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m a g a z i n e

The Ivakkak 2017 Champions

- Ivakkak's longest trail conquered
- History in the making: Nuvviti and Tarquti
- Meet Isabella-Rose Weetaluktuk, a young filmmaker

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

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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.

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

ŋʋ ɫɔ̃ / Teevi Mackay

/ Eva Aloupa-Pilurtoot
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*Contest participation in this magazine is limited to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA.

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Cover: Photo taken in Ivujivik after the champions of Ivakkak 2017 arrived at the finish line. Left to right: bronze medalist racer Willie Cain Jr., and his partner Daniel Cain Annahatak; gold medalist racer Aisa Surusilak and his partner Apilie Qumaluk; partner of racer Peter boy Ittukallak, Putugu Iqiquq, and silver medalist racer Peter boy Ittukallak. © Makivik Corporation

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A glowing blue, ethereal figure in a dynamic pose, possibly a dancer or acrobat, set against a dark green background. The figure is composed of bright blue lines and has a glowing aura. It appears to be in motion, with one leg raised and arms extended. The background is a dark, textured green with some faint, glowing lines.

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A woman with dark hair and glasses, wearing a green jacket, stands in the center of the frame, pointing her right hand towards a large whiteboard. The whiteboard contains a complex diagram with various boxes and arrows, likely representing a project or organizational structure. Several other people, also wearing green jackets, are seated or standing around her, looking towards the whiteboard. The setting appears to be a meeting room or a classroom. A yellow sign with the word "YELLOW" is visible on the wall behind the whiteboard. A small number "42" is in the top left corner.

You could win \$100.00 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.

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Congratulations to Rita Nassak of Salluit who won the Mystery Photo Contest in issue 111 of *Makivik Magazine*. Winners of this mystery photo contest will be drawn at the Makivik head office on July 31, 2017. The first prize as noted is \$100.00.

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Ivakkak 2017 group photo (including the dogs in the background).



**IN THE END, IT CAME DOWN
TO THREE MINUTES.**

Three short minutes – of hurtling over snow after a long, grueling race – in which Aisa Surusilak and his partner Aipilie Qumaluk and their dogs managed to pull ahead of Peter “boy” Ittukallak and his partner Putuqu Iqiquq and their dogs to cross the finish line first, to win gold in the 2017 Ivakkak race.

Surusilak had very few words.

"It feels great," he breathed amid the hubbub of a celebratory meal.
"It feels good to be the champion."

His words are unsurprising. Ivakkak is demanding, exhilarating and exhausting. Over days then weeks lengthened by inclement weather, more than a dozen teams crossed Nunavik, heading north up the coast of the Hudson Bay from Umiujaq to Ivujivik.

Just getting to Ivujivik, Surusilak said, just crossing that line and considering Ivakkak 2017 over and done, was a victory.

"To finish the race," he said, is the most important part.

"(I) never gave up," Surusilak said, even though "it was the hardest trail since I started the race."

It was Surusilak's fourth race in a row, four years of preparing his dogs — feeding, playing, exercising, and training them — and four years of leaving his family for weeks at a time, crossing the arctic snow and crossing his fingers against soft snow and blinding blizzards.

Many of the other competitors have been involved with Ivakkak for just as long, if not longer. They do it for themselves, they do it because they keep dogs and its something to do with their dogs, and they do it to keep up the Inuit tradition of dog teaming that kept Ivakkak competitors' ancestors alive.

During the first community stop of Inukjuak, the late Adamie Inukpuk was revered for his courage, commitment, generosity and sense of humour. Sadly he passed away on February 11, 2017. The Ivakkak race veteran was honoured after the community of Inukjuak's feast with a touching slide show of photos of him throughout his lifetime, particularly photos from his Ivakkak racing days. He raced in the very first Ivakkak race in 2001 and almost every year after that until 2011.

Inukpuk's more creative side. Known for his love of the Inuk husky, he did his very best to bring the breed back to Nunavik and even wrote an illustrated book, *Qimutsiutiurniq: How to Raise a Dog Team*.

After the Inukjuak feast, his book was given to each of the mushers and their partners. A review on Inukpuk's book done by Sue Hamilton wrote, "More and more accounts of Inuit life with dogs either first hand or handed down from one generation to the next, are becoming accessible to the world outside of the North."

One of the mushers, George Kauki, said that he used this book to learn how to raise his own dog team.

Inukpuk was an Inuk man who managed to beautifully combine modernity with tradition. He had, one person

described, a practically “encyclopedic knowledge of the Arctic.” He never used a gun to hunt seal, relying on a harpoon instead to make sure the seal wouldn’t be shot and then slide back under the ice.

Inukpuk learned his skills from his grandfather, the famous Nanook. In the movie *Nanook of the North*, it was Inukpuk who graced the screen showing the world why it is possible to be happy even in one of the world's most difficult climates.

Inukpuk wasn't just a man of the land: he was also a bonafide movie star. Inukpuk starred in the movie *Kabloonak* (1994), which was a story of the making of the partially staged documentary, *Nanook of the North*. Inukpuk also acted in the movie *Dancing North* (2000) and starred in the *Great North* (2001) film, where he plays himself as a hunter, thereby

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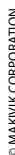
Makivik vice president Andy Moorhouse and Ivakkak 2017 assistant (field) coordinator Juani Beaulne.

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Ivakkak 2017 coordinator Ron Gordon and assistant (field) coordinator Juani Beaulne.



