ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖅ 2012 * ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓖᑦ 97-ᒥᒃ

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ
ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᐊᖕᒋᑦ

MAKIVIK
magazine

ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᑦᔫᒥᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑭᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᓯᑲᓕᐅᑎᓂᐅᓲᓂᒃ

- ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒎᓕᕐᑎᓇᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᓇᓲᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑦᓯᐊᑦ

...ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ

Bringing Awareness to Nunavik's Ivakkak Dogteam Race

- Government Recognition of Traditional Adoption
- Reasons to Stay in School

...and much more

ᐱᑦᔪᕈᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ

Serving the Inuit of Nunavik

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ
Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒥᕙᖓᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᒍᐊᑦᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖁᑎᑐᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒍᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᑫᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᕐᑫᒥ 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 ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕐᑫᕐᓴᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᓂᐅᕐᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᔭᓐᓄᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᑦ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᖕᖏᑕᖏᑦ. ᑐᖕᖓᓱᑦᑎᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓕᕈᑦᓯ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᒧᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᑫᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᑏᓯ, ᑐᑬᑭᑎᓯ (ᓯᓚᑏᑦ), ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓯᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

Makivik Magazine

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᑦ

ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᑭᐊᐱᒃ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ
ᔫᓂ ᐱᑕ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᖏᓕᖓ ᐱᑦᓯᑦᕕᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕿᑉᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕆᕕᒻᒥ
ᒣᑯ ᑯᐊᑕᓐ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᖏᓕᖓ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕿᑉᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕆᕕᒻᒥ
ᐋᓐᑕᓂ ᐃᑦᑑᓵᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᒃ
ᐋᓐᑎ ᒧᐊᕼᐅᔅ, ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒪᒃ

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᒪᕆᓐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖁᔨᕗᒍᑦ, ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᕕᒋᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ 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.

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*Contest participation in this magazine is limited to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA.

ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ: ᖄᔾ ᐅᑉᐱᒃ, ᐃᕙᒃᖃᖃᑦᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕆᔪᖅ, ᕿᒻᒥᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒪᓐᓇᑖᕆᒃᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᐳᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᖁᒪᒥᒥᑦ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᖓ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓰᑉ.

Front cover: Harry Okpik, a regular participant in the Ivakkak race, has his dogs vaccinated to stay healthy. Photo by Bob Mesher.

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ MAKIVIK magazine
Bringing Awareness to Nunavik's Ivakkak Dogteam Race
Serving the Inuit of Nunavik

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ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ / This Season

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᖏᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓱᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᐅᓰᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᖃᓰᖑᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᑬᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᑐᖕᖓᕕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᓕᕐᑐᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓅᓯᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓅᕕᖃᕐᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᕗᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᕿᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑐᓵᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᑌᒣᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᐊᓘᓇᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ, ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐊᓘᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᐸᑦᓱᓂ ᑌᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᒍᑦ.

ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᑌᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐃᓄᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᑐᓐᓂᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕉᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖁᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑕᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᓇᑯᕐᒪᓕ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᑭᖑᕚᖑᓂᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᕗᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᒃᒍᑎᑦᓴᑐᐊᖑᒍᓐᓂᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᐊᕐᑬᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓘᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᑐᐊᖃᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᓄᓂᕙᑦᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᔭᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᐸᑦᑎᓗᒍ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᕕᒻᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖃᓕᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓰᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᓵᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᐸᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᖑᓂᕐᐸᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ.

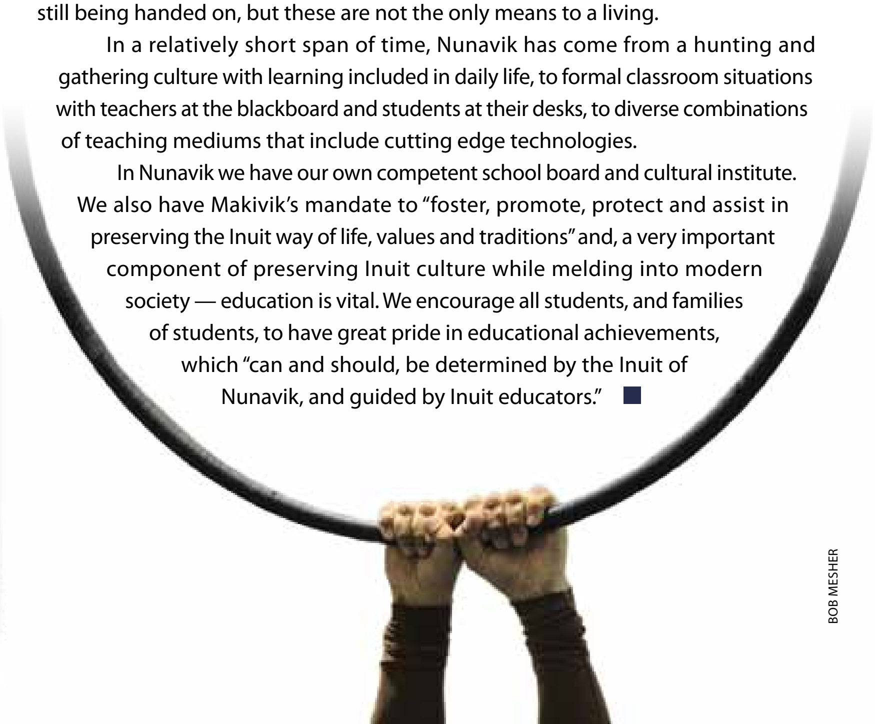
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᕕᖁᑎᖃᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᕕᖃᕐᓯᑕ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᖃᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ “ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᖁᕝᕙᑎᕆᓗᓂᓗ, ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓐᓂᓇᕐᑐᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᓗ” ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓚᒥᓴᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᑫᓗᐊᓗᓂ — ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᔪᖅ. ᑫᓪᓚᑐᐃᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᑫᖃᑎᒋᑦᓱᓂᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᔪᓇᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᖃᕐᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ “ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᓄᑦ.” ■

Education has always been important for people to get ahead in life. The means to an education and the ways things are learned change over time, depending on trends, methods, and what is important to learn. At one time life was lived from the land. Young Inuit learned mainly by imitating the adults, and hearing their stories and philosophies of life. It was a less formal system, although very crucial and successful for those realities.

For example it wasn't necessary to learn how to repair a vehicle but it was necessary to know how to handle a dogteam. Thankfully, traditional Inuit skills are still being handed on, but these are not the only means to a living.

In a relatively short span of time, Nunavik has come from a hunting and gathering culture with learning included in daily life, to formal classroom situations with teachers at the blackboard and students at their desks, to diverse combinations of teaching mediums that include cutting edge technologies.

In Nunavik we have our own competent school board and cultural institute. We also have Makivik's mandate to "foster, promote, protect and assist in preserving the Inuit way of life, values and traditions" and, a very important component of preserving Inuit culture while melding into modern society — education is vital. We encourage all students, and families of students, to have great pride in educational achievements, which "can and should, be determined by the Inuit of Nunavik, and guided by Inuit educators." ■


BOB MESHER

ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ 2012 * ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓃᑦ 97-ᒥᒃ
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ᕿᒥᕈᐊᖏᑦ magazine

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ISABELLE DUBOIS

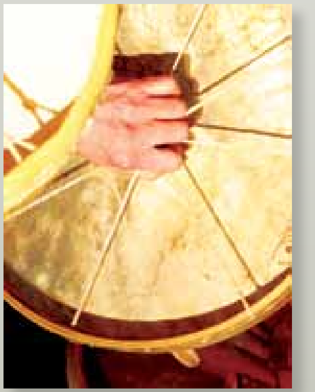
ᐆ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᔮᒐᓕᐊᖑᕐᕐᑲᒥᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕖᓕᐊᖑᕐᕐᑲᒥᕐᓂᑦ, ᒣᓇᒃᑯᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᖑᑲᓪᓛᓚᐅᔾᒪ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᐊᓘᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᓄᐃᑲᓪᓛᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᑐᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᕚᕐᑯᓇᕐᐳᓯ.
This is an image from the new movie, *Maïna*, which was partially shot in Nunavik and will include several Nunavimmiut on the big screen. Read more in our next edition.

ᐅᓈ ᓱᓇ? / WHAT IS THIS?

ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ/ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ $200-ᓂᒃ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ/ᐊᑦᔨᖁᑎᒥᒃ ᓱᓇᐅᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓗᐊᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ. ᓱᓇᐅᕙᓇᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑎᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᕕᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᑐᖀᕐᓗᑎᒃ "Mystery Photo Contest" ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᑎᒋᔭᕐᓃᕕᑦ ᑐᖀᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᕗᖓ. ᐱᕙᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑯᓇᕐᐳᑎᑦ!

You could win $200 if you guess what this mysterious picture is. Mail your answer to "Mystery Photo Contest" at the address shown below. Good Luck!

ᑭᖑᓪᓖᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᔮᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒧᔭᐅᒥᐊᔮᓇᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᕕᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᓇ 14, 2012-ᒥ.



Winners of our next Mystery Photo Contest will be drawn in Kuujjuaq on Friday, September 14, 2012.

ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ
ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ
Mystery Photo Contest
Makivik Corporation
P.O. Box 179
Kuujjuaq, Quebec
J0M 1C0

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕚᖅ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᔭᖅ/ᓵᓚᓕᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᕐᑲᕐᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᒥᖓ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑳᓚᕐᑐᖅ $200-ᓂᒃ! ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᒋᐊᓪᓗᑦ/ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᒋᐊᓪᓗᑦ: ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᒐᓱᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐁᑲᓪᓚᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᓂᑭᕐᑖᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᑖᓇᓗᒥᑦ/ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᓇᓗᒥᑦ.

The first-place prize for correctly guessing this mysterious picture is $200! Bonus prizes: Four other contestants will receive a T-shirt for their winning answers.

ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑦᔨᕙᒍᑦ ᕐᑳᔨᐊ ᐹᐱ ᓇᐅᒃᑲᕈᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐳᓕᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕖᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᔪᑦ ᓵᒥ ᓯᓇᕐᓇᖅ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᒥᓗᕐᑐ, ᐋᓕ ᖁᖏᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔅᑏᓇ ᓇᐅᒃᑲᕈᐊᖅ, ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒧᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

PEACE
CRIME STOPPERS

Congratulations to Bobby Nowkawalk of Inukjuak who correctly identified this picture of the police cruiser. Other fine prizes went to Sammy Shennungnuk, Louisa Mulucto, Alec Koneak, Christina Nowkawalk whose guesses were correct and names were pulled from the hat.

ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑖᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕙᓪᓕᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 2001-ᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖓᑦ ᐃᓴᐱᐊᓪ ᑑᐳᐊᑉ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐋᕐ ᑕᓂᒐᓐ

Evolution of the Ivakkak Rules Since 2001

Writer Isabelle Dubois and photographer Pierre Dunnigan.

ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᒃᑲᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᑦ 2001-ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒪᒐᒥᓂᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ, ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᒥᓕᖓᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᔫᑦ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᖃᑕᐅᓇᓱᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᒪᒐᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑫᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒋᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒪᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐅᓪᓚᓇᑲᓴᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᕿᒻᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᐊᖃᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ 1950-ᓅᑦᑐᓗ 1970-ᓅᑦᑐᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᓇᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᖕᖓᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᒧᑎᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕐᓯᒪᑦᓴᖏᔦᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᑦ 2001-ᒥᑦ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᒥᐊᖕᖓᓯᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕᓂᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᓪᓛᔭᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑏᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᓪᓛᓇᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐱᒋᐊᖕᖓᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓄᑐᐊᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒻᒥᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᑐᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓕ ᐁᑉᐸᖃᔫᖑᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᖑᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐁᑉᐸᖃᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ 2006-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑐᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᕆᒪᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ, ᐃᑎᑦᔪᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᐸᑯᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒧᑦ. ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑎᐅᑉ ᐁᑉᐸᖓ ᑲᑉᐲᑯᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᑮᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᒣᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᖑᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒎᑎᖃᓪᓚᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒥᒍᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᓪᓚᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔫᖑᖕᖏᑐᑐᖃᐅᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒥᐊᓪᓚᒃ, ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᑌᒪᖕᖓᒐᓚᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᑦᓯᐊᕐᒍᑦᓯᓂᑰᓯᖕᖑᒻᒪᖕᖓᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖁᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᓇᐊᖃᔫᖑᒻᒪᖕᖓᑦ.

2007-ᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑐᑭᑖᕆᑎᖃᓇᐊᓪᓚᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒋᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑦᑐᑦ, ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂᐊᓕᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᓴᓕᕆᑎᒃ, ᓄᓂᓐᓈᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᑦ ᐃᑎᑦᔪᓂᖃᖕᖏᖕᖔᖃᑦᑕᓕᕆᑎᒃ. ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᖃᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᑐᖅ 2008-ᒥ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕆᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᕇᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᓃᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓖᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖕᖓᕆᓐᓂᓇᓯᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑕᕐᖃᒥᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖁᔨᒧᑦ. ᑌᒣᓕᖕᖓᓕᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ 2009-ᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᓐᓇᑕᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᓕᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖕᖔᓯᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ.

2006 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᖕᖏᑐᑐᐊᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑏᑦ ᓯᖕᒋᐅᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ 65 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖃᔫᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑌᒪᓕ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑌᑲᓂᑦᓭᓇᖅ ᑕᒻᒫᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᖑᕙᓐᓂᖅ, ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᓯᕆᕐᓇᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᕆᒪᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ. 2012-ᒥᓗ ᐃᑲᕙᒃᑲᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑐᑭᑖᕆᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᒎᑲᑕᖕᒋᓇᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ (ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒧᑦ), ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᑎᒎᓚᖓᒍᓐᓂᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᑫᐸᓚᒍᓯᑎᒎᓚᖓᒍᓐᓂᓇᐊᖏᑦ. ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᓗ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᓗ ᑲᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖁᓚᓪᓗ/ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᒐᕐᓯᒍᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑫᐸᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᕿᑲᕐᓂᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑕᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᑐᑦ, ᑌᒣᓕᖕᖓᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑏᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖃᕐᓂᓄᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᐃᓯᒪᕋᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓖᓚᖓᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕆᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ

The Ivakkak dog team race is still alive and well over a decade after the time of its inauguration in 2001. Makivik, along with the support of other sponsors and mushers from all around Nunavik, created the race to encourage Nunavimmiut to carry on the dog sledding tradition that almost disappeared following the infamous slaughter of husky dogs by the authorities between 1950 and 1970.

The rules for the Ivakkak dog team race have definitely changed since the first race in 2001, fined-tuned each year with input from the participating mushers.

For one, a partner now accompanies each musher whereas they previously raced alone with their dogs. This rule that obliged them to have a partner was introduced in 2006, when teams decided to run autonomously, crossing inland from Puvirnituq to Kangirsuk. A partner made it safer for each musher when travelling without snowmobile support. The rule also makes sense considering that, traditionally, Inuit seldom travelled alone by dog team. Moreover, having a partner, usually a youth, is an opportunity to teach someone younger about handling a dog team.

In 2007 it was decided to go back to racing from one community to the other, giving more people a chance to see the dog teams as they passed through the communities, rather than crossing inland. There was no race in 2008 because there was a decision to have it every second year instead of every year to give new teams more time to train. However the race was returned to an annual event again in 2009, by popular demand.

Except for in 2006, the dog teams had gotten used to covering around 65 kilometres each day. And although it was nice to camp together as a group each night, the mushers felt they needed more challenge. For

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ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒋᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᑦᓯᐊᑭᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᕿᒧᑦᓰᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕐᖄᑐᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᖃᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᕐᑐᓴᒫᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓯᓚᐅᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑑᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓵᖖᒐᔭᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑏᑦ ᕿᒻᒥᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ/ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓗ ᒪᕿᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᕿᒻᒥᓕᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖓᓗ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐅᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᒋᒋᐊᓚᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓂᓕᒫᒥᓂ ᐊᕐᖁᓵᑲᑕᓐᓂᖃᕐᓂᓕᒫᒥᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᒍᑦ.

2012-ᒥ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓯᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᒋᐊᖖᒐᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᒫᑦᔨ/ᒫᑦᓯ 13-ᒥ, ᐃᕙᒃᑲᖃᑎᒌᔪᔪᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓰᑦ 12-ᖑᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ: ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ, ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᑦ, ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᓪᓗ. ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓘᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓈᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ 200 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒧᑦ. ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᕿᑲᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓂ ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂ 24-ᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓵᓗᒻᒥᓗ ᖃᓐᓂᑐᒧᑦ.

ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᓚᕐᒥᒐᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᑉ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ 130-ᓂᒃ ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓚᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᓕᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᓯᐅᔮᑦᓴᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᑲᓇᐊᖃᓃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᐅᖖᒐᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐋᓚᓐ ᑯᐊᑕ ᓂᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᓇᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐱᖓᔪᕆᔭᐅᑦᓴᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᒌᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕆᐊᖃᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ.

ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖁᑎᓖᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᖄᔨ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ, ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᐅᖅ, ᔮᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᖅ, ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒥᐅᖅ, ᐱᓕ ᑮᓐᑯᓪᓗ ᔮᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᒃᑰᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒥᐅᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᓯᑲᓚᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᖃᕋᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒦᓴᓚᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᓵᓚᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓗᕋᓚᕐᑐᒧᑦ. ᑌᒣᓪᓗᐊᓚᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓰᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᓵᓇᕐᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ, ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓯᒪᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ 70 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓘᑉ ᕿᑎᕐᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᓇᑉᐸᑐᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᑐᖃᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓄᐊ ᓂᖏᐅᕈᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᕈᕐᓰᒥᐊᖃᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ.

ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓰᑦ 100 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᓂᕆᒥᐊᓕᒻᒥ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᒥᐊᖃᓚᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᓚᕿᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑭᔪᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ, ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᑦᔨ/ᒫᑦᓯ 20-ᒥ — ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᓚᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᐱᑕ ᑭᐊᑌᓐᓇᖅ, ᑕᓪᓕᒪᕕᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᓵᓚᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᐅᓚᕐᑐᖅ (2204-ᒥ, 2005-ᒥ, 2006-ᒥ, 2007-ᒥ, 2011-ᒥᓗ), ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᓕᓈᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕕᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂ 500 ᑭᓛᒥᑕ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᓂ, ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓇᐸᑦᑕᖕᒥᑕ ᑕᑭᓂᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂ.

ᑐᖓᓕᖓᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓰᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᑲᓴᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᓂᒃ 2010-ᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᓵᓚᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒍᐃᓕ ᑮᓐ, ᓄᑲᕐᓯᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓗᒍ. 2009-ᒥ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᓵᓚᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᓄᕙᓕᖖᒐ ᓄᕙᓕᖖᒐ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᒍᐃᓕᐅᑉ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑎᑭᓚᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ, ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᓂᒃ 2002-ᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᓵᓚᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᔫᓂᐊ ᒣ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᑕ ᐳᐁ ᐃᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᑯᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᕋᓚᓈᒥ. ᒍᐃᓕ ᑯᓗᓛ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᐅᖅ ᐅᓪᓛᐱᖖᒐᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ, ᒫᑦᔨ/ᒫᑦᓯ 21-ᒥ, ᓯᓚ ᐱᐅᖖᒋᓚᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᑮᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᖓᓂ ᒫᑦᔨ/ᒫᑦᓯ 21. ᖃᑯᕐᓕᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᕐᑐᖖᒐ/ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᕐᑐᖖᒐ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᖖᒐ $12,000-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᑮᓴᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕋᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ, $12,500-ᓂᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᓐᑐᔩᐊᒧᑦ ᔫᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑎᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑎᒧᓪᓗ

ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕆᒍᑎᐅᒋᐊᖖᒐᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᓯᑲᓚᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕐᓯᒪᑦᓴᖏᕐᕋᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᑌᒪᖖᒐᑦ 2001-ᒥᑦ ᓯᑲᓚᐅᑎᒋᐊᖖᒐᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕᓂᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᓪᓛᔭᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑏᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᓪᓛᓇᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

The rules for the Ivakkak dog team race have definitely changed since the first race in 2001, fined-tuned each year with input from the participating mushers.

the 2012 edition of Ivakkak, it was decided that, although the race would still run from one community to the other (in this case, from Kangiqsualujjuaq to Kangirsuk), they would not be timed. Aside from mandatory layover periods of 18 hours at Kuujjuaq, Tasiujaq and Aupaluk, the racers worked out their own schedules and strategies to make the best of each day on the trail. The first team to make it to the finish line in Kangirsuk would be declared the winner.

Besides the challenges of the weather, each team of eight to 12 husky dogs, a master and a partner, was self-sufficient and carried all the supplies they needed to complete the journey between each community along the way.

The 2012 race started in Kangiqsualujjuaq on March 13 with 12 participating dog teams from six communities: Kuujjuaq, Tasiujaq, Kangirsuk, Quaqtaq, Kangiqsujuaq and Puvirnituq. It took the leading dog teams only two days to cover the 200 kilometres from Kangiqsualujjuaq to Kuujjuaq. They were delayed in Kuujjuaq an extra 24 hours due to the wind and heavy wet snow.

It then took some of them just over a day to cover the next 130 kilometres from Kuujjuaq to Tasiujaq, where they were delayed by another blizzard. Meanwhile, Allen Gordon had injured his leg while in third place and his team had to return home to Kuujjuaq.

Team-leaders Harry Okpik of Quaqtaq, Johnny Arnatuq of Tasiujaq, and Billy Cain and Johnny Angnatuk of Tasiujaq ended their participation in the race in Quaqtaq, defeated by harsh weather. By then, the six leading teams had already passed Aupaluk, covering the 70 kilometres in just half a day, and were already on their way to Kangirsuk. Noah Ningiuruvik's team had to wait out a storm in Aupaluk.

ᒥᓂ ᓂᖏᐅᕈᕕᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ
ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓇᐅᕐᕐᑲᒥᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ
ᕐᑭᒧᑦᓯᑭᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᓇᐊᕐᑲᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ.

Minnie Ningiuruvik of Kangirsuk is one of the new young Ivakkak participants learning the ways of handling a team.

ᕐᑭᒧᑦᓰᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᑐᕐᑳᓗᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ
ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ.

Some teams arrived in the community very late into the night.

ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᕐᑭᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ
ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ.

A veterinarian made sure the dogs were in good condition for the trail.

VOLUNTEER
VOLUNTEER
VOLUNTEER
VOLUNTEER

ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓗᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ
2012-ᒥ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖏᓪᓗ
ᓵᖕᖓᒪᓇᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

Nasty weather added to the 2012 Ivakkak challenge for the racers and the volunteers.

ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒥᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓵᓕ ᐊᓚᑯᒥᓪᓗ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᒥᓪᓗ.
Meeting with race coordinators Charlie Alaku and Charlie Watt Jr. along the route.

IVAKKAK 2012

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᖄᖕᒐᑕ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐ ᒣᑯ ᑯᐊᑕ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕕᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᒦᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐁᑦᑐᑐᐃᔨᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᐸᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᑎᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᖁᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᐱᖃᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ.
Makivik Vice-President Michael Gordon was there to present trophies and praise the dogteam drivers and organizers of the race.

ᐅᑎᕈᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑭᓖᒍᑎᑦᓴᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᒪᖀᓄᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᒻᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᐊᕖᓪᒥ ᑯᐊᓕᑎ ᐄᓐᒥ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᒻᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔫᒃ ᐊᕐᔮᖕᒐᔪᕐᑖᓯᓂ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᒥᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓗ ᑲᓐᓄᓴᑕᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᒥᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ, ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ 12 ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᓐᓂᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ. ᕿᑎᕐᖃᓕᒫᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᓂᓕᒫᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖖᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓇᐅᒐᒥᐅᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᓂᓃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ.

ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑦᔨᕙᕗᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᓕᒫᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᒃ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓚᐅᔪᔫᒃ, ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᓄᑲᕐᓯᓗ ᓵᓕ ᐊᓚᑯᓗ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᓃᒃ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᑐᐊᐱᐅᖖᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒋᓐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᓕᖕᒋᑦ.

ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓰᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᓐᓂᑦ ‘True to its name, the Ivakkak dog team race is now running at its best pace’ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨᒥᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔫᑉ, ᐃᓴᐱᐊᓪ ᑑᐳᐊᑉ. ■

The six remaining teams covered the last 100 kilometres of the race in one very long day, the top five making it to Kangirsuk on March 20 — eight days after the start. Peter Kiatainaq, already five-time Ivakkak champion (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2011), crossed the finish line again in first place after covering a distance of about 500 kilometres, which was one of the longest Ivakkak itineraries.

He was followed almost four hours later by Ivakkak 2010 champion Willie Cain Jr. of Tasiujaq. Ivakkak 2009 champion Novalinga Novalinga of Puvirnituq was closely behind Willie, followed an hour later by Ivakkak 2002 champion Junior May of Kuujjuaq and Peter Boy Ittukallak of Puvirnituq arrived after midnight. Willie Kulula of Quaqtaq came in early the next day, on March 21, as another storm was forming.

Closing ceremonies were held during the evening of March 21 Kangirsuk. The gold medallist received a $12,000 gift certificate from the FCNQ, a $12,500 cash prize from Makivik, and a pair of return tickets to Montreal from First Air and Air Inuit, and gift certificates for double occupancy at the Quality Inn Suites. Various prizes were also presented to the silver and bronze medallists, and others were drawn for all 12 participating teams. Although half of them could not finish the race, all were deservedly rewarded.

Congratulations to all participants, including the race coordinators, Charlie Watt Jr. and Charlie Alaku, who made this possible despite the complex logistics.

Adapted from “True to its name, the Ivakkak dog team race is now running at its best pace” *by former Ivakkak coordinator, Isabelle Dubois* ■

www.ivakkak.com

ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᐱᐅᕈ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᖁᐅᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᖂᕐᑕᐅᔫᓂᒃ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᖕᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓴᐅᓪᓕᒫᓂᒃ

ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑦᑐᒪᓇᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᒪᓃᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ ᐅᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᖕᒥᓄᑦ — ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᒥᐅᕐᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᕐᑎᐅᒥᐅᕐᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᒥᓚᖓᔪᒥᓂᒃ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒃᑑᐱᕆ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᕆᒪᔪᖕᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕿᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᒍᕿᑎᑦᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᕐᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕿᒪᔪᓄᑦ/ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕿᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᕕᐅᓲᒥ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᓯᒪᔪᑦᑐ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕿᒪᒐᔪᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᕐᓯᐊᕐᔪᕐᓂᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᒍᑎᒋᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᒥᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓇᖕᑯᐸᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᓇᓯᓚᕿᔪᑎᐊᓛᑦ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑏᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖕᒥᓂᒃ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖁᑎᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᓇᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥ-ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᖃᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕿᑎᓇᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓚᓇᑦᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᙵᔨᒪᓄᑦ 2008-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᖓᓯᒪᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒣᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ:

- ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᓯᒫᓐᑎᖅᑳᖕᒥᑐᒧᑦ/ᕿᕐᓯᑎᑎᓚᕐᑕᖅᑳᖕᒥᑐᒧᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᒥᒍᓐᓇᔫᒃ ᐳᔪᓚᐊᔫᒃ 737-ᓃᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᐅᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᒃᒥᑭᓐᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᔫᒃ.
- ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔭᖕᒥᖕᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᔅ8-300-ᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᐅᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᒃᒥᑭᓐᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐆ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒪᓇᖓ ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ ᐅᖃᐱᖃᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᖅ “ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᐱᐅᕈᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ” ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᓇᐊᕐᒥᐊᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒥᐅᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᔪᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒥ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᖓᑦ.
Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik speaks to the “Project Sparrow” pilot students about the importance of education for Nunavimmiut, especially that this training can take place within the Region.

BOB MESHER X 4

Project Sparrow

Air Inuit expresses our appreciation to Kativik Regional Government and Kativik School Board for their participation with Air Inuit in a summer trial project — the provision of flying lessons in the north from June to October. The project is designed to enable Nunavik aspirants to acquire a private pilot's license near the air operation and in a home environment. It is our hope that the project will be successful and that it will extend to other home based training possibilities in the future.

PASCAL FORTIN

ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᐱᐅᕈᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ-ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓄᑦ):ᐅᖂᐱ ᐱᓗᕐᑑᓗ ᓯᐊᔭ ᐊᓚᑯᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᒃ, ᐋᑦᕆ ᐸᓚᒥᖕ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᕌᐱᖕᒥᐅᖅ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖓᑦ ᐹᔅᑳᓪ ᕗᕐᑎᓐ, ᓇᑖᓂᐊᓪ ᐹᓕᓴ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᓂᑯᓚ ᔩᓂᔅ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᑎᒥᐅᖅ.
Project Sparrow training group (L-R): Robbie Pilurtuut and Sarah Alaku of Kangiqsujuaq, Audrey Fleming of Kuujjuaraapik, instructor Pascal Fortin, Nathaniel Palliser of Inukjuak and Nicholas Genest of Quebec City.

Fleet renewal program completed

The renewal of the Air Inuit fleet was a central component in our long-range transportation plan approved by the board in 2008. This program has now been completed with the following results:

- Two gravel capable B737 combi aircraft are on line.
- Seven Dash 8-300 passenger combi aircraft are on line.
- Two Dash 8-100 passenger combi aircraft are on line.
- Two Dash 8 freighters and the Dash 8 combi fleet have replaced the HS 748 fleet. However, Air Inuit has retained one HS 748 with a large cargo door for exceptionally large items.
- Our small turbo prop fleet remains at seven Twin Otters and three King Airs.

The Dash 8-300 passenger combi aircraft were extensively modified by Air Inuit prior to its induction into service: An expanded

- ᒪᖀᒃ ᑖᔅ8-100-ᓖᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᐅᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᒃᒥᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᔫᒃ.
- ᒪᖀᒃ ᑖᔅ8 ᐅᓯᑦᓴᑕᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓈᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᔅ8-ᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᐅᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᒃᒥᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑏᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖁᑏᑦ ᐃᓇᖐᓯᒪᓕᕐᖁᑦ ᒪᕿᓕᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ 748-ᓕᓐᓂᒃ. ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᕿᓕᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂ 748-ᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᓯᓯᒪᕋᑕᙱᓚᖅ ᑲᑕᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᓕᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒥᖏᓐᓇᓂᐊᕋᒥᒍ.
- ᒥᑭᔪᖑᐊᖑᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑫᕙᑦᑐᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖃᖏᓐᓈᑐᒍᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖁᑎᖃᖏᓐᓈᑐᒍᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᕿᓕᐊᕿᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᖕᐃᐊᓂᒃ.

ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᑦ ᑖᔅ8-300-ᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑕᐅᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᓰᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐋᓯᑦᔨᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᓚᐅᙱᓂᖏᓐᓂ: ᐱᕕᓕᒫᖏᒍᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ “ᑫᓗᖑᐅᐅ ᑫ/ᑲᓛᔅ ᓯ”-ᒥᒃ (ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᓯᓐᓇᐅᖏᓚᑎᕐᓯᒍ) ᐊᖁᒥᒍᑦ ᐅᓯᖃᐅᑎᖓ ᐃᓚᑦᔨᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᐲᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᔪᕐᐲᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᒥᔭᖅᑭᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓯᐊᓂᓗ “ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒻᒪᓐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ” (ᐊᑕᖏᑦᓯᐊᓯᒍ ᕿᒥᕿᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ).

ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᓂᒃ ᑖᔅ 8-300-ᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᑦᓯᕕᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᓂ/ᒥᑦᑕᕕᓐᓂ 3500-ᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓛᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᒥᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᒥᒍᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒦᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᐹᖑᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓘᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑫᕙᑦᑐᓕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓄᑦ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦᑎᒍᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖁᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᖁᐸᑦᓯ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᒍᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᔫᖑᓂᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᑐᖁᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑌᒪᙵᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᒥᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐱᒪᓯᑦᑕᖃᕐᓂᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂ.

ᑐᐊᕐᕚᓪᒥ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᓐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃ

ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑦᔨᕙᕗᑦ ᐱᐋᕐ ᓴᕐᕌᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ, ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑎᒻᒥᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒦᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒦᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᓐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᓚᔨᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᑕ, ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᐅᑎᒍᖃᓗᒥᔫᖏᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᑉ ᒥᕝᕕᐊᓗᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᑐᖃᓇᕙᓚᐅᔪᔪᖏᑦ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᑕᐅᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᓕᓚᐅᔪᒪᑕ ᐊᖏᓕᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᐊᔭᕐᑐᓗ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᕕᖏᑦ — ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᐅᒥᐊᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᐲᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖓ ᐊᓂ ᑯᕈᓐᑌᓐᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖓᓗ ᓵᒥ ᓯᕚᕝ.
Air Inuit Captain Annie Grondines and First Officer Sammy Mseffar.

“Class C” (fireproof) aft cargo hold was installed with new cockpit flight management systems and a complete “heavy check” (complete overhaul).

Air Inuit developed the Dash 8-300 freighters exclusively for use on our 3500-foot gravel runways, maintaining a common primary fleet for the large turboprop operation.

We wish you good travelling on the renewed fleet and appreciate the support of our owners and during this significant endeavour.

ᑐᐊᕐᕚᓪᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᑯᑎᑖᕐᖃᒥᖓᑦ.
The new Dorval Technical Centre.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥ ᐱᒪᔨ ᐃᒥᓕ ᓛᒃᑭᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒥᑦᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᕐᑎᓯᔪᖅ.
Flight attendant Emilie Lacroix serves pure refreshments on Air Inuit.

Dorval Technical Centre

Congratulations to Pierre Charron of the company’s senior management committee, and the team associated with the project to build Air Inuit’s brand new technical centre. As we recall, the hangars that Air Inuit historically leased from the airport were scheduled to be torn down in order to expand the terminal — this obliged the company to come up with an alternative plan and the new technical centre is the result of that process. We trust that this state-of-the-art facility will provide Air Inuit with the ability to provide continuously improving air service to Nunavik (and elsewhere) for many years to come. The new technical centre houses its own terminal for charter flights as well as a new heavy maintenance component. We would be remiss were we not to mention that Pierre Charron is Air Inuit’s longest serving employee, having joined the company on July 25, 1979, which was less than one year after the operating certificate was awarded to the company. Bravo et Merci Pierre.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓚᓐᓅᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓚᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ 6005 Côte-Vertu Boulevard Montreal, QC H4S 0B1		**Air Inuit Technical Centre** Administration and Maintenance 6005 Côte-Vertu Boulevard Montreal, QC H4S 0B1	
ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕖᑦ **Services**	ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᖏᑦ Local Numbers	ᐊᑭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑎᖏᑦ Toll-Free Numbers	ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᖁᑎᓯᒍᑎᖏᑦ Fax Numbers
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓚᓇᕕᒃ Administration	514-905-9445	1-800-361-5933	514-905-8916
ᐃᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᓚᐅᕐᕕᒃ Reservations	514-905-8008	1-800-361-2965	514-905-9418
ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ Charters	514-905-9402	1-800-361-5850	514-905-9414
ᐊᐅᓪᓛᔭᕐᑐᓚᓇᕕᒃ Dispatch	514-905-9401	1-800-361-8456	514-905-9416
ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕕᒃ Maintenance	514-905-9420	1-800-361-2424	514-905-9422
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᕕᖕᒐᑦ Passenger Terminal	514-905-9413	1-800-361-1288	514-905-9881
ᐅᓯᑦᓴᓚᓇᕕᒃ Cargo	514-636-3901	–	514-636-7414

ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓚᖕᒐᒐᓯᑦᓴᓂᐊᓖᓚᕐᒪᖕᒑᕐᒥᒃ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓚᓐᓅᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓖᓚᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᕐᕐᑭᑐᑦᓴᕿᓚᐅᔭᕗᖅ. ᖁᓚᖕᖏᓚᒍᓪᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᑦᑖᕐᑲᒻᒥᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓯᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᕚᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑯᑖᖕᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕈᑎᒥᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᓖᓚᕐᒥᒥᐊᖕᒪ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᑎᒍᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᒥᓲᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ (ᐊᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓂ) ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᑲᓖᓚᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᑦᑖᕐᑲᒻᒥᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᕕᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓚᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᒥᓯᓂᓗ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᒪᓇᕝᕕᒥᒃ. ᐱᐋᕐ ᓴᕐᕌᓐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕐᐹᓚᓇᐊᓗᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓯᒪᓚᕐᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖕᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓱᒎᖅ ᓯᓂᕐᑕᖕᒪᓪᓚᓇᒪᔭᕐᐳᒍᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᖖᒪᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᔪᓓ 25, 1979-ᒥ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓚᒦᖕᒍᖖᒥᑐᒥᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᕐᑕᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓅᕐᑕᐅᒪᓚᕐᑫᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐱᓯᑎᐊᓘᕗᑎᑦ ᓇᑯᕐᑐᒪᓇᐊᓘᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᐋᕐ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓚᓐᓅᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᑦᑖᕐᑲᒻᒥᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᒪᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓚᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓚᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖕᒐᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒦ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒥᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᓯᓚᐅᔫᒃ.

ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑕᕕᑦᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᐅᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ

ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓴᓚᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᓗ ᐊᐱᑦᓯᐱᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᓂᓗ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᕕᓚᐅᑎᕐᑲᓖᓇᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᔫᓂ 5-ᒥ, ᐁᑉᐱᑐᓂᓗ ᓯᑕᒻᒥᑐᓂᓗ (ᑕᕐᕿᓚᐊᕐᑐᓗ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᓚᐊᕐᑐᓗ) ᕿᐁᓐ ᓄᕐᕌᓐᑕᒍᑦ ᓄᕐᕐᑲᑫᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓖᓚᕐᒪᑦ. ᓇᑯᕐᓴᒪᓇᕐᐳᒍᓪᓗ ᕿᐁᓐᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒪ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑫᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖕᒍᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᑖᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᐊᓖᕆᓇᕐᑯᑎᒥᕚᑦ ᑕᒪᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓚᐊᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᓚᐊᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᒐᓯᓐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓗᓂᓗ/ᓇᓚᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓗᓂᓗ.

ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓚᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓖᕐᑐᑦ

ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᑎᒍᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᔫᑦ ᑫᓪᓚᑐᕐᐸᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᑭᐱᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓚᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕕᒥᓖᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᓴᖕᒍᐊᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ, ᑲᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓅᑎᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓖᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᓚᑕᓚᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 20, 2013.

- ᓄᓂᕙᓐᓇᕐᒃ/ᐳᑯᓐᓇᕐᒃ: ᐋᒃᒍᓯ 15-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 05
- ᖁᐊᕐᓇᓯᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ: ᐆᒃᑐᐱᕆ 03-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒃᑐᐱᕆ 31
- ᕿᑎᖖᒍᓘᑦ/ᖁᕕᐊᓯᕙᓘᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᓐᒃ: ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 14-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 05
- ᕿᑎᖖᒍᒃ/ᖁᕕᐊᓯᕕᒃ (ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ): ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 12-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 09
- ᖁᐊᕐᓇᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ: ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 23-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 20, 2013.

ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᐊᓇᒍᑎᕐᑲᓖᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᕿᑎᖖᒎᑉ/ᖁᕕᐊᓯᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒥᓂ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓖᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓲᑎᐅᑦᓴᓇᓲᖕᒍᖖᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᖕᒪᓄᓪᓗ ᓀᓐᒍᓪᓗ. ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒎᓯᓯᒪᓲᖕᒍᔭᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓚᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥᓂ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᔫᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᕐᖁᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᒃᑯᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓐᓇᕐᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᓕᐊᖕᒍᓯᒪᔭᓈᓕᖕᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᑎᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᕕᒃᑲᕐᑎᓯᓈᓕᖕᒪᔪᑦ. ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᒌᒃᑯᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᓯᐊᕐᖁᓇᕐᐳᓯ.

