ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᖅ 2015 • ᖃᒥᕐᕈᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓃᑦ 106-ᒥᒃ

SPRING 2015 • ISSUE 106

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ MAKIVIK

ᖃ ᒥ ᖁ ᐊ ᖏᑦ magazine

ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓴ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ, *The Right to be Cold*

Launching Sheila Watt Cloutier's book, *The Right to be Cold*

- ᐅᖓᓗᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᐅᖁᔨᒍᑎᖏᑦ
- ᔦᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖅᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᕐᓂᕕᓂᖓ
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- The Ungaluk Program and its call for applications
- Jason Annahatak's educational adventures
- Congratulating the 2015 Ivakkak dog team racing winners

ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ

Serving Nunavik Inuit

ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑑᓵᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᓯᐊᓚᖓᕗᓯ ᐅᐱᕐᖃᒥᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᓚᖓᕗᓯ, ᐊᐅᔭᖅ / ᐅᐱᕐᖃᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᐊᐱᓲᒍᒻᒪᑦ. ᐊᓃᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᓯ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ ᐱᐊᕘᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᐸᑕ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓭᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑦᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᒪᕿᓐᓂᓂᒃ, ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕙᓐᓂᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᕐᖁᓯᕆᒪᑦᑎᒥᑦ. ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᑌᓕᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᕆᑦᓯ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᒥᓯ ᐃᕐᖃᑎᒥᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᒦᕐᑌᓕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᑌᓕᑦᓯᐊᓗᓯ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑰᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑦᓯ.

ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓯᐊᓇᑦᓯ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᖑᓕᕐᑳᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒥᓯ ᐯᒻ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᕖᒍᑎᐅᑉ 40-ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯ-ᐅᓂᓇᖄᕐᑕᖅᓚᓅᓕᖅᓚᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐅᖄᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ.

Time flies so make sure to enjoy the summer, as summers are usually over before you know it. Ensure you spend as much time outdoors and especially it's important that children have the opportunity to learn land-based skills and knowledge. As Inuit we take camping, hunting, fishing, and gathering very seriously as it is part of who we are, our culture. Remember to keep safe and remind your kids about the dangers of water and the risk of drowning, this also includes being safe on ATVs.

Enjoy this issue of *Makivik Magazine*. There will be another regular issue after this one and following that you can look forward to the JBNQA 40th anniversary edition.

ᐅᓈ ᓱᓇ? / WHAT IS THIS?

ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕗᑎᑦ/ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕗᑎᑦ $200.00-ᓂᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓗᐊᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᒥᒃ. ᑭᐅᑦᔪᑎᑎᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᒥᓗᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᕕᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ 'ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᐅᑎᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ' ᐊᑖᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂ ᓯᓚᑎᒧᑦ ᑐᖁᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᓇ ᑐᖁᕐᕕᒥᓗᒍ: tmackay@makivik.org.

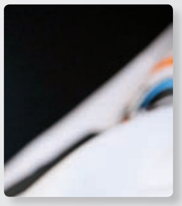
You could win $200.00 if you correctly guess what this mystery photo is. Mail your answer to 'Mystery Photo Contest' at the address below or you can email your answer to: tmackay@makivik.org.

Makivik Corporation,
P.O. Box 179, Kuujjuaq,
Québec J0M 1C0

ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᕕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᕆᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᓕᕈᑦ 31, 2015-ᒥ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ $200.00-ᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑏᑎᓗᒍ ᓯᑕᒣᓪᓗ ᐊᑎᖅᒥᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᕕᓂᕈᑖᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐁᑭᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

Winners of this Mystery Photo Contest will be drawn at the Makivik head office on August 31, 2015. The first prize as noted is $200.00 and four subsequent t-shirt prizes will be mailed to the runners-up.

ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᓗᐃᓴ ᐋᓇᓈᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖕᒥ 105-ᒥᒃ ᑭᑎᑦᔪᑎᓕᖕᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᑕᐅᔪᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓃᒃᑯᑕᖅᓚᓂᒃ. ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᔪᕕᓂᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑎᖓ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓐᓂᒪᑦ, ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᕐᓱᓂ $200.00-ᓂᒃ. ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᑎᑦᓯᔮᕐᒥᓚᑦᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᑦᑎᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᔮᕐᒍᓯ.



Congratulations to Louisa Annanack for correctly guessing the *Makivik Magazine* issue 105 photo of the Ivakkak logo. Her name was pulled from among the other correct mystery photo guessers, which merited her to win the grand prize of $200.00. Good luck to the next entries for this issue.

Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᖃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᒥᑉᐹᖅᑲᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓕᐊᑦᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕐᑯᑎᑐᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑖᕐᕿᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂ-ᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒥᔭᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑖᓇᓯᒪᔪᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒍᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᕆᐅᖅᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᔨᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ.

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 Québec 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.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖕᒥᑦ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓂᐊᕐᕕᖅᑲᓄᑦ. ᑐᓂᐅᕐᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓅᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑖᕐᑕᐅᓄᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑖᕐᕿᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᑦ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᙱᑕᖕᒥᑦ. ᑐᙵᓱᑦᑎᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓖᑦᓯ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᒍᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᑎᓯ, ᑐᕿᕐᕈᑎᓯ (ᓯᓚᑏᑦ), ᐅᕿᓚᐅᑎᓯᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᐅᑎᓗᒥᑦ.

Makivik Magazine

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖕᒥᑦ

ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ, ᐊᖅᑲᔪᕐᕿᒫᓕᒪᓇᒃ
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Andy Moorhouse, Corporate Secretary

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᒪᓇᓐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖁᔨᕗᑦ, ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᕕᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

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

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎ / Editor
ᑏᕓ ᒫᒃᑮ / Teevi Mackay

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐁᑉᐹᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᕆᔨ / Translation
ᐋᓚᓯ ᕿᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᖅ ᕿᑭ / Alasie Kenuajuak Hickey

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*ᓵᓚᖃᐅᓯᐊᕿᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᑖᒃᑲᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᓚᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓄᑦ ᓴᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᖅᓚᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅᓚᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑦᑕᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.

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

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑦ *The Right to be Cold* ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐁᓇᓕ 7, 2015-ᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥ Librairie Paragraphe Bookstore ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᒐᓴᕐᔪᐊᓕᒻᒥ. ©Teevi Mackay

Cover: *The Right to be Cold* book launch on April 7, 2015 at the Librairie Paragraphe Bookstore in downtown Montréal. © Teevi Mackay

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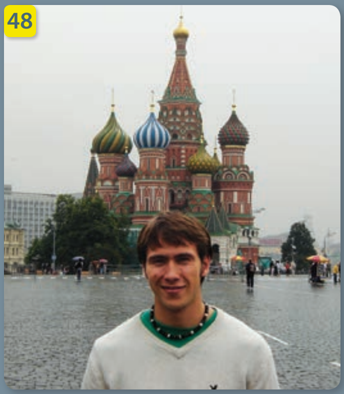

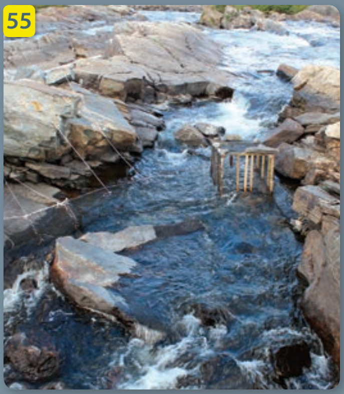

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ᔨᓂ ᑑᒪᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᕕᓂᖕᒥᑦ

ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓯᑦᓱᑕ, ᐃᒪᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᓱᐊᓱᖓ ᓯᑭᑑᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᓄᓗᕋᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᑲᓚᑦᑕᖓ.

ᐊᓚᐊᓐᓂᖓ ᐃᑉᐱᒥᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔭᕋ ᐃᑦᓯᐸᑦᓱᖓ ᑕᑯᑦᓱᒍ, ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᕈᕐᑕᓚᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᓂᕿᑦᓯᑐᓂ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᖀᐱᒻᒥ, ᓂᕿᑦᓯᓲᑦᓴᒉᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᐅᒍᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓯᔪᖓ, ᐊᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᔫᔮᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᕐᑐᓱᖓ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᓯᒐᒪ, ᐃᓱᒉᓐᓇᕿᖕᖏᑑᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒥᔭᖃᕐᓱᖓ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᖓ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᓚᕿᐅᑎᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᑐᖀᓚᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓲᒍᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᖓ ᐅᑎᓛᕐᒪᖕᓛᑕ, ᓯᓚ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑑᓃᒍᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᐳᑌᕈᓚᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᓄᓇ ᓯᑯᓗ ᐊᐅᑦᓴᓚᕐᓱᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᑕ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᑕ ᐅᑎᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᑕ ᒪᕐᕋᐤᕕᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓲᒍᖕᖏᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᑦᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᒍᖕᖏᓚᒍᑦ ᐊᓚᐊᒥᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐊᐅᓚᓴᓇᐊᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᒍᒃ ᐊᑖᑕᒐᓗ ᔫᓂᐅᓚᕋᑕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᓯᑭᑑᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᒃᑰᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᓱᓇᒧᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᓄᕐᖃᖓᑎᑕᐅᒐᓄᒃ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᕕᓚᐊᕐᓱᓄᑦ. ᖃᖃᐅᑉ ᖃᖕᓛᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᓯᖅ ᓯᑯᓚᑑᓚᕋᑕᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᑭᑑᒃᑯ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓲᒍᕙ ?

ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᒥ ᐊᐳᑎ ᐊᕿᓚᕝᓚᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᑎᕋᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᓯᐊᒍᓂᕐᐹᒍᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓘᑯᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᑑᓃᑦ ᓂᐱᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᐳᑎ ᓂᓪᓚᒪᖏᓈᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᑎᕐᖏᓈᓱᓂᓗ, ᐊᔪᕐᓯᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᖕᖏᓇᑦᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᓗᑕ.

ᐃᓅᑦᓱᑕ ᓯᕿᖕᖑᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᒪᓱᐊᓲᒍᖕᖏᑐᒍᑦ, ᐅᑦᑑᑎᖃᕐᑐᖓ, ᐱᐊᕋᐅᑦᓯᓚ ᒪᕐᕋᓚᕋᓐᓄᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓚᕋᓐᓇᓄᓐᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑖᑕᒐᓗ, ᓯᕿᓂᖅ ᓄᐃᒻᒪᑦ 4:00-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᑐᐸᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᒍᒃ, ᓯᕿᓂᖅ ᓂᐱᑦᓱᓂ 8:00-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓐᓄᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓂᒐᓱᐊᓯᕙᑦᓱᓄᒃ 8:00-ᖑᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᓯᓚ ᓱᒐᑦᓴᖃᑑᒍᒐᓐᓄᒃ.

ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᒥ ᒪᕐᕋᓚᖓᖃᕐᑭᓂ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓇᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᓴᒉᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒌᑲᓪᓚᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᓇᐊᓚᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓀᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᓐᓇᑑᒪᓯᑦ, ᑐᐸᒥᐊᕕᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ 14-16-ᓂᒃ ᕋᐸᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕋᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ, ᐊᓚᐊᑦᑐᒪᓇᐅᓯᑦ.

ᒪᕐᕋᐤᕕᑎᓐᓈᕐᕋᑦᑕ ᑕᑯᓚᑦᓴᓯᐅᓚᒫᓯᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓯᑕᓗ. ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒪᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᑕ, ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓯᐊᕐᓯᑕ - ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦᓯᑕ. ᓯᑭᓯᐊᐲᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᖅ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓚᒫᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐊᕐᑭᒻᒥᓂᒃ, ᓂᕐᓚᓂᒃ, ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ.

ᒪᕐᕋᐤᕕᑎᓐᓂ, ᑐᓴᕈᐊᕐᑑᔪᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᑦᓴᓯᐅᓚᒫᕐᓯᑕᓗ. ᑐᓴᕈᐊᕐᑑᒥᐊᖃᕐᓇᑐᖅ, ᒪᕐᕋᐤᕕᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᓈᓚᒐᓱᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖏᒃᑯᓂ ᓂᓪᓚᕋᔫᒍᓗᐊᕈᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᐅᖕᖏᓚᖅ. ᑌᒉᒻᒪᑕᒐ ᓂᓪᓚᕋᔪᐃᑦᑑᓂᕋᑦᑕᐅᓲᒍᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᑕ, ᑲᖕᖑᓱᓐᓂᐅᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᖏᓯᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᐅᔪᒍᑦ.

ᐊᒥᐊᔨᑲᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᓵᑦ ᐊᒥᒌᓚᐸᓪᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑑᓂᕋᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᑕ, ᓈᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᔪᒍᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕋᖃᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᖃᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ.

ᑕᑦᓰᕙᓪᓗᔭᖃᕋᒥᓕ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᒃ, ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᓂᐹᑦᓯᐊᒍᓯᖅ - ᓴᒻᒪᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕗᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓕᕐᓯᒍ - ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᐊᑐᓇᓇᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᑦ. ◆

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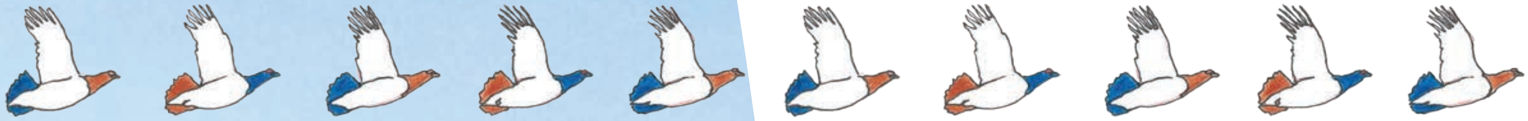

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WAVING GOODBYE

By Jeannie Louisa Thomassie

© JEANNIE LOUISA THOMASSIE

As I was taking off on one of the flights on a Spring day in Nunavik, I looked out the window and saw a snowmobile heading out on the land, the passenger on the sled waved goodbye.

I sensed the person's excitement from my seat, riding on slushy road to go ice fishing, on a beautiful Friday that was obviously the high point of their week.

This left me wondering, how come I felt trapped going on a business trip, I had no sense of freedom but I believed in the objective(s) of my trip.

Who knows when Inuit will return from their ice fishing trip, it could be weather permitting or the condition of the land with the snow and ice melting fast. Even though we as Inuit know the fact that our return home from the tundra is unpredictable none of us cancel our adventurous trips.

I used to go ice fishing with my Dad up until June. We went on snowmobile on the tundra not the snow, as nothing would stop us from reaching our destination, while only the lake on the top of the mountain had ice.

Which time of day is the best to go on snowmobile in the Spring?

During Spring the snow would soften faster as the sun rays beamed down on us starting at noon. The best time would be in the morning or after the sunset, when the snow was still cold and hard, this way we would not get stuck on our journey.

We as Inuit have no sense of time, for example, when I would go hunting and fishing with my Dad as a child, the sun would rise at 4:00 a.m. so we got up at four, the sun would set at 8:00 p.m. and we would go to sleep at eight in the evening, as our daily plans depended on daylight not time.

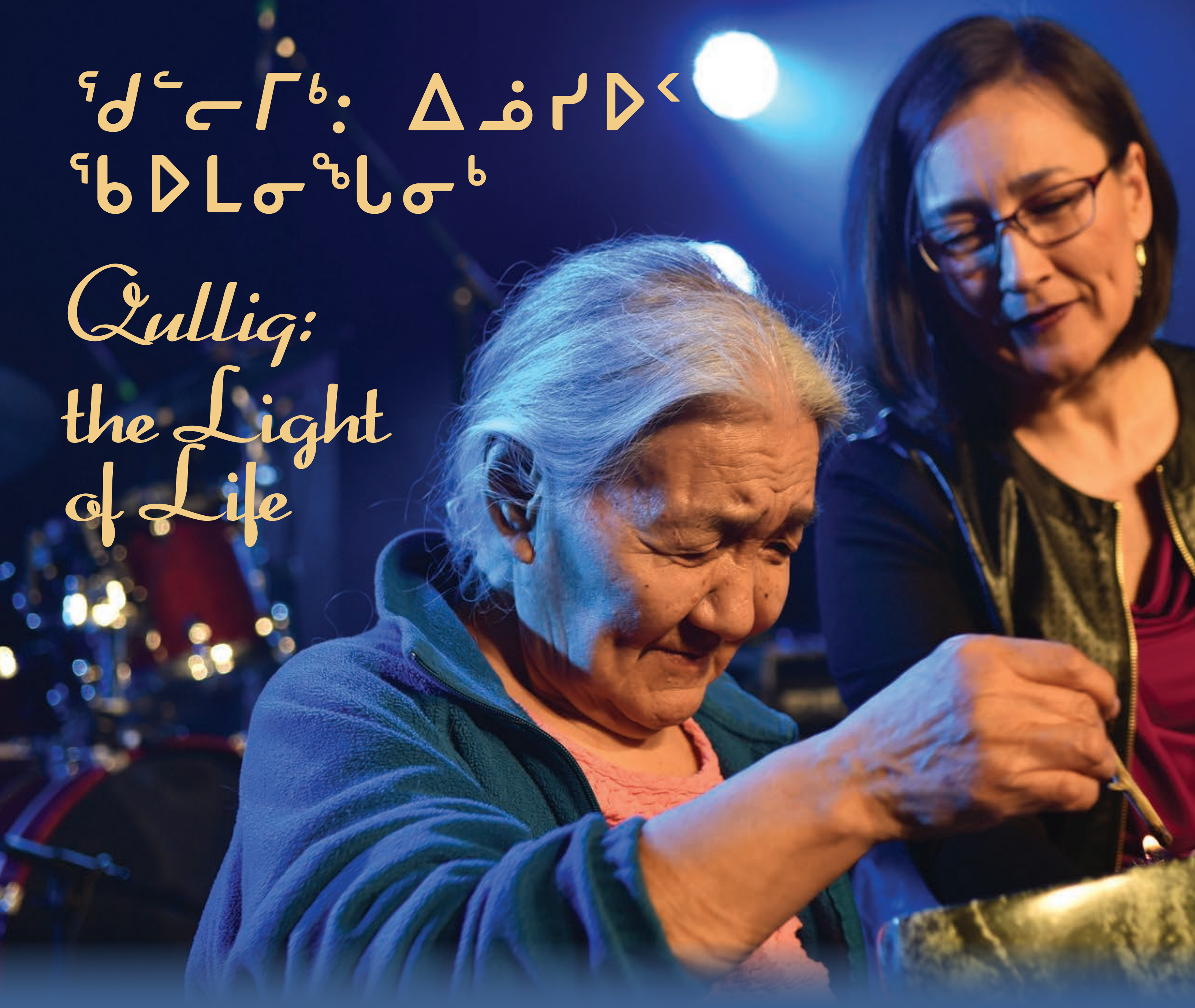
Those trips in the Spring required team work while others are restlessly waiting for their office hours to end are known to plan their ice fishing trip even in their dreams, before they wake up. Some families would return from their trip after 14 -16 hours journey, and they enjoyed every minute of it.

When we go out on the tundra we become observers and collectivist people. Collectivist as in we do not mind our own business and do our own thing, but rather we do things together - helping one another. This is when little Inuit boys learn to develop their attention skills through focussing on the tundra looking for any wild animals, such as ptarmigan, goose, wolves or polar bears.

Out there, on the land, we listen and observe. Listening skills are very important, for instance, if a hunter does not listen well and just talks all the time, the hunter is ignorant. This is part of why we are considered quiet people, it is not shyness it is our observant characteristic.

More and more students in North America are diagnosed with attention deficit disorder, as for our Inuit children, we help them develop attention skills as we hunt and fish with them.

It's when that fishing line starts moving out of control, all the excitement rushes through our bloodstream—incredibly a wild way to receive our blessing—who knew those words could fall in one line.

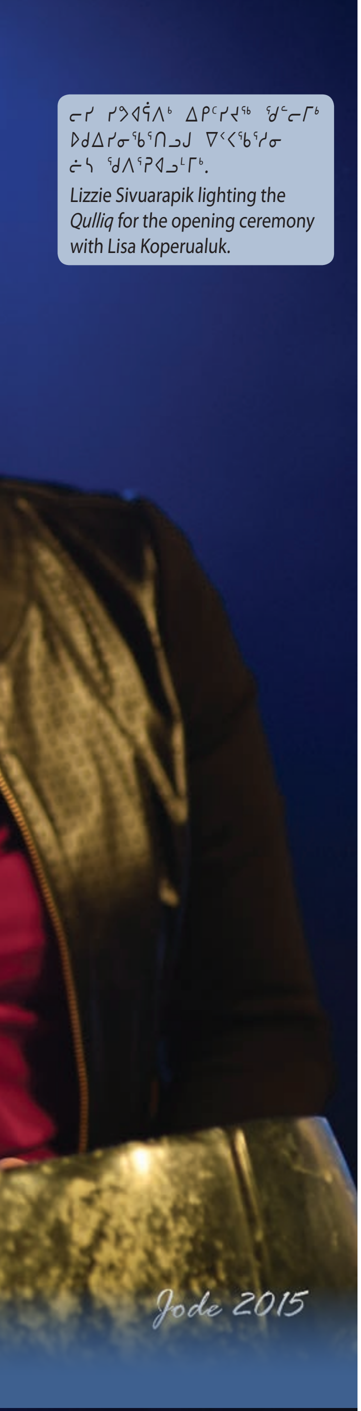


ᖁᓪᓕᒥᒃ: ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ

Qulliq: the Light of Life

ᑖᐱᑎ ᐊᖑᑎᖕᖑᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᖓ ᓂᑦᔾᐅᑎᕐᑐᖅ.
Davidee Angutinguak mayor of Aupaluk playing accordian.

ᒥᐊᓕ ᐋᕐᒍᓐ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᐱᓂᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᓱᓕᑦᓴᖅᑲᕐᑎᓯᔪᓐᑦ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ) ᐊᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᓐ ᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᕐᑎᓯᔨ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᓱᓕᑦᓴᖅᑲᕐᑎᓯᔪᑎᓂᒃ (ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ) ᓴᓪᓘᒥᐅᖅ.
Mary Argun Youth Fusion participant (left) and Dylan Lord Youth Fusion coordinator (right) from Salluit.



ᓕᓯ ᓯᕗᐊᖀᐱᒃ ᐃᑭᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᖁᓪᓕᒥᒃ ᐅᑯᐃᓯᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐁᑉᐸᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓖᓴ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ.

Lizzie Sivuarapik lighting the Qulliq for the opening ceremony with Lisa Koperualuk.

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐱᖅᑯᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᓲᒍᕗᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᑕᓖᑦ ᒫᑦᓯᒥ. ᐱᖅᑯᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᓕᐊᓲᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᐅᔫᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ, ᑐᔭᕐᓂᔫᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ, ᑕᑯᒥᐅᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑫᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ. ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖅᑳᓕᐅᑎᓲᑦ, ᓴᓇᓕᐅᑦᔨᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒡᒍ ᐊᐳᑎᒥᒃ ᓂᓚᒥᒡᒍ, ᕿᒧᑦᓰᒍ ᓯᑲᓕᐅᑎᔪᑦ, ᐊᓐᓄᕋᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒍ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ, ᓴᓇᐅᒐᓇᐅᕐᓴᑐᐃᒡᒍ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒍ. ᐅᓐᓄᓴᑕᓖᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔫᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᐃᒡᒍ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔫᕐᑎᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔫᕐᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑎᒡᒍᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒍ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐱᖅᑯᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᖁᐊᕐᓂᐅᕗᖅ.

ᓇᒧᑐᒃᑯᑕᖃᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑉᐸᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ "ᖁᓪᓕᒥᒃ: ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ." ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑎᖃᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᒥᒃ, ᐅᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᐃᑭᓯᒥᒃ, ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓪᓚᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᓲᕕᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᖅ, ᐸᖅᑳᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑯᒪᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂᒍ. ᐸᓂᕐᓲᒍᑕᐅᓲᒍᑦᓯᓂᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕋᓂᒍ ᐸᓂᕐᓲᕕᐅᓲᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂᒍ ᓇᖏᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖁᐃᖏᓕᑕᑦᓴᓂᒃ.

ᑕᑉᐸᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐱᖅᑯᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᕐᑕᕐᓯᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐊᓇᑦ.

The Puvirnituq Snow Festival is a biennial cultural event that occurs in March. It attracts artists, musicians, tourists, elders and youth to this Hudson Coast community. It includes igloo building contents, snow and ice sculpture contests, a dog team race, traditional fashion shows, carving contests and much more. Every evening community members and welcomed visitors enjoy live entertainment with musicians hailing from Nunavik, Nunavut and other places around the world. The mandate of this Snow Festival is to preserve Inuit culture.

The theme this year was "*Qulliq*: the Light of Life." It was a celebration of the *qulliq*, or oil lamp, which was used traditionally for many survival purposes, such as being a source of heat and light. It was also used for drying animal skins including clothing and also drying moss that was used as diapers.

Enjoy this photo story of this years' Snow Festival.

ᒋᓇ ᐊᖏᔫᖅ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ) ᓯᐅᔭ ᐊᖏᔫᕐᒧ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᑦ.

Gina Angiyou (left) and Sarah Angiyou from Puvirnituq throat singing.

ᐅᓐᓄᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᒥᑦ ᓂᓚᒥᒡᒍ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓇᒧᑐᒃᑯᑕᖃᕐᓂᒪᑦ "ᖁᓪᓕᒥᒃ: ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ."

During the night all the snow and ice sculptures were lit following the theme of the festival "Qulliq: the Light of Life."

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ᓄᐊᑐ ᖁᕐ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᕐᑎᓯᔾᑦ ᐃᒃᓗᓕᒃᒥᐅᑦ.
Northern Haze band from Igloolik.

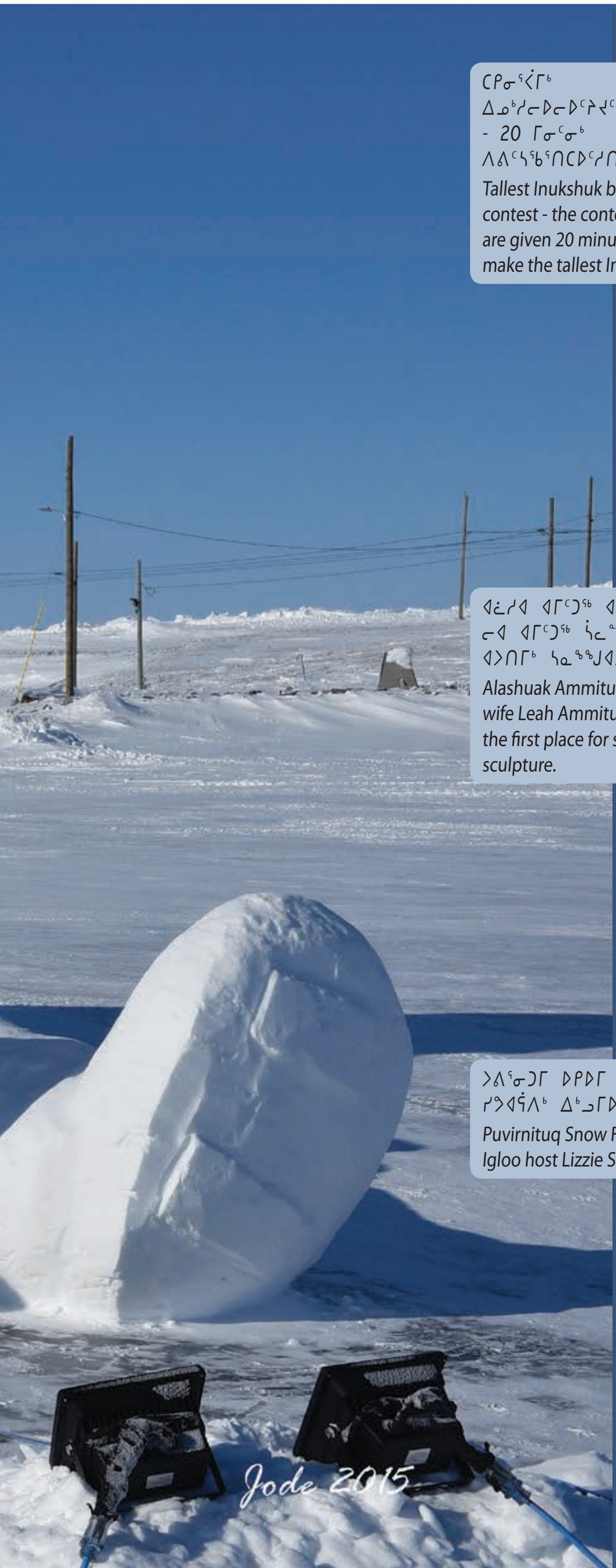
© JODE, DENIS VENNE X10

ᒍᐃᓕ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ.
Willie Etok from Kangiqsualujjuaq introducing his Kangirsualujjuaq Dancers.

ᐊᐳᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᖑᐊᖅ ᐃᑭᑦᓯᔪᖕᖑᐊᖅ ᖁᓪᓕᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᐲᑕ ᖃᐅᕆᑦᑌᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ Ᏺᒧᓯ ᑐᑲᓛᒥᒃ, ᖃᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓯᕗᐊᕐᐱᒻᒥᒃ ᓰᒥᐅᓂ ᑐᑲᓛᒥᓗ.
Snow sculpture of a woman lighting the Qulliq that was sculpted by Peter Qauritaiyuk with a help from Tamusie Tukalak, Qautsiaq Sivuarapik and Simionie Tukalak.

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ.
Kangiqsualujjuaq Dancers.

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑎᐊᐲᑦ.
Puvirnituq Snow Flakes dancers.

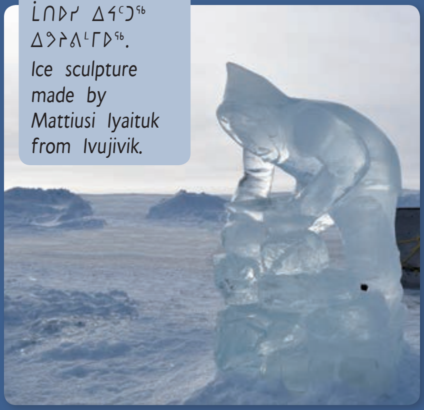


ᑕᑭᓂᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᓱᓚᐅᓚᐅᑦᓰᔪᑦ - 20 ᒥᓂᑦᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ.
Tallest Inukshuk building contest - the contestants are given 20 minutes to make the tallest Inukshuk.

ᐊᓛᓯᐊ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᖓᓗ ᓕᐊ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᔭᕕᓃᒃ ᐊᐳᑎᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᑐᓂ.
Alashuak Ammituk and his wife Leah Ammituk won the first place for snow sculpture.

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᕐᑎᓯᔨ ᐊᑭᓂᓯ ᓯᕗᐊᕌᐱᒃ ᐃᒃᓗᒥᐅᒍᖃᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᕐᓗ ᓕᓯ ᓯᕗᐊᕌᐱᒃ.
Puvirnituq Snow Festival Coordinator Akinisie Sivuarapik and Igloo host Lizzie Sivuarapik.

ᓂᓚᒻᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᒫᑎᐅᓯ ᐃᔦᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᖅ.
Ice sculpture made by Mattiusi Iyaituk from Ivujivik.

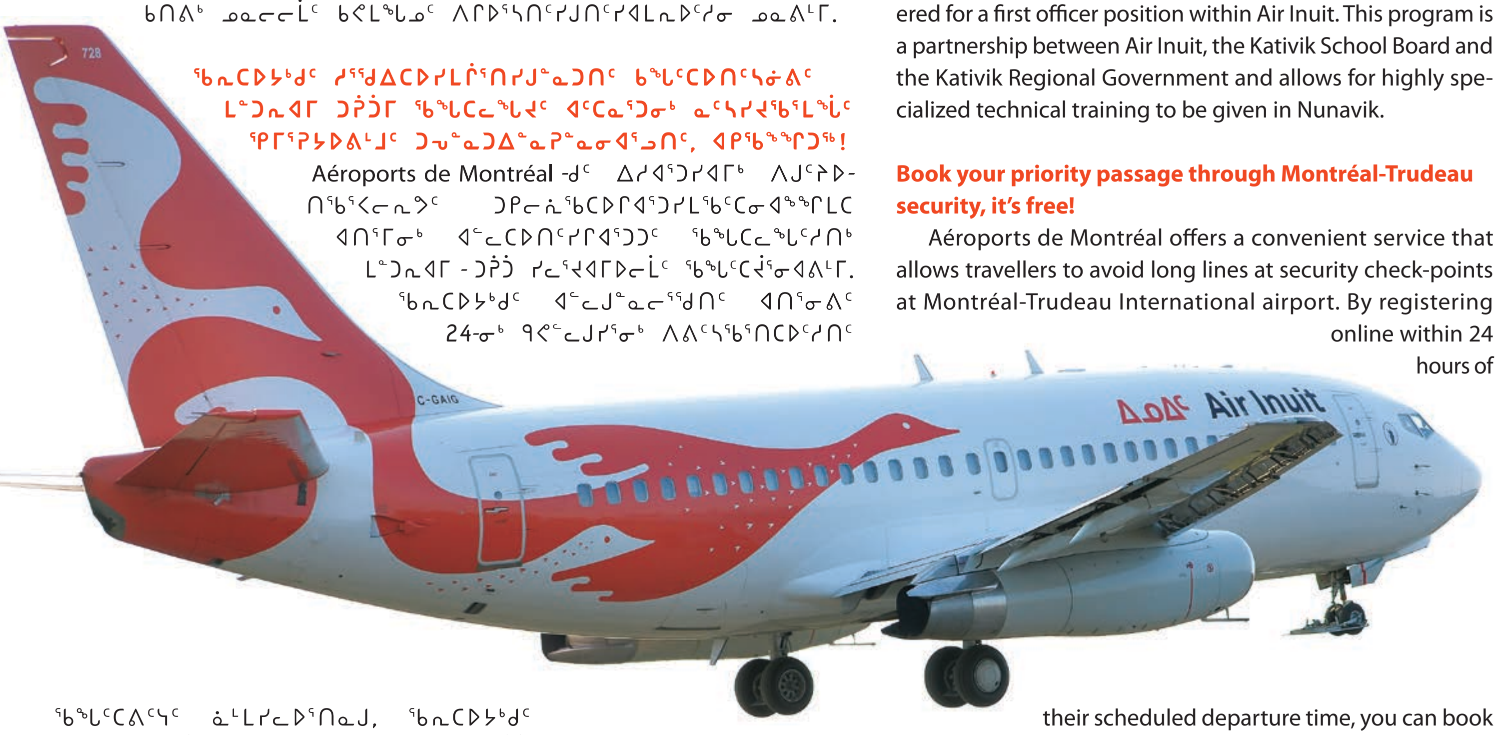


Sparrow-ᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᑎᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓ – ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ 2015-ᒥ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ

Sparrow-ᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᑎᐅᒋᐅᕐᓴᓛᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ. Sparrow-ᑯᑦ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᑎᐅᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᓇᓲᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᑳᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᖏᑦᑕ / ᑎᒻᒥᕌᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᑮᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑫᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᖓᑕᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᖏᑎᒍᑦ / ᑎᒻᒥᕌᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᒥᒃ Cessna-172. ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᑮᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᓈᑭᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᑎᐅᒍᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑫᓯᐊᕈᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᑭᓕᓪᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐁᑉᐸᓇᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᖏᓐᓂ / ᑎᒻᒥᕌᖏᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓇᔭᐅᕙᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᖏᓐᓄᑦ / ᑎᒻᒥᕌᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᕐᑯᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓖᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ ᑲᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᓃᕕᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ ᑐᕉᑐᒥ ᕐᑲᖓᑕᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᑭᔭᐅᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᕚᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᑭᕐᑲᙱᑐᖅ!

Aéroports de Montréal -ᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑐᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔮᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᓈᕐᑲᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖕᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᑎᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑕᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ-ᑐᕉᑐ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ. ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᓂᕕᑦ 24-ᓂᒃ ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᑦ



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ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕕᑦᓴᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ, ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᕐᑯᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓖᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ ᑐᕉᑐᒥ ᕐᑲᖓᑕᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᑭᔭᐅᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᕚᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒍᑦᔮᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᑭᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑕᕐᕐᑭᓗᐊᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᕐᑲᒪᓗᐊᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᕌᕐᓂᐊᕕᒦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᑭᔮᑦ ᐅᐸᓵᒪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᖏᓂ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᐊᑭᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑑᓯᓂᓵᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᒪᒍᑎᒃ, ᐊᕕᑕᓃᑦ ᑕᑲᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᒥᓄᑦᓇᑦᓴᓕᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᑭᑎᒥᓄᖅᑰᓃᑦ:

Sparrow Flight Training – Summer 2015 in Kuujjuaq

The Sparrow Flight training program will once again be happening in Kuujjuaq this year. The Sparrow program allows up to five beneficiaries that were selected following a rigorous protocol established by Air Inuit and the Kativik School Board to receive training towards their private pilot license. The training, theory and flight, is conducted in Kuujjuaq in Air Inuit's facility and using a Cessna-172 aircraft. When successfully achieving their private pilot license, the students then continue their training in the South towards their commercial, multi-IFR certification which will allow them to be considered for a first officer position within Air Inuit. This program is a partnership between Air Inuit, the Kativik School Board and the Kativik Regional Government and allows for highly specialized technical training to be given in Nunavik.

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- ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕈᑦᓴᖅ http://www.admtl.com/en/flights/secure_express
- ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᓯᔭᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᕐᑕᐅᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᓱᓐᓇᕿᓐᓇᐅᑎᓚᐅᕿᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ (ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᓗᑎᒃ) 24-ᓂᒃ ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕕᑦᓯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ,
- ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓯᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᑦᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓂᑕᐅᔭᕈᑎᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ; *ᐊᑭᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᑎᑦ.
- ᖃᑦᓯᖑᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᐃᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᕕᓃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᑉᐸᑦ ᐁᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᓯᔭᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᕕᒻᒧᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᖅ SecurXpress ᓱᓇᓪᓚᓂᐅᒻᒪᖔᑦ, ADM ᑐᓴᕈᑦᓴᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓ www.admtl.com.

ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᖃᓂᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ airinuit.com Facebook-ᑯᓪᓗᓃᑦ !

- Visit http://www.admtl.com/en/flights/secure_express
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ᐃᑭᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒥᐊᓄᓯᒪᓐᓇᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ
ᐊᑭᑭᓪᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓂᕙᒥᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ 10-ᒧ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ 31-ᒧ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ
ᐊᑭᑭᓪᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒃᑑᐱᕆ 1-ᒧ ᐅᒃᑑᐱᕆ 26-ᒧ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ
ᐊᑭᑭᓪᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕝᕕᒥ / ᕿᑎᖕᖑᒥ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆ 16-ᒧ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 7-ᒧ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ

Upcoming Seat sales	
Berry picking sale	For travel between August 10th and August 31st
Pre-Freeze sale	For Travel between October 1 and October 26st
Xmas shopping	For travel between November 16th and December 7th

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V090490

ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᖁᑦ.

ᒫᑦᓯ, ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓪᓗ ᖃᑭᖅᑎᓕᓇᐲᑦ, ᐹᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᐱᓪᓗ (Scotiabank) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓕᓇᐲᑦ ᖃᔫᑦᑖᓇᔭᐅᓲᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᖅᐹᓄᑦ (Stanley Cup) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᓇᐲᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᐹᓯᑎᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒎᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᓗ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᙵ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᑕ, ᐊᕙᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᖃᑭᖅᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖓᓄᐊᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓅᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕖᒍᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑳᓅᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔭᑦ ᓯᕗᕿᑦᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᔫᑦᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᔫᓐ ᓚᑲᓕᐊᓗ ᔫᓐ ᒫᖅᑎ ᒪᒃᓯᐊᓕ. ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᑭᓚᐅᔭᑦ ᐹᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ $10.00-ᒥᒃ ᐃᑎᕈᓃᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ (ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᑦ ᐃᑎᕈᓃᖅᑎᓇᒥᑦ). ᐹᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᓐᓅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ - ᖃᔪᖅᑐᕕᒻᒧᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᔪᖅᑐᕕᒻᒧᑦ, YWCA - ᕿᒫᕕᒻᒧᓪᓗ. ᑐᖅᑲᑕᖅᕕᒃ ᓕᐅᓇ ᐊᖅᓘᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᑎᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᑭᓯᐋᓂᒃ. ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᓇᓗᐅᔭᖅ ᖃᑭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒥᔭᖃᖅᑐᖃᕿᒥ. ᐅᐱᒍᓱᓗᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᑐᓂᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓂᓇᓲᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᑎᑕᐅᓗᐅᔭᒐᑦᑕ.

ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖅᑐᑰᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᑐᒍᑦ ᑲᕙᖅᓇᑐᒃᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒥᐊᖅᑐᓴᐅᑎᒥᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔭᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᕕᒃ ᐸᖅᓂᕈᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐁᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᓂᖓᓂ. ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᑖᕝᕙᒐᐅᔨᓚᐅᔭᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᔨᑦᓯᑕᓗ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᕈᑦᓯᒪᔭᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᕿᐅᓇᕐᒥᑦᑐᒥ.

ᐅᐱᓐᓇᓚᐅᔭᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑎᒥᑦᓯᐊᓱᓇᓚᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᒥ ᒫᑦᓯ 10-ᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᓃᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᓚᓱᐊᕈᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐁᑎᖁᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᑏᓇ ᑕᑯᑐ ᓴᓕᖅᑲᓚᐅᔭᖅ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ, ᖃᖓᓚᑦᑕᐅᑎᑖᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓛᒍᑦ ᐅᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑰᓗᓂ. ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᒪᖅᑐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᖃᑕᐅᓐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔾᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᓪᓗ. ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᑳᐱᑐᖅᑎᓯᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᒪᓇᔭᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᓲᒥᒃ, ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᓕᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓛᓕᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᑳᐱᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓲᖓᑕ ᐊᑦᔨᖓᓂᒃ.

ᕕᕝᕗᐊᕆᒥ, ᑐᙵᓱᑦᑎᓯᓇᐅᔭᒍᑦ CNN-ᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᕆᑦᑎᓄᑦ, ᑲᓇᑖᑦᑐᒍᑦ, ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᐅᒥ, ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕆᐊᖅᑐᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᓵᕆᓛᖅᑕᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᓇᓃᓕᖅᒪᖓᑕ. ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᓕᑐᐊᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ. ᑐᓴᖅᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᓇᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ CNN-ᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑦᓴᖅᕕᖓᒍᑦ.

Things continue to be exciting and eventful at First Air.

In March, First Air partnered with the NHL, Scotiabank, and Project North to bring the Stanley Cup to Kuujjuaq and Iqaluit. As part of this partnership, we shipped 25 bags full of brand new hockey gear for Makivik to distribute to youth in Nunavik. Residents of Kuujjuaq and Iqaluit were able to take photos with the iconic trophy and NHL Alumni John LeClair and Marty McSorley. A fundraiser hockey game was held in Iqaluit, where spectators paid an entrance fee of $10.00 (children were able to attend free of charge). All proceeds were donated to local charities – Qayuqtuvik Society, Iqaluit Soup Kitchen, and YWCA Qimavik. Minister Leona Aglukkaq dropped the ceremonial puck during the opening face-off. All in all, it was a wonderful day spent celebrating our love of hockey. We were pleased to have an opportunity to, once again, demonstrate our commitment to the people and communities we serve.

We share the good and bad times with our communities. First Air was quick to respond to the fire at the power plant in Pangnirtung, Nunavut in early April. We flew in several mechanics to help restore power and evacuated some of those who were in need of medical attention or a warm place to stay.

Thanks to our partnership with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, First Air was chosen to be the official airline for A Taste of the Arctic in Ottawa on March 10th. Tina DeCouto was the lucky winner of an entrance package to the event, along with air transportation from Iqaluit to Ottawa and return courtesy of First Air. Attendees were dazzled by the delicious food and captivating entertainment. First Air flight attendants served our famous special coffee during the event, which is also served onboard our daily flights from Kuujjuaq to Montréal and Iqaluit to Ottawa.

In February, we were pleased to welcome CNN to our Head Office in Kanata, Ontario, where they conducted interviews relating to the installation and use of our real-time aircraft tracking system. First Air is the only airline in the world with this feature. The news segment can be accessed on the CNN website.

LIFT (Lean Integration Focus Team) continues to identify, explore, and capitalize on potential opportunities for cost reduction, revenue improvement, and product and service enhancements. Our focus has been on removing unnecessary complexities. We have seen improvements to our bottom line, largely because of the hard work of everyone at First Air. While we have made significant strides, we are not there yet. The summer months will see the launch of a few new LIFT initiatives.

Our fleet renewal program is in full swing. We have purchased an additional all-passenger B737-400 aircraft and expect it to join our fleet this fall. On the turbo-prop side of the business, our focus continues to be standardizing our fleet around new generation ATR42-500's. We are currently in final negotiations for three of these aircraft and anticipate their addition to our fleet by the end of 2015, with entry into service in 2016. As evidenced by these acquisitions, the modernization and standardization of our fleet is essential to our ongoing progress and we look forward to welcoming these aircraft to the First Air family in the near future.

This past winter we were pleased to secure charter flying from Ottawa to Miami. These flights operated twice weekly, starting on February 7th and wrapping up on April 19th.

ᕘᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖓ Lockheed L-100-30 Hercules C-GUSI ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᔫᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᒫᑦᓯ 6, 2015-ᒥ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᑦᓯᓂ.

First Air Lockheed L-100-30 Hercules C-GUSI departing Iqaluit International Airport for the last time on March 6, 2015.

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ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ (LIFT) ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᕙᑉᐳᑦ, ᕿᓂᕐᐸᐳᑦ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᐸᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᓗᐊᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑦᑐᓯᒪᐅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕋᑦᑕ. ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᖃᑦᑕᑐᒍᑦ, ᕗᕐᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᖃᑦᑕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᑕ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓚᓇᕋᑦᖕᖏᑐᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒎᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ (LIFT) ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓃᕐᒥᔪᓯ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑖᓇᐊᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᑐᒍᑦ. ᓂᐅᐱᐊᓇᕐᖃᒥᕗᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ B737-400 ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᓯᓃᕿᓇᐅᔪᖅ. ᒪᕿᓕᒻᒪᓇᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐊᑦᔨᒌᕙᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑲᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᐸᑐᒍᑦ ATR42-500-ᓂᒃ. ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍ-ᑎᕐᑲᕋᓱᐊᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᕿᕆᒪᑦᓱᒋᑦ 2015 ᐃᓱᓕᓂᖓᓂ, ᐊᑐᓯᒍᒪᑦᓱᒋᑦ 2016-ᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑖᕋᓱ-ᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᒍᑦ, ᓄᑖᒍᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᓐᓂᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑎᕐᑲᕆᒪᓚᑦᑕ ᕿᓚᓈᕐᓱᑕᓗ ᕗᕐᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑎᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᒥᐊᕈᑎᒥᓃᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᑭᐅᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒣᑳᒥᓕᐊᑲᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᒫᒥᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓖᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᕐᑲᑦᑕᕈᒪᔪᕐᑲᓚᐅᔫᒻᒪᑦ ᑖᕗᖕᖏᓚᓕᐅᕐᑎᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᔪᕗᒍᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᕿᐱᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᑦ, ᕚᐳᐊᓇ 7-ᒥᑦ ᐁᓇᓕ 19-ᒧᑦ.