Kauki is a perfect example of someone who became involved and then helped spread the interest in Ivakkak, helped encourage other people to get involved with the Inuit tradition of dog teaming. Kauki's younger brother trained with him this year and plans to race his own dogs next year. Kauki didn't plan to win — he just hoped for fourth or fifth, maybe even sixth — he just planned to help get his brother ready to race next year.



The late Adamie Inukpuk and his Ivakkak racing partner Lizzie-Ann Kasudluak during the 2009 Ivakkak race. Through Ivakkak's newly introduced Adamie Inukpuk Sportsmanship Award his legacy as an inspirational person and an Ivakkak racer will not be forgotten. The symbolism of this award calls for Ivakkak racers to be ethical, well mannered, fair and sportsmanlike throughout this race, which celebrates and upholds our Inuit culture through dog teaming.

Although May's been involved for quite some time, he's missed several Ivakkak races over the years as he's toggled between competing as a snowmobiler and competing as a dog teamer. Of course, he said, there have also been a few years where he's had "some bad luck with

Ivakkak 2017 champion, Aisa Surusilak with his son, Jani-Marik Surusilak and his lead dog being hoisted up after arriving at the finish line in Ivujivik.



PIERRE DUBINIAN / MAXIVIK CORPORATION V3

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Front: Jiika Cain Snowball, George Kauki, Johnny May Jr., and Charlie Saviadiuk in the back.



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The 2017 Ivakkak champions on the podium in Ivujivik, right to left: Putugu Iqquq, Peter boy Ittukallak, Aipilie Qumaluk, Aisa Surusilak, Willie Cain Jr., and Putulik Cain Saunders.

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Musher Sandy Jaaka of Kangiqsujuaq, who placed eighth in the race, received the Adamie Inukpuk Sportsmanship Award at the closing ceremony in Ivvujivik. Jaaka set an example through his sportsmanship, respect for others and it was said that he never complained throughout the Ivakkak 2017 trail. Jaaka is the first to receive the Adamie Inukpuk Sportsmanship Award and he notably received it after completing the longest Ivakkak race in history.

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MAKIVIK'S 2017 annual general meeting

Makivik Corporation held its annual general meeting in Tasiujaq over the course of several days in late March. Attendees spent the first day greeting one another – including an opening prayer led by Maggie Akpahatak and a welcome from both the mayor and Makivik’s president Jobie Tukkiapik – and setting the final agenda for the coming days, before getting down to business. More than 40 people participated in the meeting and the long, busy days were filled with numerous reports on everything from renewable resources to mining updates to justice updates and cultural discussions.

There is always much that has to get done and much data that needs to be reviewed and analyzed during annual general meetings and this year's Makivik meeting was no exception.

Attendees went through community data for the 2017 universal elections and the local board of directors' elections, while executive vice president Adamie Delisle Alaku was acclaimed and in both Killiniq (Sammy Angatwenuk) and Tasiujaq (Willie Angnatuk) the victor was acclaimed. Makivik executive treasurer Andy Pirti won with 68.3 percent of the votes against David Dupuis. In Kangirsuk, Etua Kauki won with nearly 63 percent of the vote, although only a third of eligible voters participated. In Iluvivik, where Charlie Paningajak won, that turnout was even worse: just under 27 percent. The voter turnout was much higher in Umiujaq — 55.4 percent — where Paul Anowak won and in Kangiqsujuaq, where Elijah Ningiuruvik won with nearly 64 percent voter turnout.

Two of the notable discussions at the Tasiujaq meeting centred on the creation of Tarquti Energy Corporation, as well as the new development corporation of Makivik.

Tarquti is a joint venture with the Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec that will focus on renewable energy projects for Nunavik. Priorities for the new organization will include hiring staff with expertise in the renewable energy field in order to properly helm the operation.

"DevCo" was the working name of the new development corporation that was discussed during the annual general meeting. On June 7, 2017 it was officially named Nuvviti Development Corporation, which will seek to support Makivik's Nunavik goals, in part by making sure the corporation's business investments are sound. In other words, making sure they make profit.

Business aside, Makivik Corporation still found time at the annual general meeting to celebrate the wonderful people whose invaluable contributions to Nunavik help make life better for all. The Corporation handed out bravery awards and the Lifetime Achievement Award on Thursday, March 23 — the final night — celebrated the whole event with a community feast, with festivities running until 10 p.m. Several wonderful people were acknowledged.

Although late Jusipi Keleutak wasn't there in person to hear people speak fondly and proudly of

his contributions to bettering Inuit life in Nunavik, he undoubtedly felt the love while he was alive. Keleutak served as a founding chairperson for the Kativik Regional Government and was an advocate for Inuit inmates imprisoned in Southern Canada. He received the posthumous lifetime achievement award not just for his jokes and the funny tricks he relied on to get a giggle out of people, but for his dedication to not just visiting Southern inmates, but also to bringing them country food. Makivik president Jobie Tukkiapik presented the award to a man many miss dearly.

Keleutak wasn't the only one honoured. Several people received bravery awards as well, including Alec Nivixie, Maggie Grey Cain, Osman Ilgun, and Johnny B. Kingalik.

Kingalik was nominated for rescuing a young boy from a deep, watery ditch during the May long weekend a few years ago. He was notified of the drowning boy by another girl nearby, who pointed out



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Γσ ΔNcΔJ, abALG ADcALALAL, LPEAdc DAbALbAL, AL CQPALb (YDGAAG) bAbjNG
NJGQND.

The official swearing in of Makivik executive treasurer Andy Pirti and executive vice president Adamie Delisle Alaku by Minnie Etidloie, Nunavut governor and Makivik president Jobie Tukkiapiik (left) holding the microphone.



