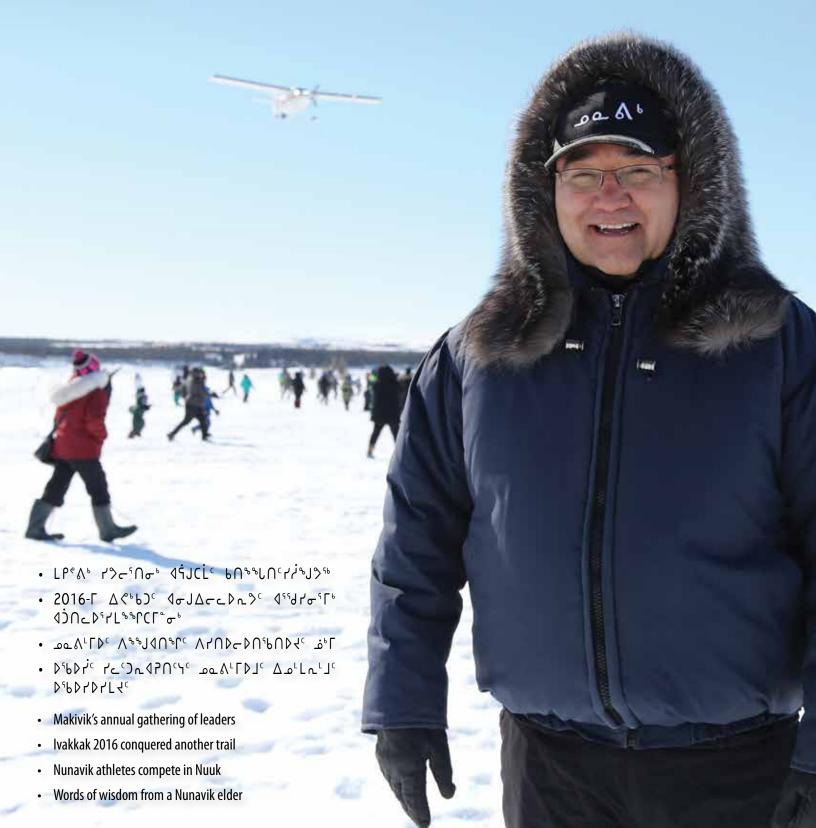
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### **Makivik Corporation**

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

### LPA Prizari

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Makivik Magazine is published by Makivik Corporation - it is distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its Executive. We welcome letters to the editor and submissions of articles, artwork or photographs. Email tmackay@makivik.org or call 1-800-361-7052 for submissions or for more information

### LP°ልዑና እነጋራነካъቦና

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### Makivik Corporation Executives

Andy Moorhouse, Vice President, Economic Development Adamie Delisle Alaku, Vice President, Renewable Resources Andy Pirti, Treasurer Adamie Padlayat, Corporate Secretary

۸٬۲۹۲۲۸٬۲۹۶ کو ۵٬۵۹۸

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all Makivik staff, as well as to all others possible

'የΓ'የላራ ኦ'በ/ Editor

### DኄDጘD′ ∇′ሩ፞ኴና ኴናበሒት/Translation

۵-۲۲۶ ۱۵۵۲ ۲۵،۷۹ و ۱۵

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Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA

part in the Kuujjuaraapik Candy Drop during the Makivik annual general meeting in March. © Makivik





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Publishing our voices in Nunavik: it is a tool that we have to share with one another the issues that are important to us. It is also a way to celebrate our culture and creative arts, along with the important events that take place in our region. Makivik encourages beneficiaries to share their stories within this publication. Photos of the region, too, are welcome. Please feel free to email the editor at tmackay@makivik.org or call 1-800-361-7052 to find out how you can share your stories and images.

### Da da?/WHAT IS THIS?

ᡃᡪᡄᡃᢐᢧᠬᡠ᠌ᢪ᠊ᡆᠵᠬᡃᠨᡪᡄᢪᡠ᠋ᡣᡤᠻᢪᡆᠵᠬ᠅\$200.00-ᠣᡰ᠂ᡆᡄ᠙ᡩ᠘᠐᠆ ۵۶۵، کا ۱۹۵ منکی مالا معمری حرک الداله ۱۹۵۹ مرد مده دار-۱۵۲۵ مرد دروروساد ۵۰دسار ۵۰دس ام ۱۸ ام مودی و ۱۵۲۸ مرد ۱۵۲۸ میروده عنامات کروی به دره کرار کرورونی که کورونی کو 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, Quebec J0M 1C0

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Winners of the mystery photo contest will be drawn at the Makivik head office on August 19, 2016. The first prize as noted is \$200.00



# Voices and Images of Nunavimmiut Voices











### ∆ے د °C / CONTENTS

- 14 もの イー・ しゅく しゃく しゃしく ゆっしょ いっちゃ しゅく かいしょ 
  Historic Meeting With Prime Minister Trudeau
- Air Inuit Propwash
- 22 ΔαΔ<sup>L</sup>ΓΡ<sup>C</sup> σΛ<sup>δ</sup>Γ<sup>C</sup> 4D4L<sup>δ</sup><sup>δ</sup>JNCPL<sup>C</sup>
  The Voices of Nunavimmiut Book Collection Publication
- 26 LP°& D' くらしている しんしゅう しゅっしゅう Makivik's Annual General Meeting
- 33 ρθρνίς νας Σαθρης Δαι Ελυία Δαι Επιμία Words of Wisdom from a Nunavik Elder
- 40 ליאלר בף האיר החיינר החיינרי החיינלי ליאלר בף אטי ליבאיב הינה.

  Senate Committee Meets at the Kuujjuaq Head Office
- 50 き、 Δ 4 First Air
- S2 معاد ۱۹۵۸ و Green Corner
- 54 へもよのjらっく Legal Tips
- معالا مرحوا المراعة ا
- 62 PPD は DPD COTD んかり 1 のでは 4 のでして ずり、 4 4 P C O T The Arctic Winter Games in Nuuk, Greenland
- 80 ΔαδιΓρς αιΓσοδίς, Δοδοδοδο Nunavik's Own, Ivakkak
- Nunavik Notes کو ال
- 96 PALTO
- $106^{\Delta^{\circ\circ}}$ רے 'C איר איר איר אר איר או איר אינג' אינגאיי אינג' אינגאיי אינג' אינגאיי איי אינגאיי



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### REFLECTING ON THE **40<sup>TH</sup>** ANNIVERSARY OF THE *JBNQA*

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© COURTESY OF STUDIO PASCAL BLAIS

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n November 10th, 2015, many arrived to Kuujjuag to celebrate forty years since the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). Makivik signatories and their families arrived in Kuujjuag to celebrate this Agreement and also to reflect on it through discussions and also through viewing the documentary, So That You Can Stand. Makivik Executives and Board of Directors were present and youth from across Nunavik were flown in to learn more about what the JBNQA, especially the negotiations and history behind it.

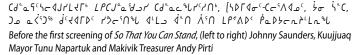
On November 11th, the fortieth anniversary of this Agreement, youth gathered at the Kuujjuag Forum to prepare and discuss what they would ask the JBNQA signatories the next day, for their scheduled meeting with the signatories. That evening there was a screening of So That You Can Stand. At the front of the audience the signatories and their families sat. During parts of the film you could hear some people get emotional as parts of the documentary show that it was not easy during the negotiations for both the signatories and their families. After the screening the signatories sat on stage with the Makivik Executives. Custom-made parkas and kamiit were given to each of the signatories.

On November 12th the signatories and the youth met at the Kattitavik town hall. Kuujjuaq students also sat to observe the discussions. Youth from across Nunavik were able to ask the signatories planned questions and hear what the signatories experienced in further detail. Youth also thanked the signatories for their sacrifice and work that they put into making the

Agreement a reality.

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So That you Can Stand documentary director, Ole Gjerstad and Jason Annahatak, who took part in the making of the film through interviews with signatories and narration



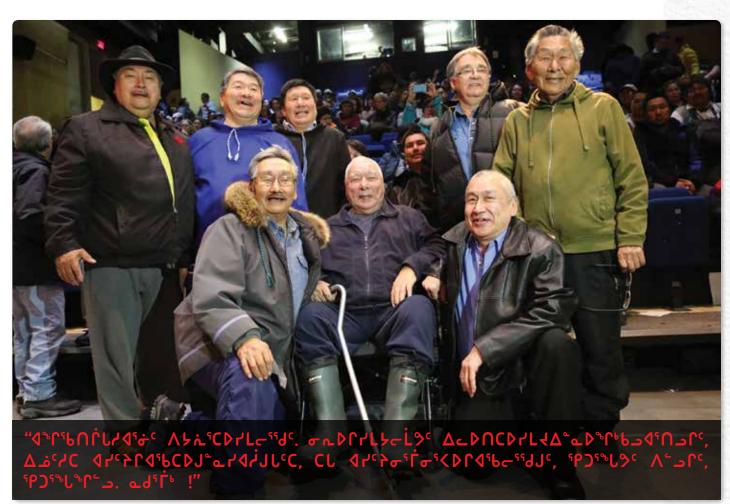




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The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement signatories at the Kattitavik town hall right before the screening of the documentary So That You Can Stand. Back row, left to right: Putulik Papigatuk, Zebedee Nungak, Charlie Arngak, Charlie Watt, Robbie Tookalook. Front row, left to right: Sarollie Weetaluktuk, Tommy Cain and Peter Inukpuk.

### Recounting the documentary, So That You Can Stand

At the historic signing ceremony of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*, held in Quebec City very late in the evening of November 11, 1975, Charlie Watt spoke words that still ring true today. He spoke in Inuktitut, translated by Zebedee Nungak, who was sitting beside Charlie at the press conference.

"The negotiations have now been completed. And although not all of the points that we had hoped to obtain have been included, we are an adaptable people, and now we must make the greatest change of our history,

for our children, and our children's children. Thank you!"

Zebedee looked over at Charlie and asked, "OK?" And Charlie nodded his head to indicate yes.

It was a significant quote, and in the four decades since that night it captures the spirit of the remarkable film documentary produced by Makivik Corporation to mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Agreement. The film is called "So That You Can Stand."

The film is a moving tribute to the Inuit leaders who were "Young Turks" in the early 1970s, barely out of their teens, most in their early twenties, who became the

"David's" that took on the "Goliaths" in the form of the Government of Québec, and more significantly – Hydro-Québec.

It is also a gift to the Inuit youth who are now the majority population in Nunavik – as well as all Inuit regions across Inuit Nunangat. It's an important gift, as the story is lovingly

told, with drama, emotion, wonderful archival footage from the era, illustrated passages, music, and of course humour.

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Zebedee Nungak, proudly accepting

his new parka as a gift from Makivik to appreciate his work as a JBNQA

negotiator and signatory

Three narrators are used in the film. Ole Gjerstad, the film director, narrates some historical parts. William Tagoona, who moved to Nunavik from the NWT at the time of the negotiations narrates, explains the history and sings in the film. Finally young Jason Annahatak of Kangirsuk appears and narrates to great effect. His presence illustrates the film's premise that the Agreement allowed today's Inuit youth to stand and take their rightful place in society.

Not all the JBNQA signatories are still alive. In fact the film is dedicated to those who have passed – Mark Annanack, George Koneak, Johnny Williams, and chief negotiator Mark R. Gordon. They are alive in the documentary thanks to archival footage, and references to them made in recent interviews from the JBNQA signatories conducted for the film.

Some of the "Goliaths" are also featured in the film. While former premier Robert Bourassa is included in archival footage, and dramatic recreations, Armand Couture representing Hydro-Québec, and Québec negotiator John Ciaccia were recently interviewed. Their candid interviews, forty years after the negotiations, provide a glimpse into the minds of adversaries who appeared to grow sympathetic to the Inuit cause with the passage of time.

The filmmakers also tracked down the lawyers representing the Inuit and Cree during the negotiations, as well

as the key Inuit advisor at the time. James O'Reilly was the lawyer representing Cree interests, while Max Bernard worked principally for Inuit. As the Inuit and Cree worked together in the legal battle, negotiations, and ultimately the late



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THANK YOU!"

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William Tagoona, Makivik's Communications Coordinator, leading on guitar and vocals. Adamie Delisle Alaku, Makivik Vice President on bass. The screening of So That You Can Stand in Kuujjuaq ended with live entertainment.



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night signing, it was a team effort on behalf of the "David's" in this story. Greg Fisk was hired as a negotiator for the Inuit by Charlie Watt as he gained considerable expertise in Alaska working on the Alaskan Native Settlement Agreement. Tragically, Fisk died following the release of the film on November 30, 2015.

Footage from key Inuit meetings greatly enhances the film. It is wonderful to see a young Tagak Curley at an early 1970s Inuit Tapirisat of Canada meeting in Pangnirtung juxtaposed with recent footage of him being interviewed with Senator Charlie Watt in Ottawa, commenting on the significance of those early meetings.

Similarly, footage from Northern Quebec Inuit Association (NQIA) meetings at the time provide tremendous context to the odds at stake for Inuit in the region, and nationally. Ottawa had slammed the door in Charlie Watt's face in the early 1970s, and told him that Bishop Donald Marsh – a white man – was the only acceptable spokesperson for the Inuit of northern Quebec. Fast forward to October 1972 once Inuit and Cree had collaborated on their fight to oppose the project. They succeeded to obtain a meeting with Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, and explained that the project was threatening their way of life. Bourassa stormed out of the meeting.

Within weeks Inuit and Cree initiated legal proceedings, vowing to stand up for ancestral rights to their land, hunting and fishing rights, and self-government rights.

The film magnificently documents the ensuing court case, presided over by Judge Albert Malouf. His ruling, following 167 witnesses, and five months of deliberation, caused a furor as it sided with the Inuit and Cree, and stopped the bulldozers in their tracks. It cost Hydro-Québec half a million dollars a day. Quebec appealed, and within a week won in the court of appeal, but in the meantime Quebec decided to start negotiating with the Inuit and Cree for a deal to ensure the James Bay Hydroelectric project could continue.

The negotiations leading to the 1974 Agreement in Principle, and subsequently the November 1975 final Agreement are well documented here, including the unfortunate division that emerged among Nunavik Inuit living principally in Puvirnituq, Ivujivik, and Salluit. Inuuqatigiit Tunngavingat Nunamini (ITN) emerged as a protest movement to the *JBNQA* negotiations, mainly over the "extinguishment" clause. Efforts to remain united during the negotiations were unsuccessful, which the filmmakers do not gloss over.

In an interview, *JBNQA* signatory Sarollie Weetaluktuk recounts how a visit to one community turned violent, with him being literally thrown out of a building and rocks thrown at him. His emotional testimony clearly shows the image remains vivid in his mind.



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MAKIVIK magazine

There are lighter moments included – snippets of some musical gems, which have survived on archival reels. One includes the chorus of the 1954 country hit "Looking Back to See," by The Browns, later covered in the early 1970s by Buck Owens and Susan Raye. Zebedee Nungak and Caroline Alexander are seen singing it with Zebedee on guitar. William Tagoona, complete with big seventies hair – contributes two original tracks to the film, also from the archives.

There is rare footage of chief negotiator Mark R. Gordon in many different settings – smoky NQIA meetings in the North, and Southern locations with negotiators. His rebellious spirit shines through regardless of location.

In Montreal, the Inuit negotiators had rented a three-bedroom apartment in a building on the corner of Fort and de Maisonneuve Boulevard. Due to scarce resources, 36 might be there at apartment 1205, sleeping on the floors without pillows, on tables, or in shifts.



Nunavik youth and other delegates lined up to thank each signatory for their work to make the *JBNQA* a reality



ወዉል<sup>ነ</sup> Γρና ውልኒያጋልና ውንታየው ነው አያና *ተናተ VΓ dV° ጋርናና የው ላ የነ የነ የነ ነገቦ* ፣ ላበ-ው የርዕተር ተራት ውው ነልልው የናርላቦ የነውስ ነር የላ የመሰር ነላ የመሰር ነላ የነውስ ነር የላ የነውስ ነር የላ ነው ነር የለ ነር

Nunavik youth had a full day with the JBNQA signatories discussing the history of the negotiations and gaining knowledge from their experience

It's clear from viewing the documentary that the JBNQA was an important turning point for Inuit rights in Canada, for Indigenous rights in Canada, with precedent-setting consequences in areas of law, human and civil rights, arguably a precursor to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

While the film packs an emotional wallop, viewing it in the presence of some of the Inuit *JBNQA* signatories, key staff who participated in the negotiations, Cree signatories, Quebec, Hydro-Quebec, and Canadian officials it was transformed into



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Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti with JBNQA signatory Tommy Cain before the Montreal screening of So That You Can Stand





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sort of a "happening." With the passage of time, it allowed for greater understanding of what was accomplished by the Inuit and Cree leaders of the time.

"It was nothing short of a miracle that this Agreement was signed," stated JBNQA signatory Zebedee Nungak following the Montreal screening on November 30, 2015. The overflow capacity crowd for the event knew they had witnessed not only an important film, but also gained greater knowledge of a chapter in Inuit history that truly must become part of history textbooks in Canadian schools from coast to coast to coast.

"IT WAS NOTHING SHORT OF A MIRACLE THAT THIS AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED"



*ፋΓィ VΓ dV°*⊅ *C"ና<sup>8</sup>ህ፦ ላ<sup>9</sup>Γ'ቴ/ስ/JՈΓ*° ላበ~▷<sup>8</sup>ቴCP'Lዲ<sup>®</sup> ፋለበ ጔ<sup>8</sup><sup>8</sup>ኒ<sup>®</sup> ▷ቬኒ<sup>®</sup> ሪď ፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፟፟፟፟፟ራና'\~ላJ/LՎՐ<sup>©</sup> ሪď ፟፟፞፞ ሬ<sup>8</sup>ህላ*° LPC*J<sup>®</sup>ሬ ቼታሪ, ላ<sup>1</sup>L⊃ JΔ~ላ<sup>1</sup> ርJ<sup>®</sup>ሬ<sup>®</sup>, LP<sup>®</sup>ለD<sup>©</sup> ጋኣDĽቴበሶJበ~ሊኖ<sup>°</sup>Γ<sup>©</sup> ጋPJላ<sup>®</sup>በረት<sup>®</sup>ሀ, ተ<sup>9</sup>ራ<sup>®</sup>ፖĽ<sup>©</sup>ሬ ሲ<sup>°</sup>ጋ<sup>®</sup> ርď <sup>©</sup>ሬ ና<sup>°</sup>ነ~ ▷<sup>©</sup>ጋσ<sup>©</sup>, ላ<sup>1</sup>L⊃ LP<sup>®</sup>ለD<sup>©</sup> ላ<sup>®</sup>ህኢ<sup>©</sup>ነሬ ኒላ ር"የላለ<sup>©</sup>

JBNQA signatory Zebedee Nungak speaking before the Montreal screening of So That You Can Stand, with William Tagoona, Makivik Communications Coordinator, who was the main lead to produce the documentary, and Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik



Right: then Makivik Corporate Secretary (now Makivik Vice President)
Andy Moorhouse, interpreting for JBNQA signatory Tommy Cain before
the Montreal screening of So That You Can Stand

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# Historic Meeting with **PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU**

Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik was among the Inuit leaders gathered at the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) boardroom for an historic meeting with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau on January 26, 2016.

he meeting with Inuit leaders was significant as it was the first time in history that a sitting prime minister has met with Inuit leaders at ITK's Ottawa office.