ᐃᐊᑦᒪᓐᑕᓐᒥᑦ ᔭᓗᓀᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔾᒍᒪᑦᑕ ᐱᖓᓲᔫᕐᑐᐱᑦᓱᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒦᑦ, ᔫᓂ 1-ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᖁᓕᐅᖕᖏᒪᕐᑐᐱᕐᑲᑦᑕᓖᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ. ᐊᓪᓕᓅᕐᑐᓂ, ᐁᑉᐱᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᑦᓯᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᓇᓲᕗᑦ ᑭᖕᖖᒪᑦᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᖓᑕᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓯᒍᑦᔨᔭᕗᑦ.

ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᑉᑐᒍᑦ Cargojet-ᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᒥᒍᒪᑦᓱᒥᓪᓗ. ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕈᑦᔨᓲᕗᑦ ᐅᓯᖏᐊᕈᑦᔨᓱᒥᓪᓗ. ᐅᔨᒍᑦᔨᕙᓕᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᓴᓐᑐ V, ᐊᓐᑎᐊᓇᐅᒥᑦ ᒍᐃᓐV, ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒧᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒦᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᕕᑦᓱᑕ ᐅᓯᑦᑕᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ATR42.

Summit Air-ᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᑦᓯᐊᕙᒻᒥᔭᕗᑦ. ᐁᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓱᑕ ᐅᓯᒍᑦᔨᕙᓕᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᐅᓯᑦᑕᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ATR72. ᐊᓪᓕᓅᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ, ᓯᕕᑦᑐᓇᐊᕐᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ.

ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓀᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐁᑉᐸᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑎᑦᑕ L382 Hercules (USI) ᐁᓇᓕᒥᓂᑦ. ᕗᕐᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ, ᐸᕐᒃ ᕗᕆᓴᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᑦ ᕚᓐ ᑎ ᓯᑏ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᑉ- ᑐᖓᓕᖓ Commercial-ᑯᓂ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕚᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᒍᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᓕᓚᐅᔫᕗᒃ ᔭᓗᓀᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᒫᒧᑦ. ᐁᑉᐸᖓᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦᑕ Hercules (HPW) ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓀᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᒍ ᔭᓄᐊᕆᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᔨᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓪᓗ ᖁᓕᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᖃᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒍᑎᒥᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᑦᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓀᑕᕗᓐᓂ, ᕗᕐᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓚᐅᔫᒥᔭᖓ Lynden Air Cargo, ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᓯᑦᑕᑎᖓ. ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᓯᒻᒥᒪᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᓪᓚᓚᖓᕗᒍᑦ Herc-ᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ.

ᒣ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ, ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᒪᕿᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ Calm Air -ᑯᓐᓂᒃ Canadian North-ᑯᓐᓄᓗ. ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᕕᑦᓴᐅᔫᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᓱᒥᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔫᕗᓪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕋᑦᓴᕐᑲᑦᓯ-ᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᖁᑦᓱᒥᑦ. Calm Air-ᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕈᑎᕗᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᔫᓂ 1-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Canadian North-ᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕈᑎᕗᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓖᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯᒥ. ᕿᓚᓈᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓂᓇᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᓗ, ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᓗᑕᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓲᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᓗᑕᓗ.

ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᐸᓗᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓕᓅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃ-ᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᒥᓗᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᓯᓕᖓᔪᒍᑦ.

Effective June 1st, our flight frequency between Edmonton and Yellowknife increased from six times to nine times per week. The additional three flights operate on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays to help meet peak customer demands for passenger travel and cargo.

Our partnership with Cargojet has been a resounding success and our aim continues to be the strengthening of our mutual relationship. In addition to providing maintenance and ground handling services, we are now operating cargo flights between Thunder Bay, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba. These flights operate five times a week with a full freighter ATR42.

We continue to expand our strong partnership with Summit Air. Effective mid-April, we began operating full freighter ATR72 flights on their behalf. These flights run Monday to Friday and the contract is in effect for three months, with the possibility of an extension.

We retired our second L382 Hercules (USI) in April. First Air President, Brock Friesen and VP Commercial, Bert van der Stege were along for the final flight as the aircraft was ferried from Yellowknife to Ottawa. Our other Hercules (HPW) was retired in January. These aircraft provided heavy lift capabilities and for the past 30 years were an integral part of our operation in the North. In light of the retirement of these two aircraft, First Air entered into a new partnership with Lynden Air Cargo, a US freight carrier. This partnership will allow us to continue to sell the unique services of the Herc to our valued customers.

In mid-May, we announced two new strategic code share partnerships - one with Calm Air and another with Canadian North. These agreements allow for significantly improved flight schedules and greater choice for our customers. The code share agreement with Calm Air began June 1st and the agreement with Canadian North will begin in August. We look forward to reducing costs and retaining revenue and market presence, while significantly improving customer service and sustainable operations.

Establishing new and further developing existing partnerships is crucial in our mission to return to profitability.

ᕗᕐᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᓇᓯᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᕕᑦ ? like - ᓇᕐᓂᖃᑦᑕᕈᒃ Facebook-ᑎᒍᑦ (www.facebook.com/firstair), ᑐᓴᓇᐊᕐᕕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓗᒍ Twitter (@FirstAir), ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖃᕐᕕᒋᑦ (www.firstair.ca).

Want to know what is happening at First Air? Please like us on Facebook , (www.facebook.com/firstair), follow us on Twitter (@FirstAir), and visit our website (www.firstair.ca).

ᕗᕐᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑎᖓ C-GUSI a Lockheed L-100-30 Hercules ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᒍᑦᔨᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᔨᓂᒃ Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖓᓄᑦ Sunrise Camp ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᓂ ᕖᐳᐊᓇ 28, 2015-ᒥ.

First Air C-GUSI a Lockheed L-100-30 Hercules carrying a heavy lift for Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. at Sunrise Camp Ice Strip on February 28, 2015.

ᓱᕗᒻᒧᒥᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓂᖅ

LOOKING AT THE LARGER PICTURE

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ ᑏᕓ ᒪᑮ
By Teevi Mackay

© TEEVI MACKAY

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑉ ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕆᒥᐊᖕᖓᓯᒪᔫᖕᒥᑦ *The Right to be Cold* ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᖁᑦ. “ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᒃᑲᓂᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ,” ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔫᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᖓᓂᓪᓗ, ᑖᓐᓇᓴᓐᓇᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕿᒥᖕᒥᑦ. “ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᕕᓂᒃᑲ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓱᖓ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᖓ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᕿᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᕿᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔫᒃᑲᓂᓪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᖓ.”

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕕᓂᒃᑲ *The Right to be Cold* ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᒃᑰᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑖᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓂᕈᒪᒪᑕ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖕᒥᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ. ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑖᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᐊᕌᒍᖕᖏᓂᕗᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᖕᓐᓇᑐᒃᑰᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᑭᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᒻᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖖᒋᒍᑦ.

“ᐱᓐᓄᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᕹᖕᖓᒥᐊᖅᑲᐸᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓐᓄᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᒥᐊᓪᓚᖁᓯᐊᕐᑕᑲ. ᓱᒍᑦ ᓲᖕᒍᔪᑦᓯᐊᖀᓘᓯᒪᑦᓯᑕ, ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᒎᕿᓗᐊᕿᑦᑕ ᒪᑭᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᑭᓐᓇᓲᒍᓯᒪᑦᓯᑕ, ᒪᖁᑦᑎᓚᖓᐅᑦᓯᑕ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᕹᖕᖓᒥᐊᖅᑲᓕᕐᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ,” ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ.

ᐅᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖕᒥᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᑐᑮᕐᑎᓯᔾᔭᖅᑲᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᓐᓄᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐱᓐᓄᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᕹᖕᖓᔭᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᐸᑐᓄᑦ.

“ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᕕᓂᒃᑲ, ᐃᓅᓯᖃᓂᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔫᖃᓂᒃ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᐊᖃᓱᐊᕐᑕᑲ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓖᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓰᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᒃᑰᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖅᑲᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓱᕐᕈᓂᕐᓗᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᒪᖕᒫᑦᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᒍᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᖏᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᓱᕿᑕᐅᓂᕐᓗᓯᒪᓂᕐᐸᐅᓗᑦᑕ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᑕ ᓱᔪᑉᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᓯᒪᒥᐊᖅᑲᖁᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᑦᑎᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓅᓕᖓᖕᖏᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᓕᖓᓗᒻᒪᓯᒪᑦ,” ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ.

ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᐱᒥᔭᐅᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓲᖕᒐᓄᑦ Nobel Peace Prize ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ, ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕈᒪᓕᖅᑭᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓗᓂ. ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒥᑦᓯᓕᖕᖑᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᓯᓚᔪᒪᓇᐅᑉ, ᒣᔪ ᐋᓐᔨᓘᑉ, ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ, “ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐱᒥᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᔾᔭᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᖏᑐᑦ.”

ᐊᑐᐊᒋᑦ *The Right to be Cold* ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐁᓇᓕ 7, 2015-ᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥ Librairie Paragraphe Bookstore ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᒐᓴᕐᔪᐊᓕᒻᒥ.

The Right to be Cold book launch on April 7, 2015 at the Librairie Paragraphe Bookstore in downtown Montréal.

© ANDREAS KESSARIS/ LIBRAIRIE PARAGRAPHE BOOKSTORE

Kuujjuaq’s Sheila Watt Cloutier’s first book *The Right to be Cold* has been published. “My book is a memoir, it’s about my life,” says Watt Cloutier. She says that this book attempts to connect her life’s work and her life’s journey, which she always sees as one. “It tells the story of my life and work through my lens as an Inuk woman coming from humble beginnings in Kuujjuaq.”

The Right to be Cold pieces together all the changes that have happened in the Inuit world as most people in the South or outside of the North only see the negatives. Watt Cloutier says those outside the North rarely see where these challenges come from as there is never a context put to them.

“I try to make the connection between the problems that we face today in terms of social health and all the problems we face in our communities into a context that’s more understandable. Why we’ve come from a powerful, resilient, real ingenious hunting culture to what we face today,” she says.

She adds that there is no separation between social, health, education and the judicial problems that are faced in Inuit communities to the environmental problems that are now faced at the global level.

“It’s a memoir, a life story, a professional story, a political story and it tries to make all of these linkages in an understandable holistic fashion that allows the reader to understand what changes have come to the Inuit world and the consequences and the negative impacts its had on our world and also why we need to stand up not just as Inuit of the Arctic who are most negatively impacted by these climatic changes and the environmental degradation of our plant. We have to keep standing on principle to defend and protect the Inuit way of life because it means much not just to us but it means much to the rest of the planet,” says Watt Cloutier.

After being decorated by the world with accolades, honorary doctorates and the international Nobel Peace Prize nomination, Sheila Watt Cloutier says that what prompted her to write this book was to share her personal story. In her talks she borrows the line from the great poet and wise elder, Maya Angelou, “People know my glory but they don’t know my story.”

ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᕙᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᑐᖅ, ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓰᓚ, ᐱᓐᓀᓗᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓚᕿᒍᓐᓇᓚᑕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. "ᑐᕌᒐᖅᑲᓚᖕᒐᒍᕕᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓂᖅᐹᓃᕕᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᕆᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᓂ - ᓱᓕᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᖃᑫᒥ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᓐᓇᑐᒃᑯᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕝᐱᐊᓗᑌᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᖃᑦᑕᓰᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ." "

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖁᔨᔪᖅ ᓰᓚ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᑕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒥᐊᖓᓂᒃ, ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑰᖃᑦᑕᑫᓗᐊᑫᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᒍᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᔪᐊᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᒐᓯᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓯᑮᑎᖃᕐᐸᑐᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖁᔨᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᒥᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ *The Right to be Cold* ᐊᑯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᒐᕐᑐᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑕᕐᓯᒥᑦ, ᐅᐸᓘᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᒪᒐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒨᓕᖓᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᑐᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᒪᕐᑮᓂ - ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑫᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ Bowdoin College ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᒫᒍᒻᒥᔪᒥ New Brunswick at Mount Allison. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓱᓂᓗ ᐅᖃᒥᐊᖅᑐᖃᑦᑕᓱᓂᓗᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᓪᓗ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐊᖕᖓᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᓐᓂᐸᐅᓯᒪᓂᑫᕐᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ 90,000-ᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑕᖃᕐᓂᒪᑕ. ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖕᖑᑎᑦᓯᔮᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᒍᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᑰᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓰᓚ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᑦᓯᖓ ᐃᓅᑦᓯᖓ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐸᐅᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖕᖑᑎᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᕕᖃᓇᐊᖅᑐᖃᑦᑕᓯᖓ.

ᓂᑦᔮᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓯᑮᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓲᖑᓯᒥᐊᑭᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᓂᐸᖅᑫᓐᓇᑭᑎᒥᓯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᓕᖕᖏᓂᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᒥᑕ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᑫᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᒥᒍᑦ. "ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕕᓂᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᕆᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᒃ - ᑖᒃᑰᓕᕐᑯᑕᒐ," ᓰᓚ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ.

ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᑫᒥ, ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖅᑕᖃᓇᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐳᕐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᕝᐱᐊᓗᑌᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑫᑦ ᓵᖓᒥᐊᖃᔫᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᒫᖅ. ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᓕᕿᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒎᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᓯᖃᑫᓱᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖕᖑᑎᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᓂ, ᐅᐱᒍᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ, ᓴᖑᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᓐᓄᓗᓂ.

ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒎᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᓯᖃᑫᓱᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᑭᕐᓴᕕᒥᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᕐᖅᑫᖃᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᑭᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᓕᕐᓯᓂ - ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᐅᕿᓪᓕᑎᓇᒍᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᑕᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᓐᓇᑐᒃᑰᑭᑎᒥᐸᑦᑕᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ.

ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᓕᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥ *Librairie Paragraphe Bookstore* ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑫᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Sheila Watt Cloutier signs her book at Librairie Paragraphe Bookstore for its official launch.

© ANDREAS KESSARIS/ LIBRAIRIE PARAGRAPHE BOOKSTORE

© SAMMY KUDLUK

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ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᖕᒉᕿᑏᑦ

ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᓚᒥ ᓱᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᖕᒉᕿᑎᖅᑲᔭᖅᒪᖔᖅᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑫᓂᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓚᐊᒥᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᕆᔭᒥᓂᑦᑐᓃᑦ. ᐅᕕᒃᑫᑦ ᑲᖖᒥᔭᖅᑲᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᓇᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅᑐ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᔪᑦᓴᓕ-ᐊᑐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖓᖅᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ.

ᐅᕕᒐᖅᓂᓴᑦ, ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᓰᓚ, “ᐊᓯᑦᔩᓂᖅᑲᓪᓚᕆᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᒥ-ᐊᓚᓐᓂᒃ: ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒥᐅᑉᐸᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᒥᒍᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᖅᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒍᓯᖅᒥᒍᓪᓗ, ᐃᒻᒥᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒥᓄᑦ, ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᓃᖕᒍᔪᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓚᓚᑦᑕ.” ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᔭᐊᓃᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᑑᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ, ᐱᒍᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᒃᑯᑎᖅᓂᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖅᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᐊᖅᓴᖓᓇᖅᑐᑰᑭᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐅᕕᒃᑫᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᐅᔪᕆᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᓰᓚᐅᑉ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᓱᓇᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖅᑲᕆᐊᓕᒪᕕᑕ, ᓇᒍᖕᖕᒐᓕᐊᑭᒪᕕᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑲᕆᐊᓕᒪᕕᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᓯᐊᒍᑎᓕᖕᒐᓗᒍ,” ᐅᖅᑲᖅᒥᓱᓂᓗ, “ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᒍᓇᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᓯ ᓇᒥᓂᖅᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍ, ᑲᖖᒥᔭᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᒥᓂᖅ ᓱᖕᒍᓂᕆᔭᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᑭᑎᐅᒪᖔᑦ ᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᓱᖕᒍᓯᒥᐊᖅᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑦ.”

ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᓰᓚ ᑌᒉᓗᓯ, “ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᐳᓯ ᐱᔭᑦᓵᑦᑕᓇᒥ-ᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᓯᓂᒃ.”

Awards are fine, she explains, as they help put issues on the map for the world to understand them and they also help for people to resonate with the work that's important. "When you are moving in those directions of standing on principle, following your passions and doing what you feel you need to do in life – the resonance of truth that does happen often comes with it a real struggle and having to face obstacles as you're moving in those directions."

ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᒫᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᔭ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅᒥᑕ *The Right to be Cold* ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᔪᖅ ᓰᐱᓰᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑦᓴᓂᐊᖅᑎᖕᒥᓄ ᐃᒐᓛᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑦᓴᓂᐊᖅᑎᑑᖅᑐᓴᓂᒃ.

In Iqaluit last May, Sheila Watt Cloutier speaking about her newly released book, The Right to be Cold, to a CBC reporter for Igalaaq.

© TEEVI MACKAY

She would like the world to see how important Inuit culture is, how resilient it can be and how valuable it can be to the rest of the world that's struggling to find a way to live sustainably. She wants the world to better understand that what happens to the Arctic environment is really connected to the rest of the world.

The Right to be Cold was in its embryonic stage for a long time as Watt Cloutier had its outline for seven or eight years, as she had been busy co-teaching the human dimension of climate change at two universities – one year in the USA at Bowdoin College and another year in New Brunswick at Mount Allison. Along with teaching she was busy with speaking engagements across Canada and internationally.

The writing process for her, she says, was the easiest part as her first draft consisted of about 90,000 words. She had four publishers that were willing to take her on so she was fortunate to choose which one she felt best suited her. She says, "The challenge for me as an indigenous woman who wanted to stand ground and not lose her voice in the process in the large publishing world was one that really challenged me enormously."

> “ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᓯ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᓗ ᐃᓅᓰᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍ, ᑲᖕᒦᒥᔭᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓲᖑᓂᓇᔭᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᑯᐃᕙᓪᓚᐊᕈᑎᐅᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᓯᓂᓪᓗ ᓲᖑᓯᒥᐊᖅᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᒪᖕᒫᑕ.”
>
> *"Focus on the larger picture as well as your personal journey, and become aware of the things that either decay your own personal powers and what empowers and develops them."*

At the end of the day, however, those struggles of keeping her voice were all lessons and insights that strengthened her voice even further where she was able to get to a place where she was happy with the editorial process and that in the end the book was in her voice. "Everybody who has read it so far recognizes that it's my voice – that's the book," she says.

With insight, Watt Cloutier says that writing this book was relative to the same journey that many indigenous people face: there are road blocks, obstacles and different styles and manners indigenous people are faced with throughout life. What got her through it was letting herself sit back and look at the larger picture which was to get her book out, with her initial honourable intention of it, while not losing focus.

Looking at the larger picture brought her back to her humble beginnings where she gathers the strength to continue which helped her refocus her intention of sharing her life journey – through sharing that journey she would help alleviate some of the challenges that Inuit face and also educate the larger world about Inuit challenges and what it is that is at stake as Inuit try to protect their culture, environment and the climate of the Arctic.

Advice for young people

When asked what advice she would give to young people she said that young people should do what they love, or do what they feel is important. Young people should be aware of who they are and what they are meant to contribute to the world.

The younger generation, she says, "Is one that really can make a huge difference in changing certain approaches: whether it's in an institution, in the work that they do, their approach or attitude towards life, towards themselves, their family, because as Inuit we are coming from that powerful tradition." As Inuit were very connected through sharing, a sense of community, service to one another, to a community that has become much more fragmented because of rapid changes, including the historical traumas.

She believes that younger people should ask themselves, "Where do we as Inuit want to be headed, where do we want to go and what kind of community are we trying to reclaim and build back," and adds, "Focus on the larger picture as well as your personal journey, and become aware of the things that either decay your own personal powers and what empowers and develops them."

Through this process she says, "You can become the best of who you're meant to be."

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ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓪᓚᕈᑏᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᒫᕐᑰ ᓄᓯᐊᓚᐅᑉ (ᓯᓪᓕᕕᕆᓯᑑᓐ, ᓚᕆᕓ, ᑑᕐᕓ, ᑯᑌ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᓚᖑᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᐊᓘᒍᓐᓇᕗᖅ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᑎᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓲᒍᓚᐅᔪᐊᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓚᖅᒐᕗᑦ, ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑰᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᓚᖑᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑯᕕᑦ; ᓱᓇᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᓚᖑᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ; ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᓇᕿᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᓚᖑᕐᑕᐅᒐᔪᖅ, ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᐅᑎᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒥᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᑑᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᓂᖓ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᑰᒍᑦᓯᓂ.

ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᑭᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ

ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᓱᓇᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᑭᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᖃᔩᒍᙱᓚᑦ. ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᓐᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᒻᒨᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᒻᒨᑭᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᔪᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᐸᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᓕᐊᑲᑦᑐᖃᕐᓂᓕᒫᖅᒐᓂ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᒐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᙱᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᖅᑲᓚᒍᑎᖃᔩᒍᙱᓂᕗᑦ ᑭᒡᓛᑎᖃᕐᑎᓯᔩᒍᒪᓕᑎᓪᓗ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒍᑦ, ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒦᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ; ᐅᕕᒃᑫᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔨᙱᓐᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ; ᐱᕋᔭᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᓯᒐᓗᙱᓂᕐᓴᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᐸᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᕕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᐅᑎᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒥᓂ ᐊᖅᑯᓇᕐᑐᐱᓂᑦ ᐋᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᐱᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᔫᖅᒥᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᓂᒃ.

ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓇᔫᒍᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓈᓅᓕᖅᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᑭᓐᖑᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᐊᔨᙱᓂᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒥᐊᕐᓂᐸᑦ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᑎᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᓕᓇᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑌᒣᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ. ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔫᒍᙱᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᖃᔭᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᐃᓂᐅᙱᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᙱᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓐᓂᓗᒍᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᐅᓐᓂᓗᒍᑎᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᑎᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᑭᒪᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ; ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔨᖃᑭᒪᓯᒪᔫᑦ

Introduction to Legal Aid

By Marco Nocella (Silverstone, Larivière, Dorval, Godin Lawyers)

Representation for legal services can be a fairly expensive undertaking for many in Nunavik. Fortunately, certain legal services can be covered by the Québec legal aid system for some individuals. The purpose of this article is to clarify, on a general basis, eligibility rules for legal aid; the kinds of files that are covered by legal aid lawyers; how to access such services.

To qualify for legal aid, the legal matter must be covered under legal aid's mandate; as well, the applicant must be eligible based on his/her financial situation.

Legal services covered

The Québec legal aid system does not cover representation for every type of legal matter. Legal aid lawyers can represent individuals on matters that are brought or that will be brought to court, at any stage of the proceedings, and as well as to execute a judgment.

There are also limited fields of law for which legal aid provides advice and representation. Generally, most legal matters relating to family law; youth protection; prosecution of indictable criminal offenses, and claims for benefits under certain legislation such as social assistance, automobile insurance, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation are covered.

Some legal services may be granted in general criminal matters if it is probable that a prison sentence would be served, that the individual would lose his/her livelihood, and for other exceptional circumstances when it is in the interests of justice that legal aid be granted. Therefore, legal aid does not always cover individuals for lesser infractions punishable on summary conviction.

Also, legal aid can cover administrative and civil matters, if the matter entails a threat to physical or psychological safety of the applicant for legal aid; if there is a threat to the applicant's livelihood or ability

ᐃᓅᓯᖅᓚ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓅᒐᓯᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᓚᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒣᓐᓇᕐᑭᒍᓐᓇᖏᕐᓯᒪᓚᖅᓚᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᓂᕐᒨᓐᓃᑦ.