Maggie Grey Cain receiving a Makivik bravery award for rescuing a young boy who was struggling to survive in water.



The new and continuing Makivik board of directors being sworn in during the last evening of the annual general meeting.

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Entertainment and food is never sparse at Makivik annual general meetings.

to Kingalik the young boy only visible by the top of his head. Kingalik didn't hesitate to pull him out and perform life-saving CPR to save the boy "whose lungs were filled with water."

Ilgun was nominated for his involvement following an ATV accident that left two people severely injured. Ilgun's nominator praised his safety-conscious response, saying Ilgun "singled himself out with his leadership" on the first response team, making sure that proper resuscitation was done as long as necessary.

Cain, like Kingalik, was nominated for her part in rescuing a young boy who was struggling to survive in the water. The person who nominated her said that the boy fell while she was checking the rope on a canoe and although she used “all my might” nobody heard her yells for help — except Cain.

Niviaxie was nominated by the great-grandmother of a three-year-old boy who accidentally started a truck when left alone with it and almost hit a pregnant woman with it before it rolled into the river. It was Niviaxie's "instinct" and quick thinking that had him plunging in after the toddler, the great-grandmother wrote, and that ultimately saved her boy. ♣

Makivik Creates Nuvviti Development Corporation

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The "Devco" (now Nuvviti) Implementation Committee, left to right: Eileen Klinkig (consultant of Makivik), Sam Silverstone (lawyer and Makivik justice department head), Raymond Menarick (Makivik board of director for Chisasibi), Adam Lewis (Makivik director of economic development), Raymond Mickpegak (Makivik board of director for Kuujuaaraapik) and in front is Rhoda Kokiapik (Makivik board of director for Inukjuak)

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When Makivik Corporation was created, three years after the signing of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)*, both the agreement and Makivik were blazing new trails. The *JBNQA* was the first of its kind to land on the desk of legislators, bureaucrats, and politicians in the mid-1970s. Makivik Corporation, as an all-encompassing Inuit organization, was also the first of the four Inuit land claims organizations to emerge on the northern political and business landscape.

As history has shown, the Inuvialuit, Nunavut, and Nunatsiavut Inuit all created separate business development corporations roughly around the times they signed their respective land claims agreements. In this way political decisions were independent of business.

In the fall of 2016 a Makivik Structural Review Committee was struck with the mandate to study, review, analyze and make recommendations to the Makivik board of directors with regards to the most effective and appropriate structures for Makivik to improve the business operations of Makivik's subsidiaries and joint ventures. It also sought to take greater advantage of new business opportunities, with a view to minimize political considerations in business decision-making.

600-447-2222. The committee presented its review and analysis to the Makivik board of directors. There were three main recommendations, as follows:

- Makivik should create a separate business development arm.
- Decisions must be made on clear business fundamentals set apart from any political considerations.
- The new corporate entity would hold all the voting shares in Makivik's subsidiaries, and the power to represent Makivik in its non-wholly owned subsidiaries and joint ventures.

"Makivik now serves three times the population as 40 years ago with the same purchasing power as 40 years ago," said Jobie Tukkiapiik. "We are taking careful measures to ensure that all of Makivik's investments are sustainable over the long term, for our current and future generations."

"DevCo" was the working name given to the new company. The report prepared by the Structural Review Committee outlined the key objectives for "DevCo." They are very much in the spirit of Makivik's own objectives.

On June 7, 2017 the Makivik board of directors chose the name official name, now "Nuvviti" from a list of eight Nunavik beneficiary finalists. This winning name was submitted by Lucy Tukai of Inukjuak, Allen Gordon of Kuujuaq and Johnny Mususiapiik of Kangiqsujuaq – they all received \$700 each. *Nuvviti* is the strong thick rope where all of the leads of a dog team meet and connect to the *qamutik* (dog sled).

Nuvviti Development Corporation will "support Makivik's mandate through job creation and employment opportunities for Makivik beneficiaries in the Nunavik region and contribute to improving the quality of life in Nunavik communities or the region as a whole."

Nuvviti will also ensure that all of Makivik's business investments have a reasonable expectation of making profits and that they provide Makivik with an annual cash return on its investment. It will pursue potentially profitable business ventures both in and outside the Nunavik region on a competitive basis, and make reasonable efforts to collaborate on joint ventures with local or regional entities.

Nuvviti Development Corporation brings with it the creation of six new board of director positions for it, as well as six each for First Air, and Air Inuit. The implementation committee will develop the selection criteria, conduct interviews with prospective candidates and make recommendations to the Makivik board of directors for the initial new board appointments.

"Three director positions on each new board are reserved for JBNQA beneficiaries," said Jobie Tukkiapiik. "We will be looking for Inuit with business experience, who are not directors or employees of Makivik nor its subsidiaries. The other three positions on the new boards may or may not be JBNQA beneficiaries with both business experience and a professional designation or advanced education."

The "DevCo" presentation was made to the Makivik board of directors in Iqviq, during the week of February 20, 2017. Background information about the new enterprise was provided to all members of the Makivik board so that they could in turn inform Inuit in their communities. The following week a press release announced the intention to create Makivik's "DevCo."

"This is a new chapter in our development," said Makivik president Jobie Tukkiapiik. "We have been successful in managing our investment portfolio, our subsidiary companies, and joint ventures over the years. We want to go to the next level of professional business management, and in doing so ensure that the beneficiaries' equity has even greater opportunities to grow, as well as providing better oversight to our subsidiary companies and joint ventures."

