐᐱᓂᐅᒥᐊᖕᓚ. ᑭᒃᑐᕗᐅᑦᓴᐅᖕᒥᓪᓗᑯᐊᓗᒃᓴᓯᒪᓕᒍᑦ. ᐋᑕᒥ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ. "ᑌᓐᓇ ᑎᓇᓚᓐᓂᐊᑭᓗᒃ ᑲᒃᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᐱᓂᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ," ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᔭᐅᑐᖕᓚ. ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᐅᑎᓂᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ. ᑌᓐᓇ ᑎᓇᓚᓐᓂᐊᖅ ᑲᑌᓪᓗᑐᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᙱᑕᕗᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᓇᓚᓐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᒪᓕᙱᑲᓗᐊᓐᒪᖕᒫᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᖕᒥᓐᓇᓯᐊᕆᒃᑲᑦᑕᓕᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ. ᓯᕕᑐᔪᑲᓪᓚᓪᓗᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓐᓈᕆᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᕗᓪᓯᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᒫᓄᑦ ᓴᕙᑲᓪᓚᒍᒪᓂᖃᕐᑕ

ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᖕᒥᕐᓯᐊᐱᒻᒥ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᓇ 1980 ᐱᒥᐊᕐᖃᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥ ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᖕᒥᐅᖅ ᑎᕐᕿᐊᓚᒃᑲᓯᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ.
Another photo taken at Camp Cove in early September 1980 with Adamie Mangiuk in the baseball cap.

The banding of the murre was hard work but also a lot of fun. This was done from rope over the tops of the cliffs and also from the water. Normally a 'highly scientific' capture device was used—a fishing dip net on the end of a long bamboo pole. On one occasion Adamie's, nephew captured a murre using the net from the canoe at the base of the cliff. On that bird we found what looked like a piece of toothpaste tube. It turned out that this was in fact a stainless steel bird band that had been weathered and was wafer thin like a piece of toothpaste tube. We carefully removed this piece of stainless steel and it was sent to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service where, using an electron microscope, they confirmed the bird band serial number. It had been banned in 1955 by Doctor Les Tuck, a legendary Newfoundland seabird researcher who, with assistance from the people of Ivujivik, had set a record of banding 3000 murre in a single day. It turned out that this one, which was easily accessible from a ledge, was over 25 years old—so much for the four or five year theory of murre lifespan. It was truly remarkable that this particular murre was captured out of all the millions of birds. Adamie's nephew had really brought good luck.

Because of the sheer cliff faces it is not possible to count the murre so a very expensive *Pentax* large-format camera (with film five inches by seven inches) was used to photograph the cliffs and the murre are manually counted at a later date. This is usually done during the winter months after this special film was developed and the prints were blown up and the murre, seen as mere dots, are counted. Once again Adamie's nephew showed his good eye and he had the unique experience of assisting in the taking of these pictures. Adamie constantly

Digges Island 1980

JOE SPEARS X2

ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔨᖏᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕐᑕᓂᓲᖑᕗᑦ.
The Canadian Wildlife Service team and the Inuit worked closely together.

ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᒪᔪᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᒥᐊᓗᒃᓯᒪᑦᓯᑕ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᑕᒥ ᓴᕙᔨᐊᕆᑲᓪᓚᒍᒪᓇᒍ ᐃᐱᕌᕈᑎᐊᓗᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᓂᑦ ᑌᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᑭᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᕐᖄᓚᑦᑎᓯᓇᓱᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᖃᓯᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᓂᑦ–ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐹᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐅᕐᖂᓂᕆᓯᑐᖃᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᕆᓯᔭᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑕ ᑲᑦᓯᖓᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦᑑᑐᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑐᕌᓗᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᖃᑦᑕᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᕆᓯᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓ. ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔭᕐᒥ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑲᓪᓚᒥᓗ/ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒻᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᒥ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᖏᐊᑦ ᓄᐊᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᔪᐊᖂᓗᓂᕐᐸᐅᔪᖑᕗᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ. ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐅᕐᖂᓯᑦᑕᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᓂᖃᖏᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᓱᖁᑎᑕᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂᐅᓕᕐᑲᓕᕆᐊᕐᔪᐊᓂᕆᓯᐅᓚᕐᐳᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᕐᓯᖕᖔᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᕐᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ, ᔫᓂ, ᔪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᔭ ᓈᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒦᖏᓐᓇᓚᑦᑐᔮᕐᓯᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑳᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᕐᕿᓂ. ᑳᒃᑯᐊ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂ 1980ᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᖃᓕᕐᐸᑕ.

ᑳᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᔪᐊᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᒃᑲᑕᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᐸᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᓴᕆᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ. ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᔪᓐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᖑᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑳᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐁᕚᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᕕᒋᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᑎᕐᑑᑉ ᐃᓐᓇᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᑭᖑᕚᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᑕᕐᕙᓴᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒍᓕᖓᔪᑎᒍᓐᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖑᓯᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᑭᓯᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᓯᕐᖁᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᒃᐸᖏᑦ ᑲᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᓚᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᑦᓚᓇᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᓂᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᖑᔫᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒥᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐋᑕᒥᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖓ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᐊᓃᓚᕐᑐᖅ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ■

Joe Spears/ᔫ ᓯᐱᐅᔅ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᓇᓯᐅᕗᖅ ᕚᓐᑯᕙᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓂᒥᐊᓂ Horseshoe Bay Marine Group of West Vancouver Canada-ᒥᒃ ᑌᓯᐅᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᐅᔪᕐᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒎᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᔪᑎᐅᒥᐊᖃᔫᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓯᓚᐊᓚᐅᕐᑯᓂ 1980ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᖃᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᕿᔪᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᐱᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓚᒻᒥᒃ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᖏᐅᑉ ᖃᔭᓇᐊᕆᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔮᑕ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᐅᓛᐱᑦᑐᒥᒃ.

reminded him not to drop the very expensive camera and he never did. Once again we had great pictures for our records, which was no easy feat from a rocking canoe in the waters of Hudson Strait.

That summer we also learned that Arctic foxes took a liking to our cliff top mountaineering ropes. On one occasion, Adamie was on the cliff top climbing down to band murre and as we made it back to the top of the edge of the cliff, an Arctic fox had almost gnawed through the rope we had been using to climb up the cliff face. Luckily it had held us. Adamie's words were. "That must have been one hungry fox," I seem to recall. I had other words. We never saw the fox but we kept our eyes peeled after that. It was a long way down to the base of the cliffs and none of us wanted to go swimming with our climbing boots, or Adamie with his hip waders.

It was a summer filled with rich experiences and we obtained important research.

ᐅᓇ ᑭᒃᒐᕕᐊᓛᕋᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓐᓈᕈᐊᓗᓐᓂ.
This gyrfalcon chick was nesting on a nearby cliff.

There have been many changes since the intervening years—the largest being the rapid climate changes and changes in sea-ice. The Digges Island, Cape Wolstenholme and Akpatok Island murre seabird colonies are some of the largest in the Canadian North. With rapid climate change there is going to be more shipping activities and the potential for marine pollution grows. The murre are especially vulnerable to marine pollution because they are clustered together in dense colonies for June, July and August and they spend so much of their time on the ocean waters. This earlier work will take on more importance in the coming years.

This wildlife research was the forerunner of collaborative scientific research. The recently signed Nunavik Inuit Land Claim Agreement will ensure these islands, and the walrus rookeries on Nottingham Island, are protected for future generations. These living resources are important for traditional and new uses such as tourism and a strong sustainable economy for Nunavik. We need to ensure that Nunavik's murre are safe in a rapidly changing planet. We need to all work together in a collaborative way to ensure this happens and these treasures of Nunavik are protected for future generations. Adamie instilled that in me many years ago. ■

Joe Spears is a Principal of the Horseshoe Bay Marine Group of West Vancouver Canada and has been involved in marine issues and marine response across Canada since before his summer at Digges in 1980. He owns a wood canvas canoe slightly smaller than the one used by Adamie Mangiuk back then.

ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒍ: ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑖᓇᓯᒪᔭᖏᑕ

One Year Later: Implementation of the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑖᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᕗᑦ

ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᕕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓪᓗ, ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐊᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓂᑭᐊᑭᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᒎᓕᖓᔪᖏᑦ 78%ᓗᑐᐊᓗᒻᒪᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᖃᑎᒌᓇᓱᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒎᒃᔪᐊᒦᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᓇ 1, 2006ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄ, ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᐅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕿᐅᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑕ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᑕᖏᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ 2007 ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖓᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᖓᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᕐᑎᓯᒃᑯᐊᓗᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 2007ᒥᓗ 2008ᒥᓗ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑕᐅᓇᓵᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᕿᑕᕐᓯᒍ ᔪᓓ 10, 2008.

ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᒫᑉ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᑦᒌᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᓂᖅ 23ᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᔪᓓ 10, 2008 ᑭᖑᓂᑦᓴᓇᖓ, ᐃᓂᓪᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐱᖓᔫᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ–ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᖕᖑᑐᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕿᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕿᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑕᐅᒪᕗᑦ 356ᓂᒃ ᒪᑉᐱᕿᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᓇ 1, 2006ᒥ ᑌᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᓂᕐᑖᑕᐅᒪᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᖕᖏᕿᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᑭᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᖏᑕ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕿᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ.

Where we are with implementation of the NILCA

After 14 years of negotiations between Makivik, the Government of Canada and the Government of Nunavut, the Nunavik Inuit accepted the *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement* (NILCA) in an overwhelming majority vote of 78%. The parties formally signed the Agreement in Kuujjuaq on December 1st, 2006. To bring NILCA into effect, the Government of Canada was required to enact a piece of federal legislation called the *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement Act*. This enactment should have taken place in the spring of 2007 but due to unfortunate delays in the Senate of Canada throughout 2007 and 2008, this Act was not adopted and in effect until July 10th, 2008.

SAMMY KUDLUK

It has now been just over one year since this effective date for NILCA. In accordance with the implementation provisions found in Chapter 23 of NILCA the parties, shortly after July 10th, 2008, established the tripartite implementation committee composed of three senior officials—one from Canada, one from the Government of Nunavut, and one from Makivik. The mandate of the implementation committee is basically to oversee and guide the implementation of the NILCA. This Agreement has to be implemented in accordance with the *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement Implementation Plan*. This plan is a 356-page document that was also signed by the parties on December 1st, 2006 when the NILCA was signed.

The implementation committee has the mandate to monitor the implementation plan and ensure that those who are responsible implement all the chapters, obligations, provisions and activities in NILCA as detailed in the plan. This committee meets at least once a month in person and often more frequently by telephone conference call.

So far almost every major aspect of NILCA has been implemented or is in the process of being implemented in accordance with the implementation plan. The committee has met with some delays over the past year and are still delayed with respect to the establishment of two of the three management bodies for the Nunavik Marine Region. These two bodies are the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission (NMRPC) and the Nunavik Marine Region Impact Review Board (NMRIRB).

GIDEON EAMES

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᐄᒪᕐᕕᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕉᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐁᕝᕙᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᓐᓂᑐᓇᐊᖃᑦᑕᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᓂᑐᖃᓗᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓇᔪᐅᕗᖅ.
Delivering walrus at the dock in Inukjuak. The harvesting of marine mammals is one activity that has been attracting Nunavik Inuit to the offshore islands since time immemorial.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᕙᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓘᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᒪᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᖃᕐᐸᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᓐᓇᒐᓚᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓇᐊᕕᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᑦ ᐊᙯ̇ᒍᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᓐᓂ ᑭᖑᕙᕈᑦᔭᐅᑲᓪᓚᕙᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓗ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᖃᖏᓐᓈᐳᑦ ᒪᖀᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔮᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᒪᒍᑎᒋᒋᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔫᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᙯᑕᐅᓂᓇᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᑎᑕᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐅᐱᓐᓇᙯᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᒻᒪᓃᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᒋᓖᑕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓂᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᖑᕙᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᐸᖏᑦ. ᓂᓇᐅᒋᔭᐅᔫᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔫᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᙯᑕᐅᓂᓇᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓯᒪᓖᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2009 ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ.

ᑌᒣᓕᖓᓕᑫᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᔪᐊᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᖏᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᓇᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᖃᓇᐊᖕᖓᓚᐅᔪᕗᓪᓗ ᒫᑦᓴ 2009ᒥ. ᑌᒪᖕᖓᒥ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᓐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᑐᙯ̇ᒐᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒥᑕᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓵᕐᑕᖏᓐᓄᓗ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓵᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᔦᓵᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓵᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᒻᒪᓇᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᓇᕗᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖁᑎᑖᕐᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᕐᕕᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑎᓇᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓇᑉᐸᑎᓇᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᑖᕐᑐᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑎᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖃᓯᓚᐅᕐᖁᑦ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᑕᑉᐱᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ, ᐊᙯ̇ᒍᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᓐᓂ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓕᖓᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ:

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ
ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ
ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ
ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ
ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᓐᓇᒐᓚᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ
ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓇᐊᕕᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ
ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ
ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ
ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

So far almost every major aspect of NILCA has been implemented or is in the process of being implemented in accordance with the implementation plan.

Delays in the establishment of these bodies, which are institutions of public government, relate to delays by the Government of Canada in the naming and appointing of its membership on these bodies. It is anticipated that both the NMRPC and NMRIRB should be established before November 2009.

However, the NMRWB was officially established and had its first meeting in March 2009. Since then the board has held six more formal meetings and has made important decisions related to budgets, internal policies and procedures, beluga management, and the issuance of scientific licenses. Much effort has also gone into staffing and arranging for the office to be set up in Inukjuak and staff began moving into their positions in September.

In addition, over the year, Makivik and the implementation committee have had much success in the implementation of the NILCA. In particular these successful actions include:

- Land title to 80% of all islands, both surface and subsurface (approximately 5,100 square

- ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᕋᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑌᑦ 80%ᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᑕ ᖄᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᕐᖃᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ (ᓇᓪᓕᖁᐊᓪᓗᐊᑲᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᖄᑎᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᒃᑭᑕᐅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ 5,1000ᓂᒃ ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ) ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᐸᒪᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᕆᒍᑎᒥᓕᐅᔪᔭᖏᑦ.
- ᑌᒃᑯᐊ $53-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᑖᓇᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᑲᐸᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓗ ᓄᑦᑎᕆᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᑕᐅᒥᐊᖕᖓᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ 2008ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
- ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᓂᖅ 16ᒥᓗ 17ᒥᓗ (ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓃᑐᑦ $35ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓗᑦ) ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᕕᓴᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᔪᓃᑦᑐᑦ.
- ᑐᕐᖓᑦ ᖃᕐᖄᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᑖᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕐᖓᑦ ᖃᕐᖄᓗᖏᓐᓂ

BOB MESHER

ᐋᑕᒥ ᐸᓪᓚᔮᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᑕᕐᖃᒥᐅᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖃᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᑎᕙᓂ ᐱᐅᕖᒥᒃ ᐸᓂᒻᒥᓂᓗ ᕿᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ.
Adamie Padlayat is the new executive director of the Nunavik Marine Wildlife Board, seen here with his partner Stephanie POV and daughter Qirniulaut Tukiliaq.

ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᒥᒃ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕈᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦᑐᖃᐅᓕᕐᐳᓗ ᐊᕐᖁᒍᓕᒫᑉ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ, ᔫᔾ ᐳᑎᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒍᐃᓕ ᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᖏᓐᓂ. (ᐊᐅᓚᔨᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓚᑦᑕ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᒃ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᕿᓯᒪᒥᐊᖕᒪ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐊᓐᓄᑦ.)

- ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᒪᕗᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᒥᓴᐅᓵᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒥᓴᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑐᖃᓕᓂᓕᒫᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒎᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓕᒫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᓄᓪᓗ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓃᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓕᒫᓄᓪᓗ.

ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓃᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᑦᑎᒥᔭᐅᓃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖁᑎᖕᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᒥᕗᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᓕᔨᓯᒪᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓈᕐᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖁᑎᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᒍᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᓵᕐᑕᖏᑦ. ᓵᖕᖓᔭᐅᒥᐊᓵᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᖁᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖏᑦ. ᓵᖕᖓᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑕᐅᒥᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᑌᒣᓕ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓗ ᓵᖕᖓᓯᑦᓯᐅᓕᕐᑐ ᑌᒣᓕᐅᔪᒪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕐᑕ ᓴᕐᕿᔫᕐᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᕐᕕᓕᕐᑐᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ, ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᒃᓴᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᐊᕐᓂᕐᑕᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥᓗ ᑭᖑᕚᖑᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓵᓯᒥᓴᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᑦᓴᕐᓯᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ. ■

JOHN RUPTASH

ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕐᖃᒦᑦ: ᓯᐊᔭ ᕋᑉᑖᔅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᔨᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑯᕆᐊᑯ ᑭᐊᓪᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
New staff: Sarah Ruptash is the administrative assistant while Gregor Gilbert is the director for wildlife management.

kilometres) have been legally transferred by Canada to Makivik.

- The $53-million NILCA Trust has been established and Canada has made capital transfers to the Trust in accordance with the implementation schedule. The NILCA Trust made its first annual payout to Nunavik Inuit in 2008.
- Other capital transfers contemplated in Chapters 16 and 17 (i.e. approximately $35-million) of the NILCA are being made to Makivik in accordance with the implementation schedule in the NILCA and the implementation plan.
- The Torngat National Park Cooperative Management Board with the mandate to manage the Torngat National Park in Labrador has been established and operating for over a year. Makivik has two representatives, George Berthe and Willie Etok, on this board. (As we recall, it was the NILCA and the *Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement* that created this park.)
- The Avataq Cultural Institute has been designated to manage all rights and responsibilities related to archaeology and related cultural matters.

Implementation and monitoring has become an ongoing responsibility for the implementation committee. In addition, Makivik has assigned specific tasks and responsibilities for the implementation of NILCA to specific individuals within Makivik. Some of the challenges include funding appropriate housing at reasonable cost for the staff of the three management regimes. Despite any of the challenges and delays leading up to the heights of where the NILCA is today, it is a success story that future generations will certainly have much regard for. ■

ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᖅᕕᒃ
Green Corner

BOB MESHER

ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᖅᓇᓕᖅᒥᐸᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑦᑐᓴᐅᕋᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂᒃ

ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᑕᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᒃᑯᑎᓇᖕᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ.

- ᐁᑦᑑᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᓯ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕋᖅᓗᓯᓗ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᒥᐊᑐᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓯ, ᐁᑦᑐᕈᒪᔭᖅᐱᑦ ᖁᑏᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᒫᓇᒍᓐᓇᓂᕋᖅᓗᑎ, ᐱᐊᕋᖕᒥᓂᒃ (ᖕᒪᓂᒃ) ᕿᓄᐃᖅᓴᒍᑦᔨᒍᒪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔭᖅᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᒍᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔾᕕᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᑦ.
- ᐁᑦᑐᑐᑎᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᒥᐊᓇᓗᓯ. ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᒥᔪᓯ ᐃᓕᑮᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓗᓯ ᓂᐅᕕᐅᑦᔨᓈᖅᓗᒍ ᑎᒍᔭᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓗᓯ ᐁᑦᑐᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᕕᓂᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᑰᕕᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᓯ.
- ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᕚᓇᑕᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᒍ ᐁᑦᑐᑎᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓂᐊᓗᑎᑦ ᑌᒣᓗᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᖅᑯᒍᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᑐᖕᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᔪᖅᑐᑎᑦ (ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖕᖏᓂᖅᓴᒪᓇᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ) ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᓴᒻᒪᓇᐅᓰᖕᒍᒻᒪᑕ. ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓂᐊᓯᓂ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᒥᐊᑐᒐᓂ ᖃᖕᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᕿᓗᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕋᓱᒍᓇᓇᖅᓯᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᓚᓕᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᖅᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᒥᐊᖅᑲᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ.
- ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᓯ ᐆᓇᖅᓯᖅᑲᔭᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ, ᑌᒣᑦᑐᑦ 90%ᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑐᖕᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓰᖕᒍᓕᖅᒥᒪᑕ, ᐆᓇᖅᓯᕖᖕᖏᓗᖅᑲᔭᕋᑎᓪᓗ ᑌᒃᑯᐊᓴᔭᑐᖅᑫᓪᓗ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᒪᓇᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ.
- ᐁᑦᑑᑎᓕᐊᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᒧᐳᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᓯ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒧᓯᖅᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓗᓯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᖅᑐᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑑᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ, ᑕᑯᒥᓇᖅᑐᐊᐱᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑭᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖅᑕᔭᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᖕᖑᐊᕕᓂᖅᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᓴᓂᐊᑭᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᒥᖅᑭᐊᖑᐊᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ.
- ᐁᑦᑑᑎᑦᓴᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓇᐊᓯᒍᑦᓯ ᐳᐃᒍᖅᑌᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᓯ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖅᑲᐅᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅᑖᐱᓂᑦᓯᓂᒃ.
- ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᖅᓇᐅᓕᖅᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᖅᑐᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᓰᖕᒍᒪᑦᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐱᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᑕ ᖁᑭᕋᑕᔦᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑕ, ᐋᖅᑭᓱᒐᕕᓂᖅᓂᓗ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔦᓪᓗ ᓂᑦᓴᑭᑎᐅᔭᕕᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ, ᓯᐳᑕᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ, ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᒥᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑖᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ, ᒫᑲᕉᓂᓂᒃ, ᓂᖅᑭᓂᓪᓗ ᐹᑉᑯᐊᓐᓂ ᓄᕕᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᕈᓐᓇᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓚᓱᒋᐊᖅᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᑦ.

Consider the Environment During Christmas

Here are some ideas for making the holiday season a joy for all while causing the least amount of harm to our fragile world.

- Offer and ask for gifts that don't involve buying anything. For example spending time together, giving a back rub, babysitting, teaching something that you know how to do, or giving a donation to a charity.
- Reduce the overall number of gifts given. One way is to have everyone in your group or family to draw the name of one person to buy a gift for, or play a game to select which gift will be yours.
- Shop for gifts through the Internet at home to save major energy (and major cash) thanks to exclusive online discounts. Online, there's no waiting in line, and you can shop 24 hours a day. Plus most companies have free or very cheap shipping costs.

SAMMY KUDLUK

- Use light-emitting diode (LED) holiday lights, which use up to 90% less electricity, do not become dangerously hot, and last much longer than traditional incandescent Christmas lights.
- Wrap your gifts in reusable gift bags, decorated paper bags, pretty dishtowels or other fancy fabric, old maps, or newspaper comics.
- Remember to bring your cloth shopping bags when you are Christmas shopping.
- Add a personal touch to your Christmas by making your own decorations from craft materials such as construction paper, felt, jigsaw puzzle pieces, old CDs, cotton balls, old Christmas cards, lace, pasta, popcorn strings, the possibilities are unlimited.

ᒥᑏᑦ

ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᖁᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᕿᖃᕈᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ.

ᒥᑏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂᓲᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᓲᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐸᐅᕗᑦ. ᐆᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 20ᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕐᐹᒥᓗ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒦᓲᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᑯᑖᓲᖑᓂᕐᐹᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᖁᐊᕐᓵᖓᓚᓚᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ, ᒥᑏᑦ ᐱᑭᓈᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᓯᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᖃᑎᑐᔪᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᑰᖅ-ᑰᖅ-ᑰᖅᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᕐᓇᓕᖖᒎᑎᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ, ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓕᖖᒎᑎᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᓯᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒥᑎᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᓪᓚᓇᓂᐅᔭᖖᒥᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᓲᑦ ᖃᓂᖖᒥᑕᓈᒻᒪᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᑐᓵᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᕐᓈᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᐱᖅᑯᑐᖃᑕᐅᖖᒥᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᓄᑦ. ᓂᐱᖃᓲᖑᒪᒥᓪᓚ ᑕᖅᑲᒪᖖᒪᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓕᖖᒎᑎᓇᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᓂᓇᓇᓯᓐᓇᖃᓚᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ *ᑲᓚᒃ-ᑲᓚᒃ-ᑲᓛᓯᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ* ᒥᑎᐊᕋᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᐅᓕᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ

ᒥᑎᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᓲᓕᒫᓂᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᑏᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓂᕐᐹᖑᕗᑦ. ᓄᓇᖃᓲᖑᒐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓪᓚᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᖕᒥᓐᖕᒥᓐᓂᓴᐅᓲᒥᓗ. ᐅᑭᐅᓪᓚᓇᒻᒥ ᐃᒫᓂᖕᒥᓐᓇᐸᓪᓗᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᑦ, ᐃᓚᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑐᐸᖅᑲᓲᖖᒋᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᒥᑎᐊᕗᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᓇᑦᑎᑕᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ "ᐊᔭᑯᓗᒻᒥᓄᑦ" ᒥᑎᐊᕋᓚᐅᖖᒋᑐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᓈᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᑎᐊᕋᓚᐅᕐᑎᐅᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᐊᓯᒪᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᒥᑏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐸᓗᐃᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᑲᑕᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᕿᑐᖓᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᓂᖃᑎᖃᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓈᓇᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᑎᐊᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᐅᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓘᓂᖓᓂ ᒥᑏᑦ ᓂᓇᓇᓯᓲᑦ ᐃᒫᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑲᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ 3ᓂᑦ 20ᓄᑦ ᒥᑖᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᔩᓂᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᖅᑲᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᓗᕐᑕᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᕐᑕᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᓪᓗᑭᓐᓇᑕᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᒥᖅᑯᓚᑦᑑᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᒐᐅᔭᕐᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᑦᔩᑎᑑᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᑎᓇᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᐊᖅᑯᒥᓐᓂᑏᕐᐸᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᖃᓪᓚᓂᐊᕐᓯᓂᒥᑦ.

ANDRÉ BRASSARD

Common Eider

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

The common eider (*Somateria mollissima)* is the largest duck in the northern hemisphere. They can live for 20 years and have one of the longest life spans among sea ducks.

When they are alarmed, adult common eiders make a series of hoarse *korr-korr-korr* notes. When courting, drakes give a haunting call, which can travel great distances across the water on calm days. Females are less vocal than males. They produce a series of throaty calls during courtship and feeding and an abrupt *cluck-cluck-cluck* when defending their ducklings from avian predators.

Of all sea ducks, the common eider is the most closely tied to marine habitat. It lives in Arctic and Subarctic coastal marine areas. It rarely leaves the water in the winter, and some remain as far north as there is open water.

Young common eiders often benefit from the care of "aunts" which are non-breeding females. These aunts gather around nests containing hatching eggs or newly hatched young and accompany the ducklings to the water with their mother and help to protect the young from predators.

Eiders feed during the day by diving to the bottom in waters from three to 20 metres deep to take mussels, clams, scallops, sea urchins, starfish, and crabs, which are swallowed whole and crushed in the large gizzard.

ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᓇᓂᖃᓲᖖᒋᑐᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᑎᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ

ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓘᕗᑦ ᐁᑦᑑᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᑦ, ᐱᑖᓇᔭᐅᒥᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᖁᕕᐊᒥᔭᐅᖖᒋᓂᐅᔭᕋᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᕋᑎᒃ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒋᑐᐊᐲᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓴᖕᒥᔦᑦᑐᓴᐅᒻᒥᔪᔪᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᖃᖖᒥᑕᑫᓗᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐅᑦᑐᑫᐅᑎᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᒍᓪᓚ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᑫᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᔩᑦ/ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔮᑦ, ᐱᖖᒍᐊᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᕿᑏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᑦᓴᓗᑦᑖᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᕿᑎᑦᓴᔦᑦ, ᓇᐹᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑭᕐᔩᓕᕐᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᑭᕐᔩᒍᑦᔪᒍᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᐊᓂᕐᑫᒥ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᓗᒥᑦ ᔮᒪᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᒪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒻᒥᐊᓴᓂᐅᕐᓃᑦ, ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒪᓇ ᐃᑭᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᑕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᑐᑫᓚᖕᑖᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ, ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑕᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᐸᐊᔦᑦᑖᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ, ᑭᑭᐊᒻᒥᒃ/ᓴᕕᑫᓴᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᑐᑖᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ, ᐅᓪᓗᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒍᑦᑐᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖔᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᖏᒍᑎᑖᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ.

BOB MESHER

Environment-friendly Gifts to Consider

There are many gift ideas that you can give, which are certain to bring joy to those on your list and will also not harm the environment. Here we list a few, but we are sure you have other notions to share as well. Our examples are music or movie downloads, tickets to a sports or entertainment event, planting a tree in somebody's name, homemade jams or sweets, a solar-powered gadget, a bicycle, a cloth bag, a metal water bottle, a personalized calendar, or a long distance calling card.

ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐲᑦ
Comité consultatif de l'environnement Kativik
Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee

ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᖃᓚᐅᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒣᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍᓗ

ᑕᑯᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓂᓕᐅᓪᓗᐊᑌᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ. ᑐᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᓴᑦᓯᓄᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓇᓯᒪᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖃᕈᓐᓇᐸᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. **ᐃᓱᒪᓴᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᕕᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᒦᑦᑎᒍᓐᓇᓚᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᓯᑎᑦ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᒎᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ.**

ᐅᖃᓚᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓈᓐᓯ ᑏ ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᓂ, 819-964-2965 ᓵᖓᓂᑦᑐᖅ 2322.

Be Proud of Your Land Keep it Clean

Show us how you think green. Send us a story of your environmental actions and a picture to go along with it. **If you've got a good idea we'll print it in our next edition and you could win a great eco-prize.**

Contact Nancy Dea at KRG, 819-964-2965 ext 2322

ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓪᓚᕇᑦ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖓᓐᓂᑦ

Legal Tips

By the Makivik Legal Department

ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑎᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓰᖑᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᒋᓰᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑌᒣᓘᕈᑎᒥᕙᑉᐸᖓᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᖃᕈᑎᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᓯᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒎᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᑎᒎᕐᑐᓗ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓴᕐᕿᓂᖃᓰᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᑭᓯᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᓅᓕᖓᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 23ᒥᓗ 24ᒥᓗ, 2007ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᖃᒥᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᖃᒥᕐᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᒣᓕᖓᔪᑦᓴᐅᖏᒻᒫᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᓇᐊᕐᑐᑲᑕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕚᓪᓚᐊᓯᒪᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᑦᑕᐅᒍᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓄᑕᕋᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓯᖑᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓚᐅᖕᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐊᐱᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᓪᓗᑐᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᖃᓰᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓚᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᒻᒪᕆᖓᓄᑦ.

SAMMY KUDLUK

ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓄᑕᕌᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓯᖑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓰᖑᓂᕐᒥᑕ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓ

ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᖓᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓇᓴᐅᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕙᑦᑕᖓᓐᓂᒃ. ᑌᒫᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᑕᕋᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᓰᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦᓴᔭᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᖑᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᑐᕕᓂᓪᓚᓇᓪᓗ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᕋᓯᑦᑑᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒥᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒍ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒋᒍᑕᐅᔫᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᒪᓇᖓᓄᑦ. ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᒻᒪᕆᖓᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᖓ ᓇᓗᓃᕐᑕᖃᓰᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒋᒍᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᒍᑕᐅᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᓚᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑦᓴᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᑌᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᓂ ᓄᑕᕋᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓂᕐᑖᓯᖑᕗᖅ ᐃᕐᓂᑖᖑᑦᓯᓂ

Adoption in Nunavik

Makivik, with the assistance of the NRBHSS, documents traditional adoption procedures in order to determine how Inuit view traditional adoption, what legal and social concerns arise as a result of traditional adoption and what proposals could be offered to satisfy both the communities' expectations and the legal requirements. This undertaking is consequent to the Katimajiit Conference held in Kuujjuaq on August 23rd to 24th, 2007.

Workers will visit the communities this fall and early next winter to receive the population's comments, concerns, and proposals and to present an historical perspective on Inuit traditional adoption. In the meantime, we wish to enhance our future discussions by giving details on the actual adoption procedures as implemented through the administrative agreement that Nunavik has with the Quebec Director of Civil Status.

Specific rule for Nunavik: Inuit customary adoption

Recognition of Inuit customary adoption

The Government of Quebec, and more specifically the Director of Civil Status, has recognized a specific form of adoption that reflects Nunavik Inuit traditional adoption. An Inuk child can, therefore, be adopted by relatives or Inuit members of Nunavik communities after the biological and the adoptive parents complete a form, called the Declaration of Inuit Customary Adoption, which is also signed by the mayor and the landholding corporation president. The Director of Civil Status acknowledges the signed form and, as of its reception, the Inuk child would be recognized as being the legal son or daughter of his or her adoptive Inuit parent(s). It is important to note that such proceedings that come from Inuit traditions and customs are not applicable to non-Inuit, which reflects the position taken by both the KRG and the NRBHSS within past resolutions.

ᐸᓂᑦᑖᖑᑦᓯᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ (ᓄᑦ) ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑎᒥᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᕆᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᒍᓐᓇᖏᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᑕᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᒋᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᑭᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᑕᖏᓐᓇᐳᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᒋᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓀᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓯᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒌᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ

ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᒋᓐᓇᕕᖅᖕᖏᓚᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓀᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᖓᕗᖅ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑖᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᑎᑦᓯᓈᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᒋᓐᓇᖏᑦᑑᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ. ᑎᒍᐊᖑᑎᑕᐅᓇᓯᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓛᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕆᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔩᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓈᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑕᕐᑐᕕᓃᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᖓ ᑎᒍᐊᖑᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕐᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᑕᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕐᑕᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖅᖕᖏᓚᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓐᓇᕋᓂ; ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᒐᒥ ᓯᓚᑖᒍᑭᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᕙᓐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᖁᔭᐅᓗᓯ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᑭᒪᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᓐᓂᐅᕕᐅᒍᑦᓯ, ᐅᖃᐅᑦᑎᒋᐊᖃᕐᐳᓯ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑖᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑖᓪᓗᑐᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗ "ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ" ᐃᒫᒃ ᑌᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᕕᒥᓰᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᖃᖏᒋᐊᖓ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕋᓯᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖕᖓᓕᖓᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᓐᓂᐅᑭᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᕐᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᐅᕕᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᔨᐅᔫᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐁᑉᐸᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ

ᐁᑉᐸᕇᒃ ᐁᑉᐹ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐁᑉᐹᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᒋᓐᓇᑑᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓀᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑌᒣᒍᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᑖᑕᐅᒪᒻᒥᔫᒃ. ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑖᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᕕᓃᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓈᒃ ᑌᒣᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐁᑉᐸᕇᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑎᓯᓯᒍᑎᒃ, ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᖃᑎᖃᕆᐊᓖᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᒻᓚᕿᖑᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᓂᑑᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕋᓕᕐᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᖓᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒪᕆᖓᓄᑦ. ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔪᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᒻᒪᕆᖓᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᖓ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑎᖃᕐᑐᓂᑑᓚᕐᓂᐸᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᖓ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᑌᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐊᓯᐃᓈᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᑖᕐᐳᖅ. ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐁᑉᐸᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᓐᓂᓴᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑭᑎᖃᑭᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒪᓗᓂ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕋᐅᑎᒥᓛᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ. ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᑦᓯᐊᐸᑕ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖑᓂᐊᓕᕐᑑᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᕆᓯᐅᒋᐊᖏᒃ.

ᑎᒍᐊᖑᓕᖅᑭᒥᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐴᑯᓗᒃᑯᒥᓄᑦ

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᒥᔫᒃ (ᔪᖅ) ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑖᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᖑᑎᓯᒪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕕᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᑕ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒥᐳᒍᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑖᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᕕᓂᖅ (ᓃᒃ) ᑎᒍᐊᖑᑎᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᕆᓗᒍ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᒍᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᒥᒃ). ᑌᒣᒍᒪᔪᖃᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᑎᒍᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ, ᖁᓖᓂ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕᓗ ᑌᓐᓇ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑎᕐᑖᕕᓂᖓ ᑎᒍᐊᖑᓕᖅᑭᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᓯᔭᐅᔪᕆᐊᖃᕐᕋᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᑎᖓ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᕐᓚᓂ ᐊᓯᑦᓯᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᖓᑕ ᓇᓗᓃᕐᓯᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᖑᓕᖅᑭᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ■

Inuit customary adoption and non-Inuit families

Non-Inuit families cannot adopt Inuit children under the customary Inuit adoption process. Inuit customary adoption excluded, the principle is that parents cannot choose to whom they would like to give their minor child in adoption. This is the responsibility of the Youth Protection Services. Consequently, a decision taken by Inuit parents to give in adoption a beneficiary child to a non-beneficiary family is not a valid one; it is not made in accordance with the general practices of customary adoption as accepted by the regional organizations and then recognized by the Government of Quebec.

Therefore, if a non-Inuit family contacts you to ratify the adoption of an Inuk child, you need to inform the parents, both natural and "adoptive" that no form on Inuit customary adoption can be filled for that specific case, and the request needs to be addressed to the Youth Protection Services and to the local social services.

Adoption by Inuk and non-Inuk couples

A couple composed of one Inuk and one non-Inuk may adopt a child under the customary Inuit adoption process, but under certain conditions. For biological Inuit parents to adopt their child out to such a couple, the natural parents and the Inuk adoptive parent must fill out the *Declaration of Inuit Customary Adoption* with the signatures of the mayor and the president of the landholding corporation. Upon receipt and acceptance of this document by the Director of Civil Status, the Inuk partner becomes the legal parent of the adopted child. The non-Inuk partner may then initiate the procedures to obtain a legal adoption of the child. Upon completion of the legal adoption, both the Inuk parent and the non-Inuk parent will be legally recognized as the parents of the child.

ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐ
ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᒋᓐᓇᕕᖅᖕᖏᓚᑦ
ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ
ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓀᑦ
ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ
ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ.
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᖅ
ᐃᓕᖓᕗᖅ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑖᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓂᒃ
ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᑎᑦᓯᓈᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ
ᑐᑭᑖᒋᓐᓇᖏᑦᑑᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ.

Non-Inuit families cannot adopt Inuit children under the customary Inuit adoption process. Inuit customary adoption excluded, the principle is that parents cannot choose to whom they would like to give their minor child in adoption.

Re-adoption by the biological parents

It is possible for the natural parents to re-adopt a child whom they previously adopted out. We have experienced several situations where the biological parents of a child may wish to adopt the child back into their family. If this situation arises, the procedure is the same as for any traditional adoption, as described above, providing that the name of the child to be re-adopted is not modified following this second adoption. Hence, the name of the child on his/her birth certificate needs to remain the same for the Director of Civil Status to acknowledge said re-adoption. ■

ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ
ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ: 819-988-2191
ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ: 819-964-2905

Youth Protection Services in Nunavik
Puvirnituq: 819-988-2191
Kuujjuaq: 819-962-2905

ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᒉᑦ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᕋᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐ, ᒥᐊᔨ ᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᕐᑲᓕᕐᓱᓂ. ᒥᐊᔨ ᒥᕐᓱᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒋᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᓇᕐᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᒥᕐᓱᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓐᓂ ᒥᕐᓱᕈᑦᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ.

ᒥᐊᔨ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᒉᑦᑯᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒋᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖖᒐᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᑉ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᓕᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑐᓱᓂ ᓴᓪᒪᓴᓕᐅᕐᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᕕᑭ ᐅᒃᐱᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᕐᑯᑎᑦᑕ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᕕᕋ ᑯᕇᓂᖕᒥᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᓇᓱᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᒌᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᒌᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ 150ᖕᒍᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᒋᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖕᒍᕇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᒍᑦᔭᐅᔪᒪᐅᑕᐅᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕇᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᕕᕋᐊᕆᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᑲᕿ̇ᓐ ᐸᕇᐊᕇᒥ.

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑎᒌᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᒉᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᓕᕇᕐᑕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᕇᕐᑎᓗᒥᔪᑦ. ᐊᑦᓯᒌᒍᓐᓇᕕᓚᒫᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᒌᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᑦᑎᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᒋᓕᐅᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᒪᔪᑦ ᕕᑭᐅᑉ ᓴᓪᒪᓴᓕᐅᕐᑎᑭᕐᒪᔭᖕᒥᓂᑦ. ᑎᒥᐅᔫᑉ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓇᓱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᓄᕐᑦᓴᓕ-

SAMMY KUDLUK

BOB MESHER

ᕕᒃᑐᕆᐊ ᕐᑯᓪ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᒉᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᖕᒋᑎᐊᖕᓂᑐᖅ.
Victoria Holt at the Nunavik Creations Boutique.

Kangirsuk Sewing Centre Opened Again

Nunavik Creations is pleased to announce that the sewing centre in Kangirsuk has opened again, with Mary Eetook as its new manager. Mary will recruit seamstresses to work with her at the centre and she will also provide opportunities for independent seamstresses who are available to work from their homes.

Mary was introduced to her Nunavik Creations colleagues at the company's sewing workshop in Montreal when she went down last August to work with our designer, Vickie Okpik and our workshop manager, Vera Greening. They all worked together to establish a standardized assembly plan for the 150 parkas which were ordered by the KRG for the athletes who will participate in the Arctic Winter Games in Grandes Prairies this coming February.

LOUISE FALARDEAU

ᒍᐃᓂ ᓄᖖᒐᓗ ᒥᐊᔨ ᐃᑦᑐᓗ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᒻᒥ ᒥᕐᓱᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᔫᒃ.
Winnie Nungak and Mary Eetook taking an inventory of supplies at the sewing centre in Kangirsuk.

ᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᒋᔫᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᐊᓇᓱᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᕖᕋ, ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᒌᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᕐᑯᑎᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂ, ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓛᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᒋᓕᐊᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔨᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᐱᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᑦᓴᖑᐊᓛᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᒋᓕᐅᑭᑦᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᑕᒪᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᓯᒪᔪᓂᐊᓇᕙᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓴᖏᕗᑦᑐᓴᐅᓕᕐᕐᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕈᓐᓇᑕᐅᕕᒋᔫᑦ ᑕᒪᑕ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᓇᐊᖕᓚ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ. ᑕᑯᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᔨᒥᐊᓪᓚᓖᓇᕗᔨ ᐱᐊᓚᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕿᑕᐅᔫᓂᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ nunvikcreations.com ᐱᓴᓐᓂᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᑕᑯᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᒥᐸᑕᓗ.

ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕿᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᑦᑕ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᓄᑦ, ᕕᒃᑑᕆᐊ ᖂᓪᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᒍᓐᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᓗᑎᒃ, 819-964-1848 ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕆᒍᑎᖃᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ. ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᒻᒥᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓄᑕᐅᔨᓕᓴᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ. ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖓᔫᒍᒍᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᕆᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᓇᐊᕐᐸᑐᓂᒃ. ■

The production of a collection of winter parkas is the next project for Nunavik Creations. The standardized patterns to be used for this project come from designs by Vickie. In keeping with the company's dedication to high quality, Vera, who is also responsible for coordinating work at all of the Nunavik Creations sewing centres, will supervise the project to ensure that parkas are made which will be sure to satisfy the demands of our clientele.

By this time many of our customers have likely realized that our website is temporarily down for renovations. You can look forward to a more efficient online shopping experience with the new modifications at nunvikcreations.com once it is back up and running.

All clients are advised to call our Kuujjuaq boutique manager, Victoria Holt, at 819-964-1848 for any information pertaining to our products. The Kuujjuaq store has recently been enlarged and renovated. It is open every day to better serve its clients. ■

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᒌᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᖓᑦ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ
ᑫᕚᓪᓚᒍᔫᑦ/ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᓖᕐᓇᖏᑦ
ᐊᓪᓚᓈᒥ, ᐁᑉᐸᖓᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂᒍ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ 10:00ᖑᒥᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ 6:00ᖑᒧᑦ
ᓯᑕᒪᖓᓐᓂᒍ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥᒍ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ 10:00ᖑᒥᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ 8:00ᖑᒧᑦ
ᐊᓪᓚᖏᓯᖓᒥᒍ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᓂᒍ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ 10:00ᖑᒥᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ 5:00ᖑᒧᑦ

Nunavik Creations Boutique, Kuujjuaq
Hours of Operation
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm
Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm
Saturday and Sundy from 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm

nunavikcreations.com

ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᐅᔫᒥᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᑐᕆᓴ ᒪᓂᑫᔭᒃ

ᐸᑐᕆᓴ ᒪᓂᑫᔭᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᖅ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᑕᓂᐊᓘᑉ ᑭᒃᑲᖓᑕ ᓇᓗᓈᕐᓯᒍᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒋᔫᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓂᒃ 2009ᒥ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᑳᓇᑐᐊᕐ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᕆᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓂ. ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑳᓚᓐ ᕕᑯᔅ, ᑳᓇᑐᐊᕐ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᕆᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᖏᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᑦ, ᐸᑐᕆᓴ ᒪᓂᑫᔭᒻᒥᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᖓᓂᒃ. ᐸᑐᕆᓴ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᒪᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓴᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᔫᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓱᕈᕐᓗᓂ ᓴᐱᓕᕐᑌᓕᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᓇᕙᑦᑕᒥᓄᑦ. ᐸᑐᕆᓴ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖁᕝᕙᑎᓇᒍᑎᖃᔫᖑᒥᐊᖓ ᐊᔨᐅᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖓᓗ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ. ᑌᒪᖕᖓᒥᑦ ᐸᑐᕆᓴ ᐱᓇᓱᓯᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᖅ ᐃᓈᑎᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᒥ ᒪᒥᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓐᑎᐅᕆᐅᒥ ᓄᐊᔅ ᐯᒥᑦᑐᒥ. ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ, "ᐃᓪᓗᒪᓴᓃᖖᒋᑐᑦᓯᐊᑫᓗᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᖁᕕᐊᒥᒪᓇᐸᑫᓗ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐱᓴᓐᓂᕐᓯᖓ ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᒥᔭᕐᑲᕖᖖᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ."

ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓇᑐᐊᕐ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᕆᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᔫᑦᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᑕ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᑕᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ. "ᐸᑐᕆᓴ, ᐱᔪᓇᒪᑎᒻᒪᓇᑉᐸᑎᒍᑦ."

Prestigious Award to Patricia Menarick

Patricia Menarick of Chisasibi was presented the Governor General's Award during the 2009 convocation ceremonies of Canadore College. Here we see Colin Vickers, Canadore College Board of Governors Chair, presenting Patricia Menarick with the prestigious award. Patricia was nominated for her inspiration to her professors and fellow students with whom she has left an impression of hope that hard work and determination does pay off. Patricia was also noted in her promotion and preservation of her culture. Patricia has since begun working at the Enaahtig North Healing Lodge in North Bay, Ontario. She said, "It's out in the country and I love it there. I was so happy that I found this job after I graduated."

CANADORE COLLEGE

We wish to add our congratulations to that of others in Chisasibi, throughout Nunavik and Canadore College who say, "Patricia, you have made us very proud!"

ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖕᒋᑕ ᓯᑕᒪᒋᓕᕐᑕᖕᒐ

Ajapirvik, Nunavik's Fourth Women's Shelter

SARAH RUPTASH

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖕᒐᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕉᓇᐊᕕᓐᓂᓴᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᒍᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᕿᒫᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᖃᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᕈᓯᖃᕐᑐᖅ/ᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᔭᐱᓇᐊᕐᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᕿᒪᑦᓯᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᓇᑦᓴᖖᒍᐊᖃᑦᑕᓛᓕᕐᑐᖅ.
The Ajapirvik Women's Shelter near completion last fall in Inukjuak. This new five-bedroom facility will be certainly be a welcoming haven for women in need.

ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᑦᑖᖃᒻᒥᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖃᕈᒫᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆᐅᓛᕐᑐᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᓕᐊᖕᒍᓰᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒻᒥᐅᑎᐅᓛᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓈᑦᓯᒋᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕋᓱᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᑕᓐᓂᐅᕈᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᕐᑖᕈᒪᒍᑎᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᕿᒫᕕᓕᐅᕈᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ. ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᓛᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓛᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖃᓛᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ $495,213 ᐊᕐᕌᒎᑉ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖕᒐᓂ. ᒪᕐᖀᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒑᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓛᕐᓱᓂ (ᐅᑦᑐᑎᒋᓗᒋᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓱᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔩᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄ ᑖᑦᓱᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓴᖕᒐ) ᓯᑕᒪᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᒋᐊᓪᓚᑕᖃᕐᒥᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᓗᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓇᖕᒌᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᖃᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓇᖕᒋᕐᑌᔭᐅᖃᑎᒌᓚᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔮᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᕿᒫᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᑦᑖᖃᒻᒥᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᕈᓯᖃᓛᕐᑐᖅ/ᖃᓇᐊᖃᓛᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐳᓛᕐᕕᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒃ ᖃᓇᐊᓕᐊᖕᒍᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕋᓐᓇᓗᓂ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᖕᒐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᓯᑦᓴᓂᑭᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᕈᓯᕈᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓗᓂ. ᐳᓛᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᐊᓂ ᓇᑉᐸᑕᐅᒪᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑌᒫᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᖖᒋᒎᒥᒋᐊᓪᓚᒐᔪᒍᑦ, ᑕᑕᓕᕈᓂ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᓂ ᖁᓕᐅᖖᒋᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ (9) ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 16ᓄᑦ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᓄᑦ/ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓄᑦ. ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖕᒐᕙᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᖃᖖᒋᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑌᑯᖖᒐᓇᐊᖃᓯᑦᓱᓂᑭᑎᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᕐᕕᐅᓯᐊᓛᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

SAMMY KUDLUK

The new Ajapirvik Women's Shelter in Inukjuak, which is scheduled to open next December, will be Nunavik's fourth such facility operating in the region. The KRG, the KMHB, the NV of Inukjuak and the NRBHSS have worked together for the last two years to create a proposal for building the new centre and obtaining the necessary funding. The construction budget for the new shelter is $2,058,536, while the operations budget is estimated at $495,213 for the first year. It will also create two full-time jobs (i.e. an executive director and their assistant) and positions for four on-call people to help support the clientele.

This new women's shelter will have five bedrooms as well as a living room and an office that could also be converted to sleeping quarters if necessary. Located next door to the police station for security purposes, at full capacity it will be able to accommodate up to nine adults and 16 children. Ajapirvik is constructed to serve mainly the Hudson Coast but may also consider Ungava Coast clients as well, depending on the available space.

The Ajapirvik Women's Shelter's board of directors are Siasi Smiler Iqrumia (president), Anna Ohaituk (vice-president), Rynee Kokiapik (treasurer) and Alicie Nalukturuk (secretary), along with Lucy Elijasiapik, Annie Aliqu Niviaxie, and Eli Elijasiapik. Special thanks are extended to the KRG coordinator, Tommy Palliser, whose

ᐳᐃᒍᕐᑌᓕᒍᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᓂᖅ

ᓇᓪᓕᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᓱᓐᓂᐅᕗᖅ, ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ, ᓴᓪᓗᓂᕐᑕᖃᕋᓂ, ᓱᖕᒥᕐᑑᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᖑᑦᓱᓂ, ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ, ᐊᒥᕐᖄᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓱᓂ, ᐱᔪᑑᒐᓱᓐᓂᐅᒐᓂ, ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᓐᓇᖃᔭᖕᖏᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᔨᕐᓯᒪᔭᖃᕋᓂ, ᓵᓯᒥᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂ...

ᓇᓪᓕᓂᖅ ᓯᓐᓇᓂᐅᖏᓚᖅ, ᐱᖁᑎᓕᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᖕᖏᓚᖅ, ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᖏᓪᓚᖅ, ᐃᓄᕐᓘᕕᖃᕐᓂᐅᖏᓚᖅ, ᓱᖕᒥᕐᑑᑎᑐᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᖏᓪᓚᖅ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓴᒃᑯᓯᓂᐅᖕᖏᓚᖅ, ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓱᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᐅᖕᖏᓚᖅ, ᐃᕐᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐅᖕᖏᓚᖅ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐅᖕᖏᓚᖅ, ᓂᕆᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᓇᓂᓗ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ...

Remember Love

Love is responsibility, caring, honesty, trust, communication, sharing, compromising, recognizing differences, openness, respect...

Love is not jealousy, possessiveness, violence, cruelty, dependency, giving up yourself, intimidation, fear, manipulation, expecting all your needs to be met...

JESSIE KONEAK JONES

ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖓ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᓯᐊᓯ ᓯᒣᓚ ᐃᕿᒥᐊᖅ (ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖅ), ᐋᓇ ᐅᕐᑫᑦᑐᖅ (ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ), ᓄᖕᒥ ᑯᑭᐊᐱᒃ (ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓕᓯ ᓈᓚᑦᑑᔭᖅ (ᐊᓪᓚᑎ), ᐃᓚᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᓘᓯ ᐃᓄᔭᓯᐊᐱᒃ, ᐋᓂ ᐊᓕᖁ ᓂᕕᐊᕐᓯ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐄᓄ ᐃᓄᔭᓯᐊᐱᒃ. ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑕᐅᖕᖑᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᕚᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᐯᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨᖓ, ᑖᒥ ᐹᓕᓴ, ᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᑦᔪᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ. ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓇᓚᖓᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓃᑐᓂᒃ: ᑐᖕᖓᓱᕕᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᖅ (819) 964-0536, ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᖕᒦᑐᖅ (819) 929-3942 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓃᑦᑐᖅ (ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓ: 819-255-8817. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᑭᑕᒌᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᕿᒪᕖᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᑫᑎᑕᐅᔪᑐᖃᐅᔪᑦ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᑦ 1992ᖑᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᓂᑦ, 1996ᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1998ᒥ ᓇᑉᐸᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒥᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᖃᕐᑎᓯᑦᑌᓕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᓃᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖕᒥᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓃᕐᑕᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖑᓲᓂᒃ, ᐁᑉᐸᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᓃᖑᐳᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᕐᓇᕕᐅᑫᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓰᕕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᕕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᖄᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᓃᖑᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᓇᑭᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᓇᒪᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖄᖃᑎᒌᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᒥᔭᖃᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᓯᕿᒪᒻᒪᖔᕐᒥᓗ. ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐳᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᓯᖃᕐᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐁᑉᐸᕇᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᓚᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᓇᓂᐊᓪᓚᕐᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᓗ ᓱᓇᐅᖕᖏᑎᑎᕐᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᐸᓚᕐᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ.

ᓇᑯᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᕖᖕᖓᓲᖑᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᐸᑦᑕᖏᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᕐᑫᓴᖏᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᑎᓂ ᓇᑉᐸᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᐳᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᐊᖕᒥᕐᑫᓇᓴᐅᔫᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᑦᔨᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᓃᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔨᔪᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖑᕐᕐᑲᕙᕐᑎᓚᓱᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᓗᑲᑦᑕᐅᕚᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓪᓚᕐᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓂᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕋᑕᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᓕᓛᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐱᑦᔨᔪᒍᑕᐅᓇᓗᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓂᓗ ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓗᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔨᓂᓪᓗ. ■

tireless efforts have been invaluable. Ajapirvik will complement services of the three other women's shelters in Nunavik: Tungasuvvik in Kuujjuaq (819-964-0536), Tunngavik in Kuujjuaraapik (819-929-3942) and Initsiaq in Salluit (Phone: 819-255-8817). These three existing shelters have been in operation since 1992, 1996 and 1998 respectively.

Intervention and prevention programs will be an integral part of the Ajapirvik Women's Shelter to help the victims, their spouse and the children that are involved in a crisis. Women's shelters provide assistance in the movement towards violence-free communities. They are opened at all times to help women and their children who need a safe and supportive place, should they find themselves in a physically or psychologically violent environment. The shelters offer a temporary haven where women can find comfort, information and counseling services. They provide orientation to enable women to access services and resources available in the community and provide a forum where they can express their needs and aspirations. Support exists for the women who need an opportunity to work through their situation, to help rebuild healthy relationships within families, and to regain wellness and greater self-esteem.

> ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒥᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᖃᕐᑎᓯᑦᑌᓕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᓃᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᔭᐱᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖕᒥᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓃᕐᑕᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖑᓲᓂᒃ, ᐁᑉᐸᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ.
>
> *Intervention and prevention programs will be an integral part of the Ajapirvik Women's Shelter to help the victims, their spouse and the children that are involved in a crisis.*

Thanks to the efforts of our regional health board and their partners, staff houses were built in Salluit and Kuujjuaq this fall to lodge professionals who will work on developing services for victims of violence and their families in the areas of prevention and aftercare. The objective is to go from a crisis intervention approach to a full spectrum of services available to victims of violence and abuse. ■

ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒧᑦ ᐃᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᓰᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᖏᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᕗᑦ, ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖅᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᖃᕆᐊᖕᖓᓯᓚᐅᔪᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᔪᓚ 15ᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑌᔪᕐᑐᑲᓪᓚᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᓯᑦᓯᐊᕿᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑌᒣᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒍᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᐊᐱᑦᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓕᐅᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᖅᑕᓖᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᖑᔫᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᕐᑕᐅᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᑕᐅᖅᑕᓖᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᓇᑕᐅᕕᖕᒪ ᐅᕙᓂ airinuit.com ᐅᐸᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᑲᐱᒍᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᓪᓗ, ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, ᐊᑭᓖᒥᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᖓᓗᒍᓂ ᑌᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕕᒋᓚᖓᔭᒥᓂ ᐊᑭᓖᓗᓂ, ᓇᓪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖓᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᕐᖄᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑲᐱᖕᖏᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ, ᐃᑭᒻᒪᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᕝᕓᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐲᕐᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᓇᑕᐅᕕᖕᒪ airinuit.com ᐅᐸᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᑲᐱᒍᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ.

Visit airinuit.com to book online and receive your electronic ticket within minutes.

ᑌᒪᓕ ᓯᕗᓂᖅᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᒪᑦᓯᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᓯᕙᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐋᕐᕿᒥᐊᕆᓂᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᕐᖃᒥᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᑭᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᖏᐅᑎᔭᐅᔭᐊᖃᕐᓯᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ. ᓇᑯᕐᒦᐸᕗᓪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᑕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᓄᐃᓰᕐᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᕐᖃᒥᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᕈᕐᓴᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᒪᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒎᑎᒥᐊᖃᔫᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐃᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᑎᒍᑦ.

ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᑖᖑᔫᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᑕᐅᖅᑕᓖᕐᑐᑦ

2009ᒥ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑖᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑎᑦᓭᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓅᔭᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕆᕗᑦ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᓕ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑖᑎᑕᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓇᓚᖓᔪᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑎᑖᖑᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᓲᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑎᒃ. ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᕐᑖᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕆᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᐁᑦᑑᑎᖅᓗᑯᐊᐱᖅᑕᕆᐊᑐᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᑮᑕ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖁᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ. ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᑮᓐᓂᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᑎᐸᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᐊᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᖃᕆᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᕕᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 1-800-361-2965 ᐃᑭᒍᑎᑦᓭᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᕐᑕᐅᖁᔨᓗᑎᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑖᕈᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᖓᒥᐊᕐᐱᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᓗᑎᓐᓭᑦᑐᑦᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ.

SAMMY KUDLUK

Electronic booking policy procedure

As Air Inuit's passengers keenly recall, our new booking policy and electronic ticketing procedure was introduced in Nunavik on July 15th. Given that the change is a dramatic one, Air Inuit has created delivered specific posters and pamphlets to illustrate the electronic ticket system to each community in Nunavik.

BOB MESHER X3

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐱᕕᓕᒫᒥᒍᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅᓯᐊᕕᖕᖕᒪᓇᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᖅᑰᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ.
Air Inuit provides the smoothest possible service to all passengers.

An electronic ticket will replace the traditional paper ticket. Visit airinuit.com to book online and receive your electronic ticket within minutes. Secondly, upon making a reservation, the passenger will have to complete payment for the reservation within three days after the reservation or the day of departure, whichever comes first. It is very important to note that if the payment is not received within the three days deadline, the reservation will automatically be cancelled.

While it is our aim to ensure the smoothest possible service to our customers, adjusting to this new system does involve a minimal amount of getting used to. We thank all passengers for your cooperation and patience as we look forward to being able to better align our service with your travel requirements as a consequence of these changes.

Fall *Ilaujuq* certificates go electronic

The 2009 fall edition of *Ilaujuq* was again forwarded to the communities. Beneficiaries still receive the paper certificate, which clearly states the new procedure to travel under the *Ilaujuq* program. There will be no need to present the paper certificate because the program is now electronic. Have your beneficiary number

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᔪᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓛᓕᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒧᑦ ᒥᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᒥᒃ.
Construction in preparation of the new jet service in Puvirnituq.

ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑖᕈᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᖓᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᐅᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑉᐱᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓯᑦᓴᓚᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᓚᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑖᕈᑎᑦᓴᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᕐᐸᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐃᓛᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᕋᕕᑦ. ᒪᕐᕈᐃᖕᒍᕘᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑑᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑖᑎᑕᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑕ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓄᓐᓇᑕᐅᕕᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᕙᓂ www.airinuit.com/en/Ilaujuq.aspx ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᓗ ᑐᓂᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᖁᑎᑖᕐᑕᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᑦᔫᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᒪᕕᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ.

ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᑖᕈᑕᐅᔫᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖖᒍᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓪᓚᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓗ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᑕᐅᔫᖕᒍᓚᕐᐳᖅ.

ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᐳᔪᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ

ᐳᕕᕐᓃᑉ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᕋᕐᓯᒪᒐᒪᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᑎᑭᒃᑲᒥ ᓄᕐᖃᖓᐱᒥᔫᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᓕᖓᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᑭᖑᕋᓪᓛᐱᓚᐅᔪᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. ᑌᒪᓕ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑕᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᓅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓄᑦᑑᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᓯᕐᖁᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᒪᕋᑕᖖᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᐅᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᒍᓂ ᕿᑲᕐᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᕗᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᑲᐱᓐᓂᓴᐅᑦᓴᒪᕆᓛᕈᓇᐅᔫᕐᐳᓗ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᖃᒥᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐳᔪᓕᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒍᓇᐅᔮᓕᕐᓯᑎᐊᓪᓛᑦ.

ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᓗᐃᑦ 748ᓖᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓛᕈᓐᓃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐳᒧᖅ.
One of the HS748 aircraft to be retired.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᓗᑦᓯᑎᒃ 748ᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓃᑉᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ

ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᓗᒃ 748ᓕᒃ C-FGETᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓈᒃᑯᑕᕆᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄ ᔪᓗ 1ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᑐᑦᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᑦᓴᒫᓕᐊᖕᒍᔭᕐᑐᓕᕐᓯᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᕿᓗᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ

readily available and then call Air Inuit's Reservations Department at 1-800-361-2965 to reserve tickets. Be sure to mention that you are travelling under *Ilaujuq*.

To use your *Ilaujuq* certificate for cargo, contact your cargo agent to make your shipping arrangements. The cargo agent will verify the validity of your certificate with passenger services and apply the discounted fare if applicable. The two ways to verify the status of your certificate are by visiting www.airinuit.com/en/Ilaujuq.aspx and provide your beneficiary number online or by contacting our Reservations Department.

The paper *Ilaujuq* certificate no longer has value since the program is now electronic.

Hudson Coast jet service

Work proceeds at the Puvirnituq airport on schedule, although a minor delay was incurred mid-summer with respect to the apron and the location of the regional warehouse. While decisions regarding food mail logistics and Canadian Air Transport Security Authority have not been confirmed the runway and apron work is going ahead on schedule for an early December first flight.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᐳᔦᖓᓂ

ᒪᕿᓕᐊᓗᓐᓂ 748ᓕᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᔦᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ. ᐊᓯᖏᒃ ᒪᖀᒃ C-GEGJᓕᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ C-GCUKᓕᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓴᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᒻᒥᔫᒃ ᓂᐅᕿᑕᐅᓛᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᔦᕐᓂᖄᓚᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 2010 ᑕᕐᕿᖓᑕ ᓄᙳᐊᓂ ᑌᒣᒥᐊᙵᑐᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖓᑦ C-FGETᓕᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᓛᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑕᐅᓂᖃᑦᓴᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᔫᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᓇᓛᕐᑕᖓᑕ ᓄᙳᐊ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ C-FGETᓕᒃ ᔮᒪᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᓂ ᑐᐊᕚᓪᓕᐊᕈᑦᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 7-8, 1989ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐊᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᕈᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓘᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᖓᑦ ᐱᐊᕐ ᓚᑉᓛᓐ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎ ᐊᓗᓐ ᑏᕕᔅ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᓕᕆᔨᖓᑦ ᒪᕐᓯᐊᓪ ᑲᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐹᑉ ᑏᕕᔅ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑌᒪᙵᒥᓂᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ 29,201ᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖏᑕ ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᓯᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 33,066ᕕᑦᓯᓂ ᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᓯᒍ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᕗᑦ.

ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᒪᕆᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑕ ᑖᔅ8ᖁᑎᖏᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᒥᓐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂ.
Another beautiful Air Inuit Dash-8 landing.

MIROSLAV CHUM

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᑖᔅ8 ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᔭᐅᓂᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑕ ᑖᔅ8-300 C-GAIDᓕᖓᑦ ᒪᕿᐃᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᙵᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᕈᕐᖃᒻᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᖃᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᓗᐊᕐᓂᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑖᔅ 8-100 C-GAIVᓕᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᕖᓯᒪᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᕐᑖᖑᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᖓᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᓚᐅᔪᕗᕐᓗ 300ᓕᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᑖᙳᖃᒻᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᑖᔅ8-300 C-GUAIᓕᒃ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐃᓅᓇᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᔦᐃᔭᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᓛᕐᐳᓗ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 15 ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᙵᐳᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᒋᕗᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑎᓇᓂᐅᒍᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᑖᔅ8-300ᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓪᓗ ᕿᑎᕐᖃᖓᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓛᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᖑᓗᓂ ᒪᖀᒃ ᐁᑉᐯᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ 45-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓘᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᑎᓪᓗᒥᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑌᒣᓘᑭᑕᐅᒪᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᑖᔅ8ᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᒣᓕᖓᓛᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᔅ8-100ᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᓯᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖃᓯᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᑖᔅ8-300ᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᓯᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᖀᓂᒃ ᑖᔅ8-300ᓖᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᓯᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑌᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᒪᕿᓕᐊᓘᑦᓯᑎᒃ 748ᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕿᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓛᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᔅ8-100ᓖᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᖏᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᓂᓗ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓂ.

ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᑌᒃᑯᐊ “ᖁᐊᕐᓇᓯᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᔫᕗᑦ” ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᓚᖓᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᓕᒫᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓲᖑᒥᕗᑦ “ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ” ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᓲᓂᒃ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 9ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 6, “ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᕐᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓲᓂᓪᓗ” ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 7ᒥᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᑦ
ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᒥᒃ
ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᓴᒍᑎᒥᓰᒥᓐᓂᒃ
ᖁᕕᐊᓯᕝᕕᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓂᒃ
ᓂᐅᕿᓯᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓛᖏᓐᓈᑫᒥᒃ.

Air Inuit is pleased to advise that our annual sale of full size Christmas trees will be offered for Nunavik again this year.

HS748 fleet retirement program

HS748 combi C-FGET was flown south to be broken down for parts on July 1st. The aircraft is the first of Air Inuit's four HS748 aircraft to be decommissioned. C-GEGJ and C-GCUK are scheduled for sale or retirement by the end of January 2010. C-FDOX will be retained in service until approximately the end of next June.

C-FGET was ferried from Germany to Dorval on September 7-8, 1989 and the flight was accomplished by Director of Flight Operations Pierre Laplante, First Officer Alain Davis, Flight Engineer Marcel Gallant and then Chief Executive Officer Bob Davis who completed the aircraft purchase on behalf of Air Inuit. Since then the aircraft flew 29,201 air hours and accomplished 33,066 landings for our company.

Dash-8 fleet renewal program

Air Inuit Dash 8-300 C-GAID combi entered service in early summer. Due to the lack of charter activity in the south, Dash 8-100 C-GAIV was leased to Provincial Airways when the 300 came on line.

Dash 8-300 C-GUAI is presently undergoing heavy maintenance and conversion to pure freighter status and is scheduled to enter service November 15th.

The Air Inuit board of directors has approved the purchase and conversion of three more Dash 8-300 aircraft over the next year and a half. One of these aircraft will be converted to a pure freighter while the other two will be converted to the 45-passenger combi model. This will bring the Air Inuit fleet of Dash-8 aircraft to six Dash 8-100 combi, three Dash 8-300 combi, and two Dash 8-300 freighter airplanes. It is what also allows the company to retire the HS 748 fleet and will enable us to have Dash 8-100 aircraft based in Salluit, Kuujjuaq and Radisson.

ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᔨᓄᐊᕆ 10 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ "ᖁᐊᕐᓇᒪᓇᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓲᖕᒥᑦ" ᐱᒥᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᔨᓄᐊᕆ 11ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 15. ᓄᓇᓕᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖂᖕᒥᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᑯᓇᕐᐳᓯ ᐊᕗᖕᒐᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᔪᑎᖃᕈᒪᑦᓴᓂᕈᑦᓯ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖂᖕᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑦᔨᒐᓚᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᓵᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ 2010 ᐱᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᖁᔨᒥᕗᒍᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᓐᓇᑕᐅᕕᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᒍᑕᐅᓕᕈᑦᑕ ᓈᓚᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖂᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᕆᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᒪᓯᓵᕈᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᕐᓇᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖀᑕᓇᓯᓲᖕᒍᓂᖕᒪᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᒪᓯᑦᓴᖕᒥᐊᓵᕐᒥᒪᑦᑕ ᕿᑎᖕᒎᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒥᓐᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖂᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒍᑎᒥᓲᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑕᒃᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓵᖕᒥᓐᓈᕐᒥᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓐᓈᔭᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓵᕐᑐᑦ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 20 ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒪᓂ.

BOB MESHER

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓴᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒪᖕᒫᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑫᓱᑦᑐᑦ.
A group of ladies from Nunavut gaze enquiringly at the Nunavik landscape as they approach Salluit.

ᐱᒍᒪᔭᕖᖕᖕᒐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ

ᓯᑑᒍᑦ ᒥᐊᓯ, ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓂ 20ᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖂᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖂᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᖄᖕᒍᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖂᒻᒪᕆᖁᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᓂᐊᑖᓚᐅᖕᖕᒥᓂᕐᒥᓂ, ᐱᒍᒪᔭᕖᖕᖕᒐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ

ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 6ᖕᒍᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᑌᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᑦᓱᓂ ᒎᐊᑕᓐ ᓓᕗᑦᒥᒃ. ᓯᑑᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᔪᒪᒥ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖕᒪ ᐋᕐᕿᑕᐅᓵᕈᓐᓅᓇᐊᖕᒪ ᑐᑭᑖᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒪ ᐱᒍᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᑐᐊᒥᓂ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖃᑦᔪᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑌᑦᓱᒧᖕᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᖕᒍᑦᓱᓂ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖄᖃᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᕕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᖄᒥᓪᑕᓐ, ᐊᓐᑎᐅᔨᐅᒥ, ᐅᓪᓗᓂ 13ᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂ ᐃᓅᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᓱᓂ. ᓯᐱᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᑫᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒍᐃᓕᐊᒻ ᑕᒍᕐᓈᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᔭᕐᑕᐅᓱᓂ ᓯᑑᒍᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ "ᐅᑉᐱᓂᐅᔭᓚᐅᔪᖕᖕᒋᑐᖕᒪ–ᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᕐᑫᓪᓗᑐᕐᓱᓂ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᓇᐊᕐᑐᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ. ᖁᕕᐊᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᕗᖕᒐ!" ■

Upcoming specials

Firstly our "PreFreeze Seat Sale" runs through the month of August. Besides this, Air Inuit has a "Shopping Special" from November 9th to December 6th, a "Christmas Special" in Nunavik from December 7th to January 10th, and a "Deepfreeze Seat Sale" from January 11th to February 15th. Please contact your local agent for further details including pricing and restrictions. Air Inuit will provide a similar schedule for the first eight months of 2010 early in the New Year.

We also invite everyone to consult our website, listen to FM radio, or ask your local agent about the service enhancements we planned for the Christmas period, which will accommodate the traditional increase in travelling over the holiday season.

Air Inuit is pleased to advise that our annual sale of full size Christmas trees will be offered for Nunavik again this year. These trees will be delivered to the Nunavik communities before December 20th.

A Wish Fulfilled

KEN HUTCHISON

Stewart Mesher, who had a 20-year career with Air Inuit including as captain of our largest aircraft to the date of his infirmity, had a big wish fulfilled this past September 6th when he got to meet Gordon Lightfoot in person. Knowing that his cancer was incurable, Stewart decided this was something the he would like to do while he still had the chance and was very touched when the popular Canadian balladeer took the time to have a conversation and even serenaded him personally at a fundraiser in Hamilton, Ontario, just 13 days before Stewart passed away. During an interview with CBC's William Tagoona about the event, Stewart said, "I couldn't believe it — he came up to me and sang. I had a lot of fun!" ■

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᑕᒣᑦ, ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᑦ 1000 ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑉᐸᐳᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥ ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕋᔭᒥᓄᑦ. ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑉᐸᐳᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕋᔭᓖᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖕᒋᓯᐊᕐᑎᓯᓇᓱᐊᖕᒋᓐᓇᓖᕐᓯᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒥᑦᓯᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕗᑦ 100 ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕙᑦᑕᕗᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᕕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ 1,000 ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᑦᓯᐊᕋᒪᑦᓯᑎᒥᑦ.

ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓚᓐᓄᑦ $3-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓄᑦ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᑎᒥᐅᔫᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᕐᑯᐊᖕᒥᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᕐᑭᑎᒥᕙᑦᑕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒍᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᓯᑎᓪᓘᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᐃᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᓖᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᐅᓖᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᒍᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

ᒪᑯᐊᑕᒃᒐ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᐅᖕᖕᒋᒎᒪᓗᐊᖅ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐱᑦᔪᔩᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᒥᕙᑦᑕᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ, ᕐᑯᓪᓗᑐᒥᓗ ᐸᖕᓂᑑᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᒥᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᑲᑎᑮᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᕐᑭᑎᕐᑲᓛᒥ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᑖᑲᑕᓐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᐊᕐᑲᑎᑮᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐁᑉᐹᒍᓪᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᑭᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓂᐅᕐᑭᑎᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᓚᐅᔪᕙᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᒥᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒪᕐᒥᑕ ᑲᒪᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᐅᕕᐊᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᖕᒪᔪᐊᒍᓪᓗ, ᕐᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕐᓈᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕿᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᕐᑲᑎᑮᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒪᓯᐊᕐᕖᓄᑦ,

Making a Difference in the North

Every day, First Air's team of over 1000 employees go beyond the call of duty to ensure excellence in customer service. We have a vested interest in the well being of the communities we serve with hundreds of our staff and thousands of our customers who call the North home.

In addition to the more than $3-million that First Air, as a company, donates in cash and in kind annually to the North, there are many initiatives that are led, organized and executed by our employees who take it upon themselves to organize events and activities directly benefiting the communities we serve.

Here are just a few examples of the ways in which the First Air family makes a difference in the communities we serve. Firstly, our Clyde River and Pangnirtung employees organized events that brought each of the communities together for an afternoon of prizes, games and fun. Secondly, our head office staff coordinated a book sale from which all proceeds raised were donated to the Tumiralaat Inuit Child Care Centre. Thirdly, at the recent Iqaluit air show, First Air raised money by distributing First Air clothing in exchange for a donation. The proceeds were divided between two charities, the *Fallen Heroes Memorial Fund* and the Iqaluit soup kitchen.

To continue the list, an employee barbeque lunch in honour of National Aboriginal Day was held and all the money raised was donated to the Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut Help Line.

CHARLIE SHIPALUK

ᐅᑯᓐᓅᖕᒐ ᐃᓅᕐᖕᒋᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᐅᒪᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕕᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᕐᑲᔪᕐᑐᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᓇᒃᑫᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕉᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓯᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᕐᑲᕆᕗᒍᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᓂᓇᓄᓯᕐᑲᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᒋᐊᑦᑕ ᓯᓚᒥ ᐳᐊᓈᓯᑭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒐᑦᓯᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᕐᑳᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᕆᓚᐅᔪᔭᕗᓪᓗ ᑌᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑐᓂᓚᐅᔪᔭᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᕕᑦᓴᔭᖕᒐᓐᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒥᐊᓪᓚᒃ, ᒫᓐᓇᕐᑲᒻᒥᐅᓂᕐᐹᖅ ᐳᐊᓗᓂᖕᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑕ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᕕᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᑲᑦᑐᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᕉᑦᑕᒥᓄᑦ (ᐃᓚᑦᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᕐᑲᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᑭᑦᐳᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐳᐊᓗᓂᖕᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒪᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᔪᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖕᒍᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑳᖕᓇᕐᑲᕐᓂᕆᔩᖕᒐᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔩᖕᒍᒥᑫᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖕᕕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓗᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᔭᐅᓚᖕᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᖕᖔᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕗᐅᔩᑦ ᐋᑐᕚᒥ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᑫᓪᓗᐊᒪᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᔪᑦᓯᓈᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᑫᑦ ᐋᑐᕚᒥ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑖᕆᐊᕐᑐᕕᒋᔩᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᑕ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᕐᕕᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓪᓗ ᓄᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂ ᓂᓇᓄᓯᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᑲᓯᑕ. ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᐱᖕᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᐅᖕᒋᒻᒪᕆᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᓄᑖᖕᒍᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔩᖕᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ “ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᕐᕐᑲᓕᐅᕐᕕᒧᑦ” ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᐅᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦᑎᓂ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ 200 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᑐᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᕐᑯᖕᒐᓕᕐᑭᐅᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑦᓴᒃᓯᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᑉ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕐᑯᓯᓂᕆᐸᑦᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᒍᑎᒋᐸᑉᐸᕗᑦ “ᑕᕐᑫᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑕᐅᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ”. ■

Furthermore, at the most recent Yellowknife tradeshow, our First Air team was front-and-centre connecting with the customers (who are our family, friends, and neighbours) raising money for the Rotary Club of Yellowknife projects. Along with this, all proceeds from First Air's annual employee golf tournament are donated directly to a charity in need and this year's selected charity was the Snowsuit Fund of Ottawa.

Also, five shopping carts full of non-perishable food items and a cash donation were raised for the Ottawa food bank. The money and food donations were collected at the employee children's Christmas party and year-end Luncheon. Last but not least, each year our employees donate new toys to "Toy Mountain" helping families in need. This year's collection totalled approximately 200 brand new unused toys, putting a bright smile on the face of underprivileged children. The effort that our team across the entire First Air route network display each day is what make us "the airline of the North". ■

ᓱᓕᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᒥᐅᕐᓴᓃᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕈᑎᐅᓲᓂᒃ

ᓱᓕᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᑲᑕᑦᓴᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕆᐊᕐᑲᑫᔭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᒥᕝᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 16ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᖕᒋᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᒍᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᕐᑫᒥ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᓯᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᖕᒋᑦ, ᐋᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓂᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 11 ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓯᔨᒥᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᔮᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᑦ.

ᐅᕕᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᖕᒍᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐋᓂᓯᒪᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᖕᒍᐊᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᓪᓗ ᐋᓂᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐊᖕᒍᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᖕᖕᒍᐊᓯᑎᒃ. ᑌᒣᓘᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕿᐱᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓂᕐᑲᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᒫᕐᓂᐊᑫᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᑫᑦᓴᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᒐ ᐃᓱᓕᓕᕐᒥᐸᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑌᒣᓘᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕚᓪᓕᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᓂᐅᓯᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᓗ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᐊᕐᑭᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒥᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓪᓚᕆᑦᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᕐᑲᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᑫᕐᓂᓕᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓪᓚᕆᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᑕᒫᑦ. ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᓕᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᑲᑫᓇᒪᕐᓚᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᑦᒍᓂᕐᑲᑫᓇᒪᕐᓚᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕐᕐᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓀᔪᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓗᕐᓃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐋᕐᕐᑭᒋᐊᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ.

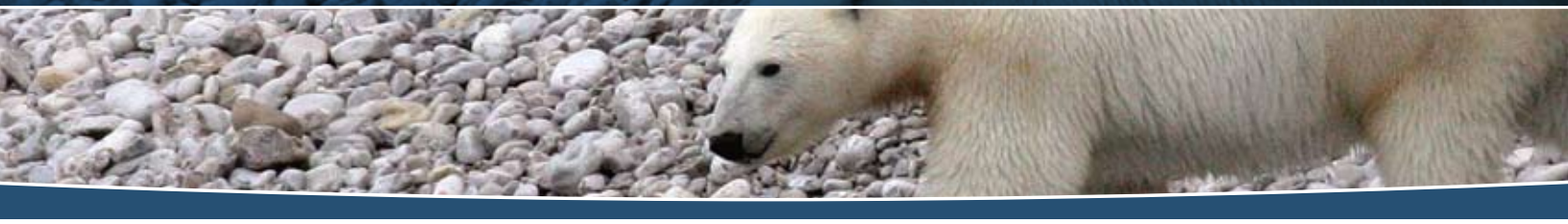
Acting for an Emergency Simulation

A full scale flight crash simulation was conducted at the Kuujjuaq runway on September 16th that involved Air Inuit, Kativik Transport, local fire fighters, Northern Rangers, Kativik Regional Police Force, the hospital and ambulances, and 11 secondary five students and two of their teachers from Jaanimarik School.

BOB MESHER

Wearing makeup and various fake wounds, the students and their teachers played roles as victims of the simulated crash. In doing so the students earned a sum of money to go towards their graduation trip at the end of the school year. The exercise was also a chance for the students to learn about the importance of emergency planning and how such an event could escalate and become resolved in real life.

It is mandatory that the emergency workers conduct a tabletop (model scale) emergency simulation each year and that a full scale simulation be held every five years. Members of the emergency team are debriefed at the end of the exercise to discuss what went well and where corrections and improvements need to be made.



ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒥᓗ ᑯᐯᒃᓗ ᑕᕿᖕᒪᓂ ᑰᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖃᖅᒪᖔᑕ

ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒍᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ, ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓖᒃ ᐊᖀᒍᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓱᑎᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᓱᑕᕐᓂᖏᓈᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᒣᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᓲᑦ ('ARCTIC-BIONET'), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑑᒃ ᐋᓕᓴᓐ ᓇᑦᓯᓗ ᐋᓐᑐᓇᐊ ᓲᑦᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔩᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑰᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᑐᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᐅ ᐳᔭᓐᓯᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᐊᓯᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᐊᖀᒍᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓗᑦ ᑰᑦ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᓪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃᓗ ᑕᕿᖕᒪᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᖃᖏᓪᓗ ᓯᓈᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᖃᕈᑎᖃᕐᑑᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᑰᖏᑦ ᐃᖏᕿᓂᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᖂᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓯᕐᒍᓂᖃᓰᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑰᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᖂᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᒪᔭᖅ ᐊᐅᒍᑕᐅᓖᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦᑐᑐᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂ ᓯᑯᐊᑐᓯᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑭᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᑕᖃᓯᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖃᕐᒥᓯᑎᓐᑐ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑑᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓃᑦᑐᑐᖃᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᒍᑦᓴᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᕙᐅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᑰᒐᕐᑐᑎᓪᓖᓗᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑰᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓯᒪᒥᓴᐅᓰᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓗ, ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑑᒍᓇᑐᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐃᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᑕᐅᓇᓂᐊᖃᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᕿᑐᑕᖏᓐᓄ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓄ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᖃᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᕿᑐᖃᓇᓰᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᖃᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑰᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖃᓗᐊᕿᑎᒃ ᐅᑌᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᓇᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓇᐊᖃᓯᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᓴᐅᓪᓚᓇᒥᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᑎᐅᓛᕐᑐᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᖂᓯᕐᒌᒥᓂᖓᓗ ᓯᕐᒍᓂᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᓂᑦᓴᖏᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐊᐅᔭᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐊᓃᕐᓇᓯᐊᖑᓂᖓᓂ 2008ᒥᓗ 2009ᒥᓗ, ᑕᒻᒫᓯᒪᕕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᑲᖏᑦᓗᐊᓱᒃᒥᓪᓗ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕗᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑕᒻᒫᓯᒪᕕᖔᓂ), ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᔫᒃ ᑰᕿᕐᔪᐊᒃ ᑰᓗᓗᐊᓂ (ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ), ᒪᒃᑰᓂᒃ ᑰᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒃᕚᒃ ᑰᓗᕈᖓᓂ (ᑐᕐᖓᑦ ᖃᕐᖄᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᑖᑦᓱᓂᒃ)

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᖂᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᒪᔭᖅ ᐊᐅᒍᑕᐅᓖᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦᑐᑐᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂ ᓯᑯᐊᑐᓯᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑭᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᑕᖃᓯᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖃᕐᒥᓯᑎᓐᑐ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑑᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓃᑦᑐᑐᖃᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᒍᑦᓴᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᕙᐅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᑰᒐᕐᑐᑎᓪᓖᓗᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑰᓐᓄᑦ.

Climate change is predicted to melt permafrost in Arctic regions and the nutrients and possible contaminants contained in the soil will be flushed into the river systems.

How the Rivers of Northern Quebec and Labrador Work

Last summer, as part of Environment Canada's IPY project, the Arctic Freshwater Biodiversity Research and Assessment Network ("ARCTIC-BIONET"), graduate students Allison Ritcey and Andrea Chute from the Canadian Rivers Institute at the University of New Brunswick began a two-year study on the ecological functions in several rivers in northern Labrador and Quebec. Their goal was to obtain a better understanding of how arctic charr rivers work and how climate change might impact the ecology of these rivers.

Climate change is predicted to melt permafrost in Arctic regions and the nutrients and possible contaminants contained in the soil will be flushed into the river systems. It is thought that an increase in nutrients, contaminants and soil material in rivers could change the number and types of plant and animal species and alter food chains. The ecology of these ecosystems is still relatively unknown and detailed studies and long-term monitoring of these rivers is required to help predict potential climate change impacts.

In the summer field seasons of 2008 and 2009, based out of Kangiqsualujjuaq and Kangidluasuk (the Parks Canada and Nunatsiavut Government's base camp), they sampled the Koroc River (Nunavik), McCornick River and Nakvak Brook (in the Torngat Mountains National Park) and the Torr Bay Brook, near Kangidluasuk. At each site stream insects, algae, and water samples were collected. These samples will be used to determine the health of the streams and the feeding connections between river plants and animals. Arctic charr and other fish species were also sampled from sites in the Koroc River and Torr Bay Brook. They counted numbers of fish, measured their sizes and collected data to determine what the fish were eating. The information will be used to predict how changing

ALISON RITCEY X2

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒐᕈᕐᒥ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓯᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᑲᖕᒋᑦᓗᐊᓯᒻᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑑᓯᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑰᓐᓂ ᑰᑉ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᖕᒋᑦ, ᐃᖅᖃᖕᒋᑕᓗ ᕿᖅᖁᐊᓴᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑫᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᓚᕕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑫᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᓚᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑰᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒌᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᖕᒌᑕ. ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓘᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑫᑦᓴᑖᖕᒍᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑰᕈᕐᔪᐊᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓲᑉ ᑰᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᒪᖕᒌᑕ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᑑᒻᒪᖕᒌᑕᓗ ᓯᖅᖄᑎᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᐃᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᒋᓛᕐᓯᓂᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᓄᓰᖕᒍᒻᒪᖕᒌᑕ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖖᒐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓇᓰᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓂᕈᒥᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᖕᒐ ᓯᕐᕗᓂᖃᓛᕐᒪᖕᒌᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓂᖃᓛᕐᒪᖕᒌᑕ ᐊᖅᑫᒍᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓃᑐᓂ. ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ 2008ᒥᓗ 2009ᒥᓗ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᓚᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᒋᑦᓯᐊᓯᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᔫᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕗᒻᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᕚᒃ ᐃᓄᓪᓚᒫᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᓂᒃ. ■

temperatures might affect fish diet and survival in the future. The samples collected in 2008 and 2009 are currently being analyzed.

The graduate students have thoroughly enjoyed conducting their research in Nunavik and Nunatsiavut and thanks the many people who have made this research program possible. ■

* * *

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖖᒋᑑᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᔭᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᐹᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᒪᖕᒌᑕ

ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦᑐᑕᓛᒃ ᐊᖅᑫᒍᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᔨᐊᓐᕕᐃᐊᕝ ᑐᕘ ᑐᖅᑫᒻᐱᓛᒧᓪᓗ ᓯᑎᕚᓐ ᐴᑦᕉᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔫᓐᓄᑦ ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᑫᐅᑎᓚᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕈᕕᒃ ᑕᖅᑫᒎᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᓚᐹᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᕈᕕᒃ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᑦᑎᒋᔭᐅᓲᖕᒍᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᖅᖁᓯᑦᔪᒥᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓯᖅᑫᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖅᑫᑭᓚᐅᓂᑫᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖖᒋᑑᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᔭᐊᓂ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓚᓄᑐᐊᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᖃᕙᖖᒐᓂᐊᓂ. ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᒫᓂ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖖᒋᑑᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᓃᓐᓂᐸᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᒃᑫᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒍᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑮᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇ ᐊᕐᓯᕈᕐᓈᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᔫᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐱᕈᕐᓇᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᓐᓂ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓚᐊᓯᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒋᑑᑎᑕᐅᒦᓯᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᖃᕐᓂᑯᒥᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᑕᖕᒐ ᑎᖕᒐᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᒪᕖᖖᒐᓂᑯᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑦᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᒐᕈᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᖃᔭᖖᒋᑦᑑᑎᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑦᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖅᖃᔭᖖᒋᓂᑯᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓚᐊᓂᖃᖅᖃᔭᑦᔪᐊᖕᒋᓚᕿᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᕈᐊᓗᑦᑑᒍᑕᐅᕚᑦᑑᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖖᒋᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᒐᔭᕐᑑᔮᓕᕐᕗᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᖅᖂᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᑦ ᖅᑫᑭᓛᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓴᖖᒍᕈᓇᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᔮᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖖᒋᑑᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕕᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᑯᒑᓗᐊᑕ ᑐᑦᑐᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒍᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒥᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᓪᓚᑫᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᓂᓄᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑎᖕᒐᐅᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒫᕐᑖᕕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᓚᕐᓯᓂ. ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᖅᖂᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒧᑦ ᓯᕐᕗᓂᖃᓛᕈᓇᐅᓚᕐᕗᑦ ᖅᑫᑭᓛᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒍᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᓇᒐᓴᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᖕᒐᐅᔭᓚᒻᒪᓄᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ-ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᖅᑫᑭᓚᓚᒻᒪᓄᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑯᒐᓗᑉ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᑫᐅᑎᓚᐅᑉ ᐹᓂᐸᔅ

Studying the Establishment of Black Spruce at the Treeline

This IPY research project conducted by Geneviève Dufour Tremblay and Stéphane Boudreau Centre d'études nordiques, Département de Biologie, Université Laval looks at the impact of climate warming and caribou activity.