ITK President Mr. Natan Obed chaired the meeting, which included the ITK board members, and on the government side Indigenous Affairs Minister Carolyn Bennett, Fisheries Minister Hunter Tootoo, Indigenous Affairs Parliamentary Secretary Yvonne Jones, NWT MP Michael McLeod, and Yukon MP Larry Bagnell.

The agenda covered priority items including a renewed Inuit-to-Crown relationship, social development, education, food security, economic development, housing, infrastructure needs and Arctic resources.

National Inuit leader Natan Obed stated, "We are encouraged by the engagement of the prime minister and his cabinet colleagues with Inuit and the respectful tone they have taken. We will continue to push for action on the priorities that we outlined at today's meeting."

Inuit leaders addressed the importance of comprehensive land claims agreements as fundamental to the renewed Inuit-to-Crown relationship. Full implementation of the claims would help address many of the social and economic development challenges facing Inuit Nunangat.

Trudeau said, "I want to thank leaders of the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami for meeting with me today and giving me the opportunity to begin to earn their trust. I am eager to bring about positive change in the lives of Inuit across Canada and work together to unleash the North's amazing potential."

The Inuit leadership also invited Prime Minister Trudeau and his cabinet to visit Inuit Nunangat where they promised to provide them with first-hand insight into life in the Inuit homeland.



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## MAKIVIK magazine

# The 2016 Northern Lights Trade Show

The Northern Lights Trade Show took place in the national capital, Ottawa, from January 27-30, 2016. This is a biennial Northern-centred trade show for economic development and it also includes cultural showcasing. Makivik Corporation had a booth set-up with promotional items and Makivik publications for delegates and visitors. Nunavik artists sold their products in the sales and cultural showcasing section of the trade show.

The Northern Lights Trade Show this year was special as it was the first time the prime minister of Canada paid a visit. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, the 23<sup>rd</sup> prime minister of Canada, visited the Makivik Corporation booth. Trudeau was greeted by Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik as well as by Makivik Executives: Vice President Andy Moorhouse, Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku and Corporate Secretary Adamie Padlayat.



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Prime Minister Trudeau called Makivik president by his first name, Jobie, as he had just met with him a couple days before at the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) office in Ottawa along with other Inuit leaders of Canada to discuss issues related to Inuit. At the Makivik booth Prime Minister Trudeau was shown the back cover of issue 108 of *Makivik Magazine* where he saw himself in Kuujjuaq as a child cutting cake on Canada day in 1983. It was apparent that it brought back memories as he vocalized that he remembered that time spent in Nunavik with his father, Pierre Trudeau, who was prime minister at the time.

Prime Minister Trudeau was also given a sealskin vest from Makivik, presented by President Tukkiapik, which was made by Nunavik Creations. He was thrilled to receive this gift and tried it on with pride and appreciation.

He then went and visited the other Inuit regional booths, including the Nunatsiavut government booth, the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation booth and the Qikiqtaaluk Corporation (QC) booth of Nunavut, the corporation that serves the Baffin region of Nunavut.

The trade show's schedule was filled with discussion sessions pertaining to Northern economic development including these related areas: education and research, the labour market, Indigenous business relations, social development, transportation, fisheries, Arctic sovereignty, communications infrastructure, connectivity, mining, collaborating academics and traditional knowledge, and Northern infrastructure. There were many Northern leaders who were speakers and panellists.

Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik was part of a panel session on Aboriginal business: inclusion for success. It was a discussion about the importance of engaging both Inuit and First Nations in large-scale development and economic joint ventures in the North. Alongside President Tukkiapik was Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated President Cathy Towtongie and Mark Nui the Grand Chief of the Innu nation.

The evening of January 29<sup>th</sup>, there was a film screening of *So That You Can Stand*, hosted by Makivik Corporation. Ron Gordon was the host for the screening. There was a good crowd that viewed this documentary, which outlines the



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Julie Grenier Di Ciero selling her beaded works of art in the cultural showcasing and purchasing section of the trade show





history and negotiations of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. After the screening, there was a chance for comments and many felt that the documentary and the story was meaningful, important and well done. People from the audience thanked the negotiators and signatories for what they did to make this first modern land claim a reality in 1975.

Representatives from Makivik, the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik School Board also paid a visit to Nunavut Sivuniksavut (NS). This is an eight-month program for Nunavummiut to learn about their history, culture, Inuit politics, the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* – academic and work training is a foundational aspect of this program. NS has been running since 1985 and has been very successful at training Inuit to enter university studies or the workforce. The Minister of Education for Nunavut, Paul Quassa, was speaking about how this program makes a difference for education and training. The coordinators, instructors and board members of NS also spoke to how this program works and why it is an asset for Nunavut. Those in attendance at this meeting were impressed with this program and asked questions related to how much it costs to operate such a program and other important aspects of how this program operates. At this time efforts are being made to have a similar program for Nunavimmiut.



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Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik speaking during the Nunavut Sivuniksavut meeting with Kativik Regional Government Chairperson Jennifer Munick





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During the Nunavut Sivuniksavut (NS) meeting, in the front, left to right: Makivik Corporate Secretary Adamie Padlayat; Kativik School Board's (KSB) Education Consultant, James Vandenberg; Jason Annahatak, KSB Director of Post-Secondary Student Services; Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti. In the back, left to right: Morley Hanson, long-time NS instructor, and one of the founders of NS, Murray Angus, who has coordinated and instructed at NS for decades.

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### **From Winter to Spring**

Nunavik winter conditions are somewhat challenging for an airline such as Air Inuit. Snow, wind, freezing drizzle, runway conditions to name only these are certainly contributing factors to our periodical difficult operational environment. On behalf of Air Inuit, it is important for us to recognize the great work of all our employee groups from Salluit to Kuujjuaq to Sept-îles to Montreal during the more difficult winter period in which we have, together, achieved our collective goal of offering Nunavik and others customers a safe and quality air service. Thank you, Nakurmiik to all.

### Meet the world's large cargo door Dash 8-300 freighter

Innovation once again is on the horizon for Air Inuit. The last of Air Inuit's Hawker Siddeley HS-748 aircraft with a cargo door measure 105 by 67 inches will be replaced by a unique worldwide Dash 8-300 large cargo door aircraft in mid-2017. The Dash 8-300 will be modified to a full cargo aircraft with a large door similar to the HS748. Currently the





HS-748 flies big-ticket items such as snowmobiles, as well as equipment for mining sites. It even has the capacity to fly generators. This move to modify Dash 8-300s for large cargo items is part of Air Inuit's strategic plan to have a standardized modern and efficient fleet of aircraft. By mid-2018, Nunavik will should see should three Dash 8-300s cargo aircraft with large freight door flying and carrying cargo into all communities.

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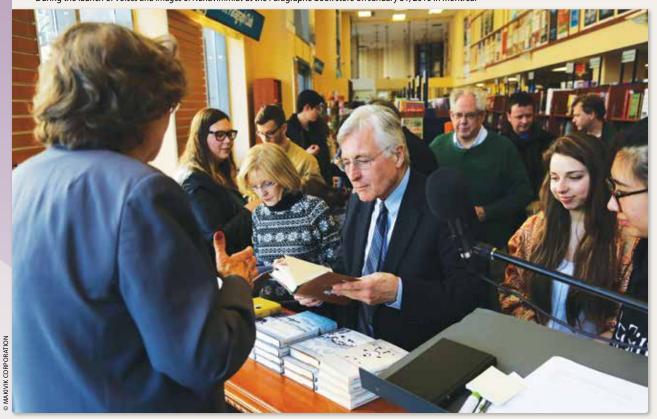
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# The Voices of Nunavimmiut

Voices and Images of Nunavimmiut is a series of IO books consisting of articles, stories, poems and images written and created by Inuit in Northern Quebec. Each volume deals with a specific theme.

n 2008, Bob Mesher, the editor of *Makivik Magazine* at the time, in Kuujjuaq suggested to Marianne Stenbaek that the material in these magazines should be saved. He was worried that the magazines (published under four different names) might get lost. They constitute a unique insight into the life and culture as well as the social and political development of Nunavik since 1975. In addition, they are some of the only material actually written by Inuit who until this time mainly had an oral tradition.

It was an exciting idea because so little material is available written by Inuit about this period and indeed no collection of this material existed. It was a real treasure. Bob Mesher led the detective work and a complete collection was assembled. This collection, which is the only existing one, is now housed at the Avataq Cultural Institute in Montreal.

The material was rescued from the magazines published under four different names from 1975 on. The magazines comprises unique material written by Inuit, including youth and elders, on a variety of important issues.

The work of digitalizing the almost 100,000 pages of the magazines (plus the annual reports) was done in co-operation with Professor Daniel Chartier of UQAM who approached the National Library of Quebec in Montreal; they agreed to do the work. It took close to a year for several specialized staff members were involved; it was estimated at the time that this was a \$100,000.00 contribution to our project. When the work was done, a small ceremony was held at the National Library of Quebec.

McGill contributed to the project in many other ways and a number of students worked on the project as research assistants

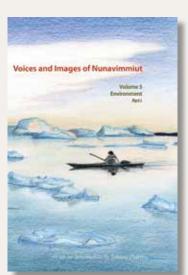
Makivik Corporation has been a major contributor to the project. This preliminary work was finished in 2010 and by this time, Minnie Grey had joined the project, which was invaluable. Minnie Grey was enthusiastic about the project; she provided much guidance and hard work to bring the project to fruition.

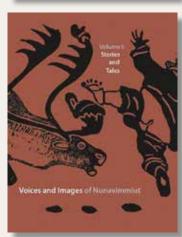
The books are arranged thematically dealing with legends, stories, education, the environment, economic development, children and youth as well as way of life.

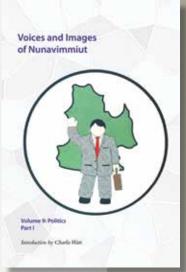
Minnie Grey and Marianne Stenbaek were the series editors and editors of the individual volumes. Each have also written an



Marianne Stenbaek of McGill University was instrumental in publishing this 10-volume collection of Voices and Images of Nunavimmiut. Beside her is Daniel Chartier of Université du Québec à Montréal who assisted in digitizing Makivik Magazine since the publication's start in 1974









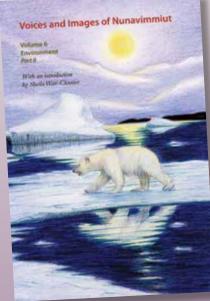
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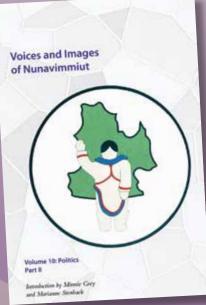
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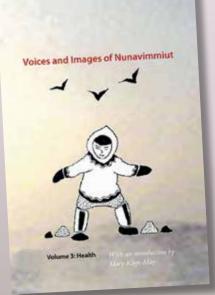


introduction; other introductions are by well-known Inuit or Northerners. Peter Mittenthal, from IPI Press, have contributed to the editing and the design of the books.

It has been a massive undertaking and one that both editors are proud of.

They feel that it is an important contribution to the literary, social and cultural history of Northern Quebec and would like the books to commemorate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*.

Marianne Stenbaek McGill University.





### LPA6 PPFPABPC

# LP°&D° 4'5JCL'1DNF-6 6NL-6LL-6L Makivik's annual general meeting



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This year's Makivik's annual general meeting (AGM) took place in Kuujjuaraapik from March 15-18, 2016. Like all AGM's there are delegates from all Nunavik organizations, including the Makivik Executives and Board of Directors. The new Executive Vice President responsible for economic development, Andy Moorhouse, was sworn in with his oath of office along with the new Executive Corporate Secretary, Adamie Padlayat. They both were elected on January 21st, during the universal Makivik election.

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he new Makivik Board of Directors were also sworn in. This includes: Noah Ningiuruvik of Quaqtaq, Raymond Menarick (acclaimed) of Chisasibi, and the following are serving another elected term: Rhoda Kokapik (acclaimed) of Inukjuak and Maggie Akpahatak of Aupaluk and Noah Tayara of Salluit.

The AGMs always have packed agendas, which include reports from each respective Makivik Executive and their files, Makivik subsidiary companies and from Nunavik delegates of organizations. On March 16<sup>th</sup> there was a special guest, the President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), Natan Obed. He flew into Kuujjuaraapik just for the day to present his agenda as President of ITK. Notably he talked about the current work at ITK and the three-year strategy and action plan of ITK. Some of the major projects ITK is working on is: housing, suicide prevention, education, climate change, research and language.

This annual general meeting included a presentation from the President of the Qarjuit Youth Council, Alicia Aragutak. Aragutak spoke about the youth consultations that have been conducted in several Nunavik communities. She explained that a report will be released, which will outline the concerns and issues of Nunavik youth.

Andy Moorhouse being sworn in as the new Makivik Vice President, responsible for economic development









Rhoda Kokiapik was acclaimed to continue to serve as the Makivik Board of Director for Inukjuak







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Presenting on his department's files here is Makivik Vice President, Adamie Delisle Alaku, responsible for resource development



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くひって っぺー いん らいらん かいしん かいしん ない Dauloosie Novalinga and George Kakayuk

Pauloosie Novalinga, the chair of Nunavik Hunting Fishing Trapping Association spoke about how young people need to be trained as hunters more so than ever before as his generation of hunters are aging. He said that young people are just waiting for something to happen and that they need to be taught the hunting traditions and skills of Inuit, which includes preparing their catches. He said that there are ingredients in country food that cleanse the body, for example, the blubber of the whale is very beneficial for the body, for ones health. He added that *mataaq* and seal blubber have the same effects. He said this is very important information to share and he wanted to bring it to the Makivik annual general meeting. He also said that if anyone has any questions about this type of information then they can go to him.

Novalinga also talked about how times have changed since the introduction of quotas. He said, "We use to bring belugas to the shore to share. Hunters feel like because of the quota [on belugas], they don't share because they think there won't be enough food for themselves and their families." Additionally, it was noted that elders need country food, as eating store bought food can make you sick, so it is crucial that they have country food, which is why young people need to be hunting. He noted that people should not be driving under the influence, first and foremost because it is very dangerous and also because the police will then have the right to take, for example, the rifle of that person who has violated the law.

Furthermore, Novalinga talked about polar bears and how he knows that they are not endangered, adding that they're able to find food inland, such as eggs. He said that polar bears are able to swim in the sea and can follow walruses to their migrating area. Novalinga said that the scientists need to understand this.

The President of Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. (TNI), George Kakayuk, also did a presentation. He spoke about the importance of communication and how it can make a difference. Since TNI is a non-profit organization they have to seek funds to operate. At this time they are undergoing a cable television pilot project, so they are being careful about how funds are spent. They would like to improve and become better at what they do especially in television. They hope to have a evening talk show in the future. TNI reaches all of Nunavik and is helpful, especially in radio, as it reaches all age groups. Kakayuk noted that radio is a great way to keep language strong and TNI hopes to bring that to television as well.



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Left to right: Makivik Translator Minute-taker Lynn Moorhouse, Makivik Corporate Secretary, Adamie Padlayat, who is presenting on his department's activities and beside him is Makivik Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku



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Left-right: Makivik Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku, Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami President Natan Obed (holding a gift from Makivik), Makivik Vice President Andy Moorhouse, Makivik Corporate Secretary Adamie Padlayat and Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti



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Makivik Vice President Andy Moorhouse presenting on the Makivik department of economic development



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Left to right: Pasha Abraham, Jeannie Aragutak and Makivik Vice President Andy Moorhouse



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 $Louis a \ Cookie \ Brown \ and \ Jeannie \ Nungak \ delighting \ in \ the \ entertainment \ after \ the \ annual \ general \ meeting \ feast$ 



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The Makivik annual general meeting brought in Nunavik talent, included here is (left to right) David Angutinguak, Makivik Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku and Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti





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Left to right: Makivik Board of Director for Kuujjuaraapik and Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik speaking after the annual general meeting feast



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David Angutinguak (right) managed to win tanned caribou hide during the annual general meeting Candy Drop with Johnny Alaku beside him and Matthew Petagumskum Makivik Board of Director for Aupaluk, Maggie Akpahatak holding up a set of screwdrivers she won during the annual general meeting Candy Drop





During the Candy Drop, left to right: Roger Tooktoo, Makivik Board of Director for Kuujjuaraapik Raymond Mickpegak and Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik's Executive Assistant Joë Lance



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### WORDS OF WISDOM

By Lucasi Nappaaluk A member of the Nunavik Elders Committee

Back in the day before a child was born, the parents of the unborn child along with the grandfather or the grandmother would plan the child's name. The name would have to be one derived from the immediate family of the baby or from a close relative who had passed on. Later on the child would also be given a saintly Christian name upon baptism. Once the child was born depending on its sex, he or she would be given a name according to its gender.

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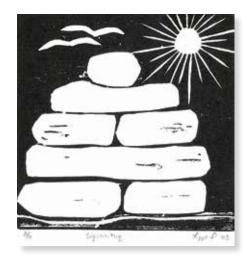
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 here use to be this practice too where a child was destined to be given up for adoption depending on whether it was a male or a female. Once the gender was known, the adoptive parents then got the freedom to name their baby as they wished and the child, once adopted stayed with his or her adoptive parents and was treated as their own. Even the biological parents and siblings respected that and treated the child as one belonging to the adoptive parents. Once the child was given a name and had been bathed the members of the community came to pay their respect—based on the child's given name—if the baby had been named after someone who had passed away he or she was treated in the manner as if the child was reincarnated as the one that it had been named after. The child was spoken to as if he or she were the real one whose name it had been given. Some babies are born with memories of their gestation or their own birth. As soon as a baby is born, he or she was told who its relatives and family are. The baby is introduced to his or her father, mother, grandfather, older sibling, younger sibling, cousin, as if the person who had gone away came back through its namesake. When a baby girl was given the name that had belonged to a man, she would be clothed in male attire especially her footwear, so that the girl would be like her male namesake.