At the Makivik annual general meeting, held in Tasiujaq, during the week of March 20–23, 2017 a second presentation was made to all delegates, and carried live across Nunavik on Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. radio.

During the spring of 2017 the DevCo Implementation Committee were very busy with many tasks, including: incorporating the development corporation, developing policies for the new company, reviewing the selection criteria for new board members, initiating the search for a new chief executive officer, and drafting a budget for the first year of operations. ♦

[illegible]

The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for Tarquti between Makivik Corporation and Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau Québec (FCNQ). At the table, left to right: Makivik vice president Andy Moorhouse, Makivik president Jobie Tukkiapiik and FCNQ president Aliva Tulugak.

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Makivik and FCNQ Create Tarquti

On Tuesday February 21, 2017 Makivik president Jobie Tukkiapik, and FCNQ (Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau Québec) president Aliva Tulugak made history by signing a Memorandum of Understanding creating a joint venture called Tarquti Energy Corporation. It will specialize in renewable energy projects in Nunavik.

The prospects of selling power to Hydro-Québec almost half a century after Inuit signed the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)* says a lot about what Inuit have accomplished over the past 50 years.

It was historic in 1975 to be the first Aboriginal group to sign a comprehensive land claim agreement with the Crown. The *JBNQA* resulted in the creation of Makivik Corporation in 1978 to implement the agreement, invest the \$90-million in funds Inuit received from signing it, develop the region, and be the political voice for Nunavik Inuit.

The Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau Québec – commonly referred to as the FCNQ, or Co-ops – existed before the *JBNQA* was negotiated. The Co-ops serve the Inuit of Nunavik who are its members in the 14 Nunavik communities.

Our organizations have created businesses that have reinvested hundreds of millions of dollars into the Nunavik economy over the past five decades, in addition to the creation of thousands of jobs for Inuit.

Philosophically our organizations complement each other. We both have social justice for Nunavik Inuit as part of corporate DNA. We both treat our capital in a collective manner, carefully, for our future Inuit generations.

It's historic that Makivik and FCNQ are working together on a major regional enterprise that reflects how we think about the environment, business development, and our owners – Nunavik Inuit. So, it is with our collective business experience that we join forces to create a joint-venture company to develop renewable energy power stations.

Hydro-Québec wants to build green energy projects over the next decade to fulfill Québec's new 2030 Energy Policy. Goals of the policy include a 40% reduction in the burning of fossil fuels by 2030. Electricity in Nunavik is currently made exclusively with diesel generators.

With FCNQ's annual sales of over 50-million litres of fuel for diesel power generation, home heating, and transportation needs Inuit already benefit from energy in the region, and the jobs that come with it. We want to maintain control on behalf of the Inuit of Nunavik of this vital sector of the Northern economy.

As we have successfully demonstrated in other areas - such as housing construction, tourism, and retail - we will benefit from economies of scale, knowledge transfer, and ensure Inuit are included at the local level. To this end we will seek partnerships from the local Landholding Corporations, and Co-ops.

Hydro-Québec's plans for Nunavik in the coming decades include the contracting out of renewable energy plants. Depending on the community we will be looking at solar, wind, or possibly generate power from some of the highest tides in the world.

In the weeks leading up to the announcement in Ivujivik, Jobie Tukkiapik and Aliva Tulugak made presentations of the business plan to Inuit organizations in the Nunavik region, such as the Co-ops, the Landholding Corporations Association, the Kativik Regional Government, and Hydro-Québec. They responded to many questions from interested parties in the region. Enthusiasm grew as Inuit started asking detailed questions about wind turbines, or solar energy panels.

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Δελφινάκι Δάφνη α-Ερσέας, ΠΡΕΛΕΡΔΕΑΣ ΔΑΔΕ
 ΠΕΡΙΓΕΓΕΡΕΝΤΕΣ ΛΕΝΔΕΓ ΣΑΥΑΕ ΠΕΡΙΓΕΓΕΡΕΝΤΕΣ.

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Annie Pisuktie

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Greater Accessibility to the Land for Nunavik Inuit

Nunavik Parks are vast territories protecting the natural features, landscapes and wildlife of the region. The thriving environment of the George River plateau, the pristine waters of Pingualuit crater, the valley of the Koroc River in the Torngat Mountains, the diverse plants and wildlife of Lake Tasiujaq, and the powerful Nastapoka Falls are amongst the treasures to be seen.

Parks offer a unique opportunity of contact with nature as well as offering significant development, social and economic benefits everywhere in Québec. And for Inuit, the national parks in Nunavik are also territories protected for the practice of an array of traditional activities that dates back to thousands of years. Even today, Inuit maintain their right to practice subsistence harvesting activities in Nunavik's national parks. In fact, the practice of traditional activities form part of the region's unique park experience for non-Inuit visitors.



© NUNAVIK PARKS

In order to promote greater use of these territories by Inuit, Nunavik Parks with the support of the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) have announced in March 2017 a whole new initiative: the Nunavik Parks Beneficiary Access Initiative (NPBAI). "We have been asked by Nunavimmiut of all generations to provide them with more opportunities to experience what our great parks have to offer. This initiative adds an attractive alternative while contributing to preserve and protect our land for future generations," said Markusi Qisiq, director of the KRG Renewable Resources, Environment, Lands and Parks Department. Targeting first and foremost preservation of the natural heritage, national parks can also contribute to improve quality of living.