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔨᒧᑦ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖅᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᑖᑭᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᕐᑫᓂ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᑖᑭᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑳᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᓂᖅᓚ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᓚᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑎᐅᓲᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᑖᑭᒪᔪᖅ ᔪᑦᓴᐅᒪᖅᓖᑦ ᕐᑭᒋᕐᑭᕐᑳᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᑫᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ; ᐃᓚᒌᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓪᓚᖅᓚᓂᖅᓚᓂᒃ (ᐁᑉᐸᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖅᓚᕐᑲᕐᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ); ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒻᒪᓇᖏᑦᑕ ᕐᑲᑦᓯᕐᖂᖁᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦ (ᐃᓪᓗᔦᐊᖏᑦ, ᓴᓂᕐᑉᐳᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ RRSPs) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ; ᕐᑲᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᒍᑭᓐᓇᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ (ᕐᑭᑲᕐᑎᐊᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᓇᐊᓪᓚᑭᑎᑦᓴᖏᓪᓗ).

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᑖᖁᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔫᓄᑦ, ᐊᑮᒍᓐᓄᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓚᑫᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᐊᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖅᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑮᓗᑎᒃ (ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ).

ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᑫᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᖅᓚᓂ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᓂᓕᓇᔩᑦ *Commission des services juridiques* ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒋᑦ, ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᑎᐅᓲᑦ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ, ᐊᑮᓚᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᑎᒃ

to provide for basic needs and if the applicant's freedom is likely to be seriously restricted, due notably to the possibility of committal to custody or detention.

Eligibility of an individual for legal aid

Also, before taking charge of a file, a participant must apply and qualify for legal aid based on their financial situation.

Legal aid will determine whether a participant is eligible to qualify by reviewing his/her annual income; family situation (whether there is a spouse or children); the value of certain assets owned by the participant (such as houses, RRSPs) and; the value of liquid assets of the participant (such as savings and investments).

Participants, if accepted for legal aid, are then either eligible for free services or for services requiring contribution from the participant (contributory legal aid).

According to the website of the *Commission des services juridiques*, which supervises the Québec legal aid program, free legal aid services are available for single individuals with a maximum annual gross

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ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᓰᔭᕐᓯᒪᖅᖏᑐᓂᒃ $16,300.00-ᓅᑦᑐᓂᒃ (ᐁᑉᐸᕐᑲᑭᓂ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖅᓚᕐᑲᑭᑎᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᓂᓪᓗᓅᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᑭᓂ $26,700.00-ᓅᑦᑐᓂᒃ). ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑭᒋᕐᑭᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑭᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᐅᑎᐅᔦᑦ ᐊᒋᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᓯᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᓚᓯᒋᔭᐅᔦᒌᐅᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ.

ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᐸᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑮᒋᐊᕐᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ $100.00-ᓂᑦ $800.00-ᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑑᒍᑎᓕᒃ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖅᖏᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖃᔭᖅᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒍᒻᒪᑕ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓇᒻᒋᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᓚᓇᑦᓯᒍ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᔩᓂᒃ, ᐊᑮᕐᖃᐱᓪᓗᑎᒃ

income of roughly $16,300.00 (for individuals with spouses and two or more children, the maximum for eligibility is roughly $26,700.00). However, these thresholds can be periodically reviewed and the maximum income for eligibility is higher for remote regions such as Nunavik.

As for contributory legal aid, if the applicant's income is higher than a minimum threshold, he/she may have to contribute a portion of the cost of the legal services ranging from $100.00 to $800.00. The advantage of this system is that it allows additional individuals that would not normally be eligible for free legal aid, but are not earning significant income to pay for legal services through private lawyers, to pay a relatively smaller contribution to obtain legal services.

ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᕋᒥᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑕᒫᑦ $26,300.00-ᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ (ᐁᑉᐸᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᐸᑦ $43,100.00-ᓂᒃ). ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᓲᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒥᓴᐅᔭᒦᐅᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ.

ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔫᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒥ-ᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᔫᒐᓗᐊᕐᑲ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᒪᓐᓂᑭᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᑭᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᒻᒥᒃ.

ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᒪᒍᑏᑦ

ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔨᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᕐᑲᓂᒋᓂᕐᐹᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒥᐊᕈᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᕕᓕᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᕙᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ. (ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᕐᒃ, ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒃ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑉᐸᖕᒥᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᕐᒃ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒃ, ᖁᐊᕐᑕᕐᒃ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕐᒃ) ᐊᓪᓚᕕᕐᑲᕐᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᕚᓪᑐᐊᒥ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ (ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒃ, ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒃ, ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᕐᒃ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᕐᒃ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ, ᐅᒥᐅᔭᕐᒃ).

ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᒋᐊᕐᑲᕋᔭᕐᑕᑎᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓃᐱᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔨᕕᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᒪᓂᕐᑏᕕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕗᖕᒐ https://www.csj.qc.ca/SiteComm/W2007English/Main_En_v4.asp).

ᑌᒪ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᓐᓀᑐᑎᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒍᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ (ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᔦᑦᓴᐅᖕᒥᒻᒪᖔᕐᐱᓘᓃᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕈᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎ-ᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔫᓄᑦ.

ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ (ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕕᖕᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ) ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᒥᒪᑕ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᑎᓕᔪᐅᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑌᒣᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑖᒃᑯᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᒪᓕᒉᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᔪᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᑦ

ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲᐅᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᐸᑦ, ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᑭᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ (ᕐᑲᓇᑕ-ᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕋᑦᓴᑦ) http://www.legalinsurancebarreau.com/souscrire/index.html. ᑕᕐᕿᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓗᓂ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᑭᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᔭᕐᑲᑭᓂ ᐊᔫᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑐᕐᑲᑭᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓵᕐᒥᑦᑕ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔭᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᔫᑦ. ᐊᔫᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑭᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲᐅᑎᑦᓴ ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᑖᕐᓂᑭᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒍᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᑭᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᑭᕕᑦ ᐃᕐᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᓚᐊᑭᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᑐᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲᐅᑎᑦᓴᓇᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ.

ᐃᓱᓕᐅᑎᖏᑦ

ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᑦᓴᓕ-ᐊᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᓪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲᐅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᓄᑖᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑎᐅᑉᐸᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ.

Currently, contributory legal aid services are available for single individuals with a maximum annual gross income of roughly $26,300.00 (for individuals with spouses and two or more children, the maximum for eligibility is roughly $43,100.00). However, these thresholds can be periodically reviewed and the maximum income for eligibility is higher for remote regions such as Nunavik.

We recommend that you contact the legal aid office to precisely determine whether you may be eligible for legal aid for an impending legal matter.

How to apply for legal aid

To apply for legal aid, it would be necessary to communicate with the closest legal aid office, depending on the community. There is a legal office in Kuujjuaq that is responsible for Ungava Bay communities (Kangiqsualujjuaq, Tasiujaq, Aupaluk, Deception, Kangirsuk, Kangiqsujuaq, Quaqtaq, Salluit, Kuujjuaq) and the legal aid office in Val d'Or that is responsible for Hudson Coast communities (Ivujuvik, Akulivik, Puvurnituq, Inukjuak, Kuujjuaraapik, Umiujaq).

You will have to provide information and documents attesting to your financial situation and other items relating to your file (please refer online at https://www.csj.qc.ca/SiteComm/W2007English/Main_En_v4.asp).

Legal aid will then evaluate if you are eligible for free or contributory legal aid (or none at all), and determine if the legal matter that you submitted is covered by legal aid.

It is important to note that some private practice lawyers (i.e., that do not work at the legal aid offices) may take legal aid mandates. Nonetheless, the same criteria for eligibility would apply.

Access to legal services for individuals with higher rates of income

The Québec Bar also proposes links to various insurance companies that offer legal expense insurance, which can cover a variety of legal matters for a relatively lower cost (please refer online to http://www.legalinsurancebarreau.com/souscrire/index.html). Ordinarily, for an additional monthly cost, legal expense insurance can be provided as supplementary coverage by your insurance company and can be useful if your income higher than the maximum coverage of the Québec legal aid system. This can be useful to reduce or minimize legal expenses in the event you seek to assert or defend your rights before the court or for other legal matters which are not presented before the courts. We invite you to contact your insurance agent or broker for more detailed information.

Conclusion

Québec's legal aid system is designed to help those in the lower-income bracket with certain legal matters by reducing their legal expenses. Private legal expense insurance coverage is another newer method for medium-income individuals to get coverage for legal services.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᑭᒪᓐᓂᑭᕕᑦ ᐊᑭᑖᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᔨᓂᒃ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᕗᑦ:

In the event you need to communicate with the legal aid offices that operate in Nunavik, here are the coordinates:

Val-d'Or office:

849, 5e avenue
Val-d'Or QC
J9P 1C1
Tel. : 819 874-3202
Fax: 819 825-4803
E-Mail: bajvaldor@ccjat.qc.ca

Kuujjuaq office:

P.O. Box 750
Kuujjuaq QC
J0M 1C0
Tel.: 819 964-2333
Fax: 819 964-2583
E-Mail: bajkuujjuaq@ccjat.qc.ca

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ!

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᑦᓱᒍ 2015-ᒥ ᑯᐯᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᕋᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕐᑲᓲᓅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᓚᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᑎᒥ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᒻᒥ Fairmont Le Chateau Frontenac "ᓯᑕᒪᐅᒍᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᕋᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ" ᒫᑦᓯ 2015-ᒥ.

ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓲᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᕈᓯᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᕈᓯᑐᕐᑲᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᐸᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᐅᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕋᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ! ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕐᑯᔨᔪᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᕐᑕᐅᓚᕿᓐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᖃᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕕᒥᒃ Access Leader ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᑦᓱᒥᑦ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᐊᕕᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᓇᓯᔭᖓ, ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕿᓐᓇᓂᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᕿᑎᒥᓯᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᑦᑕᓗ, ᑯᐯᒻᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᕋᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᑐᓕᓇᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᑎᒥᓯᑦᓱᒍ, ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᓪᓗ, ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᐊᕕᓂᖓ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᕕᒥᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕕᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓯᑦᓱᒍᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᓕᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ - ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᓕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕿᒪᓚᕿᐅᑎᔭᕗᑦ.

An Award for Nunavik Creations!

Nunavik Creations was recognized and awarded the 2015 Québec Aboriginal Tourism Award in the marketing category at the Entrepreneurship Recognition Gala held at the enchanting Fairmont Le Chateau Frontenac in Québec City during the 4th International Aboriginal Tourism Conference in March 2015.

© PHOTOS COURTESY OF NUNAVIK CREATIONS X2

This award has been given to Nunavik Creations in recognition of its promotional campaigns and its ability to promote the culture and traditions of Inuit and the Nunavik region through its sales of unique garments around the world! Nunavik Creations would like to acknowledge that the winning of this award was made possible by the guidance and expertise of Access Leader in the creation of our marketing campaigns and strategies.

This award will give Nunavik Creations public and industry recognition, an enhanced reputation for us and our partners, while increasing our visibility in the Aboriginal tourism network of Québec, the rest of Canada, and abroad. This award was an opportunity to assess the performance of our company and highlight our successes and achievements — it will motivate us to contribute further to the growth of Nunavik Creations.

www.nunavikcreations.com

ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᒃ **Boutique**	ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᕆᒃ **Head office**	ᒥᕐᓱᕕᒃ **Workshop**	ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᐊᕈᒃ **Hôtel Sacacomie**	ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ **Carving Nunavut Inc.**	ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐊᐱᒃ **Bilodeau Boutique**
Boutique 809 Airport Road Kuujjuaq, QC J0M 1C0 1(888) 964-1848	**Head office** 1111 boul. Dr-Frederik-Philips, 3rd Floor, Ville Saint-Laurent, QC H4M 2X6 (514) 745-8880	**Workshop** Inukjuak, QC J0M 1M0 (819) 254-8031	**Hôtel Sacacomie** 4000 Chemin Yvon Plante St-Alexis-des-Monts, QC J0K 1V0 (819) 265-4444	**Carving Nunavut Inc.** P.O. Box 1352 Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0 (867) 222-1949	**Bilodeau Boutique** 20 rue Cul-de-Sac, Vieux Québec, QC G1K 8L4 (581) 742-6595

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓯᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ
The Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓯᓚᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᔮᓂ ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ ᑎᓖ ᐊᓚᑯᓗ. ᑎᓖᑦ ᐊᓚᑯ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᕿᓐᓇᑐᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔩᕕᒻᒥ ᔮᓂ ᐱᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᒌᓯᒪᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᓖᑦ ᐊᓚᑯ.

At the Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop, Johnny Peters and Adamie Delisle Alaku. Delisle Alaku is the Makivik Vice-President responsible for Renewable Resources and Peters held this position before Delisle Alaku.

© SAMMY KUDLUK

ᐁᓇᓕ 28-ᒥᑦ 30-ᒧᑦ, 2015-ᒥ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓯᖃᕐᑎᓯᔫᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᔩᐱ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᓇᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᓱᓂ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓯᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒥᑦ, ᑯᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔅᑳᐱ ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᑐᐃᓇᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᑰᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ ᔩᐱ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᑯᖅ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒥᓚᖕᒐᕙᕗᑦ 'ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓇᓗᒍ' ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑕ ᑐᕿᓪᓇᒥᐊᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ - ᑲᔪᓯᐅᒪᑭᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᕐᑯᐊᓈᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ."

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓯᖅ ᐊᕐᖁᑕᒫᕐᑕᑭᑕᐅᓲᒍᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᐱᓕᒫᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᔪᐅᓂᖅᑲᕐᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓᐅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᑭᓲᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕕᐅᕙᐅᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᓂᒃ, ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᓕᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᑭᓐᓇᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ/ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᒍᓯᖓ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᑦ.

On April 28-30th, at the 2015 edition of the Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop organized by the Nunavik Mineral Exploration Fund, Mr. Jobie Tukkiapik, President of the Makivik Corporation, opened the conference sessions with a Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy presentation and the Parnasimautik Consultation Report setting the Nunavik mining development vision. Workshop participants included Nunavik administrators, mining industry representatives, Cree Nation and Naskapi Nation delegates. With an increase in Nunavik mineral exploration and mining activities in the coming years, President Jobie Tukkiapik said, "The Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy will help us to 'get it right' by achieving what must now become our common goal – sustainable and equitable development."

The Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop is an annual event that gathers all Nunavik mining development stakeholders. Relevant conferences and workshops are exposing a wide variety of subjects such as active mineral explorations projects, mining operation updates, current mining training, employment initiatives, business opportunities, and local/regional perspectives of mining development.

ᓴᒪ ᑯᔨᕕᒥᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖄᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔪᑦᓴᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ.
Listening in on Simon Griffiths' presentation on contract procurements.

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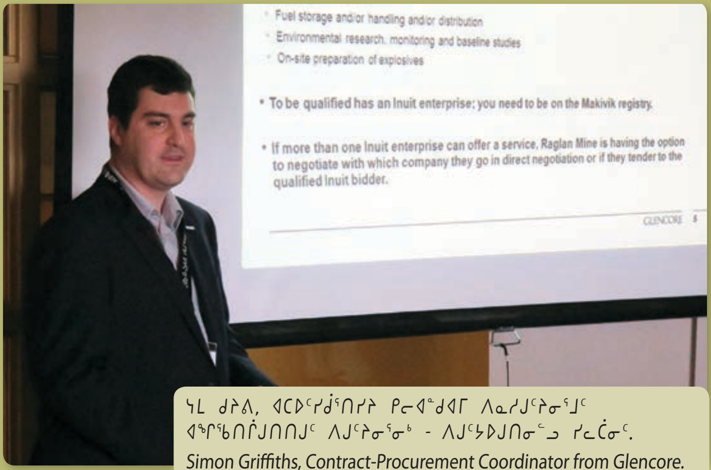

ᓴᒪ ᑯᔨᕕ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨ ᑭᓕᐊᖕᑯᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᓂᒃ - ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ.
Simon Griffiths, Contract-Procurement Coordinator from Glencore.

© WILLIAM TAGOONA

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᔭᕆᕐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᕐᑳᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᓴᒪ ᑯᔨᕕ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᔨ ᑭᓕᐊᖕᑯᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᓂᒃ - ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᖕᓂᐹᕐᓯᐅᕈᓯᕐᓂᓗ ᕈᒃᓚᒻᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔫᓂᒃ. ᑯᔨᕕ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᓇᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᑲᕐᓃᑦ, ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔨᑦᓴᑖᕈᓐᓇᑐᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᐸᒥᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑭᑭᖕᓂᐹᕐᓯᐅᕈᓯᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᕈᒃᓚᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕇᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᕕᖕᒥᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑯᑎᓖᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᐃᓪᓗ. ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔪᑦᓴᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓ: http://www.makivik.org/corporate/nie-directory/

During the Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop, Simon Griffiths, the Contract-Procurement Coordinator from Glencore, provided information on procurement and tender processes prevailing at the Raglan Mine. Mr. Griffiths explained the nature of projects and related contracts, the criteria to award contracts and diligent tender processes in accordance with the Raglan Agreement and the Nunavik Inuit Enterprise Directory. The session was attended by several Inuit, Nunavik entrepreneurs and stakeholders. To find out more information and obtain necessary documents related to contract procurement processes, please visit Makivik's website at: http://www.makivik.org/corporate/nie-directory/

ᐅᖓᓗᒃ: ᑲᐸᐊᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᙱᓐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ

Ungaluk: Safer Communities Program

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ᐅᖓᓗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ: ᓯᖁᐊᖅ ᑕᕐᑭᐊᐱᒃ, ᕕᕕᐊᓐ ᑳᓕ, ᓯᐊᔭ ᐁᕈ, ᐙᐱ ᐊᑕᒍᑦᑖᓗᒃ (ᓲᓯ ᓴᕿᐊᒐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓐᓂᙱᑦᑐᖅ).
Ungaluk team: Siquaq Tukkiapik, Vivien Carli, Sarah Airo, Phoebe Atagotaaluk (Susie Sakiagak missing).

ᐅᖓᓗᒃ ᑲᐸᐊᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᙱᓐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔨᓇᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᐅᖓᓗᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓲᒍᕗᖅ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐃᓅᒥᐊᑦᑐᒥᐅᓂ. ᐅᖓᓗᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ 2016/2017-ᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᔫᓂ 8 ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆ 4, 2015 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 5:00-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐅᖓᓗᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᑦᓵᑦᕿᒪᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ: http://www.makivik.org/ungaluk-program/

The Ungaluk Safer Communities Program is administered jointly by the Makivik Corporation and Kativik Regional Government (KRG). Ungaluk funds crime prevention projects across Nunavik and in urban areas in Québec. Ungaluk launched its 2016/2017 call for project applications on June 8th and it will close on September 4, 2015 at 5:00 PM. The Ungaluk Program application form is available online at: http://www.makivik.org/ungaluk-program/

ᐅᖓᓗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ:

- ᓯᐊᔭ ᐁᕈ - ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᖅᑎᓯᔨ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ
- ᓯᖁᐊᖅ ᑕᕐᑭᐊᐱᒃ - ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᕆᔨ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ
- ᓲᓯ ᓴᕿᐊᒐᖅ - ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᕆᔨ ᓄᕗᒻᒥ
- ᐃᐱ ᐊᑕᒍᑦᑖᓗᒃ - ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᕆᔨ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᔪᐊᒥ
- ᕕᕕᐊᓐ ᑳᓕ - ᐅᖓᓗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎ

The Ungaluk staff include:

- Sarah Airo – Program Coordinator, responsible for Regional projects
- Siquaq Tukkiapik – Program Officer Ungava Coast
- Susie Sakiagak – Program Officer Hudson Strait
- Phoebe Atagotaaluk – Program Officer Hudson Coast
- Vivien Carli – Providing assistance to the Ungaluk team

ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᓈᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ.
Meeting with the Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ

ᐁᕆᓕᒥ ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᑕᕐᑲᖖᒥᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ (ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ) ᑲᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ: ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ; ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ; ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ; ᓱᓇᑦ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᒋᔭᐅᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᑦ; ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᕕᑦᓴᓗ.

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ, ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᓇᐆᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑰᕈᑎᓕᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒍ (ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᓱᕐᕓᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑕ) ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᓂᒃ (ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ, ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓯᕕᒃ ᒪᒥᓴᕐᕕᒃ, ᕐᑲᔭᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ). ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑐᖕᓕᐊᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᓕᒫᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᓚᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓇᑰᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

Ungaluk Community Visit

In April the Ungaluk Safer Communities Program team visited three communities (Kuujjuaq, Salluit and Inukjuak) to meet with community members to carry out presentations on: the Application Form; the Guidelines; and capacity-building through providing training on developing a crime prevention project; types of projects needed; and sources of funding.

On the first day in Kuujjuaq, the team presented the program on the local FM and provided a training on monitoring and evaluation (measuring if projects have an impact) to some regional project managers (KRG, Isuarsivik Treatment Centre, Qajaq Network, Kativik School Board/KSB). On the second day, project managers and key stakeholders from the community including the Northern Village (NV) were invited to attend the presentations and to discuss any challenges.

ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᖅ.
Training in Inukjuak.

ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.
Meeting with Salluit Councillors.

ᓴᓪᓗᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑰᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓂᐱᖕᒐᒎᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᑲᑎᓯᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᒐᒥᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦᑐᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓲᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎ, ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕖᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕖᑦ (ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐊᐲᑦ), ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᐊᓂ ᐅᖄᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓵᒥᐊᕐᑐᖁᔭᐅᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ, ᐊᐱᕐᓯᕿᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᑦᔫᕿᑎᖃᕿᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑰᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦᑐᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᕕᖃᓕᕐᓂᒥᔪᑦ (ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᓗ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᖅ, ᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᕕᖕᒐ, ᐃᓚᒦᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ, ᓯᐊᕐᓇᔭᕐᕕᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨ). ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᓐᓂᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᓈᖅ ᐊᖕᒍᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒦᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓲᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᓇᕐᑑᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᒥᐊᖕᒐᓂᓗ ᓯᖃᑕᐅᓂᐅᔫᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᓐᓇᓂᐅᑉ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᑭᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᖃᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᒍᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓘᑉ ᑐᓴᕿᑦᓴᖃᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᐅᖕᒐᓘᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖄᒥᐊᕐᑐᖃᑦᑖᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᒥᒍᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒍᑕᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᑭᒪᓂᖅ

ᐅᖄᒥᐊᕐᑐᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒻᒧᓗ ᑐᖄᓚᐊᒍᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᑭᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒍᑕᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᑭᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᑖᕐᓯᒪᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦᑐᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦᑐᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓅᑭᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᑭᑎᖃᑭᓐᓇᓯᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᐱᓐᓅᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕿᑎᐅᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᖃᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᓂᐊᒪᑕ. ᓄᓇᕐᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᓃᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒎᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖁᑦᓯᓯᒥᑦ. ᑕᕐᕿᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᑐᑭᓇᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ. ᐅᖕᒐᓗᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑎᑦᓯᑦᑌᓕᕗᓂᒃ. ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦ:

- ᓇᓗᓈᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ‘ᐃᑦᔭᕿᑦᓴᓂᒃ’ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ
- ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᐸᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᑭᖕᖒᒪᕆᔭᐅᔪᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔨᒪᑦᓴᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒋᕿᓐᓂᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓯᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑏᓪᓗ.
- ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᒥᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕿᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓄᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕐᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ
- ᓄᓇᕐᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ (ᐅᑦᒎᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ, ᐳᓃᔨᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᑲᒃᑲᓃᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᑭᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑏᑦ, ᐅᐃᓇᔨᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐱᓇᓱᒪᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓄᑐᖄᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑏᑦ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ)
- ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᑭᖕᖒᒪᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᒎᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᐅᓚᓗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓂᑦ ◆

ᒎᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᖅ.
Training in Kuujjuaq.