When a woman was getting ready to deliver her baby, either an older man or woman who has knowledge of birthing babies (midwife) would attend to her. The older man or woman would be there to assist in the delivery as they had good knowledge. When they knew that the baby was in good condition they would just be happy to assist. Back in the day there were no doctors so the midwife whether a man or a woman would cut the umbilical cord of the baby and then claimed the child as his or her *angusiak* (the boy he or she helped to deliver at birth) or *arnaliak* (the girl he or she helped to deliver at birth) and in return he or she would become either an *arnaqutik* (for boys to a woman) or *sanajik* (for a man), which translates as the one who assisted in the delivery of the child. This means that as the child grows and learns to do things including catching animals for the first time - starting with little animals and eventually to big ones, the first animal would have to come from his "belly button," which means he would have to deliver it himself to his armagnitive that the

have to deliver it himself to his *arnaqutik* (the female midwife) or to the *sanajik* (the male midwife). I will use the following as an example: if I should get my first seal and as I deliver my first kill to my *arnaqutik*, I would have to give my rope belt that keeps my pants up to her and she in turn would try to cut it using all her might even to the point that she is heaving, this is how a child was shown appreciation. Another example: if as a baby or child kills a mosquito, her *sanajik* or *arnaqutik* would be told of this as this is the first kill by the young one.

When a child is forming his or her vocabulary they should be taught to pronounce their words properly so that when the child is grown, their words will be well said. One must help the child urinate and as soon as the child understands what to do, the child will learn to do it on their own. At this point the child is learning to talk to the point that the child will voice that he or she needs to urinate or pass stools. A child should be taught how to do this in the early stages of life otherwise babies who are left to wear diapers for longer periods tend to have bow-legged legs thus have difficulty walking. Always praise a child whenever he or she learns to do something on their own. For



example, a child who urinates on his or her own or passes stools on his or her own should be asked "can you do it now?" The child will reply that he or she can do it and will then learn to do it on his or her own.

When a growing baby turns a year old, he or she is well aware of what is going on and is very absorbent and learns very quickly. At this time the baby should be taught serious things such as prayer and be taught to say grace before meals. If the child is taught this, it will stay with him or her for life and the child will not forget to say grace before meals.

A child must be disciplined right from the start for disciplining is teaching and if instilled in a child, the child will know what not to play with. This is especially important with regard to knives and ulus for these are things that can hurt the child and are not to be considered as toys. Saying things such as "do not play with that thing or else you will injure yourself" are useful in teaching a young child.

A child who is growing up and who has not been taught discipline grows up having wayward ways. A child who was kept having anything he or she wanted just to keep the child quiet and happy will not know what is right and what is wrong, these type of children do not listen well to their parents. To prevent this behaviour they must be taught and the teacher should teach in a manner that is not angry, but instead with love. When a child is often scolded, they become as those who do not want to listen and become worse in attitude and behaviour.

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The one who had not been disciplined as a youngster, once he or she has reached teenage years will not understand discipline and will take it as anger from his or her parent. This is why we must teach our children right from the start through discipline—this is not anger but rather it is a form of love and is guiding the one growing up—this aspect should be understood properly. Disciplining is not a manner of making fun of a person, but rather it is a form of teaching so that a child will have good conduct as an adult.

Children would be given dogs to own too and the dog would be named opposite of their name. For example, my name in Inuktitut is Ullatuarusiq (meaning the runner) and so my dog would be named Pisuinnaaq (meaning one who never runs). All the children of the household (brothers and sisters) each had a dog and when it was feeding time, they would be called by their names and each dog would know its own name.

When a child was old enough to play outdoors, the parents taught the child not to go near the dogs. The child was told that dogs are not to be played with for they tend to bite when they get annoyed especially when they are lazy and resting after working hard. The little ones were taught not to go near the big dogs because back in the day dogs were never tied up to posts. If a child heeded the parents' teaching, there was never a reason to worry about them when they played outside.

When children witness their fathers going hunting they would cry to go along with him, but because of their young age, they could not go, nevertheless they would want to go along. They would have to be consoled and told that they must wait to be older. A child even at a very young age of one can understand this and can ask themselves, "who will stop me when I get older? No one will be able to keep me from going for I will have grown bigger." With this in mind the child would calm down and be happy again.

When a child is still very young as an infant he or she should be fed meat that has been softened first by chewing it for them so that when they grow up they will be use to this type of food once older. In the past sometimes when there was not enough food when the weather or the terrain has not been good to hunt in, we would have to eat food that was not fresh. The only food we would have in the end would be fermented food. I use to loathe eating it especially as a small child. We would be told that we should not shy away from food for the future holds fresh food and we were asked to finish our share and to chew well for our bodies to digest it better. Our parents would tell us that there are many people in the world who have nothing to eat and that we should be grateful that we have food to eat.

While you are out hunting with another hunter and you catch an animal, you must share your catch with the one who is hunting with you. Never hoard your kill - for we should always share our kill whether it be a seal, a beluga whale or a bearded seal. Another thing that is observed is while out hunting with others, if a hunter maims an animal, but it does not die from his shot, if the other hunter happens to kill it, the animal is considered to be the kill of the one who maimed it. If the second shooter claims the animal as his or her own kill, he or she is considered to have stolen the first shooters' kill.

Back in the day before we had general food stores, food was taken seriously and was very important. They say that food kept people around you. Even if not shown intimacy when fed and even while constantly scolded by the hand that feeds him or her. A child or teenager will always remain around that person who feeds him or her and listen well to that person's words - this happens even if the one who feeds him or her is not their mother or father.

If a person was generous with the food harvested, their life will be easier and harvesting will be easier. One would be told not to do any type of hunting on a Sunday unless there was hunger and no food. We should not do any work on Sundays and woman cannot sew on this day for it is just one day out of the week where we must rest. Some men would not heed this teaching and would go off hunting on a Sunday and one man was unable to get any animals after he had gone hunting on a Sunday. It got to the point where the seal that he shot started crying like a human and sunk to the bottom of the sea. Afterwards the man refrained from hunting as he could not feed his family anymore for he had not listened to the teaching. Back in the day people heeded these words.

Inuit were also disciplined in killing animals. For example, one should never kill an animal if it is not harvested for food, but rather for the fun of killing, and therefore there will be days of want when there will be no animals. We should never overkill and harvest only what we need and we should not waste food and we should give food to those who have none. If a man practices this then that man will be blessed with an abundance of food. Do not practice animal cruelty, do not kill bird hatchlings and do not be cruel to them.

When adolescents were growing, they were instructed to follow in the hunts. They would assist their fathers and at the same time they were taught the weather patterns, the way of the sea ice, the way of the land and dogsledding. The boys were taught things that were no longer hard for them to do such as taking care of dogs, learning to use ropes as well learning to use soil for runners on their sleds. All these things adolescents had to learn for these were essential skills. Later on they worked on raising dog teams and also worked on getting a

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Uchle ۵۸۶۹۰  $DA^{6}$   $U\dot{L}^{6}$   $\Delta C^{6}$   $\Delta C^{6}$   $\Delta C^{6}$ ᠈᠘᠘ᢩᠳᡩ᠐ᢣᢗᠼᢩ᠘ᢣ᠙  $\Delta$ ر $_{\circ}$  $_{\circ}$  $\mathsf{UCSL}_{\mathsf{CAL}}$  $\Delta \subset L \cap \Delta \subset \mathcal{A}$   $\Delta \subset L \cap \Delta \subset \mathcal{A}$   $\Delta \subset L \cap \Delta \subset \mathcal{A}$ ٬۵۶۰ Δε Δε σας Δε δια Δε Λι Γσι رن ۱۶۲۵ ۱۶۹۵ ۱۶۹۵ و ۱۶۲۵ و ᠘ᡕ᠈᠆᠐ᡄᠳᡗᢀᢞᠬᠲᢃᡧ ͶͿ·ͼϷႶϲϲϒϭͼϗϷϲϲ ۵<sub>۲</sub>-۵۵۸ٔ۲ 26470c40~e کر و ۵۲۰ ᡏ<sup>ᡕ</sup>ᠸ᠑ᡥ JY4JQ° σDY.ℓ ح ل د ز C که ا  $^{\circ}$ Cleale  $^{\circ}$ Carciple  $^{\circ}$ Carciple  $^{\circ}$  $2^{1}$ ۱۶۲۵ کا ود ۱۶۷۵ کا ود الاباد کی ۱۹۲۵ کا  $\Lambda$ aru $^{5}$ b $^{c}$ r $^{5}$ d $^{5}$ d $^{5}$ d $^{5}$ c.

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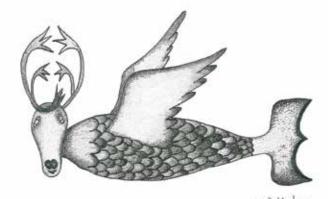
kayak so that when he starts a family himself, his wife and children would not go hungry and have a good future. Young men would get out of bed early in the morning in order to follow their father on a hunt for this was the only way for an adolescent to learn as there were no educational facilities back then as there were hardly any buildings in the village.

Back in the day, young men who followed teachings properly would be so happy to achieve what they were taught. Today it is the same thing with the young men as they still try to learn skills through schools. They are working hard to learn what they must learn, in order to be able to hold jobs as professionals in many fields for this is a must in our world today. If one does not get a good education, one will have a difficult time holding down a job, therefore earnest learning in school is important. Learning to dogsled and to kayak even though it is not the same to formal education was roughly the same in comparison in the past as they were essential then as education is now. We must all understand that education is essential for those who did not finish their education stand by and watch with envy what the educated ones acquire and these are the people who walk around town with nothing and we must never become like them. We must try to be wise for these days we hear of people being evicted from their homes. We must always try to have a home without the threat of eviction looming over us and we can only achieve this if we hold down a job.

Do not make jest of others for if you do, you could end up with the same manners as the one you made fun of. This means a person who does not like the manner of a person and speaks of that person in a manner that is demeaning to him or her may proudly say I am not like that person and may end up unknowingly worse than the person he or she ridiculed. For this reason we are taught not to ridicule people.

When a person grows into a young adult, he will start looking at girls and girls will look at boys. This is a part of life

and is inevitable. However, some get to the point of becoming obsessed with a certain individual who goes away from the community, which leaves the person who had fallen in love to be at a great loss. When a person is in that stage, he or she is taught not to pine over that person too much otherwise he or she is in danger of being deceived by a paranormal spirit who will pretend to be that person. For example, back in the day there was a man who had become obsessed with a woman who was not even his lover, but one that he wanted. One day as he was checking his trapline in the land known as Natirnajuaq, as he was walking to his trap line he saw a woman figure ahead of him coming towards him. As he approached it, he could hear a small



voice, but what he heard was inaudible and even when he tried to talk to it as he thought he recognized who it was, it kept talking in a small voice and its other foot had gotten stuck in the snow. As he looked at it, its head started turning full circle. As it was looking around, he realized that it was turning its head as snowy owls do and realized that humans cannot do that. When he saw and realized that he started walking backwards to get away from that woman figure realizing it was a spirit pretending to be the woman that he wanted badly. As he got further away from it, he shot at it. The figure grew audibly louder in a frightful fashion and the man ran home to get away from the spirit. He was so scared that his sweat ran down his chin for this was the first time that he had ever perspired so much. When he finally reached home he announced that he was almost deceived by a demon who pretended to be his wanted lover. He sent someone to see if the woman that he wanted had been out of the village that morning and it was confirmed to him that she had not left home that morning.

These things can happen so we must be very careful for one man or woman may be led to believe that he or she is with someone even if this one is not able to be seen by people around him. If someone should be in this situation they must talk about it with someone they trust, even if it is something that may be seen as though it should not be brought out. We were taught to do that as Satan will deceive those in despair and his ways of helping are not out of love for he wants to destroy anyone and everyone who will believe in him.

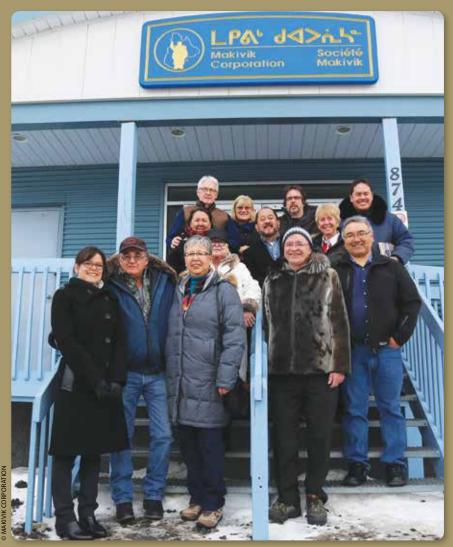
We must not stay quiet, but we must speak of them as the things that we do not talk about can surface from time-to-time when people are not aware of them. We were taught many things and these days when I look back I regret that I had not listened intensely to each and every one of the teachings that my parents gave me. This is how we regret after parents have passed on and can no longer pass on their wisdom and knowledge.

These things that I have written were taught to me from birth until I reached adulthood.

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## Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples visits Kuujjuaq



On April 20th, the Senate
Committee on Aboriginal Peoples
visited the Makivik Kuujjuaq
head office to specifically discuss
various housing issues facing
Nunavimmiut, most importantly
the serious lack of housing. This
visit included Senator Charlie Watt
of Kuujjuaq and also the Nunavut
Senator Dennis Patterson. This
Senate committee toured the
Arctic to see and learn more about
the housing crisis in the North for
a report that is being produced.

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akivik President Jobie Tukkiapik and Makivik's Eileen Klinkig were at the other side of the meeting table alongside Kativik Regional Government (KRG) Chairperson Jennifer Munick, KRG Vice Chairperson Lucy Kumarluk and KRG Director General Michael Gordon. Both Makivik and KRG gave a thorough presentation on the housing shortage in Nunavik. Members of Nunavik's Qarjuit Youth Council also met with the Senate committee to talk about housing and other social issues that they have become more acquainted with through their recent community consultations with Nunavik youth.



The presentation noted that in 2015, 53% of Nunavik families live in overcrowded homes and that Nunavik has one of the highest rates of overcrowding in Canada. The Nunavik representatives explained how overcrowding continues to have serious social and health consequences on Nunavimmiut. Moreover, given the growth in the number of families in Nunavik, the need for new housing units continues to grow annually.





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Left to right: Makivik's Eileen Klinkig, Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik, Kativik Regional Government (KRG) Chairperson Jennifer Munick, KRG Vice Chairperson Lucy Kumarluk and KRG Director General Michael Gordon.

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Qarjuit Youth Council Vice President Louisa Yeates and Olivia Ikey, who is one of two representatives in the council for the Ungava region here discussing Nunavik issues with the Senate committee. Makivik and KRG also presented the various impediments for Nunavimmiut to enter private home ownership, including the high cost of construction and operating costs despite various government subsidies. There is also a lack of services available in communities to service and maintain private homes. There is no secondary market to enable private homeowners to sell their homes and therefore the creation of a buy-back program is required. Most importantly, however, is the fact that Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation does not provide mortgage insurance on new homes in Nunavk and therefore Nunavimmiut cannot, at this time, obtain a mortgage.

The Senate committee was informed of the work that Makivik has done to help speed-up and bring down the cost of construction of homes through the creation of the Makivik Construction Division in 1998, which is run on a non-profit basis. It is responsible for the construction of all social housing pursuant to Agreements reached between the federal and provincial governments. The Construction Division's objectives include: to build high quality, low-cost social housing for Nunavik residents; to maximize both the training and employment of





Nunavik Inuit; and to promote and development to the greatest extent possible economic spinoffs for the Nunavik region. Makivik's innovative approach on this front has been beneficial for both the region and governments.

Some of the cost-saving measures introduced by the Makivik Construction Division include restricting the number of job sites annually, which allows for direct costs such as camp facilities and certain personnel to be allocated over a greater number of units; extending the construction season by shipping materials the previous year; as well as efficiencies gained through repetition of the same model over a number of years.

Over the years the Makivik Construction Division has promoted Inuit employment through: training; apprentice-journeyman pairing planning of work; inclusion; recognition events (particularly last November 2015 in Kuujjuaq).

The economic spinoffs to the Nunavik region of the construction of social housing average \$62,000.00 for every housing unit built, which in recent years has totalled in excess of \$8 million for heavy equipment rentals, accommodation, airline and sealift transportation of passengers and cargo, land leases with local landholding corporations, supporting local co-op stores for purchase of certain items and of course local employment.



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### Bravery Awards

The Nunavik Bravery Award recognizes Nunavimmiut who risked their lives to try to save or protect another.

#### **Considerations for Evaluation**

These two factors are crucial in the evaluation of a nominee for the Nunavik Bravery Award:

- 1) The degree of risk faced and their persistence despite the risk.
- 2) The perception of risk is a factor, such that people who try to help, even though they know they might be severely injured or killed and display bravery of a very high order. Saving a life is not, in itself, the most important consideration in being nominated for a Nunavik Bravery Award. Sometimes rescuers are not exposed to any danger and despite the value and importance of their actions they may not qualify for a Nunavik Bravery Award.

All acts of bravery must have been conducted no more than three years prior to the date of nomination.

#### **Nominating**

Any person or group in Nunavik is welcome to nominate a deserving individual as candidate for a Nunavik Bravery Award by completing a nomination form. The nomination form is available from the Makivik Corporation website or from Makivik.

#### Confidentiality

All nominations are kept confidential to respect privacy and to avoid disappointment if the nominee is not selected. We ask that nominators and others involved to respect this policy.

#### **Selection Committee**

A selection committee will evaluate all nominations and advise whether the nominee fulfills the requirements to be honoured with a Nunavik Bravery Award. The members of the selection committee are:

- 1) The Makivik Corporate Secretary
- 2) The Makivik Communications Coordinator
- 3) A Makivik Legal Counsel

#### **Deadline for Entries**

All nominations for a Nunavik Bravery Award must be sent by no later than December 31st of each respective year.