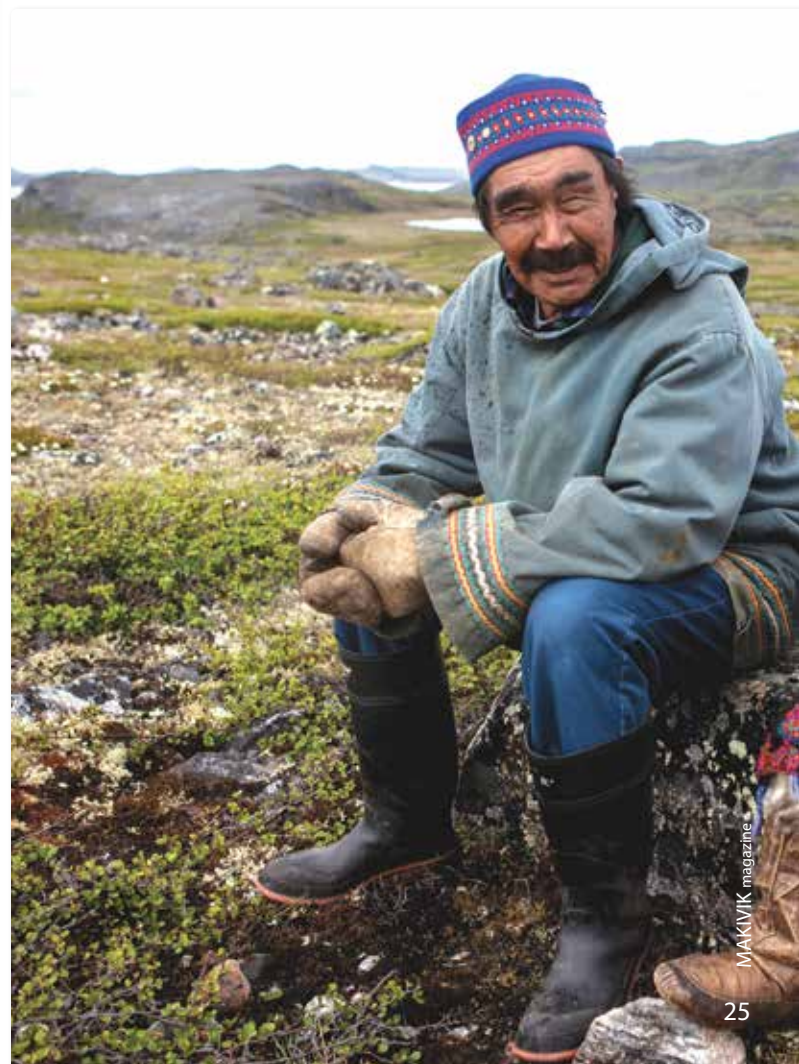
Encouraging and facilitating access by beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA) to the different national parks in Nunavik is at the core of this initiative. Nunavik Parks hopes to reach its objective by providing financial incentives to JBNQA beneficiaries, regardless of their home community in Nunavik.

Funded through revenue generated by Nunavik Parks, the mission of the NPBAI is to increase the number of JBNQA beneficiaries visiting national parks in Nunavik. The NPBAI represents an opportunity to continue growing the number of park visitors, which doubled from 2014 to 2016. It consists of two main components: special pricing on services and reduced transportation costs.

With the first component, JBNQA beneficiaries receive a 50% reduction on the cost of activities and services delivered by Nunavik Parks. This component is on top of the free park access enjoyed by JBNQA beneficiaries in accordance with the Québec Parks Act.

The second component of the NPBAI helps to lower the costs to travel to the parks. Beneficiaries who register receive a 30% travel incentives on regular scheduled flights to get from all Nunavik communities to the park gateway communities of Kangiqsujuaq, Kangiqsualujuaq and Umiujaq. Groups can also get a 40% payback on chartered flights to and from a park. In this way, by reducing fees and transportation costs, the NPBAI helps school groups, youth, elders or any JBNQA beneficiary interested in exploring and discovering the treasure these lands protect.

For more information on the Nunavik Parks Beneficiary Access Initiative, contact the visitor experience officer of the park you wish to visit or write to info@parcsnunavik.ca. You can also visit Nunavik Parks' Facebook page or website <http://www.nunavikparks.ca>. ♦



MAKIVIK magazine



Let's find Facebook!

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Follow us on Facebook!

Share your Air Inuit moments with us on Facebook!

Sparrow Flight Training – Summer 2017 in Kuujjuaq

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





2017

2017 is off to a great start for First Air. We are happy to see that our fleet modernization program has provided us the flexibility we were looking for to be able to strengthen our service options to the Northern communities.

With the addition of our ATR 42-500's we are pleased that in May we commenced daily service from Edmonton to Yellowknife and onwards to Inuvik. This daily scheduled service will afford us the opportunity to offer a stronger connection to NWT's northernmost communities, allowing us to have better access and representation in the North West Arctic.

Spring brought rejuvenation, rebirth and new opportunities. In late April we partnered with our friends at the NHL and Scotiabank to take the Stanley Cup on an arctic journey helping Project North deliver hockey equipment to Northern communities. This year our tour included Iqaluit, Cape Dorset, Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, Gjoa Haven, Resolute Bay, Hall Beach and Qikiqtarjuaq.

We have had the pleasure of supporting many communities and many projects and charities in the form of sponsorships or partnerships. Giving back to the communities is important to us.

With this being Canada's 150th anniversary we've looked to celebrate along with all of Canada. We were happy to be part of the Red Couch Tour this past March, sharing people's Canadian messages across the North and sharing our own message also.

We look forward to working on projects that will help align the airline with a modern future.