ᐆ ᐊᕐᐱᑦ ᓂᓇᓴᐅᓲᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓴᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓴᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓕᕐᒥᒐᒥᒃ.
The *aqpik* (bakeapple) has come to symbolize more than its delicious fruit.

With the opening of this new technical centre, Air Inuit's administrative offices as well as its technical maintenance services have been regrouped in one new facility.

Scheduled service enhancements

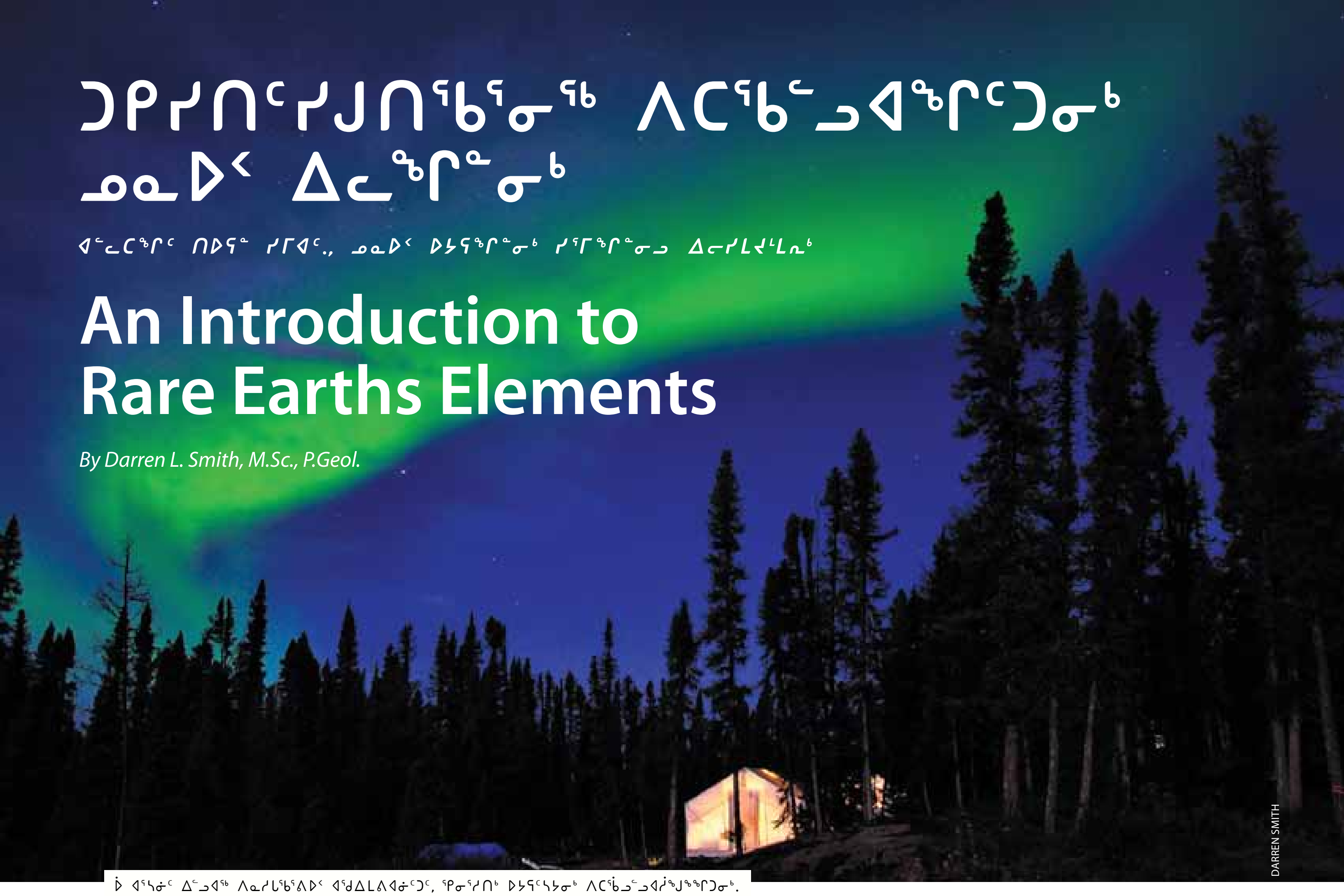
We are pleased to announce that scheduled service between the Abitibi region and Nunavik commenced on June 5, with a Tuesday and Thursday (northbound and southbound) stop in Rouyn-Noranda. We are greatly thankful to the City of Rouyn for their encouragement in this new regional link and we trust it will allow passengers in both directions to travel with less complication and less cost.

Forthcoming specials

Passengers are encouraged to take advantage of these seat sales, which will occur between now and February 20, 2013.

- Berry Picking: August 15 to Sept 05
- Pre-freeze: October 03 to October 31
- Christmas Shopping: November 14 to December 05
- Christmas (Nunavik): December 12 to January 09
- Deep Freeze: January 23 to February 20, 2013.

Additional flights will be added to the schedule during the Christmas period as well as special scheduled service for Kingait and Nain. Air Inuit posts their seat sale information in their offices and passengers can also ask local agent for further details, including pricing and restrictions. Have a pleasant flight. ■



ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ ᑎᐅᕋᓐ ᓯᒥᐊᑦ., ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᒥᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᒃ

An Introduction to Rare Earths Elements

By Darren L. Smith, M.Sc., P.Geol.

DARREN SMITH

ᐆ ᐊᕐᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᕐᑭᓂᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ.
A display of northern lights over the Eldor Project camp, looking for rare earth deposits.

ᑯᐯᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᖓ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑐᕐᑲᐅᕗᖅ ᐱᑕᓕᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᒥᐊᖓ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ; ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᕝᕕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᖕᖑᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᓯᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ/ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᐸᐳᖓ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᑳᒧᔅ ᕆᓲᔅ ᑰᐳᕇᓴᓐ (ᑳᒧᔅᑯᑦ) ᐃᓪᑐ ᐳᕈᔨᐊᒃᑯᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒦᑐᓂ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ 130 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓅᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒥ. ᑳᒧᔅᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᓂᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᖕᖏᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕐᒥᐊᓂᓗ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ 2007-ᒥᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᓰᕆᐊᖓᓗ 2012-ᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᒪᒻᒥᓯᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᕆᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᕕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᔅᕌᒻ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᕝᐹᓯᒪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ 2009 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓ ᐊᓂᒍᕆᐊᕕᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

ᐃᓅᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᒦᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᑕᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᖏᑕᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᒐᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᒦᓪᓚᕆᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖏᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔨᖏᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑎᖏᓐᓃᑐᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔨᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑌᒣᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᓴᕐᕐᑭᔮᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᑕ ᓴᓂᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᒪᕆᑉᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᒥᐊᖏᑦ. ᑌᒫᓕ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓚᐊᓅᓂᕐᑦᓴᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᖓ, ᐱᓇᓱᑉᐸᓯᖓ

ᐃᓅᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᒦᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᖏᑕᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᖏᑕᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᒐᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᒦᓪᓚᕆᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖏᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔨᖏᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑎᖏᓐᓃᑐᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔨᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑌᒣᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᓴᕐᕐᑭᔮᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᑕ ᓴᓂᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᒪᕆᑉᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᒥᐊᖏᑦ.

The general knowledge base of rare earths is not very high, inside and outside of the mineral exploration industry, primarily because so few mines exist outside of China.

Quebec has long been known for its breadth of mineral potential; however, until recently few have realized its potential for rare earth elements, especially in Nunavik. As project manager/geologist I oversee the mineral exploration of Commerce Resources Corporation's (Commerce) Eldor Project located in Nunavik, approximately 130 kilometres south of Kuujjuaq. Commerce has been exploring the property for rare metals, including rare earth elements, since 2007 and plan to be back in 2012 with an exploration and development program focused on its world class Ashram Rare Earth Deposit, which was discovered in late 2009.

The general knowledge base of rare earths is not very high, inside and outside of the mineral exploration industry, primarily because so few mines exist outside of China. There are only a select few people who are recognized as experts. Although, I do not claim to be an expert, I have garnered much experience in rare earths over the last five years and would like to share this information with those living in Nunavik, which hosts this unique and spectacular deposit.

ᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᕐᑖᓯᒪᒻᒪᓇᓐᓂᕿᑭᓐᓇᑐᓇᓕᕐᐳᖓ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕿᖕᒥᑕ ᐱᑦᓴᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᓕᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᓲᑐᕐᑲᓇᓕᕿᒃᑯ ᐊᒥᕐᕐᑳᕐᑲᑎᑮᒍᑎᕐᑲᑭᒪᓕᕐᐳᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ, ᐅᔭᕿᑦᓴᔭᕐᑕᓕᒻᒥ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᑲᓪᓛᓗᒻᒥᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕿᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ 17-ᖑᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖑᓪᓗ ᓯᐅᖑᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᓵᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᓅᓕᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᑦᓴᖑᒃᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐋᑦᑎᓇᐊᒻᖑᓂᕿᕐᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᓯᑳᓐᑎᐊᒻᖑᓂᕿᕐᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᖕᒥᓐᓇᓕᒪᓲᒃ, ᐊᑦᔨᒌᓪᓕᒻᒥᓗ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᒌᑦᓴᔭᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᓱᓇᑦᓴᔭ ᐅᓂᖕᒥᑕᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ 150-ᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕿᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕿᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᕐᒥᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᖕᒥᑦᒎᓗᑐᑦᔭᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭ ᓕᐅᑭᑎᐅᓕᕐᑭᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᔩᓂᓂᑦ ᕐᑭᕐᓯᖕᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᓂᖕᒍᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ.

ᓯᑯᐃᔪᒍᑎᐅᓕᔪᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔭᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭ ᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᖖᒥᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓯᐃᓕᖓᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ, ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᔭᐅᖖᒥᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ: (La/ᓛ), (Ce/ᓯ) ᐳᓪᓚᐅᔭᖖᒍᕈᓐᓇᑐᕐᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᔭᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ, (Pr/ᐲᐊ) ᕐᑲᖕᓕᑦᑕᔩᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐊᖑᓲᕐᒃ ᐃᑭᑦᑕᐅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᓯᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐳᓯᕐᑐᐃᐲᓪᓗ ᐃᒃᓕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ, (Nd/ᐃᓐᑏ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᓲᖑᖖᒥᑐᕐᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᐳᑲᑕᓗᐊᕐᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᓴᒥᓗ ᐃᒫᓂᓗ; ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓃᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ; (Sm/ᐃᐋᐢᐃᐊᒻ) ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᔫᖕᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᒃ ᓂᐱᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓂᐱᖖᒪᓯᑎᒻᒪᓇᐅᔪᕐᒃ, (Eu/ᐃᔫ) ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓗᑕᑦᓴᔭᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᓂᖖᒍᖕᒥᓂᓴᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᕐᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕿᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᓚᐲᓴᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓄᑦ, (Gd/ᔨᑎ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᕐᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᓕᐊᖑᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑐᕐᑐᓴᔭᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᔫᖑᒻᒥᓯᓂ; ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᔭᐅᓂᕐᐸᓗ: (Tb/ᑏᐱ) ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᒦᒃᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᔫᕐᒃ, (Dy/ᑌ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᕐᒃ ᒪᖖᒥᕐᑲᔭᖖᒥᑐᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᓕᐊᓄᑦ, (Ho/ᕐᑰ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᔭ ᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ, (Er/ᐃᐋ) ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᑐᓕᒥᐊᓇᒍᑎᐅᓲᕐᒃ. ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒥᓯᓂᓗ ᑯᑦᓲᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᑖᓇᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐳᓪᓚᐅᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕿᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᔫᑦᑕᓂᒃ/ᕐᑲᓪᓗᑎᓂᒃ/ᑏᑐᑎᓂᒃ, (Th/ᑏᐃᑦᓯ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᕐᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᑐᐃᒍᑎᓄᑦ, (Yb/ᒍᐁᐲ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᕐᒃ ᒪᖖᒥᕐᑲᔭᖖᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᓕᐊᓄᑦ, (Lu/ᓘ) ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᕐᒃ

The rare earths are a group of 17 elements on the periodic table that comprise the lanthanide series, Yttrium, and Scandium. They always occur together, share similar chemical properties, and have been described in over 150 mineral species. These elements are not actually rare in terms of occurrence, but rather rare to find in economic concentrations.

Scientifically and geologically the rare earths fall into three groups, the light rare earths: Lanthanum (La), Cerium (Ce), Praseodymium (Pr), and Neodymium (Nd); the middle rare earths: Samarium (Sm), Europium (Eu), and Gadolinium (Gd); and the heavy rare earths: Terbium (Tb), Dysprosium (Dy), Holium (Ho), Erbium (Er), Thulium (Th), Ytterbium (Yb), and Lutetium (Lu).

The element Yttrium (Y), not technically a rare earth, is typically grouped with the heavy rare earths. Promethium (Pm) exists in only negligible amounts in nature, occurring predominantly in nuclear reactors or the sun. The element Scandium (Sc) is sometimes grouped with the rare earths, but is commonly never included with them in industry calculations.

Worldwide demand for rare earths is currently approximately 150,000 tonnes of rare earth oxide annually and estimated to be growing at roughly 9% per year. Hence, demand is expected to be between 200,000 and 300,000 tonnes by the year 2020. China accounts for over 95% of the world's rare earth production, but has recently begun cutting back significantly on exports. This was done in an effort to consolidate its domestic industry, and to better preserve the mine life of several dwindling deposits. This, in turn, caused a steep escalation of rare earth oxide prices and triggered a large push to discover, develop, and produce rare earth oxides at mines outside of China.

Over this time period rare earth oxide prices have ranged from approximately $20 per kilogram of rare earth oxide for Cerium and Lanthanum to over $5,000 per kilogram for Europium. Although prices have retreated somewhat over the last year (2011) they remain substantially higher than historical prices due to increased demand and lack of supply.

ᐱᖓᓯᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᒐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕿᑦᓴᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᐅᓂᖕᒥᓪᓗ
Three groups of rare earths

ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᔭᐅᖖᒥᓂᕐᓴᑦ **Light rare earths**	**ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓃᑐᑦ** **Middle rare earths**	**ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᔭᐅᓂᕐᐹᑦ** **Heavy rare earths**
Lanthanum/ᓛᓐᓴᓇᒻ (La/ᓛ)	Samarium/ᓴᒫᕆᐊᒻ (Sm/ᐃᐊᐢᐃᐊᒻ),	Terbium/ᑑᕐᐱᐊᒻ (Tb/ᑎᐲ),
Cerium/ᓰᕆᐊᒻ (Ce/ᓰ),	Europium/ᔫᕉᐱᐊᒻ (Eu/ᐃᔫ),	Dysprosium/ᑎᐢᐳᕉᓯᐊᒻ (Dy/ᑏᒍᐁ),
Praseodymium/ᐳᕌᓯᐅᑌᒥᐊᒻ (Pr/ᐱᐋ)	Gadolinium/ᑳᑐᓖᓂᐊᒻ (Gd/ᔨᑏ),	Holium/ᕐᑰᓕᐅᒻ (Ho/ᐃᑦᓯᐆ),
Neodymium/ᓃᐅᑌᒥᐊᒻ (Nd/ᐄᓐᑏ),		Erbium/ᐆᕐᐱᐅᒻ (Er/ᐄᐋ),
		Thulium/ᓲᓕᐅᒻ (Th/ᑏᐃᑦᓯ),
		Ytterbium/ᔩᑐᕐᐱᐅᒻ (Yb/ᒍᐁᐲ),
		Lutetium/ᓘᑦᑎᐊᒻ (Lu/ᓘ).

Yttrium (Y)/ᔩᑦᕆᐊᒻ (ᒍᐁ)-ᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑌᔭᐅᔪᕐᒃ: ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᑦᑎᒎᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᖖᒥᑐᕐᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕿᑦᓴᔭᖕᒥᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑭᖕᒥᓇᓲᖑᕗᕐᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᔭᐅᓂᕐᐹᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕿᑦᓴᔭᕐᑯᑎᒥᑦᓯᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᔨᐊᓇᖖᒥᑕᖕᒥᓄᑦ
Yttrium (Y): technically not a rare earth, typically grouped with the heavy rare earths

Promethium (Pm)/ᐳᕉᒦᓯᐊᒻᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑌᔭᐅᔪᕐᒃ: ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓲᖑᕗᕐᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᖑᐊᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕿᑦᓴᔭᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓗᐊᖖᒍᐊᓲᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᓲᖑᔪᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᓗ ᐊᓯᕈᐃᒻᒪᓇᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᓗ ᕐᑲᔫᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᓘᑐᓂ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᕐᒥᓗᓐᓅᑦ
Promethium (Pm): exists in negligible amounts, predominantly in nuclear reactors or the sun.

Scandium (Sc)/ᓯᑳᓐᑎᐊᒻᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑌᔭᐅᔪᕐᒃ:ᐃᓛᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓲᒍᓄᕐᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᒐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕿᑦᓴᔭᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓄᑦ.
Scandium (Sc): sometimes grouped with the rare earths.

ᓯᖃᓖᒍᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᑉ ᑎᒥᖓᓂᒃ ᐆᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ.

ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭ Yttrium (Y)/ᔩᑦᕆᐊᒻᒥᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑌᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᙱᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᙱᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ, ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᕗᖅ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᙱᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓄᑦ. ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭ Promethium (Pm)/ᐳᕈᒦᓯᐊᒻᒥᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑌᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᐱᑕᖃᓲᖑᕗᖅ ᒥᑭᔪᖑᐊᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ, ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓗᐊᙳᐊᓲᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᓲᖑᔪᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓲᖑᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᕈᐃᒻᒪᓇᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᔫᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓲᖑᑦᓱᑎᓪᓘᑐᓂ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᓗᓐᓃᑦ. ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭ Scandium (Sc)/ᓯᑳᓐᑎᐊᒻᒥᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑌᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᑲᓪᓛᓱᖑᕗᖅ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᒐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᖏᓐᓄᓗ, ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓲᖑᖏᒪᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᒪᖃᕐᐱᓈᓕᖓᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖄᔭᐅᓂᖃᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᑦᓴᕈᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ.

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᔭᖃᕈᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᖁᑎᒋᑦᓱᓂᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᙱᑐᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓃᐳᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᓐᒪᓈᑦ 150 000 ᑕᐅᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᑌᒣᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᙴᒪᒥᔭᐅᔪᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᑭᙴᒪᒥᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᓕᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖕᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓃᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ 9%. ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᐱᔭᖃᕈᒪᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᓇᐅᒥᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᓐᓂᖃᓯᓛᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᖓᓂ 200,000-ᓗ 300,000-ᓗ ᑭᙴᒪᑦᓯᒍᑎᙳᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ 2020 ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓴᓂᓲᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐳᓴᓐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ 95%-ᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᓴᖏᓐᓂᓗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᑌᒣᑉᐸᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓯᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᒥᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᓯᓚᐅᕐᖁᑦ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᓯᓚᐅᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᒪᓂᑯᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓱᕐᑎᓯᓂᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖁᑎᒥᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᕕᓂᒃ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖃᕐᕕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᑕᑯᑖᓐᓂᓴᐅᖁᔨᓂᑯᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒥᔩᖏᑕ ᓄᖑᑉᐸᓕᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓯᑦᓴᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᙱᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᖁᑉᐸᓇᐊᕐᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓕᐅᔪᐳᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᐱᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᐱᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᒎᓗ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂᐅᔪᓪᓗ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᑦᑕᓂᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᐱᓐᓂ ᓴᓂᓲᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᑦᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ.

ᑌᒪᙵᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖃᕐᒥᓐᓇᖑᓯᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ $20 ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᓗᑯᔮᒻᓄᑦ ᓰᕆᐊᒻᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᓗ ᓛᓐᓇᓴᒻᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᓗ ᐊᑮᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓗᑯᔮᒻᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ $5,000-ᓄᑦ ᔫᕈᐱᐋᒻᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᓗᐊᙳᐊᖅ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓕᓚᐅᔪᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᕐᓴᓇᐊᕐᔫᒥᐊᐱᓚᐅᔪᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ (2011-ᒥ) ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᑲᓪᓚᒪᓇᐅᖏᓐᓈᖁᑦ ᐊᑭᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᒥ ᓴᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑌᒣᓕᖓᓕᕿᒍᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᒪᓕᐅᒥᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᙱᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᑎᓇᓂᖃᙱᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᑫᕕᑦᑐᐊᓗᐃᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᓇᑦᓴᑲᑕᒪᕐᓂ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᓂ, ᑭᑭᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐱᑦᑕᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓂ, ᑕᓚᐋᓴᑦᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᓴᑦᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᓵᑦᑐᔫᓂ, ᐆᑎᓇᐅᑎᑦᓴᔭᓄᑦᓗ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᖓᑎᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᔫᓗᐊᙳᐊᑭᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᓕᓇᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕕᒥᓯᒥᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᐊᓚᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓴᐅᑎᒥᓯᖑᒻᒪᓂᒃ.

DARREN SMITH

ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔪᑦ.
Building the base camp for prospectors.

Rare Earths are used in a variety of high tech and green technologies including wind turbines, cell phones, magnets, motors, flat panel displays, and phosphors, etc. What makes rare earths so valuable is there are essentially no suitable substitutes for them in many applications. Efficiency or practicality is always sacrificed when a substitute is used.

Recently the US Department of Energy outlined the five rare earth elements that are the most "critical" to clean and high tech industries. "Critical" is the term used to indicate a commodity that is in the greatest demand while being in the shortest supply in the long term, with the added aspect that substitutes for it are hard or impossible to find. These are Neodymium, Europium, Terbium, Dysprosium, and Yttrium. Neodymium is the main component of high strength "super magnets", required for all types of motors and related applications (such as wind turbines, electric vehicles, cell phones). Dysprosium is critical for these magnets as it allows for use at high temperatures without compromising magnetic strength. Terbium may substitute for Dysprosium in certain applications and is used in green phosphors. Europium and Yttrium are used as phosphors, essential to produce colours in screen displays such as flat screen televisions and cell phones, as well as in various lighting applications. Europium is required for producing the red colour in screen displays with no known substitutes, thus demanding one of the highest prices of all rare earth oxides. Deposits enriched in these five critical elements, in addition to significant total rare earth oxide grade, are generally thought to have the better chance of making it to production. It is estimated that only five or six new mines outside of China are needed to satisfy future demand.

Often, the term "rare earth distribution" is used to partially evaluate a rare earth deposit's economic potential. It refers to the relative quantity of each rare earth expressed as a percentage of the total quantity of all the rare earths. Deposits with higher distribution percentages of the critical rare earth elements are typically considered the most valuable, although grade, tonnage, and location are always essential factors.

Rare earth deposits may occur in a variety of geological environments but most predominantly in carbonatites such as Ashram (Nunavik), Mountain Pass (California), and Bear Lodge (Wyoming) deposits; intensely weathered carbonatites, also called laterites, such as Mount Weld (Australia) and Zandkopsdrift (South Africa) deposits;

ᐆ ᔮᓴᓐᓗ ᐱᐊᓐ ᓵᓐᑕᓗ — ᖃᑕᖕᖑᑎᒦᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᒍᓲᑎᔩᒃ.
Jason and Ben Saunders — brotherly love.

peralkaline or alkaline intrusions such as the Kipawa (Quebec) and Bokan Mountain (Alaska) deposits; and heavy mineral beach sands.

Bayan Obo in China, controversially perceived to be a carbonatite, is the largest rare earth producer in the world with a grade of over 5% total rare earth oxide for an estimated 28.8 million tonnes of contained rare earth oxide (nearly 200 years of supply at current demand levels!). Equally astonishing is that the rare earth production is a by-product of iron ore mining. However, the deposit is light rare earth dominated and cannot supply enough heavy rare earths to satisfy the demand.

Historically, the major rare earth producer in North America was Mountain Pass, with an estimated 31.6 metric tonnes at 6.57 % total rare earth oxide for an estimated 2.1 million tonnes of contained rare earth oxide. Once the largest rare earth producer in the world, the mine was shut down in 2002, but has recently resumed operations after significant upgrades to its processing facilities.

One of the most critical factors, when evaluating a rare earth project, is to understand the importance of the actual minerals the rare earth elements are hosted in. Although, over 150 rare earth minerals have been described, only four dominate commercial processing (monazite, bastnaesite, xenotime, and loparite). As such, conventional techniques exist to remove these minerals from the host rock, as well as release the individual rare earth elements within. Although, many deposits under development may have attractive grades and tonnages, their mineralogy may be unproven and/or overly complex, thereby adding a level of economic uncertainty to the project. In addition, monazite, bastnaesite, and xenotime contain among the highest amounts of rare earth elements in them compared to all other rare earth minerals, thus allowing for superior concentrate grades.

ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᓯᓂ ᓯᖃᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᑐᓴᖅᓂᔫᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ.
A fulfilling pastime, to play music while at the camp.

DARREN SMITH X 3

Bastnaesite is the dominant mineral currently mined for the light rare earths along with lesser monazite, while xenotime is the dominant mineral historically mined for the heavy rare earths. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that deposits with a similar mineral grouping will have a distinct advantage on the race to production. Currently, the dominant source of heavy rare earths is from very low-grade (a few hundred

ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓇᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐃᑯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᓯᐊᖅᑯᑎᓅᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔫᕕᖓᑦ ᓇᑐᓂᖅᓯᖃᒻᒥᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ “ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ” ᓱᒃᑯᑎᓇᓂᖃᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᒻᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᖃᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᖃᖅᕕᓂ. “ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐊᓘᓂᕗᔭᖅ” ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᖕᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᖅᓯᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᔫᑦᓴᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓕᓇᖅᑐᓴᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᑦᑑᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᒪᕖᖕᖓᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᒐᖅᑐᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᐃᒍᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᓯᒃᑲᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᑎᓴᖏᑦ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕋᑎᒃ ᐃᓲᓐᓂᓗ ᓇᓂᔭᑦᓴᐅᖏᓪᓕᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᖅᑎᓴᖃᓲᖑᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᓃᐅᑌᒥᐊᒻ, ᔦᕉᐱᐊᒻ, ᑑᖅᐱᐊᒻ, ᑎᔅᐳᕉᓯᐊᒻ ᔨᑦᑎᓇᐊᒻᒧ. ᓃᐅᑌᒥᐊᒻ ᑕᖏᓇᔭᐅᓪᓕᓇᑦᑐᖅ “ᑭᑭᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᐱᑦᑕᑑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᐱᒻᒪᓇᓲᓄᑦ”, ᑭᖕᖖᒪᓇᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓕᐊᖑᓲᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐸᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᓄᑦ (ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᕋᕙᑦᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᓄᑦ, ᓇᑦᓴᑲᑕᒐᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓄᑦ). ᑎᔅᐳᕉᓯᐊᒻ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓂᐱᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᒐᒥ ᐅᓇᖅᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᓂᐱᑦᑕᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᓃᑦ ᓯᖕᖐᓕᒥᐊᓇᓂᖃᖅᑎᓯᖕᖏᑑᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᑑᖅᐱᐋᒻ ᑕᐅᖅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑎᔅᐳᕉᓯᐋᒻᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᑯᑎᓇᓂᖃᓲᖑᒪᑎᒃ ᐆᑎᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᑎᑦᓯᓇᒍᑎᐅᓲᓄᑦ. ᔦᕉᐱᐋᒻᒧ ᔩᑦᑎᓇᐋᒻᒧ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᔫᒃ ᐆᑎᓇᐅᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᑐᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᓪᓚᓇᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕈᑎᓕᐊᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᓇᑦᓴᑲᑕᒐᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᑯᒣᑦ ᐳᓪᓚᖏᑦ. ᔦᕉᐱᐋᒻ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᓪᓚᓇᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᓚᕖᓯᓪᓗ ᓇᑦᓴᑲᑕᒐᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᑎᓴᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓴᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᒃ, ᑌᒣᒃᑲᒥᒃ

ᐊᑭᑐᓂᕐᐹᓴᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐅᓚᖕᒐᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᕐᓱᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ, ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕈᓯᓐᓂᓴᐅᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕐᑕᐅᒪᐳᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒫᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓲᕐᑐᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᒪᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᓪᒪᒐᔭᕐᑐᓄᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᑦᓯᓂᐅᓵᕐᑐᓄᑦ.

ᑌᒪᖖᒐᑦ "ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓯᒦᓐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᓕᕋᒥᒃ" ᐃᒧᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᐅᓯᕐᑲᕈᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᓇᓲᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕈᑎᐅᓲᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐳᓯᓐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ. ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓗᐊᖖᒍᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐳᓯᓐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᒐᕐᑐᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᒐᕐᓂᑯᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓂᕐᐹᓴᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᐅᓈᕐᑎᔪᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᓕᒫᖕᒥᑦ, ᓯᑯᑦᓯᒦᓐᓂᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᐅᖕᒥᓐᓇᓲᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᒦᑦᑎᓂᕐᑲᖖᒋᑐᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓗᐊᖖᒍᐊᓲᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᓴᒦᑦᓯᓂ ᑎᐸᕐᑲᕋᓂ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᕐᑲᕋᓂᓗ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᑦᓴᔪᒧᑦ ᓴᕐᑭᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᓇᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᒍᔪᐊᖕᒐᔩᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖕᒐ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓗᐊᖖᒍᐊᑐᒧᑦ ᐋᔅᕌᒻᒥᒃ ᑌᔭᐅᔪᒥ (ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ), ᕐᑲᕐᕐᑳᓗᐃᑦ ᕐᑰᕐᖕᒍᐊᓗᖕᒐᓐᓂ (ᑳᓕᕘᓂᐊᒥ ᐊᒥᓇᕋᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ) ᐊᒃᓴᓚᒻᒥᓗ (ᒍᐁᐆᒥᖕᒥ ᐊᒥᓇᕋᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᑦ; ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᒪᒻᓚᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ, ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᕐᑲᕐᕐᑳᓗᒻᒥ ᒍᐃᑦᒦᑦᑐᖅ (ᐋᔅᑐᓄᓕᐊᒥ) ᔮᓐᑳᑉᓯᑐᓄᐤᒦᑦᑐᓗ (ᕐᑭᕐᓂᑌᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᐊᓂ) ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ; ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᐸᒍᐊᒦᑦᑐᑦ (ᑯᐯᒃᒥ) ᐴᑳᓐ ᕐᑲᕐᕐᑳᓗᓐᓃᑦᑐᓗ (ᐊᓛᓯᑲᒥ) ᑌᒣᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ; ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᑕᕐᑲᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᐅᕌᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᓂᑦᑐᑦ.

ᐸᔫᓐ ᐆᐳᒥ ᓴᓂᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ, ᓱᕐᕐᑯᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕋᓂ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᓴᔪᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᔭᐅᓂᐊᖕᒍᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᓕᓈᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᐸᐅᒍᓄᓇᑯᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ 5% ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓄᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ 28.8 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᐅᓈᕐᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᕐᑲᕋᔭᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒐ (ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 200 ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᖕᒍᑲᓪᓚᓂᕐᑲᕋᔭᖖᒋᑐᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐱᔪᐅᒍᒪᓂᓇᓲᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᒥᓗᒋᑦ!). ᓇᓪᓕᕐᑯᐊᓪᓗᐊᓄᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᔪᒣᑦᑐᒪᓄᐊᒎᕐᑲᑎᖕᒐ ᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᕕᕐᑲᓄᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᓂᑯᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ. ᑌᒣᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᓱᓕ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑭᓐᓂᓯᔪᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕗᑦ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᔪᐅᓂᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᑭᖕᒎᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᐸᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐊᒥᒐᕐᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᖕᒥᓇᓪᓚᖕᒐᐳᖅ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᐹᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓲᖕᒍᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓇᕋᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᕐᕐᑲᕐᑳᓗᐃᑦ ᕐᑰᕐᖕᒍᐊᓗᖕᒐ, ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ 31.6 ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒥᑦᓇᒃᑎᒍ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᓛᑦ ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᑎᒃ 6.57%- ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓄᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ 2.1 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᐅᓈᕐᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᕐᑲᕋᔭᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒐ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒥᕗᖅ 2002-ᖕᒍᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕐᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᒃᑲᓂᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑦᓱᖕᒍᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᒻᒪᓄᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᐊᓄᐊᕐᑲᓪᓚᓄᓐᓂᐹᖕᒍᓲᑦ, ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᖕᒥᓐᓇᓲᖕᒍᖖᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᒪᖕᒍᑦᓯᒪᕕᖕᒥᓐᓂ

parts per million) “ion absorption clay deposits” in China, where the rare earth elements are absorbed as ions on the clay particles. These deposits appear unique to China, requiring very simple processing, thereby allowing for such a low grade to be economic. However, these types of deposits have large environmental footprints and it is expected that the resource will be exhausted over the next 15 years.

In late 2009, Commerce Resources Corp discovered the Ashram Deposit, which has turned out to be one of the world’s largest rare earth deposits, located approximately 130 kilometres south of Kuujjuaq. Commerce’s Eldor Property has been explored primarily for tantalum and niobium since 2007, when the initial Ashram discovery occurred. In March of 2011, after extensive drilling of the deposit, Commerce released a 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate of 219.8 million tonnes at 1.88% total rare earth oxide (inferred), 27.7 million tonnes at 1.90% total rare earth oxide (indicated), and 1.6 million tonnes at 1.77% total rare earth oxide (measured).

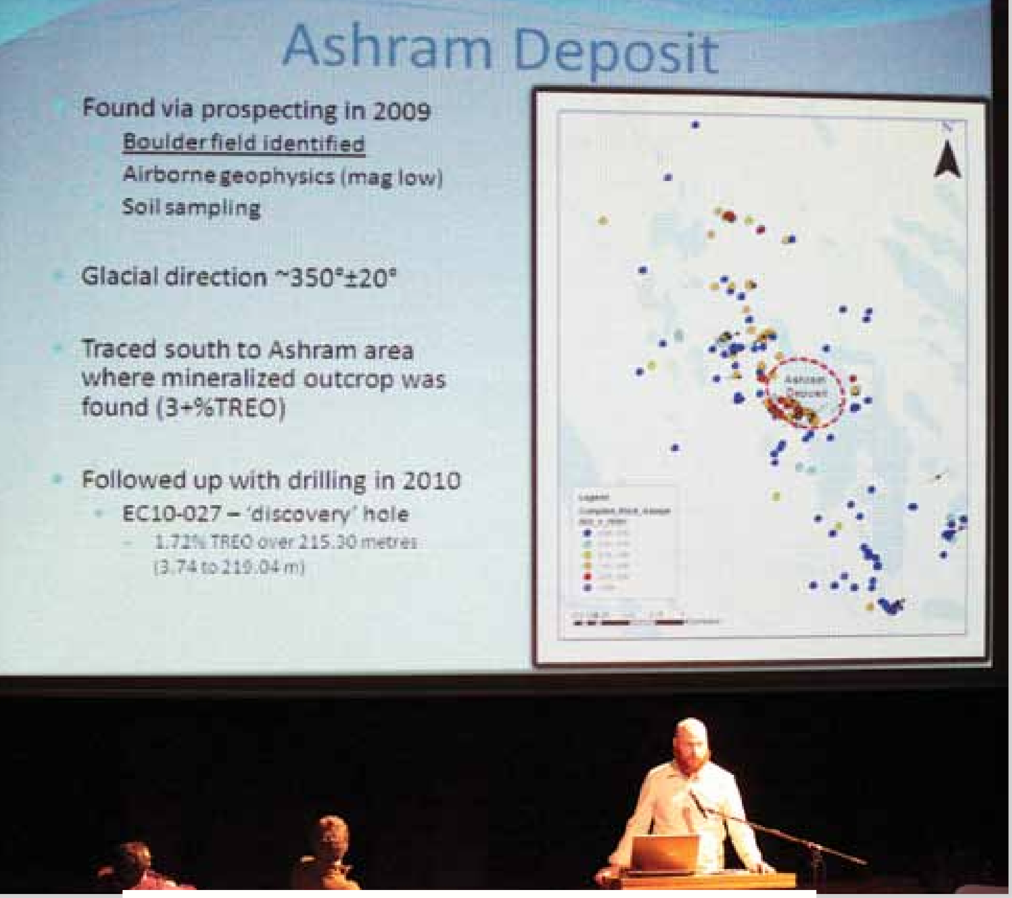
ᒍᐃᓕ ᑯᓗᓛ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᖕᒍᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᓲᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ.
Willie Kulula was also hired to help with the heavy work that mineral exploration requires.

ᐋᔅᕌᒻᒥᒃ ᑌᔭᐅᒍᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ
ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ
ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ
ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ
ᓇᓂᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ
ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᓴᑕᕐᑲᕋᒥ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ
50 ᒥᓕᐊᓐᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᑎᒍᑦ
ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᑕ
ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ.
ᐊᒥᓯᐊᓘᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ
ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᓯᒦᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦ (ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ,
ᐱᑦᓯᑕᖕᒥᑕᓗ

The Ashram Rare Earth Deposit has one of the highest grades of any deposit greater than 50 million tonnes that is being developed outside of China.

The Ashram Deposit occurs in a rare rock type called “carbonatite”, typically defined as an igneous rock composed of greater than 50% carbonate minerals by volume. Rare earth deposits tend to occur in the central portion of a carbonatite complex, within magnetic lows, and in the later stages of emplacement. The Ashram Deposit shares these characteristics.

The Ashram Deposit benefits from its well-understood and simple mineralogy consisting of monazite with lesser bastnaesite and xenotime. It extends directly from the surface with negligible overburden making it amenable to lower cost, open-pit mining methods. Its grade is considerable, coupled with a size that is rivalled by very few



Ashram Deposit

- Found via prospecting in 2009
  - Boulder field identified
  - Airborne geophysics (mag low)
  - Soil sampling
- Glacial direction ~350°±20°
- Traced south to Ashram area where mineralized outcrop was found (3+%TREO)
- Followed up with drilling in 2010
  - EC10-027 – 'discovery' hole
    - 1.72% TREO over 215.30 metres (3.74 to 219.04 m)

ᐆᐆ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐅᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑎᐅᔾᓐ ᓯᒥᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐅᕈᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑦᑲᓪᓗᐊᕿᓗᓲᒍᙱᒋᑐᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔪᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᕕᕗᐊᕆᒥ ᐅᔾᔨᓐᓂᐊᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

The author, Darren Smith, made a presentation about Rare earth metals in Nunavik during the mining workshop in Kuujjuaq last February.

ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᖄᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᓚᕆᒻᒪᖗᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓯᔾᔪᐅᒥᐊᖄᓂᖏᑦ. ᐅᒪᓕ, 150 ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᒪᒪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᓯᑕᒫᐱᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓭᓴᓕᐊᖑᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓪᓚᕇᖑᔾᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒣᑦᑐᑦ (ᒨᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔫᒍᓄᖅ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᕐᒥᓄᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑦᓴᔭᓄᑦ, ᕂᔅᓂᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔫᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᑭᑦᑕᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᓱᖕᒥᓄᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᔭ
ᒥᓪᓗ ᑯᑦᓲᔭᒥᓪᓗ, ᔾᓐᓄᑌᒻ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᒃᑐᐊᒥᐅᑕᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᐅᑎᒥᐅᑕᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᔭᒥᙵᓗ ᓴᐸᖓᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᔫᐸᐅᕚᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓲᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᖅᖏᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᖃᓇᔭᐅᒍᓇᖃᓗᐊᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ). ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᒣᑦᓴᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᕐᑎᓯᒥᑦ ᐂᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖓᓂᑦ ᓂᐱᖖᒐᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦ, ᐊᓯᖅᒥᓪᓗ ᓂᐱᖖᒐᐅᑎᖃᑎᖅᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓪᓗᐊᕋᓗᓲᖑᖖᒥᑐᑦᓴᔭᐅᖃᑎᖅᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᐅᒪᓕ, ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖃᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᖃᔭᕐᔭᑦ ᐱᓴᖑᑭᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᑏᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓯᓂᒃ. ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᖃᑦᓴᔭᐅᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭ ᐅᖅᖅᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᑐᑦ/ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓗᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓯᓂᒃ, ᐅᒣᓕᖅᓚᓂᑯᖅᒥᓐᓄᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖃᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᖅᒍᒪᓗᐊᕐᒪᖗᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᓪᓚᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ, ᒨᔭᓄᑦᓗ, ᐸᓂᓴᑦᓗ, ᔾᓐᓄᑌᒻᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᓂᕋᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᖃᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᐸ ᐅᔭᖃᑦᓴᔭᖅᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᖅᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᓚᒦᒥ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᑦᓴᖁᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓐᓂ, ᐅᒣᒃᑲᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᖅᒥᓂᕐᐸᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᖃᐳᓯᓐᓂᖃᓛᕐᑭᓲᖑᔭᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᖁᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓐᓂ.

ᐸᕐᓂᓴᑦ ᐊᖅᒥᓂᕐᐸᖅᒍᔪᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᓕᒫᓂ ᐅᕿᓐᓂᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᔫᐸᐅᕚᑦᓴᖁᑦ, ᔾᓐᓄᑌᒻ ᐊᖅᒥᓂᕐᐸᖅᒍᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᓴᔭᓂ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᐸᖅᒍᓂᖅᒥᒍᑦ. ᐅᒣᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᔭᓇᒍᑕᐅᒍᓇᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᖃᑦᓴᐅᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᔾᒐᓚᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᖃᑦᓴᐅᖅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᓇᓂᓴᐅᒐᔭᓇᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓇᓯᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒐᓯᓐᓂᒥᒍᑦ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐ, ᐱᔭᐅᒐᓯᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᔭᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᖁᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓲᖑᒪᒪᑕ ᐊᖅᒥᔪᖅᖅᒥᒪᓇᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᑦᖅᕕᓴᐅᓂᖅᒥᓂᑦ (ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓐᑕᐅᓇᖅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᒪᓚᔭᕈᑎᒃ ᒥᓚᐊᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓗᒥᑦ) "ᒪᖅᑲᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᖃᖅᑐᑦ" ᓴᓂᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᒥᓐᓂ, ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᖁᑦ ᐅᔭᖑᑦ ᒥᓗᑦᑕᐅᒪᕕᒥᓲᖅᒥᑦ ᒪᖅᑲᐅᔭᒥ ᓄᓇᒥ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᓗᑦᑕᐅᒪᕕᒥᓲᖅᒥᑦ ᓴᓂᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᒥᓐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓲᖑᓂᐊᖅᖅᒍᓇᔭ ᐅᔮᑦ, ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᒥᒃ, ᐅᒣᓂᑯᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖃᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴ-ᐅᓂᖅᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑐᐊᓗᓂᖃᓕᖅᑭᓲᖑᔭᑦ. ᐅᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓯᒃᑯᑎᓇᓂᖅᒥᑦ
ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᖅᔫᔭᓲᑦᓴᔭᐅᓂᑯᖅᒥᓄᑦ ᓂᖅᐅᒥᔭ ᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᑖᕐᕕᓴᐅᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᓄᖅᒍᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓀᖅᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᗁᒍᑦ 15 ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ.

2009 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖓ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓂᐅᔭᕐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑳᒧᔅ ᓇᓲᔅᓴᔅ ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴᖅ ᓇᕿᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐋᔅᗂᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ, ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᓇᕿᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒦᒥ ᐊᖅᒥᓂᕐᐹᖑᕗᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᖃᑦᓴᑕᖓ, ᓄᓇᒥ 130 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥ ᒌᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᖓᓂ. ᑳᒧᔅᑯᑦ ᐃᐊᓪᑑᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᕕᖓ

ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑐᑎᓚᐊᖅᒍᓲᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓪᓗ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᓇᓂᖅᖅᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᓚᐊᖅᒍᓲᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᒪᓚᐅᕈᑎᓚᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᕿᕕᑦᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᓇᑦᓴᑲᑕᓚᕐᓂ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᓂ, ᑭᑭᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐱᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓂ, ᑕᓚᕖᓴᑦᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒍᑎᖅᒥᓂ ᓵᑦᑐᔫᓂ, ᐆᑎᓇᐅᑎᑦᓴᔭᓄᑦᓗ ᖃᐅᒪᖅᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂ ᐊᓯᖅᒥᓂᓗ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᔫᓗᐊᖅᖅᒍᐊᑭᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᑎᑦᓴᖅᖅᒥᓚᓐᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕕᒥᓲᒥᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᕐᑎᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᓪᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᐊᓚᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗ

Rare Earths are used in a variety of high tech and green technologies including wind turbines, cell phones, magnets, motors, flat panel displays, and phosphors, etc. What makes rare earths so valuable is there are essentially no suitable substitutes for them in many applications.

ᕿᓂᕐᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᓇᑯᖅ ᑖᑕᓪᓚᒥᓪᓗ ᓂᐆᐱᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᕐᑲᐅᑯᖅ 2007-ᒥᓂᑦ, ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐋᔅᗂᒻ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᒥᐊᖅᖅᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒫᑦᓯ/ᒫᑦᓯ 2011-ᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᒥᓯᕕᐊᓗᑦᓴᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᕚᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑳᒧᔅᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ 43-101-ᓂᒃ ᓱᓕᓪᓚᓇᓂᕗᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᖃᕐᓂᕗᖑᓇᓕᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓂ 219.8 ᒥᓕᐊᓐᕕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᓵᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᖅᒪᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ 1,88%-ᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᖅᒥᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ (ᓲᕐᖁᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ), 27.7 ᒥᓕᐊᓐᕕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᓵᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᖅᒪᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ 1,90%-ᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᖅᒥᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᖄᓗᓪᓗᐊᓲᖑᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑕᐅᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ (ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1.6 ᒥᓕᐊᓐᕕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᓵᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᖅᒪᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ

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ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐁᑉᐹᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᓇᕉᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔫᓂ ᐊᖕᒫ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᓰᑦ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ , ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑖᕐᑲᒻᒥᐅᓂᐊᓚᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᐸᓪᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᑦᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ,

Inuktittut translators such as Johnny Angma have to learn, and develop, new terminology for unfamiliar vocabulary that is being introduced by increasing interest in mining.

1,77%-ᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ (ᓱᕐᕐᑲᑎᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ).

ᑌᓐᓇ ᐋᔅᕿᒻᒥ ᐊᑦᓯᕿᐅᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᕐᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓰᒍᓄᕐᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᓕᓐᓂ “ᑲᐅᐸᓐᐊᑌᑦᒥᒃ”, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑐᓴᔭᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓰᕐᒃ ᐆᓇᕐᓯᐸᑦᔪᐊᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᑌᒣᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓛᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᓘᑉ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᕿᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᑰᑎᓚᕐᑭᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓗᓂᕕᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ 50%-ᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᑰᑎᒐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᖕᒍᕐᓂᓚᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᓰᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᓴᒧᓪᓗ ᓯᕐᕿᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᑲᑦᑖᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᓇᑖᓪᓚᓇᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᕐᑭᑎᕐᕐᑲᕇᑎᐱᖕᒥᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒥᓐᓃᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ, ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑕ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᖕᒐᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᕕᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᕈᕐᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᑕᒃᒐ ᐋᔅᕿᒻ ᑎᐹᓴᑦᖕᒍᓂᕐᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

ᑌᓐᓇ ᐋᔅᕿᒻᒥ ᐊᑦᓯᕿᐅᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᕐᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᓪᓗᑐᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭ ᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖕᖕᒥᑐᐊᐱᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᑕᕐᓯᓂ ᔫᓐᔭᓅᑦᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᒥᓪᓗ ᐹᓐᓂᓴᑦᒥᒃ ᔮᓐᓄᑌᒻᒥᓪᓗ. ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᕐᑳᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᐊᐱᐅᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓚᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᔅᑐᐋᖕᖕᒐᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᒍᓇᐅᒐᓂᓗᓐᓃᓗ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ-ᕐᑳᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕ-ᐅᒥᐊᓯᖕᒑᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓯᓂ. ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᑑᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᑲᓪᓚᒃ. ᐁᑉᐸᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓯᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓃᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ; ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖕᒥᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᓂᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ (4.7 ᒥᓕᐊᓐᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᓛᑦ). ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒥᐊᓪᓚᒃ, ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᕐᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᐳᕐᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓃᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᔪᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦᓴᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᕐᑯᓛᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑌᒣᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᕐᑭᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᕐᑯᐊᓈᓐᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦᓴᔪᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᖕᒥᓚᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒥᐊᓚᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦᓴᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓰᖕᖕᒥᒪᓇᑦᑐ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᓰᑦ ᑌᒣᑦᒎᓂᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᒻᒪᓇᒍᓐᓇᖕᒥᓪᓚᑦ.

ᐸᔫᓐ ᐆᐳᓪᓗ, ᕐᑲᕐᕐᑳᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᕐᑰᕐᖕᒍᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐲᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑕᒻᒪᓇᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᑭᐊᒃᑯᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐲᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ 1.80%-ᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓰᓂᒃ ᓯᒥᓇᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ (ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓂᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ 40 ᒥᓕᐊᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ) ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ (ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ 25 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ). ᐋᔅᕿᒻᒥᒃ ᑌᔭᐅᒍᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᐳᕐᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᓴᑦᑲᕿᒥ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ 50 ᒥᓕᐊᓐᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓂᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᕐᓂᓴᒦᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ (ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ, ᐱᑦᓴᑕᖕᒥᑕᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᓂᒃᑯᓗ, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᓂᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑎᒍᓪᓗ) ᑖᓐᓇ ᐋᔅᕿᒻᒥᒃ ᑌᔭᐅᒍᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓇᐅᕗᕐᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᓂᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓐᓇᕋᔭᕋᓂ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒦᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍ ᑲᒪᒍᑕᐅᒪᔭᕐᓯᓂ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᓴᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᖕᒍᓗᔭᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲᓗᑭᐊᕐᒃ ᑖᓐᓇᑐᐊᖕᒍᓗᔭᕐᓯᓂ, ᐱᑕᕐᑳᓗᓪᓗᐊᓰᖕᒍᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᓗᓂ. ■

2009 ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓂᐅᔭᕐᓂᓴᐅᓚᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑳᒧᔅ ᓈᓰᔅᓴᔅ ᑯᐊᐳᓅᓴᕐᒃ ᓇᕝᕚᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐋᔅᕿᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕿᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ, ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᓇᕝᕚᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓚᒫᒥ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᕗᕐᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᑕᖕᒐ, ᓄᓇᒥ 130 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᓐᓂᓚᒻᒥ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᖕᒐᓂ.

In late 2009, Commerce Resources Corp discovered the Ashram Deposit, which has turned out to be one of the world's largest rare earth deposits, located approximately 130 kilometres south of Kuujjuaq.

deposits; it contains the third most rare earth oxide in a deposit outside of China (4.7 million tonnes). Further, the deposit hosts a pervasive enrichment in the middle and heavy rare earths with a zone of more focused enrichment extending directly from surface. This enrichment creates a very well balanced distribution over all the rare earths and an increased enrichment in the five critical rare earths. This is something that very few deposits can state.

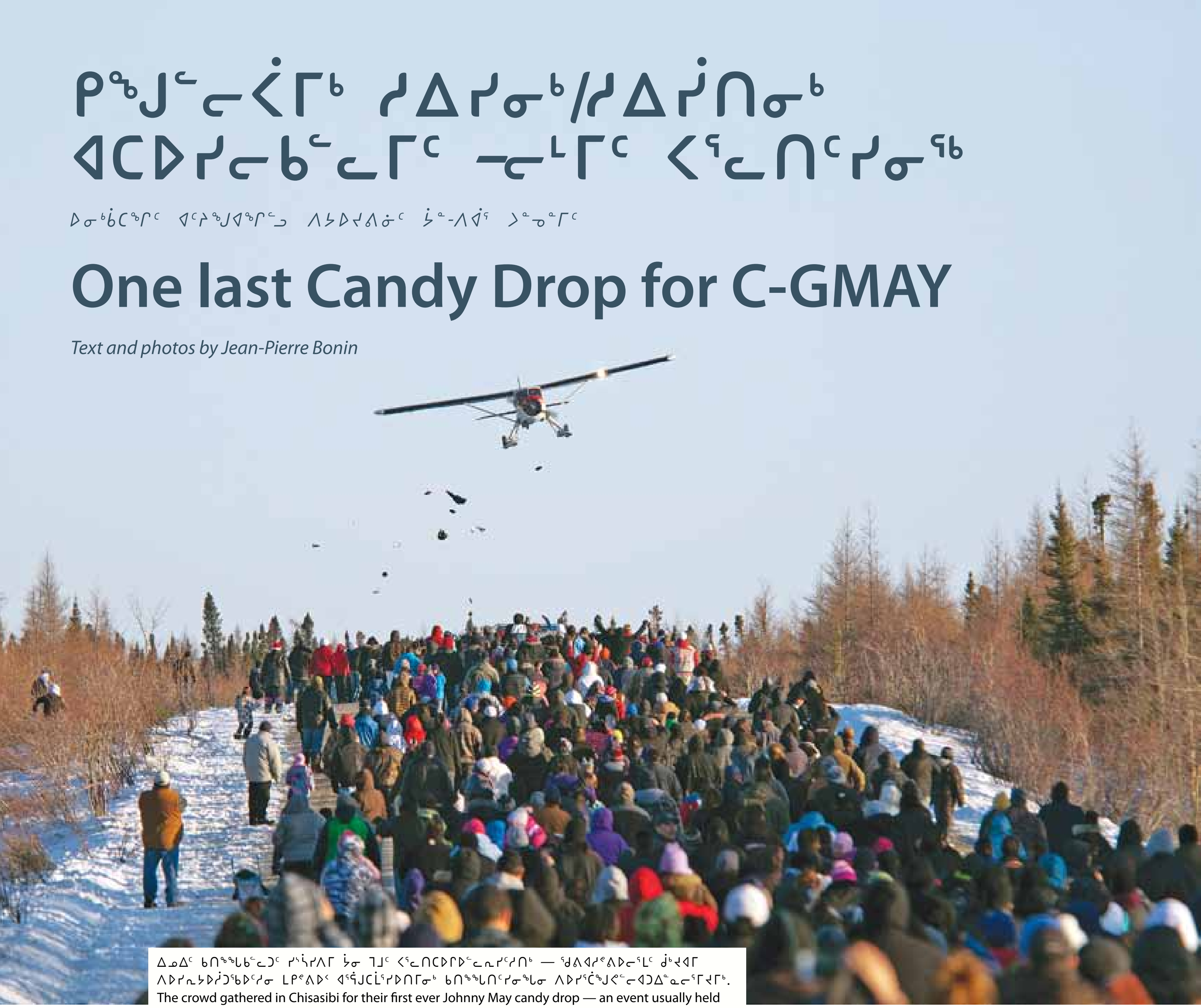
After Bayan Obo, Mountain Pass, and a select few other deposits, total rare earth oxide grade drops significantly with only a handful of developing projects exceeding 1.80% total rare earth oxide with appreciable tonnage (greater than 40 million tonnes) and mine life (greater than 25 years). The Ashram Rare Earth Deposit has one of the highest grades of any deposit greater than 50 million tonnes that is being developed outside of China. With so many positive attributes (size, grade, mineralogy, distribution etc.) the Ashram Deposit has much potential to be developed in an economically, environmentally, and socially responsible manner with the opportunity to become Nunavik's first, and perhaps only, rare earth mine. ■

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᒥᒃ ᓲᐃᓯᓂᒃ/ᓲᐃᓰᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᒥᑦ ᖠᒻᒥᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᔮᓐ-ᐱᐋᕐ ᐳᓐᓀᓐᒥᑦ

One last Candy Drop for C-GMAY

Text and photos by Jean-Pierre Bonin



ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᑲᓪᓚᑐᑦ ᓯᔅᓵᓯᐱᒥ ᔫᓂ ᒣᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑕᐅᒥᐅᓪᓚᕆᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ — ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓲᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑖᖑᑉᐸᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᒥᔪᒥᒃ.
The crowd gathered in Chisasibi for their first ever Johnny May candy drop — an event usually held on Christmas Day in Kuujjuaq but also becoming a feature of the Makivik annual general meetings.

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓗᑯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᖓ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᒍᓰᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᒍᑎᖃᓰᓂᒃ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒐᓚᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᓂᒃ ᓱᔪᖃᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᓂ ᑯᐯᒃᓗ ᐊᓐᑎᐅᔨᐅᓪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓂ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓕ ᕐᑫᖅᑯᔭᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖓ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓯᖓ ᐊᑦᔨᖃᖖᒋᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᔪᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓰᒥᒃ — "ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ" — ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᓰᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖖᒋᓚᕆᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂᓗ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᖓ ᒥᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ ᖃᒧᑎᖃᑐᐊᕈᓂᓗ ᐳᑦᑕᖁᑎᖃᑐᐊᕈᓂᓗ: ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᕐᑎ ᔫᓂ ᒣ. ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᒥ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᔪᕗᖓᓗ ᔫᓂ ᒣ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᓯᑎᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᕐᖓᓂ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖑᓚᖓᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᖅ ᔫᓂ ᒣᑉ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᕆᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᖠᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖓᔩᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᒫᖑᓕᕐᓯᓂ

This was to be the last candy drop made from the Beaver bearing Johnny May's name, C-GMAY, as the plane would be flown to Montreal the day after to be sold.

In the past five years, I have had the honour to meet a few aviation legends. Amongst those, quite a few bush pilots. Most of them I had met through aviation events held in southern Quebec or Ontario. Now I was being invited to witness a unique Canadian aviation event — a "candy drop" — done by an illustrious Inuit bush pilot: Johnny May. I had seen pictures of the Christmas candy drops done over Kuujjuaq and I knew Johnny May was an iconic figure in the bush pilot community (and no doubt within his own community) but I had not met him and, in fact, knew very little about him.

Now I won't surprise many of you if I admit I had to look up "Chisasibi" on Google Maps. And like most "southerners", I had never set

(ᑌᒣᑦᑑᑎᑕᐅᖕᖏᓂᐅᔭᑦᔭᖏᓐᓇᒥ ᑌᒫᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ) ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᑕᕋ, ᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑕᒪᓈᐊᓗᒥᓚᐅᔪᕙᕋᓗᓐᓃᑦ.

ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ, ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᒣᒋᔭᐅᓂᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᖏᓪᓚᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᑐᐊᕈᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᓇᐊᖃᓚᐅᓇᐊᕐᒪᑦ “ᓯᔅᓰᓯᐱᒥᒃ” ᑐᑭᓯᒍᒪᑦᓱᖓ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᑰᑯᓪ ᓄᓇᖕᖑᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᓯᒍ. ᑌᒪᓗ “ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ” ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑕ, ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᑐᓪᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᓚᖓ. ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᖓ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᓯᑦᓱᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓂᕋ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕈᓇᓪᓚᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ.

ᓱᒐᒫ ᑕᒃᒐ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ “ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓇᓂ ᓂᐊᕋᓂᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᓂᖑᕗᖓ”? ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓱᖓ ᔮᓂ ᒣ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᓱᓂ ᑖᓐᓇᑐᐊᑦᓯᐊᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑌᒣᓗᑭᓐᓇᕕᓕᑐᐊᓪᓚᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂ. ᐱᖁᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓲᖑᖕᖏᒪᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᒥ ᓇᕿᓈᕕᖕᖓᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᒥᐊᒃᑐᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᓲᖑᖕᖏᒪᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓚᐅᕝᕕᒥᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑲᑕᑦᑎᓯᕕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕋᑎᒃ. ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓲᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᔮᓂ ᒣᒧᑦ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᓲᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᖓᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒫᑦ. ᓱᒍᓪᓃ ᑕᒃᒐ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐹᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑑᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᕙ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᓚᕿᑦᓱᓂ “ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖃᓚᖓᒥᐊᖓ?” ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᔪᕙᖃᓗ ᕖᓕᒃᓯ ᒪᕐᓴ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐊᐱᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᕋᐱᒐ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᑯᑦ ᐹᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖑᓚᖓᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᔮᓂ ᒣᑉ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕆᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᖏᑦ – ᓚᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖓᓚᔫᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑐᑦᓯᒫᖑᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᔮᓂ ᒣ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 47-ᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᓲᑐᖃᐅᔪᖅ.

ᐆᐲᑕ ᖁᐊᔅᒪᓐ, ᐹᑦ ᐃᕐᕈᒥᐊᖅ, ᔮᓂ ᒣ ᕖᓕᒃᓯ ᒪᕐᓴᓗ.
Peter Horsman, Pat Ekomiak, Johnny May and Félix Marseille.

ᑌᒣᑑᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖕᖓᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᐊᕉᓂᕐᓴᑯᑦ ᐯᑉ ᐱᐄ-12-ᓕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᐊᕉᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᒍᓐᓇᓱᓂ, ᐃᔅᕈᑯᑖᓕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᑐᐊᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕆᕋᖅ. ᑌᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ1975-ᒥ –ᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᖃᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᒥᓂᑦ, ᑕᒃᑰᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒍᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ. ᕖᓕᒃᓯ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᒪᓪᓗᑐᐊᓗᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ. ᕿᑲᓯᕋᑖᓚᐅᕐᓱᓂ ᑕᕐᕿᓕᒫᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᕕᑦᑖᖅᒥᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᒃᐁᕐᑯᓐᓂ ᒨᕆᑌᓂᐊᒥ, ᕿᓂᑌ ᓄᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᑎᕆᐊᖕᖓᓱᓂ ᑕᕐᕿᓕᒫᒥ ᕿᑲᕐᓂᖃᓚᖓᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒧᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓚᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᑭᕇᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᒥᓂᒃ ᔮᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᑦᓱᓂ. ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᕖᓕᒃᓯᐅᑉ ᕿᓛᓈᕐᓂᒪᕆᐊᑐᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᕋᕐᑯᐳᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖓ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᕋᓂᒃ ᓇᓃ

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᑦ
ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓄᑦ/ᒥᑦᑕᕕᖓᓄᑦ
ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑑᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᓐᓇᑦᑕ, ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ
ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᕙᓪᓛᖑᑦᓯᓂ
ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᕙᓛᒥᒃ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᕐᕙᓛᒥ
ᑐᓵᓕᑐᐊᕋᑦᑕ
ᕿᕕᐊᖓᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ
ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᓯᕐᕙᓗᒻᒥᒃ
ᑐᓵᕕᒥᓕᕐᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

The airport being close by, heads turned to the sky as we heard the sound of the Beaver's engine roaring in the distance.

foot unto James Bay territory. It was thus a very promising flight and visit.

Why do I call a candy drop a "unique Canadian aviation event"? Because Johnny May is the only pilot in this country allowed doing such a thing. Regulations prevent a pilot flying low over populated areas and one is not allowed to drop anything from a flying aircraft. Transport Canada issues a waiver specifically to Johnny May each time he makes a candy drop. But why was *this* candy drop special enough to consider it "historical?" I asked Félix Marseille Lussier, my young pilot friend.

This was to be the last candy drop made from the Beaver bearing Johnny May's name, C-GMAY, as the plane would be flown to Montreal the day after to be sold. Johnny May has been doing drops for 47 years now. He started with a Piper PA-12, a small three seat, high wing, single engine aircraft. And since he had his Beaver C-GMAY in 1975, the candy drops had been made from this aircraft. Félix wanted so much to witness this event. He was just off from his first month working as a pilot for *Execaire* in Mauritania, Africa and the first thing he did back in Montreal on his month leave was to hop on a plane and go up North to be with his friend Johnny. On Félix's *enthusiastic* invitation I flew with my friend René Warnet in his Cessna 185 and another pilot, Jean-Claude Dostie joined us in his own Cessna 185.

This candy drop was indeed a special one I have learned, but for other reasons. It was the first one to be done in Chisasibi, in Cree territory. It was planned to take place during the Makivik Annual General Meeting, also the first one held outside of Nunavik as Chisasibi is home to about 120 Inuit.

So we may have had different reasons to be there but we were, obviously, all eager to be part of this candy drop event.

We arrived in the afternoon at Chisasibi airport and had no planned transportation means to go to the drop site. As the Beaver was being loaded with the goods to be dropped, we were offered a lift in an Air Inuit van. As I sat in the van going to the site, I was pinching myself. No I was not dreaming!

As we got off the van, what I saw before me was totally awesome. We were on the James Bay road and from Fort George street to the top of a hill perhaps a mile away, there was a crowd lined up covering the road in its entire width and as far as one could see (well, almost). I have read that the Chisasibi population totalled about 3,800 habitants. It was as if they all came!

It sure was a festive moment as young and not so young arrived on the site. And there was some excitement in the air as the moment we were all waiting for approached. The airport being close by, heads turned to the sky as we heard the sound of the Beaver's engine roaring in the distance.

Johnny May's
Air Charters Ltd.
C-GMAY

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᖁᓛᒍᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ.
Flying over a spruce forest in the James Bay area.

ᒍᐊᕐᓂᑦᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓚᕋᖓᒍᑦ ᓯᐊᔅᓴ 185-ᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓇᐊᓪᓚᒥᑦᓱᓄ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᒥᔭᒥᒃ, ᔮᓐ-ᑯᓘᑦ ᑖᔅᑎᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓯᐊᔅᓴ 185-ᓕᐅᒻᒥᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᒥᓚᐅᔪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑑᒍᑎᖃᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒥᐊᖓ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓚᐅᔪᔭᕋ, ᑌᒣᓐᓂᖓᓗ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᓯᔅᓵᓯᐱᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᒥᐅᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᒐᒥ, ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑯᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓂ. ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᖃᑖᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᒻᒪᓇᖃᕐᑎᓯᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᖃᓇᐅᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᓐᓃᓄᓇ ᓰᔅᓯᐱ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᕕᐅᒻᒪᑦ 120 ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ.

ᑌᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᑕ ᑖᕙᓃᒍᑎᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᕙᒍᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᙱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓯᑕ, ᐃᓚᐅᒍᒪᔪᒻᒪᓈᓐᓇᐅᒥᐊᑦᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᑎᑭᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᕿᑎᕋᓕᓈᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓰᔅᓯᐱᐅᑉ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᒪᒑᓕᓚᐅᔪᒪᑕᓗ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒍᑦ ᐁᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᓂᐊᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐸᕐᓈᓕᒫᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᒍᒪᒻᒪᖕᒫᑦᑕ ᐊᐱᓇᔭᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ. ᑌᑲᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᒥ ᐃᑭᒪᓕᕐᓱᖓ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐳᑦᔪᑯᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖓ. ᐊᓯᐃᓛᒃ ᓯᓐᓇᑑᒪᙱᑐᖓ!

ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᒥᑦ ᓂᐅᓕᕋᑦᑕ, ᓵᒪᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᑲ ᐊᔪᒉᑦᑐᔪᐊᖀᓗᓕᐅᔪᕗᑦ. ᓴᒥᓯ ᐯᑉ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᖓᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᑕ ᒣᓕᓯᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᖃᕐᖃᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓄᑦ ᐁᑦᓯᑕ ᒣᓕᓪᓗᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖃᕈᓇᐅᔪᒍᑦ, ᐃᓄᒥᐊᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᓕᒪᖓᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᒥᓖᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕗᖓᑐᐃᓈᓗᑦᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᐱᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕐᓯᓂ (ᐃᓛ, ᑲᓴᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ). ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᓯᔅᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖃᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ 3,800. ᐃᓱᒪᙳᐊᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖓᓕ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᓯᒪᒥᐊᖏᑦ!

ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᑐᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᓇᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᓗ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓗᑑᒍᓐᓀᑐᑦᑐ ᐸᕐᓚᕕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᐊᔭᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. ᖁᐃᓈᙴᒥᔫᕐᓂᖃᓕᓇᐊᖓᓗ ᐃᓗᙴᒥᔫᕐᓂᖃᓕᓇᐊᖓᓗ

SAMMY GORDON

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ C-GMAY ᒥᕝᕕᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥ.
C-GMAY at the airport in Kuujjuaq.

Johnny May first made a few observation passes to "feel the air". And then the drops began as arms went in the air hoping to get a few inches more to grasp the goods being thrown out by Félix and his friend, Patrick Ekomiak of the Saputiit Youth Association. As each pass was made, candies but also coats, stuffed toys and "special valuable gift certificates" were spread all along the road lined with people. I would estimate the accuracy of the drops at 99% . Good job guys!

Many thanks to the Cree Nation of Chisasibi, Northern Stores and Air Inuit for making this event possible! Special thanks to Johnny May for his warm welcome and for sharing quite a few bush pilot stories and laughs. This weekend was just magic. It was a privilege and a real pleasure to be with Johnny, if just for a short time. I enjoyed every minute!

My only regret is that weather prevented us from landing a little sooner so we did not have the opportunity to visit Chisasibi or meet more people. We also stopped just short of Nunavik territory. Reasons to hope to get back "up there" for sure.

For the flight back to Montreal CYUL, Johnny sat in the co-pilot seat and let his young pilot friend Félix Marseille-Lussier fly the Beaver. A day that will surely be forever in Félix memory.

So was this the last candy drop for Johnny May? Fortunately not! He will now use another Air Inuit / Johnny May's Air Charter aircraft to do his future drops. May you live long Johnny! ■

ᐃᑉᐱᓇᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔭᕐᑐᓕᑐᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᔭᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓄᑦ/ᒥᑦᑕᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑑᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᓇᑦᑕ, ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᕙᓪᓛᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᐸᓛᒥᒃ/ᑎᒻᒥᔫᕐᐸᓛᒥ ᑐᓵᓕᑐᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᕿᕕᐊᖓᔭᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᓯᕐᕙᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᓵᕕᒋᓕᕐᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

ᔫᓂ ᒣ ᐊᒥᓯᕕᐊᓗᓪᓗᐊᕋᓂ ᖁᓚᐅᑲᑦᖄᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ "ᐊᓄᓃ ᓇᑭᖕᖔᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᓗᓃᕐᓯᓇᓯᑦᓯᓂ". ᑭᖑᓂᑦᓴᓇᖓᒍᑦᓗ ᐸᕐᓵᓴᑦ ᑲᑕᒐᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᓂᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᓕᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓰᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᓪᓗᑯᐊᓗᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᕖᓕᒃᓯᐅᓗ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖓᑕᓗ ᐹᑎᓇᒃ ᐃᕿᒥᐊᑉ ᓴᐳᑏᑦ ᐅᕕᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᑦ ᑲᑕᕐᑎᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᖁᓚᐅᒥᐊᑕᒫᑦ, ᓯᐃᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᓐᓂᓕᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐅᓕᑲᑦᑕᓂᓪᓗ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ "ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᓴᕐᑖᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ" ᐸᕐᓵᓕᓕᒪᕈᑎᑦᓴᑕᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒧᑦ ᑲᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓅᔭᓚᐅᔪᓯᓂᒃ. ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓰᕋᓴᕈᒪ ᐅᖃᕋᓴᕐᐳᖓ 99%-ᒥᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓗᐊᓚᓐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᑕᒐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᓚᐅᔪᕗᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑎᒃ!

ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒪᓇᑉᐸᕗᑦ ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑯᐴᑦ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᔅᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ, ᓄᐊᑕᓐᑯᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᓯᔪᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ! ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓂᒍᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑭᕙᕗᑦ ᔫᓂ ᒣ ᑐᖕᖓᓇᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑐᖕᖓᓯᑦᑎᓚᐅᔪᒻᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓰᒃᑕᑭᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᓴᖏᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓯᑏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᔪᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᓴᑦᑎᓂ. ᑌᑦᓯᒪ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᑭᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᖕᖑᓇᓚᐅᔪᓴᖓ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ. ᔫᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖏᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᑐᑯᐊᓗᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ, ᐊᓐᓂᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖏᓯᖃᑕᐅᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ. ᐊᓚᐊᓯᐊᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖏᓯᓂᖃᓂᓖᑦᓯᐊᕋᓂ!

ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓵᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑕᑦᑎᓚᖓᔭᒥᓂᒃ.
Organizing the goodies to be dropped from the sky.

ᐅᒃᒍᐊᕈᑎᑐᐊᖃᕐᐳᖓᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᓇᑦᑕ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓚᕿᓚᐅᔪᓴᒍᑦ ᓯᔅᓵᓯᐱᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᓯᑦᓯᐊᖏᓚᕿᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑕ. ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓴᕋᑐᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓯᖁᑎᖓᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑌᒣᓕᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᓴᕋᑦ "ᐅᑎᕐᕕᖃᕈᒫᓕᕿᓐᓇᑐᖅ" ᑕᑉᐸᓯᒥᖓ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ.

ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑎᓕᕐᓯᑕ –ᒧᑦ, ᔫᓂ ᐃᑭᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖓᑕ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓᓂ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐊᐱᒻᒥᓗ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᒥᒃ ᐁᑉᐸᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᕖᓕᔅᓯ ᒪᕐᓴ-ᓘᔅᓯᐄᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᓯᓕᕐᓯᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᕖᓕᒃᓯᐅᑉ ᐳᐃᒍᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᓴᓇᒍᓐᓂᐸᐅᒃ.

ᐊᓯᐃᓚᓃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᔫᓂ ᒣᑉ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓯᖓᕐᓂᓇᓕᓚᐅᔪᕙᖓ? ᐊᐅᑲᓪᓗᑯᐊᓗᒃ! ᒫᓐᓇᒥᓪᓕ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᔫᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ / ᔫᓂ ᒣ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᖃᕐᑎᓯᕕᖓᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓚ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᓵᖏᓐᓈᐳᖅ. ᐃᓅᑦᑐᐊᖁᒻᒪᓇᑉᐸᑎᒋᑦ ᔫᓃ! ■

ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓕᕕᓂᖅ

About the Author

ᔫᓐ-ᐱᐄᕐ ᐳᓐᓅᓐ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᕐᖃᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᓚᖃᕐᕕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᖃᓐᓯᒃᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥ. ᑌᒪᓕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓯᒪᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓘᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓚᐅᕋᓂ ᐱᒐᓯᑦᑕᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᓚᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ 2000-ᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓂᓅᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᓇᓂᕐᒎᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᖃᓪᓚᓇᒥᐅᓯᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᖃᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᖃᐅᑎᖓᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖕᖑᐊᒥ ᓂᐱᑎᓇᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐊᑯᓄᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᓪᓗ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᖕᖏᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ ᒥᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᕝᕕᖓᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᓇᓘᖏᓐᓄᑦ La Brousse–ᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᒍᑦᐳᓰᖑᑦᓯᓂ, ᐊᓪᓚᒍᑦᐳᓰᖑᒻᒥᓯᓂᓗ COPA Flight–ᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᑕᒫᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᓇᓘᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖁᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᕝᕕᖓᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎ ᕖᓕᔅᓯ ᒪᕐᓴ-ᓘᔅᓯᐄ ᒫᓐᓇᖃᒻᒥᖅ, ᐱᓇᓯᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ "ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᐃᕕᖓᓂ". ᓂᓪᓕᐅᔪᐃᖃᑦᑕᓯᓂᓗ ᓇᓃ ᒍᐯᕐᓂᐊᑦᒥᒃ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᕐᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᐊᔅᓇ 185-ᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐁᑉᐸᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᔫᓐ-ᐱᐄᕐ ᐳᓐᓅᓐᒥᒃ ᓯᔅᓵᓯᐱᓕᐊᕈᒪᓕᕐᑎᓯᕋᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑎᒋᓴᕐᑐᓯᑦᓯᓂᒥᑦ ᒫᑦᔨ/ᒫᑦᓯ 30, 2012-ᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᔪᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ.

Jean-Pierre Bonin is a retiree from Cegep Ahuntsic in Montreal. Though he has been an aviation enthusiast since he was a teen, it was only in 2000 he became involved with general aviation as one of his neighbours was assembling a kit aircraft in his home garage. He is a regular contributor for the Quebec Aviators and Bush Pilots Association magazine *La Brousse*, also periodically contributing to *COPA Flight*, the monthly journal of the Canadian Owners and Pilots Association.

Pilot Félix Marseille Lussier was, up until recently, working as a "ramp rat" for Air Inuit in Kuujjuaq. He motivated René Warnet, flying a Cessna 185, along with Jean-Pierre Bonin to fly up to Chisasibi for the historical candy drop on March 30, 2012.

ᐱᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ/ᐱᐅᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ

ᐱᔪᖅᑲᖅᑎᓯᑦᑌᓚᒪᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᖅᓂᓗᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖅᒍᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ

Good Touch/Bad Touch

Prevention Against Child Sexual Abuse

BOB MESHER X 2

ᐱᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ/ᐱᐅᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓚᐊᖅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑎᐊᕈᐊᐱᓐᓄᑦ ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᖕᖕᒐᓚᐅᔪᕗᑎᑦ.
The Good Touch/Bad Touch program was first delivered to young students in Quaqtaq.

ROMAINE SÉGUIN

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᑰᒍᖅᒐ ᐃᓯᓕᓂᐅᔭᖅᓂᓴᐅᓕᖅᑎᓗᒍ, ᐱᓇᓱᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᓖᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᒥᒃ, ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᕕᒥᓗ ᐃᓅᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥᓗ, ᐅᖕᒐᕙᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᓚᑦᑕᕕᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᑕᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒥᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒌᖅᑌᓕᓂᖅᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖅᑲᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᖅᓂᓗᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖅᒍᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅᒥᓐᓃᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ. ᑌᒪᓕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖅᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᓖᑦ 6-ᒥᒃ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖅᑲᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖕᖕᒐᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒥᓗ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ. ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥ, ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖅᒐᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖅᑲᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᑲᒻᒥᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᒥᓈᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᖅᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᖕᖕᒐᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ

Nearing the end of the school year, a team representing Nunavik's police force, school board, health and social services, and Ungava Tulattavik Health Centre, went to Pitakallak Elementary School in Kuujjuaq to give information and safety workshops regarding child sexual abuse. Although the program is adaptable for up to Grade-six, these trial workshops were done with the Kindergarten and Grade-one students. Quaqtaq, where they gave the same workshops earlier in the school year, was the first Nunavik community to benefit from the *Good Touch/Bad Touch* program.