You can find the nomination form online at www.makivik.org/

## MAKIVIK magazine

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#### Maina Quananack-Kenuayuak

Lucy Qalingo nominated Maina Quananack-Kenuayuak for a Bravery Award, both of Puvirnituq. The following is the true story, which earned Quananack-Kenuayuak a Bravery Award.

On January 23, 2016, Maina and her husband Aipilie Kenuayuak travelled on the tundra to fish. They



forgot their Coleman stove at home so Aipilie collected branches for a fire. Maina and Aipilie were attempting to light a fire and paid no attention to the gallon of naphtha close by. When Aipilie was lighting the fire the gallon of naphtha exploded on Aipilie's face and on Maina's clothes. Aipilie fell face down into the snow and passed out while Maina rolled in the snow to put out the fire on her clothes. She managed to put the fire out and without paying attention to the burns on her skin she went to Aipilie and grabbed him by his coat shaking him for a while until he woke up. Aipilie was suffocating and barely breathing. Maina being aware of the emergency situation, managed to lift him onto the skidoo and speeded to the village taking a dangerous and shorter route. She knew she only had a small window of time to get Aipilie to the hospital, all the while ignoring the burns on her own skin. When at the hospital, the nurses were able to stabilize Aipilie's critical condition. Aipilie was unconscious and medevac'd to Montreal.

During this critical situation, Maina did not care about her own physical injuries. Maina's great determination and courage helped save her husband's life.

በለካለ 13, 2010-Γ,  $\Delta$ ትናላጭ ለΓίጭ የΡὸΓσ»  $\Delta$ ጭናናለበናለሀላላላልσጭ ላልናናΓር አራላው. አውሮራΓር  $\Delta$ ውላውናንΓ», ለΓίጭ ቴልክትላልσጭ ውልላናለባናለካር ምተርወና የቦላናርውርናንΓ». ውልላናላባናለካር ንዕቴህላሊናለላልσጭ ምተርወና የታንጭርረው አካሪርውቴናሪር ተመታቸው አካሪርው ተመተር የተመሰው አስነር ነው አስ

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#### **Eyetsiak Simigak**

Noah Etuq nominated Eyetsiak Simigak for a Bravery Award. They both live in Kangirsuk. The following story earned Simigak a Bravery Award.

On December 13, 2010, Eyetsiak Simigak was trying to start his skidoo outside of his home. Behind a house next door to his, Simigak noticed a little girl being mauled by dogs. At first he thought the young girl was dead as the dogs had been throwing her around. They had removed her parka with her torso showing, while her head was profusely bleeding, bloodied snow all around her. The young girl was close to



six-years-old, she was unable to talk or move. Once Simigak got closer to the scene, the dogs ran off. Simigak started yelling for help, with no one coming for about five minutes. Finally Simigak's son, Saimonie, showed up and went for help, with help arriving 10 minutes later. Simigak said that if he did not show up for another five-ten minutes while the girl was being mauled, the dogs would have killed her. Her injuries were quite serious as she was close to dying. They had to work on her injuries before flying her South for more medical attention. Today the young girl is fine and healthy.

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#### Alain Sequin, Rina Snowball and John Jack Sequin

Last summer in 2015 Elijah Imbeault and Joshua Jack got caught in high winds and rough seas during a hunting trip on a canoe in Kangiqsualujjuaq. The water became so violent it capsized their canoe throwing the two hunters into the water. Another group of hunters witnessed the incident and took off on their boat, despite the fact that they were endangering their own lives. They pulled the two men out of the water. Elijah Imbeault and Joshua Jack say that they would not be alive today if it wasn't for the heroic act of their rescuers: Alain Sequin, Rina Snowball and John Jack Sequin.

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#### **Yaasi Annahatak**

Lizzie Putulik nominated Yaasi Annahatak for a Bravery Award, both of Kangirsuk. The following two stories earned Annahatak a Bravery Award.

In 1957, a ship was anchored off Kangirsuk. It was there to pick up 45 empty gallon barrels from Kangirsuk to ship back down South. A deckhand working off the barge fell in the water – the barrels rolled on him and pushed him into the water. Yaasi, now 86, and Angnatuk Nassak, Tommy Kauki and Samwillie Annahatak (all have passed on) were canoeing in the evening nearby. The deckhand was drowning with only his hand being visible. Yaasi Annahatak used a hook to snag the deckhand out of the water, which saved his life.





In September 1956, men from the South were at Payne River surveying. They set up camp at Tasikallak. The surveyors took off in an Otter, a single engine plane, but hit a boulder during take off with an accident ensuing ultimately flipping the plane upside down. Yaasi Annahatak, along with another workman and cook ran to the plane, made makeshift stretchers and carried the men out of the plane. They brought the injured men into shelter, bandaged them and cared for them until another plane arrived to medevac them out.





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

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## Ungaluk Safer Communities program Call for project applications now open

The Ungaluk Safer Communities program was set up in February 2007 as a result of the Sanarrutik Agreement granted by the Quebec Government to Makivik Corporation and Kativik Regional Government (KRG). Makivik Corporation currently manages the program. Ungaluk is the Inuit term for first level of snow blocks as a foundation for an igloo, and it is the first Inuit-run crime prevention program.

The Ungaluk Safer Communities program is now open for receiving project applications under its 2017/2018 fiscal year. This call for project applications will close on September 2, 2016 at 5:00 p.m. Any application received after this date and time will not be considered. Decisions on projects will be made in early December 2016.

If there is any remaining funding available after this call, a second call will take place in January 2017.

However, we strongly recommend that applicants send in their project applications during this first call.

Once approved, projects funded under Ungaluk can start any time between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017.

To apply to the Ungaluk Safer Communities program, please apply <u>online</u> and follow the instructions provided on the Ungaluk webpage:

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

Before applying, please read the Guidelines and Program Information available on the Ungaluk webpage.

Ungaluk now has a Facebook page, you can find us by searching: Ungaluk Safer Communities program.

For any comments or questions, please contact: ungaluk@makivik.org or one of the Ungaluk staff members:

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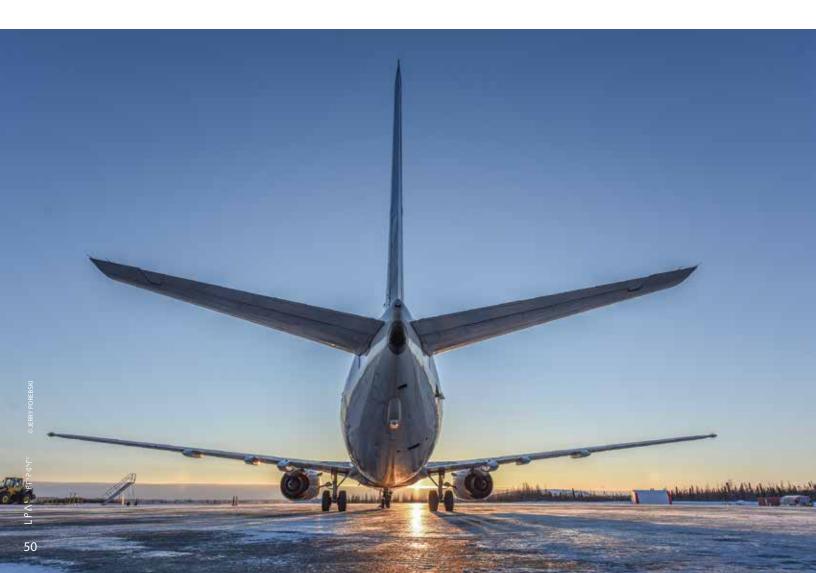


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#### First Air

2015 was a year of significant change and strategic planning with new business initiatives being implemented proving a resounding success.

In 2016, we will build on these successes and make this the year during which we complete our turnaround and implement our \$110 million fleet investment program by modernizing and standardizing our fleet. Over the last two years, First Air has made several fleet changes in order to achieve higher levels of commonality and move forward with newer generation aircraft. We will specialize on the Boeing 737-400s, introducing another of these types to our fleet, and our newer, quieter, more comfortable and fuel-efficient ATR 42-500s. These aircraft have a modern flight deck, fly faster and provide more payload than the current generation we







'b°l'C $\dot{c}$ 'F° ATR 42-300s.  $\dot{o}$ ĊJ $\dot{c}$ '\Γ',  $\Delta$ ਟੇ $\dot{d}$ ' $\dot{o}$ \Γ'  $\dot{d}$ 'C $\dot{o}$ ') $\dot{c}$  $\dot{d}$ ' $\dot{b}$ °C $\dot{c}$ † $\dot{b}$  $\dot{c}$ ?'  $\dot{d}$ °C $\dot{o}$ ' $\dot{d}$ )  $\dot{d}$ °C $\dot{o}$ °C $\dot{o$ 

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operate. The first ATR 42-500 flights started operating in February on the Yellowknife-Hay River route. Gradually the ATR 42-500s will replace our ATR 42-300s. This move to newer, more efficient and safe aircraft is a welcome milestone in First Air's history.

Patrick Akpalialuk was appointed as the Station Manager in Kuujjuaq during the fall of 2015. Akpalialuk is responsible for airport and cargo operations with a focus on increased efficiency, improved effectiveness and customer satisfaction. He is onsite in Kuujjuaq 10 to 15 days per month and can best be reached via email at pakpalialuk@firstair.ca.

During this year, we will also continue assessing key business factors and strategic options by identifying opportunities, providing efficient and sustainable air transportation services and raising the bar on customer service and operational efficiencies. As a proud member of the community, First Air will also continue to sponsor and support a variety of community events, big and small, across Northern Canada in 2016. We recognize our responsibility as a key corporate citizen and partner of the communities and the people we serve.

2016 is a special year for those of us at First Air. We celebrate 70 years of reliable service and unsurpassed hospitality to our Northern communities.

Sustainability in the long-term cannot be achieved without focusing on continuous cost containment, consolidation and growth. This focus, along with a renewed emphasis on customer service, will be the guiding principles for 2016. Thank you for your continued support. We remain focused on strengthening our operation and customer service levels to maintain our position as the Airline of the North.



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### How to respond to a hazardous materials spill: seven important steps

Ground, water, snow or sediments with contaminant levels exceeding acceptable regulatory thresholds for human health, plants and wildlife are considered contaminated. Possible sources of contamination include buried residual materials, nonpoint chemical pollution (leaks or frequent small spills), disposal and storage of hazardous materials, major spills and fire-caused emissions. Contamination may also occur when contaminated soil is stored improperly. Contaminated sites may have short and long-term consequences on human health and the environment.

Spills happen in Nunavik and we need to know how to respond quickly and accurately in order to reduce the risk to people and our environment. Even if you are not responsible for the spill, you can help.

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#### Step 1: Stop the spill

Reduce or stop the spill or leakage of a product by doing simple things like:

- · Turning off a pump
- · Closing a valve
- · Sealing a hole

#### Step 2: Contain the spill

Keep the spilled product from spreading by using:

- Absorbent sheets or booms
- · Granular sorbent
- · Suction equipment like a vacuum truck or shop vac
- · Heavy equipment to collect material (i.e., backhoe or loader)

#### Step 3: Secure the spill site

Reduce exposure to the site by:

- Putting yellow tape or barricade around the spill area
- · Notifying the public, especially children, to keep away
- · Do not allow smoking near the contaminated area
- Wear safety equipment, if necessary (i.e., masks, gloves, safety boots)

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http://www.krg.ca/images/stories/docs/Environment/KRG\_Spill\_Report\_Procedure\_en\_iu.pdf

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#### Step 4: Fill out a Nunavik Emergency Report Form

The person responsible for the spill must complete this form and send it by fax to the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) at 819-964-0964 or by email at <a href="mailto:enviro@krg.ca">enviro@krg.ca</a>. The KRG will then inform the Québec Ministry of Environment. You can find the form at:

http://www.krg.ca/images/stories/docs/Environment/KRG\_Spill\_Report\_Procedure\_en\_iu.pdf

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#### Step 5: Call for Information or Assistance

Do you have questions or need help? Call:

- Your local Northern Village or fire station where people have been trained to handle these situations
- · KRG Environmental Specialist or Technician at: 1-877-964-2961, ext 2276 or 2324
- · Québec Helpline: 1-866-694-545



#### **Step 6: Store and Identify Contaminated Material**

Contaminated material should be stored in appropriate, resistant and leak-free containers.

- · Collect material until no longer contaminated (use your eyes and nose)
- · Place the material (gravel, soil, snow or water) in drums or Wrangler bags or if these are not available use a tarp on the ground and cover the material with another tarp.
- · Label your containers and store them in a safe location



#### **Step 7: Send Contaminated Material to the Treatment Centre**

The treatment and disposal of contaminated material is the last step in reducing and eliminating the risk to people and the environment. It is acceptable to use the local landfill for storage of contaminated soil, contaminated material will need to be labelled and packaged properly in order to be shipped by air, marine, or land.



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- www.educaloi.gc.ca
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- www.barreau.qc.ca
- www.caij.qc.ca
- www.justice.gc.ca
- www.canlii.org
- www.cliquezjustice.ca and www.petites-creances.ca
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Godbout c. Bolduc, [2007] CanLII 726 (C.S.), par. 41-42.



#### **Accidents on off-highway vehicles**

he Quebec public legal regime for road accidents is a "no-fault" responsibility regime. "No-fault" means that you don't need to prove any fault and will be compensated regardless the cause of the accident, even if you are the only one responsible for it. The no-fault system precludes instituting legal proceedings between individuals; indemnities can only come from the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (S.A.A.Q.). Unfortunately, this legal regime doesn't apply for accidents on "vehicles intended for use off a public highway" such as snowmobiles, ATVs (four wheelers, side-by-side, etc.) and motocross². For the latter vehicles, it's the Act Respecting Off-highway Vehicles that provides the applicable legal regime. What does this alternate legal regime stand for?

#### **Mandatory Insurance**

Involved in an accident, drivers and passengers of an off-highway vehicle will not receive an indemnity from the S.A.A.Q. unless an automobile in motion was involved in the accident<sup>3</sup>, for instance a snowmobile being hit by a car. Thus, most snowmobiles and ATVs accidents are precluded from the no-fault regime<sup>4</sup>. Hence, it is important to contract an insurance for each of your off-highway vehicles, especially for bodily injury because you don't want to become unable to work and thus, lose income. Furthermore, section 19 of *An Act Respecting Off-highway Vehicles* states that "The owner of any off-highway vehicle shall hold a civil liability insurance contract in an amount of not less than \$500,000.00 that covers bodily injury and property damage caused by the vehicle."

#### Whose Responsibility?

In addition to the owner of the vehicle, those that can also be held responsible for the accident:

- 1) the driver;
- 2) the person whose name appears on the registration certificate;
- 3) the person renting the vehicle for more than a year<sup>5</sup> and
- 4) the custodian of the vehicle<sup>6</sup>.

#### Conclusion

Due to lack of space, this article doesn't contain all the exceptions and subtleties of the automobile and off-highway vehicle legal regimes. Should you have a vehicle accident, consult a lawyer as soon as possible and visit www.saaq.gouv.qc.ca. However, what has to be retained from this article is that contracting an insurance for your off-highway vehicles is important and wise. It will financially protect you and your loved ones and give you peace of mind. It is not expensive and it is a legal obligation incumbent to the owner of the vehicle.

#### **Free Legal Information**

These websites contain free legal information in both English and French:

- www.educaloi.qc.ca
- www.justice.gouv.qc.ca
- www.barreau.qc.ca
- www.caij.qc.ca
- www.justice.gc.ca
- www.canlii.org
- www.cliquezjustice.ca and www.petites-creances.ca (French only)

- <sup>1</sup> Automobile Insurance Act, section 10 paragraph 1 c).
- <sup>2</sup> For definitions of vehicles such as a snowmobile, see section 9 of the Regulation respecting the application of the Automobile Insurance Act.
- <sup>3</sup> Automobile Insurance Act, section 10 par. 3.
- <sup>4</sup> A few years ago, a court case was instituted to include snowmobile accidents in the no-fault regime but the courts rejected it. *J.A. c. Tribunal administratif du Québec* [2008] R.J.Q. 1380 (QC C.S.) confirmed by *J.A. c. Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec*, [2010] R.J.Q. 1592 (QC C.A.).
- <sup>5</sup> Automobile Insurance Act, sections 108 to 110. See also J.-L. Beaudoin, «La responsabilité civile», 7° édition, Cowansville, Éditions Yvon Blais, 2007, par. 1-1164.
- <sup>6</sup> Godbout c. Bolduc, [2007] CanLII 726 (C.S.), par. 41-42.



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During the Arctic Winter Games cross-country skiing competition. Notice the pointed hood specific to the Team Nunavik-Québec parkas made by Nunavik Creations

#### **Arctic Winter Games 2016**

he Arctic Winter Games bring together delegations from Nunavik, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Yukon, northern Alberta, Alaska, Greenland, Yamal (Russia) and Sami (Scandinavia). It is a high-level, biennial, international sport competition and cultural event. The games are a truly unique celebration of the North and Northern youth.

For its part, Team Nunavik–Québec's uniform included its unique green and black pattern bearing a silky fox fur produced by Nunavik Creations. Traditionally designed clothing is of course very important in the region and has become a modern art as it incorporates new materials. It is the living testimony to the roots of Nunavik Inuit culture. One of the most recognizable characteristics of the Nunavik parka in Nuuk last March has been the *makkalik*, a very pointy traditional hood.



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ቴፌርՐያና ላቅሀላናናይቅሀ ጋፆጋ ፌና/ታド፦ የላሀራርናርናና ኦሊህረናጋኒሲት Γና/ርለውናΓት ኴፌልዛር ሊራባለውናውት Γና/ልዛና Prime Minister Trudeau happily receiving a sealskin vest made by Nunavik Creations

#### A Nunavik Creations sealskin vest for the prime minister of Canada

Nunavik Creations attends the biennial Northern Lights Trade show and this year it was particularly special as Prime Minister Justin Trudeau was presented with a sealskin vest from the Nunavik Creations' collection.

It was with great joy and surprise that our designer, Victoria Okpik, later received a letter signed by Prime Minister Trudeau to thank Nunavik Creations. The letter stated that it was a great opportunity for him to experience some of the arts and culture of Canada's North during the trade show as he visited all the Northern regional booths.