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the Crown cannot show such overall delays were reasonable, charges against the accused are stayed.

In situations where the delays are below the established ceiling, the defence can show that a delay is unreasonable by establishing that the defence took meaningful steps in an effort to move proceedings in a timely manner and that despite that, the case took much longer than it reasonably should have. In cases where the accused establishes both of those elements, charges against the accused are to be stayed.

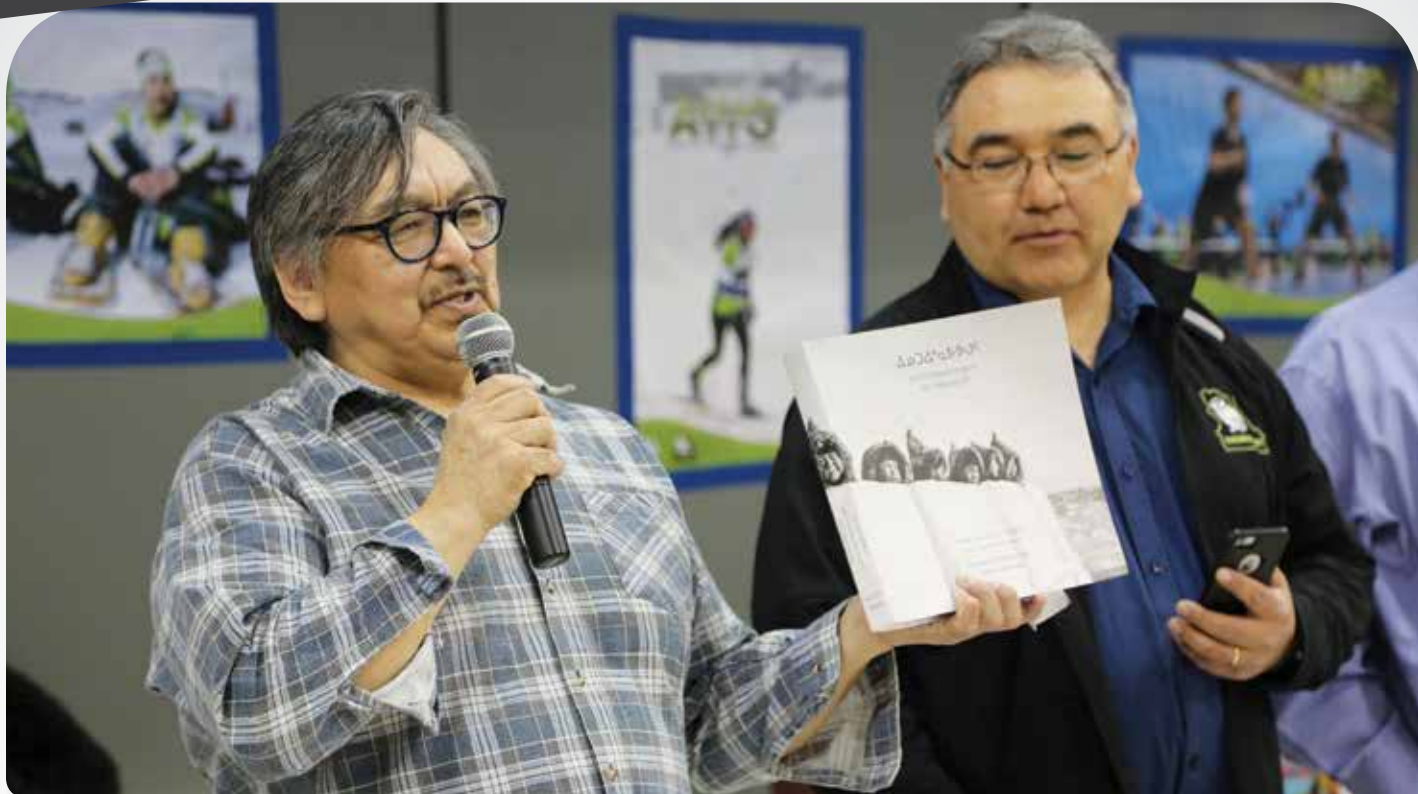
This new framework is easier to use and clearly states that delays longer than specified are unreasonable if certain criteria justifying them are not met. The Supreme Court's objectives are to ensure that the accused receive timely trials guaranteed to them by section 11(b) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. These delays are calculated based on a number of factors that both the accused and the Crown should be mindful of as proceedings go on to ensure that our system functions properly to the benefit of all Canadians. Any unreasonable delays would be considered unconstitutional.

However, the *Jordan* framework does not automatically apply to currently pending proceedings. The *Jordan* framework has to be applied with sensitivity to the parties' reliance to the previous state of law, and as such it is important to examine the particular contexts of every individual case. Therefore, in some situations, some accused were able to obtain a stay of proceedings as a result of the *Jordan* framework given the circumstances, but some were not able to obtain such a stay.

Not all delays are necessarily unreasonable: it is important that one consult their lawyer to see if the guidelines established by *Jordan* apply to any proceedings that began before this decision. Given the context of the justice system in Nunavik, there are many delays due to travel and distance. It is important to understand that while the *Jordan* case has already had many effects on proceedings in Canada, it does not necessarily apply to all cases that existed before the judgement. 🌟

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The Supreme Court of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario



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Putulik Ilisutuk being recognized for his work on the book *Inutuinnauvt We Are Inuit* during the last evening of the Makivik annual general meeting in Tasujaq on March 23, 2017. Seen here, Putulik Ilisutuk holding up the published book and speaking about it after Makivik president congratulated and honoured him for his work on this historical publication.