Before going into the classrooms, they do presentations over community FM radio, have a parents information evening,

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᑕᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᖖᒐᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖖᒐᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ / ᐱᐅᖖᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᔨᒪᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᒥᐊᕐᑐᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒪᓂ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖕᒥᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔩᕐᕐᑳᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᑦ, ᐅᓐᓄᑯᓪᓗ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒪᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖖᒪᔨᕐᕐᑳᕐᑲᑦᑕᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᑲᑎᖖᒪᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᕐᑳᕐᑲᑦᑕᒥᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒪᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔩᑦ, ᐅᐱᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ, ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖖᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔩᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒪᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ. ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᕕᐅᑲᑦᑕᓪᓗᐊᔫᖕᒍᖖᒋᑐᑦ, ᓕᓯ ᐋᓗᐸ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᑦᑌᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᕐᑳᕈᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒪ ᐱᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ / ᐱᐅᖖᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒦᒃ “ᐃᑦᓯᔫᓐᓂᓗᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᐊᖕᔪᓂᖅ ᐅᕐᑳᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓯᒥᐊᖕᒪ ᐅᕐᑯᒉᑦᑐᖅ, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᐅᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓇᖖᒋᑐᕐᔭᐊᕐᒎᒃ, ᑌᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᑕ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᔭᐅᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᔪᖖᒋᑕᐳᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᐊᓲᓇᓇᑎᔪᓪᓗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑌᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᔦᑦ ᕿᓪᓚᑐᕐᑕᐅᓇᓇᐊᓇᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᑦᑌᓂᔦᑦᓴᐅᖕᒥᒥᐊᖕᒥᓪᓗ.”

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒪ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᕕᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕕᕐᑲᔫᖕᒍᒻᒥᔦᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒪᐅᔦᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᔫᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᒍᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᐊᖕᒍᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒪᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕐᕐᑲᑎᕐᑮᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒥᔫᖕᒥᑦ

and a meeting with local interveners such as the two police forces, social workers, youth protection members, justice committees and others in positions of service. They did not receive much response after the radio show, Lizzie Aloupa, KRPF prevention counsellor and facilitator for *Good Touch-Bad Touch*, says, “Sexual abuse is a tough subject, a subject that is really sad for people, so we never have a lot of feedback and comments, but many say it is encouraging and that is it something that has to be dealt with.”

They also mail an information booklet on child sexual abuse to all local residents entitled “Together Let’s Protect Our Children” that is printed in Inuktitut, French and English. The booklet is a guide prepared by the Nunavik Regional Committee on Sexual Abuse Prevention, composed of members of these same four collaborative organizations. It “provides information and raises awareness” on topics seldom addressed, including “How to talk about sexual abuse to children,” “The signs and symptoms of sexual abuse” and “What will happen if I contact Youth Protection services?”

“We inform everyone we can think of, which is why we gave everyone this book in the mail, because we need to inform everyone that we are about to do this kind of teaching. And the reason we are doing it in the class is so we can observe the children because sometimes you can see how the child is impacted by the information,” Lizzie says.

In short, we all have an important role to play in the lives of children when it comes to safety from sexual abuse. The introduction to their booklet, which designates a child as “a person under the age of 18,” describes, *“If you work in a daycare, school, health centre, nursing station, healing centre or a community organization, or if you are a police officer, a spiritual guide, and elder or a community counsellor, you have an important role to play in identifying children in serious need of help. The same goes for the children’s family members, the people around them and all of the members of the community.”*

Lizzie said that it has taken about a year of planning before any workshops were conducted in Nunavik. The health board passed a resolution in 2004 to make sexual abuse a priority to deal with in Nunavik. “We said we have to plan it very carefully because this topic affects most everybody in Nunavik, whether on themselves or knowing someone that it happened to… It’s a prevention type of activity, and planning with the health board personnel, we came out with these information booklets and planned the activities,” Lizzie said.

They go to the classroom three times, according to the *Good Touch/Bad Touch*

ᐆ ᓵᒥ ᓯᓄᐹᓗ, ᑭᑎ ᔦᐊᓇᓯᓗ, ᓕᓯ ᐋᓗᐸᓗ, ᓕᓐ ᓕᒦᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᒥᔫᒥᓂᒃ ᐁᑦᔫᑎᒥᓯᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᓵᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑲᒃᑲᒌᓂᒃ/ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂᒃ.
Sammy Snowball, Kitty Johannes, Lizzie Aloupa, and Line Lemire with their props and supplies to teach kids about sexual abuse and what to do if it happens to them.

Good-Touch
Bad-Touch
POLICE
EXIT
STANDARD

ᐊᑦᓯᖁᐅᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓖᒃ “ᑲᑐᑦᔮᓇᒍᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᕐᑲᑎᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕ” ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ, ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᓪᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑲᓪᓚᐋᑦ ᒪᓂᒐᑦᓴᓂᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔨᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓚᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᔨᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᑦᑌᓕᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑉᐱᑯᓇᖕᖕᒐᓴᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᒦᕝᕕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ “ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ” ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᓲᖕᒍᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ “ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᔫᓂᖅ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᔨᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ,” “ᐃᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᔨᐊᖕᒍᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓯᔭ ᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒍᑎᒥᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒥᑦ” ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓖᒃ ᑌᔭ ᐅᒍᓯᓃᑦ “ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᑕᐅᓃᕐᑐᖕᒐᓕᑭᐊᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᓂᕈᒪ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔪᓂᒃ?”

“ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑕᓕᒫᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓇᓯᑉᐸᑐᒍᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᕕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ, ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑕ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᒪᖕᒫᑦᑕ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕝᕕᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᕐᑳᒍᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓕᓇᓪᓗᑕ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᒪᒪᑦᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑕ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᐊᖢᑦ/ᑲᒃᑲᓃᑦ ᓯᕐᖁᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓕᕐᑕᒥᓐᓄᑦ,” ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᓕᓯ.

ᐅᕐᑲᖁᓴᕈᑦᑎᒍ ᓄᓈᕐᓗᒍ, ᐃᓲᓐᓇᓕᒫᑕ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓲᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐊᓲᔪᖅ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᓂᒥᓐᓂ ᓯᒃᑯᔨᐊᖕᒍᕐᑯᓇᒥᑦ. ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᒥᐊᖕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᒌᐱᓕᐅᕈᑦᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑕ, ᐅᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᖁᕐᓂᒃ/ᑲᒃᑲᓃᓂᒃ “ᐃᓅᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ 18 ᐊᑖᓂ,” ᐃᒣᓕᖕᒐᓂᕗᖁᑦ, “ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᐅᒍᕕᑦ ᐯᓇᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ, ᒪᒥᓴᕐᕕᒥ ᐅᕙᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᕕᕐᑯᑖᓂ, ᐅᕙᓐᓃᑦ ᐳᓃᓯᐅᒍᕕᑦ, ᐅᑉᐱᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᒍᕕᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᕐᑲᐅᒍᕕᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᓗᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᕕᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᒃᒪ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑲᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓪᓚᓇᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᖁᕐᑲᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᓪᓗᑐᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖕᒥᓐᓇᐸᑦᑕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᕐᑲᑎᓕᒫᒪᓴᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒪᑦᓯᐊᒍᖅ.”

ᓕᓯ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓕᒫᓚᒻᒥ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᒥᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᓇᐊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲ ᐊᑑᑎᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᓇᕐᑲᑦ. ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᓂᓯᒃᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᕕᒃ 2004-ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᕐᑲᕐᕐᑲᓂᐊᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᕐᓂᓗᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᔨᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᑉᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ. “ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖕᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᕐᓯᐊᒪᓇᓗᕐᕐᑳᓇᕐᑲᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓕᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖕᒐ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᓪᓗᑐᓪᓗᓐᓂᓪ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᖕᒐᓗᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᓐᓂᓪ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ... ᐱᔭᕐᑲᕐᑌᓯᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᒪᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᕐᑲᕐᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑕᓗ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒪᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᓕᕐᓯᑕᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᑭᑎᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ,” ᐅᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᓕᓯ.

ᐱᖕᒐᓯᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᑦ, ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. “ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓂ ᐅᐸᑎᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᓈᒪᖕᒥᒪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᔨᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒪᖕᒪᓂᒃ,” ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᓕᓯ.

ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᓘᑦ/ᑲᒃᑲᓃᑦ ᕐᑭᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᓚᐅᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦᑲᐅᒪᑕ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᓇᒪᔪᕗᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᐃᓕᖕᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᒍᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᓪᓚᒥᔪᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᑐᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᕐᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖕᒥᔪᕐᓚᐅᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᕐᒎᓕᓐᓂᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᓪᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑦᑐᓕᐅᖕᖕᒍᐊᓗᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒌᓗᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ. “ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᓂᕐᓴᑦ, ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐊᐋᑦ ᓈᓚᒍᓯᓐᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᑦ-ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ,” ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᓕᓯ. “ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᒥᔪᑦ ᓱᖕᖕᒍᓯᑎᒥᐊᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓂᕆᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᑐᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᕐᓂᖕᒥᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓐᓴᖕᒥᖕᒪᓂᒃ.”

ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᕗᑦ ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒋᑦ
ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓚᐅᕐᓚᕗᑦ

“ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᒥᔪᑦ ᓱᖕᖕᒍᓯᑎᒥᐊᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓂᕆᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᑐᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᕐᓂᖕᒥᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓐᓴᖕᒥᖕᒪᓂᒃ.”

“Some of the teachers also take what we taught and reinforce it. Our hope is that the schools would pick it up and start integrating it into their teaching materials.”

curriculum. “Just once is not enough because the teaching of sexual abuse is a very sensitive matter,” Lizzie says.

Typically young children have a short attention span, which is also why dividing the lessons into three parts is important. Their teaching tools include a giant storybook, giant touch cards and colouring books showing some of the same pictures as in the giant storybook. “Some classes are more attentive, but most of the kids have paid good attention, especially the Grade-ones,” Lizzie says. “Some of the teachers also take what we taught and reinforce it. Our hope is that the schools would pick it up and start integrating it into their teaching materials.”

In the first session they teach what a “good touch” means and that most touches are good. Examples are shown, such as how babies and small kids are affectionately touched at home. During the second class, they talk about “bad touches” — touches of sexual abuse, and the “body safety rules” that are also displayed on their poster. They are taught to take action and to tell somebody else if they are touched inappropriately. “We keep telling them what part of their body should not be touched —their private parts. We repeat this a lot throughout the classes, that it is their body and they should not be touched in their private parts, and that they have to tell someone if it happens to them,” Lizzie explains.

She was a kindergarten teacher for many years so going in a class and teaching comes natural for her. “On sexual abuse I have the training to know how to talk about it or deal with it, so it is a topic I am comfortable to talk about. Someone has to be really committed to doing it because you have to know the subject very well.”

During the third part of the lesson, each child is asked one-by-one who they would tell if they were touched in a bad way. “If they were at home, whom they would tell — an adult, an older teenager — who is older than themselves that they can tell? First I ask them who do they think the person who would sexually abuse them would be and what would they look like. I tell them it could be your parents, friends, relatives, father’s friend, mother’s friend, someone in your home, or someone who comes to your home.”

Amongst the gifts and resources that the team brings to the schools for teachers and students, they have teddy bears with tags to help kids express how they feel and T-shirts for them that say, “I am precious” on the front and “It’s my body, I have the right be safe” on the back.” Lizzie says, “After the teaching we evaluate each child to see if they really got the message.” ■

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᙵᕈᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓲᑦ ᑐᑭᖓᓂᒃ “ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᐅᑉ” ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᒍᓯᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒐᓕᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᔫᓂᖃᓇᐊᖕᒥᑦ. ᐅᑦᑐᖁᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑕᐅᓲᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᑎᒥᒧᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᐊᑫᓵᓪᓗ ᒥᑭᔪᖑᐊᕿᐱᓪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕᖓᑕ ᐊᓂᕐᑫᒥᓐᓂ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᖑᑎᒥ ᐁᑉᐱᐅᑎᖓᓂ, ᐅᖄᓂᖃᓯᔫᖑᔪᑦ “ᐱᐅᙱᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ” – ᐃᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᓗᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᒍᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᖄᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ “ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᑌᓕᓂᑦᓴᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖁᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ” ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᒻᒥᔪᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᒥᒥᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᒻᒪᖕᒑᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᙱᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ. “ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓕᕐᕿᑕᓲᕗᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᙱᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ – ᓇᓕᒃᑳᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᑎᓂᓕᒫᑦᑎᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓕᕐᕿᑕᓲᕗᑦ – ᐅᖃᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᓯᒥᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑎᒥᒥᑕ ᓇᓕᒃᑳᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᙱᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ, ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᓐᓂᕈᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓕᕐᕿᑕᖃᑦᑕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ,” ᓕᓯᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ.

ᓕᓯ ᐊᕐᑫᒍᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᙵᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᑐᖅ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂ ᐊᔪᒣᒥᔭᖃᙱᑐᖅ. “ᐃᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᓅᓕᖕᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓇᐅᓴᓯᒪᓚᒪ ᐅᖄᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒥᒥᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᖕᖏᒥᓯᐊᕐᑐᖕᒪ, ᐅᖄᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᐃᒥᓇᒍ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᖕᒥᕐᑐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒥᐅᓴᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍᓗ ᐱᒥᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ.”

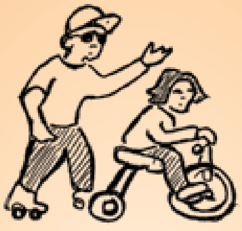
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖕᒐᑦᓯᐅᑎᐊᓂ, ᐱᐊᕘᑦ/ᑲᒃᑳᓪ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓈᕐᑎᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᑭᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᖃᖃᔾᔨᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᐅᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓂᖃᕐᓂᑭᑦ. “ᐊᓂᕐᑫᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑌᒣᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᑭᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᐱᓇᔭ ᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ – ᐃᓅᒪᓇᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᐊᖕᒐᔪᑦᓯᒥᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᒥᒃ – ᐊᖕᒐᔪᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᐱᓇᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᐊᐱᓇᓯᒃᑲ ᑭᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᕕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓐᓂᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᖔᑦ ᒪᓗᒥᔭᖕᒪ. ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔫᒃᑲ ᐅᑯᐊᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᖕᒪᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓇᐊᖕᒪᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᑖᑕᓪᓗᓃᑦ, ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ, ᐃᓚᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ, ᐊᑖᑕᑉᐱᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖕᒪᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᓈᓇᑉᐱᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖕᒪ, ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᑫᓐᓃᑐᖅ, ᐊᓂᕐᑫᑎᓐᓄᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐳᑖᓇᐊᔫᖅ.”

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐁᑦᑑᑎᑦᓴᒥᐊᓇᒪᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᒐᓯᕝᕕᓴᖁᑎᑖᕐᑎᔪᒍᑎᒥᔫᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖃᔫᑦ ᐊᒃᓴᖕᒍᐊᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᓕᕐᑐᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᑲᒃᑳᓂᒃ/ᐱᐊᑫᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᑫᓯᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᒥᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᔫᖕᒍᒥᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐁᑲᓪᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᓂᕈᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓯᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒣᓕᔭᓂᒃ “ᐃᓪᓕᓇᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᕗᖕᒪ” ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᕕᓂᕉᑉ ᓰᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᖁᑏᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ “ᑎᒥᒪᐅᓇ, ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᐳᖕᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᑐᓴ ᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ.” ᓕᓯ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ, “ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓯᖏᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᖃᑦᑕ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᒃᑳᓂᒃ/ᐱᐊᑫᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᐸᑐᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᖃᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ.” ■

ᐱᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ / ᐱᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅ
ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑌᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ
Good Touch / Bad Touch
Five Body Safety Rules

ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 1

ᑎᒥᒐᐅᓇ!
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᖁᖕᒐ
ᒪᓕᒐᓕᒫᓂᒃ
ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑌᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

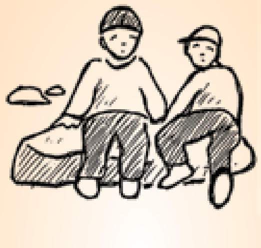


Rule 1

It is my body!
I have the right to know ALL the safety rules

ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 2

“ᐄ”-ᓛᔭᒥᒃ
ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᑉᐱᓇᕐᑐᖅ
ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒋᒋᐊᖕᒐ,
ᓱᓕᑦᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᒃ
ᐊᐱᕆᒋᐊᖃᕐᓱᖕᒍᕗᖕᒐ.

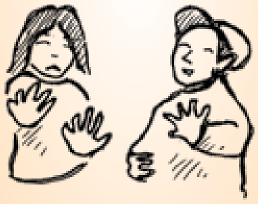


Rule 2

The Eee Feeling
If I feel like something’s wrong, then I’m Right. Sometimes I need to ASK QUESTIONS.

ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 3

“ᐊᐅᑲ”-ᓛᓗᖕᒐᓗ
ᕿᒪᒃᓯᓗᖕᒐᓗ!

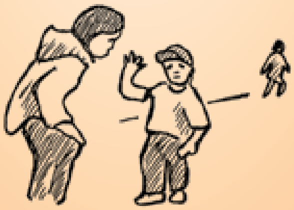


Rule 3

I have the right to SAY NO and GET AWAY

ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 4

ᐅᖃᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᖕᒐ,
ᐅᖃᓕᕐᕿᑕᕐᓗᖕᒐ
– ᐅᑉᐱᓂᔭ
ᐅᖕᖕᒥᓂᓕᒫᕐᓂ.

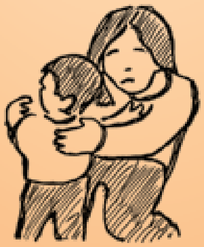


Rule 4

I can tell and TELL until SOMEONE BELIEVES me.

ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 5

ᐸᓯᔭᑦᓴᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᖕᒐ!



Rule 5

It’s NEVER MY FAULT

SAMMY KUDLUK

FIRST AIR
ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᖅ/ᑲᓛᓪᓛᑦ ᓄᓈᑦ
The Airline of the North
YUKON
KUGLUKTUK
CAMBRIDGE BAY
HALL BEACH
PANGNIRTUNG
NORMAN WELLS
GJOA HAVEN
REPULSE BAY
NWT
IQALUIT
CAPE DORSET
CORAL HARBOUR
KIMMIRUT
BAKER LAKE
YELLOWKNIFE
FORT SIMPSON
CHESTERFIELD INLET
HAY RIVER
RANKIN INLET
WHALE COVE
SALLUIT
KANGIQSUJUAQ
QUAQTAQ
KANGIRSUK
AUPALUK
TASIUJAQ
IVUJIVIK
AKULIVIK
PUVIRNITUQ
KANGIQSUALUJJUAQ

ᐱᓪᓚᕆᖑᐊᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᖑᒪᔪᑦ

ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᒍᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᓚᐅᕐᐸᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᑉ ᑕᖅᑭᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂ. ᕕᕗᐊᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᖅᑭᓂ 12-ᓂ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᒥᐊᓇᒍᑎᑖᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᕕᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᑕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑖᕆᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓅᔅᒍᐃᐊᔅᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᓰᓕᒫᓂ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐹᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᓰᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓐᓇᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᖃᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᑉ ᑕᕐᕋ ᓅᑕᓐᑯᓪᓗ ᓄᐊᑦᒫᑦᑯᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᔨᓂᕆᔩᒥᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖃᕐᐸᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓕᒫᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒥᐸᑦᑕᖏᓪᓗ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓲᓕᕆᔩᓪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓲᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓗ, ᓱᖅᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ 95%-ᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕆᕗᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓴᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᐅᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᑦᓯᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ 12-ᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᕐᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᑦᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᒥᓕᕐᑕᖏᑦ. ᐊᕐᖀᒍᖅ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒥᔫᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖅᑲᒥᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᒪᔨᐊᖃᕐᓂᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐹᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᒥᓵᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᑖᓐᑕᓐ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᓂ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᕕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᕐᑐᒥᐊᖃᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᕐᓂᕆᒥᐊᓕᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᓗᑎᒃ

Significant Contracts

First Air has signed several significant contracts during the first half of this year. In February, a 12-month extension of our cargo and passenger services agreement was negotiated with the Northwest Company, which is one of the largest cargo shippers in the North. This extension is a direct recognition of the significant value proposition First Air delivers to Northern Stores and Northmart on an ongoing basis.

First Air and our partners, Qikiqtani First Aviation and Sakku First Aviation, have successfully secured 95% of the market for the Government of Nunavut's freight requirements over the next 12 months. This is our second win from the Government of Nunavut. Earlier this year First Air and our partners were awarded the majority of the Government of Nunavut's medical contract.

First Air also secured the Stanton Territorial Health Authority Agreement, which includes all staff duty travel, contractors, and patients for Northwest Territories medical travel. Our proposed rates were selected for 22 out of 24 potential routes, representing a significant volume of passenger travel.

Through these contracts, our customers are demonstrating their continued confidence in our service and operational capabilities. We provide our customers with an efficient and cost effective service across a route network that links more northern communities than any other carrier.

To support our cargo delivery commitments, we have extended the lease agreement for the B767 Super Freighter, providing an additional three years with this aircraft. The B767 has proven to be a valuable

FIRST AIR
C-GKLY

FIRST AIR X 2

ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓂᔨᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᖅᖁᓯᓂᖅᓂ 24-ᓂ 22-ᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ, ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᓇᒻᒪᓇᒍᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᓂᑦᓴᑎᒍᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᑖᖑᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ, ᐱᑦᔪᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓱᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐳᖅᑭᐊᒋᔭᖃᖕᖏᓂᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᙯᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑕᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓯᕕᖃᖅᐸᐳᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᑦᓴᑖᓇᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᓚᓂᖅᑕᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᖅᑎᓯᕕᒋᓲᓕᒫᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᑎᑕᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᙯᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᐹᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᖃᓲᖑᑦᓱᑕ ᐊᓱᓕᒫᑦᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᓴᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᔨᓂᖃᑭᓐᓇᓂᑫᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒋᐊᓪᓚᒍᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ, ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᒋᐊᓇᓯᒪᓕᓇᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᖃᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒻᒪᓇᒻᒍᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒍ ᐊᖅᑫ̇ᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᖅᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᐊᓅᓂᖓ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᖃᐸᒪᑦ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᑦ 2009-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᖁᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖕᖓᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᒥᓂᑦ. ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᑉ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᓂᓇᓲᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖃᖅᓂᒥᒃ 98,000-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᐹᖑᓂᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᓱᓕᒫᒥ ᓴᓂᐊᓐᓂ, ᑐᖕᖓᕕᑦᑖᖅᓯᒪᒍᑎᒋᓲᓇᒻᒪᒍ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᓂᖃᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᑕᙯᒥ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᑎᑎᒍᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᐅᓂᖅ, ᐅᐃᒍᖃᖅᓯᓂ ᑫᕙᑦᑐᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᓄᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᖃᑎᑮᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓂᓂᒃ, ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓯᓂᐅᓲᖑᐳᖅ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᓴᐅᓂᖃᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᑎᖃᓂᒥᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᑖᓇᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᑐᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒨᑭᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᑦᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᑎᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᙯᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

addition to our fleet since its introduction in 2009. First Air's ability to move 98,000 pounds of freight more cost efficiently than any other provider, positions us as the leading cargo carrier in the North. This trunk line freighter, when coupled with our extensive turbo prop network, offers unrivalled service. The extension of this lease cements our position as the dominant cargo shipper in the North.

ᓅᒃ, ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᑕᖅᖃᒌᑦ

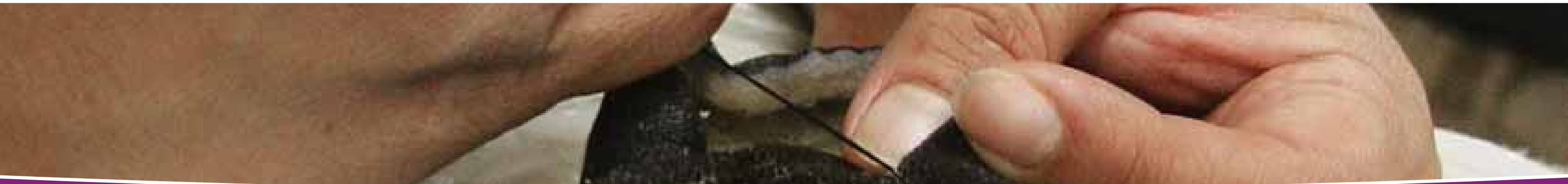
ᑕᒃᑰᓇᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᓂᖅᓄᓗ ᐅᓯᒍᑦᑐᓂᖅᓄᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᖃᑎᖃᑭᑎᐳᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᓇᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᔫᓂ 15-ᒥ ᑌᒪᖕᖓᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓇᒻᒥᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑉᐸᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᑭᒪᒍᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᖅᕕᐅᒪᓇᖃᑦᑕᓱᑎᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕿᓱᑕᒫᑦ ᒪᖅᕿᕕᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᓪᓕᓈᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᓂᖅᑭᑦᓯᕕᓐᓂᓗ, ᓅᒃᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖏᙯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᖁᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᓇᔨᖏᑕ ᑖᔅ8-ᖓᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖃᖃᑦᑕᑐᒧᑦ 34-ᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖃᓇᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒥ/ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒥ ᐃᑲᐅᖅᓂᒥ/ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᒥ 45-ᒥᓇᑦᓯᓂᓗ. ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓂᖓ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᒻᒥᔭᖅ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐳᔪᓕᐊᓗᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᒋᓲᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐋᑐᐙᒧᑦ, ᑌᒣᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᖅᑭᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓃᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᓂᒥ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᓂ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᓇᐊᑐᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᔭᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᑭᓐᓇᖁᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐋᑐᐙᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᒃᑰᓇᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᐅᓯᖃᑦᑕᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕿᑎᒥᕙᓪᓕ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᑉ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᖅᕿᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᑦᓯᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᓂᓂᒃ. ■

BOB MESHER

New Service to Nuuk, Greenland

Our codeshare agreement with Air Greenland was launched on June 15 and has received a tremendous amount of public interest and passenger bookings. The twice-weekly service, on Mondays and Fridays, between Nuuk and Iqaluit is being operated with Air Greenland's Dash 8, seating up to 34 passengers with flying time of 1 hour and 45 minutes. The timing connects with First Air's daily Jet flights from Iqaluit to Ottawa, so customers can conveniently make one through fare booking for travel between Ottawa and Greenland. The codeshare agreement enables First Air to handle ticket sales and provide baggage handling. ■

ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥ ᕿᓚᐅᑦᔭᖅ.
Dancing in Greeland.



ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔨᒍᑦᔨᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓃᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕕᖕᒐᓂ

ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᕕᖕᒐᓐᓄ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄ, ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔩᑦ, ᕐᑫᕐᕐᑯᔨᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᐳᑦ 14-ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᕕᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐅᕐᑎᓂᓐᓄ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᓘᕐᑎᓯᔨᓂᓐᓄ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᓐᓄ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᑭᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᓐᓄ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓃᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒪᕕᕐᔪᐊᖁᓗᑦᓯᓂ ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕐᑫᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᒥ ᐸᓗ ᑎ ᑳᖕᑯᓃᒥᒃ, ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓐᓂ ᐁᕆᓕ 23-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᐁᕆᓕ 26, 2012. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᓈᓱᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᑦᓯᐊᓴᑐᐊᕐᓂᒥᓂᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᓄᖀᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᖀᖕᒍᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᓗ ᒥᕐᓱᓯᒪᓕᐊᓇᓰᒥᓂᒃ. ᓈᓱᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᑕ ᕐᑯᕙᑎᓇᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᑦᓱᑎᒍᑦ 2,600-ᓄᑦ ᓇᑭᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔭᐳᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᒥᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᕙ ᐱᐅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓴᓯᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᑭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓴᑭᒍᓐᓇᑐᓐᓄ ᓂᕐᑭᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓯᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓴᓂᒃ ᐆᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓂᒃ. ᑕᑯᓯᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᕐᑲᑦᓴᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᑐ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᖀᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᓐᓄᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᒻᒥᑎᓐᓄᒥᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓃᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᓚᖕᒪᔫᑉ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ. ᒥᓂ ᑯᔩᓗ ᓕᑎᐊ ᐃᑦᑐᓗ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᓐᓄᖀᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᕐᑳᐳᐅᓚᐅᔪᔫᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᐳᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᐊᑐᒪᓇᐊᑑᕐᑫᓕᓕᐅᔪᑦᓯᑎᓐᓄ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᖕᒥᓂᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᕙᓐᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᖀᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᒥᕐᓱᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᐊᑐᒪᓇᐊᑑᕐᑫᓕᓕᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᑲᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗᑕᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᑲᑕᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑕ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᕐᑐᕕᑦᑎᓂ.

ᒥᕐᓱᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᑭᑦᔭᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔫᒪᑦᓴᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᒣᓇᒃᑯᓂᒃ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᐳᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᒪᖕᖕᒍᐊᓴᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔫᒪᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᒣᓇᒃᑯᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᒪᓕᐊᕕᓂᖕᒥᓂ ᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᕐᓯᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔫᓕᐅᑭᑎᐅᒻᒪᑕ/ᐊᐅᓚᔩᓕᐅᑭᑎᐅᒻᒪᑕ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑭᓯᓕᒫᒥ

Presenting for International Polar Year

The Inuit Relations Secretariat and their partners, the National Research Council, invited 14 Aboriginal organizations, artists and businesses to display and sell their products during the recent IPY conference at Palais des Congrès, Montreal, from April 23 to 26, 2012. Nunavik Creations was honoured and took this opportunity to present our garments and accessories. We were honoured to promote our company to the 2,600 attendees who came from all around the world. We also displayed for sale the Ungava cosmetics, Nunavik BioSciences spices and Avataq's Nunavik herbal teas. Many people were interested in products designed and created by Inuit.

MICHELLE PELLERIN X 2

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓃᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᓐᓄᖀᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᐳᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᑦᑎᓐᓄ.
At the IPY convention, modelling outfits on the runway and a display of products for sale.

Nunavik Creations also presented a fashion show as part of the IPY Conference opening activities. Minnie Grey and Lydia Etok acted as emcees for our fashion show and gave a wonderful narrative of the region of Nunavik, the people and the evolution of Nunavik Creations as a clothing and accessories company. It was a resounding success and many people came to see our booth after the fashion show.

ᕕᕈᓂᒃ ᒫᕐᓯᐊᔅᓲᓪ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔮᒐᓕᐊᑦ/ᐊᐅᓚᔩᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᖕᖑᐊᓴᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒻᒪᓚᐅᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᕐᓱᑭᑦᔨᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᒥᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᒥᐅᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᖕᖑᐊᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᔩᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔮᓕᐊᓂ/ᐊᐅᓚᔩᓕᐊᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᔮᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᒍᑎᓅᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓐᓂᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᕕᖓᓐᓃᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒫᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᖕᖑᐊᓂᓗ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᓪᓗ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᖓ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒫᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᓪᓚᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᖕᖑᐊᓂᓗ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᓪᓗ. ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᓐᖓ, ᓯᐊᓪᕕᐊ ᔫᓇᔅ ᐱᐴ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᑖᕐᕐᑲᒥᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ, ᐊᕐᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᑯᓘᓇᔅᒥᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᕐᕉᔨᓕᕐᒥᒐᒥᒃ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓕᓈᕗᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒫᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓂ/ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᓇᐊᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒥᐊᓪᓚᓱᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᕐᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᓪᓗ, ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑳᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᒋᔭᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᒥᕐᓱᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᓄᑖᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕐᕐᑲᒦᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ

ᐄᕙ ᕐᑲᓴᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᖕᒍᕐᕐᑲᒥᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᖓᓂ. ᐄᕙ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᕐᑭᑐᒫᔭᓂᓪᓗ/ᕐᑭᑐᒪᕐᓵᓂᓪᓗ ᒥᕐᕐᑯᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᒥᕐᓱᔩᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᒥᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᖕᖓᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᑕ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒎᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᑐᒫᔭᔭᓂᒃ ᒥᕐᓱᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐁᕆᓕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᑕ. ᐄᕙ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᑫᔭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐁᑉᐸᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᒥᐊᕆ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᐳᒥᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᒥ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᒥᒍᑦᑕ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓚᖓᔪᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᓈᒃ, ᐱᔭᕆᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓚᓇᓚᐅᔪᔫᒃ ᓴᓇᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᐊᔫᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᔮᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔫᒃ ᓴᓇᒻᒪᓕᐊᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒻᒪᓕᐊᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᓯᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᕐᑭᑐᒫᔭᓂᓪᓗ/ᕐᑭᑐᒪᒃᓵᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᕈᒥᐊᒐᓕᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ.

LOUISE FALARDEAU X 4

ᐄᕙᓗ ᒥᐊᕆᓗ ᒥᕐᓱᕕᐅᑉ ᓵᖓᓃᑦᑐᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ.
Eva and Mary at the sewing table in Inukjuak.

ᑌᒪᓕ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᕐᑲᑫᑦᑕ ᓴᕐᕐᑭᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓯᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᑭᖑᕚᑦᓴᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᒪᑦᓯᑕ ᒥᕐᓯᑭᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓛᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓱᒍᑎᕐᑲᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᓛᓕᕐᒥᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᒐᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᒥᒃ ᒥᕐᓱᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕈᒪᒐᓴᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓯᑫᓐᓇᓕᓕᕐᒥᒥᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑐᒍ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᑏᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᔪᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ■

Accessories for *Maïna*

Nunavik Creations participated in the production of some accessories for the movie production of, *Maïna*, based on the novel by Dominique Demers. We spent a week at the workshop of Veronique Marchessault, the costume designer for this movie. It was a new experience for the seamstresses of Nunavik Creations to work as part of a team with those who specialize in making costumes. Nunavik Creations will be listed as part of the costume production team in the credits of the film.

ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᔪᖕᒍᐊᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔮᒐᓕᐊᖑᕐᕐᑲᒥᕐᓄᑦ ᒣᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᑫᐅᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ.
Producing specialty products for a new movie called *Maïna*.

Boutique opened on weekends and evenings

The Nunavik Creations Boutique in Kuujjuaq has reopened on weekends and evenings. The manager, Sylvia Jonas Bibeau, has a new assistant, Arnaujak Clunas. Between them, it allows us to keep our boutique open during these additional hours to better serve our customers. Arnaujak is trilingual and loves sewing and interacting with people.

ᐊᕐᓇᐅᔭᕐᓗ ᓯᓪᕕᐊᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᑫᑎᑦᓯᔫᒃ.
Arnaujak and Sylvia run the boutique.

New products and employees in Inukjuak

Eva Kasudluak has joined our Nunavik Creations team in Inukjuak. She has the skills and experience to work with leather and fur sewing machines, and began working for us during our training in the production fine leather goods last April in Inukjuak. Eva looks forward to learning more skills, along with Mary Weetaluktuk Epoo at our next training session later this summer. These ladies, who mastered the production of a new travel bag during the previous training, will next learn about making a new model of sealskin and leather purse.

As it is within our mandate to create jobs and ensure a new generation of seamstresses, Nunavik Creations is also happy to provide eight weeks of summer employment for a student who is interested in learning professional seamstress techniques. ■

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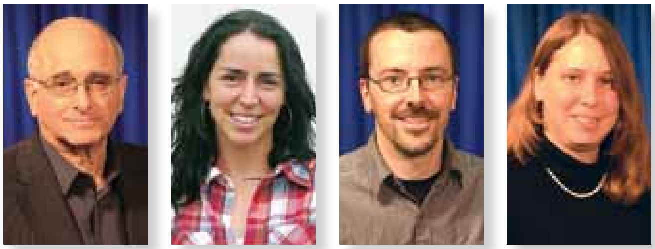
ᓵᒻ ᓰᓪᕙᔅᑑᓐ • ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᓚᕆᕕᐋᕐ • ᕙᕋᓐᓯᐊ ᑐᐊᕐᕚᓪ • ᒫᕆ-ᐋᓐᑎᕇ ᑯᑌᓐ
Sam Silverstone • Mylène Larivière • François Dorval • Marie-Andrée Godin

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᐸᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑖᐳᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᐸᓐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᒪᓂᕐᑖᓴᐅᑎᒋᔮᓕᕐᕐᑯᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑌᒣᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᑕᐅᕐᕐᑲᒥᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᕐᑲᒥᓚᐅᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ 81-ᒥᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᕐᑳᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓂᓗ. ᐃᓚᕐᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᓪᓚᓇᒃ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒥᑑᒃ ᐁᑦᒎᑎᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᓅᒃ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᑖᒥᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᖕᒍᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᕈᒪᔭᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᒃ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᐸᓐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᕌᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓲᖕᒍᕗᖅ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕋᑖᑦ ᐊᑯᕐᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᖕᒍᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖕᖕᒥᑐᖅ, ᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᒪᕕᑐᐊᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᒪᔪᓂ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂ. ᑌᒪᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᐸᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᒪᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᑕᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᖕᒉᒍᑎᑦᓴᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᑭᕐᖕᒐᓂᑕᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᖕᖕᒍᑐᕕᓂᐅᑉ, ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᖕᖕᒥᓚᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑎᓯᔭᖅ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᕐᑳᕆᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᖕᒥᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓚᑕᕆᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓇᓂᓗ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᓕᖕᓚᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᑯᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᓂᑦᓴᖕᒥᓐᓄᓕᖕᓚᔪᓂ. ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓯᒪᔭᑐᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ "ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒎᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ" ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ "ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ" ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᖕᒥᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕕᒪᕐᑐᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕿᕿᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒥᐊᓪᓚᒃ, ᑯᐯᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᖕᒐᓂ, ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒥᑐᕕᓃᒃ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᓯᒍᓐᓇᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᖕᖕᒥᓈᒃ ᑭᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒫᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

SAMMY KUDLUK

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᔭᖅ ᐱᔭᕐᓃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑕᖕᒍᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᑐᒥᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᕐᑲᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕆᐊᕐᑲᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒎᓕᖕᓚᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒥᓐᓂᕗᓪᓚᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᑎᕆᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᓕᖕᓚᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂ 1994-ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑲᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᕗᐅᓂᕐᒎᓕᖕᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᓯᒥᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ

Inuit Customary Adoption Formally Recognized

Inuit customary adoption should soon have its effects legally recognized by the Government of Quebec. That is following the recent introduction of Bill 81, which contains recognition of the customary adoption practices of the Quebec First Nations and Nunavik Inuit. By custom, biological parents entrust their child to the adoptive parents of their choice, who will then take care of the child as their own.

Inuit customary adoption in Nunavik, an ancestral yet very alive practice whereby one out of every five newborns is adopted, had not over the years seen its effects included at the Quebec laws, exception being made to the laws implementing the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA). Although customary adoptions were listed as criteria for becoming enrolled as JBNQA beneficiaries, the effects on the lineage of the customary adopted child, being ruptured in favour of the adoptive parents, were not considered at the Quebec Civil code that deals with civil status for the province residents. The Quebec system was only recognizing the "legal" or "statutory" adoption, made pursuant to the Quebec laws, and with the intervention of the courts and the Director of Youth Protection. Moreover, in Quebec, biological parents cannot choose to whom they want to give their baby for adoption, which is exactly what occurs under Inuit customs.

This fact was causing a number of difficulties for the adopted child and the adoptive parents, for example, for school, passport or medical purposes.

The Nunavik representatives raised such inequities at the time of implementation of the changes to the Quebec Civil code, whereby in 1994 the responsibilities for birth registration were transferred from parishes to the Quebec Director of Civil Status. A "Declaration of Inuit Customary

ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᕕᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᒃ “ᐅᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ” ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓯᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᑦᑎᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑖᖕᒍᕐᕐᑲᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᒍᑎᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᐸᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕈᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᐊᓄᑦ, “ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᐸᓐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᓕᒫᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂ”. ■

ROMAINE SÉGUIN

Adoption” form was then used to facilitate the transfer of information regarding adoptions to the Quebec civil registrar. That innovative way of proceeding paved the way for seeing recognized at law effects of the Inuit Customary Adoption.