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Boutique 809 Airport Road Kuujjuaq, QC JOM 1C0 1(888) 964-1848	Head office 1111 boul. Dr-Frederik-Philips, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Ville Saint-Laurent, QC H4M 2X6 (514) 745-8880	Workshop Inukjuak, QC JOM 1M0 (819) 254-8031	Hôtel Sacacomie 4000 Chemin Yvon Plante St-Alexis-des-Monts, QC JOK 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 Quebec, QC G1K 8L4 (581) 742-6595



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## **Empowering Nunavik Inuit –** PARNASIMAUTIK

Last August Parnasimautilirijiit met to prepare for a meeting with the Plan Nord Ministerial Committee in Quebec City. Priorities for work over the next year were also established. Lands, education, culture and language, youth and justice services were selected.

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ater in August Parnasimautilirijiit met with the Plan Nord ministerial committee in Quebec City and made a formal presentation on Parnasimautik. All of the fundamental issues and priority actions for each sector were set out. Later Parnasimautilirijiit met with Premier Couillard to continue discussions. This was an important opportunity to identify where Plan Nord could assist in implementing Parnasimautik priorities.

For their October meeting Parnasimautilirijiit invited Madame Stéphanie Vallée, the Québec minister of justice to attend. Priority issues for justice services were identified with recommended actions including permanent offices in the region, a community justice centre tailored to Nunavik's needs, improvements in interpretation services, cross cultural training and support for local justice committees.

Parnasimautilirijiit had identified lands as the first priority issue for implementation. This involves revisiting the lands regime with the intention of addressing current and future needs of communities and the region and to modernize the lands regime to achieve greater autonomy, self-sufficiency and well-being. A working group was created in August to explore all of the elements involved in addressing this mandate to propose options for decisions and action. The working group reported their preliminary work at the October meeting.

**PARNASIMAUTILIRIJIIT ALSO STRONGLY ENCOURAGES THE** CREATION OF LOCAL **PARNASIMAUTIK PROCESSES IN THE** COMMUNITIES.

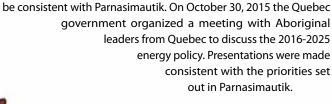
In addition the working group commissioned a background paper on the history of land selections to better understand the context, constraints and circumstances of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement land selections. Erik Val who worked for the Northern Québec Inuit Association

and was involved in all land selections presented his paper at the October meeting. He also made the same presentation to the Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association annual general meeting in November.

One of the important functions of Parnasimautilirijiit is to share information. At the October meeting presentations were made by the Nunavik Youth Forum (now Qarjuit Youth Council), the Kativik Regional Government and the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services on their mandates and priorities in the coming years. Similar presentations will be made by the other organizations in future meetings.

Parnasimautilirijiit also strongly encourages the creation of local Parnasimautik processes in the communities. Many of the fundamental issues will require local action. Kangiqsualujjuaq began its work in 2013 to bring together communities representatives and committees to identify and implement community driven solutions. Kangiqsujuaq has also started their own process with a focus on mining and related issues.

Parnasimautilirijiit members also attended associated meetings. On October 28, 2015 members attended a meeting of the Assembly of Partners for the Sociéte du Plan Nord to comment on the draft version of their first strategic plan. It was made clear that government strategies and objectives must





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The Air Inuit jet chartered by the Kativik Regional Government brought 69 people on March 6, 2016 from Kuujjuaq to Kangerlussuaq, Greenland. Two Air Inuit Dash 8-300s then brought the passengers to Nuuk, Greenland.

Makivik Corporation chartered an Air Inuit Dash 8-300 of 28 special guests, families and fans of Team Nunavik-Québec from Kuujjuaq (with a stop in Iqaluit) to Nuuk return



## Arctic Winter Games 2016 IN NUUK GREENLAND

The Arctic Winter Games 2016 took place in Nuuk, Greenland (in Iqaluit for ice hockey) from March 6-11, 2016. Congratulations to everyone who participated in the games. The Arctic Winter Games consists of delegations from the following areas: Nunavik, Nunavut, Northwest Territories, northern Alberta, Greenland, Sápmi (Sami people) and Yamal (northwest Siberia, Russia).

There were some delays at the beginning of the Arctic Winter Games for the Team Nunavik-Québec (TNQ) delegation, which included bad weather. However, the Nuuk airport and the Host Society did an excellent job ensuring everything worked out. In total, TNQ had a delegation of 105 people and over 30 family and supportors of the athletes.

Makivik Corporation chartered a Dash 8-300 Air Inuit flight for supporters of Team Nunavik-Québec from Kuujjuaq (with a stop in Iqaluit) to Nuuk return. The remaining flights were chartered by the Kativik Regional Government. Nunavik Creations, a subsidiary of Makivik Corporation was responsible for sewing 125 parkas adorned with black fox fur for Team Nunavik-Québec.

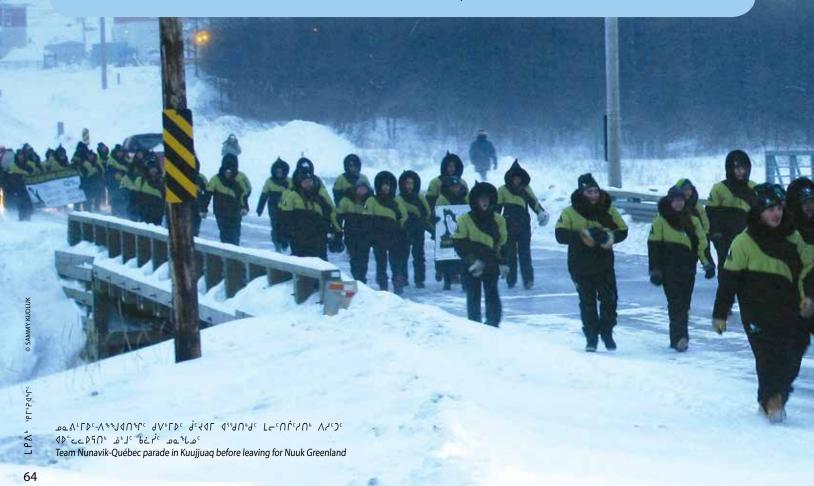


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Makivik Executives: Vice President Andy Moorhouse (was a Dene games athlete, open male category silver medallist), Corporate Secretary Adamie Padlayat, President Jobie Tukkiapik, Treasurer Andy Pirti and Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku. Both Vice Presidents are wearing the official Team Nunavik-Québec 2016 parkas.



The Makivik Executives congratulate all the Team Nunavik-Québec Arctic Winter Games medallists, fair play recipients and all those who participated. Team Nunavik-Québec, the coaches and chaperones represented our Nunavik region well through sportsmanship, athleticism and leadership. Keep on practicing as the next Arctic Winter Games will be held jointly in Hay River and Fort Smith, Northwest Territories in 2018.







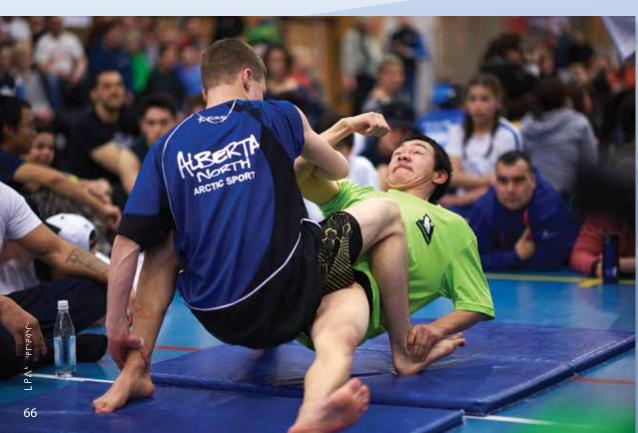
PPN COF ለጐካፈተና PPNF 2016-F Pካፈርኮታ ነው ፊጐዮበላለና Δጐዮበንና "ኮPNናጋንጋና". Cd⊁bJቴ⊇ንና Cdቴዲናናኒራ ላልታና ቴሊርኮታካሪ YouTube-በJና. Small Town Giants singing the 2016 Arctic Winter Games official song "We are the Arctic" during the opening ceremony. The official music video can be viewed on YouTube.



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#### **Arctic Winter Games 2016**

#### My Experience at the Games

#### **By Tommy Palliser**

his year's Arctic Winter Games in Nuuk, Greenland had many new Nunavik athletes, most of them had never competed at this level before while it being their first time participating. It reminded me of my first time competing at the 2000 Arctic Winter Games in Whitehorse. Most of the athletes who were competing had a sense of awe and astonishment of the games, which included competitors from Alaska, Russia, Northern Alberta, Yukon, NWT, Nunavut, Scandinavia and Greenland. Our athletes were mostly rookies, competing mainly at Nunavik regional tournaments, never really having been exposed to high level competition in their events. I was selected to be the male coach of our Team Nunavik-Québec in the Arctic sports (Inuit games) category. I have experience in competing at the 2000, 2002 and 2004 Arctic Winter Games and coached as well in 2012.

I knew we had a big job ahead of us since most of the experienced athletes from past games have moved on in their lives and decided not participate at the Nuuk games for various reasons some being because they are raising their young families. The recent coastal and regional tournaments had lower than average turnouts, meaning we had to work with what we had and to build their skills and abilities to compete at a higher level. The Arctic Winter



∩ ሮች ሀላር, ΔΔΔ΄ Λጐህላዮ/ዮኖ ሎ Λጐህላበ, ĊΓ ⟨ሮ-১, ΔΔΔ΄ Λጐህላዮ/ዮኖ ሎ ΛΓΣነ\Π'‹ፖት Dylan Gordon, an Inuit games athlete, with Tommy Palliser, an Inuit games coach

Games include serious competitors that spend a lot of their time training for many years. This is what our young athletes were up against and they were all up for the challenge.

Deseray Cumberbatch of Inukjuak was one of the more experienced athletes in the senior women's category. It was helpful to have the younger athletes look up to her, to see what it takes to compete at a higher level. She is one of the more elite athletes at the Arctic Winter Games (AWG) and has won many medals at the AWG and in other tournaments. Through many years of dedication, training and hard work, she persevered to become a serious contender. Most other senior women were aware of her presence at the AWG. She kept up with most of the athletes in her category and did very well at the games. It takes a lot of passion and dedication to keep training, learning new techniques from other serious

athletes and finding the time to practice throughout the months and years leading up to the games.

I have always found the Arctic sports (Inuit games) to be very unique compared to other sports. We all prepare to go to the games and then finally arrive at the games with our own flags and team uniforms, ready to compete against other competitors and nations. However, during the games the real tradition of community and unity begins to show and unravel in the traditional Arctic sports or what we call Inuit games in Nunavik. The sport has a rich cultural history that

לֹבֵי לְּלֵוֹ לֹּלְלְרְגְיּ, ל'DJNdCב ^ אביף הלהטליה Alice Cormier of Kuujjuaq, cross-country skiing athlete



ኅ୮ ▷∆ርጐንንኈ ፚ፞ናላሳናለ⁴ቦንኈ ፌናለንታኼርዖፎ ግሀላጐ Jamie Weetaluktuk of Kuujjuaraapik preparing for the knuckle hop

can be seen on the YouTube video called "Games of the North." Watch this YouTube video if you want to learn more about the history of the games and its rich cultural traditions.

During the events, the competitors lend each other a helping hand, providing helpful tips and tricks on how to achieve their best even if it means beating themselves and their fellow competitors at the events. At times, competitors from other teams approach other competitors during the events, giving key advice on how to hit the target. This in the Arctic Winter Games terms is called "fair play" and in Nunavik it's called the "true spirit" of the games. Giving helpful advice to other competitors and helping them achieve their absolute personal best is what the spirit of the Arctic sports (Inuit games) is all about.

We all arrive at the games with our own flags and uniforms but in the end, we all share the same team spirit, in helping each other compete at our very



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The Dene games junior female category, competing in the hand games: (L-R) Penina Weetaluktuk of Inukjuak, Naomi Sala of Kuujjuaq, Maina Nowrakudluk of Inukjuak and Aani Forrest-Hubloo of Kuujjuaq



The Dene games open male category: (L-R) Chris Martin (Kuujjuaraapik with cap and black clothing) Andy Moorhouse of Inukjuak, Edua Jones of Inukjuak/Kuujjuaq and Brandon Lapage of Kuujjuaq/Inukjuak playing hand games against Team Nunavut.

best. There is no other sport in the world that can compare to this level of companionship and unity. Most of the athletes who compete have so much in common: the passion of the games and also the passion to practice and to compete at a high level. It is always a great pleasure to watch all the young athletes compete, but it's particularly special to witness them helping each other out in order for them to beat their personal best. Winning gold, silver or bronze medal's (uluit) is the goal, but in the end, all the athletes achieve much more than that. They learn that by dedicating themselves they can win medals, but by helping each other they can in unity achieve their absolute best while making new friends along the way. I consider the Arctic sports (Inuit games) to be one of the best sports for all young aspiring athletes to grow up in. This is one of the avenues where they learn to dedicate themselves to a sport and to help each other and their fellow competitors compete at their highest level, truly a game for all young athletes to learn from and grow in many ways.



へ ティンと d くくく こう かくしょ こう しょく こう かくしょ かく かく かく かく かく かく かく Penina Chamberland of Kuujjuag jumping the sledges in the Russian sledge jump





በላፖሲ ቴ<sup>ኒ</sup> አ<sup>ረና</sup> Δው<sup>ቴ</sup> ረላΓኦኈ Γፖቦላናጋኈ ፖ<sup>ናና</sup>ታል ላ<sup>ና</sup> ጋ<sup>ቴ</sup> ኒናና<mark></mark>ኔታ σ Deseray Cumberbatch of Inukjuak performing the kneel jump







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Team Nunavik-Québec (TNQ) receives an official Arctic Winter Games 2016 ulu (medal) set from Jens Brinch, President of the Arctic Winter Games International Committee, Left to right: Makivik Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku; Jens Brinch; Kativik Regional Government (KRG) Chairperson Jennifer Munick; Nancianne Grey, KRG Recreation Department Director and Ben Whidden (interim) Assistant Director of the KRG Transportation Department. Grey had the TNQ responsibility of Chef de Mission and Whidden had the TNQ responsibility of Assistant Chef de Mission.



これ P4Uでも。 (パタキャン等) ものいくはいいます。 しゅうりょう しゅうりょう しゅうりょう しゅうりょう しゅうりょう しゅうしゅう しゅうしゅう のいまれる (Font) of Kangiqsujuaq and Saimata Simiuni of Kangirsuk – they won bronze in the doubles competition for the juvenile female badminton category



▷፫ሐላ ∇ዮ, ▷የ▷ናርጋ፫ ለኈህብኇናላላቴነበ⇒Ј ▷የ▷፫ ኇልላ፣ፖላምኑ ለቦኔ፣ኣበና<mark>ፖት, በላታና ላናጐና</mark> ለጐህብዖፖትዮጐ ለኈህብቴርዑላጐ, ላ՞በ ЈላቴЬ▷ (Lዮ«ለ▷⇒ ላጐኒና፣ቴትኒር ጋጐኒ፫ሒናፖታውኑ) ላ¹Ĺ⇒ ለጐ교 ▷Δር⇒ናጋጐ Δውነላላፑዑጐ - ጎ፫ጐታJበር፣ጋለኇጐ 'ቴውኣናፑጐ 'የላ¹⅃ና ውናፖበላታ.

Olivia Ikey, an Arctic Winter Games Arctic sports girls' coach, Dene games athlete, Andy Moorhouse (also Vice President of Makivik Corporation) and Penina Weetaluktuk of Inukjuak – she won gold in the stick pull.



∩ሮ\* ሀሳር ፅናላለቦኦ% በቦነቦታ ርሶኤኤበናላሪታ ውኔኒሶቴ ፍረጋና በየኦበኒላሳንን% Dylan Gordon of Kuujjuaq holding his body in the airplane







アドラレイグラー テル・レイド・、 「bd'ー「ト ・ 「・ 」 「・ 」 「 bd'ー「ト ・ 「・ 」 「 bd'ー「ト Deseray Cumberbatch performing the one-foot high kick, she won silver in this competition



Δ64'7L4' PPP'C)Γρσ Λερ'λλσ: ()Δασ'), \PΓασ'-(-'Λασ')
6ΠΛ Δε-εί 6°L LC (Διλ'ίδι λασ) J('P'), LP'Λρ'
Δλιτίδι ) λισ ι άς Γ Πε' αελ, Δε β'Γρσ PPP'C)Γρσ Αργ'(λησ')
Λερ'λλσ Λρβ'\Λ'γλ έσ Δ\Δ'. (γβέσ')) Δ\ dP > μρ',
γ'δα ("PΔΛ ΔιΔ LC Lσ")

Showing support at the Arctic sports competition: (back row, L-R) Kativik Regional Government Chairperson Jennifer Munick, Makivik Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku, Nunavut Arctic sports coach Johnny Issaluk. (Front row) Louisa Cookie Brown, Siquaq Tukkiapik and Martha Munick

The Nuuk games had the highest attendance of parents and friends from Nunavik because of the Dash 8-300 that was chartered by Makivik Corporation from Kuujjuaq.





ፋ'¬ና ላንህስና እንንJባዖፖንቦ'፦: ላንህበ፦ የፌነժጋΔ ፟ፌៃ 'የተና' Δ‹ተረየ' ላኑኦንጋ균. ፲ፌልነናቦና-ለንንJላበንናና ժህንናን ነፅፈናርየን አፈትታበርናጋልታና. (ነንቦላውና-ር-ናአላውና) ժኢን ፫ነሀ ፅናধላናአነናውን, እታግርት ፈረናን ፅናধላናውን/Δውነধላናውን, ሷጋላ ቀን ሊውነধላናውን/ፅናধላናንን ላነር ጋ ላትበ Jላነቴኦን Δውነধላናውን. የቦበንሁታንና ቴፌተና ፲ፌፌንሁታናን ለንንJላበንናና, አፈክንበርናጋልታና የመያናየን ር-ናአላታናጋΔው ላፈነሪናንና ለንንJላበንናና ቴግልታየኦንና፣ አፈነኔኦበርናጋልታና.

Dene game: open male category log push. Team Nunavik-Quebec won silver. (L-R) Chris Martin of Kuujjuaraapik, Brandon Lapage of Kuujjuaq/Inukjuak, Edua Jones of Inukjuak/Kuujjuaq and Andy Moorhouse of Inukjuak. In the middle is the Greenland team, who won gold and then on the right is the Alaskan team who won bronze.