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Inuit of Salluit

By Putulik Ilisituk

D

ocumenting Inuit in early films was the first way Inuit were represented to my knowledge. That goes back many years when white explorers arrived with filmmakers and proceeded to film the early Inuit way of life, which had never been seen by people from the South. Their films portrayed people living remotely in extreme poverty and primitive conditions in igloos, with few tools and belongings, using animal skins for clothing and oil for heat. Inuit lived in a harsh environment and cold climate in the more Northern regions. Amazingly, Inuit adapted to these harsh conditions.

If we “fast forward” to the 21st century, we now have a book to share our stories. Three main sources were: Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated radio in Salluit, the Avataq Cultural Institute in Montreal and Northern Village of Salluit, respectively. I got hired back in December of 2004 as a culture and history researcher for the Northern Village of Salluit. With funding, I proceeded to record elders to document history and secondly to research pre-recorded stories to put them together and eventually print them in a book. This is how the book, *Inutuinnauvut We Are Inuit* was started and finally published in December of 2016. We thank everyone who contributed. Nakurmiik. ◆



A black and white photograph showing a group of men in a small, light-colored boat on a body of water. Several men are visible inside the boat, some standing and some sitting. In the background, a larger ship with multiple masts and a dark hull is visible on the water. The sky is overcast, and the water appears calm. The overall scene suggests a maritime or naval activity.

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A black and white photograph showing several people, likely women, working with large wooden barrels in an outdoor setting, possibly a dock or a lumber yard. They are using tools to work on the barrels, which are stacked in the background.

Arctic Cargo
 A History of Marine Transportation in Canada's North
 Christopher Wright



Isabella-Rose Weetaluktuk in one of the halls
of the National Film Board head office in
Montreal where she produced her film.

ΔΙΑΔΕΞΑΝΤΕΣ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΝ
 ΔΕΛΕΥΣΑΝΤΕΣ ΟΙΣ ΕΝΕΧΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΡΝΕΥΣΑΝΤΑ

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ላይ ትኩረት እያሰጠኝ ነበር።”

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“ΔΓΛΨΥΡΡΟΒΡΛΨ” ϸδ^αΨ^βγ^δ, δ^εζ^ηθ^ι ϸΔΨ^κγ^λμ,
 υ^νξ^ο Δ^πΨ^ρδ^συ^φ Δ^χΨ^ψΔ^ωΛ^αΛ^β Nova Scotia College
 of Art and Design (NSCAD).

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Isabella-Rose Weetaluktuk, a young and talented filmmaker

You will hear Isabella-Rose Weetaluktuk's soft voice at the beginning of the short documentary, a brief narration before she'll let the images tell the story. It's a long one.

Centuries of Canadian Inuit history will slide by on the screen, from first contact to now. Incredible, often devastating, transformations will be rendered in simple yet poignant archival form: a kayak to show the beginning, a motorboat to show the now.

"It ends in the future," Weetaluktuk says, "it goes into the future Inukjuak area with kind of a city, but also some people living more on the land."

Weetaluktuk's family is from Inukjuak, but she was born and spent her first few years in Kuujuaq before moving South with her parents and brothers to Montreal. Growing up, she wanted to be "maybe an actress?" She giggles. "I think I had

lots of dreams." Whatever the dream of the day or week was, it always had something to do with creation.

"I was always drawn towards being an artist," Weetaluktuk says. And, she is one. Her documentary is called "3,000" because that's the year it ends. For three years in Halifax, Weetaluktuk studied film at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (NSCAD). She learned how to write a script, how to properly light a set, how to work a camera and then take hours of tape and produce something strangers would want to engage with. When she wasn't in class, Weetaluktuk was working on "3,000." For three years now, it's been her passion project. Now, it's so close to being done.

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In the opening of the film, images of Inuit life generated from liquid.

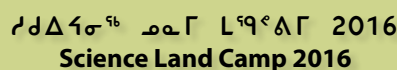


Weetaluktuk travelled to Denmark to get her tattoos done by Maya Sialuk Jacobsen from Greenland. Deciding to get them done, she says, was less about whether she might do it and more about when. One of her friends