Black spruce is the dominant tree species at the treeline in western Nunavik. However, its reproduction at the treeline is inhibited by harsh climatic and ecological conditions. While the production of viable seeds is limited by cool temperatures during the growth season, the lichen cover prevents the seeds from reaching the mineral soil, which is the more suitable seedbed for black spruce. Yet, the negative impacts of these two constraints could be reduced since rapid warming could lead to an increase in seed viability, whereas the recent increase in caribou activity at the treeline following the demographic growth of the Leaf-River caribou herd could enhance the destruction of the lichen cover, thus exposing the mineral soil. Therefore, climate change and caribou activity could have a positive synergic effect on black spruce reproduction.

STÉPHANE BOUDREAU

We studied a lichen-spruce woodland in the vicinity of the Boniface River. At this site, located close to the treeline, previous research on black spruce seed viability was conducted 20 years ago by Luc Sirois, now professor at the Université du Québec à Rimouski. We harvested cones recently produced by black spruce to verify if viable seeds were more numerous in 2006-2007 than in the early 1990s. We also collected root scars produced by caribou hooves and some black spruce seedlings growing on disturbed and undisturbed soil. The sampling scheme was developed in order to determine recent caribou activity in the forest and to verify if there is a significant

DOMINIQUE SIMONEAU

ᐊᕙᑖᓂ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᕐᑲᓂᑦᑐᐊᐱᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᐃᑐᒧᑦ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᕐᑫᕈᓖᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒥᓐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 20 ᐊᓂᒍᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍᓂ ᓘᒃ ᓯᕈᐊ, ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓲᖕᒍᓕᕐᑐᕐᑉ ᑯᐯᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ ᓇᒨᔅᑭᒦᑦᑐᒥ. ᕐᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᓄᓂᕙᕐᕐᑲᒥᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑫᕈᓖᑦ ᕐᑭᒻᒥᖕᒍᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᒍᒪᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᓴᖕᖕᒍᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᖕᒑᑕ 2006-2007 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ 1990ᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓐᓂ. ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᑦᑐᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑎᒐᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓴᖕᖕᒍᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᕝᕕᐅᒪᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓄᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᒪᖕᖕᒥᑐᒥ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑌᒣᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓇᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒻᒧᐊᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᕐᕋᑕᐅᒪᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᑐᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᑕ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓚᐊᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ.

ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓴᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᑦ ᐱᕈᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐱᕕᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᒐᔭᓇᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒥᑕ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑦᓯᐊᕋᔭᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᕐᑉ ᐅᐸᐱᕈᓯᒍᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᔪᕗᕐᑉ ᐱᒃᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓕᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᓯᓕᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᕐᑰᓯᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᓕᕐᕋᒥᓪᓗ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᕈᕐᕕᐅᔭᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᐳᕐᑉ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓕᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᑲᑕᒐᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇ ᑲᑕᕝᕕᕕᓂᖕᒐᑦ ᑐᓪᓕᕋᔭᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᑭᓕᑎᑕᐅᒪᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᐊᕐᕋᓪᓖᓕ, ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒥᐊᖕᖕᒐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕐᒥᐊᓂ ᑐᓪᓕᕋᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑌᒣᓕᓯᒪᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᒐᓰᓗᓐᓗᓐ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᕐᕐᑯᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑎᖕᒐᐅᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᕐᑲᓪᓕᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓂᓇᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᕐᑉ ᒪᑉᐱᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐃᓚᐅᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᐅᐸᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓯᓕᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᕐᑰᓯᑦᔪᒥᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᕉᑎᑐᑦ ᓯᕐᒍᓯᒪᓕᓕᓇᐊᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᕐᑲᖕᖕᒥᑐᐊᑕ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᓂ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᓂ ᓯᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᕐᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᑲᓕᖕᒐᓕᓇᐊᖕᒐ. ᑌᒪᓕ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᑰᖕᒐᑕ ᑐᑦᑐᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᕋᑐᐊᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕐᒥᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᑦᑎᖕᒐ ᒥᓕᑦᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓴᓯᓪᓚᓇᓵᓕᓇᐳᕐᑉ ᑮᑕ ᑎᖕᒐᐅᔭᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᒃᕋᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᑲᓰᖕᒍᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ, ᑌᒫᓕ ᑎᖕᒐᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᓕᑕᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑉ ᓯᒃᕋᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᒪᑕ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᔪᕐᑉ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖕᓇᕕᒥᑐᒍ ᐅᓇ: stephane.boudreau@bio.ulaval.ca ■

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐃᓚᐅᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᐅᐸᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓯᓕᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᕐᑰᓯᑦᔪᒥᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᕉᑎᑐᑦ ᓯᕐᒍᓯᒪᓕᓕᓇᐊᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᕐᑲᖕᖕᒥᑐᐊᑕ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᓂ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᓂ ᓯᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᕐᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᑲᓕᖕᒐᓕᓇᐊᖕᒐ.

These results support the hypothesis that climatic conditions and caribou activity could have a synergic effect on the Arctic treeline in the coming years.

relationship between caribou activity and seedling establishment.

Results for seed viability are striking and this increase in seed viability is believed to be related to the recent surge in temperature which translates into more energy for seed production. We also found that seedling establishment is closely related with soil disturbance. Indeed, most of the seedlings found on mineral soil became established after the period of high caribou activity which destroyed the lichen cover.

These results support the hypothesis that climatic conditions and caribou activity could have a synergic effect on the Arctic treeline in the coming years. Although the Leaf-River herd is now in decline, mineral soil should stay exposed for a long time due to the slow growth rate of lichen, therefore providing suitable seedbeds for even more abundant viable seeds. Contact: stephane.boudreau@bio.ulaval.ca ■

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑑᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ

University of the Arctic Membership

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖕᖕᒍᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᔫᔨ ᐴᑎ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑎᓗᒍ 12ᖕᒍᒍᑎᒋᓕᖅᑖᓂ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔨᖕᒥᑦ, ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᕉᓇ, ᓯᒍᐃᑕᓐᒥ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 11ᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 14, 2009ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒥᒃ.

ᐅᒪᓕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᖅ "ᑕᑯᑦᓴᓗᑐᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᑐᑦ" ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᖅᑲᖕᖕᒥᑲᓗᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᔪᖅ, ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᕝᕕᒥᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᓄᑦ, ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᒋᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᔮᕕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕿᑎᖅᑲᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᖅᕿᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᔫᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᖅᑳᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑲᔫᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕿᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓯᕝᕕᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑭᖅᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑏᖅᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᒍᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᕿᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖅᑲᑭᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᒐᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑦᑐᓯᐊᓂᒃ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᑭᓐᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᖅᕿᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑕᖅᕿᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᕕᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᑦᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᖅᑳᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓗ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᑲᓂ ᔫᔨ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᓕᖅᓯᓂ, ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᓇᐊᓪᓛᒪᓇᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᖕᒥᑕ ᑐᕙᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᓇᔫᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖅᑯᑎᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᖅᑲᑭᓐᓇᓂᕿᖅᓯᒍ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᒋᔫᒥᓂᒃ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᐅᔨᖅᓂᓗ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᖅᑲᑎᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᒣᓪᒪᑕ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᔫᖕᒍᕗᖅ ᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᓕᖅᑕᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒍᖅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᓚᑳᖕᒥᑕ, ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓚᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒥᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ (ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ, ᐊᓐᑎᐅᕆᐅᒥᐅᑦ, ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓛᓐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥᐅᓪᓗ), ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᑯᑎᖕᒥᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓚᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᓄᑦ (ᓚᕚᓪ, ᑳᓪᑯᕆ, ᓵᔅᑳᓯᒍᐊᓐ, ᐋᓪᐴᑕ, ᒪᑭᐊᓪ, ᒍᐊᑐᓘ, ᑐᓇᐊᓐ, ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᓕᖕᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᔫᖕᒍᒥᕗᖅ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦᑐᑕᓈᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓄᑦ.

BOB MESHER X4

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᓇᓕᖅᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᒥᑦ, ᐱᒐᓯᐊᑭᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᒐᓴᖅᑐᓇᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᐸᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐅᐸᖕᖕᒐᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᖕᖕᒐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒥ ᑎᒥᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᓂ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᐃᑳᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᓯᐊᓘᓕᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᒍᑕᐅᓯᑐᖅᓯᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ ᓯᖅᒍᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᒃᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᖅᑭᑐᓕᓇᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓂᓗ.

ᔫᔨ ᐴᑎ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᒪᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᖅᖅᑳᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᐸᓯᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᒃᒪᑐᖅᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᒥᓄᑦ ᓯᒍᐃᑕᓐᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᑭᕉᓇᓕᐊᖅᓯᒪᒍᑎᒥᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓂᐊ ᑐᑦᑐᐊᑭᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒐᓯᐅᐱᒋᓐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᓵᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᖅᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᖅᐱᒋᓐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ■

Makivik's nomination for membership to the University of the Arctic (UArctic) was accepted following a presentation by George Berthe at the 12th meeting of the University of the Arctic council, held in Kiruna, Sweden August 11th to 14th, 2009.

While the UArctic is not a "bricks and mortar" institution, it is a cooperative network of universities, colleges, and other organizations committed to higher education and research in the North. Members share resources, facilities, and expertise to build post-secondary education programs that are relevant and accessible to northern students. The overall goal is to create a strong, sustainable circumpolar region by empowering northerners and northern communities through education and shared knowledge.

During his presentation, George elaborated on how several UArctic programs are directly relevant to various organizations and institutions that exist in Nunavik. He made particular mention of Makivik's Nunavik Research Centre (NRC) that could be able to provide expertise and knowledge to other UArctic members. As it is, the NRC collaborates closely in several studies with Government of Canada departments, provincial and territorial governments (Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nunavut), Nunavik regional organizations, several Canadian universities (Laval, Calgary, Saskatchewan, Alberta, McGill, Waterloo, Trent, and Montreal) and with international organizations. The NRC also plays a significant role in the International Polar Year.

With Makivik's expertise, it is envisaged that programs on a case-by-case basis could be offered to students of UArctic institutions. Makivik and other Nunavik organizations could then have the opportunity to work collaboratively on relevant Arctic issues such as global change, applied traditional subsistence, and eco-tourism, etc.

George Berthe also had an opportunity to share ideas and observations with representatives of the Sami of Sweden during his trip to Kiruna, which included a visit to a reindeer ranch and other Sami cultural facilities. ■

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᑦ

95 ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓃᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓴᖃᓲᖑᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᒪᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᔪᐅᕚ ᐆᕐᓘᕙᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᕈᑕᐅᒥᐅᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᒍᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ-ᐱᕆᐊᕐᖃᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ, ᐃᑭᒪᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᓵᒐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ/ᐊᐅᓚᔫᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑐᐊᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖁᕙᑎᕆᒍᑎᒋᓖᕐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᕕᐅᓛᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᑯᓴᕐᑐᑲᑕᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕈᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ

ᐱᔪᒥᓇᕐᑎᓯᒐᓱᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᒋᓲᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓱᔪᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᕕᐅᓲᑦ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 1, 2009ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ:“...ᑕᕐᑫᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᑭᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᒻᒪᑎᖕᒐᑦ/ᓴᒻᒪᓴᐅᑎᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᕗᐊᓃᑦᑐᕐᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᕐᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᒻᒪᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ/ᓴᒻᒪᓴᐅᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᔨᕕᐅᖕᒑᕐᓱᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓴᒻᒪᑎ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᒐᓱᑦᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᓪᓗ/ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᐅᐊᑭᑎᒌᖕᒍᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᑭᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐆ ᑲᓇᑖᒥᒃ, ᑮᓯᐊᒥᐅᕐᓯᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓓᓐᓇᖕᒐ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔭᕐᒃ.”

ᑮᓯᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᓓᐅᕚ ᐆᕐᓘᕙ ᐊᐅᔭᑕᒫᑦ/ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᖕᒍᓲᖕᒍᕗᕐᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᒥᐊᑭᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᑫᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᑭᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᓇ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓂᕐᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖕᒐ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᕐᒃ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᓇ ᕐᑯᑦᓯᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᓂᒋᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᑫᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᑫᑭᓐᓇᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒃ ᐅᕐᕐᑯᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᓇ ᕐᑯᑦᓯᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑬᒍᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᑳᑲᑕᓐᓂᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓲᑭᓇᐅᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒋᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᕐᑯᑦᓯᑐᒥᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᓯᑦᔭᖕᒋᑕ ᓯᐅᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐃᑳᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ

ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓂᕋᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᒐᓵᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᕋᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᑉᐸᓇ ᓄᓇ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒐᓵᓗᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑏᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᑦᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᑐᖃᐅᒻᒪᑦ, ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᐊᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᓱᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓚᕐᔪᐊᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐅᕆᐊᕐᑐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᓴᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᖔᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦᓴᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒍᓯᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᖃᔭᕋᔭᖕᖏᑐᖅ.

ᓯᑯᑎᒎᒋᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓗᐅᐹᓐ ᐆᕐᓘᐸᓐ ᓯᑯᑐᖄᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᑲᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑳᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐹᖓᓅᑦᓴᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᖁᑎᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᖃᑎᖃᓪᓗᐊᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖓᓂ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᑐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕆᐊᕐᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᓲ ᒍᐊᓪᕕᕆᐊᑦ ᓗᕆᔩᒥᒃ, ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓᓗ ᓯᑯᓐᓂᐅᑎᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑲᒥ

ᐃᑳᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑭᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ, ᐃᑭᒪᔨᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᐃᒻᒪᖓᔮᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᖑᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓯᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑳᕆᕐᑎᑕᐅᓇᓱᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

ᑕᑉᐸᐅᓇ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᕗᖓ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᓂᐱᕝᕕᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᐸᓕᐊᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᓐᓇᓯᓪᓗᑯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ 28ᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᓂᓪᓗ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᓗ, ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒻᒥᓱᑎᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᐊᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᓗᓂᒃ – ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓗᑭᓲᖑᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᐊᖃᑎᒌᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ! ᓄᓈᕋᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐲᑦᓯᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᓴᖃᐅᑎᕕᓂᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᒃ ᕘᑦ ᕌᔅᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓈᕐᕕᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᐊᓗᐊᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂ ᓴᒧᓯᐊᑦᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐊᓪᓘᒥ.

ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔩᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᒪᕆᖓ ᑑᑯᓪ ᒍᐃᐊᓪ ᐃᕐᖃᐅᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑎᓚᐅᔪᔭᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᒐᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᔮᑭᓐᓀᑐᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖄᕐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ, ᓯᑯᓪᓚᒪᕆᐊᓘᑕᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᓈᕋᓯᖕᖑᓯᐊᑎᓪᓗᑕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᖁᑎᐳᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐊᓲᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᔭᐊᕐᑐᐊᓗᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓱᑕᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖓᓂ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᑐᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᑕ ᐳᐃᒍᕋᑦᓴᐅᓲᑭᓐᓀᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᑭᒪᔨᐊᕗᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑎᒃ.”

ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᓂᑭᒥᐊᑭᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᕆᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ

ᐱᐅᓯᖕᖑᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ – ᓱᓕᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᒍᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓕᑦᓯᓇᓱᒋᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᓂᖅ–ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕆᐊᓕᕿᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒥ ᐆᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᓯᓲᖕᒍᓕᕐᐳᑦ, ᑕᑯᕙᓕᕿᑦᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐁᑦᑐᑑᐃᕙᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑕᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᑭᒥᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒥᔪᖅ, ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓕᒫᑉ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ “ᓱᒃᑯᑎᕆᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᑭᒥᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ”, ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᑖᓐᓇ ᓂᑭᒥᐊᑭᑎ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᐊᑭᓂ, ᐃᑭᓕᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᕗᖅ 2.5 ᐱᓕᐊᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᓪᓚᕐᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᑭᒥᐊᑭᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᕝᕕᖕᒐ ᕿᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᒪᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐᖕᒑᖅ ᓂᑭᒥᐊᑭᑎᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᐸᑐᐊᑭᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᓰᓕᐅᒥᓪᓗᑐᓛᕐᒥᔪᖅ.”

Use Your Ecobag

More than a trend—a serious declaration for the preservation of the planet—many Nunavimmiut carry reusable shopping bags, as we witness many organizations giving away these cloth tote bags to their associates and clientele. Notably, more than a year ago the Nunavik Financial Services Cooperative introduced their "ecobag", stating, "The ecobag will, if used on a regular basis, substantially help decrease the number of 2.5 billion plastic bags used each year in Quebec. NFSC encourages Nunavimmiut to use the ecobag. This gesture will contribute to the beautification of Nunavik communities."

Cruising Through the Northwest Passage

There were approximately 95 adventurous Arctic enthusiasts from around the world aboard the *Lyubov Orlova* for her inaugural trip through the Northwest Passage during the end of August-early September, including a film crew doing a story about the journey and Cruise North, to promote within the Olympics and the Canadian Tourism Commission's general tourism marketing efforts.

The ship's log for September 1st, 2009 recounts: "… the Cruise North flag at the ship's bow was replaced with a Canadian flag. As it was being run up in the lashing winds, a "Franglais" version of the Canadian National Anthem could be heard on the bridge, followed by a few bars of the Russian Anthem."

The Russian-owned *Lyubov Orlova* is leased each summer by Makivik subsidiary company Cruise North. It was an important feat for the ship to be able to say we made it through the Passage in view of climate changing conditions that are expected to permit increasing navigation through these waters during the years to come. Canadian Inuit settlements surrounding either side of the Northwest Passage are the main reason that Canada can lay claim to the Passage and the Arctic Archipelago. It has been homeland of Inuit for thousands of years, so it is important for an Inuit company to welcome international guests to experience the rich history and significance of the area, rather than a foreign company which does not represent the region through Inuit eyes.

The ice class *Lyubov Orlova* ran into multi-year ice at the start of the passage and luckily the Canadian Coast Guard vessel *Sir Wilfred Laurier* was close enough to meet the ship and break her through the Passage, which made for an was an exciting day for our passengers.

During this journey they were fortunate to see 28 polar bears, caribou, muskox, whales, and even a pod of orca whales — a rare treat in the region! Stops at historic sites included Beechy Island and Fort Ross, as well as scenically beautiful spots such as Somerset Island and Bellot Straight.

Cruise North president Dugald Wells recalls, "While we were bracing ourselves for a potentially difficult trip, given the amount of ice in the area at the time, our exceptional expedition team and ship crew, along with the Canadian Coast Guard, pulled together an unforgettable trip for our happy passengers."

ᐃᒃᓯᑐᖂᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖅᑲᐸᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ

THÉRÈSE CÔTÉ X2

ᔭᓄᐊᓇ 2009ᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ, ᐃᒃᓯᑐᖂᑕ ᓂᑯᓪ – ᕋᒃᓚᓐ ᐅᔭᖁᓐᓂᐊᑐᓕᓇᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᕐᑯᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓘᓂ-ᒪᕐᑮᓂ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᕐᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓂ/ᖁᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᓇᖕᖕᒋᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᐳᓕᖕᒋᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᖕᒐᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔾᒍᑕᐅᕙᑉᐳᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓚᓇᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᖁᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᓇᕐᑯᓲᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᒐᑦ ᓱᕐᖁᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒫᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓯᑦᔾᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᖁᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓈᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓘᓂ ᒪᕐᑮᓂ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑌᒫᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᑎᐅᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᔪᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒫᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓚᕐᑭᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᑭᓐᓇᓂᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᔫᖕᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᔫᑎᓂᓇᔫᖕᒋᑕ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᒍᑦ.

Xstrata Supervisors Taught Inuit Culture

Since January 2009, Xstrata Nickel – Raglan Mine has been providing its supervisors with two-day training sessions on cultural engagement.

This training includes a few hours on the history and culture of the Nunavik Inuit. This element allows the supervisors from other cultures to recount the ancestry of the Inuit living in the Nunavik communities. Information is given on Inuit values that help them to understand the Inuit lifestyle and to see how this way of life is evolving as a result of the many challenges faced in a rapidly changing Nunavik.

An Inuit employee working at the mine site participates in each of these two-day sessions thus promoting a more personalized interchange. The supervisors' interest in learning Inuktitut challenges the Inuit employees' abilities and helps to initiate better communication between all the workers.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔮ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᔨᔨᒃᑯᑦ

ᐅᖅᖂᓯᑦᔫᒥᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑕᕐᕋᐅᑉ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓯᒍᑕᐅᒪᓕᓇᕗᖅ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐅᖅᓂᓇᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔮᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᔨᔨᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᖁᐅᑎᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᑕᒃᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ, ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓇᓯᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔮᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕗᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑉ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᐅᓯᑦᓱᓂ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ, ᑭᓴᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᖁᖅᓗᑑᒥ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 10ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᓯᐊᒥᓗ ᑭᓴᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 12ᒥ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᒥᓗ ᑭᓴᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 15ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓗᖅᔪᐊᒥ ᑭᓴᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 17ᒥ. ᑌᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᐊᑦᓴᓕᖅᒪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᖅ ᐅᑎᕈᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᖑᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓱᓂ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᖃᕖᖕᖓᐸᓚᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑯᖃᕐᓗᐊᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᒪᑦ. ᑕᒃᑰᓇ ᐱᖑᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᓇᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᒥᐊᓇᒍᓐᓇᓚᕿᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓯᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᒍᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᖅ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᓇ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᕈᑕᐅᒋᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᓇᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᖅᒪᑦ, ᔪᓚᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᔨᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᖏᕐᑑᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᔨᒍᑦᔨᕙᑉᐳᖅ, ᐅᓯᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᖅᑐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᕗᖅᑐᐃᕙᑦᓯᑎᑉ ᓇᒧᖕᖓᒪᖕᖔᑕᓗ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᖃᕐᐸᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓈᖅᑎᑐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓈᖅᑎᑐᓄᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ, ᐃᓪᓗᓕᓇᔨᓄᓪᓗ, ᓴᓇᔨᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑑᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

A New Milestone for NEAS

The warming of the North has permitted a new milestone for Makivik's joint-venture company Nunavut Eastern Arctic Shipping this year, when they completed a voyage by *MV Umiavut* through the Northwest Passage. Carrying cargo of all sorts, she docked at Kugluktuk on September 10th, Cambridge Bay on Sept 12th, Gjoa Haven on September 15th, and Taloyoak on September 17th. Sailing conditions were so favourable that the ship was able to return from the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut through the Fury and Hecla Strait, which is often jammed with ice. This short cut through the Fury and Hecla Strait saved three days of travel. The *MV Umiavut* was therefore Canada's first Inuit-owned ice class one vessel to go through the Passage.

Each Arctic sealift season, which runs from July to November, NEAS reliably delivers sealift, container, packaging and marshalling services for individuals, local communities, businesses, housing authorities, construction projects, and government departments and agencies across the Arctic.

ᖃᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐅᖄᖃᑎᒌᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒎᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔪᐊᓴᖅ

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᖃᖅᑎᓯᑦᑌᓕᓇᓱᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᑯᖕᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᖃᖅᑎᓯᑦᑌᓕᓇᓱᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥᓗ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒥᓗ, "ᐅᖄᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖄᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒎᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ VII", ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᖄᓕᓕᓇᕗᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᖃᓕᑏ ᐋᓐᒥ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 1-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 3, 2009. ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔪᐊᑉ-ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᒋᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 28ᒥᑦ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 30, 2009 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᕙᓗᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓃᓯᑦᓴᒪᓇᓐᓂᖅ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᕐᖑᑕᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᑭᖑᕚᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᓗ, ᑖᒃᓚᓂ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᖄᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓯᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖄᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᓯᖅᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓐᓇᖅᓂᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᖃᖅᑎᓯᑦᑌᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᖕᖓᓂᕐᔪᐊᓕᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕗᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓ: 514-933-6066, ᐊᑭᓕᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓ:1-888-933-6066 ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᖓᑦ: dialogue@bellnet.ca ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ.

Upcoming Dialogue for Life Conference

The next suicide prevention conference of the First Nations & Inuit Suicide Prevention Association of Quebec and Labrador, "Dialogue for Life VII", will take place at a downtown Montreal Holiday Inn from December 1st to 3rd, 2009. Pre-conference training is scheduled for November 28th to 30th, 2009. With the theme of *Honouring our Children, our Grandchildren and Future Generations*, the conference will include several presentations and workshops for those involved in, affected by or interested in suicide prevention. Reduced rates are offered by Air Inuit and First Air. Telehone: 514-933-6066, toll free: 1-888-933-6066 or email: dialogue@bellnet.ca to learn more.

ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓗᑲᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᓕᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᖅ

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓗᑲᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᑕᐅᓂᕐᓗᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑖᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᕕᖕᖓᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᑭᑦᓴᓂᕐᑲᓚᕐᑭᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᓪᓗᑐᕐᒍᑦ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᕐᒍᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᒻᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕈᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓱᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᔨᕆᔭᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᔪᒣᑦᑑᓂᕐᑲᑫᑎᓪᓗ ᕐᑯᐊᕐᓵᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓇᓲᑐᕐᑲᓇᒻᒪᒥᑦ.

ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓇᓯᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᒪᓂᔨᒪᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓇᓯᓲᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᑎᒥᒃᑯᓗ, ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᔨᖏᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᑫᑕᐅᒍᑎᐱᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᓯᐊᑎᒃ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᕐᐸᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᔭᐅᖏᒪᖅ ᑭᓇᒧᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓂᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᔨᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᑮᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᐳᑦ.

The services offered by Sapumijiit *are confidential and available free of charge to all Nunavimmiut.*

ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᒪᔭᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐋᕐᕐᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᕐᑫᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᔨᒍᑎᕐᑲᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕆᔨᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᕐᑯᐊᕐᓵᔨᒪᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᕐᑐᑦ-ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓇᓯᓐᓂᓴᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓯᕝᕕᒥᒍᓐᓇᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᐊᓂᓗ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒍᓐᓇᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᓕᐊᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᑎᒍᑦ. ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᒻᒥᓂᐅᒥᐊᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒪᓲᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᓄᕗᐊᓗᒻᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ.

ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᓯᐊᑎᒃ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᕐᐸᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᔭᐅᖏᒪᖅ ᑭᓇᒧᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓂᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᔨᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᑮᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᐳᑦ.

ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ, ᑎᒥᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᕐᑭᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ 2004ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᕐᑲᑕᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ, ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᕐᕐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ: ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᖕᒥ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᓂᓐᓂᐹᒥᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᓗᐊᕿᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᑐᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒪ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔨᓂᒃ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᖏᑕ ᑲᒪᔨᕐᑲᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᐅᕕᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᕕᒥᓗᒥᑦ 819-964-2961 ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 1-877-964-2961.

ROBERT MACKAY

Sapumijiit, Helping Victims of Crime

A criminal act such as an assault or a break-in can lead some people to experience stress and aftershock for a victim, a witness, or a family member of a witness or victim of crime. These are normal reactions that are symptomatic of post-trauma stress.

Sapumijiit, a crime victim's assistance centre for Nunavimmiut, offers sustained support to victims, their family members and witnesses to help them overcome the physical, psychological and social consequences of crime.

Sapumijiit workers inform victims of their rights, the legal remedies and the financial assistance measures to which they may be entitled. They also provide technical assistance and make referrals to specialized health care, psychological and post-traumatic resources. Finally, *Sapumijiit* workers accompany victims and witnesses in court through the judicial process. *Sapumijiit* workers attend every sitting of the itinerant court on the coasts of Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay.

The services offered by *Sapumijiit* are confidential and available free of charge to all Nunavimmiut.

Sapumijiit, which was created in 2004 through a joint initiative of the KRG and the Quebec Ministry of Justice, now has offices in three different communities: Kuujjuaq, Inukjuak and Kuujjuaraapik. To get in touch with the *Sapumijiit* worker nearest your community or for more information concerning the centre, contact the KRG Legal and Municipal Management Department at 819-964-2961 or 1-877-964-2961.

BOB MESHER

ᓱᒃᑯᐃᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᓕᑎᓚᐅᕐᓚᕗᑦ

ᐅᑭᐊᖅ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 25, 2009ᖑᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᓛᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᓕᑎᑦᓯᓇᕐᒥᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓛᕐᐳᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᒋᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᓴᒪᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᖃᑭᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑐᓇᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᓐᓄ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᓐᓄ. ᖃᓄᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᑕᖃᓛᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓂ. ᐊᑕᓐᓂᐅᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕐᑯᔭ ᐅᑦᓯᑕ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᐃᕕᒥᑦ, ᓴᑐᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑦᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᕝᕕᖕᒐᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᑦᓴᓂᕈᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᑎᑦ: ᒫᑕ ᐋᓇᓈᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᔪᓐᓄ ᐊᕐᓇᓄ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑕᐅᕕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᕙᓂ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ (819-964-2961 ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓᑕ ᓈᖓᓂᑦᑑᑉ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᖓ 2247) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓪᕕ ᕆᑳ, ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᐊᓇᐅᑎᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᑯᓐᓄ ᐱᓗᑲᓐᓂᒍᑎᓅᓕᖕᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᐃᕕᒥ (819-964-2222 ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓᑕ ᓈᖓᓂᑦᑑᑉ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᖓ 244).

ᐃᓚᒌᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᕐᐸᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᑑᒪᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓪᓕᓇᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᓂᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᕙᓕᑐᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᖃᕐᑎᓯᓯᔩᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕿᕙᑦᑐᒥᒃ. ᑌᒫᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕿᓯᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑖᓯᒪᓂᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᒥᐊᖃᓕᕐᐸᕗᑦ, ᒪᑭᒥᐊᖕᓖᕐᓗᑕᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᖕᓖᑭᓐᓇᓗᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᖕᓖᕐᓗᑎᒥᓐᓗ, ᐃᓚᒌᓐᓂᒥᓐᓗ ᓱᖕᖑᓯᑎᓇᓂᖃᖕᒫᕐᓗᑕ. ᐊᖑᑏᓐᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᔭᕐᑦᓴᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᐳᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᒪᓂᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᓇᐊᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖁᔭᐅᐳᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᓐᓗ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕿᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐆᒻᒪᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᑕᕐᓂᑎᒍᓐᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᒍᓐᓗ ᓂᑦᑕᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᓐᓗ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᒐᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᖁᓪᓗᑕ.

ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖅ: ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᐃᕖᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᓗ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᐊᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓗᑲᐅᑎᓂᓇᓰᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᖑᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓂᑲᒍᓯᑉᐸᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ.

Let's Eliminate Violence

November 25th 2009 will be Nunavik's official day for the elimination of violence against women. This day will be an opportunity to show that Nunavimmiut are supportive of a peaceful society and are against any kind of violence. There will be activities organized in Nunavik communities. We are asked to collaborate in partnership with representatives from the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, the Saturviit Inuit Women's Association of Nunavik, the Kativik Regional Government, the Nunavik Women's Shelters and the Northern Villages. If you are willing to get involved or if you need additional information, contact: Martha Annanack, coordinator for elders' and women's Issues, KRG (819-964-2961 ext. 2247) or Sylvie Ricard, family violence and sexual abuse agent, NRBHSS (819-964-2222 ext. 244).

For some, family life has become an ordeal characterized by alcohol, drug abuse, and a loss of cultural values, which often leads to violent behaviour. It is time to break the cycle of violence, regain control, and rebuild healthy families. Men and women are role models for our children and have the responsibility to demonstrate peaceful ways of living together. All Nunavimmiut are invited to act against the violence that affects our communities, so that our hearts, our souls and our lives are focused on creating a better life for all.

Photo: Representatives of social services institutions and Makivik met to discuss the issue of domestic violence in Nunavik. Remember to be kind and compassionate to others.

ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒥᒃ ᓲᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᖁᕝᕙᑎᓇᒍᑎᖃᓲᖕᒍᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ

ᔮᓂ ᐱᑕ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑐᐃᑐᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᕕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒍᓂᕋᕐᓯᒍ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᐊᑕ ᑐᐃᑐᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖃᕐᑑᑉ Conseil des aînés du Québecᒥᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᐃᑐᑎᒋᓲᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᐃᑐᐃᑎᑦᑐᑦᓴᓇᖅ *Prix Hommage*/ᐱᕇ ᐅᒫᔅ-ᖕᒍᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑐᐱᕆ 1, 2009ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᑦᔪᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓂᒃ. ᓇᓗᓀᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᓄᕐᖃᐅᔪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓇᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᓚᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᖕᒥᓇᕋᓯᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᓪᓚᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᑌᓚᖕᒋᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᓯᓂᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᐊᕐᑐᒥᒍ ᐃᓄᑐᙯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓂᕆᓲᑐᖃᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᒻᒪᖁᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᓂᒃ. ᔮᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᓇᓯᑦᓯᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓅᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᒍᑎᓚᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᒍᑎᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᖃᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᐱᒐᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᓲᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ 16ᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᖕᒍᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ. ᓇᓗᓀᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔪᓇᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᐃᓄᑐᙯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᕕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᖃᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᒐᓯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᖁᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᓇᓯᑦᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᑯᕐᖕᒐᓂ.

COMPLIMENTS: MARTHA PETERS

Honoured for Promoting Elders

Johnny Peters received the 2009 *Prix Hommage* delivered by the Conseil des aînés du Québec on October 1st, 2009. He was cited for his long and vigorous career in striving to highlight Inuit culture and specifically the critical role that elders play in maintaining this heritage. Johnny was instrumental in implementing Makivik's *Land Use and Ecological Data Base* project that documents Nunavik Inuit knowledge for posterity. He was honoured along with 16 other Quebec recipients. The choice of candidates to receive the award is determined by the Elders Council of Quebec based on criteria including who plays an important role by enhancing the well being of senior citizens, their condition and their place in society.

BOB MESHER

ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᓲᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ

ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 2009ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ 14ᖕᒍᒍᑎᖕᖕᒍᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ – ᐃᓚᑖᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᓚᓐᑕᓐ, ᑐᑭᔫ, ᐸᕇ, ᓂᐅ ᔪᐊᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕉᒻ ᐃᓪᓗᒐᓴᖕᒥᓄᑦ – ᐃᓚᐅᓯᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᓵᓯᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᑎᓄᑦ-ᓄᓇᓯᒪᒥᐊᕐᑐᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᑐᐃᑐᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᕐᐳᓪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᐊᓂᒥᐅᔭᖅ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᓵᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᕐᖀᓂ-ᒪᖀᓂ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᔪᕆᐊᕐᑐᓲᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᑦᑐᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐁᑎᑕᐅᒪᕋᓐᓇᓂᖃᓵᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖃᑎᒌᖕᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓰᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᖀᓇᐅᔭᓚᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᕕᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕗᖕᒐᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᓵᔪᐅᓂᑦᓴᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᖕᖕᒍᐊᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᓯᕕᒋᑦᓯᐊᑕᒥᓐᓂᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓂᒪᓛᓐ ᔫᑲᓂᑕᓐ, ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦ ᓯᕐᕙᓗᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓂᐱᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᓲᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᕈᑎᓕᐊᕆᓯᓲᒥᓂ, ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᓂ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓵᕈᒪᑦᓯᒥᑦ. ᑕᐅᕐᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᒥᖕᒍᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᕐᓯᑎᒥ ᓯᐊᓯ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᖅ ᔫᓐᓯᒥᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᕐᖀᓂ ᒪᖀᓂ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒥ.

Artist's Residency Includes Inuit

In January 2009, Inukjuak became the 14th community—alongside London, Tokyo, Paris, New York and Rome—to enrol in the list of eligible destinations for the artists-in-residence programme of the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec (CALQ). Each year, one artist from Nunavik and one from southern Quebec will be selected for a two-month artist's residency in Montreal or Inukjuak. These cultural exchanges will give the grant recipients the opportunity to expand their artistic horizons and to explore their art in a welcoming environment.

Nimalan Yoganathan, who records and applies various sounds as forms of art, travelled to Inukjuak from his home in Montreal this past August to record the sounds in and around the community as materials for his work. In exchange, painter Jessie Koneak Jones of Kuujjuaq began her artist's residency stay in Montreal this fall.

ᓄᑖᖑᓲᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᓕᓪᓗᑐᕐᑐᐊᓘᔭᕐᑐᒥ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ

ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔩᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᖁᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑎᒥᐸᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᓴᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᖃᓕᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᖑᓲᑐᖃᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 33 ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕈᓐᓀᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᕈᕐᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᑕᒃᑯᑎᑐᓇ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑕᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒥ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᕕᒻᒎᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓲᖑᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᖑᓰᕐᓯᒪᑦᓴᓕᑐᐊᕿᒥᒃ.

ᑕᑉᐱᑯᑎᑐᓇᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᖃᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒎᓕᖕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᕆᓲᒥᓂᒃ, ᑐᒥᕗᒃᑯᓂᒃ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓀᓐᓇᑕᐅᑎᒎᓇᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒻᒥᓯᒥᑦ—ᓇᑯᕐᒪᑕᓰᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑯᐯᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔨᒃᑯᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᕆᓲᖏᑐᑦ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᒍᓐᓇᑐᓕᐊᖑᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᒥᕗᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᓯᕐᑫᐅᑎᖓ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᕗᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕈᓐᓀᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒎᓕᖕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᓱᓕᓪᓗᑐᕐᑐᐊᓘᔭᕐᑐᒥ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒦᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓀᓐᓇᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓗ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᕐᖃᒥᐅᓕᓇᕗᑦ. ᑌᒪᓕ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓀᓐᓇᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒍᑎᕗᑦ (ᑐᕌᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ makivik.orgᒥᒃ) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᕌᓚᓕᐅᑭᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃ, ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᒻᒪᕐᖁᑎᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᓅᓕᖕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒎᓴᓂᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓀᓐᓇᑕᐅᕕᖕᖓᓂᒃ (ᑐᕌᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ avataq.qc.caᒥᒃ) ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᕐᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ.

Looking New in the Virtual World

By now the readers of *Makivik Magazine* are fully aware that all of Makivik's publications including *Makivik Magazine*, *Makivik News*, *Taqralik*, and *Atuaqnik* going back more than 33 years are freely available on the Internet and new magazines such as this one are uploaded to the archive as they become available.

In the same vein, in early September the Avataq Cultural Institute also placed their cultural magazine, *Tumivut*, up there for all to access—again thanks to the Bibliotheques et archives nationales du Quebec. As with Makivik's publications, the digitized version of *Tumivut* is keyword searchable and creates a permanent record of this important cultural publication.

Also in the virtual world, the websites for both Makivik Corporation and Avataq look new again. While the cost of our own website (makivik.org) is covered within Makivik's operations budget through the Information Department, it was thanks to a grant from Heritage Canada Canadian Culture Online that Avataq's website (avataq.qc.ca) has been completely renewed.

ᐳᐃᒍᕐᓂᐊᖏᓪᓚᑎᒋ, ᐄᒦᓕ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖔᖅ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᓲᖅ ᐄᒦᓕ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖓᖅ, ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖕᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᒻᒥ/ᓴᕕᑫᔭᒻᒥ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᒥ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᑯᓛᑉ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᕐᒥᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᐃᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ–ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 400ᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᒍᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᑎ–ᓂᓇᐅᓇᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓀᓂᖃᑲᓪᓕᓕᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᐱᕆ 18ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᕐᓯᓂ 55ᓂᒃ. ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᖓᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᐄᒦᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓂᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᓘᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᑲᑕᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓇᐊᕐᑐᑲᑕᓛᕐᓂᕐᑫᕐᓯᓂ. ᐄᒦᓕ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᒪᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᑎᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᓲᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᐅᒪᒃᒌᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᒪᒃᒌᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ. ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᒌᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᐄᒦᓕ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑫᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ.

Farewell, Emily Novalinga

Nunavik poet Emily Novalinga, whose recent works included a poem engraved onto a stainless steel chair as part of a Michel Goulet art assemblage—a 400th anniversary gift from Montreal to Quebec City—suddenly passed away this past October 18th at the age of 55. Just days before her death, Emily had mentioned to *Makivik Magazine* that she was planning to embark upon a tour of Nunavik to tell stories and recite poetry to the schoolchildren. She was chosen winner of Nunavik's first *Aumaaggiivik* grant for literature, which is a program established by KRG and Avataq. One of few published Inuit poets, Emily is was an inspiration to all who knew her.

ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕐᑭᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕆᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒃ ᓱᒐᓕᓐᓂᐅᒍᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᑦ “ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕆᑎᕐᑲᕐᓇᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ”, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᓲᑦ ᔫᓂ 21ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᔪᓚ 1ᒧᑦ ᑌᒣᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᓯᐅᓲᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᕕᕐᑲᕆᒪᒐᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᔮᕐᐳᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᕗᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓇᕐᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᓪᓕᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ *ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖓᑦ* (ᔫᓂ 21), *ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑦ ᑯᐯᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖓᑦ* (ᔫᓂ 24) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒍᓕᖓᔪᕐ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᒃ* (ᔪᓚ 1).

ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖏᕐᓂᑯᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓇᓱᙱᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑯᐊᐯᑦ, ᑎᒥᐅᔫᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᑖᓯᒪᙱᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᕐᑲᓪᓚᑐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᑭᓯᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᑎᐅᖏᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᒃ ᕐᑯᒻᒍᐊᔫᑭᑎᑦᓴᓯᒍᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᕐᑯᕙᑎᓇᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᕐᑲᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕆᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᔫᕐᐸᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂ.

ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᑭᓇᐅᔩᒐᓗᐊᕐᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᓗᐊᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᔫᓂᒥᓗ ᔪᓚᒥᓗ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔫᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᕐᑎᓇᒍᒪᔪᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᕐᓯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᓕᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᔫᒍᑦ ᐊᑕᓐᓂᐅᕆᑏᑦ “ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕆᑎᕐᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ” ᑌᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᓲᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕐᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᕇᒋᐊᕐᑲᓲᒍᓚᒥᒃ ᕕᐳᐊᕆᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕐᑭᖓ ᐃᓯᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ). ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᕐᑎᓇᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓲᕐᓂᐅᔩᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᕆᑦᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑐᕐᑳᓗᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᓃᕐᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᓲᒍᑦ.

ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᓇᕐᐳᓯ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕐᑭᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒪᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕙᒍᓐᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕐᑭᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑲᕕᒐᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓯᐊᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᕐᒪ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓇᓯᓕᕐᒪᕐᒐᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓚᓯᒪᔪᙳᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕆᑎᕐᑲᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓕᓚᕐᒥᔭᓂᒃ 2010 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐊᓂ.

ᕐᑲᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᑫᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ: http://www.pch.gc.ca/special/canada/index-eng.cfm
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕐᑭᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᑕ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑎᖓᑦ: 1-877-222-2397
Web site: http://www.pch.gc.ca/special/canada/index-eng.cfm
Canadian Heritage Montreal phone number: 1-877-222-2397

Federal Funding for You

Canadian Heritage provides funding for activities organized during the “Celebrate Canada” period, which runs from June 21st to July 1st so we trust that this advance information gives readers ample time to apply. This funding is to be used to help celebrate one or more key days falling within this period, including *National Aboriginal Day* (June 21st), Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day (June 24th), and Canada Day (July 1st).

Organizations eligible to apply for this funding include non-profit organizations, municipalities, cooperatives, unincorporated associations, and even businesses that are engaged in celebration projects that are non-commercial in nature. The funding can be used to cover the costs of fireworks shows, promotional and entertainment expenses, and traditional food on National Aboriginal Day.

Although it may seem a little early to be thinking of events that will be taking place next June or July, the cut off date for applying for funding under the “Celebrate Canada” program is early in the new-year (typically at the end of February). Therefore, plans for organizing activities and making the necessary funding applications have to be finalized well in advance.

Check the Canadian Heritage web site, or contact the regional Canadian Heritage in Montreal, to find out when the government will be receiving applications for funding under the Celebrate Canada program for 2010.

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 21ᒥ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᑕᑐᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᕐᕐᑫᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᔫᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᓯᒪᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕖᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖓᓐᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔦᔦᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᑑᑎᖕᒑᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᔭᓄᐊᕆᒥ ᓯᑕᒪᖓᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖓᑦᓯᐅᑎᖓᓐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒥᓂᑦ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᕐᑲᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 21, 2010ᒥ. ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑎᒌᑯᓇᕐᐳᓯ ᓂᕈᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᒋᐊᕐᑳᓕᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 21ᒥ.

VICTORIA OKPIK

Vote for Makivik on January 21st

Inuit *James Bay and Northern Quebec* beneficiaries are again reminded that the day for Makivik Corporation’s executive universal elections has been changed from the last Friday of each annual general meeting to the third Thursday of each January. Consequently, voting for the positions of Vice-President for Economic Development and Corporate Secretary are scheduled to take place on January 21st, 2009. Please remind your fellow Inuit to cast their vote next January 21st.

ᑕᑯᓪᓛᐱᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᐊᓐᓂᒃ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᓚ ᕌᓐ ᑲᑖᓗᐊᑕ ᓵᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ.
A group of students in front of La Ronde entrance.