For more details on this new development regarding traditional Inuit adoption, please see the document inserted in this magazine, “Inuit Customary Adoption and Its Inclusion in the Quebec Civil Code”. ■

ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᒌᑦ, ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓅᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ

100-ᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ/ᐱᐊᖑ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᒍᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᑲᓕᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᓴᒥ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕆᓰᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᒪᕐᑐᑐᕆᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕉᔾᒎᓐᒥ ᒫᑦᓯ/ᒫᑦᓴ 31-ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓂᕆᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᒌᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᒪᕐᓴᐅᑎᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᑭᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐆᓇᕐᑑᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᓂᖖᒍᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᐳᑎᒥ ᕐᑯᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᐃᓯᓚᐅᕋᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ/ᓯᐃᓰᑎᓚᐅᕋᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᕐᑭᒻᒥᔪᐊᕌᓗᓐᓄᓗ ᑲᓕᒫᓗᒻᒥ ᐃᑭᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᑭᕐᓰᔮᓪᓗ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐄᕕ ᒫᓪᓗ ᐋᓚᓯ ᓯᕗᐊᕌᐱᓪᓗ ᑲᑦᑕᔭᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔫᒃ. ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᖕᒥᓐᓇᓲᖕᒍᖖᒥᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᖖᒐᓯᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᓴᐅᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᑲᒪᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᖖᒥᑐᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓲᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

MARIO DUFOUR X 3

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ, ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᒌᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓴᕐᑲᖕᒥᓐᓇᓲᖕᒍᒐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓈᓐᓂ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓅᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᖕᒥᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᑦᓴᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᓂᓪᓗ. ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᐃᒍᑦᓴᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᔩᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᐸᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓅᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᕋᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᕋᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᖕᒍᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᕐᑲᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ, ᕐᑯᓕᓪᓗ/ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑯᓕᓪᓗ/ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᐅᖖᒥᒐᕐᑐᓗᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓖᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑎᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᒪᒥᐊᑦ. ᐊᐅᔭᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒫᒥ ᓯᓚᒥ ᓂᕆᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᑲᑦᑕᔫᖕᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ, ᐃᒪᓕᓐᓄᓗ ᓯᑐᕐᕐᕕᐊᓗᓐᓄ ᐁᕐᑲᑎᒌᓯᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒃᒐᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᖕᒋᓐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑭᓂᕐᐳᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᕐᕐᑳᕐᑳᑎᒍᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕐᑲᓐᓈᕆᓐᓂᓂᓪᓗ. ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐊᐲᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᒥᓴᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ. ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᒪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᒌᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᓴᑮᑎᕕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖕᒋᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨᒥᒃ, ᑲᕈᓕᓐ ᑐᕈᐁᓐᒥᒃ, ᕐᑲᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒥᓗᒍ ᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᑐᕌᑭᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ Tasiutigiit@gmail.com ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᕕᒥᓗᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᖕᒐᓂ 514-730-5831.

Tasiutigiit, Montreal Inuit Wanted

Over 100 children and their families celebrated spring together at the annual Tasiutigiit sugaring off party in Rougemont on March 31. They shared a maple-syrup feast, hot maple toffee spread on snow, buggy-rides pulled by strong horses, and meeting farm animals. Evie Mark and Alacie Sivuarapik entertained by throat-singing. A special welcome was given to the youth from the Ulluriaq Adolescent Centre and some families from Nunavik were there to share the excitement.

This event was made possible with the financial support of Makivik, which supports Tasiutigiit's efforts to maintain the connections of southern Inuit children with their people and culture. The Tasiutigiit Association organises many activities for Inuit children and youth living in foster or adoptive homes in the greater Montreal area. Other events include a fishing day, teen zip lining, summer picnics, waterslides, and craft and traditional foods workshops.

Tasiutigiit is looking for more Inuit families living in Montreal to share their friendship and culture. Inuit youth living in non-Inuit homes need to have other Inuit in their lives. If you live in Montreal and would like to join Tasiutigiit, contact the association's project coordinator, Caroline Drouin, by emailing Tasiutigiit@gmail.com or phone 514-730-5831.

ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐊᐲᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔨᖕᖓᓴᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᓴᐅᕗᑦ.
Electronic greeting cards save paper.

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ᓄᓇᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᒃ

ᐊᑐᓪᓗᐊᕈᓐᓄᓇᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓕᕐᕿᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓕᕐᕿᔪᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᓗ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ!

- ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᖃᕈᕕᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒦᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᖓᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓃᑎᑕᐅᓲᖑᓕᕐᒪᓃᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒥᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᕆᓲᖏᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᕕᓕᒫᒐᓚᑦᓯᐊᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᕆᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ.
- ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓂᐅᕕᑦ, ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓕᕐᑎᓇᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᖁᑉᐸᓈᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᐃᕕᖃᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐊᓘᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᖏᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖑᖃᑦᑕᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖁᑉᐸᖏᑦ

Green Corner

Reduce, Re-use and Recycle Paper

- If you enjoy reading newspapers and/or magazines, consider switching to online versions. Annual reports for most northern organizations, including the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC), are also available to download.
- Print double-sided documents from your computer as often as possible and use scrap paper to print less important documents or to make notepads. Encourage your organization to recycle office paper.
- Buy recycled paper and if your supplier don't have it in stock, suggest they make it part of their regular inventory.
- During meetings, ask that digital versions of all the necessary documentation be provided for your thumb-drive, iPad, or computer rather than printing unnecessarily.
- Say no to a receipts at the store, bank machine or gas station.
- Use direct bill payment. You'll not only reduce paper use, but you can save a lot on stamps a year and you'll never forget to make another payment.

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᖃᙱᐸᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᑲᓪᓚᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᖁᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᑎᑦ ᑌᒫᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᙯᓪᓚᑐᐃᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ.

- ᓄᓇᓕᑉᐱᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᕿᑐᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᑯᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕᓗ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᐱᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᓗᒋᑦ.
- ᑲᑎᙵᔪᓂ, ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᖁᑎᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑲᑉᐳᑎᑕᕐᑐᐊᐱᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᓪᓗᓃᓪᓗ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐁ-ᐹᑦᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᐅᒋᐊᓕᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓪᓕᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑌᒣᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᖓᑦᔭᖏᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴ ᓅᔦᓪᓗᐊᙱᓂᕐᓴᐅᕙᓂᐊᒪᑕ.
- ᐊᖏᖃᑎᑕᕈᓐᓀᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕐᐱᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᑦᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᓕᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑕᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᕐᑖᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᒌᖏᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᑦᓯᕐᒍᐊᕋᕕᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᙳᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᖑᓲᓂᒃ.
- ᐃᓱᐊᖁᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᕆᐊᓕᓕᒫᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ. ᑌᒣᓅᓕᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᙱᓂᕐᓴᒪᓇᐊᓅᕙᓂᐊᐳᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᙱᓂᕐᓴᑐᐃᓇᐅᓂᐊᕐᓇᓅ, ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ $150 ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᖏᑦᑐᕈᒍᓐᓇᕋᕕᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᑎᒥᒥᐊᖃᓲᕐᐱᒍᑦ, ᐊᑭᓕᕆᐊᓕᑎᓪᓗ ᖄᖏᐅᑎᑦᑕᖏᑦᑑᓕᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓯᒐᔭᕐᓯᑎᒃ.
- ᐊᑎᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᖃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓀᖁᔨᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑖᕐᕕᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᓇᐅᙱᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᑲᑕᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓲᑎᓐᓂᒃ. ᓇᐹᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓃᑦ 100-ᒥᓕᐋᓐᓗᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑲᑎᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᓇᐅᙱᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᙳᐃᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᑦᓴᑮᑎᕕᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓴᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᑖᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓄᓯᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᕕᒋᒍᒪᒍᕕᒋᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐲᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᕐᓂᐅᕕᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᑲᑕᕝᕕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖃᐅᑎᖓᓐᓂᑦ.
- ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐊᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᓯᐅᕐᓂᒎᓕᖓᔪᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐊᐱᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᑐᔪᐃᖔᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᙱᒪᑕ, ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕓᓇᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᔪᕈᒪᔭᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑮᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

- Remove your name from junk mail lists. Did you know that 100-million trees are used to make junk mail every year? Contact the Canadian Marketing Association or Canada Post for further information on removing your name from mailing lists.
- Send an e-card instead of a paper greeting card. They're usually free and are interactive and instant.

ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐊᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᓯᐅᕐᓂᒎᓕᖓᔪᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐊᐱᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᑐᔪᐃᖔᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᙱᒪᑕ, ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕓᓇᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᔪᕈᒪᔭᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑮᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

Send an e-card instead of a paper greeting card. They're usually free and are interactive and instant.

ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ
Comité consultatif de l'environnement Kativik
Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee

ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᓇᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔨᖏᑕ ᑕᕐᓴᖓᑦ

ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔨᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓱᒥᓪᓅᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᑕᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᓇᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔨᖏᑦ ᓱᕐᖁᐃᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓲᖑᐳᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᙱᑐᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᐸᐳᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᖏᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᑎᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒍᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᖏᑕᓗ ᐱᑦᓴᖁᑎᖏᑕᓗ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᓇᔪᓕᒫᖁᑎᖏᑕᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᓂᖃᕋᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᑦᓴᐅᓈᕐᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᖁᓂᖓᑕᓗ ᓂᓪᓚᓇᕐᓂᖓᑕᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕋᓪᓚᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓰᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓰᑎᑕᐅᓚᓯᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

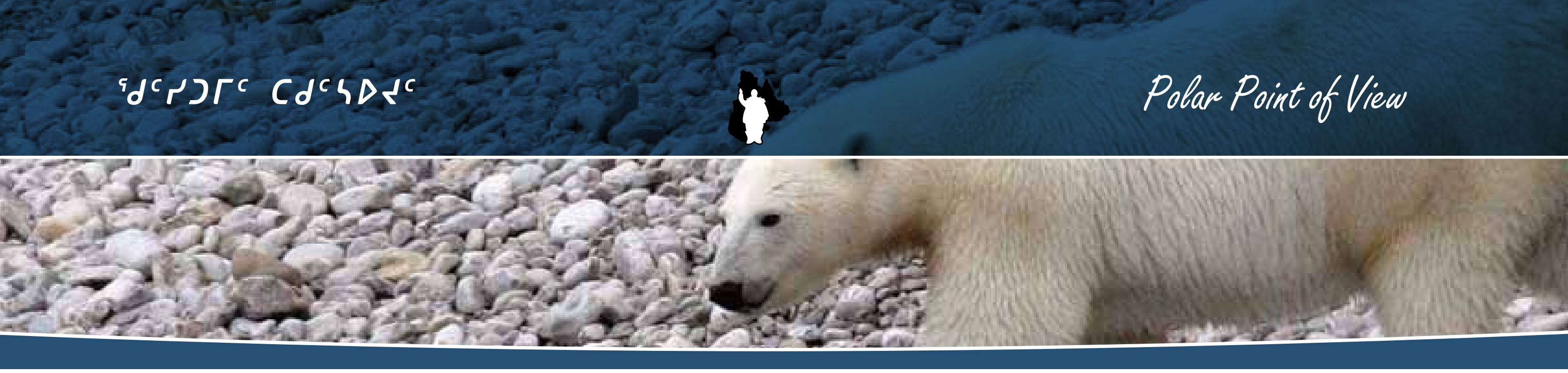
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓᑦ 1-877-964-2961 ᓵᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ 2287

Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee

In proposing measures that respond to environmental and social issues in Nunavik, the KEAC ensures compliance with the intentions and commitments of the parties to the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*, in the context of regional concerns related to sustainable development, maintenance of biodiversity, climate change and quality of life in the communities.

1-877-964-2961 ext. 2287

www.keac-ccek@krg.ca



ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓖᒃ ᐊᙯ̇ᒍᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᒥᒃ: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓖᒃ ᐊᙯ̇ᒍᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ-ᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᑫᐅᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᐁᕆᓕ 23-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ 27 ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐹᒍᓚᐅᔪᕗᕐᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᓱᑯᐃᓴᓂᕐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᓰᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓕᓐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᑯᐃᓴᒍᓯᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᓂᓪᓚᑕᕐᓂᖓᑕᓗ ᓂᕿᒥᑦᓯᑕᕐᓂᖓᑕᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓱᕐᕂᔨᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᖏᐅᑎᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᔨᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᓗ. ᐅᖄᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᓴᐅᔭᕆᔭᐅᔭᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔭᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒥᓪᓗ-ᐊᐅᓚᒃᑫᓂᖃᒻᒪᕆᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᙵᕕᑦᓴᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᑭᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓖᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᑦᔨᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᐅᑭᑎᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕐᕕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓗᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ, ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᑕ.

ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᕐᒥᒪᕕᑕ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓐᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᙴᐃᒍᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᐊᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓂᒃ, ᓱᑯᐃᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᖏᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓃᑦ. ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᒥᓗ ᐱᑑᑎᓯᒪᑲᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓈᕐᑎᔪᑎᒍ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᒨᓕᖓᔪᑦ, ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ

MANON SIMARD X 2

ᐱᐅᔨ ᕘᑦ.
Barrie Ford.

ᐲᑕ ᕿᐊᕆᓴᓐ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓖᒃ ᐊᙯᒍᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔨᖏᑕ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ.
Peter Harrison, IPY chairman.

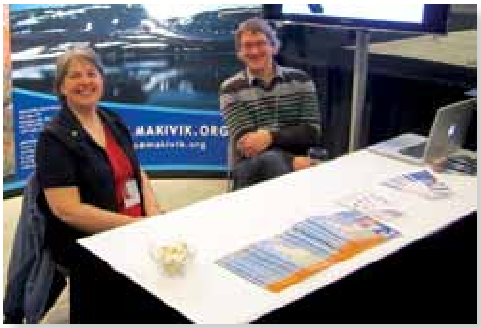
KNOWLEDGE
CONNAISSANCE
ACTION

IPY Conference:
From Knowledge to Action

The IPY 2012 Conference, *From Knowledge to Action,* held in Montreal April 23 to 27 was one of the largest and most important scientific conferences for polar science and climate change, impacts and adaptation. Keynote presentations, thought-provoking panel discussions and workshops provided the focal points for translating polar knowledge into actions that will enable people to live in, adapt to, or benefit from, our changing world.

Each day of the conference featured a program of keynote speakers, plenary panel discussions, parallel science sessions, as well as dedicated poster sessions. The conference-wide plenaries explored important themes related to topics of polar change, global linkages, communities and health, ecosystem services,

ᒪᓐᓅ ᓯᒫᕐᑐ ᑭᕆᑯ ᑭᓪᐳᑦᑐ.
Manon Simard and Gregor Gilbert.



BARRIE FORD

STAS OLPINSKI

ᐱᐊᓪ ᑐᐁᑦᔨᓗ ᐋᑕᒥ ᑎᓕᓪ ᐊᓚᑯᓗ.
Bill Doidge and Adamie Delisle Alaku.

ᐊᕙᑖᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ, ᐃᓱᕐᕇᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᓄᑦ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᕕᓴᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖖᒥᑐᒦᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᓄᓪᓗ. ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᒍᑎᖃᕐᑎᓯᖃᑦᑕᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᓕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᕕᓂᖕᒥᑕ, ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᓖᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖖᒉᓂᓇᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒥᑕ ᖃᓄᕐᑐ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑖᓐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ.

ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑖᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓄᓗ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑖᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒥᑦᑑᕋᐱᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓚᐅᕐᖁᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᐃᕙᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᐃᕙᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᑉᒪᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓇᓯᕝᕕᒥᕙᒃᑲᒥᒍ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᐅᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑐ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᔪᐊᖂᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑰᑎᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓂᖃᓲᖕᒍᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᕙᑖ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᔭᑦ [illegible] ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖖᒋᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᑲᕙᒪᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓃᑦ, ᓂᕿᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᐅᒥᐊᑖᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓕᒪᑦᔪᑕᐅᒥᐊᑖᑦ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᓰᓚ
ᔭᓴᓈᕝ ᐴᔪᒪ.
Prof. Sheila Jasanoff
Pforzheimer.

MANON SIMARD

ᑐᓴᕐᓈᑎᑦᓯᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ.
Live music.

BARRIE FORD

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑖᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑕ 2012-ᒥ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕿᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᓂᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕿᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᓴᓇᐅᓚᓄᒍᓐᓇᖁᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᓐᓇᓇᓚᓄᓚᕐᓯᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᑐ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᖁᑎᒥᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥ. ᐊᑦᔨᓴᐅᑎᓕᐅᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔭᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓗᐊᖖᒍᐊᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒪ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ: "ᓂᕿᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑦᑐᒦᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗ," "ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪ — ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖕᒪᑕᓗ ᓂᓪᓚᒪᓂᖕᒪᑕᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᑦ," "ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖕᒥᓪᓗ." "ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᖃᕐᓃᑦ," "ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᖕᒍᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓃᑦ," ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᖕᒐᓪᓗ "ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ".

ᑲᑎᖖᒐᓂᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓴᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑐᓵᓇᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦᑐᓯᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᑦᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᒥᓴᐅᓚᐅᔪᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓴᖖᒍᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᑭᓯᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒍ. ■

infrastructure, resources and security. Other sessions provided the opportunity to present and discuss the application of research findings, policy implications and how to take polar knowledge to action.

ᓴᓇᖖᒍᐊᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᕕᖕᒪᑦ.
Artist booth.

MANON SIMARD

ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ.
Group discussion.

BARRIE FORD

One of the important aspects of the current International Polar Year that sets it apart from previous Polar Years is the number of research projects that integrated scientific research with Inuit knowledge, and the number of Inuit communities that were actively involved in scientific research projects. Inuit have extensive intimate knowledge about the Arctic ecosystems in which they live and are at the forefront of debates about the impacts and responses to accelerating environmental changes in the circumpolar Arctic. Inuit communities are best able to tell the important human story of the Arctic, making valuable contributions to our understanding of issues such as circumpolar health, governance, food security, etc.

The IPY 2012 conference featured an Indigenous Knowledge Exchange with programming developed by Indigenous peoples to highlight issues of interest and importance to community members of the circumpolar Arctic. Titles for the major topics addressed included: "Food Security and Health," "Changing Environment — Climate Change," "Wildlife and Management," "Youth and Capacity Building," "Policy and Governance," and "Knowledge Transfer".

Conference participants were also treated to cultural performances, fashion shows and art exhibits throughout the week. ■

> ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᑉᒪᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓇᓯᕝᕕᒥᕙᒃᑲᒥᒍ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᐅᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑐ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᔪᐊᖂᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑰᑎᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓂᖃᓲᖕᒍᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᕙᑖ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ.
>
> *Inuit have extensive intimate knowledge about the Arctic ecosystems in which they live and are at the forefront of debates about the impacts and responses to accelerating environmental changes in the circumpolar Arctic.*

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ:

ᑲᑐᑦᔫᖕᒍᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᓄᓪ ᑌᓘᑉ, ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ

ᒪᕿᐊᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖅ

School Attendance and School Success:

A Collective Mission for Nunavik

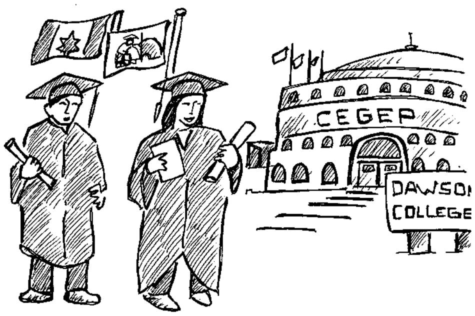
Donald M. Taylor, PhD

McGill University

ᑕᒻᒪᓂᕐᖁᖕᒐ! ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᑐᐸᑦᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᒪᔪᐹᓗᕐᖃᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓲᒻᒥᓱᖕᒐᓗ — ᐊᐅᑐᐊᓗ, ᖃᓄᐃᓗᕐᑐᕕᓂᐊᓘᓕᕐᖁᖕᒑ? ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᐃᒍᑎᖃᓲᑐᖃᐅᓕᕐᓱᖕᒐ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᓴᖃᕐᓂᐹᖕᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ, ᐳᐃᒍᑦᓯᐊᓱᖕᒐ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖖᒍᐃᒍᑎᓕᐊᓇᒋᐊᖖᒐᑕᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᒥᒃ: ᓱᒨᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᑦᓴᓇᕙᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ? ᓱᒨᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓴᓂᖃᓪᓚᓇᒋᐊᖃᕐᐸᑦ?

ᑭᖕᒍᕙᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑌᖖᒥᓗᑐᐊᓗᖕᒐᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓇᕚᑦᑐᒐᓗᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕᕋ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓲᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓲᓂᓪᓗ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᕐᑕᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᒪᑕ, ᑌᒣᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑕᐅᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᓕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᖕᒑᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑎᒐᒃᑯ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᕐᑕᐅᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᑲᑦᑕᒍᓐᓂᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᒐᓱᒋᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᑕ ᐱᓴᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖖᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᓲᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᑲᑦᑕᒍᓐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑖᓂᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᓴᐅᒍᑎᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᓴᐅᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᓐᓄᓗ, ᐱᕕᖃᕐᐸᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ

ᓱᓕᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᓱᒍᑎᐅᒋᐊᑐᕙᒐᓴᖖᒋᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᓀᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ, ᐃᓛᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᓇᓂᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ — ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓴᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑌᒣᓘᓇᐊᑐᒐᓴᖖᒥᒪᑕ. ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕ, ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐊᔫᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐱᖁᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓲᖕᒍᒪᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒨᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᕐᙯᓇᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᓂᕐᒨᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᖖᒥᓂᓕᒫᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓗᓈᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᖕᒍᖃᑎᑮᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᓱᓪᓕᑕᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᓂ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᐱᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖕᒐ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᐅᓲᖕᒍᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᖃᓲᖕᒍᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᖃᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ



SAMMY KUDLUK

I made a mistake! I woke up this morning ready to write a piece on formal education and realized — oops, what have I done? I have been writing a series of articles about how to get the most out of formal education, and I forgot to start with the most important question: Why should anyone in Nunavik care about formal education? Why should anyone in Nunavik take school seriously?

Better late than never, so here is why formal education should matter to everyone in Nunavik. Now, by formal education I do not mean the curriculum and courses prescribed by the South. The content can, and should, be determined by the Inuit of Nunavik, guided by Inuit educators. What I do mean by formal education, then, is an organized set of materials that teach young people how to use their intellect to solve any problem, on any topic, from complex environmental issues to raising children. Formal learning of problem solving skills needs to be guided by trained, professional, and to the extent possible, Inuit educators.

There would be no need to argue for the importance of formal education in the South, or for that matter, virtually every country in the world — even counties that are extremely poor or are in the midst of a military conflict. Most countries in the world, including Canada, believe that formal education is so important that they pass laws making formal schooling to a certain age mandatory. The simple fact is that in most places in the world, the higher your education the more money you make and the more status you have. Students everywhere know the rule of thumb — *a college degree is worth a million dollars more in earnings over a lifetime.*

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᓚᓕᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᒥᐊᖕᒐ —ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕈᑎᒌᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᖃᑫᔭᖖᒍᐊᒪᑦ ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔮᖕᒥᓐᓈᓚᖕᒐᓄᓂ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓪᓚᓇᐊᓄᒥᐊᖕᒐ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓗ ᓴᓪᓗᒍᓐᓄᓗᑕ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑕ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖖᒥᒥᐊᑦᑕ. ᐊᔪᖃᕕᑉᐸᒪᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓈᕐᓯᒪᑐᐊᕈᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᓪᓚᒻᒪᓇᐅᒐᔭᓇᐊᖕᒐ. ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᕈᑎᒥᓂᐊᑦᔭᖕᒥᒻᒪᒍ, ᐅᕘᖑᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓯᐊᖑᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᑐᑎᒥᓂᐊᑦᔭᖕᒥᒻᒪᐅᒃ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᕆᖕᒥᑕᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒥᐊᕿᑎᒥᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᐊᓇᒍ. ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔪᐊᓗᑦᓯᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᐊᓗᑦᓯᓂᓘᕐᒪᑦ. ᐅᑯᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑉ ᑕᐅᑦᑕᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᔭᖕᒐᒍᓪᓗ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒦᓚᖖᒍᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᓰᖕᒍᕗᖅ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᑭᒪᔪᖃᓕᖁᒥᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᑕᓂᖅ, ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᕙᖑᓐᓃᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᖃᑦᑕᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᕐᑫᓇᕐᓂᐊᓚᑫᒥ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐃᓕᑦᓯᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ
ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᑲᑦᑕᒍᓐᓅᓗᒥᑦ
ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ
ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑖᓂᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ
ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᔭᐅᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ
ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ,
ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᓐᓄᓗ,
ᐱᕕᖃᕐᐸᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ

Formal learning of problem solving skills needs to be guided by trained, professional, and to the extent possible, Inuit educators.

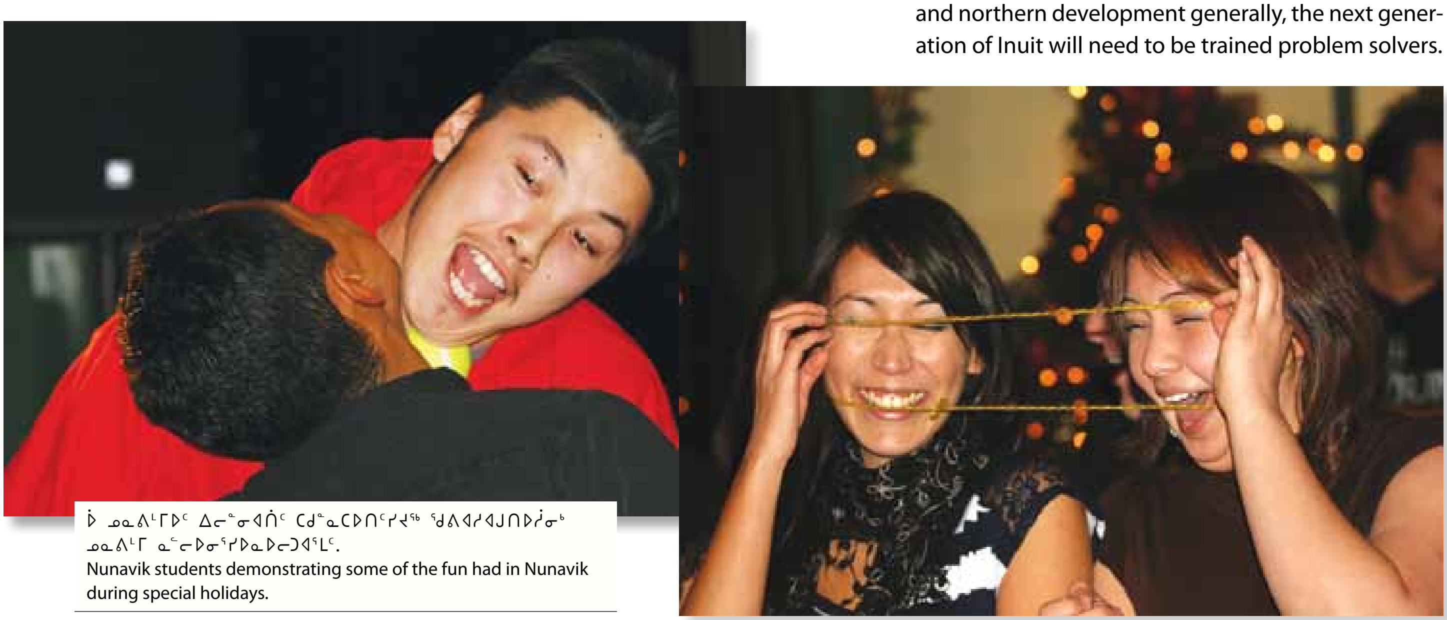
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒧ

ᑌᒣᒻᒦᑦ ᑕᒐ ᓱᒐᒥ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᑦᓴᓇᕙ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᖃᑫᓯᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᕕᓕᒫᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᓪᓚᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᑫᖃᓂᓄᓐᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓴᓂᖃᖖᒥᓂᕐᓴᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᕆᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒐᑕ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᖃᕐᔫᖖᒥᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᓯᐊᕆᒥᐊᖑᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᖃᓯᓖᕐᒪᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥᓂ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᒪᑦ, ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓗ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᖃᑎᒦᒐᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃᑯ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᖃᑎᖃᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖁᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ. ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᖃᕐᒪᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒥᖃᑎᒦᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖁᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔾᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᑖᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᓃᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ. ᐅᔭᖁᓐᓂᐊᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᒪᓇᓪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᑫᐅᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓂᓇᓪᓕᕐᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᓗᑐᐃᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᕚᖕᒥᑕ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᓇᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᓪᓚᓇᓛᓕᕐᖁᑦ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᓇᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

But Nunavik is one of those rare places where it is still generally believed that formal education is irrelevant. And, for the moment, let's be honest, in Nunavik formal education is not that important. It is difficult to convince a teenager that completing their Secondary School education will be of great benefit. It won't get them a job, or a better job, or a measurable raise in salary. And, successfully completing Secondary V is hard work. So, from a student's point of view, it makes sense to hang around school for the social benefits, attend when it is convenient, and drop out when it becomes boring or there is something better to do.

Formal education and the future

So why is it important for young people to pursue as much formal education as possible? Let's start with the fact that while formal education may not be important for earning a living and enjoying a reasonable quality of life now, it will matter in the future. Nunavik is moving toward some form of self-government, and is right at the beginning of huge negotiations with the federal and provincial governments on issues related to economic development. With the privileges these complex negotiations bring will come responsibility and accountability for the future of Nunavik. With the explosion in mining and northern development generally, the next generation of Inuit will need to be trained problem solvers.



ᐆ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᐊᒍᑎᐅᔫᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓇᐅᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ.
Nunavik students demonstrating some of the fun had in Nunavik during special holidays.

MARC VACHON X 2

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕗᖓ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕗᖓ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᕐᑐᖃᐅᒥᐊᑦᓯ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᖏᓐᓂᑕᖕᒥᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᒐᐅᒐᓗᐃᓐᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᒥᑎᒃ. ᑕᖃᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐃᕕᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᖖᒥᕐᑑᒐᓗᐊᖃᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᕋᕆᑦᔭᐅᓐᖏᖖᒥᒪᑦ,

I know, I know, you have heard it all before, but this time it is different. Until now, a young person could get along nicely without working. Only in the North can a young person miss a day of work and not get fired, and have money coming in from government programs that will pay for their health care, education, social services, with royalties from the mines and support from Inuit organizations funded by government.

Okay, okay, I can hear you now. "Maybe in the future formal education will be the necessary ticket to improve my quality of life, but right now it isn't, so

COMPLIMENTS: SHERI BURKE

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ, ᐊᑯᓗᑦᑐᓚᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᓄᖕᖑᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓱᖃᑦᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᕿᑲᒐᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᓐᓂᑦ.
When students go down south for college, they frequently do group activities on the weekends to take a break from important studies.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑐᐊᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑦᔭᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᓪᓗ, ᐃᓅᓯᓕᓇᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᓪᓗ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᐸᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓅᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒪᖃᕐᐱᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ.

ᐋᕋᓖ, ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᑐᓵᓕᕐᐸᒥᑦ. ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᑎᓗᑎᑦ “ᐃᒻᒪᕋᓐᓈ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᕋᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕈᑎᒥᓃᕐᐸᕋ ᐃᓅᓯᕋᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᓇᒍᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᑌᒣᓕᖕᒪᖕᖕᒥᓕᖅ, ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖕᒥᓐᓂᓕᒫᖕᒪᓂ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᓐᓂᐊᖕᒥᓪᓚᖕᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒐᓂᒃ—ᓇᓗᓇᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖕᖕᒥᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂᓗ.” ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑦ ᑕᒪᑕᒪᐅᕗᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓕᒐᓗᐊᕈᑦᑕᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔫᖃᖃᑎᕆᒍᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᖃᒐᓯᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᓗᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᓕᒐᓗᐊᕈᑦᑕ, ᐊᕐᒎᒪᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᓂ ᐅᕕᒪᑦᓗᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᓅᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᑭᑦᔨᒋᐊᖃᓕᒐᔭᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᓯᑎᐊᓘᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᒍᑎᑦᓴᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒪᔭᓕᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᓪᓗ-ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ-ᐋᕐᕿᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᓇᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ-ᐋᕐᕿᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᓇᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᑯᓂ-ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒪᐅᒪᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒪᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᑕᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑌᒃᑯᓗᖕᒪ ᐊᑯᓂ-ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒪᐅᒪᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᐅᓚᒥᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓈᕈᑎᑖᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᕈᓂ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑖᕗᖕᒣᓐᓇᑕᓇᐅᕐᓴᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᓇᐊᖕᒪ, ᐊᓚᕐᓗᓂ ᖁᕕᐊᓯᐊᖕᖑᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᐸᑦᓯᑎᒍᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᕗᑦ ᓴᕐᕿᔮᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓗᓯᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᑕᒪᑕᒪ, ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᑑᒪᖃᑦᑕᓗᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓕᒐᑦᑕ, ᑎᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᓇᖃᑦᑕᖕᒥᖕᓛᓕᕐᓗᑕ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᐸᑦᓯᑎᒍᓗ ᐱᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᒍᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᑕᒪᑕᒪᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᖕᖕᒥᒥᐊᑦᑕ ᐋᖕᒪᔮᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᓗ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᒪᑦᑕ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᓕᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒐᓱᒍᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐊᖕᒥᓯᖕᒥᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᑭᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᑦᑕ ᖁᕕᐊᓯᐊᒍᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᖕᒥᓗᐊᐱᒃ-ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᑎᒥᑦᓴᓗᐃᓐᓇᓗᒥᓪᓗᓂᐊᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᓗᓯᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᓗ

ᖃᖕᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖄᔭᐅᓯᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᑐᐊᖃᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᔪᖕᒍᐳᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒪᓯᒍᑎᓅᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᒪᕐᓅᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ — ᑕᒣᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᓴᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᑦᓯᐃᑑᓂᕐᓴᓂᓗ — ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᖕᒥᓐᓇᓲᖑᕗᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᒪᑎᒃ

until it changes I am not going to worry about formal education—it is hard and boring.” But the future is *now* and even if we begin a collective commitment to formal education today, it will take years to prepare our young people to be world-class problem solvers.

Formal education and self-control

Formal education is designed to teach problem-solving skills. An important aspect of problem solving is the ability to choose and define long-term goals and then learn how to reach those long-term goals. Therefore, what formal education is teaching is how to not give in to what would be fun right now, so that you can be successful at reaching a long-term goal. It teaches us that in order to graduate in two years, we need to study tonight instead of partying. It teaches us that in order to look our best and be healthy, we better eat healthy food right now instead of junk food. It teaches us that if we want to be successful in our work and with our relationships, we need to pass on the drugs and alcohol right now. Formal education teaches us how choose and focus on long-term goals, and not always give in to the temptation of short-term fun.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑌᒣᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ
— ᑕᒣᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᓂ
ᐊᔪᕐᓴᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᓂ
ᐊᑦᓯᐃᑑᓂᕐᓴᓂᓗ —
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᖕᒥᓐᓇᓲᖑᕗᖅ
ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᒪᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᐃᓄᑦ
ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᑌᓯᒪᓂᖃᓪᓚᓇᓲᓄᑦ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᒥᑕ
ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ
ᐃᓕᖕᒪᓂᖃᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ
ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

But it turns out that — and this is in poor as well as rich countries — formal education is associated with a variety of factors that really impact on the quality of life for each and every one of us.

Formal education and health

Whenever the topic of formal education comes up, we only focus on economics generally, and jobs more specifically. But it turns out that — and this is in poor as well as rich countries — formal education is associated with a variety of factors that really impact on the quality of life for each and every one of us.

Let's start with the basics. The hard facts are that people with more formal education usually live longer, and it doesn't get more basic than that. As well, people with more formal education have better health generally: they tend to eat better and exercise more. Why? The obvious explanation is that people with more formal education can, and do, read more, so they are in touch with up to date information about how to maintain a healthy and happy lifestyle.

Formal education and politics

Formal education also has political implications. People with more education tend to vote more often,

ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓱᕐᕗᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᓲᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᑕ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑏ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᑕ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᑦᓚᓇᓲᓂᑦ. ᓱᓪᓚᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᑐᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᖑᒥᐊᖏᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᑦᓚᓇᒥᐊᕐᑲᓲᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᒍᓐᓇᖏᑦᓚᖅ. ᒪᓐᓇᐅᒥᔪᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᖑᔪᑦ: ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᓇᒍᓯᓐᓂᓴᐅᓲᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᕐᑫᓕᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᔪᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᓱᒧᒃᑭᐊᖅ? ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᖑᒥᐊᖏᑦ, ᑌᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓇᕐᑯᕐᑐᓚᒫᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᔭᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓇᕐᓂᓴᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓃᓪᓗ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᓅᓚᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒃᑭᕗᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᒍᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᓚᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᓅᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑯᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓯᕕᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᐹᑦ ᐱᐸᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓕᕐᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓱᓪᓚᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᑎᒦᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦ, ᑲᐸᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᒍᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᓕᖓᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᖑᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓕᑭᐊᕐᖕᒉ ᓱᓕᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᑲᐸᒪᑖᕐᑫᓯᓐᓂᐅᓗ ᑕᕐᑫᐅᓗ ᐱᐸᓪᓚᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓ ᕐᑲᓂᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓘᓚᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓇᓇᐊᖓ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᓅᓚᖓᔪᑦ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖓᒥᕗᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕿᓐᓇᓂᓴᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ, ᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᕐᑲᑎᑦᓴᔭᓇᖖᒋᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᕐᕿᒥᔭᕐᑲᖖᒍᓯᖖᒋᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ, ᑌᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓇᖖᒍᐊᑰᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑰᑎᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓚᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᒥᐊᖏᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒪᑦᑕ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᒻᒪᖕᕆᑦᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᖖᒋᑑᒻᒪᖕᕆᑦᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐅᐸᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒥᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᒪᖕᕆᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᑫᕐᑐᑎᒥᓚᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᕆᑦᑎᒥᓪᓗᓂᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᒪᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓂᕐᑎᓗᑎᒥᑦ, ᓇᓪᓚᒥᔭᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᖕᓚᓇᔭᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᓯᕐᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᒦᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᖖᒋᑐᓪᓗ, ᐊᑦᔨᓚᓕᒥᑦᓯᑎᒥ ᐁᐸᒌᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒥᓂᐅᔭ ᑲᓴᓐᓇᒥᑦ, ᐅᐸᑦᑎᓅᓚᖕᓚᔪᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒦᖖᒋᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕈᓯᖏᑎᒍᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᖓ ᐅᕐᑲᑫᓯᓪᓚᓇᐸᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᔨᒥᕆᓇᒥᐊᑦᑎᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ-ᑕᒻᒪᕈᓐᓅᓗᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓂᑐᐊᕐᑲᕈᓐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓯᓚᑦᑎᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᐅᕈᑎᒥᓯᒪᓴᑦᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᖕᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

> *ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒪᑦᑕ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᒻᒪᖕᕆᑦᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᖖᒋᑑᒻᒪᖕᕆᑦᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐅᐸᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒥᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᒪᖕᕆᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᑫᕐᑐᑎᒥᓚᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᕆᑦᑎᒥᓪᓗᓂᑦ.*
>
> *Formal education teaches us to go beyond a simple analysis of others as either good or bad, or as those who are either with us or against us.*

ᓱᓚᒥᕇ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸ?