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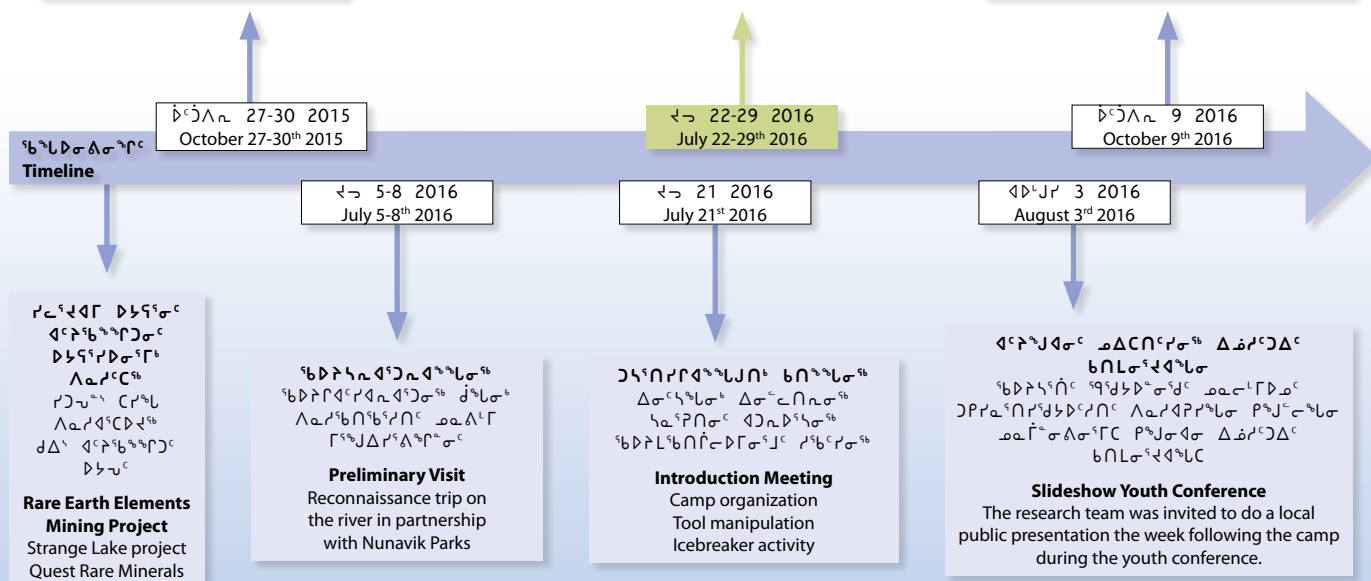
- To put in place a long-term community-based environmental monitoring program of the George River water quality.
- To foster local capacity in biological sampling, data management and analysis and interactive mapping.
- To create interest for environmental sciences among youth while addressing local environmental issues.



Community Consultation
Municipal Council
Landholding Corporation
Culture Committee
Youth Committee

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The mayor and one student were involved in an oral presentation about this whole experience at the 20th Biennial Inuit Studies Conference in St-Johns, Newfoundland.





Five researchers



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IMALIRIJIT: Water Quality Results

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The water hardness is defined by its concentration in mineral salts, calcium and magnesium mainly. A very soft water contains between 0 and 30 milligrams per litre (mg/L) of mineral salts and very hard water contains over 160 mg/L of mineral salts. The mean value of hardness in our water samples was 4.08 mg/L of calcium carbonate (mg CaCO_3/L). To compare, the mean value of hardness for the Koroc River was 14 mg CaCO_3/L in 2014.

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Turbidity is a measure of the water cloudiness, of how suspended matter in the water allows the light to pass through it. Some waters are completely clear while others are full of particles and therefore cloudy. Natural turbidity levels can vary greatly, from less than one Jackson Turbidity Unit (JTU) to 50 JTU. Variations are mainly due to the erosion of the river's shoreline and heavy rainfall. The mean turbidity value of our water samples was 8 JTU. To compare, the mean turbidity value for the Koroc River was 0.2 JTU in 2014.

[illegible]

Trace metal analysis included the measurement of 15 Rare Earth Elements (REE), 11 metals and two radioactive elements. Measured concentrations for each element are available in the detailed scientific report. As the Strange Lake mining project will be extracting REE, those elements must be measured in priority.

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As oxygen is an essential gas for most living organisms, the measurement of dissolved oxygen is a crucial parameter. A concentration of oxygen between seven and 11 milligrams per litre (mg/L) is ideal for most fish species. The mean dissolved oxygen concentration in our water samples was 10.57 mg/L. To compare, the mean concentration of dissolved oxygen in the surface water of the Koroc River was 8.62 mg/L in 2015.

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- REE make good permanent magnets and are used in many high-tech products such as solar panels, wind turbines, electric vehicles, mobile phones and computers.
- REE were recently discovered, thus, we have a poor understanding of their potential environmental risks.
- There is no water quality criteria for these elements.
- Many research projects are currently underway, trying to understand their mobility in ecosystems and their toxicity for living organisms.
- REE are mostly attached to soils, consequently their mobility is restricted in water. It would be interesting to make analysis of REE in sediments, macro-invertebrates, plants and fish.

Thus, the IMALIRJIIT project is essential to create knowledge on the behaviour of REE in Northern aquatic ecosystems. Measured concentrations must be compared to regional measurements made in similar water bodies.

Turbidity	Chlorophyll	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Parameter
JTU bPq-s-ls- bLJn- JTU	µg/L	Γcdγl l-cΓ mg/L/L	Γcdγl l-cΓ mg/L	D-s-s-rf Units
13	0.45	0.145	0.0144	ኔፕላሳል 1 / Station 1
8	0.19	0.084	0.0048	ኔፕላሳል 2 / Station 2
10	0.38	0.117	0.0162	ኔፕላሳል 3 / Station 3
6	0.25	0.122	0.0080	ኔፕላሳል 4 / Station 4
6	0.31	0.131	0.0066	ኔፕላሳል 5 / Station 5

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Drawing Competition

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For kids between the ages of 7-12

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Submit one drawing per individual
related to camping, fishing or hunting.

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Makivik Corporation
1111 Dr.-Frederik-Philips, 3rd Floor
Saint Laurent, QC
H4M 2X6

Send submissions to:
Makivik Drawing Competition
Attention: Corporate Editor
Makivik Corporation
1111 Dr.-Frederik-Philips, 3rd Floor
Saint Laurent, QC
H4M 2X6

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ᐸᑦᐸᑦᐸᑦ: tmackay@makivik.org

Or send a scanned copy through email to:
tmackay@makivik.org

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Deadline: August 31, 2017

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All winners will also be featured in
Makivik Magazine, as well as drawings
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The Jane Glassco Northern Fellowship is a policy and leadership development program that brings together young northerners, aged 25 to 35, who want to build a healthier, more self-reliant and sustainable North.

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