2016-۲ ۵۲۵٬۲۵۲ ۸ گه ۱۵ ماه ۲۵۱۵ کا ۵۵۱۵-۲ ۵۲۵ کا ۵۵۵ کا ۵۵۵ کا ۲۵۵۵ کا ۲۵۵ کا ۲۵ کا

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RESULTS COURTESY OF KRG

#### ューム・「Γρα-JV ト Γρα Λ トゥリイウα 2016-Γ Team Nunavik-Québec Athletes 2016

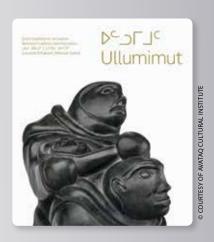
∧ ኈ ን J ላ P በ ኈ ቦ ፡ Sport	<b>4</b> ზJ∩°/ 4⁵⊸° Category	° م ک	ے ہے۔ گل	Name	Community
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		ĊΓ 165° عا <sup>6</sup>	D0640LD66	Tommy Kasudluak	Inukjuak
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	ク₺♪೧゚゚%゚۲ン∆゚゚๔ <i>๛</i> ₺ ₽₽₽÷፡	45 DAC=576	j.44¿VrLD20	Jamie Weetaltuk	Kuujjuaq
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	Junior Female	40 171C2P	j. 40 j. V. L. D. 20	Joy Aragootak	Kuujjuaraapik
	1°JAC DALS-4C	Cr DL926-Ldb	P. L. L. V J - C. S V L D. 19	Tommy Emudluk-McGrath	Kangiqsualujjuaq
らてられるりたって	Junior Male	∩J∩ <u>~</u> ⟨¹)%	Δ0640LD46	Timothy Napartuk	Inukjuak
Badminton	2C <sup>2</sup> 7 & Δ Δ 2σ <sup>2</sup> D	-N1 P1U°296	P & L 2 4 4 4 4 L D 20	Lydia Kiatainaq	Kangiqsujuaq
	Juvenile Female	YLC YFDG	6°17'7 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Saimata Simiunie	Kangirsuk
	۲°۶ ف ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵ ۵	Dorb asU	jc40LD4P	Elijah Nuktie	Kuujjuaq
	Juvenile Male	(D2 25U	jc40LD4P	Paulusie Nuktie	Kuujjuaq
	150° DAL504°	18aD 66Pos6-VP	6°1°710°6	Sivanau Kokinerk-Airo	Kangirsuk
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	1°JAC DAL5-4C	۶۵ ۲۹۷° ع	6°C°740°F0°6	Lucasi Kiatainaq	Kangiqsujuaq
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Cross Country Ski	Juvenile Female	bia d1(-)~	9,540LD28	Karina Gordon-Dorais	Kuujjuaq
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		ĊΓ ΔΔĊ¬°Ͻ%	$\nabla \sim_{\rm P} 4 4 L D_{\rm dP}$	Tommy Weetalutuk	Inukjuak
	1°JAC DALGOYC	1CL FP. 70.800,	D0640LD26	Adamie Max Moorhouse	Inukjuak
	Junior Male	۲۲ ۵۲،۶	9.640LD20	Jimmy Emudluk	Kangiqsualujjuaq
040		-۵° خ۸ ۲غ۲	9c40LD2P	Ned Jobie Snowball	Kuujjuaq
Dene		LC-° >b	P % L 2 X 4 Q 2 L D 20	Madeline Yaaka	Kangiqsujuaq
	٥٥٠/ ف ۵ ٥٥٥	۶۵۰ غد ۱۵	6°677096	Saviluk Thomassie	Kangirsuk
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		9-c 6 60>1-6-c	9c40LD2P	Hullik Gadbois-Kudluk	Kuujjuaq
		1°0 1160'	Δ0640ΓD96	Andy Moorhouse	Inukjuak
	1°JN° 6°7)Δ°20° DPD=°	Δ)4 ¿°ς	D06401D96	Edua Jones	Inukjuak
	Open Male	>j°C° _¿C;	9.44LDdp	Brandon LaPage	Kuujjuag
		P2'C> 2'U	jc414VrLDdp	Christopher Martin	Kuujjuaraapik
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(°2-5°)°	ላ³Jሶ° ▷ልじኈነ Junior Male			Garnet Papigatuk	Salluit
Snowshoe	Junior Male  4°σ° Δ.¿ζ°)°	4127 701 (481°46)	5°4 <i>⊆</i> °5 د	Joanasie Genest (Saviadjuk)	Salluit
	Juvenile Female	DC 18924 (9°)	۶۰ <i>۵ ک ۲۵</i>	Ida Saviadjuk (Cain)	Salluit
	1%リウ △ かんこっ	D41° Dio 12296	P364475C44LD2P	Ryan Ronnie Annanack	Kangiqsualujjuaq
	Juvenile Male	۲۶ کاف	6°1°710°6	Lucas Airo	Kangirsuk
	150° DAL507°	5-0 11-15b	D0640LD66	Charlotte Aculiak	Inukjuak
ŠΓ <°СЭ° Table Tennis	Junior Female				
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	Junior Male イシノウェ	45° 1c2166	5° <i>∠ - ۲۵</i> °	Jason Alariaq	Salluit
	1 111 ADC.	7500 DAC>576	D0640[D96	Simeonie Oweetaluktuk	Inukjuak

#### Letie Letadaedeil saldcicdae 2016-F Team Nunavik-Québec Medals and Fair Play Pins 2016



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	<u>ᠬᠲᡳ᠐ᡧᠣ᠕ᡥᡅᠬᡗ᠘ᢑᢗᢛ</u> ᠰᡅ᠘᠙᠙᠘᠙᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙᠘᠙	(q.444VrLD;;) 94, Fin	<u>Dene Games</u> Open Male: finger pull	Chris Martin (Kuujjuaraapik)	
	<u>ᡏ<sup>ᢏ</sup>ᢇᡳᠬᡏᢁᠰᡒᢊᡀᠫᡳᡥᡥ᠊ᠦ</u> ᡏᡎ᠋ᢗ᠐ᡌᡗᠣᠲᡳ: ᡩ᠙ᡶᡕ᠋ᠺ᠂ᢩᠣᢉᡃᠨᠬᡶᡕ	Λόα DΔĆο <sup>C</sup> ) <sup>56</sup> (Δο <sup>6</sup> 49ΓD <sup>56</sup> )	<u>Dene Games</u> Junior Female: stick pull	Penina Weetaluktuk (Inukjuak)	
	<u>ᡏ᠆ᠵ᠂᠒ᡆ᠕ᡥᡀᡏᡗᢞᡥᡥ᠊</u> ᡏᠳ᠂᠘᠘ᢗᠫ᠘ᡃ᠄ᠻᡶᠰ᠋ᢞ᠂ᢍᢉᡕᡣᡶᢥ᠘ᡱᢪᡠ᠍᠍᠍ᢧ	(g.40LDzp)	<u>Dene Games</u> Juvenile Female: stick pull, all around	Sarah Angatuk (Kuujjuaq)	
	<u>4°¬° በ4¬ ለ<sup>%</sup>ህላ</u> የታ <u>ዮዮ</u> 4°¬° Δώ/ንΔά:		<u>Dene Games</u> Juvenile Female: hand games		
	₫°¸¸%८₹% (9)		SILVER (9)		
H.	^^ <b>%</b> 14 <b>?</b> L%	<b></b> 4∩∿เ	Event	Name	
	<u></u> የነውና ነትና አስት	(ΔΔ°44Γδ°6) (ΔΔ°44Γδ°6)	Arctic sports Open Female: one foot, arm pull, all around	Deseray Cumberbatch (Inukjuak)	
Ш	<u>4°¬ና በላጐ ለጓጓ/4</u> 2 <mark>፫ዮዮ</mark> ቴ ላጓJሰና 'ቴናፖጋΔ°ଢԺ <sup>৮</sup>		<u>Dene Games</u> Open Male, Junior Male, Juvenile Female: pole push		
	<u>4°¬° N4¬ N°J4PY°°°¬°</u> 4°JA° DAL°¬Y°; 4°LJ° N°°J4PA°		<u>Dene Games</u> Junior Male: hand games		
	<u>4°¬° በላъ ለ<sup>\$\$</sup>ህላዖታ<sup>®</sup>ሮው</u> 4°ъ° <u></u>	ja >1~-6->6 (j.41LD#)	<u>Dene Games</u> Junior Female: finger pull	Aani Forrest-Hubloo (Kuujjuaq)	
	<u> </u>	ጎል - <sup>6</sup> ፡	<u>Dene Games</u> Juvenile Female: finger pull	Saviluk Thomassie (Kangirsuk)	
	b° و د (6)		BRONZE (6)		
1	^^J17 L	<b></b> 4∩∿เ	Event	Name	
	<u>ir (°C)°</u> Dalfot° d'o°: dCDrD°N)°	icn 1d-156 (Δοβ (ΔΓρ 56)	<u>Table Tennis</u> Junior Female: singles	Charlotte Aculiak (Inukjuak)	
	לל ב אל <sup>1</sup> ליל <sup>4</sup> מ ב אל <sup>1</sup> ליל <sup>4</sup> מ ב אל <sup>1</sup> ליל <sup>4</sup> מ ב אל יכיז מינו אל יכיז אל יכיז מינו אל יכיז מינו אל יכיז מינו אל יכיז מינו אל יכיז אל יכיז מינו מינו אל יכיז מינו אל יכיז מינו מינו אל יכיז מינו אל יכיז מינו מינו מינו מינו מינו מינו מינו מינו	-N1 P1U°a" (6°1°741°10°6) 1'L2 YLC 7'FDG (6°1°7'FD°6)	<u>Badminton</u> Juvenile Female: doubles	Lydia Kiatainaq (Kangiqsujuaq) & Saimata Simiunie (Kangirsuk)	
	<u> </u>	Π <b>Ϥ</b> ۲ω 6 <sup>L</sup> >ζ <sup>C1</sup> (Δ_6 <sup>L</sup> Ζ <b>ΙΓ</b> Ρ <sup>56</sup> )	<u>Arctic sports</u> Open Female: sledge jumps	Deseray Cumberbatch (Inukjuak)	
	<u>४-¬፡ Იላኈ ለኈ፟ህላ</u> የታዮዮኇ፟ ፄ๖/ሰ፡ ኦልኒჼኇጘና: '₽ᲘՙፖՐℴՙ ℴՙ‹‹̀በ≺ՙ	(P&L¿\40 = c\40LD\?)	<u>Dene Games</u> Junior Male: finger pull	Jimmy Emudluk (Kangiqsualujjuaq)	
	۵ <sup></sup>	۶۵۰ أد ۵ (۱۳۵۲-۱۳۵۲)	<u>Dene Games</u> Juvenile Female: stick pull, all around	Saviluk Thomassie (Kangirsuk)	
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	۵ <sup></sup> ۱۹۵ ۱۹۶۸ مه ۸۴ ۱۹۶۸ م	>ن <sup>ه</sup> د د زه	Dene Games	Brandon Lapage	
4	<i>ڋ</i> ڗ ڒۯڿٵڎ	5-1 1d-18	Table Tennis	Charlotte Aculiak	
ij.	2-27875V68V 3075CD8040	<i>Π</i> 4٢-υ <i>βι</i> >ζα	Arctic sports	Deseray Cumberbatch	
	<i>أ٦ &lt;٢٥ - ١</i> ٢	45° 1c2156	Table Tennis	Jason Alariaq	
	<b>ぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴぴ</b>	₹∆ 45JC%	Badminton	Joy Aragootak	
	どくしゃしょ	غ٥٩ ٢٢٥٥	Badminton	Nunia Simiunie	
4	<sup>2</sup> °2°7°77°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°7°	Λ-' ('C')' (×2)	Arctic sports	Philippe Balthazar (x2)	
Y	√°⊃° በላъ ለ <sup>ቈጜ</sup> Ϳላዖበ <sup>ቈ</sup> ና	۱۲۸ <sup>ه</sup> د ۱۸	Dene Games	Saviluk Thomassie	
	りしゃくしゃ	NJN ๔<²>%	Badminton	Timothy Napartuk	
1	rJJNdČ=c V4c)& VLDzRVc4	جه ۹°	Cross Country Ski Coach	Cross Country Ski Coach	

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## An exhibit to appreciate and **CELEBRATE INUIT ART**

he sculpture is almost serene: the bear has its paws locked around the hunter's neck, like he's embracing the man instead of attacking him, both sets of eyes are turned up discomfitingly toward the viewer. In reality, Lucassie Echalook and a friend were taken by surprise while hunting, the bear charging, attaching itself to Echalook's hunting companion's back. The man struggled, he and the bear were separated, and Echalook took aim with his gun and fired the shot. Before the bear had come, when Echalook and the other man were just heading out, they had agreed the hunter – not Echalook – would be the one to make the kill. But in the end he was not.

"This carving," Echalook said at the McClure Gallery of the Visual Arts Centre last November, "bears the true story of what actually happened."





"THIS CARVING," ECHALOOK SAID AT THE MCCLURE GALLERY OF THE VISUAL ARTS CENTRE LAST NOVEMBER, "BEARS THE TRUE STORY OF WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED."



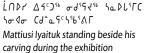
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9>ሒ ፈር ው ነፃናን% የኤር ው ኦነገና ፈር ድህ ፈናርለው ነፑው የርፈና ነውበና ለተቀ Gabriel N. Ugaituk with his framed modern Inuit digital art during the exhibition

C١٤٠٤ - ١٩٤٦ك، ٨٥٤١ ـ ١٩٤٦ك - ١٩٤٤ك - خ / عماله عنه ١٩٤٨ - ١٩٤٩ك - ١٩٤٦ك الخ  $\Delta$ Pr  $\Delta$ \$' U7'D\  $\Delta$ Pr  $\Delta$ 4' D' \ $\Delta$ Pr Cd  $\Delta$ Pr Cd  $\Delta$ Pr  $\Delta$ Pr  $\Delta$ 1' Cd  $\Delta$ 1' Cd  $\Delta$ Pr  $\Delta$ 1' Cd  $\Delta$ 1' Cd

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> ĹΠΡΥ ΔΥ<sup>()</sup> \αΡίθι ΦάαΓσ<sup>6</sup> Δ<sup>(19</sup>ΙΠ-ΦαΥΙ*)*θι, ف ماکا ۱۸۴ مراد ۵۲۲ ۱۱۳ ۱۸۴ د ۱۸۴ د ۱۸ د ۱۸ فراح ف 0°00L0°7L70°76

Mattiusi lyaituk's carving dedicated to his mother, who had great determination for her and her family to survive during a famine

In collaboration with Avataq Cultural Institute, the gallery hosted an exhibition, Ullumimut, for both Echalook and Mattiusi lyaituk, two of the more prominent Inuit sculptors. Like Echalook's hunter and bear - whose carefully carved eyes stared unflinching back at those who stopped to admire them – the 30 or so pieces of work were all meant to share some aspect of their creator's life and culture, be it daily living, dreams, myths, spiritual leaders, animals or humans.

One of lyaituk's sculptures serves as a testament to his mother and the strength and tenacity of her love for her children. "My mother had great determination to help, to make us survive a famine," he titled the piece, which he sculpted back in 2013 out of granite and steatite, his mother's eyes wide with black irises from India ink. Iyaituk cut the stone and shaped the piece using power tools, a technique he says only he uses in Ivujivik. He dented the stone slightly to make ovals for her eyes and then drilled in to place the India ink. The result is arresting. Much like Echalook's bear and hunter, the eyes command the attention of the viewer.

When Iyaituk's family was living nomadically, he said there was a famine and his family was starving, his father almost died. But it was his mother who kept them alive. She breastfed his little brother and she cut into her sealskin boot, removing its hair, then burning it and feeding it to her family. "The leggings on her boots they used to have holes," Iyaituk said, "because she fed us with that."

The exhibit, curated by Beatrice Deer and Louis Gagnon, ran from mid November to mid December and some of the work is reproduced in a book, Ullumimut. While much of the attention was centred on Echalook and lyaituk's sculptures, six other Inuit artists from the Montreal area also showcased their work. Gabriel N. Uqaituk shared some of his digital art. In one piece, an old man walks away from a building between caribou antlers under an orange and purple sky.

The piece started with the building, Uqaituk said, and then he added the "old man walking away, kind of disappearing, kind of like he was walking up towards heaven." But he added the antlers because he wanted it to feel "more cultural," he said, "more Northern."



## Δοιτος αιτουις,

### Nunavik's own,

### **VAKKAK**

IT WAS ON THE THIRD DAY OF IVAKKAK THAT MUSHERS FOUND THEMSELVES RACING NOT JUST AGAINST ONE ANOTHER, BUT ALSO AN EARLY APRIL STORM. WITH TWO DAYS GOOD WEATHER, THE 12 TEAMS HAD ALREADY COVERED SOME 130 KILOMETRES: FROM QUAQTAQ TO AARIAK IN ONE DAY AND AARIAK TO KANGIRSUK THE NEXT, ARRIVING AFTER GOOD WEATHER TO THE CHEERS OF SUPPORTERS AND CURIOUS ONLOOKERS.



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But this next 40-kilometre stretch, beginning with a rough river, proved more treacherous. One team, made up of Billy Cain and Charlie Cain, got lost and had to be rescued north of Aupaluk, where they had wound up marooned on sea ice. George Kauki, whose team came in third overall, said it was "the worse ice conditions" he'd encountered in several years dog teaming. His sled almost broke during the difficult section, which included encounters with both muskox and a fox.

"My partner [Jiika Cain Snowball] had to run in front of the dogs on the rough sea ice in order to get through it," Kauki said, "I had to be calm for the dogs."

The weather steadily worsened as the day went on, with coordinator Jonathan Epoo noting after day's end, "The determination of mushers and the crew in this environment has been exceptional."

It was the worst race day in this year's Ivakkak, the annual dog teaming competition held in Nunavik since 2001 and organized by Makivik Corporation. The first Ivakkak race started in Umiujaq on the Hudson Coast, the dogs hauling their sleds through Inukjuak to the finish line in Puvirnituq.







2016-Γ Δ¢°b)° σπ'LΠCDΠ°¬Γ° 9°σ4δσ°° 
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A 2016 Ivakkak cake made for the feast in Quaqtaq, where the race began





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" $\Lambda$ 45' $\Pi$ 0'  $\Lambda$ 04':"  $\Lambda$ 10':  $\Lambda$ 10':



For competitors, the grueling race and the training required is a chance to embrace Inuit tradition: to leave snowmobiles at home and to raise pure-breed huskies. Not long ago, the dogs were crucial to nomadic Inuit living, to survival – "winter allies," Ivakkak calls the animal on its website – but they were made nearly extinct by the end of the twentieth century.