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᑖᑫᓯᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᖏᕐᑑᑎᑦᓴᑐᐊᖑᖕᔫᖖᒋᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᓯᓚ: ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ ᒫᓐᓇᓴᐅᑎᒥᐅᓂᓴᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕆᓚᕐᕐᑯᖅ ᓯᕐᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᑐᐊᖑᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᕆᓚᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑕᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒍᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᒧᑦ ᓯᕐᕗᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᐸᓂᐊᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᐊᐅᓚᑕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓗᓯᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᓂᑦᑎᓅᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᕈᑎᒥᓗᒍᓗ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᕆᕐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᑕᓚᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑎᓐᓅᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᕆᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ, ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᓇᒍᑎᒥᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᓯᓗᒍᓗ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᑎᓐᓅᓚᖓᔪᑎᒍ. ᓇᓪᓚᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓃᒃ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᒦᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᐅᒻᒪᓃᒃ. ᐊᑏᖑᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᑦᓴᖑᐊᓕᕐᓚᕘᒃ! ■

* * *

are more aware of complex political issues, and they tend to be more involved in the political process. One clear reality is that the more formally educated a country is, the more democratic it's political system. Surely with self-government and northern development around the corner, for Nunavik, the message is clear.

Formal education and relationships with people

Formal education is also related to our relationships with each other. People with more formal education are less prejudiced towards others, they tend not to discriminate against other groups of people, and they are generally more tolerant of others who are different. It would seem that formal education teaches us to analyze others and ourselves in a more complex way. Formal education teaches us to go beyond a simple analysis of others as either good or bad, or as those who are either with us or against us. It teaches us to see individuals in our life, from loved ones to strangers, as a realistic mix of good and bad, similar to us in some ways but different in others, and as having a variety of feelings about us. The point is that formal education teaches us to apply our problem-solving skills not only to career goals, but also to the people in our lives.

Why is formal education important?

Formal education may not be crucial for jobs in Nunavik right at this moment: but soon formal education will be necessary and certainly the ticket for a successful working career. But even now formal education will positively impact our self-control, health, prepare us to succeed with our political and economic destiny, and improve our relationships with each other. Love and formal education are a great mix. Let's take advantage of it now! ■

ᐊᖕᒋᕐᕋᕐᑲᖕᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔪᑎᖕᒋᑦ

ᓇᑯᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔪᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᓗ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ (ᐊᕐᓇᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᓇᔪᕆᐊᕐᑐᒐᖕᒐᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ) ᓯ ᑑᕆᔅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᓇᓂᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕐᐸᓂᐊᓃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᖕᒐᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᖃᓇᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᓯ ᑑᕆᔅ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᐳᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᑮᐱᓐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᑦᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓰᖕᒍᓕᕐᓯᑎᑦᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇᓕᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᒋᐊᕐᑲᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᓗ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕕᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐸᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᖃᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᒍᓐᓇᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᓖᓐᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᓕᔮᓇᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔩᓇᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ (ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᑦ). ᕕᕗᐊᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔭᕐᑐᐱᒋᐸᓂᐊᑕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᓇᕐᔪᖕᒥᑕᓗ ᐊᓯᐸᕐᓯᒪᑫᓐᓇᕐᑯᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖓᑦ ᐱᓗᓗᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ.

ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᓗ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᑎᒍᔪᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᕌᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥᓗ ᑎᒍᔪᐅᒪᕖᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑲᑎᒋᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓕᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᑏᑦ ᑎᒍᔪᐅᒪᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᑐᐊᕐᑲᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᑕᒪᓂᕐᕿᔪᓕᓕᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᓇᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᓯ ᑑᕆᔅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᓯᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᒥᐊᕐᑯᕐᓂᑦᓴᖕᒥᑦ ᕿᖕᖕᒎᒪᒥᔭᐅᑦᓚᓇᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᖕᓂᒃ ᕿᖕᖕᒎᒪᑦᓯᔪᑎᓚᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓇᓯᑦᑎᐅᓯᑎᒃ.

BOB MESHER X 2

Support for Homeless

Thanks to a partnership agreement between Makivik, KRG and Chez Doris (daytime women's' shelter in Montreal) tangible enhancements are taking place to better the lives of Inuit women there.

Chez Doris has several activities and projects to help Inuit women to get identification cards, accompanying them to doctor and other appointments, funeral support for those who die in Montreal, long distance calls to home, and weekly movies and country food (with help from Avataq). Last February they inaugurated a winter camp for Inuit women and caseworkers to get away from city problems.

Discussions are also taking place between Makivik, KRG, Correctional Service Canada and Quebec detention centres, to explore alternatives for Inuit men who leave detention centres and often drift to homelessness in Montreal. Collaboration between Chez Doris and Nunavik organizations is deemed absolutely crucial and Makivik's advice is sought by several organizations supporting people in need.

ᕋᒃᓛᓐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᕐᕿᒃᑲᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᕆᐊᓪᓚᐅᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ

ᔫᓂ 27, 2012-ᒥ ᐃᒃᓯᑐᕋᕐᑕ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᕋᒃᓛᓐᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦ ᑐᓂᔾᔭᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᑦ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᕐᒥᒃ $13.1-ᒥᓕᐊᓐᑖᓗᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓐᓄᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᓗ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᓗ, ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᓂᕆᕕᒻᒦᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒥᓪᓗᐊᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓐᓅᓕᖕᒋᓯᓂ ᐊᒥᕐᕿᒃᑲᕐᑕᐅᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᐊᔪᔪᖅ ᕋᒃᓛᓐ ᕐᑲᖕᒋᕐᓂᑯᑐᑎᕕᓂᖕᒋᓐᒋᓐᓂᒃ 2011 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᒐᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ, ᖄᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓯᑦ $100-ᒥᓕᐊᓐᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒋᕐᓂᑯᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᒧᑦ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕐᑯᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᕋᒃᓛᓐ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ, ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1995-ᒥ (ᐆᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᓯᐊᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᕐᑯᐊᓚᓪᓚᐅᒥᐊᖕᒋᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᕓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ 1975-ᒥ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᒥᐊᖕᖕᒐᓪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ $90-ᒥᓕᐊᓐᑖᓗᓂᑦ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ.)

ᑐᖕᖕᒐᐱᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕋᒃᓛᓐ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ "ᓴᐳᑦᑖᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᐅᑎᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓇᐅᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᓯᕙᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᑐᕋᕐᑕ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒥᐅᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᔭ ᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᓕᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᐸᑎᖕᒐ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ."

KITTY GORDON

Another Raglan Profit Sharing Payment

On June 27, 2012 Xstrata Nickel Raglan Mine presented a $13.1 million cheque to Makivik and to the communities of Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit during a celebration in a Montreal restaurant. The cheque was for the Nunavik Inuit communities' share of the profits generated in 2011 by the Raglan mine. To date, more than $100-million in profit-sharing payments have been directed to an Inuit trust fund for economic and community development through the *Raglan Agreement, signed in 1995*. (A noteworthy comparison, the initial *James Bay Northern Agreement* signed in 1975 provided $90-million in compensation to Nunavik Inuit.)

Also as per the *Raglan Agreement*, Makivik and the local Inuit communities "support harmonious relations and foster opportunities between Xstrata Nickel and local populations in areas such as training, hiring of local businesses and environmental management."

KIMBERLY MAKIUK X 3

ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐸᖓᓕᒋᐊᒥ

ᒣ 27 ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᒥ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓇᐅᓲᒍᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᑐᕌᑕ – ᕃᒃᓚᓐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ. 25 ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓀ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᖓᓕᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓀ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᓗ ᒪᕐᕋᒋᐊᕐᑐᕕᒋᓯᒪᓲᖓᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᑭᐃᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᖓ ᑕᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔮᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᒥᒃ. ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᐹᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓚᔪᔪᑦ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᑖᕈᑎᒋᓚᖓᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᔪᕗᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᐹᓕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᔮᓂ ᐸᐱᑲᑦᑐᒃ, ᐁᓴ ᖁᐱᕐᑭᐊᓗᒃ ᑲᔅᑏᓇ ᐋᓗᐸ. ᓂᕐᓕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᖁᓚᐅᑲᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ. ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᒪᕆᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒪᕆᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂᓘᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ!

ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑉ ᑭᒻᐳᓕ ᒥᕐᕆᐊᔫᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

Fishing at Pangalligiaq

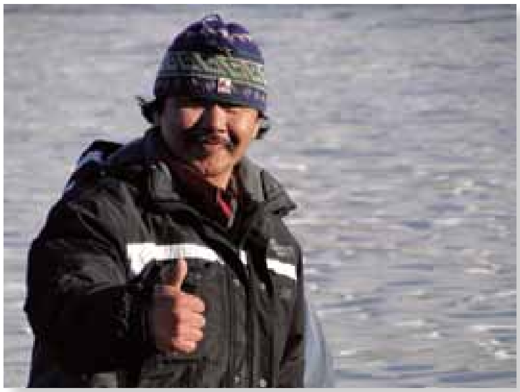
May 27 was the annual all-day ice fishing event for Inuit at Xstrata Nickel-Raglan Mine. There were 25 Inuit employees who participated at a lake called *Pangalligiaq* where Inuit from Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq camp. The employees met a couple of families that were already at the camp. Every employee loved this experience. There were three prizes for catching the heaviest fish, won by Johnny Papigatuk, Aisa Koperqualuk and Christina Aloupa. A few hundred Canada geese flew over the campsite. It was spectacular!

Notes from Kimberly Makiuk.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᒪᓂᔨᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᔪᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ, ᒪᓂᔨᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓗᒃᓄᐊᕐᑯᓐᓄᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐹᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓴᓚᐅᕐᓂᓄᓐᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᓐᓗ) ᒪᓂᔨᒍᑎᒥᓚᐅᔪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖕᒐᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᓄᙵᓕᖕᒐᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᓐᓂᐅᕈᑎᓕᐊᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᓗᒃᓄᐋᕐᑯᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᓱᓕᓂᖁᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᕐᑯᐁᐸᑎᓇᓂᕐᑲᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒪᓇᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᑎᑦᑫᓕᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᖁᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᑖᖑᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᑦᑕᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᐅᖀᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᐁᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᕐᑳᒪᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᒣᑯ ᑯᐊᑕ, ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᕐᑳᓇᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᕕᒻᒧᑦ — ᒪᑭᐁᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᑲᕐᕕᕐᑯᑎᒥᐊᓪᓚᖕᒐᑕ.

ᐃᒪᕐᐱᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓪᓕᒥᐊᒻᒪᓇᓛᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᓂᓇᐅᓐᓇᓕᕐᕐᑯᖅ ᑌᒣᑎᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᑦᓴᑕᕐᕕᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᓛᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᒎᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᓂᖅ ᓯᑯᐃᕐᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᒎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕈᑎᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒦᑦᑎᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃᐃᑉᐱᒥᔭᕐᑲᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓈᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ.


PUTULIK PAPIGATUK

Nunavik Geomatics Proposal Accepted

Late last June, a proposal submitted to LOOKNorth (a national Centre of Excellence for Commercialization and Research) from Nunavik Geomatics to investigate the current state of remote sensing for marine mammal monitoring in Canada's Arctic region was accepted. LOOKNorth's technology validation program promotes the implementation of remote sensing technologies for sustainable development of Canada's northern natural resources and oil sands. Makivik VP for Economic Development, Michael Gordon, is the president of Nunavik Geomatics —a Makivik subsidiary company.

Marine transport is expected to increase due to increased resource development, which means that marine mammal monitoring requirements will also increase. Traditional ecological knowledge and scientific knowledge will be combined to assess and evaluate the various remote-sensing technologies that already exist or will be developed.

1,000-ᓂᒃ ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᓯᕕᑐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐯᓯᑰᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᖁᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᐁᕕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᙵᓯᑦᑎᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓘᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᐯᓯᑰᒃᑯᑦ 1,000-ᓂᒃ ᓯᕕᑐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᖁᕐᑲᑎᒦᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐋᕐ ᓚᕗᐊᑉ ᓵᙵᔭᑦᓴᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐯᓯᑰᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᔫᓂ 17, 2012-ᒥ. ᒪᕐᑮᒃ ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑎᒎᕐᑲᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᐃᓱᓕᐁᕕᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓚᐅᔪᔫᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᔫᓇᑕᓐ ᓯᒫᕐ, ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ 15-ᓂᒃ ᓘᑲᓯ ᑕᕐᕐᑭᐊᐱᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ 16-ᓂᒃ (ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᒥᔭᐅᔪᕐᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᒥᔭᐅᔪᕐᓗ). ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕆᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐋᕐ ᓚᕗᐊᑉ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᕐᑯᐁᐸᑎᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ "ᕐᑲᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕆᒍᓐᓇᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ." ᓂᕆᐅᒍᑕᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᕐᑖᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᕆᒐᔭᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᖑᕐᑲᑎᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐯᓯᑰᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᑲᓚᐅᑎᔪᓂ. ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᕗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᕿᑐᕐᙵᕐᑲᕐᑐᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓵᙵᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

CLAUDE VALLIÈRES

1,000-Kilometre Bicycle Challenge

Students from four schools in Nunavik earned a trip down to help welcome the cyclists of the 1,000-kilometre *Défi Pierre Lavoie* bicycle rally on June 17, 2012. Two of the team members to cross the finish line were Jonathan Simard, age 15, and Lucassie Tukkiapik, age 16 (third and fourth from left in the photo). One of the main goals for the Pierre Lavoie competition is to encourage a "healthier body and living for today's youth." It is hoped other young Nunavimmiut will be inspired by Nunavik's participation in this distinguished event. Congratulations also go to the parents and other team members who supported our Nunavik participants during this challenge.

ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᒪᕐᖀᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓵᒥᓂᒃ: 1) ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔫᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᒋᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1979-ᒥ, ᐁᑉᐸᖓᓗ 2) ᐅᓈᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᑖᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ 1986-ᒥ ᐅᒪᖕᖓᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᑕᒥᓂᒃ. ᐅᓈᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᒍᑦ 50%-ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖄᖕᒥᕐᓂᑯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓚᐅᕈᓐᓇᕕᖃᓯᑕ ᕿᑭᕐᑖᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᑎᖅᑲᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒦᑦ ᐊᕕᖃᑎᒌᑎᑕᐅᒍᑏᓯᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ 390 ᑕᐅᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᓭᓐᓂᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑖᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᖃᕋᓯᒍᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔫᑐᖃᐅᓚᓇᔪᖅ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐ ᓇᔫᓴ ᓚᒥᑎᑯᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐ ᐯᐊᓂᐊᒥᒃ, ᐅᒥᐊᖃᖕᖏᓂᑯᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᔫᑦ. ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐ ᓇᔫᓴ ᓚᒥᑎᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᒪᓗᐊᓂᓪᓗᑭᐊᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᐊᕈᑎᒋᔫᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖃᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᒋᑦᓯᓂᒥᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕚᕈᑳᓐᑯᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓈᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔫᒍᒧᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐆᓴᓐ ᐳᕌᓐ-ᑮᓚᐊᒍᐊᑖᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᑕᕐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑎᐅᔫᒃ.

ᐳᕌᓐ ᒫᒃᓇᒥᐅᕋ, ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐ ᓇᔫᓴ ᓚᒥᑎᑯᓐᓂ ᔫᓂ 11-ᖑᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥᑦ ᒪᕐᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔨᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ $510,599-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓖᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓯᒪᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓚᔭᐅᒍᑎᐅᔾᔫᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᐳᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖓ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒐᓯᑦᑕᖃᕐᓂᓇᔾᔫᒥᒃ.

ᐅᑲᓂᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᒃᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔮᓂ ᐱᑕᓗ ᒪᐃᑯ ᑯᐊᑕᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᑦ ᑯᕆᒃᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᓚᓇᕕᖓᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔾᔨᖓᓂᒃ. ᐳᕌᓐ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑖᖑᒐᕐᒥᐅᓂᕿᖑᒐᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᒃ ᓇᒧᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᑎᖃᕐᐸᓕᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ, ᑭᖑᕐᓗᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᐊᑭᒥᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓇᐊᑕᒦᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᓴᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓂ. ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑦᔨᑎᖃᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᓯᕖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᓇᓕᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓈᒍᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᒃᑲᓕᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᓯᕕᐅᔾᔫᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐊᓯᑦᓯᓂᖃᑐᐃᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑐᑦᔫᖃᖃᑎᖃᓯᓂ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᖃᕋᓯᒍᑎᒋᐸᑦᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᑦ ᕉᓯᐊᒧ ᓴᐃᓇᒧ. ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᓯᕕᓂ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᔪᑐᐊᖑᔫᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦᑎᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕿᔨᒪᖕᖏᑦᓚᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᓂ ᐃᑭᓚᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥᓂᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᓯᖅᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᒣᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓚᔭᕐᓂᕿᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᒋᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐸᓐᓂᕐᖃᒻᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑭᑎᕐᑭᓐᑎᑐᓗ ᖄᖕᒥᕐᓂᑯᓂᕐᓴᐅᓖᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᐱᓂᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ. “2011-ᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᒫᑦᓴᓇᓕᖕᒥᓇᔾᔪᖕᖕᒥᑐᖅ,” ᐅᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᒣᑯ ᑯᐊᑕ, “ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᖃᒥᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖕᖕᒥᑦᔪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᒥᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ. ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᕐᑎᖑᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓇ ᑐᓴᕆᒪᓇᕐᓯᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ; ᖄᖕᒥᕐᓂᑯᓂᖃᕐᓯᐊᓚᐅᕋᒥᒃ 2011-ᒥ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᕐᓇᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᒥᓂᑦ. ᐅᓐᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᓇᐊᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᒍᒪᓂᖃᕐᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᕆᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᓂ ᐃᓂᑦᓵᑦᔭᖕᒥᒪᓇᑦᑎᓗᒥᑦ. ᐊᑕᖕᒥᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖕᒥᑦ, ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ $1-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓚᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᕕᖃᑎᒋᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᕐᓚᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᒥᐸᑎᓐᓄᑦ.”

ᑮᓇᐅᔦᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᓂ, ᒣᑯ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᒥᐊᖓ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒣᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖃᑎᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᒍᓐᓇᓇᐊᖓ. “ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑎᓚᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖃᑎᖃᑎᔪᓗ ᐱᐅᔫᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᑎᓄᓗ ᖄᖕᒥᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑎᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᕐᑐᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᔾᔪᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᓪᓗ ᕿᑭᕐᑖᓗᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ.”

Viable Fishery for Makivik

Makivik has two fishing licenses for shrimp: 1) the Makivik license that began in 1979, and 2) the Unaaq license since 1986. With Unaaq, we hold a 50% stake while Qikiqtaaluk Corp owns the other half. We are also given an annual allocation of 390 tons to fish turbot.

For the past five years, the Makivik license is fished by Newfound Resources Ltd with the *Newfound Pioneer*, since we don't own boats. Newfound Resources Ltd own boats and have a number of licenses they fish in order to make a boat ownership viable. Before them, Makivik worked with Farocan. The Unaaq license is fished by *Ocean Prawn-Clearwater*. Both boats fish the turbot.

Brian McNamara, CEO of Newfound Resources Ltd, presented a cheque of $510,599 to Makivik on June 11 as part of the revenue sharing agreement for the shrimp fishery on the Makivik license. This year's premium is a reflection of the viable fishery for Makivik.

During the same meeting with Makivik executives Johnny Peters and Michael Gordon, along with Neil Greig who heads Makivik's Fisheries Division, Brian provided an update as to where they sell the shrimp, the prices of shrimp in the past three years and the crew shares per trip for the last fiscal year. Discussions centered on the market conditions and overall sales and also reflect on how quickly the market may change over the year.

Makivik's joint marketing efforts continue in Russia and China. Conditions in the market place will dictate how successful we will be this year and quotas remain unchanged after last years cuts. Makivik has a guaranteed amount and the parties get more if the year of fishing went well. "The 2011 fishing year was very good but it isn't always this way," writes Michael Gordon, "We had some recent years where we didn't get amounts over our guaranteed. It is a good sign for our shrimp fishing crew; they had a good share for 2011. So, our fishermen were willing to go back fishing and others who received training recently could not get spots on boats. In total, there are about $1-million that is shared by our Inuit fishermen in any given year."

In accepting the cheque, Michael also stated that it is very beneficial for Makivik and shows that well structured partnerships can work for both parties. "The Agreements we have in place with our partners are good and they have proven fruitful for us. They provided much needed income to some Inuit as well as to the Corporation."

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ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ

ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑦᔨᒍᑏᑦ ᑏᓇ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᒥᒃ

ᑏᓇ ᐊᐅᓪᓚ, ᑭᖑᕚᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 1953 - 1955 ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᑕᕐᖃᒥᐅᓚᖓᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃᑯᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕐᔪᐊᓂᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᕆᑦᑎᓂ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔫᓂ 6-ᖑᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ. ᑏᓇ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ 13-ᓄᑦ ᐅᔮᐱ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᓂᕈᐊᕿᑦᓴᐅᖃᑎᑐᐊᖓ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ.

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᑏᓇ ᓂᓪᓕᕈᑎᖃᑲᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓂᕐᑐᑕᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᙵᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃᑯᓂᒃ. ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᕕᒥᓲᒥᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᓴᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᓯᓂ ᐃᒣᓕᔪᓂᒃ, “ᐱᒐᓯᒍᒪᓂᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᕗᖓ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓀᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᔫᓯ ᑯᓯᒐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᒧᓪᓗ ᔦᐊᑲ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᒧᑦ, 1971-ᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᖃᓇᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᒣᓕᑦᓯᓂ, “ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕗᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᓐᓈᕗᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑑᖏᑦᑐᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᒥᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓵᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ... ᐊᑯᕐᖓᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᓇᓂᓯᒥᐊᖃᓕᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᓂᐱᖃᕕᒥᒍᓐᓇᓛᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᒍᑎᒥᒍᒪᔭᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐋᕐᖀᓯᒪᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᓐᓇᓯᖁᓪᓗᑕ.”

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᖃᕐᕕᖁᑎᖓᑦ “ᓯᕗᒧᐊᒥᐊᕐᕕᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒐᓯᑦᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ” ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᓇᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑯᓄ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᓇᓲᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᙱᐊᔭᐅᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑦᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐅᖃᕋᓐᓇᒪᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖑᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᖀᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᓐᓈᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᒥᐊᕆ ᓭᒪᓐ ᑲᑎᙵᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᓯᓂ, “ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕗᖓ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓯ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᓇᐊᑦᓯ, ᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᒃᒍᐊᕈᑎᖃᓂᒥᒃ ᖁᓕᐅᙱᒪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᕐᖃᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖃᓚᐅᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦᑎᓂ... ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᙱᐊᑎᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓇᖃᑦᑕᖓᑦ ᓱᓕ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᓚᖓᔪᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᖃᕐᕕᖁᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᓯᕐᕋᑕᐅᙱᓛᓚᖓᔪᑦᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ”

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᐃᒍᑖᖑᒥᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᒥᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᓯᕈᒍᑎᒋᔫᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕋᑦᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑕ ᓲᙵᒥᐊᖃᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᖄᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᑎᒥᒃᑯᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᔨᐊᕐᑐᓯᐅᓃᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓄᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᑐᒦᓃᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖁᑎᕗᑦ, ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᓪᓗ, ᔮᓂ ᐱᑕᓗ ᒣᑯ ᑯᐊᑕᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᖃᑎᑮᑦᑐᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ 13-ᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖓᑕ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓲᖑᔪᖅ.

BOB MESHER X 7

Congratulations for Terry Audla

Terry Audla, a descendant of the High Arctic Exiles who had been relocated from Inukjuak in 1953 & 1955, was voted in as the new president of ITK during the organization's annual general meeting, hosted by Makivik at our head office in Kuujjuaq last June 6. Terry received 13 votes while Robbie Watt, the only other contender, received one vote.

During his campaign speech, Terry expressed a lot of praise to Inuit that originally created ITK. And on his blog a few days afterward, he submitted, "I am inspired by the work of our early leaders, including the late Jose Kusugak of Nunavut and Nunavik's Jacob Oweetaluktuk, who said during ITC's first meeting in 1971, "Our culture is still here, but in the near future it is not going to be the same as it used to be.… We have to find an organized voice amongst ourselves so we may direct our lives the way we want them to be.""

This Inuit Nunangat organization that "advances the Inuit cause" has suffered heavy cutbacks from the federal government in recent times, as the outgoing two-term president, Mary Simon said in her speech to the assembly, "I know you all felt, as I did, regret at having to lay off nine employees this year… The current round of federal belt-tightening will likely continue, and Aboriginal peoples and organizations will not be immune."

Today's challenging public policy environment in Canada add to ITK's struggle to make progress on issues faced by Canadian Inuit such as housing shortages, mental and physical health, education and food insecurity.

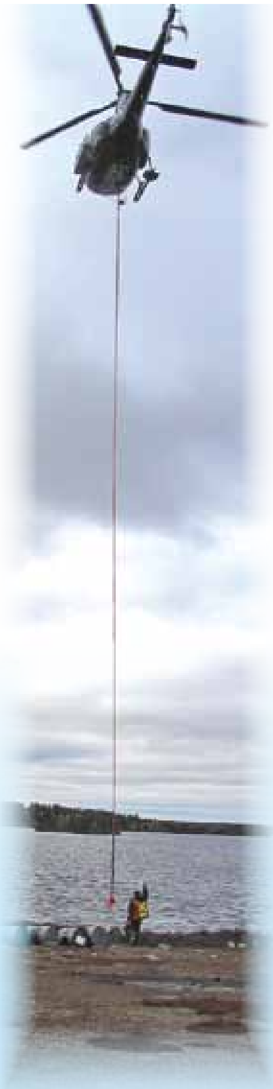
Our Makivik executives, Jobie Tukkiapik, Johnny Peters and Michael Gordon were among the 13 ITK delegates who took part in the vote. The ITK presidency is a three-year term.

ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᕆᒪᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐ

ᔫᓂ 8-ᖕᒍᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᕐᑲᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖕᒍᒍᑎᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑑᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ-ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᕆᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᕆᒪᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒋᕙᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑕᖕᒐᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᖕᒐ ᐅᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᑕᕐᑎᓯᕿᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᕐᑎᓯᕿᓕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᕕᒻᒥ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᕕᐊᓗᖕᒐᓐᓂ. ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᓂ, ᒣᑯ ᑳᒧᔭᓐ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᕐᔪᕐᑳᒪᕆᖕᒐ, ᒥᐊᔨ ᓇᓴᕐᓗ, ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑎᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᑦ, ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖕᒍᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ 14-ᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ-ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᕐᑭᑉ-ᕐᑳᑉᑎᖕᒋᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᑰᓪᑳᑦᖕᒍᓂᕿᕐᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᕐᑳᑦᑖᒃᑐ ᒪᒪᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᑦᓴᖕᒍᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᓄᑦ ᕐᑭᑲᕐᕕᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᒐᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᓯᐊᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ, ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᑖᓚᕐᑭᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᕐᑲᕈᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᐊᑯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2011-ᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᐅᓇᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᓯᑎᕆᓇᓯᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕐᕐᑭᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᖕᖕᒋᑐᒥᒃ, ᓴᓗᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦ.

Housing Pride Day

Last June 8 the Nunavik communities celebrated our first annual Pivallianiq-KMHB Housing Pride Day and prizes were drawn at the Kattitavik Town Hall in Kuujjuaq. Appearing by live video, Michael Cameron, KMHB chairman, and Mary Nassak, spokesperson, also announced the expansion of the Pivallianiq Makeover Team Program to all 14 Nunavik communities and the launch of the Pivallianiq-KMHB Hip-hop Club. Cool cats and hot dogs were enjoyed in the parking lot after the winners of big prizes were announced, for taking good care of their homes and keeping up with the rent. The initiative, funded by the SHQ, was launched in November 2011 to help families maintain their homes and equipment, beautify their surroundings and to create a safe, clean and happy living environment for all.



ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕐᓂᓗ

ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓗᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖃᓚᖓᓕᓈᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓂ. ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᓗᑦ, ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᒪᓂᕐᒥᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᐳᑦ “ᕚᓯ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ” (ᓛᐸᑐᐊᑉ ᑰᑭᖓᓂ) ᕿᓂᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑯᕐᓚᒥᒃ. ᕘᑦᓰᓂᐊ ᒣᓐᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ 50/50-ᒥᒃ ᐊᕕᓯᒪᖃᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᔭᖃᕋᓱᐸᑦ 2005-ᒥᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ 70 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᓂᐱᕝᕕᐊᓃᑦᓱᓂ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥ, ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕈᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᒍᑦ ᖁᑦᓵᑎᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᑌᒣᓅᕐᑕᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᑯᕐᓃᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑐᑦᔫᓈᑦᓱᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᑖᖃᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᓚᐊᖑᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕈᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ.

ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭ ᐅᖃᑦᑕᒥᔪᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ/ᒍᐊᑉᒫᒍᔅᑐᒥ (ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᑯᔩᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᕕᖓᑦ) ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᕐᖄᓇᐊᑐᓕᑎᓪᓘᒪᑕ.

ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᒧᓪᓗ/ᓄᓇᒥᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᖃᕐᓂᒎᓚᖓᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ, ᑐᖕᖓᕕᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ “ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓅᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ” ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᖏᐅᓯᔭᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓅᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓅᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ.

JEAN-MARC SÉGUIN X 3

Mineral Exploration and Knowledge

As in past years, a number of mineral exploration and such projects are taking place this summer in Nunavik. Those most significant, as provided by the Nunavik Mineral Exploration Fund (NMEF), include a "Fosse Labrador" survey for gold. Virginia Mines has a 50/50 partnership with the NMEF since 2005. They are conducting a geophysical survey on a property 70 km west of Kuujjuaq, whereby an electric current is sent in the ground and a receiver measures the fluctuation of the voltage. Gold occurrences can be outlined this way. The joint venture owns the resulting data. The fieldwork has to be declared to government at the end of the season to justify expenses and keep the claims.

Training is also taking place in Kuujjuaraapik/Whapmagoostui (in partnership with the Cree Mineral Exploration Board) for geology and prospecting basics. The NMEF is perpetually interested in Inuit candidates for this kind of training and no previous qualifications are required.

A mineral/geology camp was also planned in Kuujjuaq, within the framework of Makivik's "Raising Awareness of the Mining industry Amongst the Nunavik Youth" to familiarize students with geosciences, prospecting, and matters related to employment within this field.

BOB MESHER X 3

Innivik Ribbon Cut

Charlie Tukkiapik, head of the Ungava Tulattavik Health Board, officially cut the ribbon to open the new patient transit called *Innivik*, June 27. Madge Pomerleau and directors of the board chose this name out of 158 suggestions offered in a contest. First Air provided first prize airline tickets, won by Willie Kauki of Quaqtaq. Funding of $8-million for the new transit came from *Services Assurés Non Assurés.* The building is very high quality, including the furniture, bathrooms, televisions, telephones, round-the-clock security and three rooms for patients with special needs. The previous transit house was badly in need of renovations and too small for the Ungava residents who need a place to stay for treatment or hospital examinations.

ᐃᓐᓂᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᑳᖓᔪᑯᑖᒃ ᑭᑦᑐᕋᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

ᓵᓕ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ, ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᑐᓚᑦᑕᕕᒃ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔩᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ, ᐃᑳᖓᔪᑯᑖᒥᒃ ᑭᑦᑐᕋᕐᓯᒍ ᑭᐱᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐋᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᕕᒥᓗᒍ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᑕᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᑕᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓐᓂᕕᒻᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᔫᓂ 27-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒫᑦᔭ ᐳᒥᐊᕐᓘ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᓂᒃ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ 158-ᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᐅᒍᓇᖁᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᕐᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᓯᐊᑦᓴᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕚᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓵᓐᓂᒃ, ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ

ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒍᐃᓕ ᖃᐅᒃᑭᑉ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᐅᑉ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ $8-ᒥᓕᐊᓐᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᕕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᑦᑖᖃᒻᒥᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᖁᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖃᐅᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᖃᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑖᓐᓇᓴ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᐅᔪᔭᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᒃ, ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᒐᕐᑕᒐᓴᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᔮᓗᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᖁᕐᕕᑯᕕᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᑕᓚᕖᓴᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᑭᑦᑐᕋᕐᑕᓂᖃᖕᖕᒥᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᕈᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓯᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓅᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖕᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᑭᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐅᑕᕐᕿᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᓇᐊᖃᒻᒪᓇᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᒥᑭᓗᐊᓕᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᖓᕙᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐋᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐋᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇᓐᓄᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᑌᑲᓃᒥᐊᖃᓰᓄᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᓚᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᑦᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖕᒋᓯᐊᕐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᕙᖃᕐᓂᖅ

ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ
2012-ᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ
ᒍᐁᑦᕐᑯᐊᔅᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᑎᒍᑦ

Providing Healthy Goals for Our Youth

A Pictorial Account of Nunavik-Quebec
at the 2012 Arctic Winter Games
in Whitehorse

ᐅᑯᐊ ᔪᑳᓐᒥᐅᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓂᕆᓐᓇᓯᐅᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓘᑐᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᓄᑦ ᒍᐁᑦᕐᑯᐋᔅᒥ.

These Yukon square dancers were among the gala performers in Whitehorse.

PHOTOS: BOB MESHER

JULIE GRENIER

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑲᑎᒦᖕᒍᓚᖕᒐᔭᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓚᐊᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᒧᑦ ᒍᐁᑦᕐᑰᔅᓚᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᑭᓚᐅᕋᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ.
A group photo before boarding the charter to Whitehorse for the Arctic Winter Games.

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᓇᑐᓪᓚᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᓪᓚᐅᕈᑎᒥᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᑦᑕ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑎᑐᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔭᑐᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᓴᐅᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓛᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑎᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᑕᕐᑲᕐᒥᒪᑕ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᒃᑯᐊᒥ ᐊᑯᕐᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑌᒣᒃᑯᐊᓴᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓪᓖᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᕐᑲᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᓲᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᓚᓖᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᑎᒦᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᑐᐊᕐᖁᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᙳᐊᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᓚᑎᓇᕕᐅᔫᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᕐᑲᑎᕖᖕᒍᔪᑦ, ᖁᕝᕙᑎᓇᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓖᑦᑎᓂᓪᓚᐅᕐᓂᐅᔫᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ, ᖁᕝᕙᑎᓇᕕᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᓪᓚᓇᕐᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑯᐯᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖕᒐᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ 1972-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ 1974-ᒥᓗ, 1976-ᒥᓗ 1986-ᒥᓗ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑐᓚᐊᔨᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᐸᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᒥᓯᓂ. ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃ ᐃᓖᑦᑐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᖀᒍᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᕐᒪᓅᑕᓖᑦ 2000-ᒥᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᖕᒥᓇᓲᖕᒍᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᒍᐁᑦᕐᑯᐊᔅ, ᔪᑳᓐᒥ ᓖᑦᔨ/ᓖᑦᓯ 4-ᒥᑦ 10 ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓖᖕᒍᓈᕐᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᔫᖕᒍᖕᒥᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓚᓖᑦᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᐅᑕᐅᔫᖕᒍᒐᒥ.

2012-ᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᕐᓅᓪᓚᖕᒐᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓖᑦᑐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ 53-ᓂᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᖕᒐᖕᒐᓯᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᓅᓪᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔫᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ, 11-ᓂᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐱᙳᐊᑎᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒣᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᓂᒃ: ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᓂᒃ, ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑎᓅᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᖕᒥᓂᒃ, ᐸ̇ᑦᒥᓐᑕᓐ, ᑏᐳᓪ ᑎᐊᓐ

The Arctic Winter Games provides some very healthy goals for our youth to strive for. These young people not only have to be athletically accomplished to make it on the team, but their personal conduct must also be proven worthy as ambassadors to represent all Nunavik Inuit amongst their peers from other parts of the circumpolar world during this high-profile international event. The Games strengthen sport development in the participants' jurisdictions, promote the benefits of sport, build partnerships, and promote culture and values.

The first time that Quebec sent athletes to the Arctic Winter Games was in 1972 and then again in 1974, 1976 and 1986. Team Nunavik-Quebec has carried on this participation every other year since 2000. The Arctic Winter Games took place this year in Whitehorse, Yukon from March 4 to 10. The pride shared by these Games is felt not only the team, but by the region as a whole.

For the 2012 games, Team Nunavik-Quebec was comprised of 53 athletes, six cultural performers, 11 coaches and five mission staff. Our athletes participated in five different sports: Arctic Sports, Dene Games, Badminton, Table Tennis and Snowshoeing. Our athletes have excelled in Arctic Sports and Dene Games, which are traditional

Welcome
Team Nunavik

ᐱᙳᐊᑎᐅᕐᑲᑎᒦᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᓇᑯᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓚᐊᖕᒍᒪᔭᑦ (ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓖᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ), ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒃᓯᑐᖀᑕ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓖᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔨᒃᑯᓗ (ᑲᒪᔨᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓖᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ), ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕐᑲᑕᕐᕕᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᓯᕐᑲᑦᓯᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑐᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ.

Team Nunavik-Quebec participation at the Games was thanks to funding from the Ungaluk Program (coordinated by Makivik and KRG), Air Inuit, Xstrata Nickel, the Regional Development Fund (managed by KRG), the Quebec *Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport* and the FCNQ.

ᑕᓪᓗᓕᔭᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᐹᖑᓕᐅᑎᓂᕐᓂ. ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᓰᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑎᓃᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖏᓐᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᒍᑎᐅᓰᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᒎᖕᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᓃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᕐᑲᑎᒌᓕᒫᓐᓃᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓈᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱ1ᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᕕᒻᒥ. ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᕐᕐᑳᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᐅᑎᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᔭᕐᑲᕐᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐹᖑᔪᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ-ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᓂ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓱᔪᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓲᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᕐᑯᓕᐅᖕᖏᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᐅᓈᕐᑎᔪᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ: ᓄᓇᕕᒃ (ᑯᐯᒃ), ᐊᓛᔅᓯᑲ, ᔫᑳᓐ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᐋᓪᐳᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᖅ, ᔭᒫᓪ (ᕉᓯᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ), ᓵᑉᒥᓪᓗ (ᓯᑳᓐᑕᓂᕕᐊᒥᐅᑦ). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᑦᓴᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓰᑦ ᓇᓂᒥᐅᕐᓯᐅᑎᐅᒻᒪᖕᒫᕐᒥᒃ, ᐅᑦᑐᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑎᓃᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖏᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑲᕋᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᔭᕐᑐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓖᖑᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᑐᐊᖑᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑭᒻᒪᕐᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᕐᕋᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᑮᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᕐᒪᓃᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᓪᓚᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓂᑦ 2000-ᒥ ᐳᓛᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᐸᓕᐊᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᒥᓂᑦ ᒍᐁᑦᕐᑯᐋᔅᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃ ᐃᓕᒌᑦᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᖕᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᖏᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᒪᓕᕐᕐᑯᑦ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓯᑎᖕᖑᐹᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᓂᒃᑯᓗ. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᒍᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑯᖕᖏᒍᓪᓗ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖓ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓖᖑᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂᓗ, ᑕᕆᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᑮᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕋᓯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᓚᐅᖕᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃ ᐃᓕᒌᑦᑎᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᓈᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᔭᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓖᖑᕗᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᓇᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒍᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᒌᑦᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ 36-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᑖᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ: 10-ᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᑯᕐᓕᓂᒃ 14-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᔭᖓᔪᓂᒃ 12-ᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᓐᓄᓴᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᒌᖑᓈᕐᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᐹᖑᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᓗᑖᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᑦᑕ ᐅᓗᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᒻᒪᓇᐊᔫᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᓃᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᓴᓂᐊᓐᓂ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᒌᑦᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᓂᖓᑦ 2012-ᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐅᖓᓇᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓴᐅᖕᖏᓚᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖏᑦ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᖓᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᕐᑯᔨᓂᕐᓄᑦ (ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔫᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒍᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ), ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒃᓯᑐᕌᑕ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕕᒃ (ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᓇᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ), ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᑐᕐᕐᑲᑕᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᓄᓗ (ᑐᕐᕐᑲᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᓄᓗ) ᑯᐯᒃᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑉᐱᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓴᖅ. ■

competitions enjoyed by the different cultural groups throughout the circumpolar regions.

Our cultural performers participated in cultural exchanges, daily performances and two gala concerts at the Arctic Winter Games. They had the opportunity to meet other national and international contingents and share their talents and their pride in Nunavik culture, as well as learning about other circumpolar cultures.

These Games are the world's largest Northern multi-sport and cultural event. There are nine circumpolar regions that send teams: Nunavik (Quebec), Alaska, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Alberta North, Nunavut, Greenland, Yamal (Russia), and Sapmi (Scandinavia). Special emphasis is given to the sports from each circumpolar region, such as Arctic Sports and Dene Games. The Arctic Winter Games are a unique gathering and is the only international sporting forum that officially recognizes these heritage sports.

Since the region's return to the biennial Arctic Winter Games as a guest contingent in 2000 at Whitehorse, Team Nunavik-Quebec has been growing stronger and stronger, both in terms of athletic performance as well as organization. To help prepare our athletes and give them something to work towards, KRG's Recreation Department organizes local, coastal and regional competitions during the two-year period between each Arctic Winter Games. Athletes that become part of Team Nunavik-Quebec are selected based on athletic performance, good sportsmanship and leadership qualities.

ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒪᔨᐊᖏᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᔮᓐ ᑐᐳᐃᒥᒃ, ᕐᑲᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᓕᖓᓕᕐᒥᒪᖖᕐᒥᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ.
Nunavik's mission staff, headed by Jean Dupuis, met daily to strategize and to evaluate how things were going in every situation.

The team won a total of 36 ulus: 10 gold, 14 silver and 12 bronze. As the second smallest team at the Games, our total number of ulus compares favourably with much larger teams such as Greenland and Nunavut.

Team Nunavik-Quebec's participation in the 2012 Arctic Winter Games has been made possible through the generous support of a number of financial sponsors. It is especially important to thank the Ungaluk Program for safer communities (coordinated jointly by the Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government), Air Inuit, Xstrata Nickel, the Regional Development Fund (managed by the Kativik Regional Government), the Quebec Ministry of Education, Recreation and Sports (*ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport*) and the Northern Quebec Federation of Cooperatives. ■

ᐅᖓᓇᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ: ᓲᐱ ᑐᑲᓚᒃ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᓇᓗᐃᔪᖅ ᕕᓕᓯ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᕐᓗ.

Stealing hearts and spreading happiness: Sophie Tukalak, Louisa Naluiyuk and Villisie Pinguartuq.

ᓯᓪᕕᐊ ᒍᐊᑦ-ᑯᓗᑦᓯᐄ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕿᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᕆᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑎᓄᓪᓗ.

Sylvia Watt-Cloutier was also among the delegation of northern singers and dancers.

ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᖃᑎᕇᓐᓂᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

Dressed in traditional costumes during the gala show.

ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᓲᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᑦ **Cultural Performers**
ᕕᓕᓯ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑐᖅ Villisie Pinguartuq
ᐁᓐᔦᓪ ᑎᐊ Angel Deer
ᓯᑏᕙᓐ ᐊᓚᑯ Steven Alayco
ᓗᐃᓴ ᐸᐱᑲᑦᑐᒃ ᐋᑲᓐ Louisa Papigatuk Argun
ᓗᐃᓴ ᓇᓗᐃᔪᖅ Louisa Naluiyuk
ᓲᐱ ᑐᑲᓚᒃ Sophie Tukalak

ᓂᐊᓕ ᑮᓐ ᓯᓄᐹ: ᒥᖕᖕᒋᑕᕐᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᕕᑦᓯᒍ ᐆᑦᑐᑕᐅᒋᐊᑲᑕᓲᖅ.

Nellie Cain Snowball: the Sledge Jump is executed in continuous action.

KRG/MATHIEU COUTURE

ᐋᓕᒃ ᐁᕈ ᓂᐊᕐᖁᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᓰᑎᔭᖅ, ᓄᑦᓰᑎᒍᑎ ᐹᓂᕙᓯᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓃᓕᒻᒪᓇᓲᖅ.

Alek Airo in the Head Pull, and with the loop so high it becomes extremely difficult.

ᐃᓄᓪᓚᕇᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᑲᑕᑦᔭᑐᖕᖑᐊᖅ ᐊᐳᒻᒥᑦ ᓴᓇᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᑕᖓᓂ ᐱᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᕖᑦ.

A larger-than-life snow sculpture of Inuit throat singers near the entrance of the main Games venue.

ᐋᓕᓴᓐ ᒣ: ᐱᕕᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᒥᒍᑦ ᓵᓚᖅᑲᒍᑦᔨᒐᓱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᓂᒃ.

Allison May: giving everything she has for Team Nunavik-Quebec.

ᔦᒥᓯ ᑲᒻᐳᐹᑦᓯᐅᑉ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑉᐹᑎᒍᑦ ᓱᒧᑦ ᐸᖓᒃᑯᔭᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖑᑎᑕᐅᔫᖑᒻᒪᖔᑦ.

Jamessie Cumberbatch shows us why they always save the Knuckle Hop for last.

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓰᑦ **Arctic Sports**	
ᓂᐊᑦ ᐋᑕᒥ-ᑯᐊᑕ (1 ᖃᑯᕐᓕᒃ) Ned Adams-Gordon (1 gold)	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ Aupaluk
ᐊᕐᑰᔭ ᓯᓄᐹ (2 ᖃᑯᕐᓖᒃ, 2 ᑲᓐᓄᔭ) Ahuya Snowball (2 gold, 2 bronze)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐋᓗᐸ ᐳᑐᒍᖅ Aloupa Pututgu	ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ Puvirnituq
ᔪᐊᓂ ᕿᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᖅ Juani Qinuajuak	ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ Puvirnituq
ᐁᓴ ᐲᕐᑎ (1 ᖃᑯᕐᓕᒃ, 1 ᑲᓐᓄᔭ, 2 ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓃᒃ) Aisa Pirti (1 gold, 1 bronze, 2 fair play)	ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ Puvirnituq
ᔮᓂ ᖃᓱᓪᓗᐊᖅ Johnny Kasudluak	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᔦᒥᓯ ᑲᒻᐳᐹᑦᓯ Jamessie Cumberbatch	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᐋᓕᒃ ᐁᕈ Alek Airo	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐱᓃᓇ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ Penina Weetaluktuk	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᓂᐊᓕ ᑮᓐ ᓯᓄᐹ Nellie Cain Snowball	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐋᓕᓴᓐ ᒣ Allison May	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᓕᓐᑕ ᖃᐅᑦᓵᓕᒃ (1 ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ) Linda Kowcharlie (1 fair play)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ Kuujjuaraapik
ᑎᐊᔅᓯᕇ ᑲᒻᐳᐹᑦᓯ (1 ᖃᑯᕐᓕᒃ, 3 ᐊᕐᔫᖓᔦᑦ, 3 ᑲᓐᓄᔦᑦ) Deseray Cumberbatch (1 gold, 3 silver, 3 bronze)	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak

KRG/MATHIEU COUTURE

JULIE GRENIER

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᖓ, ᐋᓐᑎ ᒧᐊᖅᑲᐅᔅ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ.

Makivik corporate secretary, Andy Moorhouse, also participated in the Games events as a member of the Nunavik delegation.

KRG/MATHIEU COUTURE X 2

ᓕᓐᑕ ᖅᑲᐅᑦᓵᓕᒃ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᒥᑕᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅᑯᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ.

Linda Kowcharlie, one of our Fair Play medallists.

ᔫᓂ ᖅᑲᓱᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓇᖅᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑦᔫᑐᖅ.

Johnny Kasudluak doing the One-Hand Reach.

ᐃᙯᓕᒥᐊᕐᖄᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓘᑉ ᑎᓇᕐᖁᖓᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᖃᑕᐅᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᖕᖏᓂᕐᒥᓂ.

Warming up in the corner for more Arctic Sports competition.

ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒥ ᐹᓕᓴ ᐁᓴ ᐲᕐᑎᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐁᓴᒥᒃ ᕿᒃᒋᒋᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑐᑭᓇᐊᓇᐊᖕᖓᒍᑎᐱᓂᖕᖓᓂᒃ – ᐁᓴᓪᓗ ᖃᑯᕐᓕᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᕐᐳᖅ ᑐᑭᕐᓂᓯᓂ ᐃᑎᒐᓐᓂ ᖁᓕᐅᖕᖏᒐᕐᑐᓂ 2 ᐃᓐᓯᒥᓗ ᑭᖕᒋᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᕐᓂᑲᒥ.

Coach Tommy Palliser shows Aisa Pirti an instant replay of his High Kick attempt — and Aisa wins the gold by reaching nine feet and two inches.

ᔦᒥ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐹᑦᒥᓐᑕᓐᔪᖅ
– ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕈᓯᐅᑦᓯᓂ
ᐃᕐᑲᖕᖕᒋᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᒍᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ.

Jamie Etok in a badminton match — a sport that requires excellent fitness.

ᐸᑦᒥᓐᑕᓐ **Badminton**	
ᔦᒥ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ Jamie Eetook	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒃ Kangirsuk
ᑐᕋᐅᑳᑦ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ Traugott Annanack	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᐄᕆᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ Erik Etok	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᓵᒧᐃᐊᓪ ᐱᕆᔅᓵᓐ Samuel Brisson	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᐋᓚᓯ ᓄᑕᕋᖅ Alacie Nutarak	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᒫᓖᓐ ᐊᕐᓴᐹᖅ (1 ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ) Marlene Asappa (1 fair play)	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᔪᐁ ᐊᔭᒍᑕᖅ Joy Aragutak	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ Kuujjuaraapik
ᐋᓐᑐᕆᐊ ᐳᕋᓲ Andrea Brazeau	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq

ᓯᓖᓇ ᒍᐊᐹᑦᓯ ᐃᓕᒥᓂᑦ
ᐅᓗᑖᕐᕐᑲᓂᕐᐹᖕᒍᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ
ᑕᓪᓗᓕᔭᕐᓯᑎᒃ
2.5 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᒥ
ᓯᑲᓕᐅᑎᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

Celina Wapachee won the team's first ulu in the 2.5-km snowshoe event.

ᐃᓓᑦᔭ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᖕᒋᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ.

Elijah Etok gets his snowshoes weighed by the officials.

ᑕᓪᓗᓯᒪᔪᑦ **Snowshoeing**	
ᐃᓓᑦᔭ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ Elijah Etok	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᑰᓂᓕᐅᓯ ᓯᓄᐹ Conlucy Snowball	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᔮᑲ ᓵᒻ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ (1 ᑲᓐᓄᔭ) Jaaka Sam Annanack (1 bronze)	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᔩᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᓚᒃ Jimmy Emudluk	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᔫᓕᐊ ᓭᓐ-ᐅᐯᓐ Julia St-Aubin	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᒥᓂ ᒫᓕ ᓯᓄᐹ Minnie Molly Snowball	ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq
ᓯᓖᓇ ᒍᐊᐹᑦᓯ (1 ᑲᓐᓄᔭ) Celina Wapachee (1 bronze)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ Kuujjuaraapik
ᑌᐋᓐ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ Diane Inukpuk	ᐅᒥᐅᔭᖅ Umiujaq

ᓵᕐᒥ ᑎᐊᓂᔅ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᒐᕐᑐᑦ **Table Tennis**	
ᐋᓕᒃ ᓵᓐᑕ (1 ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ) Alec Saunders (1 fair play)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐁᓴᔭ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ Aisara Inukpuk	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᑯᕆᔅ ᐊᖕᒋᔫᖅ Chris Angiyou	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᑖᒧᓯ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᒃ Taamusi Echalook	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᓚᕆᓴ ᐋᓇᕐᑲᑕᒃ Larissa Annahatak	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᕖᐱ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ Phoebe Oweetaluktuk	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᓵᓚᑎ ᐊᑯᓕᐊᖅ Charlotte Aculiak	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᓵᔅᓴ ᑯᑭᐊᐱᒃ Sasha Kokiapik	ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᒃ ᓵᔅᓴ ᑯᑭᐊᐱᒃᓗ
ᓵᓚᑎ ᐊᑯᓕᐊᕐᓗ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑑᒃ
ᐃᓅᓯᖕᓂᓴ ᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᐊᓂᔅᓯᑎᒃ
ᐊᓇᐅᓕᒐᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

Inukjuak's Sasha Kokiapik and Charlotte Aculiak do the bump while in play during a Juvenile Female Table Tennis match.

ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑏᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᒐᓄ ᓄᑦᔩᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᐅᒪᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᒥᕐᓂᓗ, ᕿᖕᒥᓂᓪᓗ, ᑲᓚᒐᕐᓂᓗ, ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓂᑦ ᕿᔫᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒫᑦᓯᑎᓂᒃ/ᒫᑦᓴᓯᓂᒃ.

The Dene Hand Games were once used to gamble for things such as bullets, furs, dogs, toboggans, or stick matches.

ᐊᓪᓗ ᑏᓂᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖕᒥᑦ Dene Games	
ᔭᔅᑕᓐ ᓕᖕᑳᑦ Justin Lingard	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᓚᑯ (1 ᐊᕐᔮᖕᒐᔪᖅ) Paulusie Alaku (1 silver)	ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsujuaq
ᑎᐋᓐ ᕿᐅᒥ Deon Hughie	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ Kuujjuaraapik
ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᒃ Paul Angnatuk	ᖁᐊᕐᑕᖅ Quaqtaq
ᐄᑐᐊ ᔫᓐᓯ (1 ᐊᕐᔮᖕᒐᔪᖅ, 1 ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ) Edua Jones (1 silver, 1 fair play)	ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ Inukjuak
ᐸᐱᑐᕐᑲᖅ ᐱᑕ Papituqaq Peters	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᔫᓂᐊ ᓕᖕᑲᑦ Junior Lingard	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᒪᕆᐆ ᕈᐳᑦ (1 ᖃᑯᕐᓚᒃ, 1 ᐊᕐᔮᖕᒐᔪᖅ) Mario Rupert (1 gold, 1 silver)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ Kuujjuaraapik
ᐹᒥᓚ ᓯᑏᕙᓐᓴᓐ Pamela Stevenson	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐅᑦᑐᕿ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ Uttuqi Tukkiapik	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐄᕙ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᖅ (2 ᐊᕐᔭᖕᒐᔫᒃ) Eva Angnatuk (2 silver)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᓯᐊᓐᓇ ᑯᐊᑕ (1 ᑲᓐᓄᔭ) Sianna Gordon (1 bronze)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᓕᐋᓇ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᖅ (2 ᖃᑯᕐᓚᒃ, 1 ᐊᕐᔮᖕᒐᔪᖅ) Leanna Angnatuk (2 gold, 1 silver)	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᓈᓇᓯ ᒍᐊᑦ Nancy Watt	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᐅᕖᕙᓐ ᑯᐊᑕ Raven Gordon	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq
ᑕᐱᐊ ᐋᕆᐊᖅ Tapia Arreak	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ Kuujjuaq

KRG/MATHIEU COUTURE X 2

ᐹᒥᓚ ᓯᑏᕙᓐᓴᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᑭᓚᒫᕐᓯᓂ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᕕᓂᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᑫᓪᓗᐊᓯᓂ.

Pamela Stevenson exerts expression with all of her might during the log push.

ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᖕᒍᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᖕᒋᕐᓭᓯᑎᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓯᒍᑎᓖᑦ, ᖃᑯᕐᓚᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᑖᕈᓐᓇᓯᓚᕿᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ.

Delegates in the background cheer forcefully for their fellow Nunavimmiut, resulting in a gold ulu for Team Nunavik-Quebec.

JULIE GRENIER

ᐊᖁᔭ ᓯᓄᐹ ᑕᑯᑎᑖᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᔭᒥᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᕕᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓐᓂ. ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ 36-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᓂ: 10 ᖃᑯᖅᓛᑦ, 14 ᐊᖅᔮᖕᒐᔪᑦ 12-ᓗ ᑲᓄᔭᑦ.

Ahuya Snowball shows us one of his four medals. Team Nunavik-Quebec won a total of 36 medal ulus: 10 gold, 14 silver and 12 bronze.

ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᖓ, ᒫᑭ ᐃᒪᖅᓚᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᖃᐅᑎᐅᖃᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓵᓚᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᑖᖅᑎᓯᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᓂ.

KRG chairperson, Maggie Emudluk, was one of the dignitaries to present ulus to the winning athletes.

ᒪᓕᕐᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ **Mission Staff**	
ᔮᓐ ᑐᐱᐃ Jean Dupuis	ᐱᙳᐊᓇᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᑦ Chef de Mission
ᕚᓕᓇ ᓇᒃᐋᕝ Valerie Rykhoff	ᐱᙳᐊᓇᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ Assistant Chef de Mission
ᑐᓄ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖅ Tunu Napartuk	ᐱᙳᐊᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᔩᖏᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᑦ Head Coach
ᓯᐊᔭ ᐴᓐ Sarah Beaulne	ᒪᓕᕐᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓐᓄᑦ Mission Office
ᔐᓯ ᒥᐊᓯ Jessie Mesher	ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ Arctic Sports
ᐋᕝᑖᑉ ᑳᓐ Aftab Khan	ᐹᑦᒥᓐᑕᓐᔪᓄᑦ Badminton
ᑭᐅᔭᓐ ᑭᐊᑦᓚ Karin Kettler	ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᓇᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ Cultural Contingent
ᐹᑦ ᑕᓰ Pat Tasse	ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑏᓂᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ Dene Games
ᐱᐊᓐ ᒍᐃᑎᓐ Ben Whidden	ᑎᐊᓂᔅ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᒑᖅᑐᓄᑦ Table Tennis
ᔮᓐ ᓚᑑᒃ Jean Leduc	ᑕᓪᓗᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ Snowshoeing

ᐱᙳᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ **Coaches**	
ᑖᒥ ᐹᓕᓴ Tommy Palliser	ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᓄᑦ Arctic Sports
ᓯᐊᔭ ᓇᐅᔭᑲᓪᓚᒃ Sarah Nowrakudluk	ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᓄᑦ Arctic Sports
ᒫᒃ ᐳᕋᓲ Mark Brazeau	ᐹᑦᒥᓐᑕᓐ Badminton
ᔮᐊᓐ ᑎᔅᑯᑑ Jeanne Descoteaux	ᐹᑦᒥᓐᑕᓐ Badminton
ᑯᓇᔅᑕᕙ ᒫᑕᓐ Christopher Martin	ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑏᓂᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ Dene Games
ᒫᑯᓚ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ Maakula Tukkiapik	ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑏᓂᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ Dene Games
ᐋᓐᑐᔪ ᒥᐊᓯ ᐃᐳ Andrew Mesher Epoo	ᓵᖅᒥ ᑎᐊᓂᔅ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᒑᖅᑐᓄᑦ Table Tennis
ᐋᒻᐳ ᑑᔅᕗᑦ Amber Douthwright	ᓵᖅᒥ ᑎᐊᓂᔅ ᐊᓇᐅᓕᒑᖅᑐᓄᑦ Table Tennis
ᑎᐅᔪᓪ ᐃᒪᖅ Darrell Emak	ᑕᓪᓗᓕᔭᖅᑐᓄᑦ Snowshoeing
ᔨᓕᐊᓐ ᐆᓄ Gillian Warner	ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ Kangiqsualujjuaq

KRG/MATHIEU COUTURE

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᕐᓀᑦ ᑎᓃᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐅᔭᒥᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᓯᐊᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ, ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ-ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓚᐅᔦᒻᒥᔦᑦ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᒃ ᖃᑯᕐᓀᓂᒃ, ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᔮᖕᒐᔦᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᓐᓄᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓘᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑎᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ.

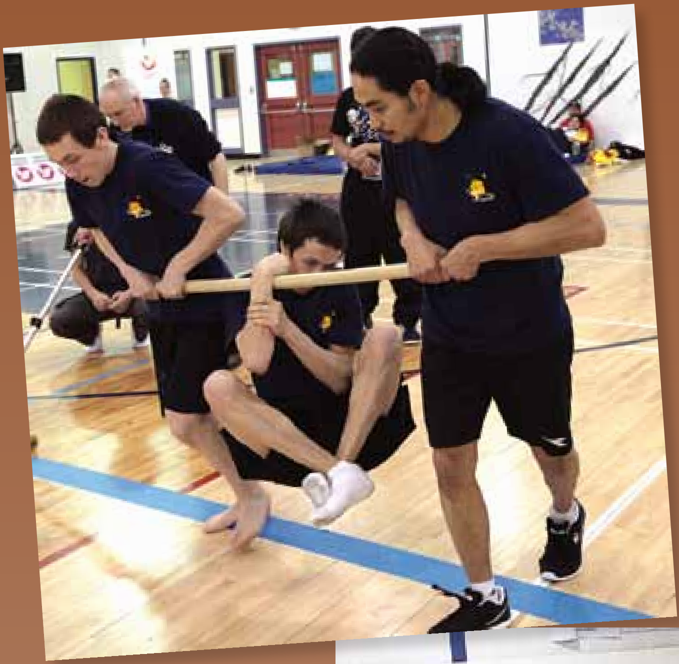
Nunavik's Dene Games female athletes. Besides the medals won by our individual winners, Team Nunavik-Quebec also received two gold, five silver and two bronze ulus for team events.

FAIR PLAY
2012 AWG

ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔦᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᖃᕐᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᑦᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᑎᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓂᕐᐹᖑᓕᐅᑎᓂᑎᑐᑦ.

Winter Games are built upon the philosophy that fair play and sportsmanship are as important as the competition.

JULIE GRENIER

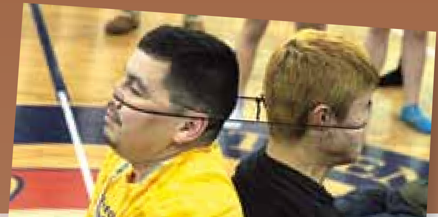


ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒨᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑭᓯᓛᑦ
ᐊᓛᓯᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᖏᑦ .

Exhibition Games were demonstrated by the Alaskan contingent.

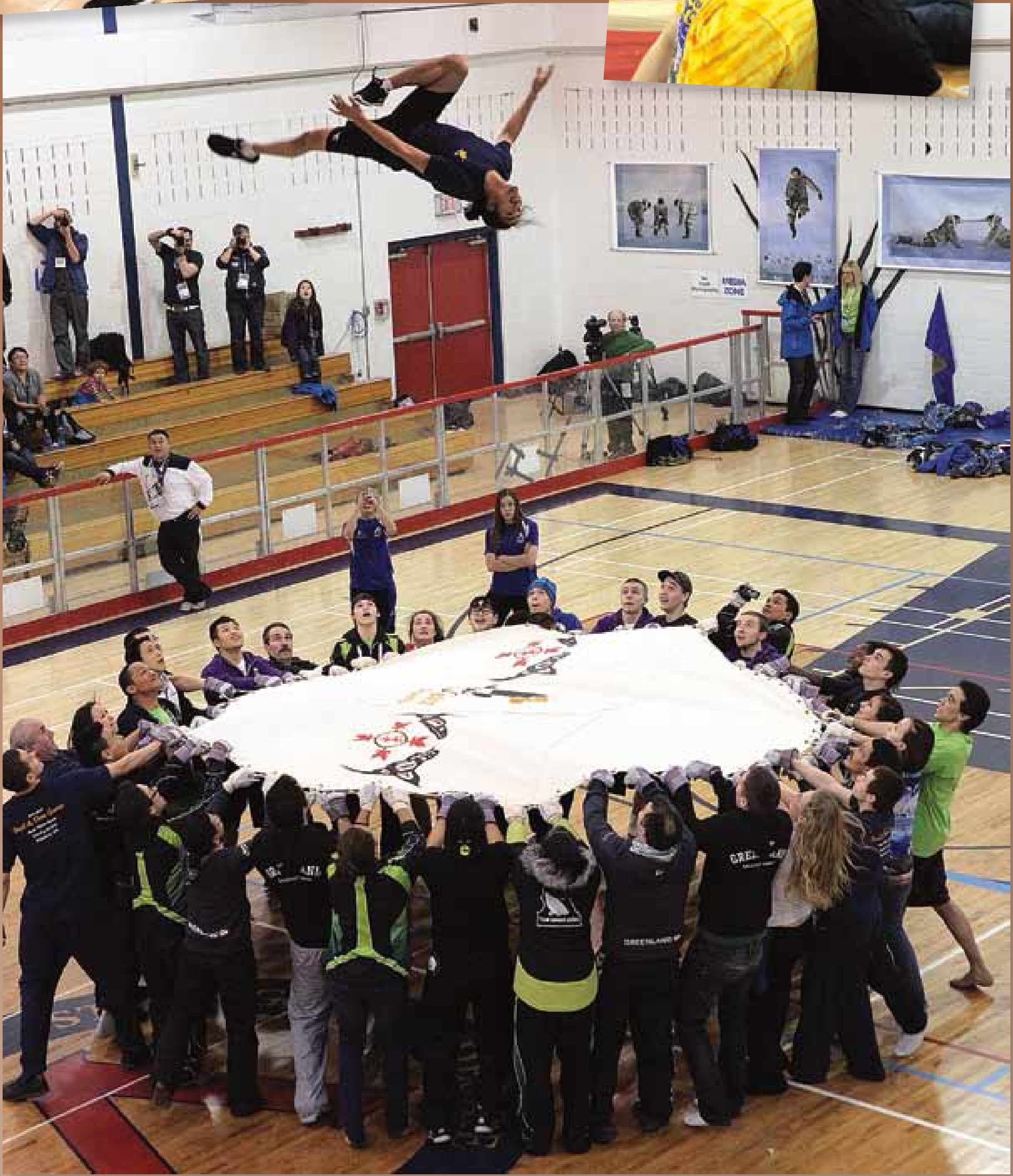
ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᒻᒪᓖᑦ ᐆᒥᖓ
ᑐᓄᖕᖓᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᕐᒧᑦ
ᓄᑦᓰᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ.

Not many volunteers came forward to try their luck at this age-old form of back-to-back head pull.



ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕿᖅ
ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓇᕐᒧᑦ
ᐊᒃᒐᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑦᓯᓂ
ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑑᒍᓐᓇᕕᓚᒫᒧᑦ
ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖃᕋᓯᒍᑎᐅᓰᖕᒍᕗᖅ.

The object of this game is to go as far as you can while being carried on a pole using the strength of one wrist.



ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑕᔮᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᕿᒃᒋᑕᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦ
ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ
ᐃᓗᖕᖖᒥᔮᕐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ
ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ
ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ.

The Blanket Toss may have started for the exhilaration it provides or to spot animals over the horizon.

AWG
2012.ORG
MARCH 4-10
2012
BOREALIS
ARCTIC WINTER GAMES
WHITEHORSE 2012

ᓈᓇᓯ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ
ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖕᖑᐊᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂᒃ,
ᕿᒻᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖑᐊᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐳᕆᐊᓕᔅᒥᒃ.

Nancy Watt has her photo taken with the Arctic Winter Games mascot, a husky dog, named Borealis.

YUKONHOTELS.COM
Hig
WH

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᖕᖓᓱᒃᑎᓯᔨᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ
ᓄᓇᕕᒃ – ᑯᐯᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ
ᓂᕆᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᒌᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᒻᒥ ᕐᑫ
ᑲᓐᑐᔨᒥ.

Makivik hosted a supper for Team Nunavik-Quebec at the High Country Inn.

ᐊᓇᐅᓪᓚᐅᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᒎᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᔾᐊᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᔭᓕᓂᖕᒍᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐆᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓐᑐᕐᑯᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑎᑕᕕᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑐᓂᒃ.

Drums surround the smouldering ashes at the ceremonial extinguishing of the Dene Sacred Fire, thus closing the Arctic Winter Games.

ᐱᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑐᓚᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐊᓚᐊᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑲᒃᑯᑎᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᔩᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒥᐊᒥᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᐸᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑫᔨᖕᒐ ᐃᓴᐱᐊᓪ ᐸᕆᓲ ᑌᒣᓗᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ.

A popular side activity at the Games, KRG director general, Isabelle Parizeau, trading pins with Bill Reay.

KRG/MATHIEU COUTURE

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᔪᑦ ᒍᐁᑦᕐᑯᐋᔅᒥ ᑲᑎᓯᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᒍᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ.

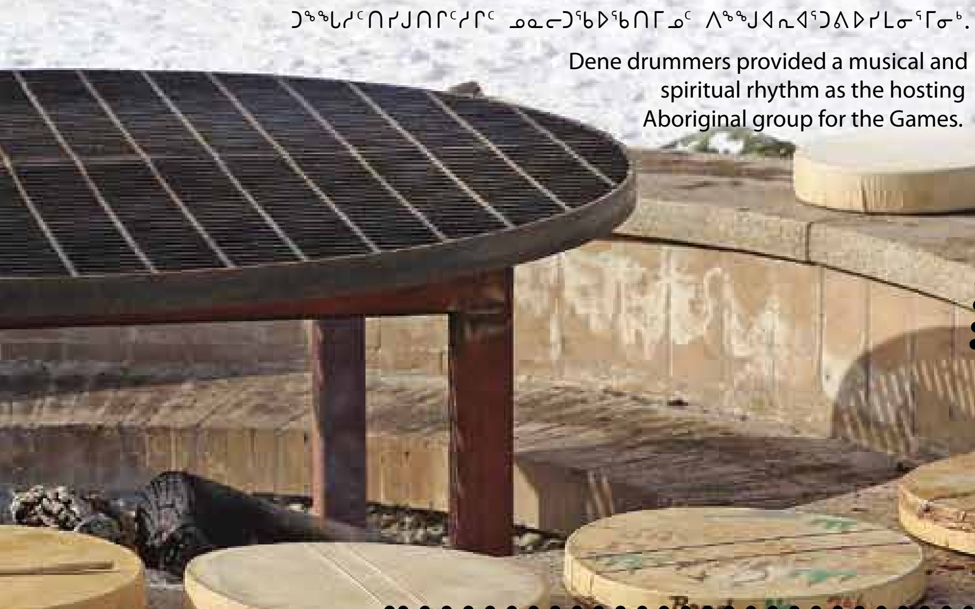
Nunavik youth meet and mingle with athletes from other parts of the North in the streets of Whitehorse.

ᑌᒣᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᐅᖖᒋᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᐸᕗᑦ ᕚᓕᓇ ᕇᒃᐋᔾᑐ ᓈᓐᓯ ᒪᓪᓕᒃᑯ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖖᒋᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖖᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓕᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ.

Special thanks to Valerie Rykhoff and Nancy Mullick of KSB for their assistance with this photo essay.

ᑏᓂᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᓪᓚᑎᖖᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓈᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᐅᑎᓂᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᖖᒐᓱᑦᑎᓯᒍᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᐅᕐᑲᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ.

Dene drummers provided a musical and spiritual rhythm as the hosting Aboriginal group for the Games.



“ᐊᖑᑦ ᕿᑲᖖᒋᑐᖅ” ᕆᒃ ᕐᑳᓐᓴᓐ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᕐᑭᑎᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒧᑦ ᓄᑭᕈᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᓴᓗᐊᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᐅᕐᑳᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᓴᐱᕐᑌᑐᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕙᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᓂᓪᓗ.

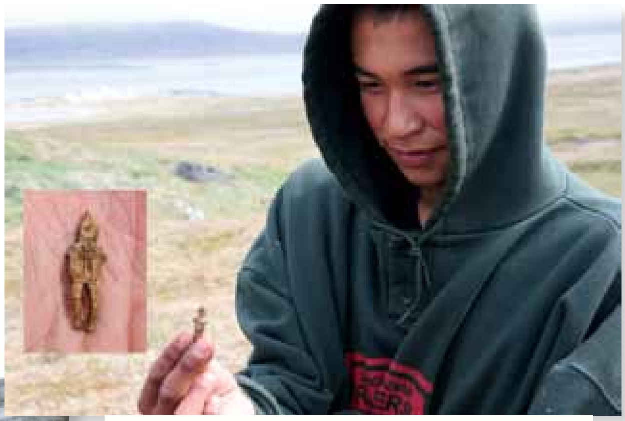
“Man in Motion” Rick Hansen, the Canadian paralympian who toured around the world in a wheelchair, made a speech during the closing ceremonies about courage and inclusiveness.

ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕕᓂᖅ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᒥ

ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᖅᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖅᒋᓪᓗ
ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐋᕐ ᑎᐹᓯᐄᒥᑦ

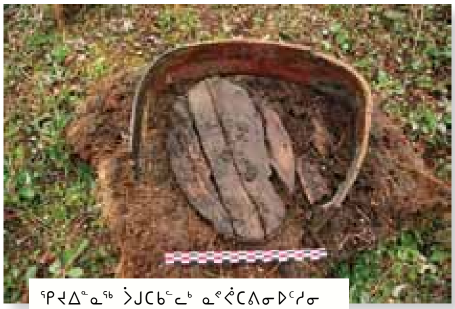
ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᒡᒐᑕᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥ JeGn-2-ᒥᑦ, ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᐢᑎ 18-ᒥ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥ.
Exposition of artifacts from JeGn-2 on August 18th in Akulivik.

2011 ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᕕᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᑎᖁᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᒡᒐᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑕ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓵᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᖐᒋᔭᖃᕋᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᑦᓱᑎᒃ: ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓗᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ: ᐄᕕ ᐊᓕᕐᑯ, ᐃᓪᓗᑖᖅ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᖅ, ᓗᐊᔭ ᐊᓕᕐᑯ, ᓘᑲᓯ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓗᒃ, ᓘᓯ ᐊᓖᓱᐊᖅ, ᒫᑭ ᐃᕐᕈᒥᐊᖅ, ᐅᕿᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑐᐊᖅ, ᐹᑦᕆᒃ ᕿᓗᕐᕿ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑑᒃᑲᖅ ᕿᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᖅ. ᒪᕐᕋᕝᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒥᔨᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᒪ ᒪᑭᒻᒪᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᑐᓇ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᕐᒥᒃ, ᓗᐃᓴ ᓇᐃᐸᑐᒥᒃ ᑌᕕᑎ ᒪᑭᒻᒪᒥᓪᓗ. ᐅᑉᐱᓇᖁᑦᑐᕋᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᓐᖑᐊᕌᓗᑦᓴᒪᑦ ᒍᐃᓕ ᖁᒫᓗᒃ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᕐᒥᐅᖅ, ᒍᐃᓕᓗ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᓯᒪᔭᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑲᑦᑕᓱᓂ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓱᓂ. ᒪᕐᑮᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᓚᖀᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓴᕐᔪᐊᖅᓚᓂ, ᐦᑎᐊᕙᓂ ᐦᑏᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᓇᑕᓐ ᐸᔫ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓅᒍᑎᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔫᒃ



ᐹᑦᕆᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔪᖅ ᒥᑭᔪᐊᐱᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᕝᕚᑕᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥ JeGn-2-ᒥ.
Patrick examines a small figurine discovered at JeGn-2.

ᒍᐃᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑌᕕᑎ ᓴᒡᒐᔫᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥ JeGn-2-ᒥ.
Willie and Davidee excavate squares at JeGn-2.



ᕿᔪᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐴᒍᑕᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᓇᕝᕚᑕᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥ JeGn-2-ᒥ.
Wooden bowl discovered at JeGn-2.

Archaeological Research on Smith Island

Text and photos by Pierre M. Desrosiers

ᐄᕖᓗ ᓘᑳᓯᓗ ᓴᖅᓚᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ.
Evie and Lucassie during the excavation.

During the summer of 2011 Avataq Cultural Institute undertook archaeological excavations and field survey on Smith Island, near the community of Akulivik. The project served as a field school for local high school students and it was received by them with great interest. Many teenagers applied to participate in this activity. The following students were involved in the field school: Evie Aliqu, Illutak Anautak, Laura Aliqu, Lucassie Aullaluk, Lucy Alasuak, Maggie Irqumia, Okituk Amamatuak, Patric Qiluqi and Tukak Qinuajuak. The camp was run by Simon Makimak with the help of Laina Anauta, Louisa Nappatuk and Davidee Makimak. We were also fortunate to have the special involvement of Willie Kumarluk from Umiujaq, who was responsible for documenting the regional history through interviews and archaeological research. Two students from Laval University, Stéphanie Steelandt and Jonathan Pageau, conducted their graduate research on driftwood and the geomorphology of the island. The Avataq team consisted of Tommy Weetaluktuk, Andrew Papigatuk, David Howard and myself.

Following our first visit to the island in 2010, we collaborated with the local authorities in selecting the site of Kangiakallak (JeGn-2) as the most appropriate location for the field school. The archaeological remains were deposited by two different culture groups, both of whom occupied the site in winter. The Dorset occupants built shallow semi-subterranean houses here, followed later by Thule inhabitants

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᑎ

ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᔦᐊᓯ ᒥᐊᓱ
ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᐃᓄᓕᕐᕕᖓ:	ᔪᓚ 28, 1985
ᓄᓇ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᐱᓂᖓ:	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᖓ:	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᖁᕕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ:	ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑲ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ: ᓄᐊᑯᓗᒃᑲᓗ
ᖁᕕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᖓ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᓯᖅ:	ᓯᑮᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᑲᓪᓕᐅᑎᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐹᓚᐹᓪᓚᐊᒥᓪᓗ
ᒪᒪᕆᓂᕐᐹᖓ ᓂᕐᑭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ:	ᒪᒪᕆᔭᕐᑲᕐᖁᖓ ᓵᒥ ᐃᒐᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᑦᓯᖅᑳᑦᑕᓱᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓵᑦᑐᔭᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᓂᕆᒥᐊᒥᒃ.
ᓱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᖓ:	ᐱᙳᐊᑐᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨ
ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥᓂ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᒥᑦ (ᖓ):	ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓈᕐᓯᒪᒍᑎᑖᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕋᓱᑦᓱᒍ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᒥᓂᕐᐹᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕋᓂ ᖁᕕᐊᒥᒻᒪᓇᑦᑕᕋᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᒪᑦᓯᑲᕋᓯᖕᒥᓐᓇᓇᐊᒥᒃ, ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᒥᑭᔪᖕᒍᐊᕌᐱᒍᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᖃᕐᓯᖓ
ᖁᕕᐊᒥᖕᖕᒥᓕᓇᑦᑕᖓ (ᖕᒥᑦ):	ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᕐᑲᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐳᐃᒎᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ

Nunavik Player

Name:	**Jessie Mesher**
Date of birth:	July 28, 1985
Place of birth:	Kuujjuaq
Home community:	Kuujjuaq
Favourite people:	My three children and my nieces
Favourite sports:	Snowmobile racing and volleyball
Favourite food:	Fondue and fried caribou
Occupation:	Recreation coordinator
Future goal:	To get a college degree
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Trying to keep up with my job that I love, with three little children
Pet peeve:	Forgetting to do something important

ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᕐᒥ, 2011 ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ.
The research team on Smith Island, summer 2011.

ᑎᑦᔭᓗᕕᓃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᖄᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᕙᑕᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᒧᓚᐅᔪᑦ: ᑖᒥ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᓐᑦᔫ ᐸᐱᑲᑦᑐᖅ, ᑌᕕᑦ ᖃᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔦᕐ ᑎᕉᓯᔦᕐ.

2010-ᒥ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᒦᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑕ, ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᐳᓕᕐᑎᖕᒍᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᑳᕐᑲᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᕕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᖕᒥᐊᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ (ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᒦᑐᖅ JeGn-2-ᒥ) ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᐹᓇᑦᓯᒧ. ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑌᑦ ᓴᒡᓚᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᑕᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒦᓐᖕᒋᑐᑦᓴᔫᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᒪᑦ, ᑕᒪᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒦᓐᖕᒋᑐᑦᓴᔫᒃ ᑖᕙᓃᑉᐸᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒧᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᑐᓃᑦ ᓇᕐᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᕐᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᑐᕕᓃᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑳᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᕐᒪᓗᑐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᕐᒪᓕᐅᕐᐸᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᖃᕐᒪᕕᓃᒃ ᓴᒡᓚᑕᐅᓚᐅᔫᒃ; ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑐᓃᑦ ᖃᕐᒪᕕᓂᖕᒐ ᐁᑉᐸᖕᒐᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑳᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᕐᒪᕕᓂᖕᒐ. ᓴᒡᓚᓂᑦᑎᒧᑦ, ᑕᑯᓚᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᔪᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᒐᓛᓐᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓗᑳᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕈᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᕿᔪᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᔪᒉᑦᑐᑫᑌᑦ ᓯᔪᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᒐᓛᓐᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒧᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑌᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓲᖕᒍᒐᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓂᑦᑎᓂ, ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑐᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᓇᔪᒐᒥᕙᑦᑕᕕᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᑉ ᓂᒡᒥᖕᒐᑕ ᐅᐊᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᕙᓯᐅᑉ ᓯᑦᔭᖕᒐᓐᓂ. ᑕᑯᑦᓴᓚᓇᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᑉ ᓂᒡᒥᖕᒐᑕ ᐅᐊᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᑮᕐᓯᕕᐅᓰᒧᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑳᓗ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥ ᑐᕙᓯᐃᑦᑐᕐᑲᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᐅᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ. ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑐᒪᕆᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑐᕐᕐᑳᕕᓃᑦ ᓇᔪᒥᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖕᒐ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᕕᐅᒐᔭᓐᖕᒍᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ (ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᒥᖕᒐ: AKU-11-20). ᑖᓐᓇ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓕᐊᓅᒧᓇᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᓴᒡᓚᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᒥᐸᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒧᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥ ᓴᒡᓗᒧᓯᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐅᕐᑎᓯᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᖕᒑᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᑲᓰᒧᒻᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑌᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᓂᑕᐅᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᓯᕐᕐᑯᐃᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᓲᒧᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ. ■

who constructed semi-subterranean sod houses (*qarmait*). Two structures were excavated: one Dorset and one Thule. Through the excavations we recovered unusually well-preserved artifact assemblages and structural wood. This exceptional preservation permitted the collection of organic tools that are usually absent in archaeological sites in Nunavik.

During the archaeological survey we recorded a large number of Dorset cold season structures on the north-eastern tip of the island, as well as many other sites along the northern shore. It is apparent that the north-eastern point was an important location for winter camps and this is likely associated with a nearby *polynia* situated between the island and the mainland. One deeply-buried Palaeoeskimo site was also discovered through a test pit (temporary code: AKU-11-20). This site holds great potential for future excavations. In addition, the field school provided the high school students with training in archaeological field methods, as well as introducing them to *geomorphology* and *dendrochronology*. ■

ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᕐ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᓕᕆᕕᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ ᐱᖕᒐᑦᓯᐅᑎᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᖕᒐᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᓴᒃᒐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᐊᑲᓪᓚᒥ ᓯᒥᐊᑦ ᕐᑭᑭᕐᑕᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᕐᑫᕐᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᒪᕐᑮᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᑬᒐᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᓴᒃᒐᑕᐅᕐᑖᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᕐᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᕕᓐᓈᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓂᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑕᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᖕᒋᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᓇᔭᐅᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ: ᐄᕕ ᐊᓕᕐᑯ, ᐃᓪᓗᑖᖅ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᖅ, ᓘᑲᓯ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓗᒃ, ᒫᑭ ᐃᕐᕈᒥᐊᖅ, ᐅᕐᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑐᐊᖅ ᐹᑦᕆᒃ ᕐᑭᓗᕐᕐᑭᓗ. ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᕐᕌᓐᑎ ᒪᒃᓚᐅᑦᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ.

ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖕᒐ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒑᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᕕᓂᕐᒥ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᖕᒥᑕ ᑭᖕᒍᐹᕆᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᒫᑕ ᐹᓕᓴᒧᑦ, ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᓗ/ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑯᑎᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᒥᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑖᒧᓯ ᕐᑯᒪᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᕐᑲᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓯᓇᐅᓐᓂᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᕕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕓᕕᐅᓯᒪᔭᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖕᒍᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓛᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓴᔭᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓗᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᔫᓕ-ᐋᓐ ᑐᕐᕌᒻᐱᓖᑉ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕈᑎᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᔫᓕ-ᐋᓐ ᑕᒃᑲᖕᒐᑦᓴᓇᐅᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᐃᒍᑎᓕᐅᕐᑎᒋᓯᐅᔪᖅ.

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ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕈᓇᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᒑᕐᒥᒃ ᔮᓐ ᐋᐸᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ.
Exploring their options at John Abbott College.

ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᐊᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᑕᐅᒪᕕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᒃᑰᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕕᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕕᕐᑲᐅᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓅᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᓈᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕐᑭᓯᐃᔩᓂᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᔭᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥ.

Akulivik Students Attend Avataq's Archeology Week

This year was the third edition of Avataq's Archaeology Week. Six students from Akulivik, who had participated in the archaeological excavation of the Kangiakallak site on Smith Island, were invited for this activity. The two main goals are for the students to discover how the artefacts are catalogued and stored after an excavation and to be introduced to different employment options related to the preservation of culture. The students who participated were: Evie Aliqu, Illutak Anautak, Lucassie Aullaluk, Maggie Irgumia, Okituk Amamutuak and Patrick Qiluqi. They were accompanied by teacher Randy McLeod from Tukisiniarvik School.

Among the activities at Avataq, the students were able to discuss their genealogy trees

ᒫᑕ ᐹᓕᓴᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᓖᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᒥᓂᒃ.
Discovering their family tree with Martha Palliser

ᐱᐅᔪᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᔭᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ.
The fantastic Nunavik museum reserve.

ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕕᖁᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒦᑦᑎᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ.
Visiting the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᒋᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᕐᑕᖕᒍᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕌᓗᒃ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 4000 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᓪᓗᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᐊᑦᐹᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᐅᔫᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᐊᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑐᓛᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᕕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᕕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕙᓐᑎᐅᑉ ᓂᐊᖁᐊᕕᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖁᐳᑖᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᓴᐅᓂᕕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᖃᓄᐃᓅᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᑕ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᓂᕐᕚᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᑦ ᔫᓐ ᐋᐸᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓛᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᔩᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖃᑕᒻᒧᑦ ᐳᓃᓇᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᓪᒥᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓚᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᕋᖃᕐᑎᓯᕕᒥᔫᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓛᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄᓪᓛᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᔪᑦᓴᒪᓇᓖᕐᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᓅᓂᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᖃᑦᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᖃᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᑐᖃᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᒧᑎᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᕿᒻᒥᔪᐊᒧᑦ. ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᕐᒥᐅᓗ ᐃᒻᒫᒃᑯᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᔪᑦᑕᑎᖁᑎᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᔪᑦᑕᓂᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᓚᒻᐱᒃᓯᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕕᐊᓗᓚᐊᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥ. ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᒥᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐯᐅᒨᒻᓚᔭᐅᓃᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᑭᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒦᑦᑎᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐁᑎᑕᐅᒻᒥᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᖁᐱᕿᖃᐅᑎᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ, ᓂᓇᓇᓯᒥᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᑕᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᓇᑎᑦᓯᒧᑎᖃᔫᖕᒧᑦᓯᓂ ᓂᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ.

ᓇᑯᕐᒪᑦ ᐋᓐᑐᔩ ᐸᐱᑲᑦᑐᒃ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓚᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᓐᓂᓖᒥᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᓛᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᖕᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕙᖕᒋᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᐳᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓚᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓚᓇᕕᒃᑯᓗ.

ᐅᕙᓂ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ: http://www.avataq.qc.ca/en/CURA/Le-projet-ARUC ■

ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᑐᖃᕐᒥ ᖁᒻᒥᔭᐊᑉ
ᖃᒧᑎᐊᓗᒻᒪᒎᕐᑐᑦ/ᑲᓚᒪᒎᕐᑐᑦ.
Old Montreal by horse and buggy.

ᓯᓄᐹᑉ “ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᑕᒥᓐᓂᖕᒐ”

ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒥᔭᓖᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᕈᑎᓚᐅᓲᒥᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᒍᓲᑎᖃᑎᖃᓂᒎᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓄᐹᒥᒃ (ᐄᑐᐊ ᓯᓄᐹᓪ) ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᓚᓇᕋᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᓂᑦᔭ ᕈᑎᐅᔮᐱᑦᓴᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ, “ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᑕᒥᓐᓂᖕᒐ” ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᐅᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓈᓚᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐁᑑᓐᖕᒍᓂᕋᕐᑕᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓂᑦᔭᕈᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓴᕕᓐᓂ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔫᒪᑦᓴᓚᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᑲᓯᔫᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᒃᑫᓕᔫᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒍᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᐳᒻᒧᓗ, ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓰᒃ ᑲᑎᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᕓᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖕᒑᑎᒃ. ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᓚᐅᔪᒪᒥᓂᑦ, ᓂᐱᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᓂ, ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᓯᓂᓗ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑰᑐᑎᒍᑦ. ᓂᑦᔭᕈᑎᐊᕈᓚᐅᕐᓯᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᑕᐅᓪᓚᕐᖁᖅ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔫᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦᑐᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᑎᒍᑦᑐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦᑐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᕕᖕᒐᓄ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ.

CULTURE SHOCK
SINUUPA
ᓯᓄᐹ

Sinuupa's "Culture Shock"

Fans of Kuujjuaq troubadour *Sinuupa* (Edward Snowball) can purchase his latest CD, "Culture Shock" on iTunes or other digital outlets, as well as from the stores in Kuujjuaq. The album contains funky bluesy tunes that explore an Inuit view of Southern culture, and vice versa, and the impact that their coming together has on the way of life up North. Since this album, he has been recording and performing for a number of other theatre, TV, and radio programs. Funding for the album came from the *Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec*, KRG, Avataq and First Air.

ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᑦᑕᓕᒃ ᐃᓅᑦᔪᓯᕐᑲᑎᒦᖑᓅᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᕕᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕕᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒦᑦᑎᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ.
The marvellous ethnographic storage room at the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

with Martha Palliser, look at historical photographs from their community and explore the encyclopedia of Taamusi Qumaq. Their knowledge in identifying animal species from their bones was tested using the bone reference collection. At the Nunavik museum reserve they discovered the art, ethnographic and archaeological collections, and then played different games developed by Julie-Anne Tremblay, the collection registrar. They had to try to identify the time periods for different types of artifacts, and to use the classification codes to find archaeological collections from different communities.

The following days they visited the museum reserves of the McCord Museum of Canadian History and the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC), where they met and exchanged with curators and specialists in the preservation of artefacts and the organization of exhibits. They were also introduced to the Aboriginal training program of the CMC. During those visits they had the chance to see some of the most amazing Arctic artefacts ever found in the Arctic from 4000 years ago to more recent period. They also visited the Redpath Museum and the archaeology laboratories of McGill University, including a collection of Thule Inuit artifacts and they saw the animal bone collection that included an elephant skull and a zebra skeleton. One of the most important activities was the tour of John Abbott College with Jason Annahatak and visit to the Kativik School Board's residential house there, where they may even stay in the future. Recreational activities were also numerous, including a visit to old Montreal by horse and buggy, an Impact soccer game at the Olympic Stadium, a visit to the Biodome and Insectarium and dinner at a medieval restaurant.

Thanks to Andrew Papigatuk from Avataq's Department of Archaeology, the students had the chance to have all the information in Inuktitut during their trip. This project was made possible with the financial support of Air Inuit, Makivik, Kativik School Board and Avataq Cultural Institute.

Go to: http://www.avataq.qc.ca/en/CURA/Le-projet-ARUC ■

ᒌᔅᓚᐊᓐ ᓕᒦᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕋᑦᑐᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᑦᓴᔭᕐᒥᑕ ᐃᓚᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᑰᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᒃᑯᕕᒻᒦᑐᓂᒃ.
Guislaine Lemay shows some amazing Inuit clothing stored at the McCord Museum.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎ

ᐊᑎᖓ:	**ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᓴᐸ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ**
ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕐᕕᖓ:	ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 13, 1994
ᓄᓇ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᖓ:	ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᖁᖓ:	ᐅᒥᐊᔭᖅ
ᖁᕕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ:	ᐃᔪᕐᓵᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ/ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓵᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ/ᐊᔪᕋᑦᑑᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᓕᒫᑦ
ᖁᕕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᖓ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖅ:	ᕚᓕᕚᓪ
ᒪᒪᕆᓂᕐᐹᖓ ᓂᕿᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ:	ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐳᑏᓐᖑᓂᖁᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᑏᑕᔫᑦ
ᓱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᖓ:	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᓗ ᓯᕐᕿᓂᕐᑯᓄᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᕐᑯᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ
ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥᓂ ᑐᕌᒐᖕᒥᑦ (ᖓ):	ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕚᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᐅᓂᖅ
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖁᓯᑦᓯᒍ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᒥᓂᕐᐸᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐊᕐᖂᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐊᓈᓇᕐᑲᖁᓂ ᐃᓅᓇᓯᑉᐸᒥᐊᒥᒃ
ᖁᕕᐊᒥᖕᖕᒥᓚᓇᑦᑕᖓ (ᖕᒥᑦ):	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᑦ/ᐃᕐᑭᐊᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᑦ

Nunavik Player

Name:	**Paulussie Sappa Inukpuk**
Date of birth:	September 13, 1994
Place of birth:	Puvirnituq
Home Community:	Umiujaq
Favourite people:	All circus people
Favourite sport:	Volleyball
Favourite food:	Poutine
Occupation:	Student and CIRQINIQ junior instructor
Future goal:	To be a loader driver
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Living without a mother's presence for five years
Pet peeve:	People being lazy

ᒍᐊᑉᒫᑯᔅᑐᒥ-ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ ᓱᑯᐃᔦᓂᕐᒨᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒃ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᕗᖅ

BARRIE FORD X 4

ᒍᐊᑉᒫᑯᔅᑐ-ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᓱᑯᐃᔦᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔭᐅᕕᖓᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᔫᓂ 14, 2012-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᖁᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᓪᓚᓇᐅᓚᖓᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᖁᑕᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᑐᖃᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ 1970-ᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᒪᑕᓂᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᓲᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᖏᑦᑐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᔪᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ. 2010-ᒥ ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓚᒪᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐹᓴᔭᓪᓚᓇᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓱᑯᐃᔦᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒥᕙᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑕᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓱᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᓱᑯᐃᔦᓂᕐᒨᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᕙᓐᓂᐊᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᕐᖄᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᔨᖃᕐᑎᔨᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᕐᖄᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᓗᓀᔦᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᑦᓯᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓱᑯᐃᔦᒍᓯᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᓗᓂ, ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᓗ ᖃᐅᑦᔨᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᕐᖄᖃᑎᒌᕝᕕᐅᕙᓪᓗᓂ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᓂᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᙱᒐᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᒪᔪᖅ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖃᕋᑖᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ ᓱᑯᐃᔦᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᑐᖅ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᖏᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓗᓂᓗ-ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓕᓂᕐᓴᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᓪᓗ-ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᓇᐊᕌᓗᖃᕐᒥᓯᓂᓗ/ᐃᓪᓗᐊᕈᓯᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᖏᔭᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᕕᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ 50-ᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐹᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ/ᑐᓴᕐᓵᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᑦᑕᐅᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ 34-ᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ. ᐱᑭᕐᓰᕕᖃᕐᑐᖅ, ᐃᒐᓕᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ, ᒪᕐᕈᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᓰᕐᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᓰᖃᐅᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖏᓪᓗ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕖᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᓚᕚᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ, ᖁᓕᐅᙱᒐᕐᒎᕗᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖓᓂ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᕕᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᓯᕿᓂᐊᑕ ᑭᓪᓚᐊᔭᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᑕᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 50 ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑕᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᒍᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐱᒐᓯᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᑐᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓱᑯᐃᔦᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ. ■

Whapmagoostui-Kuujjuaraapik Community Science Centre, Opened

The Whapmagoostui-Kuujjuaraapik Community Science Centre was officially opened on June 14, 2012. This station is the Centre d'études nordique's ("CEN") principal field station and has operated since the 1970s, with diverse research projects on past and present environments. In 2010, major upgrades to the station were undertaken consisting of the construction of this state-of-art Community Science Centre to serve the needs of the circumpolar science community for research planning, information exchange, national research workshops and coordination of field operations, and the local communities for information exchange, identification of northern research needs, science training of northerners, exchange of traditional knowledge, and outreach activities.

This large research complex is composed of seven buildings, including the new science centre that was inaugurated. This new building has a permanent display-outreach-teaching component and a conference room seating 50 people, equipped with state-of-the-art audio-visual and Internet support. The station can accommodate up to 34 people at any given time. There is a greenhouse, a kitchen, two garages with storage space, access to vehicles and boats, as well as other field equipment.

The CEN Network, operated by Université Laval, is comprised of nine research stations across the eastern Canadian Arctic and Subarctic and is a national resource that has been built up over the 50-year history of research on northern ecosystems and geosystems. Makivik along with KRG and the Anniturvik Landholding Corporation has signed the Qaujisarvik Agreement with the CEN to increase scientific collaboration in Nunavik. ■

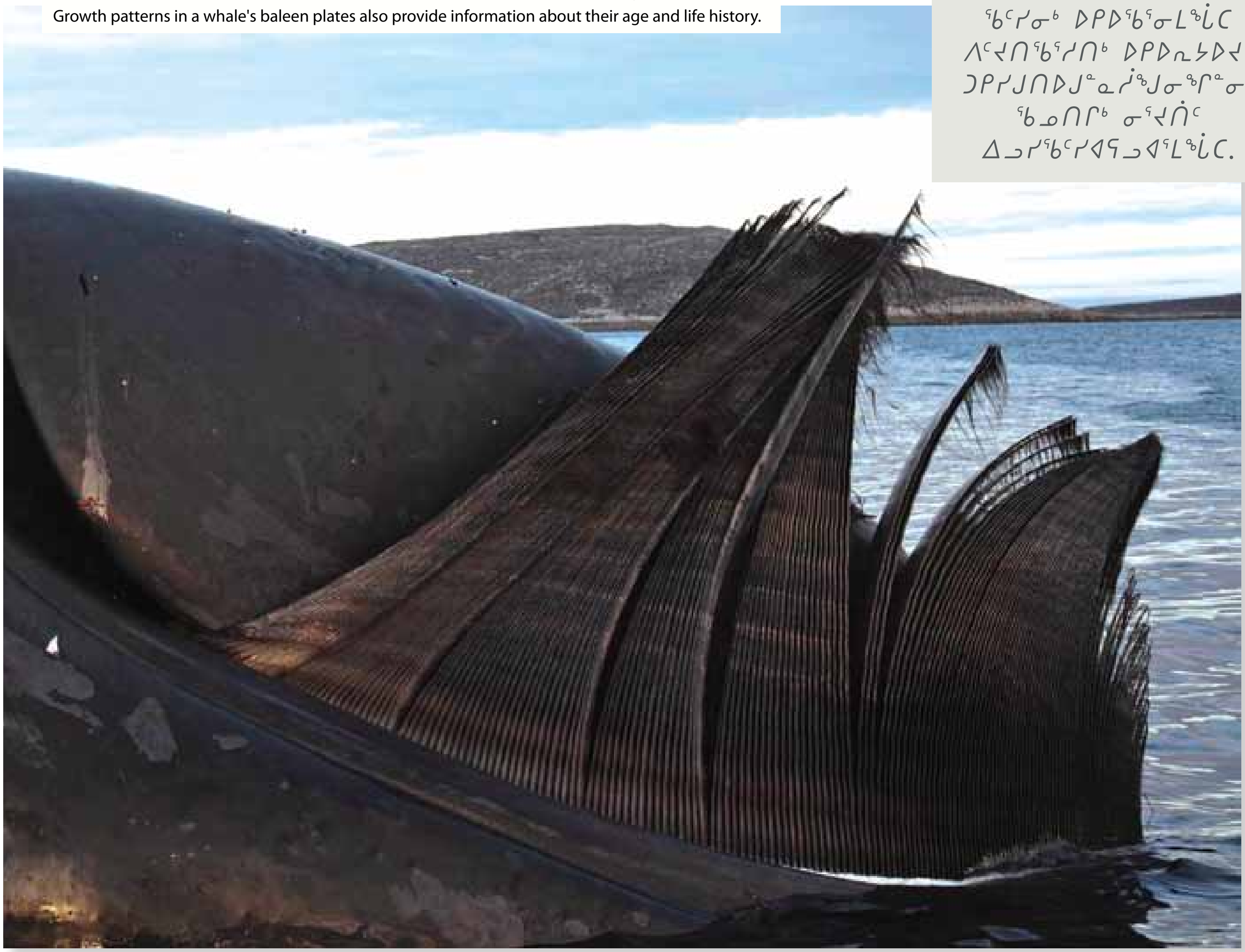
ᓇᓗᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᓂᕐᐱᖏᓐᓂᒃ

ᓂᕿᑦᓵᖑᓃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᑦᑕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒥᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓯᓲᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒥᓐᓈᓕᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒥᑕ ᓯᑎᓂᖕᒥᑦ. ᐊᕐᖂᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᖃᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒥᑕ ᓯᑎᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᕈᑎᖃᓲᑐᖃᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ.

ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᖔᒥᒍᑦ ᓴᐅᓇᓃᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᓐᓄᓗ ᐅᕕᓗᐃᓪᓗ, ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐹᓗᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᑳᖓᔪᑯᑖᒍᓗᐃᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓪᓗᑐᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓲᕐᖁᐃᓯᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᖑᓂᕐᐹᖑᓲᖑᕗᖅ ᓵᑦᑐᐊᐱᐅᓈᕐᓱᒍ ᐃᓚᖕᖐᓂᐅᓲᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᓇᐅᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓲᓂᕐᕐᑕᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᓂᐊᓚᑫᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᐱᕐᖁᐊᓈᓐᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᕕᓪᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᑉᐱᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᓕᓂᓪᓚᓇᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᓱᒃᑫᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖃᓲᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᕈᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᑦ 20-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖃᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᖕᖑᓲᖑᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᔭᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒥᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕕᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᕕᓯᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ (ᓯᐅᑎᖕᒥᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓴᐅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ) ᐊᑐᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᑲᓯᕕᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᒪᓇᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᕐᖃᒪᖕᖓᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᑯᐃᔪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓲᖑᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ.



ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓱᕐᖃᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᒍᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ.
Growth patterns in a whale's baleen plates also provide information about their age and life history.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕙᓂᖕᒥᑦ

ᐃᓯᐅᕋᓕᑦᑖᑦ ᑲᕙᓯᐊᒥᒃ.
Lake trout otoliths.

ᐊᒧᒐᓱᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓃᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᑦ. ᑲᕙᓯᓃᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᑯᕐᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᓚᒪᓲᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᓃᑦ, ᐁᑉᐹᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒪᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᓯᐊᖃᓲᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒧᒐᓱᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᐅᑎᖏᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐅᓃᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᒧᑦ ᐆᑎᐊᐱᑦᑕᐅᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᕈᑦᓯᐊᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᑳᖕᓚᕝᕐᑖᓇᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖕᒥᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᓯᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖐᖕᖏᑐᒪᓇᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᕿᐊᑭᒻᒥᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᕙᓯᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑐᑐᖃᓂᒪᖐᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᕋᖏᑕ ᑲᕙᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᑕᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑐᐊᖑᑦᔭᖏᓐᓇᒥᒃ. ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᓵᒣᑦ ᐊᒥᕋᖏᑕ ᑲᕙᓯᖏᑦ ᑰᒃᓯᐊᑉ ᑰᖓᓂ ᓵᒪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᓵᒪᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᓄᐅᓚᐊᓲᖑᒻᒪᖓᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᓄᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓚᐊᓂ ᑰᑉ ᕚᖓᓃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᖑᓐᓂᒪᖔᑦ, ᖃᑦᓯᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᕕᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᓯᕓᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑦ.

ᑭᒍᑏᑦ ᓯᑎᓂᕐᕚᖑᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ. ᑲᕙᓯᕕᓂᐅᓂᐊᖕᖒᓇᔭᐅᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᑭᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒥᓯᑎᓪᓛᑲᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᐅᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᑭᓰᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᑐᓗᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᒍᓇᐅᒻᒪᖔᑦ. ᑭᒍᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᐊᐱᓲᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖕᖏᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᕝᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒉᑦ ᑭᒍᖏᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑭᒍᖏᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓂᓴᐅᓲᑦ. ᐊᑐᕐᓯᑕ ᑭᓪᓘᑎᒥᒃ ᓂᓕᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᓕᒻᒥᒃ, ᓵᑦᑐᕖᖕᖔᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓗᓯᖑᔪᒍᑦ (ᐃᓄᒐᖕᖑᐊᐱᑦ ᑯᑭᖏᑕ ᓵᓐᓂᖃᑎᓪᓗᐊᑲᓴᖓᓂᒃ) ᑭᓪᓗᓯᑕ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᒍᑎᕕᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᓂᐊᓕᕋᑦᑕ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᑳᖕᓚᕝᕐᑖᑦᑕᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇᓗ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᓯᓗᑎᒥᑦ. ᑌᒪᖕᖓᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᑭᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᓂᐅᓲᑦ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᒪᖔᑕ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᖑᔪᒍᑦ. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑐᔪᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᔪᒍᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒉᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᑦᓯᑎᓐᓂ 70 ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ. ᕿᓚᓗᒉᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 50 ᐅᖓᑖᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᒍᑎᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓅᓕᖓᕙᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑐᑯᑖᕐᑕᓯᒪᓲᑦ.

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐅᑉ ᑭᒍᖓ ᖁᐱᑯᑖᑦᓯᒪᔪᖅ.
Cross section of a beluga tooth.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ
ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ
ᐱᓇᓱᓕᓂᓪᓚᓄᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ
ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᓗᕐᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᓂᑦ
ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓯᒃᑫᑐᒥᒃ
ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖃᓲᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᕈᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᑦ 20-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᓗ
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ,
ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓯᑲᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ
ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖃᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓯᑎᒃ
ᐱᖓᓱᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ
ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᖕᖑᓲᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᓕᑦᓴᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᐃᓭᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᐊᕗᖓᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᖃᕋᓯᒋᐊᖃᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐊᓚᖓᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ. ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ, ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓯᐅᑎᖏᑕ ᐅᕕᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᔨᖕᒥᑕ ᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᓇᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓂᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 1970-ᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐅᑎᕐᓯᒪᕙᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᔪᖅ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᐃᓭᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᐅᓐᓇᓯᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᐊᓯᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖃᕐᓂᓗᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᖃᑲᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᖑᒐᓗᐊᕐᒥᓯᑎᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᖃᕈᒥᓇᓪᓚᓇᒻᒪᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓯᐅᕋᓕᑦᑖᑦ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᓂᕐᑐᑯᑦᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᖏᒻᒪᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᒥᕐᒉ ᑕᑯᓕᕐᒥᒍᐱᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑲᕙᓯᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᐱᓪᓗᑯᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᓐᓇᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᓯᒐᔭᕐᑐᓯᐅᓕᕐᕗᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐱᓂᐅᑦᓴᒥᔪᕐᓕᑭᐊᖅ ᐆᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᓇᓂᓪᓕᑭᐊᖅ ᐃᓗᒥᑦᓴᒥᔪᕐᓕᑭᐊᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ. ■

Determining Age of Animals from Hard Tissues

The seasonality of food supply or changing life styles of animals with the seasons results in recognizable growth zones in hard tissues in their bodies. Over the years, biologists have used these parts to estimate the age of these animals.

In shellfish such as scallops and mussels, there are many small lines on the outer shell, but the most reliable method of aging them is to take a thin section out of the *umbo* (hinge) and count the layers in the mother-of-pearl. Staff at the Nunavik Research Centre are experienced at aging hundreds of mussels from various areas of Nunavik. Some slow growing mussels live to be 20 years or more in Nunavik, while others grow fast and are large by three years of age.

Depending on the species either a scale or *otolith* (ear bone) is used to age fish. Charr have small otoliths that are harder to extract from the fish's head. Whitefish, on the other hand, have large otoliths that are more easy to find. The otoliths are sometimes burnt a little to make the lines show up better. Fish otoliths are very characteristic for a particular fish and can be used to identify the species when found in stomach contents.

Scales also tell a story rather than just age. For instance, scales from salmon caught in the Koksoak River reveal if the fish is a sea-run salmon or an estuarine fish, its age and the number of times it has spawned.

Biologists need to determine the age because often the age structure tells the health of the population.

Teeth are the hardest tissue in a mammal's body. Teeth are thought to have evolved from scales and also contain growth zones that are used to age the animal or get an index of age. Some teeth are easy to age, such as simple beluga teeth. Others, such as caribou teeth, are more complicated. Using a with a diamond tipped saw, we make thin sections (about the thickness of your finger nail) of beluga teeth and count the lines to get an index of age. Often the top of the tooth is worn down so only a minimum age is estimated.

ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓕᓃᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᖕᒐᔪᕐᑖᖃᑦᑕᔫᑦ
ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᓚᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ.
Growth layers are produced in belugas' teeth as they age.

Beluga hunters send us about 70 teeth a year to section and age. Some beluga have more than 50 growth zones in their teeth.

When an animal has no teeth, such as the bowhead whale, biologists have to be more resourceful if they want an age. In the past, the waxy ear plugs of baleen whales has been used. Also the bumps on the baleen plates (although baleen wears with age). With bowheads, some use the chemical changes in the eye. This method was dismissed for use in the 1970s but has come back into fashion.

Some slow growing mussels live to be 20 years or more in Nunavik, while others grow fast and are large by three years of age.

ᓵᒪᐅᑉ ᑲᕕᓯᖓ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᑎᓇᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ.
A magnified salmon scale.

ᐅᕕᓗᐃᑦ ᔫᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᐅᕕᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ.
Small lines on the outer shell of mussels are a reliable way to determine their age.

Biologists need to determine the age because often the age structure tells the health of the population. Other times they need only a rough idea such as an animal's size. It is interesting to know if animals, such as lake trout, accumulate contaminants with age. The next time you see a tooth, a scale, or a shell, you might wonder what secrets are hidden inside of it. ■

BOB MESHER X 5

ᓯᕐᕿᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖕᒐᑦ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᔪᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᔪᓓ 6-ᒥ ᐃᓱᓕᓂᒻᒪᕆᖃᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ 2012 ᐊᐅᔭᖕᒐᓂ/ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᕐᕿᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑎᒌᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᓲᑲᔅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪ. ᓱᑲᖕᒐᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᑦᓱᓈᑯᑖᒥ ᐱᓱᑦᑏᑦ, ᒥᖕᖕᒋᑕᕐᑏᑦ ᕿᒃᒋᑕᕐᑏᓗ, ᐃᓪᓗᑭᑖᕐᑏᓗ, ᓂᑦᔭᓗᑦᑖᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ “ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑭᓚᒃᓗ”. ᓯᕐᕿᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᐅᓲᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐᓗ, ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᓪᓗ, ᓲᖅ ᑐ ᓱᓓᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒧᓗ, ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ, ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ, ᑕᒫᓂ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᑕᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓯᐊᓪᑯᓐᓄᓗ. “ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ/ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᐅᓲᒥ ᐊᔪᒉᓪᓕᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᐹᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᒍᑎᒋᒍᒪᑦᓱᓂᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᓚᓈᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᓗ ᑲᑦᓱᖕᒉᓐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ,” ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᐅᔭᓐ ᑭᐊᑦᓚ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᕆᐊᕐᑎᖕᒐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒧᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓱᒐᓱᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᒻᒥᓂ.

Cirqiniq Summer Camp

Nunavik youth shone at the grand finale of the 2012 Cirqiniq Summer Camp in Kuujjuaq on July 6 when youth from across the region participated in an evening performance, which was preceded by a circus parade. Tight-wire walking, acrobatics, juggling, beat-boxing and more were on the program at the “Planet and Universe” performance. Cirqiniq Summer Camp partners include Ungaluk, Makivik, Cirque du Soleil, NRBHSS, First Air, Air Inuit, Tamaani Internet, and Nunacell. “The youth at this summer camp impressed us with their creative ideas and their willingness and eagerness to learn new things,” said Karin Kettler, advisor for KRG’s Arts and Culture Department.

ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᓇᐊᓗᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᑕᐅᒥᒃᑯᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᒥᖑᐊᕈᑎ

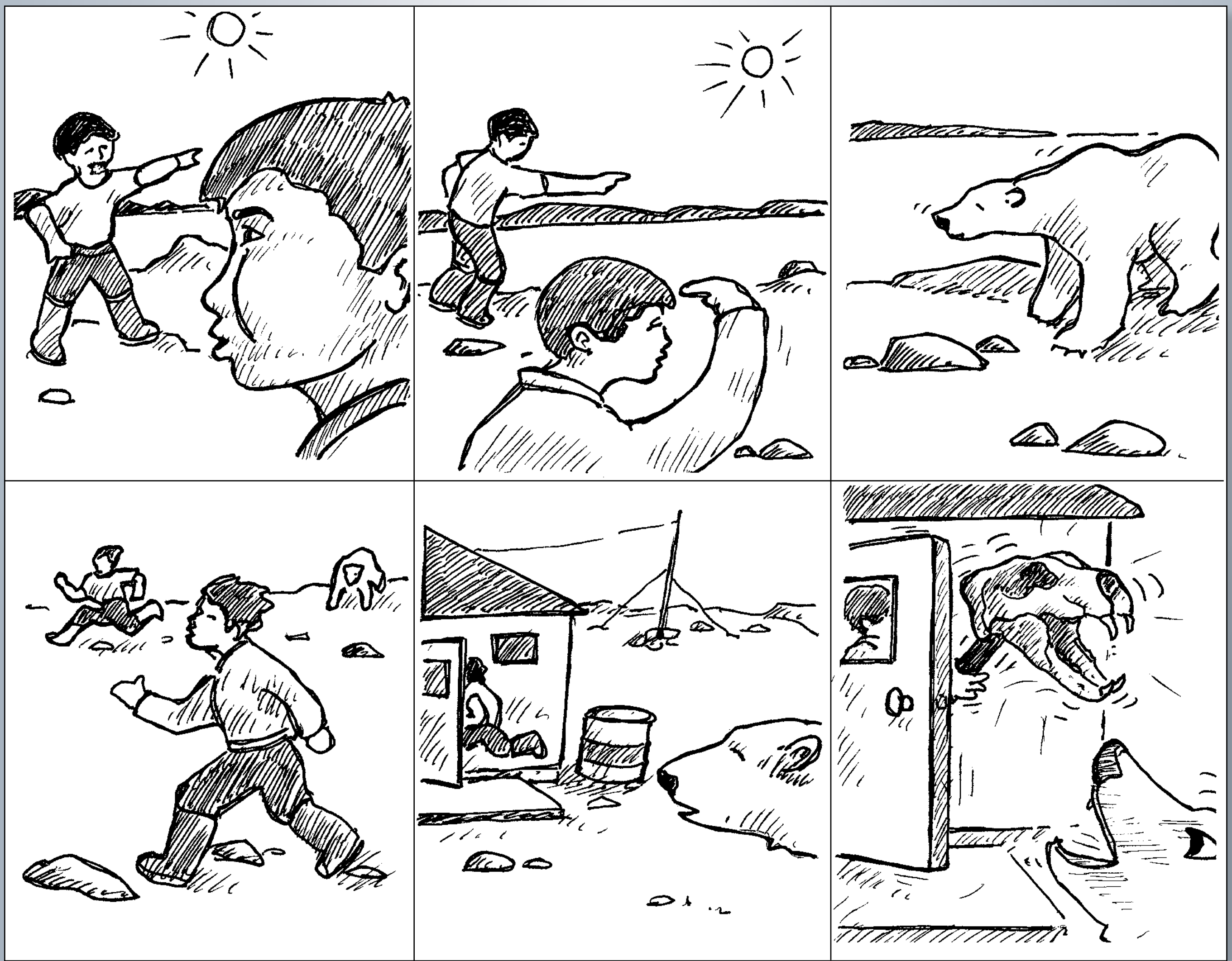
ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᒐᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕕᑉᐳᖅ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᓲᖑᓂᕐᐹᒥᓗ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᖃᓲᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓚᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᔫᓂ 18-ᖑᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ. ᐃᒃᒐᓯᐊᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓕᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᑕᐅᒦᒃᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᒥᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᒪᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᕿᕐᓂᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᒋᐊᖓ. ᐅᕕᓂᒃ ᐸᓪᓕᕈᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕆᒥ/ᓯᓖᕐᓂᐅᓕᑐᐊᕆᒥ, ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᓅᓱᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐆᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᒃᑲᑕᐅᓲᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᓯᕿᓐᓂᓵᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ. ᓯᐅᑎᓯ ᐅᖓᑖᖏᑦ ᒥᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓃᑦ ᕿᖕᒉᓪᓗ ᒥᖑᐊᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᒥᖑᐊᖃᑦᑕᓗᒋᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕿᓐᓈᑕᐅᓂᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᓃᒃ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑕ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᓚᕿᑦᑌᓕᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒋᐊᖃᕆᑦᑕ.

Critical Sunscreen

The sun's power is unavoidable for ice fishing and it is the strongest during peak hours of the day, as these Quaqtaqmiut know and prepared for last June 18th. Good sunglasses can prevent snow blindness, but it is also important to wear sunscreen.

There is a misconception that suntans are healthy. If skin is tanned, damage has already occurred and sunburn is a severe response to excessive sun exposure. Be sure to get behind the ears and put a little extra on the nose, which gets the most exposure. We all need to do the best we can to reduce our risk.



SAMMY KUDLUK

ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᒻᒪᓂᑦᑐᖅ: ᕉᓴ ᑖᔅᓰ ᑎᐆᓐ ᐃᑭᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᖅᑎᒌᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ2012-ᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐᓂ, ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ.

She loves Canada: Rosa Tassé Dion rode in Kuujjuaq's 2012 Canada Day parade, all dressed up to celebrate.

BOB MESHER