MARC VACHON X6

ᑌᒪᓕ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓛᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᑦᑌᖓᔫᓐᓇᐸᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᑌᒪᙵᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᑐᐊᐱᐅᕙᑦᔭᖏᓪᓚᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᓐᓇᑭᓐᓇᕋᓂᓗ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᑐᖃᒪᓘᐱᐅᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᔫᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᐊᓘᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᕋᐅᔨᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᔭᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᓂᕋᐅᔭᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᕕᐅᖁᔭᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ, ᑌᒣᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᓱᔪᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑖᕗᖕᒣᓐᓇᑕᓇᐅᕐᓴᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᕐᑎᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑌᒫᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᑭᖑᑫᓇᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᙱᑐᒥᒃ. ᐊᓂᕋᐅᔮᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᓲᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᙳᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑉ ᑭᐅᑦᔪᑎᓕᐊᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓯᒪᑦᑌᓕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎ ᐱᔭᓇᐅᕐᓂᕋᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᕐᐹᖑᓪᓚᓇᓃᑦ; ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᐸᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ “ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᒥᐊᖏᑦ” ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓄᒍᓯᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓃᒥᓂᒃ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎ ᐱᓇᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᓚᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᕐᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᑲᑦᑕᓚᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒪᒥ.

ᐊᒫᓐᑕ ᐹᕌᓐ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕆᐊᓪᓚᕗᖅ ᓚ ᕌᓐᒥ ᑯᒫᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᑭᑎᐅᑉ ᔮᒃ ᑲᕐᔨ ᓵᖓᓃᑦᑐᐊᕐᓯᓂ.
Amanda Baron posing at La Ronde right in front of the Jacques Cartier Bridge.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥ ᓯᓚᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᓂ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᐸᒥᔪᑦ, ᐊᓂᕋᐅᔨᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᕕᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᙳᐃᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᓂᒥᑦ. ᑌᒪᙵᒐᓚᒃ ᐊᓂᕋᒍᑦ ᑭᐱᙳᓂᖃᓲᑦ, ᓯᖏᐅᑎᒪᓯᒥᐊᖃᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓯᖃᑦᑕᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ (ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑐᖃᓇᙱᑕᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑕᕐᓂᖃᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ), ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᓇᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᓂᓇᐅᒪᑎᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᑲᓪᓚᐸᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᐱᙳᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕚᓗᓐᓃ “ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ” ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᙱᕕᖃᑫᑎᓪᓗ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᒍᑦ ᓇᑭᒥᐅᔭᐅᓂᖓᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓇᒍ. ᑭᖑᓂᑐᖃᖓᓂ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓈᕈᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᑦᓯᓕᑫᒥᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓇᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑉᐸᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᓯᕐᑎᒥᓲᖑᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖕᒣᓐᓈᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᒥᐊᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᖑᑦᓴᒪᑕᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓗ ᐃᓚᓪᓗᑐᖏᓪᓗ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓲᖑᑦ ᑌᒫᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᕇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᑦᓴᑲᑐᙱᓕᕐᒪᑦ!

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᐅᑎᐅᓲᖑᒥᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᒻᒪᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔩᓯᒪᓇᓯᓲᖑᕗᖅ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᓐᓂᕐᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒥᓯᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᕙᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕕᒻᒥᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑕᕐᑎᓯᒪᓯᑉᐸᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᓵᙵᓯᒥᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᓂᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᒪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. ᐅᒍᓕ ᐱᓈᔅᐳᐊ ᓯᖃᑦᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓯᖃᕐᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑎᒥᔭᐅᓲᖑᔪᕐᒍᑦ ᓯᖃᑦᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑭᓕᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᑭᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᖃᕐᐸᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᓂᐅᑎᑕᐅᓇᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᕐᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᓪᓚᒫᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᑎᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᐊᙳᐊᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᓇᑲᑕᐅᑎᒥᓚᐅᔪᔭᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒫᓇ-ᕕᒃᑐᕆᓐᒥ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓛᐱᖓᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚ ᕌᓐᒥ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓲᓇᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᓯᕐᒥᐊᓂᒍ ᓯᖃᑦᓯᖑᐊᕆᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᕕᐊᓗᒻᒦᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 24ᒥ, ᑕᒃᒪᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 2009-2010ᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖃᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᙯᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᕕᒥᓚᐅᔪᔫᓐᓂ.

ᒫᓇ-ᕕᒃᑐᕆᓐᒥ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓛᐱᖓᓂ ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ, ᕿᑦᐳᐅ-ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑖᕗᙵᓚᐅᔪᕗᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐁᓯᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔫᓇᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᔭᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᓚᐋᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓃᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᔭᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂ ᓂᐱᐊᒃᑲ ᒫᒃᑯᓈᓐᒥᒃ. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᒪᐅᒪᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᔭᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓂᑲᐱᒥᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ

ᓲᓯ ᓄᓗᑭ ᑎᑭᒥᒥᐅᖅᑲᒥᖅ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓇᐊᙵᓯᓂ ᒫᓇ-ᕕᒃᑐᕆᓐᒥ, ᖁᖓᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᑦᓯᓯᓂ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑖᑕᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᓴᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᔭᒻᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖓᒻᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑲᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᕋᒥᑦ ᓅᒥᐊᓚᐅᕋᓂ.
Susan Nulukie newly arrived to start her first year at Marie-Victorin College, smiling, thinking about all the advice she got from her parents, aunts and uncles before leaving North.

ᓂᕿ-ᔪᐃ ᐃᖏᑐᒥᓗ, ᒥᓂ ᑐᕐᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓐ ᑐᓗᒃᑯ ᓇᖅᑭᐊᖏᓐᓇᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᒪᑭᐊᖅᓴᓕᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ.
Lisa Louie-Ittukalak, Minnie Tukai and Caroline Tulugak during their first ride of the day.

gers (and new friends), eating properly, dressing neatly, and the unexpected heartaches or "bad days" that happen to everybody else no matter who they are or where they are living. Upon reflection, a graduating student is always proud of their effort and realizes that their struggles through college were well worth it. And of course there are few events quite as wonderful for the family of a graduating student than to see their loved one succeed!

It is also a proud event for Makivik and other Nunavik organizations. For instance this is why Makivik supports postsecondary students with a special scholarship fund as well as computer needs. The staff of KSB's Student Service Department certainly do their part to make life pleasurable and

A Glimpse of Student Life

Although going to college down south can sometimes be invigorating, it is not always easy or just fun. Very soon the students find out that there is plenty of homework to do and that homework must be finished by a specific day, no matter what. And there are exams to write on a specific day so students must study and be prepared for the exam on that day, no matter what. The homework assignments must be properly researched and written and the answers on the exams have to be correct in order to pass the exam. Basically this is what it is all about; which is why we always say that a student "earns" their diploma. The student does the work and the diploma is their reward for doing the work correctly.

In the meantime students have to deal with other parts of their life besides sitting in the classrooms, managing their time for homework assignments, reading, and writing. For instance there is often homesickness, getting used to being amongst so many strangers interesting for them, despite the challenges these young Inuit from Nunavik have signed up for. Aurélie Brisebois is the activity animator for

ᓴ ᑐᑲᓪ ᐁᕐᕿᓪ ᐊᖏᓚᒥᒥ ᐊᐅᑲᔪᓕᐅᓪᔨᔨᒥ ᓪ ᖏᑎᒥ ᑲᑎᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅ.
Joe Tukaluk with a girl that he met at La Ronde last August.

ᔨᓴᐱ ᔨᓂᐊ ᐊᓇᖏᑕᒃ, ᑭᓚᑦᑎᓇ ᑕᐢᔅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓕ ᐃᓅᓵᓴᐊᓗᓪ (ᐃᑭᒪᓕᓵᖏᓴᓴᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ) ᐅᑕᖏᓴᔨᑦ "ᐃᒪᓕᖏᑎᑕᐅᓇᖏᓂᖏᓕᒃ!" ᓪ ᖏᑎᒥ.
Joseph Junior Annahatak, Christina Deveaux and Larry Elijassialuk (back-on) waiting for "the splash!" to hit them at La Ronde.

ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᐊᓄᑦ: ᔮᓂ ᐹᑦᓚᔮᑦ, ᔪᐊᓇᓯ ᑳᒧᕋᓐ, ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ, ᐊᒫᓐᓇᑕ ᐹᕋᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᓴᓐ ᓄᓗᑭ.
Left to right: Johnny Padlayat, Joanassie Cameron, Peter Adams, Amanda Baron and Susan Nulukie.

MARC VACHON X7

ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑎᒋᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᖕᖕᒋᓚᖅ. ᑌᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓱᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓲᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖕᒐ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑰᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᐱᕆ 4ᖕᒍᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ. ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᓂᑦᔭᕈᑎᐅᔭᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᓱᓂᐅᒃ, “ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᖅᑲᓛᖅᐳᖅ”, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓅᑎᑦᓱᒍ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᖅᓂᖅᑲᕈᑎᒥᒥᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐ ᐅᑕᖅᖅᑭᐅᖕᒍᒥᔭᐅᒪᔫᔭᖅᐳᓗ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓯᕋᓪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᕆᔭᖕᒐᓂ, ᑌᓐᓇ ᓯᕋᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐁᑉᐸᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᓂᔫᕈᑎᓕᐊᕆᒥᐊᖕᖕᒐᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᑦ *ᑌᒪᒥᒃ* ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᒍ ᓴᓇᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᓗ ᐆᔾᔩᒥᒃ 2001ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓈᓚᒥᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᓱᑦᑎᓯᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔭᔭᖅ.

ᐃᓚᓐᓈᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᔮᓐ ᐋᐸᑦᒥ, ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒥᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᕿᓐᓂᑐᐊᐱᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓚ ᕌᓐᒥ.
So happy to see his friends, to be studying at John Abbott, to be an Inuk, and to enjoy that bright sunny day at La Ronde.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᒦᖅᑯᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᖕᒋᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓯᐊᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᖅᑲᕋᓱᓐᓂᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓂ. ᐃᓛᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᒣᑦᑑᕙᓐᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖅᑯᕙᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᐹᖕᒍᕕᒻᒥᓃᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᒥᓐᓂ. ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑯᕙᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓃᕈᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ – ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᓯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖕᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓇᓯ ᐱᔪᕆᓂᒍᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᒐᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᑎᑦᑕᕈᑎᒋᕙᑦᓯ. ■

ᔫᓯ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑐᐊᖅ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᓪᓛᕕᒻᒧᑦᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑎᕆᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᒫᓇ ᕖᒃᑐᓐᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓚᐅᔭᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᐅᓚᐅᔭᔭᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᑕᐅᒐᓱᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᓇᐊᖅᑳᖕᒍᒻᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᓪᓗᑐᖕᖕᒋᓂᖅᒥᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖅᑯᔭᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᑌᒣᒃᑲᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᓐᓂ ᒪᖅᕉᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓗᑐᓚᐅᖕᖕᒋᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᒥᐅᖅᓴᔭᐅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓈᖅᑯᒍᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᕉᓴᖕᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓛᖅᑯᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓕᕈᑎᒃ.
Josie Amamatuak during the college preparatory program at Marie-Victorin College last August. This program is in place to give the opportunity to students to live real student’s life two weeks before the beginning of the school year, facilitate student’s integration to college life and diminish the effect of stress related to studying in the South.

ᓴᐲᓇ ᓯᓄᐹᓗ ᒥᓕᐊᔅᓴ ᕋᔅᑕᓐᓗ.
Sapina Snowball and Melissa Rustin.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐁᓯᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ: ᓲᓴᓐ ᓄᓗᑭ, ᓖᓴ-ᓘᐃ ᐃᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒃ, ᑳᓗ ᑐᓗᒐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (ᓵᖕᒐᓐᓃᑐᖅ) ᐊᒫᓐᑕ ᐹᕆᓐ ᑎᑭᕆᑖᑦ ᖀᑦᔨᐅ-ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖅᑲᖅᕕᐊᓗᐊᓄᑦ
There to see Elisapee Issac: Susan Nulukie, Lisa-Louie Ittukalak, Caroline Tulugak and (in front) Amanda Baron just arrived at the Radio-Canada Building.

The Marie-Victorin College students, who are studying in French, also went to Radio-Canada because Elisapie Isaac was recording a television show where she was being interviewed by TV personality Rebecca Mckonnen. Unfortunately, she could not stay after the show so they were unable to take pictures with her. The show was on TV this past October 4th. Elisapie's new CD, "There will be Stars", is her first solo recording and is the much anticipated follow up to the internationally acclaimed, award winning duo *Taima* which she co-founded with Alain Auger in 2001. Elisapie welcomed the Inuit students that came to the recording.

KSB who organizes activities every two weeks during the school year to facilitate communication between all the Nunavik students that are studying in Montreal. Particularly in this issue we feature several pictures of students taken at the beginning of the new school year at Marie-Victorin College and some of an activity that they attended at La Ronde Amusement Park on August 24th where all the students for the 2009-2010 year were invited.

ᓖᓴ-ᓘᐃ ᐃᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒃ, ᑖᓂᐊᓪ ᕉᓯᐊᓪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᓴᓐ ᓄᓗᑭ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᕆᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓇᓈᖅᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ.
Lisa-Louie Ittukalak, Daniel Roussel and Susan Nulukie during the college preparatory program.

ᖀᑦᔨᐅ-ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖅᑲᖅᕕᐊᓗᐊᑦᑕ ᓵᖕᒐᓂ ᓂᑯᖅᑫᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ.
Standing in front of the Radio-Canada Building after the show.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐁᓴᒃ ᑕᑉᐱᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᕆᔨᕆᑦᓯᕆᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᕆᔨᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᖖᒋᑐᓂᒃ. ᐋᓕᓴᓐ ᐃᖅᕈᒥᐊᖅ, ᑭᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ, ᓕᑎᐊ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐊᓯ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ-ᓯᑑᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔦᑦ ᓂᑦᔭᕈᑎᐅᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᓇ 22ᒥ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕆᐊᖖᒐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒍ.
Elisapie Issac had other fans in Montreal besides the students. Allison Irqumia, Kitty Gordon, Lydia Etok and Jessie Etok-Stewart were also at the launch of her new CD on September 22nd.

JENNIFER HUNTER

Along with others from Nunavik, Makivik Corporation wishes all of our students nothing but the best for your educational adventures. Sometimes it may difficult, but know that you have what it takes to succeed. Take advantage of all the support that you have available to finish your courses successfully. We applaud you, each and every one. ■

ᓗᐃᓴ ᑐᑲᓚᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᒻᒪᕆᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᓲᓴᓐ ᐁᑭᓐ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᓕᕆᔨᖓᑕ

ᓗᐃᓴ ᑐᑲᓚᒃ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ 2009ᒥ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥ ᐃᓚᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᓗᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒐᓯᕐᑯᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ. ᔪᓗ 2ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑎᑭᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓲᓐ ᔮᓐ, ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓈᓐᒧᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᓗᐅᐹᕝ ᐅᕐᓘᕙᓕᐊᕐᓯᓂ. ᑎᑭᕐᑲᒥᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᐸᓄᓪᓕᐅᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᑭᐱᖕᖑᓯᓂ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᕈᒪᓪᓕᓯᓂᓗ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᑳᐱᓪᒥᓄᑦ. ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓲᓐ ᔮᓐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓗᐃᓴ ᓂᒪᔭᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᓚᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂ ᐃᖏᐅᓪᓕᐅᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᓂᒪᒐᒥ. ᐃᖏᐅᓪᓕᐅᒍᓐᓄᓴᐅᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᒥᕆᐊᖕᖑᒦᒃᑯᑎᑐᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕆᐊᕐᑲᔩᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᑯᔭᐅᒻᒪᖔᕐᒥᓗ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑑᑭᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ. ᐃᓄᑐᕐᑲᖅ ᑏᕕ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓯᓂ.

ᓗᐃᓴᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓂᕆᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦᓄ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᕆᒪᐅᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᓇᑭᒥᐅᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒦᓚᐅᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕋᓯᓵᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᕐᑲᑕᓂᑦᓯᓂ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓕᕋᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓵᓇᐊᒥ, ᐊᐱᕆᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᑌᒣᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᕐᑭᑦᓴᓂᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᐊᕐᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ”. ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓄᑦ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᒋᐅᕐᑭᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒐᓯᒥᐊᓪᓵᒍᒫᓕᕐᑭᓇᕐᓯᓂᓗ.

ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒨᕋᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᓇᖕᖓᑦ ᓲᓐ ᔮᓐᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅ ᐃᓯᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑎᔭ-

BOB MESHER

ᑏᕕ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᕐᑯᒻᒧᐊᑎᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ.
Tivi Etok on a satellite phone during his Cruise North adventure.

ᓗᐃᓴ ᐳᐃᑦᔪᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᔮᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᕐᑲᑕᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓂ ᒣ ᓂᖏᐅᕈᕕᓪᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᕐᑲᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕌᒥᑦᑑᓂᒃ.
Louisa takes a swim while expedition leader Jason Annahatak and their fellow Cruise North worker Mae Ningiurivik watch from the Zodiac.

SUSAN AIKEN

SUSAN AIKEN

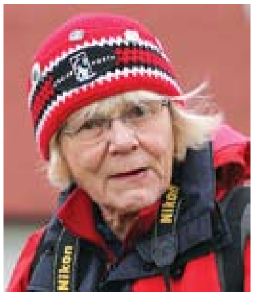
ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓗᐅᐹᓐ ᐆᕐᓘᕙ ᐃᒫᓂᑉᐸᓗᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒥ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖕᒐᓐᓂ.
The *Lyubov Orlova* can be seen in the background of this Mansel Island scene.

Louisa Tookalak, one of Several Outstanding Cruise North Trainees

By Susan Aiken, Cruise North Botanist

Louisa Tookalak graduated from high school in Puvirnituq in 2009. One of her high school teachers had encouraged her to apply to the Cruise North Trainees Program. On July 2nd, she arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland and joined the ship, *Lyubov Orlova*. At first, she was overwhelmed and homesick for her family, in particular her little sisters. When the ship sailed from St John's into the swells of the Atlantic she was incapacitated with seasickness and was really miserable. She responded well to seasickness medication and gradually came to understand ship life and what was expected of her. She was helped because several people on board spoke Inuktitut. Elder Tivi Etok, who was on board, spoke only Inuktittut.

Louisa's job included eating meals with passengers and answering questions they would ask. She did this with poise and pride telling people about where she lived, what she had done at high school and what she planned to do after leaving the ship. When she told of being accepted into a course to become a heavy equipment mechanic, she was asked how this had happened. Louisa modestly replied, "They wanted to have a girl in the program." For many passengers, Louisa was one of the first Inuit they met. She was an interesting and excellent ambassador for Nunavik.



In Kujjuaq at the end of the cruise from St John's, Louisa phoned her parents and learned they were about to leave for their summer camp on Mansel Island. It was possible that the ship might go there on the way to or from Churchill. This happened on the return cruise. That night that plans

BOB MESHER

ᐅᕕᒃᕋᑦ

ᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᓈᓇᖓᓗ ᐊᑖᑕᖓᓗ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒫᒥᐊᓴᐊᕕᑦᑎᑐᒥᒃ. ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕐᑯᓵᓯᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐅᖓᒻᒧᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᓗᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᑭᓂ. ᐅᑎᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᓱᐃᓛ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒃᑰᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ. ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᐅᓛᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᕐᑎᓕᕐᑎᑐᒥᑦ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒧᑦ ᓄᓈᕋᓐᓇᓛᓴᐊᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᕐᑐᓗ ᐊᑦᓯᖑᐊᓂᒃ 2006ᒥ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᓕᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑦᓯᖑᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᑮᒃ ᑐᐲᒃ ᓯᓈᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᑕᐅᒪᔫᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᖑᐊᖓᓂᒃ. ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᓰᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᕐᑲᑕᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᑭᑐᓕᓴᓯᓗᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᐲᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓴᕐᑐᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑑᕐᓱᓂ ᑐᐱᕐᒦᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᐃᑎᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᑎᕋᒥ

ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᖃᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕙᓯᖕᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᖃᕐᒥᓱᓂᓗ ᓇᓄᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᓯᕖᖕᖕᒐᓲᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒦᒋᐊᖕᖕᒐᖃᑦᑕᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᓯᒪᒋᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᓯᓂᑯᒧᑦ.

ᖃᐅᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᒥᐋᕐᑎᒍ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᒧᑦ ᓄᓈᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ

ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓄᑦ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᒋᐅᕈᑕᐅᖃᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒐᓱᒋᐊᓪᓛᒍᒫᓚᕿᓇᕐᓱᓂᓗ.

For many passengers, Louisa was one of the first Inuit they met. She was an interesting and excellent ambassador for Nunavik.

ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓕᓈᕐᓱᓗ ᑐᑉᐱᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᖃᖕᖕᒥᒥᐊᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᖃᖕᖕᒥᒥᐊᖕᒐᓗ. ᓗᐃᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᖃᑎᒦᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᖁᓅᒻᒥᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᒃ

ᒐᓱᒋᐊᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᓗᐃᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᑕᖓ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᓕᒐᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒌᓪᓗ ᓗᐃᓴᒥᒃ ᕿᓂᕆᐊᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᒪᓂᓕᓐᓈᓗᔭᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑕᕐᕆᓴᐅᑎᒥᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ.

ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓱᕋᔮᒋᐊᓪᓛᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒐᓱᒋᐊᓪᓛᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᐳᑦᔪᓇᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᕿᑭᕐᑖᓗᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᕈᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᐅᓪᓗ ᓯᓈᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐅᔭᕋᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᓪᓘᓱᓂ. ᓄᓇᔭᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᒃ ᑭᓯᒥ ᓄᓇᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᒍᓐᓇᕕᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᓃᓐᓂᓴᓂᒃ.

ᐅᒥᐊᒃᔪᐊᑯᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᖃᔭᕐᑐᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐳᐃᑦᔪᕋᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᕿᑎᕋᓕᐅᑉ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᕆᐊᖃᓯᒌᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ. ᓗᐃᓴ ᐊᓈᓇᒃᑰᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᕕᓂᐅᓚᓇᐊᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ. ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᕐᓗ ᓯᒍᑦ ᓗᐃᓴ ᓄᑲᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕆᐅᒥᐊᖓ. ᑕᒫᖕᖓᒥᑦ ᓗᐃᓴ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᐅᒥᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᓂᓚᐅᔪᖅ. ᓇᑦᑕᓕᒻᒦᓕᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓪᓚᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓯᓐᓂ ᐳᐃᑦᔪᕋᓇᐊᕐᔪᓂᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ.

ᓗᐃᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᖅᑲᔭᓇᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᖅᑐᑐᑦ.
Louisa’s family approaches in a freighter canoe.

SUSAN AIKEN X2

ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᑐᐱᖅ “ᓱᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑫᓐᓇᓄᐊᖕᒐ – ᑕᓚᕖᓴᕐᑕᖅᓯᓂᐊᓪᓛᑦ!” ᓗᐃᓴ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᒥ ᐱᔪᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᐋᑖᑕᒻᒪ!”

2009ᖕᒍᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᕕᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔨᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᑌᒪᖕᖕᒐᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑲᓚᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᒪᓂᑦ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᓕᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓲᑐᕐᑲᐅᕗᖕᒐ”. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᔨᓯᓂ ᐃᓚᒌᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ

ᑕᑯᓚᖓᔭᓇᔭᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ, ᐅᒃᒍᐊᕆᓚᐅᔭᔭᖅ. ᓂᐅᕐᑭᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᓱᒍᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᓗᐃᓴ ᐱᓱᑦᑎᓯᓯᓚᐅᔭᔭᖅ ᐊᑖᑕᒻᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᐊᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᕐᓇᓴᐅᑎᒋᔭᑦ. ᓱᓄᐅᕝᕙ ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᓂᑦᑑᓂᖅᓴᒧᑦ ᐱᓱᓯᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᓭᓇᐊᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓯᔭᑦ ᒪᕐᑮᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᓈᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᓪᓗ "ᓄᑳᐱᑦᑕᓱᓂ".

ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᓄᓈᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕆᓚᐅᔭᔮᒃ ᖃᓭᓇᐊᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔭᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᙱᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ. ᓗᐃᓴᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓯ-

ᓗᐃᓴ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑐᐸᐤᕐᒦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ. ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᓂᐅᒐᒥ, ᐊᐅᒃᒎᓯ 12ᒥ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᕋᐊᓪᓚᓛᕐᑯᔭᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕇᒍᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓇᕐᓯᓕᕐᒥᐸᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᒻᒪᕋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᑎᓕᕐᓂᑭᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑳ ᑭᓯᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᑭᓐᓇᓛᓯᔪᖅ! 🟧

ᑲᓕᒃᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒃ, ᐃᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᐅᔨᔪᖅ ᓗᐃᔪᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓕᕆᔨᑎᒃ.
With wagon in tow, the family drove inland to catch up with Louisa.

for a landing next day on Mansel Island were given to passengers and pictures from a 2006 landing were shown.

These included a picture of two tents pitched near the shore. Jason Annahatak was a Cruise North trainee that year and he approached the tents speaking Inuktittut to the people staying there. He was invited in and returned to the ship and reported that the large tent had "everything — even a TV!" When Louisa was told of this incident she replied proudly, "That's my Dad!"

In 2009, Louisa addressed the room full of passengers and other staff saying, "I have been going to Mansel Island every year since I was about three years old". She told people that the family had a cabin well inland from the beach and that at first she was so afraid of polar bears that she spent most of her time on the island in the cabin.

The next day as the Zodiacs approached the landing at Mansel Island it was very obvious that there were no tents and nobody around. Louisa, and everyone present, who hoped she would find her family, felt sorry. With people who wanted a strenuous walk Louisa headed inland towards her family's cabin. They were soon out of sight. Meanwhile, people who were taking a gentle walk had just left the shore when they turned and saw a freighter canoe approaching. The silhouette suggested two parents and four "little sisters".

When they landed they told of being down the coast and seeing the ship in the distance. They had come to try and see Louisa.

Louisa's father produced an all terrain vehicle and a wagon and the family took off to drive inland looking for Louisa. Even on

ᓄᓇᕕᒃᑕ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᕐᑎ

ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᓗᐃᔭ ᑯ. ᑐᑲᓗᒃ
ᐃᓚᓕᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᐅᑦᓗᖓ:	ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᑕ 27, 1989
ᓄᓇ ᐃᓚᓕᕐᕕᓂᖓ:	ᐊᕕᕐᓂᑐᖃᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᒪᕕᖓ:	ᐊᕕᕐᓂᑐᖃᑦ
ᐃᓄᑦᓕᐊᕐᔪᑎᑎᓂᕐᒥᖓ:	ᐊᖏᒪᔨᐊᐃᒪᒐ ᐊᐅᓪᑕ
ᓂᕈᑦᓕᐊᕐᔪᑎᑎᓂᕐᒥᖓ:	ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᓕᕐᑐᓕᓕᖓᖓ ᐅᔨᕐᑕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐱᖓᓱᐊᓕᕆᑎᑦᓕᐊᕐᔪᑎᑎᖓ:	ᓴᓕᓴᑦ
ᓕᓇᐅᔨᓂᖓ	ᐱᒥᐅᕐᕿᓂᖓ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔨᐊᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕈᑐᑦᑕᓇᓕᒥᒃ
ᓕᖅᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᑎᓂᖓ:	ᐃᖏᕐᕿᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᒪᑎᑐᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕈᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ
ᐅᔨᔪᒥᒃᑲᓕᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᓕᐊᕐᓕᒪᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ:	ᖃᓄᖅᑲᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓚᑦᑐᕕᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ
ᓇᔪᐅᓂᕐᓴᖓ:	ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ

Nunavik Player

Name:	**Louisa A. Tookalak**
Date of birth:	October 27th, 1989
Place of birth:	Puvirnituq
Home community:	Puvirnituq
Favorite person:	My sister Brenda
Favorite food:	Boiled caribou with missuraq
Favorite sport:	Volleyball
Occupation:	Trainee, Cruise North Expeditions
Future goal:	To become a heavy equipment mechanic
Toughest challenge:	The loss of my cousin Victoria
Pet peeve:	Mosquitoes

the very flat island they soon disappeared in the distance.

Passengers resumed their walking looking for plants. Mansel Island has been rebounding out of Hudson Bay since the last ice age and the shoreline is a series of beach ridges. There are few plants on the exposed tops of the ridges, but areas of continuous plant growth on the lower ground between the ridges.

Some passengers went sea kayaking, others ventured in for a swim. It was a very pleasant afternoon but too soon it was time to return to the ship. And that is when we discovered Louisa and her parents had found each other. The family was persuaded to line up for a pictures and everyone saw exactly why Louisa is so fond of her four little sisters.

From then on Louisa flourished in her Cruise North Adventures. In Douglas Harbour she joined others and went swimming off the ship.

Louisa also worked on the ship for the *Students on Ice Program* cruise. When she left the ship in Iqaluit, on August 12th she reported enthusiastically that she has been asked back to work on the ship next year. With her heavy mechanics training she may be helping the Russian crew repair the ships engines! ■

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᓇᔩᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᑭᕐᑯᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᓲᖅ ᑕᕐᑫᐅᑉ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᕐᑎᒥᐸᑦᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᖅᑲᕐᐸᒪᑕ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕈᓇᕐᓂᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕈᒍᑦᕈᕉᑦ, ᑕᕐᑫᒥ ᑕᕐᑫᐅᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᕈᒪᔭᐅᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᑉ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᓇᓲᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕚᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑕᐅᖅ ᑫᓪᓚᑐᐃᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖕᖕᒍᐊᔩᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᔩᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑯᑎᓕᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕈᒍᑎᒋᔩᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔩᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᒪᓕᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ. ■

SAMMY KUDLUK

Spinoff Opportunities from Cruise North

Cruise North Expeditions is a subsidiary of Makivik Corporation that brings tourists from all parts of the world to see the splendour of the North. Through the eminence of its passengers and alluring Cruise North package of adventures, Cruise North has also proven to be an effective medium to publicize knowledge and challenges of the Inuit worldwide. The company's training program for youth to work aboard the ship is just one of the spinoff opportunities provided by this venture. Makivik also strongly encourages any craft producers or entrepreneurs in Nunavik to make your services and products available to these tourists when they arrive in your community ■

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᑎ

ᐊᑎᖓ:	**ᓚᓕ ᑭᐊᑌᓐᓇᖅ**
ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:	ᓅᕕᒻᐱᓇ 6, 1987
ᓄᓇ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᖓ:	ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ
ᓄᓇᓯᒪᕕᖓ:	ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊ
ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᐹᖓ:	ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᖓ
ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᐹᖓ:	ᓇᑦᓯᑕᐅᕐᑲᒥᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᑯᔭᐱᖕᒥᑦ
ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕈᑎᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᖓ:	ᐊᔪᑦᑕᖅ
ᓱᓇᕈᐅᓂᖓ:	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎ
ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥᓂ ᑐᕌᕐᑕᖏᑦ:	ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓂᖅ
ᐅᕐᑯᒣᒥᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ:	ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᒪᒋᐊᒥᒃ
ᓇᑯᐃᒥᓂᕐᐹᖓ:	ᐃᓪᓚᓇᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᒥᐊᒥᒃ

Nunavik Player

Name:	**Laly Keatainak**
Date of birth:	November 6th, 1987
Place of birth:	Salluit
Home community:	Montreal
Favorite person:	Everyone is my favorite
Favorite foods:	Fresh (never frozen) seal ribs
Favorite sport:	Soccer
Occupation:	Administrative Assistant
Future goal:	To keep up the good work
Toughest challenge:	Being away from my family
Pet peeve:	Losing valuable items

ᐊᖃᕐᒥᔭᖅ ᐊᓂᓄᖃᖅᑐᑦ 2009ᒥ

ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓪᒪᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑎᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓪᒪᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᐃᔪᑎᖃᓕᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖃᕐᒥᔭᖅ ᐊᓂᓄᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᖅᔪᓂ 20 ᐊᒪᒪ 25, 2009 ᐅᓪᓗᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᖃᖅᑭᓵᔨᐊᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᓂᔅᑐᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐊᖃᕐᑕᑎᓇᓚᐅᔨᔨᐊᓪᓚᖅ. ᐃᓇᒥᔨᐅᓇᖅᓯᒪᒥᔨᔨᓂ ᑭᐅᔨᔨᕆᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᓭᔪᑎᑦᑕᓇᓚᐅᔨᔨᓂ ᐃᓇᖅᑭᓂᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖃᕐᑕᑎᓇᓂᖅᓯᒪᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᑎᓚᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖓᓕᔪᑦ ᓂᓪᓕᑎᐅᔨᑦ	
ᓂᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴ	ᐱᑭᓱᓂᖅᓵ ᐊᖅᓴ ᐃᓚᒥᑐᖅᓵ ᐃᓪᓕᐅᒥᓂᖅ
ᕿᐱᖅᓂᑦ ᓂᐩᔪᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴ	17.3 ᒥᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ ᐃᑎᓴᑎᔪᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᓂ 56.9ᓂᒃ)
ᓴᖅᐱᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᓂᔪᑐᓂᒃ (ᕿᐱᖅᓴᑦ)	5.7 ᒥᑌᑦ ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ (18.6 ᐃᑎᑐᑦ)
ᖁᓚᓪᓗᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᓴᒪᓚᐅᔨᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃ ᐊᖅᓴᐃᔪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ	10.2 ᒥᑌᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 33.6 ᐃᑎᑐᑦ)
ᓂᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᕿᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖁᓕᐅᔨᑐᑦ	3.48 ᒥᑕᓂᒃ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 11.5ᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᑦᓂᒃ)
ᐅᔨᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅ	20-30 ᓂᓪᑎᒥᑌᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 7.9ᓂᑦ 13 ᐃᓪᓂᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖁᓂᒃ)
ᒪᑦᑕᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅᓴ	2 ᓂᓪᑎᑕᒃ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 0.8 ᐃᓪᓂᔭᑦ)

ᐃᑦᓴᐅᖅᓴ	
ᓂᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴ	ᐊᖅᔪᑎ
ᕿᐱᖅᓂᑦ ᓂᐩᔪᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ	1.55 ᒥᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ ᐃᑎᓴᑎᔪᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᓂ 5ᓂᒃ)
ᓴᖅᐱᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᓂᔪᑐᓂᒃ (ᕿᐱᖅᓴᑦ)	51 ᓂᓪᑎᒥᑌᑦ ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ (1.7 ᐃᑎᑲᒃ)
ᖁᓚᓪᓗᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᓴᒪᓚᐅᔨᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ	1.3 ᒥᑌᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 3.5 ᐃᑎᑐᑦ)
ᓂᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᕿᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖁᓕᐅᔨᑐᑦ	ᓂᓴᖁᖅᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ
ᐅᔨᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅᓴ	2.2ᓂᑦ 2.4ᓂᑦ ᓂᓪᑎᒥᑕᓂᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 0.9 ᐃᑎᑲᒃ)
ᐅᔨᔭᑐᓂᖅᓴ	65.8 ᑭᓚᔭᒃᓚᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 146 ᐅᔨᔭᑐᖅᑦ)

ᖁᔭᓕᔪᑎᑦᓂᔪᒍ ᐊᖅᐱᑕᒥᖅᓯᒃ ᓇᔭᖅᑭᑭᑎᓂᑦ.
Giving thanks for the bowhead.

ATTASIE QARISAQ

ᑖᓐᓇᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓂᓕᕆᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓲᖑᕗᖅ.
Processing a mammal this size is heavy work.

ATTASIE QARISAQ

ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕙᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᓱᑯᐃᓴᔨᖏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᕋᑕᓚᐅᖖᒋᓚᑦ ᑌᓇ ᐊᕐᕙᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓪᓗᑐᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑌᒣᓕᖕᒐᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᔨᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᓃᕐᓗᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᓗᑐᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᑭᓐᓇᓯᕕᖃᕐᔫᖑᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ 25ᓂᒃ. ᑌᒣᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᕋᒥᒃ, ᐊᕐᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ 13ᓂᑦ 13.5ᓄᑦ ᒦᑕᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᖑᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᕙᓪᓗᓲᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 12ᓂᑦ 13ᓄᑦ ᒦᑕᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᑐᒫᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᓗ ᓴᓇᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᕐᖁᑕᖃᑲᓪᓖᓯᖑᔪᑦ 100 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ.

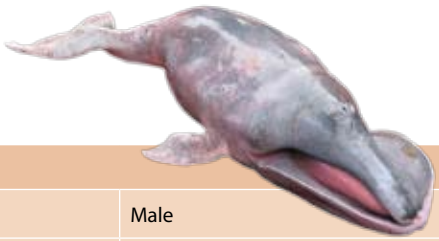
ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᑭᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑌᑦᓱᒪ ᐊᕐᕙᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔫᑉ ᐃᓪᓚᐅᖓ ᑕᕐᕿᓂ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᒥᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖓ (ᐃᓪᓕᐊᒥᐅᑕᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᐊᕐᕕᒧᑦ). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᓂᖅ ᑐᖖᒪᕕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᓪᓕᐊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᒥᓲᖑᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓂ 12ᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᖀᑦ 16 ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑐᖃᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᕋᑖᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ. ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕋᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᕈᑦᓴᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐁᕆᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᔫᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓭᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᓲᑦ 4ᓂᑦ 4.5ᓄᑦ ᒦᑕᓂᒃ. ᑌᑦᓱᒪ ᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓪᓚᐅᖓ ᐊᖏᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ 1.5 ᒦᑖᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᖃᖃᓚᐅᔪᒐᓂᓗ; ᑌᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕈᓈᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖖᒋᒋᐊᖓ.

ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᒋᔫᖏᑦ

ᐱᖓᓱᐃᖑᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖓᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖏᓐᓂᒥᐅᑦ: ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥ-ᕿᑭᑖᓗᓪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖓᓂᑦ, ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᒥ ᕿᑭᕐᑖᓗᓪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᑦᓯᔫᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᑐᖅ. ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑑᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓇᓯᒥᔭᐅᕘᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᓗ-ᕿᑭᕐᑖᓗᓪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖏᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᕐᖁᐃᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓕᑌᓐᓇᓖᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᖏᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᓈᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ. ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖖᒐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒧᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᓰᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖓᑕ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᐸᓪᓚᖓᑕ ᖃᐸᖖᒐᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓇᐅᔮᓂᑦ, ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᑕᓪᓕᕈᑎᐊᓂᑦ, ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓅᑉ ᖃᒪᓂᐊᓗᖕᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓗᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒪᓂᑦ. ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖖᒪᕙᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᑦᔪᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᓃᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖏᓂ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕙᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᓐᓇᓐᓇᓂᕐᓰᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕗᐊᓘᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᓯᐅᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᖖᒍᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᕐᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᓐᓄᑐᓂᐊᓪᓖᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑲᓪᓖᐸᕆᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᕋᐳᐊᔫᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖏᓗ ᐊᐅᔭᒥᓗ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒥᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᐸᓪᓕᕐᓯᑎᐊᓪᓖᑦ. ■

Bowhead Whale Harvest 2009

Here we provide some details about the whale that was harvested between August 20th and August 25th, 2009 near Kangiqsujuaq. Also included are answers to some questions that were asked during the harvest.



VINCENT CORMIER

General facts	
Gender	Adult female with a fetus
Total length	17.3 metres (or 56.9 feet)
Width of flukes (tail)	5.7 metres or (18.6 feet)
Circumference of the whale under the flippers	10.2 metres (or 33.6 feet)
Length of the longest baleens	3.48 metres (or 11.5 feet)
Blubber thickness	20 to 33 centimetres (or 7.9 inches to 13 inches)
Skin thickness	2 centimetres (or 0.8 inches)

Fetus	
Gender	Male
Total length	1,55 metres (or 5 feet)
Width of flukes (tail)	51 centimetres (or 1.7 feet)
Circumference of the whale under the flippers	1.03 metres (or 3.5 feet)
Length of the longest baleens	No baleens
Blubber thickness	2.2 to 2.4 centimetres (or 0.9 feet)
Weight	65.8 kilograms (or 146 pounds)

ᓂᕆᔨᖏᑎᒋᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑐᐊᒥᓂᖅ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᔪᓕᓂᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓕᓄᑦᓯᐊᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓂ 27ᒥ ᐃᓗᐅᕕᒃᓴᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐃᓕᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᒪᑕᑐᖃᓕᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑦᓯᓂᑎᖅ.
ᐊᒥᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓂᒪᓴᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓕᖏᓐᓄᑐᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑦᑐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᔨᒪᒐ ᐊᖏᔪᓕᖏᓐᓂᖅᓯᒃ ᐱᑦᓂᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅ.
Sharing the harvest, these hunters arrived from Kangiqsujuaq on August 27th with muttaq for Ivujivik. It was thanks to the participation from all Nunavik communities that the project was managed effectively.

PIERRE CARTER

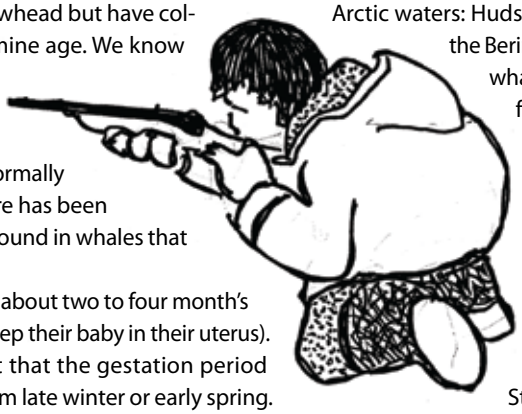
MANON SIMARD

ᐊᖏᓂᐊᖅᑎᑎᕐᓂᓂᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᖅᑕᐅᖅᑎᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑐᑦ ᐁᖏᐱᐅᑎᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᓇᓂᖅᓯᓗᒃ ᑭᖅᔪᕐᖅᔪᖅᑎᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᖏᓪᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑕᑦᑭᓯᖅᑕᐅᓕᖏᓪᓕᐊᓕᒃ.
The crew posed for a group photo following the success of Nunavik's second bowhead whale hunt in several generations.

Aging the bowhead

At the time of writing, biologists at the Nunavik Research Centre do not know the age of the bowhead but have collected the eyes for analyses to determine age. We know that bowhead whales reach their sexual maturity at 25 years old. At that age, females should be about 13 to 13.5 metres long, whereas males are normally 12 to 13 metres long. Incidentally there has been some ivory and stone harpoon heads found in whales that were dated to be over 100 years old.

We can assume that the fetus was about two to four month's gestation (the time bowhead whales keep their baby in their uterus). This speculation is based on the fact that the gestation period lasts from 12 to 16 months starting from late winter or early spring. Bowheads give birth to their calves between April and June. Calves measure 4 to 4.5 metres at birth. This fetus was only 1.5 metres long and had no baleens; therefore it was not fully developed.



SAMMY KUDLUK

Bowhead winter migration

There are three populations of bowhead whales in Canadian Arctic waters: Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin, Davis Strait-Baffin Bay and the Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort populations. The bowhead whales harvested in Nunavik are assumed to come from the Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin population. We will only know after DNA analyses are completed. Bowhead whales of this population come together in summer in northwestern Hudson Bay, especially in the Repulse Bay, Frozen Strait, Foxe Basin and Igloolik areas. Smaller groups also gather around Mansel and Ottawa Islands. Some animals migrate to northeastern Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait for the winter. As the population grows, the whales disperse into other areas that have not seen populations in many years, which might explain the small numbers that are found in the Hudson Strait in the summer and fall seasons. ■

ᓂᖅᑭᑎᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑐᐊᒥᓐᓂᖅ, ᐅᔪᐊ ᐊᖏᔪᓇᓯᑦᑎᑦ ᑲᖅᑭᓯᓱᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᕈᓇᐅᓱᓯᑦ ᐊᐅᑲᔪᓯ 27ᒥ ᐃᑦᔨᐃᒻᒥᐅᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐃᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᒪᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᖅᑭᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᕈᑦᔨᓯᑎᖅ. ᐊᒥᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑭᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᓱᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᖏᔪᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑦᑐᓯᑲᓕᐅᓱᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᓇᔪᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᒻᒪᓕᓐᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃ.
Sharing the harvest, these hunters arrived from Kangiqsujuaq on August 27th with muttaq for Ivujivik. It was thanks to the participation from all Nunavik communities that the project was managed effectively.

ADAMIE KALINGO

ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑦ

ᑎᒧᑎ ᕿᑎᖅᓯᒦᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᓯᔨᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓇᔮᐱᖓ ᐊᕐᓈᕋᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᓕᔭᕐᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓈᓇᖓᓗ ᐊᑖᑕᖓᓗ ᑲᑎᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 19ᖑᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ. ᑎᒧᑎ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ ᐳᒃᑭᓂᖅᓴᒥᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᓂ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓈᕋᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᑦ ᐸᒃᒋᔭᐅᕕᖓᓐᓃᓯᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂ. ᐊᓈᓇᓖᒃ ᑭᑎ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑖᑕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓛᔨ ᓴᒥᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖏᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᔪᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑌᓐᓇᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓚᐅᔪᔭᖓᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᒪᕆᐊᓘᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ.

BOB MESHER X2

Helping With the Wedding

Timuti was the ring bearer and his sister Arnaara was the flower girl at their parents' wedding on September 19th in Kuujjuaq. Timuti is six years old and in grade one and Arnaara is two years old and she goes to the childcare centre in the daytime. Their mom is Kitty Angnatuk and dad is Larry Shea. A lot of their relations and friends came to the wedding and it was a very special day for everyone in the family.

SAMMY KUDLUK

ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᓕᕐᑕᓂᖏᑦ

Through example, gentleness and respect
Faisons preuve de gentillesse et de respect

ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓕᒋᐅᑎᑦᓕᕆᓂᑲᓐ ᐯᓗᐅᑎᓇᐅᑦᑕ ᐱᕆᖅᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᑦ ᓴᒪᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᒋᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᐅᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ.

Let us take care of each other with respect and gentleness, so our children will grow with peace and pride. For it is our way.

Guidons-nous les uns et les autres avec respect et gentillesse, et nos enfants grandiront dans la paix et la fierté. Voilà notre devoir.

ᓯᒪᓕᒃ
Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

Québec