For spectators and supporters, especially young ones, Ivakkak is an opportunity to see traditions – stamped out by colonialism, the Canadian government's reach and technological advancements, but told and retold by parents and grandparents – come back to life. And maybe, just maybe, coax them into trying dog teaming for themselves.

For Kauki, it proved exactly that. The 29-year-old from Kuujjuaq didn't grow up dog teaming, although his mother and her family did, but he did watch Ivakkak as a young adult. He found Charlie Watt Jr. inspiring when he placed third in Ivakkak's inaugural race, second in its second, and finally first in 2003, the third race. Five years ago, at just 24, Kauki started raising his own dogs; four years ago he took his first ride. Now, he races across Nunavik.

Kauki's first husky came from a local elder and another came from his brother, but most of his current 10 dogs he bred and raised himself. "My dogs are basically my life," he said. Kauki is constantly in tune with his team: frequent feedings, constant training, time to stretch and roam free, fat in the winter when it's cold, plenty of water in the summer when it's warm, and "love."

"They're like children, basically," he said, both because of the intensity of the upkeep, but also because he adores them and has to pull them apart and scold them when they fight, which they like to do. Because of how much work it is to raise dogs, Kauki said, "It's a healthy lifestyle, not only mentally but also physically."

He speaks with affection for his furry team, which he first raced in last year's Ivakkak from Kuujjuaraapik to Puvirnituq, a highlight from which was, for him, being welcomed into the communities, the same way he had welcomed competitors when he was younger.

Kauki's training helped him put on a brave face during the rough, stormy stretch on the third day of this year's race. "You're not happy, but you can't show it to the dogs," he said. "When you're positive they tend to work a lot better."

After that third day, this year's Ivakkak marshal skipped the Nuluartalik to Aupaluk portion of the competition, citing racers' low provisions and the forecast, which called for three more days of stormy weather. The news gave mushers, dogs, and support staff a welcome rest day in Aupaluk. While there organizers announced "team four disqualified themselves from the race," leaving just 11 teams remaining.

On April 8th, a little more than a week after Ivakkak first began, mushers hit the trail again, heading for Tasiujaq under a clear sky; the short burst of good weather forecasted to end with even more blizzards. From Tasiujaq, where the community showed their support with bannock and tea and then food in the local school gym, the teams were off to Qasiriaksivik. There they camped one last night ahead of the final sprint.









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Ivakkak Coordinator, Jonathan Epoo, at the start of the race in Quaqtaq with Aloupa Nungak looking on. Aloupa Nungak followed his father, Eyetsiak Nungak, who was part of the Ivakkak support crew

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Assistant Coordinator of Ivakkak, Bobby Gordon, Ivakkak official James May, Ivakkak Coordinator Jonathan Epoo and Makivik Vice President Andy Moorhouse



במיר לכרובלי לכרושני ללינרסבי סלפינסי סליפלחי לפכסחללי ۵۵٫۶ مار ۱۹۵۰ مار ۱۹۵۰ بادر ۱۹۵۰ ماره ۱۹۵۸ مره ۱۹۸۹ مره ۱۹۸۹ مره ۱۹۸۹ مرم ۱۹۸۹ مرم ۱۹۸۹ مرم ۱۹۸۹ مرم ۱۹۸۹ مرم Nunavik Rotors helicopter rides were given in Quaqtaq to locals after the Ivakkak racers hit the trail to help celebrate the occasion

On April 12th, almost three hours after departing Qasiriaksivik, Willie Cain and his partner Daniel Annahatak (of Tasiujaq) crossed the finish line first at Stewart Lake in Kuujjuaq. Celebratory crowds took helicopter rides above them. They cheered loudly. The duo share a cash prize of \$10,000, gift certificates that equal \$12,000, as well as flight tickets and accommodation. Cain could not be reached over the phone to speak about his victory.

Peter Boy Ittukallak and Putugu Itukallak from Puvirnituq crossed the Stewart Lake line in second, winning \$10,000, as well as flight tickets and accommodation. Ittukallak, who has been out hunting in the warmer spring weather, was also not available to speak over the phone.

Then came Kauki and his partner Snowball in third. Both will shared \$7,000 in cash, flight tickets, and a certificate from Nunavik Creations.

While enthused about his third place finish in his second Ivakkak attempt, Kauki's real message was for Inuit youth across Nunavik to give mushing a try - but only after making sure you're ready to commit to a dog team given how all-encompassing raising and then training dogs is.

"I want to encourage younger people," Kauki said, "give it your all, be patient and strive for your culture. Ask elders about dog teaming, they'll tell you, and you'll learn along the way."



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"I WANT TO ENCOURAGE YOUNGER PEOPLE," KAUKI SAID, "GIVE IT YOUR **ALL, BE PATIENT AND STRIVE FOR YOUR CULTURE. ASK ELDERS ABOUT DOG TEAMING, THEY'LL TELL YOU, AND** YOU'LL LEARN ALONG THE WAY."



George Kauki being welcomed in his hometown of Kuujjuaq, the finish line of Ivakkak



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The Ivakkak second place champions, Putugu Igigu and Peter Itukallak, being hoisted up on a kamutik in Kuujjuag



The 2016 Ivakkak champions Willie Cain Jr. and Daniel Cain Annahatak with their well-deserved trophies



The top three champions on the Ivakkak podium: in first place is Willie Cain Jr. and Daniel Cain Annahatak; in second place is Putugu Iqiquq and Peter Itukallak and in third place is George Kauki and Jiika Cain Snowball. Front row (L-R) is Patrick Akpalialuk, Station Manager in Kuujjuaq for First Air; Makivik Corporate Secretary Adamie Padlayat; Makivik Vice President Andy Moorhouse; Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik, Makivik Vice President Adamie Delisle Alaku and Rene Armas, Director of Marketing and Sales for First Air



MAKIVIK magazine

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#### **Amauti project**

#### by Beatrice Deer

he Museum of Man in Paris, France requested a traditional Nunavik caribou skin amauti. After thinking about it for a while, I courageously accepted to take on the project. I approached my friend Julie Grenier Di Ciero originally from Kuujjuaq because she does amazing beadwork and because she makes neat and beautiful stitches. I asked her because I knew it was going to take more than one set of hands with the deadline not too far away. I knew it was a defeat and I was nervous. We got together on weekends, evenings

and sometimes worked on our own for almost a month. As the amauti was coming together, I felt more confident and proud of what we were making. I thought about my ancestors who did the same thing except in very different conditions. We were sewing in the comfort of our modern homes. Our grandmothers sewed in igloos and tents. We finished the project with a bigger sense of appreciation of the craft and our culture. The amauti will be forever preserved at one of the world's most visited museums as an example of Nunavik culture.

## NUNAVIK NOTES















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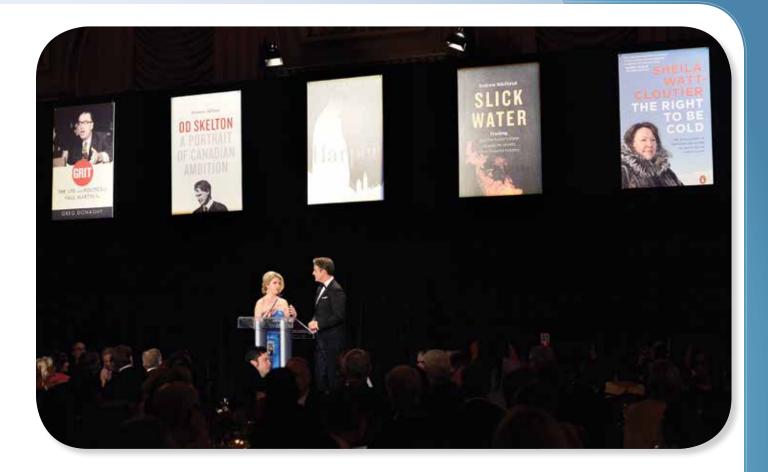
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THE RIGHT

The Shaughnessy Cohen Prize for Political Writing finalists, left to right: Greg Donaghy, Andrew Nikiforuk, Sheila Watt-Cloutier, John Ibbitson (winner) and Norman Hillmer



#### The Right to be Cold Finalist in Prestigious Literary Award

heila Watt-Cloutier's timely and thoughtful book on how climate change affects Inuit and the Arctic was a finalist in one of Canada's most prestigious literary awards. The Writer's Trust of Canada awards the \$25,000 Shaughnessy Cohen Prize for Political Writing annually.

It was named in honour of Cohen, a former Member of Parliament, who tragically died in the House of Commons in 1998. One of her beloved causes was social justice. The prize values books, which provide the general reader with an informed, unique perspective on the practice of Canadian politics, its players, or its principles.

Now in its sixteenth year, the prize is awarded annually for a nonfiction book that captures a political subject of relevance to Canadian readers and has the potential to shape or influence thinking on Canadian political life.

The five finalists were announced in early March 2016. In *The Right to be Cold* Watt-Cloutier argues passionately that climate change is a human rights issue and one to which all of us on the planet are closely linked.

Her book was up against *Grit: The Life and Politics of Paul Martin Sr.* by Greg Donaghy; *O.D. Skelton: A Portrait of Canadian Ambition* by Norman Hillmer; *Slick Water:* Fracking *and One Insider's Stand Against the World's Most Powerful Industry* by Andrew Nikiforuk; and *Stephen Harper* by John Ibbitson.

The prize was awarded to the *Globe and Mail's* John Ibbitson on April 20<sup>th</sup> in Ottawa at the Writer's Trust annual soirée, "Politics and the Pen." Being nominated for the award is a significant achievement for Canadian writers. As a finalist, Sheila Watt-Cloutier brought greater awareness of the issue related to the effects of climate change on the Inuit who inhabit the Arctic.

A feature on Sheila Watt-Cloutier and her book *The Right to be Cold* was published in the Spring 2015 issue 106 of *Makivik Magazine*, it can be found through Makivik's website, www.makivik.org



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Air Inuit will mark an important milestone this year when Inukjuak born Melissa Haney becomes its first female captain. She's one of two Inuit women pilots, alongside 13 Inuit male pilots.

Haney grew up in Inukjuak, and has also lived in Umiuaq and Kuujjuaq, before moving South with her mother at the age of eight. She studied at John Abbott and completed a year of university before entering the aviation workforce at Air Inuit as a flight attendant.

She did her flight training in Cornwall, Ontario starting in 2003 and began flying Twin Otters for Air Inuit soon after. Haney now co-pilots Dash 8's along the Ungava and Hudson Bay coasts.

Haney is a role model for many of her young Inuit passengers, especially girls, as she reports receiving many encouraging comments, and knowing smiles.

"It's very nice to get the recognition," says Haney. "I never really thought about it before, I just did my job."

Before she moves from the right co-pilot seat to the left captain's seat Haney must pass her Airline Transport Pilot License and take a flight simulator test in Toronto.

Asked what will be different as pilot, Haney says, "You're 100% responsible for what happens on board. I'm excited. I've been a co-pilot for many years."

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#### **Practical Research in Kuururjuaq**

What happens when you mix a Provincial Park, the Nunavik Research Centre, Arctic charr, and Kangiqsualujjuaq? Very practical research respecting traditional Inuit harvesting practices.

A baseline study of Arctic charr could easily take place in isolation – with scientists catching fish in lab coats (or lab parkas, if you will) to obtain samples for a study. What happens to the fish? Nothing. Worse than nothing - precious fish are wasted.

In this case Parks Quebec and the Nunavik Research Centre worked with the community of Kangiqsualujjuaq to combine efforts and piggyback a baseline study of Arctic charr on Inuit harvesting practices - in this case at an annual event at a traditional winter fishing site – Qamanialuk – on the Korok River. The site is in the Kuururjuaq Provincial Park.

The goal of the study is to document changes in the Arctic charr population and assess the health the status of the fish. To conduct the study, Park Rangers and researchers were on site last December to collect samples from the charr immediately as they were being hauled out of the fishing holes. It reduced the impact on the fish, which were then consumed, as normal, by the community. A good time was had by all.

Data was collected on the size, weight, sex, and age of the fish. Tissue samples were also taken for metal content analysis back at the Nunavik Research Centre in Kuujjuaq. While analysis is ongoing, the study is a shining example of practical collaboration at a time when Arctic research is an expensive proposition and will contribute precious data to the Northern body of knowledge.



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wo recent budgets, from Canada and Quebec, contained funding allotments specifically for the Nunavik region.

On March 22, 2016 Federal Finance Minister Bill Morneau delivered his first budget under the newly elected Trudeau government, containing over \$8.4-billion for Aboriginal issues. An entire chapter was devoted to Indigenous peoples. Nunavik was specifically mentioned, as were Nunatsiavut, Nunavut and the Inuvialuit.

The Inuit regions will receive funding "to address urgent housing needs." Nunavik will receive \$50 million. Nunatsiavut and the Inuvialuit Region will receive \$15 million each and Nunavut will obtain \$76.7-million. The funding is over two years.

Clearly the majority of the \$8.4 billion in federal funding is for First Nations on reserves, notably for education, improving water quality and housing. However Inuit will take advantage of funding for Early Learning and Child Care, the Aboriginal Languages Initiative, Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy, Urban Aboriginal Strategy, Aboriginal Courtroom Program, the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and in support of Aboriginal representative organizations, such as Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami.

Quebec's budget was announced on March 17<sup>th</sup> by Finance Minister Carlos Leitão. It includes \$2.4 million towards assistance for the Aboriginal community under a program to "strengthen individuals and communities" over the next five years.

Five million has also been set aside to assist Aboriginals in urban areas. These funds are for the 10 Native friendship centres over the next five years. An additional \$3.9 million will be invested to improve infrastructure in the Friendship Centres.

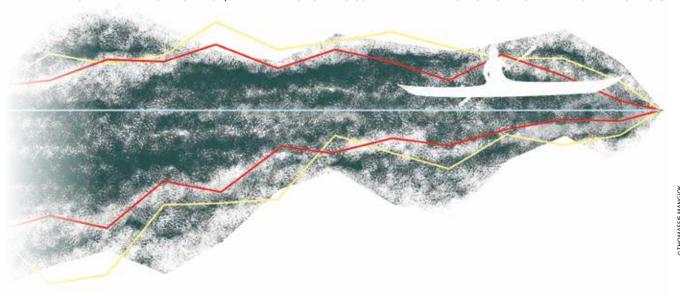
Quebec will also contribute close to \$12 million over five years specifically to improve the justice system in response to the February 2016 Quebec Ombudsman report, *Detention conditions, administration of justice, and crime prevention in Nunavik.* 

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#### **Nunavik Counts**

One of the first things newly elected Prime Minister Trudeau did was to bring back the mandatory long form census, eliminated by former Prime Minister Stephen Harper. The census collects information on the Canadian population. It's conducted every five years. Canadians working and living abroad are also included in the census.

All Nunavik residents will have noticed by now that locally hired workers for Statistics Canada have likely knocked on the door and asked a series of questions for the 2016 census. Typically, the process takes about 45 minutes.

In remote Arctic communities, all residents were surveyed. In Southern Canada, only a sample of citizens are surveyed. The Arctic survey is completed earlier for another reason: it's easier to travel over the ice from January – March. The rest of Canada is done in May.

Information is collected on many things, such as: population, employment, income, number of people in each house, ethnicity, marital status, languages spoken, education, when was your house built, difficulties seeing, hearing, or walking.

The information is used by government and the private sector to develop policies and programs. The population information determines transfer payments, for example, from the federal government to the provinces.

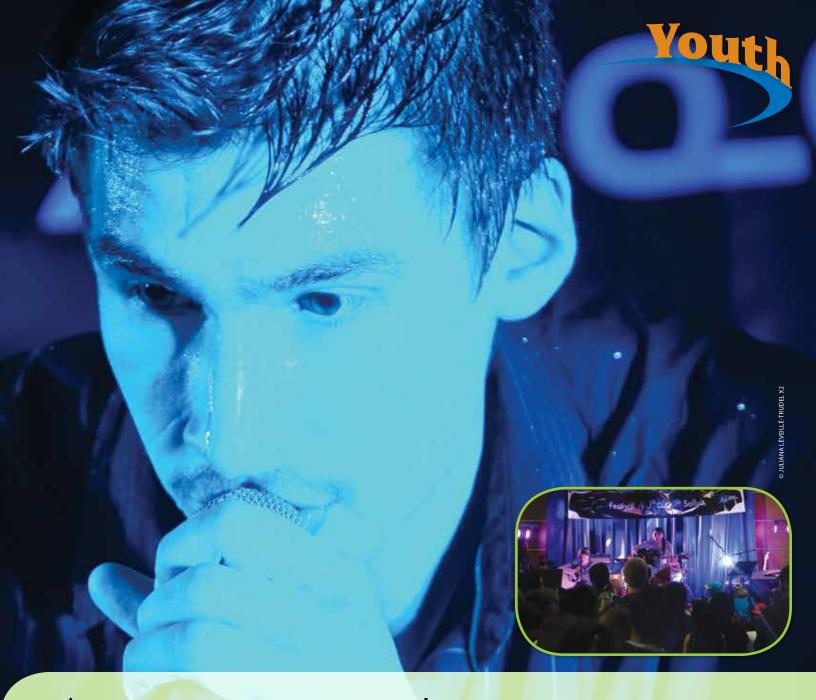


## **The art of creative risk**

When a door opens, do you walk through it? If you investigate who is opening the door and it seems like there are good, promising opportunities beyond, do you go? The price is vulnerability. It is a high price. It is a price you have secretly been hoping someone would name. Because to be vulnerable means that you have to be brave. It means you are exposed. It also means that you could fall, or be hurt, or ridiculed. But, you could also fly. What if beyond that door was a safe place to fall, where there were many people who want you to succeed and who will help you pick yourself up and love you even more after you fall?

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Nelson Tagoona, throat beatboxer from Baker Lake, Nunavut



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"AJaJactasno" (-445 CJab)

n early February almost 30 Nunavimmiut youth trusted themselves and walked through the door to perform at the youth fusion Salluit pigunnaniq festival. Some of these students have complicated lives: full of struggles, dreams and harsh realities. They took a risk and stepped forward to participate.