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In Salluit, the team presented the program on the local FM radio and Regional TNI radio. This activity was followed by a meeting with the town councillors to discuss the development of a community safety plan in Salluit. Various project managers, the Mayor and some NV staff, organizations, Local community services centre (Centre Local de Services Communautaires/ CLSC), and those working under Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS) were invited on the second day to attend the presentation, ask questions and share ideas.

In Inukjuak the Ungaluk team presented the program on the local FM, and met with the Mayor and town councillors to discuss developing a community safety plan. This was followed by a day of presentations to various key stakeholders (project managers, some NV staff and mayor, KSB, women's shelter, family house, NRBHSS, arena manager). The team also met with Unaaq Men's Association to discuss their activities.

ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᖅ.
Training in Salluit.

ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓᓂᒃ.
Meeting with the Inukjuak Mayor.

The visits were highly successful as a first step to building knowledge on crime prevention and the importance of measuring impact, and building capacity for filling out the application form and developing a good and effective crime prevention project.

The presentations given during the community visits will be made available on the Ungaluk webpage. The Ungaluk staff plan to visit other communities in the near future.

Community Safety Plan

As part of the visits and Ungaluk's goal to build capacity on crime prevention in the communities, Ungaluk staff introduced the idea of community safety plans. A community safety plan is an approach that allows Aboriginal communities to take ownership of local crime issues/problems and to develop potential solutions to improve the safety of all community members. It allows for the community to build a shared vision and action plan to make sure that all relevant services and programs are working together. There is a specific process that takes place over about 3 months. Ungaluk staff and the Regional Partnership Committee will carry out the process with the assistance of Public Safety Canada. The results are:

- Identify community 'champions' with the help from the mayor and council to work on challenges that the community faces
- A unified response and vision to community needs and priorities, instead of many separate projects and services
- A clear and concrete work plan developed by community members to improve well-being and reduce crime over a period of time
- Strong working relationships within a community (e.g., policing, child and family services, addressing addictions, employment, Elders, leaders, etc.)
- Better matching of community needs with funding programs such as Ungaluk and those from the federal and provincial governments

ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ
ᐊᑦᑕᓂᑦᑐᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓀᓂᕐᓅᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒪᓃᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒪ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ:

More information on the process behind a community safety plan is available on the Ungaluk webpage:

http://www.makivik.org/ungaluk-program/

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(ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᓕᕐᐱᒧᑦ) ᕈᓀ ᑐᕗ, ᐅᓯᖅᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᑎ; ᕈᓛ ᓚᕘᐊ, ᐅᓯᖅᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᑎ; ᕌᒃ ᑐᕗ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᕐᓚᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᑯᑦᑎᐅᓯᓂ; ᔨᒥ ᐊᑲᕙᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒥᐅᖅ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᔨ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ; ᕗᕌᓐᓱᐊ ᐴᓵ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ.

(L-R) René Dufour, Beach Master; Roland Lavoie, Beach Master; Roch Dufour, Navigation Officer and Heavy Equipment Operator; Jimmy Akavak of Iqaluit, Director of Marketing; François Bouchard, Navigation Officer.

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ᐱᓇᓱᖄᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᑦ ᐆᓀᑦᑐᒥᐅᒍᑦᓱᓂ

ᐸᕐᓄᓯᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓂᖓ ᐱᒍᑦᐳᐲᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᑐᓴᓕᕆᔫᕐᑦ NEAS-ᑯᑦ

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ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᑐᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓂᑦᓚᑎᕆᐊᑐᔪᒪᕆᐊᓘᙱᓇᑉᐳᖅ ᐃᓅᓃᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᙳᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓴᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᑦᑐ ᐅᔭᖅᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᐹᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᖓ ᐅᔭᖅᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᖅᓂᐊᒐᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᑭᐊᑰᕐᑐᓴᓕᐅᖃᓯᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒪᕆᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒪᕆᐅᙱᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖓᓂ ᐅᐊᓐᓂᒥ ᓂᒡᒋᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅᑲᕇᓂ, ᐸᕐᓄᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓇᐳᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓗᑦᓯᑎᐅᓂᑉᐹᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᑦᑑᙱᑦᑐᖅ.

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑉ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᓂᖓ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓲᒍᙱᒪᑦ, ᓯᑯᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᑏᐸᓪᓚᐊᓱᓂ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓗᓯᓲᑦᓱᓂᓗ, ᐄᒪᕐᕕᓴᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᖏᓂᓗ ᐸᕐᓄᕕᐅᒥᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᕘᓲᒍᖅ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᕆᒪᓇᕐᑐᖅᑲᕐᒥᔪᖅ, ᐊᕙᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᑏᑕᖓᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ: ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕝᕕᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑲᓪᓚᖓᒍᕕᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᐳᑎᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᒥᓪᓚᓇᑦᑕᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓴᓪᓚᖓᒍᕕᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᓇᐊᖅᑲᙳᕆᓚᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓯᒪᒍᓐᓀᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑦᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ !

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᑎᓯᒍᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᓂ, ᓇᓪᓚᒃᑲᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᓐᓇᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑦ ᐅᓯᑖᓪᓗ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓕᓂᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᓂᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᐳᒍᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓵᓇᔭᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᒪᑕ.

ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ NEAS-ᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᖑᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ. ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᐳᐅᑏᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ.

NEAS-ᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᓂᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ, ᐱᒍᑦᐳᒍᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᓂᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖕᒥᓂᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᖕᒥᓄᑦ, ᐱᒍᑦᐳᓯᐊᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓈᕈᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᑐᓴᓕᕆᒍᑦᐳᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

"NEAS-ᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᐱᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓯᐊᓪᓚᖓᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᖅᑲᕐᔪᔾᔪᑦ," ᓱᓵᓐ ᐹᑭ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ. "ᐸᕐᓄᑭᑦᔭᐅᓂᖓᓪᓚᖓᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᑭᐊᑰᕐᑐᓴᓕᖓᒍᑦᔭᐅᓪᓚᖓᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᖅᑯᑎᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᔪᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᐱᑦ, ᐃᓅᓈᕈᖅ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᕐᔪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓴᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓂᕐᔪᑦ."

ᑌᒣᑦᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑭᐊᓕᓇᐃᑦ, NEAS-ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖕᒥᓪᓗ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, NEAS-ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᓕᓇᓂᕐᓅᓕᖕᖓᕕᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᓗ ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᖏᔫᑉᐸᑕ ᒥᑭᔫᑉᐸᑕ, ᐃᓚᒌᓂᒃ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑦᑎᑐᓂ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᓂᒃ, ᐅᔭᖅᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᒃ, ᓴᓇᔩᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᕇᑯᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, NEAS -ᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔩᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᓄᑖᓪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓯᓕᓇᐅᑎᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᑖᒍᓚᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᐸᓗᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕋᑦᓯ ᐊᑭᑐᒥᓗᐊᖕᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃ, ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᓂᓗ.

ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᐅᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓴᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᑯᒥᐊᖑᑦᓴᐅᔾᔪᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ NEAS.ca ᐅᖄᓚᕕᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᐃᓐᓂᑦ 1-877-225-6327.

Marine resupply in the Canadian Arctic can be a daunting organizational challenge for everybody, from local Inuit families trying to organize their annual sealift order, to the world's largest mining companies trying to ship equipment into remote Northern sites.

It makes no difference, big or small, when you are dealing with vital resupply across the Eastern and Western Canadian Arctic, you have to plan around the most extreme marine operating conditions on the planet. This is no easy task.

A short shipping season, rapidly changing ice and weather conditions, and limited infrastructure all contribute to an unpredictable and difficult planning environment.

One thing is certain, however, in this uncertain environment: when you only get one shot, you have to make it count, particularly when it comes to your essential cargo that absolutely has to arrive on time and damage free!

When it comes to your Arctic sealift, every choice you make matters but your choice of marine carrier and cargo service centre is paramount. It all comes down to the people, their experience and their level of commitment and dedication to you and your order.

The roots of the Inuit-owned NEAS Group trace back to the very beginning of Arctic resupply. People, community and service are at the core of their corporate values.

The skill and experience of the NEAS team, and their dedication and commitment to customer service at all levels in the operation, from management to deck-hands, provide for a better overall sealift experience for customers.

"NEAS customers depend on our reliable services," said Suzanne Paquin, President and CEO. "Our superior planning and cargo services provide our customers with confidence, and they enjoy an overall superior sealift experience from order to delivery."

Unlike other marine operations, NEAS has direct Nunavik Inuit ownership in the marine vessels and the operating company. Further, NEAS provides industry-leading training and employment opportunities for local Inuit.

Big or small, from families, individuals, stores, mines, construction or government departments and agencies, NEAS has the experience, a growing fleet of modern vessels and advanced cargo handling methods to deliver your cargo on time and on budget, damage free.

To learn more and to make your space reservation online, visit NEAS.ca or call 1-877-225-6327.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᖓᑕ ᓯᕗᕌᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᒋᓚᐅᔭᒥᑕ.

Makivik Annual General Meeting (AGM) group picture in front of the Kuujjuaq Forum where the AGM was held.

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓ

The Makivik Corporation Annual General Meeting

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᓅᕐᑐᓂ ᒫᑦᓯ 23-ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᓅᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ 8-ᖓᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒫᑦᓯ 27-ᒥ ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥ. ᔩᐱ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥ-ᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓᓂᐅᒃ ᔭᓄᐊᓇᒥ 51%-ᖑᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒍᓂᐊᓕᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑖᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᕕᒋᐊᓪᓚᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᕐᑯᑎᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᑌᒪ ᕐᑲᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᑲᕐᕕᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ.

2015-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᒪᓇᐅᑎᖓ: ᐅᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᕐᓂᖅ, ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᓗ, ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᒪᐅᑎᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᑎᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᖓᓂ. ᐊᕐᕌᒎᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ

The Annual General Meeting of Makivik Corporation kicked off in Kuujjuaq on Monday March 23rd and concluded late in the evening of March 27th. The AGM was radio broadcasted across Nunavik through TNI. Jobie Tukkiapik was reelected as Makivik President last January with 51% of the votes and officially gave his Oath of Office at the Makivik Annual General Meeting. The Makivik annual report was made available at the AGM, reporting on all subsidiaries and programs of Makivik, including its financial statements. All Makivik Executives gave an update for their respective departments and on the second day all the subsidiary updates were given.

The 2015 Nunavik Inuit Declaration: Proud, United, Determined was voted on and passed at the AGM – it outlines the guiding principles to implement Parnasimautik. After two years of Nunavik community consultations and through these consultations the

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ ᐅᖄᔪᖅ.

President Jobie Tukkiapik speaking at the AGM.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᓇᖕᒐ ᐋᓐᑎ ᒧᐊᖅᑲᐅᔅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᖁᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᔪᖅ.

Makivik Corporate Secretary Andy Moorhouse setting up the Makivik AGM venue.

ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕈᑎᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2014-ᒥ. "ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓇᒍᒪᒪᓚᔅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᓪᓗ, ᐱᓇᓱᖅᑎᖅᑲᓇᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐃᕕᓂᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐃᕕᒪᓇᖓᓂᓗ ᐸᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑯᐯᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᓇᒫᖑᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᒪᑐᖅᑳᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ" ᑲᔪᓯᒍᒪᐅᑎᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑕᓇᔭᐅᕗᑦ 2015-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᖓᓂ. ᐅᖃᒻᒪᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᒐᑦᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᖅᐱᖓᓂ: www.makivik.org/nunavik-inuit-declaration-passed-at-agm/

Parnasimautik Consultation Report was published and approved in Kuujjuaq at the Nunavik Forum in November 2014. "[T]he Consultation Report sets out a comprehensive vision for the renewal of Nunavik Inuit, families and communities, as well as for the renewal of our relationship with our regional oranizations, industrial developers, and the governments of Québec and Canada" reads one of the guiding principles of the 2015 Nunavik Inuit Declaration. This document can be found on the Makivik website: www.makivik.org/nunavik-inuit-declaration-passed-at-agm/

ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᖕᒋᑦᑕ / ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᖄᖕᒐ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

Pita Aatami, President of Air Inuit, reporting on Nunavik's airline at the Makivik AGM.

ᔾᐊᓂᕗ ᕐᑲᓐᑐ, ᑭᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ, ᓓᓇ ᑯᕆ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

Jennifer Hunter, Kitty Gordon and Laina Grey at the Makivik AGM.

ᔾᐊᓂᕗ ᕐᑲᓐᑐ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ.

Jennifer Hunter reporting on the Regional Partnership Committee as its Coordinator.

ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᓂᕕᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐱᕐᑯᓴᓕᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑰᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᓂᕕᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᖕᒍᕐᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᖁᑦ ᐊᕙᑎ ᒪᕐᕈᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᑉᐸᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᓇᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᒥ.

2015-ᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦᓭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᒻᒪᓇᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑖᕐᖃᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ: ᐃᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓗᒃ [ᑖᓐᓇᓴᒎᒐᒥ] ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᑖᖕᒐ; ᕕᓂ ᐱᐊᕈ [65%-ᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᖅ] ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᑖᖕᒐ: ᔫᓯᐱ ᓯᓅᐸ [ᑖᓐᓇᓴᒎᒐᒥ] ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᑖᖕᒐ; ᕈᒧ ᒥᑉᐱᒐᖅ [50.6%-ᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᖅ] ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᑖᖕᒐ; ᒪᓐᓯ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖕᒐᖅ [53.7%-ᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᖅ] ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᑖᖕᒐ.

A preview of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement documentary was shown at the AGM. Senator Charlie Watt was present during its preview and spoke about the documentary and also about what it was like during the JBNQA negotiations. The official release of the JBNQA documentary will be during the JBNQA 40th anniversary celebrations in Nunavik this coming November.

The 2015 elected Makivik Board of Directors read their Oaths of Office. The new Board of Directors are as follows: Eli Aullaluk (by acclamation) for Akulivik; Vinnie Baron (with 65% of the votes) for Kangiqsualujjuaq; Joseph Snowball (by acclamation) for Kuujjuaq; Raymond Mickpegak (with 50.6% of the votes) for Kuujjuaraapik; Muncy Novalinga (53.7% of the votes) for Puvirnituq.

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᑕ ᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᖄᒪᙳᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒫᑭ ᐊᕐᐹᖄᑦᑕᒍᑦ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ.
Re-elected Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik being sworn in with an Oath of Office with Maggie Akpahatak, Aupaluk Board of Director.

ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᒪᕆᖓ ᐋᓐᑎ ᐲᕐᑎ ᔦᐱᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᖃᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᓂᕕᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᕖᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆᒥ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑦᓴᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᓂᒃ.
Senator Charlie Watt and Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti after the preview of the JBNQA documentary that will be released in November.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅᑲᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᔮᓂ ᐱᑕ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒪᓇᖓᓂ ᐅᖄᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᒥᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᖅᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐅᑉ.
Former Makivik Vice-President Johnny Peters addresses the Makivik Annual General Meeting about the importance of Inuktitut language vitality in Nunavik.

ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᓂᐱᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐱᓃᑦ (ᐱᔮᓅᖅᑕᐅᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆ 11, 2015-ᒧᓛᐅᖅᑎᓇᒍ) ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᔪᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒍ. ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦᓗ ᔦᐱᑎ ᓄᙵᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᑕᐅᔪᐱᓃᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒌᒪᓱᐊᖅᑎᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑫᓱᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ.

A preview of the JBNQA documentary (completed before November 11, 2015) was shown at the AGM. Here you see Charlie Watt and Zebedee Nungak being interviewed as they were JBNQA negotiators and signatories.

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᙳᖓ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᔪᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᖄᔪᖅ.

Makivik Corporate Secretary speaking at the Makivik AGM.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ: [ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ-ᑕᓕᖅᐱᐊᓄᑦ] ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2003-ᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᕕᓂᖅ, ᐃᑐᐊ ᖃᐅᒃᑫ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖅᑎ, ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᒫᑦᓯ 2013-ᒥ, ᓕᓯ ᑯᓗᓛ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖅᑎ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ; ᔦᒥᓯ ᑯᔦᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᖅᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖅᑎ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᒫᑦᓯ 2014-ᒥ.

Makivik Board of Directors: (L-R) elected in November 2003, Etua Kaukai representing Kangirsuk; elected in March 2013, Lizzie Kulula representing Quaqtaq; elected in March 2014, James Greig representing Kangiqsujuaq.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᖅᑎᒪᙵ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖅᑳᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᓱᐊᕐᓂᐱᓂᖓᓂᒃ.

The Makivik executives taking in what Senator Charlie Watt had to say about the JBNQA negotiations.

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅ 2015-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᖓᑕ ᐊᓂᒍᑎᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.
The vote to pass the 2015 Nunavik Inuit Declaration.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖓ ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᕿᐊᐱᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓲᔪᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓇᑦᓯᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᓴᒥᒃ.
Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik honoured Senator Charlie Watt with this sealskin notebook case from Nunavik Creations.

ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᓖᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᖄᔪᖅ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᖃᖅᒐᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑲᖁᓯᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᕇᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᖃᖅᒐᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᓂᕕᓂᖅᒐᓂᒃ.
Senator Charlie Watt speaking at the Makivik Annual General Meeting about the JBNQA negotiations after the JBNQA documentary preview was shown.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑖᕐᑲᒥᖕᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓴᔫᒐᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓇᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᔪᑦ.
The acclaimed and new Makivik Board of Directors reading their Oath of Office.

ᓄᓇᖃᑦᓯᐊᕐᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᒃ
Green Corner

ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᓇᔫᖕᒥᑦ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᐃᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᒻᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᓇᔫᖕᒥᑦ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᓕᐅᔫᒍᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑕᐅᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ 12,000 tonnes-ᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 122,000 m³-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ. ᒪᕐᓗᑯᓖᑲᔮᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᒪᕐᓗᕐᑯᕐᑲᐅᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔫᑦ, ᓴᐅᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ.

ᔪᓗ 2011-ᒥ, ᑯᐯᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ *ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ* ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒥᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᓗ ᐱᐅᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓄᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓗᑐᓚᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᓇᒥᐊᓕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓂᑦ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᖁᐅᔪᓂ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓅᑕᐅᔪᑎᑦᓴᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᑦᓴᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓂᑦ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᐃᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒥᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᓕᓈᑦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐊᖕᒥᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓕᐅᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓂᒃ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒥᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᒨᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ, ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑑᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᐹᓪᓗᑦ ᒨᑯᔩᒃ, ᒥᖕᑯᐊᑭᑏᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑏᓪᓗ.

ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᐆᑦᑐᕐᕕᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ, ᑰᔾᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥᓪᓗ, ᑲᑎᕐᓯᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᓅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒥᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑉᐱᑯᐊ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᖏᓯᑦᑎᓯᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᐃᑦ. ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᖕᒪᓕᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑏᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓗᑎᒃ.

2015 ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᕕᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖖᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᕕᑦᓯᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒥ ᕿᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕚᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᒨᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᕕᓕᐊᑭᑦᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᑕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᕖᑦ, ᐆᕐᑐᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖖᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕿᐊᑰᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒥᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᒨᕐᑕᐅᖖᑐᑦ.

ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᑳᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕚᑦ. ᐊᑭᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᑦᓯᑦ, ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᑦᓯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕿᐊᑰᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓂᓗ, ᐱᓇᓯᑏᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᐆᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐱᓇᓯᕚᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᓚᒫᓂᒃ ᑲᖕᒌᓯᑎᓯᔪᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ, ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᓚᐅᕐᓂᓄᑦ, ᐊᔨᖕᒥᓄᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᓯᔪᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ.

ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓂᐅᐸᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᐱᐊᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᒪᕐᓗᑯᕐᑲᓗᐊᖖᒥᓂᕐᓴᐅᓛᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᐱᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒥᐊᖕᒐᑐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᓗ ᐅᐱᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᓇᓯᕚᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔭᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᓄᓇᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᑦᔭᕿᑦᓴᔨᐊᒍᕐᑯᓇᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᔨᖕᒥᓄ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕗᒎᓛᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕐᕕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᒥᔪᓄᑦ.

Residual Material Management

Analysis of current residual materials management reveals that the 14 northern villages in Nunavik generate close to 12,000 tonnes, or 122,000 m³, of residual materials annually. Almost all of these residual materials are sent to the community landfills where they are burned, buried or stored.

In July 2011, Québec implemented the *Regulation Respecting the Recovery and Reclamation of Products by Enterprises*, which will contribute positively to the management of hazardous household waste, providing funding for part of the costs related to the transportation and processing of these materials. As a result of this regulation RECYC-QUÉBEC concluded agreements with several organizations with the mandate to implement and operate a responsible program for the recovery and recycling of used electronic, used oils and their containers, mercury light bulbs, paints and batteries.

In partnership with these organizations, the KRG has developed a pilot project, in the three communities of Salluit, Kuujjuaraapik and Kuujjuaq, that allows for the collection, transportation and recycling of the above listed products while providing technical support and community awareness with regards to residual material management. At this time, the community of Puvirnituq will also participate but will only be collecting used electronics.

During the summer of 2015, each participating community will receive collection bins for the different types of products being collected. Although the collection bins will be accessible throughout the summer, a special collection day will be held in each community during the fall to encourage citizens and businesses to bring their used electronics to the designated depot site. Once the bins are full, they will be properly packaged and transported by ship to an appropriate recycling facility in Montréal.

As part of the *Regulation* the operational budget for this project will be covered in total by the organizations. This includes the cost of the collection bins, transportation of the collection bins to and from the communities by cargo ship, and employee-time for the preparation of the material for shipment. The organizations will also fund a part of the awareness campaign, which includes publicity, signage, and other communication materials.

If this pilot project succeeds, the communities implicated will have less residual material being sent to their landfills and better yet, a greater appreciation for how simple recycling can be. Furthermore, the partnership between the organizations, the KRG and the communities will hopefully serve as a model for other Nunavik villages that will take part in the pilot project in years to come.

ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᒐᑦᓴᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᓱᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖖᑕ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᕗᑦ.

♻ **ᓴᓪᓗᓂ**
ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᑦᓴᖅ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒪᓃᓖᕐᑐᖅ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦᓴᖅ, ᔖᓕ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᖅ ᓯᕙᓂᕐᓗᒍ 819-255-8953.

♻ **ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ**
ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᑦᓴᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᖅᑲᐅᑎᖕᒪᓃᓖᕐᑐᖅ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦᓴᖅ, ᔨᒥ ᐊᖏᔫᖅ ᓯᕙᓂᕐᓗᒍ 819-988-2825.

♻ **ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ**
ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓯᒪᕋᑕᖕᖏᑐᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦᓴᖅ, ᐋᓐᑐᓂ ᐃᑦᑐᓵᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᕐᓗᒍ 819-929-3287.

♻ **ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ**
ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᑦᓴᖅ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᖅᑲᐅᑎᖕᒪᓃᓖᕐᑐᖅ ᖁᕐᓯᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᓕᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓃᑦᑐᒥ. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᓛᖅᑕᓖᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓗᕐᑲᓅᒥᑦ-ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ, 9:00-ᖑᒍᒥᑦ - 5:00-ᖑᒍᒧᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦᓴᖅ, ᒍᐃᓕᐊ ᖃᓪᓗᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᕕᒋᓗᒍ 819-964-2943.

Community Information

For the complete list of products accepted during the collection, please contact the community representative listed below.

♻ **Salluit**
In Salluit, the collection depot will be located at the office of the Northern Village. For more information, please contact Charlie Pinguartuq at 819-255-8953.

♻ **Puvirnituq**
In Puvirnituq the collection depot will be located at the municipal garage. Please call Jimmy Angiyou at 819-988-2825 for more information.