#### Getting to the stage is a process.

For those participating in this festival, the first step is approaching the performing arts coordinator and figuring out what each participant will perform. Step two means facing yourself and admitting that you are learning to make music. It is hearing your voice for the first time. It is learning to breathe. It is stinging the pads of your fingertips until you have calluses from practicing guitar so much. It is trying to make your hands and feet make those beats on the drum kit. It is knowing that someone could make fun of you when they hear you. It is saying something private out loud. It is a risk.

Three is believing that you can actually do it. Perform. You can actually stand on a stage in front of people and make music.

"Believe in Yourself," said Nelson Tagoona.

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Four is having support from your home, your school, your family and your community to let you travel to a new community. If there is no support from them, there is support from your performing arts coordinator who will stay up late into the night, push you to practice, make the phone calls, track down the right people, raise the funds, whatever it takes to find a way to help you.

Five is letting yourself off the hook and having fun. Meeting new people can be so daunting and you will never get along with everyone, but you will get along with some and they will like you back for being you, if you let them.

Six is feeling the fear and doing it anyway. Stepping onto a stage seems like second nature to a lot of people but we have all been at that edge, knees knocking, throat dry, memory lost, lights blinding us and, somehow, taking that step and making the music. Maybe that step was taken because of a supportive arm wrapped around your shoulders guiding you there, a voice in your ear reminding you that you love music, a musical giant disclosing heartbreaking truths about themselves. But even after all of these people offer help, it is still you who takes the step.

#### "No one else is going to do this for you," said Saali Keelan.

Seven is enjoying the ride. It is being in the moment. It is being onstage with your friends, with people who understand you, who know

what you know about how music can lift you out of isolation and make you feel like your truest self. It is opening your eyes and seeing the audience. It is hearing your friends cheer from the side of the stage. It is feeling your heart thump in your chest. It is hearing yourself. It is sharing yourself. It is vulnerability and it is wonderful.

Step eight is accepting the compliments.

Nine is realizing that working hard and taking a risk can take you somewhere. And if you keep working hard and taking risks, you can go other places, further than you could have imagined, into people's hearts.

"Hold onto your dream and work for it. The sky is no limit and anything is possible," said Chelsey June.

Ten is wide open.

Throughout the weekend there was an underwritten lesson on respect for all involved. "Respect yourself" is an easy thing to say, but often hard to do. Sometimes respecting yourself means saying no to something or someone even though you want it. Respecting others means being aware of what is going on around you and listening. Respecting yourself and others will take you far in life, and in the music industry as well.

"Respect life and keep on it," said Jaaji Okpik.



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Ͻ៶ʹϧ·ϧ·ႶϲʹϧႶϔ <sup>ϲ</sup> ϲϤϧ·ʹͺϲʹ·	۵۱۱ م <sup>۱۱</sup> ۵ ۱۹۲۵ ۱۹۲۵ کاخ ۱۹۶۰ کام	Best teamwork:	Lucasie Amamatuak and Ken Cameron, Salluit	
۸۲ <i>۸% ما</i> ۲۲ <i>-۶٬۲</i> ۰۶:	ĊΓ >)~', Ь°Г°/۲Г	Rising star:	Tommy Putulik, Kangirsuk	
<b>⊦</b> %-<δ1∪ር₁ጋ <sub>ι</sub> :	ለ÷ ተላ 'የበኈ ላւ∟ኌ ሳታ ሳቊጐኈ, ርተዖኑ'ናዖና	Grand prize:	Felicia Kritik and Annie Annanack, Tasiujaq	
<b>⊦</b> %-<δ1∪Ç₁Ͻ <sub>ε</sub> :	( <sup>°</sup> <sup>°</sup> <sup>°</sup> ( <sup>°</sup> L) Δ4- ר Δ <sup>°</sup> <sup>°</sup> <sup>°</sup> Δ <sup>°</sup> Δ <sup>°</sup> Δ <sup>°</sup> Δ <sup>°</sup> Δ <sup>°</sup> Δ	Grand prize:	Liliane Fournier and Elsie Sivuarapik, Puvirnituq	

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#### **Special thanks to:**

Thanks to Youth Fusion for listening to the needs of their participants and custom building a supportive festival that fostered creativity, safety, friendships and positivity. It is a great accomplishment to have all the students come together with their coordinators, but it is even more of a gift to have four of their musical inspirations with them all weekend. Saali Keelan, Nelson Tagoona, Jaaji Okpik and Chelsey June were like open books, giving their time, their secrets, and their talents freely to help nourish the participants' souls. Such generosity of spirit is rare and the benefits will be lasting.

But mostly thanks to the participants. Thanks for grabbing onto life and jumping, sliding, tiptoeing, leaping, shuffling and bursting through that door.





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Youth participants try out the new camera for the first tie. Gabrielle Foss provides instruction in the background



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Local dog mushers prepare the sleds for visiting students

## Mental health and photography one picture at a time

Three university students from Western and McGill launch their workshop in Kangiqsujuaq to a captive audience.

#### **By Eric Foss**

he blowing snow outside the airport terminal in Kuujjuaq wasn't showing any signs of letting up. Most flights heading North had been cancelled and it was looking like our four person team en route to Kangiqsujuaq, would be spending an unplanned night in town. As we began to consider our options, the terminal intercom suddenly broke in announcing the immediate departure of our Air Inuit flight. The route change would take us directly to Kangiqsujuaq bypassing other stops deemed too dangerous to land in.

Stepping onto the plane, I wasn't sure if I was relieved or panic-stricken to be going. A white knuckle flyer at the best of times, the alerts from Kangiqsujuaq had been popping up on my iPhone all day warning of winds in excess of 90 km per hour. Boarding the plane, I studied the faces of the flight crew for any indications of concern. They exuded a professional calm shared by many who routinely travel to Northern communities. It reminded me of past Arctic trips and the requirement to be adapt-

able when working in this part of the world - something the three university students accompanying me would learn all about in the week that followed.

The journey north had begun a few months ago when university students, Gabrielle Foss, Eva Wu, and Patrick Hickey came up with an idea to organize a photography and mental health workshop for Inuit youth. Inuit suicide rates are among the highest in the world - 11 times higher than the national average. The students believed their program could initiate a dialogue and a sharing of ideas between young people. Mental health is a serious problem throughout Canada, but the impact on Northern communities has been devastating. The isolation and lack of skilled professionals makes the problem more acute. Working under the banner of "Northern Lights," a project date was set and the initiative became a reality.

"Being able to have the youth say something in their own voices is so important and so strong," says visiting student Eva Wu. "We hope photography will be a vehicle to promote a wider discussion on these important issues."

After arriving in blizzard conditions the night before, we gathered in the art room at the local school for the first afternoon session. The weather outside was unforgiving. As the 2



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Makivik Board of Director of Kangiqsujuaq, James Greig, shares his views on mental health with the youth participants

p.m. start-time passed, a trickle of students cautiously arrived. Within the hour the classroom seats were mostly filled and the program began. Wisely, Gabrielle, Eva and Patrick had structured the sessions to include games, such as volleyball and basketball, to be played in between photography tutorials and discussions on mental health. It was a mix that quickly broke down any barriers allowing the students to engage as regular teenagers might.

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"You really have to work closely with people from the community because you can't just arrive as a person from the South and expect everything will fall into place," says Gabrielle Foss. "There's a lot of work to be done before you arrive and throughout the program."

Marion James, a special-ed teacher and community activist supported the idea from the beginning and worked with other patrons to make it happen. Money to underwrite the weeklong session was gathered from various sources, including a generous grant from Makivik Corporation. Marion's daughter Madaline Yaaka was a youth participant, and said, "It really is important because they will be teaching me skills I can give back to the community once they are gone, so I will be able to teach more youth about it."

Over the next few days, the class sizes grew and the students could be seen wandering the hallways with newly purchased digital cameras gathering images to share with other participants. Inside the classroom, Patrick Hickey led discussions on mental health, talking about stigma and the perception that surrounds this complex infirmity. Community elders arrived later in the week to add additional perspective and wise counsel.

"We have scant little in the way of a support system," says resident and program contributor Yaaka M. Yaaka. "It's always good to have people from outside to come in and talk about these things also."

As the week progressed the bond between the young presenters and participants was evident with each passing day. The classroom energy was at a peak with students from two different cultures and communities sharing personal stories and advice.

"Our goodbyes at the end of the week were long hugs, we all grew very close through the program," says Gabrielle Foss. "We have plans for additional awareness projects and social media campaigns. We wanted to make sure this was more than a one week program."

Boarding our flight home, our team was tired and quiet.

"We came into the community to teach, but I think we ended up learning even more ourselves. It was a great experience," says Patrick Hickey

Outside the skies were clear and calm.



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Northern lights photography project organizers, left to right: Eva Wu, Gabrielle Foss and Patrick Hickey





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### **QARJUIT YOUTH COUNCIL**

#### Inuuqatiapikkai,

t has been a very interesting past few months. For now I would like to focus on our new name. This recently created youth body has its official name. After reaching out to the Nunavik population, we now call Nunavik's youth entity, the Qarjuit Youth Council formally known as the Nunavik Youth Forum. It has a beautiful, traditional meaning. Qarjuk (singular to *qarjuit*) is an arrow, it is quick and sharp - it is the bullet of a bow. The two cannot tackle its aim without the another. We like to think we are in the same situation as the Qarjuit Youth Council. Our aim is to get to the heart of youth issues and be the voice of Nunavik Inuit youth. To do this, we must have a good support system in place, including our parents, grandparents, service bodies within our region. We are associating our support system as the bow, keeping in mind that the bow allows us to link with our traditional and cultural values, which is the core of the Qarjuit Youth Council.

We are happy we could identify ourselves to a useful tool that our ancestors used to survive and to get to where we are today as proud youth. Our mission statement reads, "To represent the Nunavik Inuit youth and provide them with opportunities and knowledge so that their quality of life improves; they empower themselves and that they realize their full potential as responsible citizens and leaders. The Inuit culture, language and identity

shall be at the heart of the mission of the Qarjuit Youth Council." I think there is no other name that could have suited us better.

Special thanks to Nunavik youth, the general population and especially the Avataq Cultural Institute who have submitted their suggestions to the board of directors that decided on the official name, Qarjuit Youth Council. We also must admit that, as much as we would have liked to continue to use Saputiit, due to all the legalities of re-using this special name, it was impossible to do so. Here's to a new beginning for Nunavik youth, a fresh new start. We look forward to working with you all - for our future, for theirs and importantly for who we are as young Inuit.

From our board of directors and myself, we hope to hear from as much of you as possible. Please be connected to our new Qarjuit Youth Council Facebook page. Share your opinions, concerns and suggestions through messaging us on our Facebook page. Share success stories of youth all across Nunavik, anything related to youth in general and feel free to share nice articles to read on the wall. We are here to represent you. Let's stay connected: as you are not alone, we are here.

Nakurmiik, Alicia Aragutak President, Qarjuit Youth Council

## Nunavik's song competition takes stage

ESUMA and Aumaaggiivik wanted to celebrate Nunavik's talent by launching a song competition with perseverance as the theme. The objectives were to encourage everyone to think about perseverance in their own way and to develop and show their song writing talent.



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Larry Thomassiah recording the winning song "Aliasutta – Be Happy."







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competition and Larry Thomassiah

he response was amazing and refreshing. Once the competition announcement video was posted on our respective Facebook pages, it went viral. It was shared so many times that we would like to think that it reached every student in Nunavik. At the end of the submission period, 11 completed songs were received from many different Nunavik communities.

The jury selection committee had a difficult job ahead of them. The jury carefully considered each entry and

even though they would have liked to declare every participant a winner, they had to choose only one song as the final winner. Throughout the selection process the participants remained anonymous to avoid any potential influence on the jurors parts. In the end, "Aliasutta – Be Happy" by Larry Thomassiah was voted unanimously as the competition winner.

Thomassiah was super excited to hear the news and he sent us a short clip of his reaction after finding out. The video clip of his response can be seen on our Esuma Facebook page.

We would like to thank everyone who shared, supported and participated and we promise to have more events coming in the near future. Keep persevering, as it is the key to success.

Thomassiah professionally recorded his winning song "Aliasutta – Be Happy" in Montreal with Beatrice Deer who throat sings in the recording. Thomassiah was a natural in the recording studio. You can watch the "Aliasutta – Be Happy" music video, which was produced by Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. by searching the song's name on YouTube. You can also listen to it through searching "Larry Thomassiah" on SoundCloud.

ONCE THE COMPETITION ANNOUNCEMENT VIDEO WAS POSTED ON OUR RESPECTIVE FACEBOOK PAGES, IT WENT VIRAL.



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Birthdate: 11/10/1993
Place of birth: Puvirnituq
Home community: Kuujjuaraap

Home community: Kuujjuaraapik, QC Role model: My mother Lizzie Calvin

Favorite sport: Volleyball

Favorite food: Traditional food; arctic charr, caribou,

goose, seal and so on...

Occupation: Photographer at Crenuk Photography

**Studios** 

Future goal: Successful entrepreneur
Most difficult obstacle Battling depression

to overcome:

Quote to live by:

The past is the past - make the best of today because tomorrow is not promised. Love with all you got! Forgive

and forget because life is too short to waste it on anger.

Birthdate: February 6, 1995

Place of birth: Kuujjuaq Home community: Kuujjuaq

Role model: My parents and my best friend

William Arreak

Favorite sport: Snowmobiling / hockey / Inuit games

Favorite food: Steak and seal meat
Occupation: College student Engineer

Future goal: Full time racer

Most difficult obstacle I lost my two best friends in two

to overcome: months from suicide

Quote to live by: "It's not how hard you hit, it's how hard you can get hit and keep moving

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forward" – Rocky Balboa







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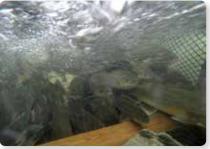
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### Monitoring of the Kuujjuarusiq Fishway 2015, Kuujjuaq

or many years now Nayumivik Landholding Corporation and the Nunavik Research Centre (NRC) have been building up the local population of Arctic charr for Kuujjuamiut. In 1999, a fishway was installed near the mouth of the Nepihjee River to help fish move up river (a large waterfall previously made it difficult for fish to pass). Since the installation of the fishway, every summer a team from the NRC has captured and released fish in order monitor how many are moving up river. The size of the fish and their basic health has also been monitored.

This past summer, monitoring of fish going up Nepihjee River fishway was undertaken by staff from the NRC (Sandy Suppa, Lilian Tran, Susan Nulukie, Barrie Ford, and Ellen Avard) as well as Nayumivik Landholding Corporation summer students (Claude



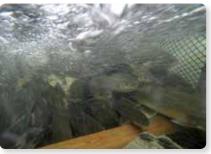
A dip net is used to remove fish from the trap net.



Claude Makiuk releasing a charr that has been sampled.

Makiuk, Edward Saunders, Anthony Kauki, and Sammy Berthe). Monitoring took place from July 30<sup>th</sup> to September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

Fish were sampled twice everyday (morning and evening). The fish were caught using a trap net placed in the fishway at the mouth of the Nepihjee River. This is the river that drains into Dry Bay (Kuujjuarusiq). The location coordinates are 58°31′30″N and 68°18′0″W.



Arctic charr in the trap net.





The trap net in the fishway.

#### What was done?

- 1. Counted and identified all the fish going up the fishway
- 2. Measured the length of all fish
- 3. Observed all fish for any abnormalities or deformities
- 4. Scanned Arctic charr to see if it had a PIT tag
  All fish were released immediately after measurements
  and notes were taken.

#### What is a PIT tag?

- PIT stands for Passive Integrated Transponder
- · The tag is the size of a grain of rice
- · The tag is inserted into a fish to give it a unique ID
- The tag allows us to identify and monitor an individual fish over many years
- A tag is only inserted into an Arctic charr that is bigger than 25 cm
- PIT tags were inserted into Arctic charr in 2009, 2010, and 2014
- If you ever catch a charr with a PIT tag, please bring the tag and whole charr
   (if possible) to the Nunavik Research Centre
  - We will weigh and measure the charr and return the charr back to you



Anthony Kauki, Sammy Berthe, and Susan Nulukie sampling a charr.

#### Why is this important?

- · Direct counts give us an estimate of the Nepihjee River Arctic charr population
- · Length measurements allow us to monitor the length range of the population
- Arctic charr with PIT tags give us information on the individual and average growth and movement of Arctic charr in the Nepihjee River system.

Since this monitoring is done every year, we can see if there are any harmful changes to the population as a result of climate change or other environmental impacts.



PIT tag found in the underside of the charr.

#### What fish were seen and how many in 2015?

Fish Species	Number
Arctic charr	636 *
Round whitefish	55
Brook trout	33
Longnose sucker	8

<sup>\* 91</sup> out of the 636 charr counted had a PIT tag

Further analyses are being done to compare this year's data to those of the past. A final report will be submitted to the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation in 2016.



Edward Saunders and Claude Makiuk taking the fork-length measurement of a charr.

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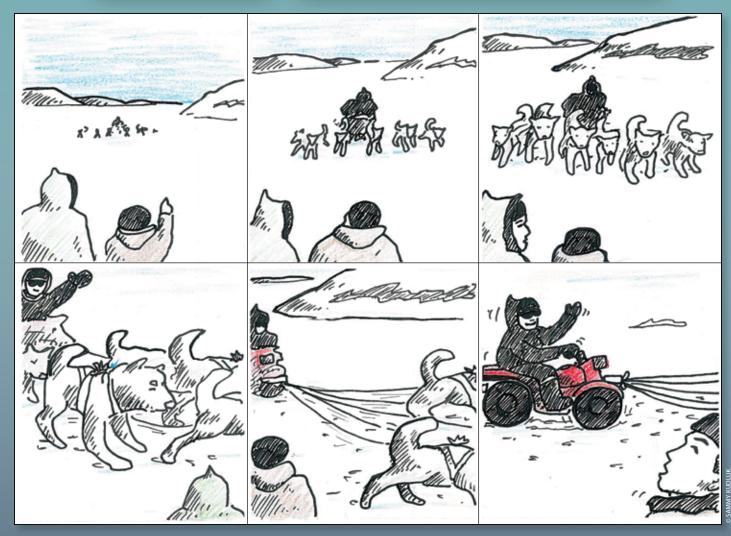
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Traditional Health Support workers (Inuit values and practices): 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday to Friday, (1-877-686-2845) (Inuktitut/English)

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