♻ **Kuujjuaraapik**
In Kuujjuaraapik, the location of the collection depot has not been chosen yet. You may call Anthony Ittoshat at 819-929-3287 for more information.

♻ **Kuujjuaq**
In Kuujjuaq the collection depot will be located at the yellow municipal garage located behind the Anglican Church. It will be open Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Please call William Hubloo at 819-964-2943 for more information.

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(ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓄᑦ) ᔪᐊᓂ ᓄᑕᕌᓗᒃ, ᐲᑕ ᐃᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒃ, ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖓᖅ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖓᖅ, ᔪᐊᓂ ᐅᙯᑦᑐᖅ, ᐁᓴ ᓱᕈᓯᓚᖅ, ᐅᕆᑦᓴᑦ ᓱᕈᓯᓚᖅ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑲᓕᐅᑎᔪᓂ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᔪᕕᓃᑦ.

(L-R) Juani Nutaraaluk, Peter Ittukallak, Novalinga Novalinga, Juani Uqaituk, Aisa Surusilak, Richard Surusilak all from Puvinrituq won the Ivakkak race.

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ᐃᕙᒃᑲᑐᑦ 2015-ᒥ

ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓘᒍᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᕙᒃᑲᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑲᓕᐅᑎᓕᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒫᑦᓯ 16-ᒥ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓕᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒧᑦ ᓄᕐᖃᓯᑎᒃ ᒫᑦᓯ 26-ᒥ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. 600 ᑭᓗᒦᑕᑲᓹᓂᒃ ᓯᕕᑐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᒃ. ᐅᐱᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᔪᕕᓃᑦ (ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ), ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖓᖅ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖓᖅ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᔪᐊᓂ ᐅᙯᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᑐᖓᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐲᑕ ᐃᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᔪᐊᓂ ᓄᑕᕌᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᖓᔪᕆᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐁᓴ ᓱᕈᓯᓚᖅ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᕆᑦᓴᑦ ᓱᕈᓯᓚᒥᒃ. ᐃᓕᕐᖁᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᐹᕕᓃᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᓐᓂᒥᔫᒃ ᓄᑲᓈᒃ ᒍᐃᓕ ᑫ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᖅ ᓇᑦᓯᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᐸᕋᖃᕐᓂᕋᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕ ᑫᓐ ᓇᑦᓯᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᓐᓂᕋᒥ ᖁᓕᑦᑕᒥᓪᓗ ᖃᕐᓖᓂᓪᓗ. ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᖓ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᖁᑎᐅᕐᐸᐅᓂᕐᖁᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᓂ.

Ivakkak 2015

The 14th Ivakkak dog team race began on March 17th in Kuujjuaraapik with community stops in Umiujaq and Inukjuak with a Puvirnituq finish line on March 26th during the Puvirnituq Snowfestival. This is approximately a 600 kilometer trail. Congratulations to the winners (all from Puvirnituq), first place was Novalinga Novalinga and his partner Juani Uqaituq, second place was Peter Itukallak with partner Juani Nutaraaluk and finally Aisa Surusilak and his partner Richard Surusilak. The cultural award winners were brothers Willie Cain Jr. for using a sealskin whip and Bill Cain for using a sealskin parka and pants. Continuing this cultural tradition is a Nunavik highlight, one that Nunavimmiut are proud of.

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Nunavik's Famous Candy Drop

During the Makivik Annual General Meeting, there was a special Candy Drop by Johnny May. As many know, on Christmas Day in Kuujjuaq there is a Candy Drop with many things dropped: candy, clothes, tanned furs, envelopes with airline ticket prizes and much more. It started in 1965 on Christmas Day with just candy being dropped. This Christmas will officially be the last Candy Drop. After New Year's 2016 Johnny May will have a final Nunavik Candy Drop tour – look forward to it.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓲᖅ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ, ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᔮᓂ ᒣ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒻᒪᑕ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᕿᑎᙳᒥ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓲᒍᒻᒪᑦ: ᓯᐃᑳᓯᓂᒃ, ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓂᒃ, ᕿᑐᒪᕐᓴᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ. ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᕿᑎᙳᒥ 1965-ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᐃᑳᓱᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᕿᑎᙴᓚᖓᐊᒥ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐸᐅᓖᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᓇᓲᖓ. ᕿᑎᙳᒪᓇᒦᕐᐸᑦ 2016-ᒥ ᔮᓂ ᒣ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᓯᖓᓖᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓚᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂ - ᕿᓚᓈᕐᓇᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᖓᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᐸᕐᓚᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᕈᓐᓇᑐᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᔨᖓ ᓯᑖᓯ ᐅᓪᐱᓯᑭ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᖓ ᐋᓐᑎ ᒧᐊᖅᑲᐅᓯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᑕ ᑐᖏᓕᖓ, ᐱᑦᓴᖑᕈᓐᓇᑐᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᑎᓖᓪ ᐊᓚᑯ.

Partaking in the Candy Drop during the week of the Makivik Annual General Meeting, Makivik Renewable Resources department head, Stas Olpinski, Makivik Corporate Secretary Andy Moorhouse and Makivik Vice-President, responsible for Renewable Resources, Adamie Delisle Alaku.

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ᖃᔫᑦᑕᓈᓴᐅᔫᒥᒃ ᖄᑭᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᖅᐹᓄᑦ (Stanley Cup) ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅᑫᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅᑯᑦ

ᒫᑦᓯ 27-ᒥ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᔪᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖓᓚᑕ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓚᐹᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓᓚᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᖃᔫᑦᑕᓈᓴᐅᔫᒥᒃ ᖄᑭᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᖅᐹᓄᑦ (Stanley Cup) ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅᑫᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖄᑭᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᒫᖅᑎ ᒪᒃᓯᐊᓕᓗ ᔫᓐ ᓚᑲᓕᐊᓗ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᖅᑲᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᑐᐃᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᖄᑭᖅᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᓐᓂᐊᕙᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖅᑲᓯᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᐊᕆᑦ ᑕᖅᑫᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ, 2009-ᒥᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ. ᑕᖅᑫᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᒥᐅᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᕚᓪᐳᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᕗᔅ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔮᒃᑯᕕᒃ Scotiabank ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᑯᓪᓴᓚᓈᓂᑦ (ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᑫᓚᐊᕿᑦᓴᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᐸᐊᒥᑎᒍᑦ). ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖄᑭᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᓴᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅᑲ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᖅᑫᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ.

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖄᑭᖅᑎᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅᒥᔫᒃ ᖃᔫᑦᑕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᖑᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓯᐊᖅᓇᓴᖅᕕᒥ ᑐᑭᓕᓈᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ. ᖃᔫᑦᑕᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᖕᒐᓅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᖁᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒥᐊᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ.

The Stanley Cup and Project North Team Up

This past March 27th, on the last day of the Makivik Annual General Meeting in Kuujjuaq the Stanley Cup and the Project North team arrived for a short but memorable visit. Former NHL players Marty McSorley and John LeClair joined this visit where they helped present new hockey equipment to three deserving Kuujjuaq kids through Project North, a fundraiser that started in 2009. Project North was founded by Ottawa-based photographer Michelle Valberg and is also supported by First Air, Scotiabank and Adventure Canada (through delivery equipment to Northern communities on its cruise ships). The National Hockey League Player's Association also supports Project North.

The two former NHL players also posed with the Stanley Cup on the ice rink of the Kuujjuaq Forum with many community members who lined up to get a photo with it. The Stanley Cup also made a short visit to the Makivik Annual General Meeting where a group photo was quickly taken.

ᖃᔫᑦᑕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ, [ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᐊᓄᑦ], ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖄᑭᖅᑎᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᒫᖅᑎ ᒪᒃᓯᐊᓕ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ ᐋᑕᒥ ᑎᓖᓪ ᐊᓚᑯ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᔫᐱ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᙵ ᐋᓐᑎ ᒨᐊᖅᑲᐅᔅ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓪᓗ ᖄᑭᖅᑎᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᔫᓐ ᓚᑲᓕᐊ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᒪᙵ ᐋᓐᑎ ᐲᖅᑎ.

With the Stanley Cup, (L-R) Former NHL player, Marty McSorley, Makivik Vice-President Adamie Delisle Alaku, Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik, Makivik Corporate Secretary Andy Moorhouse, former NHL player John LeClair and Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ
ᓄᕐᖅᑲᖕᒐᒋᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᕕᓃᑦ
ᕐᑲᔫᑦᑕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓅᕐᓯᑎᒃ [ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᕐᑲᒧᑏᓐᓄᑦ].
The Makivik AGM took a short break to get a group photo with the Stanley Cup (before it went on a kamutik ride).

ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ
ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᖕᓂᐊᒐᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ.
The Project North team taking a group photo with two proud kids with their new hockey equipment.

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ ᑐᓄ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᖅ [ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓃᓐᓂᐹᖅ] ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᔭᕐᕕᖕᒐᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ
ᐅᕐᑳᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᖕᓂᐊᒐᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᑐᐃᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ.
Kuujjuaq Mayor Tunu Napartuk (far right) speaking at the Kuujjuaq Forum just before Project North hockey equipment was distributed.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᕐᑳᖓ ᔫᐱ ᑕᕐᕐᑭᐊᐱᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᑐᐃᔪᖅ
ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᖕᓂᐊᒐᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ
ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐁᑦᑑᓯᐊᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ.
Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik giving out Project North hockey-equipment to Kuujjuaq kids.

ᐃᓅ ᒥᐊᔅᑮᓅ ᑐᒥᖕᒋᑎᒨᖅᑐᐱᓃᑦ

ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᒪᓇ ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᕗᓛ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑲᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᓚᑦᑐᐃᔾ, ᓯᕗᓕᓕᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓅ ᒥᐊᔅᑮᓅ ᑐᒥᖕᒋᑎᒨᖅᑐᓂᒃ - ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒪᓇᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᓱᑦᑐᓂᒃ - ᐱᐊᓵᒥᐅᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ, ᐃᓅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ. ᒫᑦᓯᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ, ᑖᓐᓇᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ, ᕕᐳᐊᓇ 28ᒥ ᒪᑎᒦᑯᔅᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᐊᕗᕕᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᒫᑦᓯ 25-ᒥ [ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᖐᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᔪᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒥᑦ] ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ. 500 ᑭᓗᒥᑕᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᕕᑐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓱᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᕿᑎᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖕᒋᖓᖅᑐᓗᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ - ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖅᑐᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᐅᖅᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᒧᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑲᖅᓂᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᑎᒦᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ - ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐃᓅ, ᓇᔅᑳᐱ ᒨᓐᑕᓐ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓱᖅᑎᕕᓃᑦ: ᒣᑯ ᐱᐊᑎᑲᒻᓯᑲᒻ, ᐳᕆᐊᓐ ᖃᐅᒃᑫ [ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᒃ] ᐄᓗ ᑰᒃᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ. ᒪᓕᑦᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓅᒪ ᑰᐸᒥᒃ ᒍᐃᓕ ᖃᐅᒃᑫᒥᓪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᓕᓐᓂᐊᒐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑮᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᓇᖅᑲᑦᑐᕕᓃᒃ ᐅᓪᓕᕕᒋᓚᖕᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐱᐊᑎᑲᒻᓯᑲᒻ, ᐊᕙᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ, ᐱᓱᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᖖᒍᑎᓲᒍᖕᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓲᒍᓂᕋᓕᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑭᑦᑑᓂᕙᓕᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑐ ᓇᔅᑳᐱᑦᑐ ᐊᖖᒍᓯᓂᓇᕙᑦᑕᕕᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐱᓱᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ. “ᐅᐱᒍᓯᓚᐅᔪᖕᒐ ᓯᕗᓕᑦᑕ ᓱᖕᒍᔾᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ - ᓴᐱᖅᑌᓐᓂᒪᑕ ᐱᓱᐃᓐᓇᓲᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᓐᓇᑐᒥ ᐊᖅᑭᑦᑐᑰᖅᑲᑦᓯᑎᑦᑐ ᐊᐳᑎᒃᑯᑦ.”

95%-ᒧᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᑦᑕᒥᑕ ᑕᓪᓗᓕᔭᖅᑐᕕᓃᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᑎᑲᒻᓯᑲᒻ ᓯᕗᓪᓕ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓘᖅᑲᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓯᖕᒥᖅᓂᓕᓇᖅᑲᑦᓯᓐᓂᖃᒥᒃ. ᐱᓯᓯᖅᖅᑲᒥᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᑦᓴᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᓐᓂᖁᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔪᒃᑰᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓲᖕᒍᔾᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᒥᓐᓂᖅᑲᐅᒃ.

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓴᖃᑕᖃᒥᒃ, ᑎᑭᐅᓚᓯᐊᖅᑕᒥᓄᑦ, ᐱᐊᑎᑲᒻᓯᑲᒻ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ “ᐅᑉᐱᓇᕈᓐᓃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑲᓕᖃᑦᑕ.” ᐅᖃᖅᓯᓂᒧ “ᓄᕗᔭᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᑐᑭᐊᑰᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒥᓚᖓᔭᑦᑎᒍᑦ...ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᖅᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑲᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᐊᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ, ᖁᖓᑦᑐᐃᓗ. ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᔪᐊᒍᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᖅᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᒪᑦᑕ.”

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The Innu Meshkenu Project

Dr. Stanley Vollant, an Aboriginal surgeon, led the Innu Meshkenu (The Innu Trail) Project—a long distance walk—he is originally from Pessamit, an Innu village. Last March, five Nunavimmiut joined this walk, starting in Matimekush in Schefferville on February 28th and arrived in Kuujjuaq on March 25th (during the Makivik Annual General Meeting). Impressively, they walked approximately 500 kilometers in 27 days.

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[ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ - ᑕᓕᖅᐱᐊᓄᑦ] ᒣᑯ ᐱᐊᑎᑲᒻᓯᑲᒻ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᔫᐱ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᒪᓇᓪᓗ ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᕗᓛ, ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑐᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᓅ ᒥᐊᔅᑮᓅ ᑐᒥᖕᒋᑎᒨᖅᑐᐱᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᖐᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᔪᐊᖓᓂ, ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔪᒃᑰᖅᑲᑕᐅᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᐱᓐᓇᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄ ᐊᑑᑎᓚᐅᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᓱᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ. ᐃᓅ ᒥᐊᔅᑮᓅ ‘ᐃᓅ ᒥᐊᔅᑮᓅ ᑐᒥᖕᒋᑎᒨᖅᑐᑦ’ ᓴᒻᒪᓴᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓐᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᓂᒥᒃ.

(L-R) Michael Petagumskum, Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik, and Dr. Stanley Vollant, who presented the Innu Meshkenu Project at the Makivik Annual General Meeting, sharing their incredible, tough, and rewarding experience. Here an Innu Meshkenu, 'The Innu Trail' flag was presented to Makivik as a symbol of solidarity.

They would walk about 6-8 hours each day pulling a sled with a rope tied around their waist.

Five nations walked together – Inuit, Innu, Naskapi, Cree and Montagnais.

The Nunavik walkers included: Michael Petagumskum, Brian Kauki (both from Kuujjuaq), and Elijah Kooktook of Kangiqsualujjuaq. Their support crew included Norman Cooper and Willie Kauki of Kuujjuaq,

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ᓯᐊᕐᓇᔭᐅᑎᑯᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᕕᓃᑦ

ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᔫᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᔭᐅᑎᑯᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᒫᑦᓯ 19-ᒥ. 141 ᑭᓘᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᓯᕕᑐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ: ᒍᐃᓕ ᖁᖏᐊᖅ, ᐋᓚᓐ ᑕᓐᑲᓐ, ᐃᐅᓇᒃ ᓚᒥᐊ, ᓄᐆᒥ ᖁᖏᐊᖅ, ᐋᓕᓯ ᑰᕐᒣ, ᑌᓯ ᑳᔅᓕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔅᑏᓐ ᖁᖏᐊᖅ.

ᕚᓗᓇ ᕆᒧ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᔫᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᓕᐊᕐᑐᓴᓂᒃ. ᕆᒧ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, “ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᒪᓕᕐᑎᖃᕐᓯᒥᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᒍᒪᓯᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒥᐊᖃᓯᓕᐅᔪᔭᕗᑦ ! ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᒍ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓇᓖᕐᑕᒥᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᓕᓐᓂᐊᒉᑦ, ᓂᕿᑦ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᓯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᑐ

ᐸᕐᓄᕈᑎᒥᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᒥᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᒻᒪᓇᑦᓯᑕᑐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᑦ. ᐸᕐᓅᕋᑦᑕ, ᑲᔪᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓯᔪᒍᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓕᒦᑦᑎᓂ. ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᓕᒦᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒡᒍᖅᑕᑦᑕᕋᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ. ᐊᕐᕿᒍ ᑌᑯᒥᐊᓪᓚᕈᒥᓇᕐᓯᓚᐅᔪᒍᖅ.”

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᕿᓚᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᒥᓄᑦ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᐱᕐᑐᖅᑲᕈᓐᓅᑐᖅᑲᑐᐊᕐᒥ ᓱᓇᒧᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᕝᕕᐊᑕᐅᓐᓇᔭᖏᒻᒪᑦ.

A cross-country ski challenge conquered

Seven students from Jaanimmarik high school embarked on a cross-country ski trip from Kuujjuaq to Tasiujaq on March 19th. An expedition 141 kilometers in total that took them six days to complete, a challenge that the following students conquered: William Koneak, Allen Duncan,

Eric Lemire, Naomie Koneak, Alice Cormier, Daisy Gosselin and Christine Koneak.

Valérie Raymond, a teacher at Jaanimmarik high school coordinated the trip. Raymond said, “It was a wonderful challenge. The first step was to get the buy-in from community members and students. Once we had this, we had to make it happen! It was a lot of coordination to get everyone ready for the expedition, but also to get all the material, food, guides and money. We were lucky to get major help from Makivik. Once the preparation phase was done, we simply needed to do it. The students were tremendous throughout the expedition. They constantly gave their best especially when they were struggling against the wind. They certainly were an inspiration to make it happen against next year.”

The students learned that when they have a goal, they just need to set their mind to it with determination and nothing will get in their way to achieve something great.

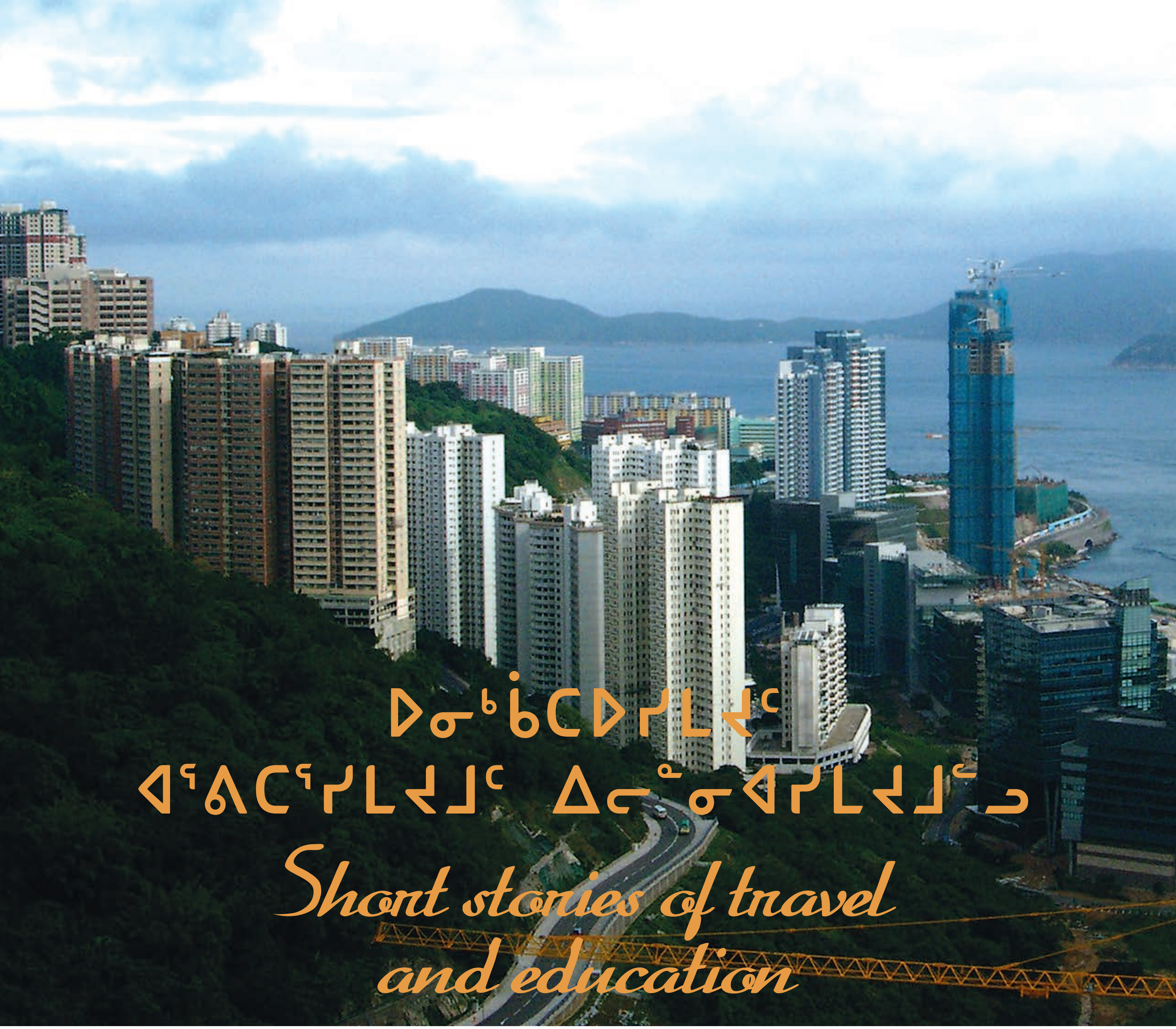
who helped transport their equipment from camp-to-camp by skidoo.

Petagumskum, 20, said the walk gave him more confidence. He sees walking between Nunavik communities something that is easy now. The trail they walked is an Inuit and Naskapi traditional route. “It made me proud of how tough our ancestors were — how strong they were to persevere walking in the cold and on soft snow.”

About ninety-five percent of the walk was done in snowshoes. All the Inuit walkers wore kamiks and at first Petagumskum said it was very tough as they got sore walking without ankle support. He said the walk in the beginning in general for everyone was incredibly difficult as some of the walkers would even cry, but their struggle in the end made them stronger.

When finally arriving in Kuujjuaq, their final destination, Petagumskum said, “It felt unreal when we reached a spot where we could see Kuujjuaq.” He added that there were, “Open clouds leading us there… Our goal was magically there, some people were crying, smiling. It was an awesome feeling to finally see our goal.”

> “ᐅᐱᒍᓱᓚᐅᔪᖕᖓ ᓯᕗᓕᑦᑕ ᓱᖑᔫᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ - ᓴᐱᕐᑌᑑᓐᓂᒪᑕ ᐱᓯᐃᓐᓇᓲᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᐅᓐᓇᑐᒥ ᐊᕿᑦᑐᖁᖅᑕᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᐳᑎᒃᑯᑦ.”
>
> *“It made me proud of how tough our ancestors were – how strong they were to persevere walking in the cold and on soft snow.”*



ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᔪᓐᓄ

Short stories of travel and education

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ᐊᓪᓚᖁᔭᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᒪᓯᒪᓂᕋᓂᒃ, ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑑᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᒋᒋᐊᖕᖓᓱᒍ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒥ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓈᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓚᓱᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒐᑦᓴᖃᓛᕐᓯᒪᔪᖓ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖃᑎᒃᑲᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓯᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓱᑕ, ᑌᒪᖕᖓᓗ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᓵᕐᒪᖕᒌᕐᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒥᔭᕐᑫᓐᓇᐸᑦᓯᓱᖓ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓱᖓ, ᐊᐅᓚᔨᒐᑦᓴᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᖓ. ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᑯᕐᐸᓱᖓ, ᐃᓚᖓᒍᓐᓄ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑐᑯᕐᐸᓱᖓ, ᐃᓚᖓᒍᓐᓄ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᑖᕐᓯᐊᐸᑦᓯᓱᖓ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑖᕐᐸᓱᖓᓗ. ᐊᓪᓚᓯᕙᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑕᐅᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ.

Being asked to write an article on what inspired me in my education, I initially found it difficult to come up with ideas. The years of college, university, and graduate studies were filled with endless hours of weekday evening reading, group projects, and stress about whether I was going to pass the next exam. In the years that I put my nose to the books though, there is definitely a highlight reel in my memory of the things I experienced as a result of being a student. Some of it scary, some exciting, and some of it resulting in the most genuine connections and friendships I have had. Here are the ones that changed my life.

ᔦᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖅᑕᖅ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᖅ ᖄᖕᖄᖕᒦᑦᓯᓂ.
Jason Annahatak's view while living in Hong Kong.

ᔦᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖅᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
By Jason Annahatak

ᔦᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖅᑕᕐᓗ ᒍᐃᓐᓗ ᖄᖕᖄᖕᒦᑦᓯᑎᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᓕᐊᕋᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒍᐃᓐᒧᑦ ᑏᑐᕋᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓱᓂ.
Jason Annahatak in Hong Kong with Wayne, who showed Jason around the markets to drink tea and introduced him to some of the street food.

ᑏᑐᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᓃᔩᑦ ᑏᑦᓴᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓂᓚᓕᒻᒥᒃ.
Enjoying Chinese iced tea.

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ᖄᖕ ᑳᖕ-ᒥᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᒫᒥ

ᒪᑭᐊᓪᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᕋ ᐊᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕗᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᒥ. “ᓴᓇᓕᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᒥᒍᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᑦ,” ᓚᕿᒥᓯᒪᔭᕋ. “ᓱᒧᓪᓃ ᑖᒍᖕᖕᒐᕈᒪᒐᔭᕋᒪ ? ᑕᒫᓃᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᔭᕐᒥᓪᓚᖕᒐ” ᐊᓕᐊᒥᑦᓯᐊᓇᒍ ᑌᒫᒃ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔭᕋ. ‘ᓴᓇᒥᐅᓂᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓱᒃᑰᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᖕᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᓱᓇᓯᐊᕋᑦᓴᓘᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᓴᐅᒐᖕᒐ’ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᓈᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐁᓕᕐᑐᖕᒐ, ᐊᒥᓲᑦᓯᑕ ᕿᓄᒍᑎᓕᐅᓇᐊᕐᑐᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᒃ. ᐃᑎᕐᓯᖕᒐᓗ, ᓇᓪᓕᑳᓇᐊᖕᖕᒐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ Melbourne Australia, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᕈᑦᑑᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᓕᐊᕈᒪᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᓐᓚᓇᑦᓯᒍ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓯᒪᔭᕋ: ᖄᖕ ᑳᖕ, ᑐᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᑕᒪ: Melbourne. ᓱᒧᓪᓚᓇᐅᒻᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑕᒥᑦ ᑌᒫᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓂᒪᖕᒑᕐᒪ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᒃᑲ ᐊᔅᑐᓇᓕᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓅᕐᑰᕐᑐᐱᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒥᓐᓂᓴᓕᐊᕈᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒐᒪ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕕᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑫᔪᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒐᒪ ᐊᐱᕐᔫᑎᕕᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓖᕋᒪ; ‘ᓱᒨᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᐊᕈᒪᑦᓴᓇᒐᖕᒐ?’ ᓱᒧᓪᓚᓇᒃ ᑖᒍᖕᖕᒐᓕᐊᕈᒪᓯᓂᕕᓂᕋ ᑭᐅᓪᓚᓇᒍᓐᓇᓇᒍ, ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ.

One Year in Hong Kong

When I was at McGill a friend of mine mentioned her brother was teaching in China. "You should go and do the same," she explained. "Why would I want to go there? I'm perfectly fine right here" was my annoyed answer. 'China's a poor underdeveloped country, it's probably boring as hell' I thought.

Weeks later I was at the student exchange office, submitting my proposal at the deadline with dozens of other students. Going in, Melbourne Australia was my first choice, but strangely, I walked out of that office having switched my preferences for university. First choice: Hong Kong, second choice: Melbourne. I can't exactly tell you a straight answer why I did it, maybe because everyone else in the exchange office was going to Australia and I didn't want to be typical, or maybe I just remembered my friend's suggestion and wanted to answer that question; 'why would I go to China?' Whatever it was, it turned out to be amazing.

ᐅᕕᒃᑫᑦ

ᖃᖓᑕᑦᓯᑕ 24-ᓂᒃ ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᖄᖕᑳᖕᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓕᕐᓯᑕ, ᐃᖅᑫᔪᖓ ᑲᒪᒥᓪᓗᐊᓂᙱᑕᕐᓂᒃ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕘᕐᓛᓘᑉ ᕿᑎᓪᓗᐊᖓᓂ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᔪᖓ, ᑖᕐᑐᐊᓗᒃᑯᓯᑕ, ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓗᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᖅᑫᕐᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᑕ. ᐃᓄᑑᑎᓪᓚᓇᓯᔪᖓ, ᐃᓄᑑᑎᒥᐊᓪᓚᓯᒻᒥᓱᖓ ᐃᖅᑫᒪᒪ ᐊᖅᑮᒍᓕᒫᖅᑫᓗᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᓚᖓᓂᑫᓂᒃ, ᑭᓇᒥᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖓ ᑖᕙᓂ. ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖃᕐᓇᖓ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓇᖓ, ᖃᐅᔨᒻᒫᖃᕐᓇᖓᓗ. 'ᑌᒫᕐᑫᓗᒃ ᐅᖕᒪᓯᑦᑐᓕᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᙱᓚᖓ ᐃᓄᑑᑦᓯᖓ' ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕐᑐᖓ, ᑲᕙᓕᕐᓯᖓ ᑲᐱᐊᓯᐊᓕᕐᓯᖓᓗ.

ᖁᕕᐊᓇᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓪᒪᓇᓪᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒪᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᓪᒪᑦ - ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᑦᓯᓂ 'ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᑦᑕᕈᒪᓯᒪᔪᖅ', ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕘᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᒪᒪ ᓂᐅᕝᕕᐅᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕋ ᕐᑫᓯᒪᑫᓐᓇᓱᓂᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᑐᓂ ᑎᑭᖅᑲᒥᐅᓂᕋᓂ. ᒍᐃᓐᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᒃ - ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᖃᑫᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᓴᓃᓯᑎᑐᑦ 'ᒍᐊᖕᒥᒃ'.

ᒍᐃᓐ ᓯᑯᑦᓵᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᕐᓃᕙᖓ ᐊᑎᕐᑕᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ - ᑌᒣᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᓇᓯᒪᑎᓐᓇᖓ, ᐱᐊᕋᐅᓯᒪᓂᕋᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓯᒍ. ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑕᖓ ᑕᑯᓚᒃᑯ ᖁᕝᕙᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕋ ᓂᓇᐅᓐᓂᑖᕈᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍᓗ. Facebook, smartphone - ᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᑐᙵᓇᕐᑑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒍᐃᓐ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓂᐅᔭᑫᔭᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓇᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕘᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᑦᓱᖓ. ᓂᐅᕝᕕᐅᑫᔭᕐᒪᖕᒫᓪᓚᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓖᑦᓯᒪᓪᒪᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓄᒃ ᑭᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᙱᒪᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᓕᑦᔫᖃᑦᑕᓯᓂᓗ ᑭᐅᓚᓗᐊᑫᒥ.

ᓄᓪᓚᓯᐊᑐᐊᑫᒪ. ᖃᓄᐃᑦᓴᕈᓐᓂᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓯᑦᓯᒍ. ᖄᖕᑳᒥᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑑᓕᖓᔪᖅ. ᐅᖕᒪᓯᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓕᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᐸᓇᓯᒪᔭᕋ. ᐊᑦᔨᒌᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑦᑕᓯᖓ ᐃᐸᓂᐊᕐᓇᑑᑦᓯᓂᓗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᓴᐅᖕᒥᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᐱᓐᓇᖁᑦᓯᒪᔭᓇᐅᑎᓚ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ.

ᑎᓯᒻᐱᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᖃᑎᕝᕗᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᑦᑎᓂ 'ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᓂᖓᑕ ᓄᙳᐊᓂᑕᓖᑦ' ᐱᐅᓯᓇᒌᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᒃᑯᓯᐊᐱᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓚᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓚᒪᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᓚᒪᐅᑎᑲᓪᓚᒧᑦ. ᐃᓚᓕᒻᒦᓯᑕ ᑰᒃᑯᓯᕕᓂᖅ ᓇᓪᓗᐃᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒍ ᓵᒨᕐᓯᒍ ᐅᓚᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᐊᓅᕐᓯᒍ. ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖃᙳᐊᔫᒍᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓚᒪᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑰᒃᑯᓯᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐅᐸᓇᔭᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᓚᒪᒥᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᙱᒍᐃᓚᑦ, ᑕᒪᒨᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᑦᓯᐊᓛᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᒥᒍᓐᓄᓗᒥᓪᓗᓂᓂᑦ. ᐊᓯᐃᓛ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᓐᓂᓂᑭᐱᕕᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᔪᓪᓚᓇᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓯᓐᓂᐊᓕᑫᕕᑦ ᓂᓇᓗᒍᓗ ᓇᓪᓗᑫᑖᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᓪᓗᐃᖕᒥᒃᑯᕕᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖃᑎᑎᑦ 'ᐆᐆᐆᐋᐋᐋ' ᓚᓂᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒍᓯᕐᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᒨᖅ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᔨᐊᒻᒪᓇᒥᐊᖃᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᑲᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᒍᒪᑐᐊᑭᕕᑦ.

On the 24 hours flying and transiting to Hong Kong, something I had naïvely ignored came to me. I was sitting in the middle seat of a massive plane, flying into the darkness of night, with a typhoon storm supposedly raging near our destination. I felt alone, and even more so when I realized that I was planning to be away for a whole school year, in a place I knew absolutely no one. No friends, family, acquaintances. 'I've never been alone for this long this far' I thought to myself, feeling sad and scared.

Thankfully, someone from the university had reached out before I left — a student who volunteered to be a 'buddy', someone who greets you at the airport and spends a few days with you when you first arrive. His name was Wayne — a self-made revision of his Chinese name 'Wang'.

Wayne held up a great big sign with my name on it - something I never thought I would ever experience, certainly not as the kid that I felt I was. This sign alone brought me back up and gave me hope. It was a time before Facebook and smartphones, so it was welcome because I had no idea what Wayne looked like before I got on the plane. I actually doubted if he'd truly show up because his email responses were slow and sporadic.

Once I got settled though, I was in. I was sold. Hong Kong was for me. It was my first love with an exotic country. Many, many experiences and emotions took place there, but the subtle cultural ones stand out as more meaningful, which make me feel lucky to have been there.

As the exams were about to start in early December, our floormates undertook their 'semesterly' tradition of cutting up a small roasted pig with a large meat cleaver. The pig is placed on a cutting board and table in the middle of the kitchen with a large meat cleaver next to it. The superstition is that all 20 or so guys walk up to the table one at a time and take one hack with the meat cleaver to shear a piece of the pig off. The belief being, if you succeed in sheering off a piece of meat in one hit, it's good luck meaning you will pass all your exams in one try without difficulty. And when it happens you walk away bragging and eating the meat you just cut. A failure in sheering a piece of meat off in one shot is met with a dramatic and ominous 'ooooouu-uhhh' from the rest of your roommates taunting you in unison, letting you know that you better get some studying done to pass your exams.

ᔦᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖅᑕᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᓇᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓵᓂᒃ ᒍᒪᓐᓂᕋᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᕕᓂᖅ ᖄᖕᑳᖕᒥᓐᓂᒥᓂ. ᐊᓕᐊᒥᔭᖃᕐᓂᕋᒥ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᔦᓴᓐ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑕᓯᓕᕐᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐳᕋᓐᓯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ, ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᒋᓯᑦᓯᔪ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᓴᐅᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᓚᓇᓕᕐᑕᒥᒃ.

Jason Annahatak volunteered to teach verbal English to students shown here. This was a highlight for his experience in Hong Kong. This experience led Annahatak into later teaching English in France and Inuktitut in Montreal, which was an introduction to his current job at the Kativik School Board as Director of Post-Secondary Student Services.

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ᔦᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖃᑕᖅ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓰᒪᔪᑦ ᖄᖅᑳᖅᒦᓂᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓂᒫᒥ.
Jason Annahatak in the centre with dozens of other exchange students during the first week orientation in Hong Kong.

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ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦᓲᑦ.
The once monthly formal dinner where everyone had to dress up.

ᔦᓴᓐᓗ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᒻᒥᐅᒍᖅᑲᑎᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐅᓐᓄᒧᒥᑕᕆᐊᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᔦᓴᓐ ᐆᑦᑐᕆᐅᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ‘ᐆᓇᖅᑐᑕᓗᒻᒥᒃ’ ᓴᓃᓰᑦ Swiss fondue-ᓚᐊᕕᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ.
Jason and his floormates out for dinner. That night Jason was introduced to ‘Hot pot’ a Chinese variation of Swiss fondue.

ᐅᕕᒃᑫᑦ

ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᑯᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᓴᓕᐊᕐᓱᖓ

ᖄᖅᑳᒦᓕᕐᓱᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᒥ ᓱᖏᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᓱᒍᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖓ: ‘ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᒃ ᑫᕙᓪᓗᔪᑦᓴᐅᕐᑰᓕᕋᒪ !’ ᖄᖅᑳᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᔪᐊᒃ ᐸᓯᕕᒃ ᐃᑳᕐᓱᒍ, ᑕᒐ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᓚᕈᒪᓯᒻᒥᓱᖓ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᑦᓛᓐᑎᒃ ᐃᑳᕐᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᑯᑖᒃᑰᖄᕐᓗᖓ Transiberian ᐊᕐᖁᑎᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᔭᓴᒃᑰᑐᒃᑯᑦ !’ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓯᒪᔭᕋ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᙱᑕᕋ. ᐊᓇᕐᕋᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖓ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᔪᐊᒃ ᐸᓯᕕᒃ ᐃᕐᑳᕐᓱᒍ, ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒎᕐᒥᓱᖓ, ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪᐅᑎᒃᑲ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᒥᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ, ᐅᑎᓛᕈᒪᑦᓱᖓ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᒃ ᑫᕙᓪᓗᒍᒪᓯᒪᓂᕋ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᒪᑦᓱᒍ. ᐊᕐᕌᒎᑉ ᓄᙳᐊᓂ, ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒪᑕ St. Petersburg -ᓕᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒻᒥᓱᖓ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑲᑕ-ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓱᖓ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᓗᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑌᑯᙵᖅᑲᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᖓ. ᖃᖓᑕᓕᓚ-ᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖓ Riga, Latvia -ᒧᑦ, ᐅᔭᓴᒃᑰᓯᑦᓱᖓ, ᖁᓕᓪᓗ-ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᑯᑖᒃᑯᑦ St. Petersburg -ᓕᐊᕐᓱᖓ. ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᖅ Riga-ᒦᑦᓱᖓ, ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᑰᑖᒧᑦ ᐃᑭᒥᐊᕐᑐᓵᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖓ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᑎᒎᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᒑᓕᔭᕐᓱᖓ. ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᖓ ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒋᕐᓱᖓᓗ, ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᑯᑖᒃᑰᕆᑎᒥᓚᖓᔭᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᖓ. ᐃᑭᐊᐱᑐᐊᕋᒪ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᑯᑖᒧᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᓯᒻᒥᓯᓂ. ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓗ-ᑭᙱᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᖓ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᑯᑖᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᓱᖓ, ᐊᖑᑦᓴᒉᓐᓇᓱᒍᓗ. ᓄᑦᓚᓕᐅᒥᒻᒥᒐᒪ ᓯᓂᕝᕕᓴᕋᓂᒃ ᓇᕝᕚᑐᖓ ᓯᓂᕝᕕᑕᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ, ᑳᓕᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓲᒻᒥᑐᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᖅ Riga-ᒦᓐᓂᐅᒐᒪ

A train ride to Russia

As the fantasy year in Hong Kong came to an end a crazy thought came to my mind: 'I should circle the world! I came to Hong Kong over the Pacific, now I want to go home over the Atlantic, but first with a train ride on the Transiberian railroad through Russia!' In reality, that plan did not pan out. I went home over the Pacific again, but once back in Montréal, I signed up to learn Russian, with the intention to go back and follow through with my goal of circling the globe. When the year ended, I joined a class trip to St. Petersburg for a 5-week course, but it was my responsibility to get there. So I flew to Riga, Latvia, and decided on my own scenic route to Russia, booking a 14-hour train ride to St. Petersburg. After touring Riga for the day, I raced to the train station running through the colonial buildings in the evening with my backpack in tow. I made it there and still running frantically, luckily found my train platform. Not two seconds after I put my feet on the steps of the train did the train jerk into motion. It's an exhilaration not found in many experiences to be able to jump on-to a moving train, and feeling of relief in catching it. As my adrenaline dissipated I found my bed berth in a common compartment, my stomach starting growing in protest of the fact that I had

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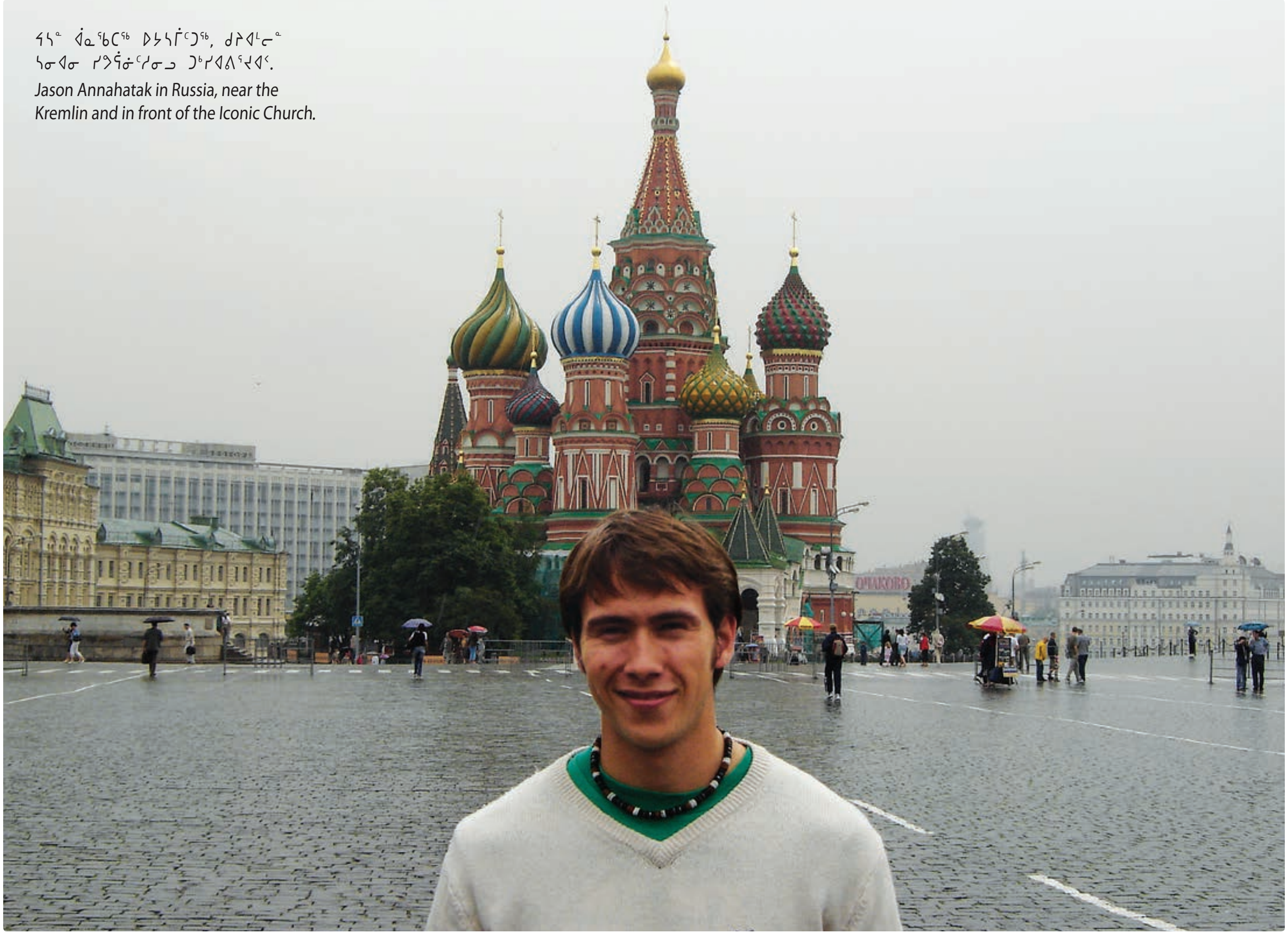

ᔦᓴᓐ ᐋᓇᖅᑲᑕᖅ ᐅᔭᓴᒦᑦᑐᖅ, ᑯᕆᐊᒻᓕᓐ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᓯᕗᕐᕌᓂᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᑉ.
Jason Annahatak in Russia, near the Kremlin and in front of the Iconic Church.

ᑕᑯᒐᑦᓴᓕᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥ. ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔪᑯᑖᒃᑰᓚᖓᑦᓱᖓ ᓂᕆᒐᑦᓴᑲᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐳᐃᒍᖅᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᖓ ᐅᐃᒪᔫᕐᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᑫᒪ.

ᑕᖅᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᖓ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔪᑰᑕᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᓂᕐᑭᓂᒃ. 'ᖃᒃᑰᔭᐱᒻᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕐᑐᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᑯᒪᕕᒐ !' ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕐᑐᖓ. ᖃᕙᐅᒻᒥᓯᐊᕐᑐᖓ, ᓂᕆᔭᑦᓴᖅᑲᖕᖏᓚᓇᒻᒪᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓱᖓᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑲᑎᒃᑲ ᓱᒎᑦ ᑕᕐᑯᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᕆᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᕐᑯᒻᒥᓗᒐᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ. ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᑐᖓ ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᒥᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓕᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ. ᐊᑖᓃᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᓯᓂᕝᕕᖃᑫᒪ, ᐸᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᓂᑦᔫᔦᖅ ᑐᓵᑦᑐᐊᓕᕐᑕᑫ, ᐅᔭᓴᑎᑑᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᑕᑫ. ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᑫᓕᕐᓱᑕ 9:00-ᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᓂᐊᐱᒃ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᒐᒥ ᔩᓯᑐᕈᒪᒻᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᖃᕐᕐᑰᔭᒥᓪᓗ ᑭᐅᔦᖅ 'Ya ne xachu!' ᐱᒍᒪᖖᖏᑐᖓ ! ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᓕᕐᑕᑫ 'Ya xachu!' ᐱᒍᒪᔭᑫ ! ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐅᒐᒪ ᓴᐱᓇᔭᖅᑲᖅᓇᖓ, ᑲᖖᒍᓱᓗᐊᑫᒪ ᑐᒃᓯᑫᑫᓱᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᑖᓄᑦ ᕿᕕᐊᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖓ, ᓯᓂᒐᓱᐊᕐᑑᔭᑫᓱᐊᕐᓱᖓ, ᐱᕐᓚᓯᐊᓕᕐᓱᖓ.

ᑳᓗᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᔦᖅᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᖃᒍᓐᓄᖕᑱᕐᓇᔫᒍᒻᒪᑦ, ᓯᓂᓯᔦᕕᓂᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᖓ 2:00-ᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᓪᓘᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᓴᒍᑦ ᐃᑳᓯᒐᑦᑕ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᓴᒍᑦ ᐃᑭᔦᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᒃ ᓯᓚᑖᓅᕿᑎᒐ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᕐᑕᑫ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᑫᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᑎᒥᑦᓱᒍ. ᐱᔭᕇᑦᓯᐊᒪᑕ ᑐᐹᕐᑕᐅᑫᑖᕐᑫᒪᓗ, ᑳᓕᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᒻᒥᔦᖓ. ᑐᐸᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖓ 5:00-ᖑᑫᑕᕐᓱᒍ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᓱᔦᖅᑲᓯᑦᓱᓂᓗ. ᑌᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑲᑎᒃᑲ ᐊᓂᓚᖓᓯᒪᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓀᓯᒪᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕐᑐᖓ. ᓂᕿᒥᓂᖕᒥᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᖖᑰᑦᓯᓯᒪᖖᖏᑐᑦ ! ᐸᓂᐊᐱᒥᓐᓇ ᓂᖏᒪᓚᐅᖖᖏᑐᖅ ! ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᒪᑭᐊᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔦᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖄᓯᒪᔦᖓ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᓴᐱᕐᐅᔾᔨᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᕐᒥᔦᖓ, ᑲᖖᒍᓯᑦᑐᒪᓇᐅᓕᕐᓱᖓᓗ ᑐᒃᓯᑫᑫᓱᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᑫᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᑫᕐᑐᓴᐅᒪᖕᒋᒪ ᓴᐱᓕᐅᒪᓕᕐᓱᖓ. ᒪᕿᑭᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᖓ. ᑕᓚ ᓴᐱᓕᐅᒪᓗᐊᖖᒍᐊᑐᓇᓕᕐᑐᖓ ᑳᓗᐊᒍᓪᓘᓃᑦ, ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᑫᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᖓᓇᖓ ᑎᑭᕝᕕᓴᕐᓄᑦ. ᑕᓪᓚᒪᓂᒃ ᒥᓂᑦᓂᐅᕐᕐᑰᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐸᕐᓅᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔪᑯᑖᖅ ᓄᕐᕐᑲᒪᑦ, ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓯᔦᖓ, ᐅᔭᓴᑎᑑᕐᓱᖓ izvenite pashalsta, no ya zabil pokopat yeda. Moshna pokopat vasha yeda? ᓂᕿᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᓂᑫᒪ. ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᖁᖓᑦ ᓂᕿᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᑦ ?' ᑭᐅᔭᐅᔦᖓ ᓇᓗᒥᖖᖏᑕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒥᓕᕐᓱᒍᓗ 'eta podarok' 'ᐁᑦᑐᓯᕙᒥᑦ'. ᐹᕐᓯᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᕿᑫᓯᓱᓂ ᖁᖓᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᓂᔦᖅ. ᑌᒃᑯᐊᑕᒐ ᖃᕐᕐᑰᔦᑦ ᔩᔩᓪᓗ ᐁᑦᑑᓯᐊᓇᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᐅᐱᒥᓯᒪᓂᕐᑗᓯᐊᒃᑲ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᕗᖅ

ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕐᑯᑦᓯᒪᔭᓇᔫᒍᕗᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓚᓚ, ᐃᓚᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓗ, ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒫᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓇᒍᒪᔭᑫᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓯᖅᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᑯᑦ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑦᓴᓈᑲᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓯᒪᖖᖏᓇᒪ, ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔫᓚᖓᓗᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᔫᑎᖅᑲᑦᑕᕈᒪᔫᒍᓗᓗ, ᔅᑫᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᓗᓇᒍᒪᔭᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᖓ. ᐊᔫᑎᖅᑲᑦᑕᕈᒪᔭᑦᓯᐊᒃ ᐊᔫᑎᑎᒍᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᒪᕿᕈᓂᒃ ᐅᑐᒍᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓚᓗᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᓯᒪᓚᓚ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕙᓪᓗᓯᒪᑦᓯᖓᓗ ᐊᕿᑕᕐᓯᖓᓘᕐᓯᖓ. ᖄᖕᑳᒥᐅᑦ ᓴᓃᔩᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᖁᓯᖓᓚᑕ ᐱᐅᔦᐊᐱᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᒪᔦᖓ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑲᑎᒃᑲᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖓᓃᖅᑲᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑖᕙᓂᒥᐅᑦᓴᔭᐅᖖᖏᔫᑦᓯᖓ ᐅᑲᓂᓕᒡᖅ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᓇᑎᓕᒻᒥᐅᒍᑦᓯᑕ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᑦᑎᓂ. ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᖓᓗ ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᑦ ᓱᒎᑦ ᐊᑦᓴᕆᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔦᓇᔭᐅᔫᒍᓂᖖᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᕈᓯᖖᖏᓂᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᔫᒍᓂᖖᒥᓐᓂᒃ (ᑌᒫᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑲᔫᒍᒪᓪᓚᑕᐅᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ) ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᒻᒥᔦᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᖖᒥᔪᑦᑑᔭᖃᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᓯᕈᓇᑐᒃᑯᓇᖅᑐᑕᓕᒻᒥᒃ. ᐃᓅᓯᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓇᖅᑑᕗᖅ, ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᓇᓯᓂᓗ, ᑐᑮᑭᐱᓐᓇᑑᑦᓯᓂᓗ, ᑕᖅᑲᒪᓇᖅᑑᓯᓂᓗ, ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖅᑐᑰᖅᓇᓯᓂᓗ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᐊᖅᑐᑰᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᖅᑐᓇᖅᑐᓇᑦᓯᔦᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᖅᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑰᖅᑲᓚᖓᖖᒥᓚᑦ. ⬟

neglected all day in Riga while I saw the sights. In my haste I had bought nothing for the 14-hour ride.

To my frustration I could not find any cart in the train that sold food. 'There's gotta be at least some friggin' crackers on board!' I obsessed to myself. And to my dismay, there was literally nothing to eat, and I saw why other people packed their snacks onboard. My cabin-mates were a Russian mother with a four-year-old. While I lied in the lowest berth next to them, I listened to the little girl talk and revel in her simple, short Russian sentences that I could understand. At one point three hours in to the ride around 9 p.m. the mother offered her child some cheese and crackers to which the little girl replied 'Ya ne xachu!' I don't want any! and to which I replied in my head 'Ya xachu!' I want it! But too young and cool, I was embarrassed to ask for anything so I stared at the bottom of the berth above me, pretending like I was trying to sleep, while my hunger burned a hole in my stomach.

I came to the point where you become so hungry, you stop feeling it. I fell asleep and around 2 a.m. we crossed the Russian border with the customs agents coming on board to grunt orders. I didn't understand much but I knew to have my passport handy and to be ready to be inspected. We cleared them without incident and being awoken, so was my hunger. I stayed awake until about 5 a.m. when something new started happening. My Russian neighbours in the berth three feet away from me started preparing to get off at the next town stop, and I had a thought. They didn't finish their food! The little kid didn't want any of it! But it was clear they didn't speak English. I had never actually uttered a Russian word outside of the comfort of my McGill classes. It occurred to me how much courage it takes to learn a language in that moment, and I was so embarrassed to ask for something so personal that I debated with myself if I should do it - the likelihood that I would felt to be about 50/50. It also occurred to me by having this debate with myself showed how desperate I was for food, and I still had another four hours until my destination. So with about five minutes between the time they started packing and the train stopped, I came up with my proposal, all in Russian, and I let it go: izvenite pashalsta, no ya zabil pokopat yeda. Moshna pokopat vasha yeda? 'Excuse me but I forgot to buy some food. Could I buy some food from you?' To which she replied in the simplest and best two Russian words I have ever heard 'eta podarok' 'It's a gift'. She handed me a plastic package with a smile and left. Those bits of cheese and crackers remain one the greatest gifts I've ever received.

Education is a journey

I have been very lucky to be blessed with good teachers, family, friends, and acquaintances that shared my vision for what I thought was important in education. I thought it was important to leave your comfort zone, to not shy away from unpleasant challenges, and take the baby steps to what you think are impossible goals. The beauty of the experiences I describe above are that all of them were made possible because of two facts. I needed to keep my education going, and I did a lot of it while travelling. I learned the beauty of the Hong Kong Chinese culture through my floor-mates at the student residence I was placed in where I really was the only foreigner (or 'gweilo') in that whole 14-storey building. I also learned that for all the rough edges that Russians are stereotyped to have (often deservingly so), there is pure and heartfelt generosity that exists despite their tough personal exterior and hardships that exist in their country. Learning is a lifelong, interactive, messy, stressful, exciting voyage. Anyone who thinks it will or should be easy stands to fail in their own education to become their own best selves. ⬟

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ᔩᓂ ᖃᖄᔪᒃ ᐸᒃᓯᓕ
JEANNIE KAKAYUK PUXLEY

ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕖᖓᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:	ᑎᓯᒻᐱᓇ 14, 1996
ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᖓ:	ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᓕᖓ:	ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ
ᐃᑦᔨᕆᒪᔭᖓ:	ᑎᓴᕇ ᑲᒻᐳᐹᑦᓯ
ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᕚᖓ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ:	ᖄᑭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓇᐊᒥᒃ
ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᑉᐹᖓ:	ᐊᑖᑕᖓᑕ ᓂᒃᑯᓕᐊᕕᓂᖓ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᖅ
ᓯᕗᓂᓇᒍᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥ ᐱᔭᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ
ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᒥᓂᕐᕚᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓ:	ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓃᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓴᕌᓕᒥ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᓕᒫᒥ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᕚᖏᑦ:	“ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖕᖏᑑᓚᓗᐊᖅ ᑕᒪᑕ, ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᓯᓖᓇᕗᖅ.”

Date of birth:	December 14, 1996
Place of birth:	Puvirnituq
Home community:	Salluit
Role model:	Deseray Cumberbatch
Favorite sport:	I like watching hockey
Favorite food:	My father's caribou *nikku*
Future goal:	To finish college
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Going overseas to Israel all alone for a month
Own quote to live by:	"It feels bad now, but it's going to get better."

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ᒫᑎᐅᓯ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ
MATTIUSI OWEETALUKTUK

ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕖᖓᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:	ᐁᓇᓕ 15, 1994
ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᖓ:	ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᓕᖓ:	ᐅᒥᐅᔭᖅ
ᐃᑦᔨᕆᒪᔭᖓ:	ᑐᕌᕕᔅ ᐹᑯ
ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᕚᖓ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ:	ᐊᔪᑦᑕᓂᖅ
ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᑉᐹᖓ:	ᐲᑦᓴ
ᓯᕗᓂᓇᒍᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᓇᕈᐅᒍᒪᔪᖅ
ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᒥᓂᕐᕚᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐅᓪᓛᕈᕐᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᕚᖏᑦ:	“ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᖁᓐᓇᓚᖓᒻᒪᑦ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ.”

Date of birth:	April 15, 1994
Place of birth:	Puvirnituq
Home community:	Umiujaq
Role model:	Travis Barker
Favorite sport:	Soccer
Favorite food:	Pizza
Future goal:	To become a lawyer
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Waking up in the morning
Own quote to live by:	"There is no finish line, so make your own for what you want to do."

ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᓯᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᔫᒧᕙᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖃᔫᒧᕙᑦ ?

- ᓄᓗᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ / ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᓯᑎᒃ
- ᐃᖃᓗᓚᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎ
- ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕕᐅᔫᓂᒃ

ᓄᓗᐊᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ / ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᔫᒧᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᓄᓗᐊᑦ ᓄᕐᓗᑭᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᑦᑕᖁᓯᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᕿᓴᕐᓯᒥᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎ ᓄᕐᓗᑭᓕᓈᑦᓯᓂ. ᐃᖃᓗᒧᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᖏᓕᓈᓂᒃ. ᓱᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒧᒪᔫᒧᕕᑕ ?

- ᐊᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᖕᒥᒻᒪᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᒧᑦ
- ᐊᖏᓕᓈᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᑦᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᑐᖃᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᑐᖃᐅᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᔫᒧᕗᒧᑦ
- ᐃᖃᓗᑐᖃᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑐᖃᐅᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᐊᖁᑦᑕ: ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᔫᒧᕗᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔᑕ; ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ, ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᕚᑦ / ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᐅᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᑐᖃᐅᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᕚᑦ / ᐃᖃᓗᑐᖃᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᕚᑦ ? ᖃᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᔫᒧᕚᑦ ? ᓴᓪᓗᐊᐱᐅᕚᑦ ᖁᐃᓂᔪᐊᓘᕚᓪᓘᓃᑦ ? ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᕐᓯᓂ. ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ, ᐃᖃᓗᕐᓚᐅᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᒍᑯᔨᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᕚᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘ ᒥᑭᔪᕐᓚᐅᓂᕐᓴᑦ ?

ᓄᓗᐊᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ
Gillnet

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ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ:

2009-ᒥ, ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᐊᑐᖃᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᖏᓕᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ Duquet (ᓴᓪᓗᓂ) ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᓯᑎᒃ. ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᓯᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ: cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, zinc, PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), and other hydrocarbons.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᑕᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᔫᒧᒥᕗᑦ. ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ, ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓛᐲᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓅᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ (ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᓗ) ᐊᕐᖂᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᓛᐲᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᔫᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᑏᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐸᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ. ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐸᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᒥᔨᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓛᐲᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔨᔫᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕈᑎᒥᓂᐊᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓇᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᓛᐲᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᓲᓇᒻᒥᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓘᑎᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᑕᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓂᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎ

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎ ᐳᓚᕕᐅᓲᒍᕗᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓐᓇᖕᒋᕐᕕᓴᓚᐊᒍᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ. ᓇᓕᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᔨᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ. ᐃᓱᐊᕐᓂᐹᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᓂᓕᓇᓱᓲᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ / ᑰᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᓪᓗ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᑎᑦᓱᒋᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓲᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᕈᑎᖃᓲᒍᒪᒥᓯᑎᒃ (ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᓂᒃ) ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᓚᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑌᓚᒍᒪᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ. ᑌᒫᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓯᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᓚᓖᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒍᓐᓇᓲᒍᒐᑦᑕ.

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎ
Minnow trap

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ:

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᖃᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᓯᑦᔮᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᓯᐊᔮᑉ 2014 ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᓴᒥ / ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᑲᓇᔪᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᒧᑯᔨᖃᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᖃᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᑑᒪᖕᒑᑕ.

ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓯᐅᑏᑦ

ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᒃ ᐃᓵᖕᒐᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐆᒪᖕᒋᓐᓈᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᑎᑦᓯᕖᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ:

ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᓴᒥ / ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓲᑎᑦᓴᓇᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑭᓯᕐᒥ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑭᓯᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓘᓐᓃᑦ Nepihjee -ᑰᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᖅ). ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓲᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑭᓯᐅᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ Nepihjee-ᑰᑉ ᕚᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓲᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓂᒃ. ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᓇᔭᒻᒥᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ 1999-ᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᐃᑳᑭᓐᓇᓯᖁᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᖁᕐᓗᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᑦᓯᐊᒎᖁᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᓯᐅᓇᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕓᔭᓇᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓯᐅᑎ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᓕᒃ 48 × 36 × 32 inches ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ, ᓯᕐᖄᑎᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᕿᒥᕐᕿᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓂᒃᑯᓯᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕕᓂᖃᕐᓯᐊᓗᑕ ᑕᑭᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕕᓂᖃᕐᓯᐊᓗᑕ, ᓇᒧᖕᖕᒐᓚᐊᓲᒍᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓚᕙᓚᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᕋᑦᑕ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᓇᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑭᓇᐅᔪᖅ ! ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑌᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᖕᒐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓲᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᓚᒫᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᓴᓇᐊᑕᒫᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑭᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᓚᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑭᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᑭᕝᕙᑲᑦᑕᕋᑦᓴᐅᑎᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᓯᕐᖄᑎᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓂᒃᑯᑕᑦᑕᖃᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ.

ᒪᔪᕋᕐᑐᓯᐅᑎ
Trap net

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Fisheries Sampling Methods

What are the different nets and traps used by the Nunavik Research Centre (NRC) to catch fish?

- Gillnet/Experimental Gillnet
- Minnow Trap
- Trap Net

Gillnet/Experimental Gillnet

Well known and commonly used by many Nunavimmiut, a gillnet consists of a panel of netting of a defined mesh size that is suspended from a float line and weighed down by a lead line. An experimental gillnet is a gillnet within which several panels of various mesh sizes are found. These different mesh sizes allow us to catch fish of all different sizes. Why do we want to catch fish of different sizes?

- Reduces any size bias, which could lead to an inaccurate assessment of a population
- Fish of different sizes likely results in fish of different ages
- With a large range of size and age data, we can roperly assess the health of a population. For example, how big/small and young/old are the fish? How fast do they grow? Are the fish really skinny or really fat? We can likely detect trends in the data. For example, are mercury contamination levels higher in bigger fish or in smaller fish?

Some studies using gillnets:

In 2009, gillnets were set in Lake Kangilialuk and Lake Duquet (Salluit) to collect Arctic charr for a contaminants study. Contaminants measured: cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, zinc, PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), and other hydrocarbons.

The NRC also relies on the gillnet fishing done by Nunavimmiut. For example, fishing booklets returned to the NRC by fishermen from different communities (Kangiqsualujjuaq, Salluit, and Kuujjuaq) over the years. These booklets allow fishermen to record the number of fish they catch as a result of the amount of effort (fishing time) and the method used. This 'catch and effort' information is then used by the NRC to estimate and monitor the population size of specific fish stocks. These booklets also allow the fishermen to report back to us on the health of the fish (i.e., if any abnormalities or parasites were observed).

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Gillnet

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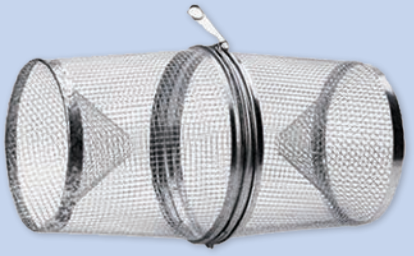
Minnow Trap

A minnow trap consists of a conical shaped entrance so that fish can go in but cannot escape because of their behavioural response to the trap construction. Bait can also be placed inside the trap. This method is most effective for catching small fish that feed on the bottom of a lake/river/ocean. Multiple traps can be tied together and deployed all at once. Minnow traps are often used by the NRC along with another capture method (e.g., gillnet) to catch smaller fishes that are able to avoid capture because of their size. This allows us to catch a larger range of fish sizes.



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Minnow trap

Study using minnow traps:

Minnow traps were placed along the shoreline of Stewart Lake during the Summer of 2014 to catch sculpin for a mercury and fish abundance study.

Trap Net

A trap net consists of a cage with two wings extending outwards. This method effectively samples live fish for monitoring purposes.

Study using a trap net:

A trap net is used annually in the summer by the NRC to monitor fish at Kuujjuarusiq Dry Bay (this study is called the Kuujjuarusiq Dry Bay Arctic charr study and/or the Nepihjee River Arctic charr study). The trap is placed in the Dry Bay fishway at the mouth of the Nepihjee River to monitor Arctic charr. This fishway was constructed by the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation in 1999 so that Arctic charr could migrate over an impassable waterfall back into freshwater to overwinter and spawn. The trap is 48 x 36 x 32 inches and was built by NRC staff to catch Arctic charr, which are then measured, observed and PIT (passive integrated transponder) tagged. With continual monitoring and length data, we can keep track of the movements and growth of the charr. This study may sound familiar to Kuujjuammiut!. Posters are put up around Kuujjuaq and FM announcements are made every Spring offering a money reward to those who bring in their Arctic charr from Kuujjuarusiq Dry Bay to be weighed, measured and scanned for a possible PIT tag.

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Trap net

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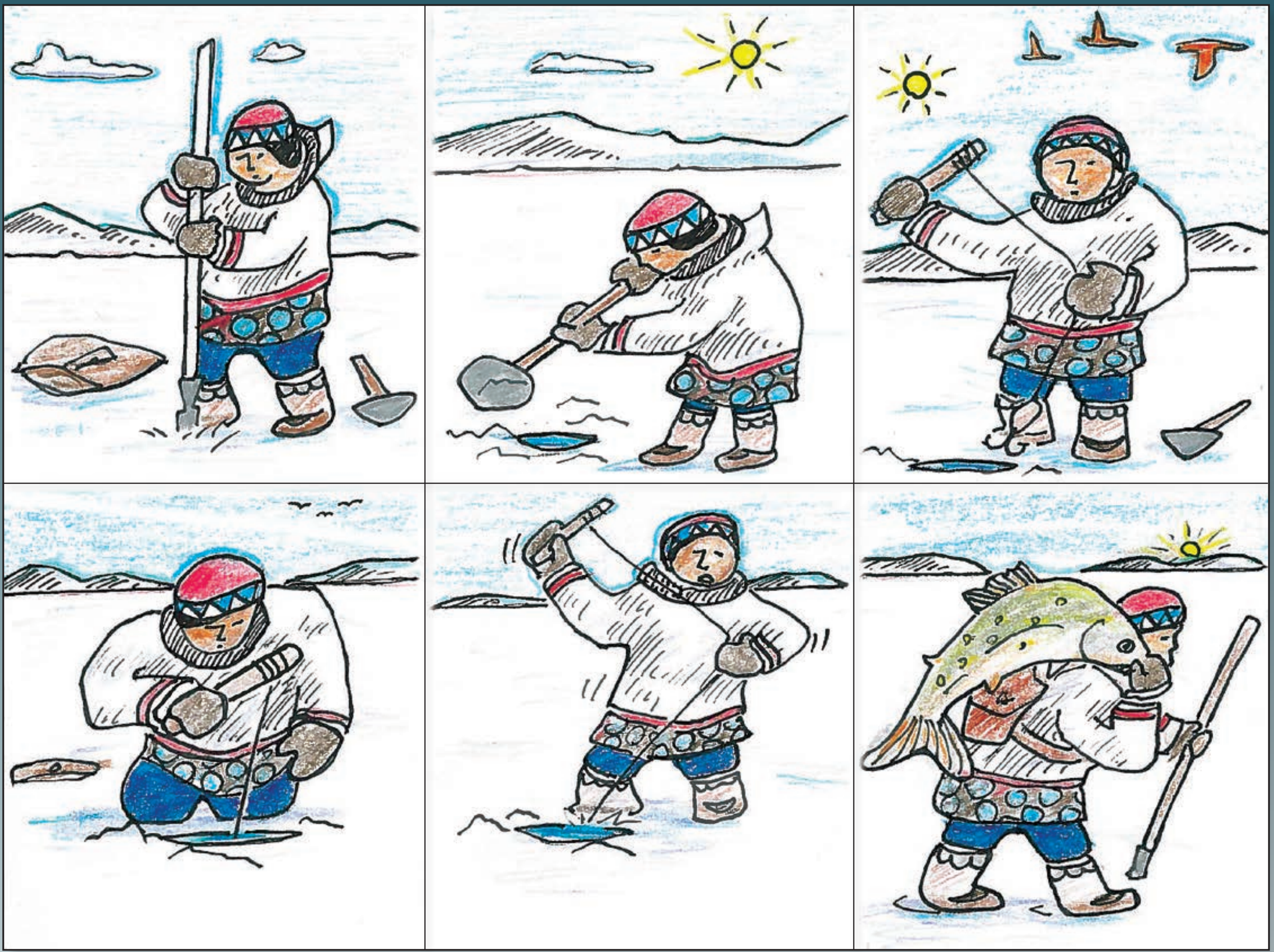
Cirqiniq Circus performers from Puvirnituq during the 2015 Snow Festival.



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Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik honoured Senator Charlie Watt with this sealskin notebook case from Nunavik Creations.

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