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- · Makivik AGM in Puvirnitug
- · Traditional Inuit Tattoo Resurgence
- · Ivakkak 2018 from Tasiujaq to Kangiqsujuaq



Makivik Corporation

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

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Makivik Magazine

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 mdewar@makivik.org or call 1-800-361-7052 for submissions or for more information.

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Makivik Corporation Executives

Charlie Watt Sr., President Andy Moorhouse, Vice President, Economic Development Adamie Delisle Alaku, Vice President, Resource Development Andy Pirti, Treasure Adamie Padlayat, Corporate Secretary

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.

'የΓ'የላራ ኦነበ/ Editor ∩ัง Lั⁵ / Teevi Mackay J∆ر وا ° CJ في الكراه J∆ر الكرام (Villiam Tagoona

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

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Cover: Charlie Watt Sr. in action at the Makivik Annual General Meeting in Puvirnituq, flanked by Zebedee Nungak on his left, and Johnny Peters, Tommy Cain, Sarolie Weetaluktuk, Peter Inukpuk, and Harriet Keleutak on his right. Photo by Teevi Mackay.



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Makivik@40

his year marks the 40th anniversary of Makivik Corporation. On June 28, 1978 after years of hard work the Northern Quebec Inuit Association transformed into Makivik Corporation, and it's under this banner the Inuit of Nunavik have accomplished so much.

Under the James Bay Agreement, the Nunavik Inuit negotiated the creation of Makivik Corporation with a mandate as an Indigenous political organization and as an investment company that could develop subsidiary companies. The monies acquired from these businesses would help to fund Makivik's political activities and contribute to Inuit advancement. Leaders of the day can still remember when governments used to use the threat of cutting or holding off core funding for Inuit if they didn't toe the line. The creation of Makivik ended those kinds of threats. Inuit now had their own means of generating financial stability.

40 years later we can now look back and be in awe at what the Inuit have been able to accomplish through the creation of the Makivik Corporation. Forty years ago, some southern business people predicted with its \$91 million compensation money Makivik Corporation would be bankrupt in 3 years and the Inuit would be left with nothing. How wrong the critics were. Not only was the capital untouched over the years, it was invested and today is worth in excess of \$450 million.

If someone is still not convinced about the tremendous work Inuit have accomplished with our Makivik corporation we only need to remind ourselves of the community centers, hockey arenas, community freezers and other major infrastructure that were built with Inuit money plus the

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millions of dollars poured into the communities through community contributions. The airstrips and terminals in the communities and the wharfs are all from the hard work of the Makivik Corporation. None of them existed before Makivik.

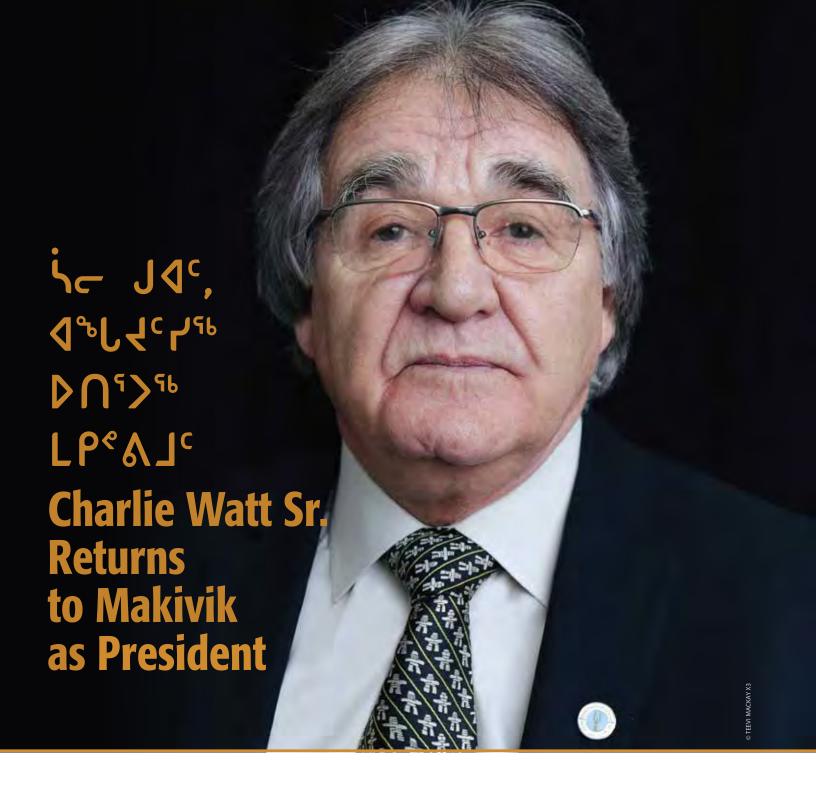
Let me conclude by honouring this magazine you are reading. I started this magazine as its founding editor 44 years ago and I am so proud of the importance people have bestowed on the publication. Little did I, and the board of NQIA, know at the time that this magazine would break all records and become the longest serving Inuktitut magazine published by an Inuk company. It's true our national organization ITK once published *Inuit Today* which was discontinued and have taken over a government publication called *Inuktitut Magazine*. Through the years our magazine has transformed through different names. It's been called *Taqralik*, *Atuaqnik*, *Makivik News* and then finally *Makivik Magazine*.

This is the last publication under the name *Makivik Magazine* you will see for some time because in recognition of Makivik's 40th anniversary we will be reverting back to its original title *Taqralik Magazine*. We are looking ahead and plan to use social media much more than we have in the past. This means publishing two hard copy issues of *Taqralik* per year and publishing two virtual issues readers can access on the Internet and on their iPads.

Great reading folks and congratulations Makivik. You rock!! William Tagoona

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n January 18, 2018 Nunavimmiut elected Charlie Watt Sr. as President of Makivik Corporation. He won with 2,045 votes, or 53.62% of the vote. Nunavimmiut were able to follow results as they came in on the Makivik website. By 9 pm the outcome was clear. Watt won over incumbent Jobie Tukkiapik, and candidates Alasie Arngak, Lucy Grey, and Jackie Williams.

Watt was the founding president of the Northern Quebec Inuit Association (NQIA), the organization that negotiated the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), in the early 1970s on behalf of the Inuit of Nunavik. Following the signing of the JBNQA, the NQIA formally became Makivik Corporation

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in June of 1978. Watt was also Makivik's founding president until 1982.

He was also Makivik President in the late 1980s and early 1990s – a time when Makivik purchased First Air as part of its portfolio of subsidiary companies, expanding its aviation expertise, which began with the creation of Air Inuit at the time of Makivik's foundation.

"It's a great honour to return to Makivik at this time," said Watt. "2018 is an historic year for the corporation as we celebrate our 40th anniversary. I look forward to talking about our founding

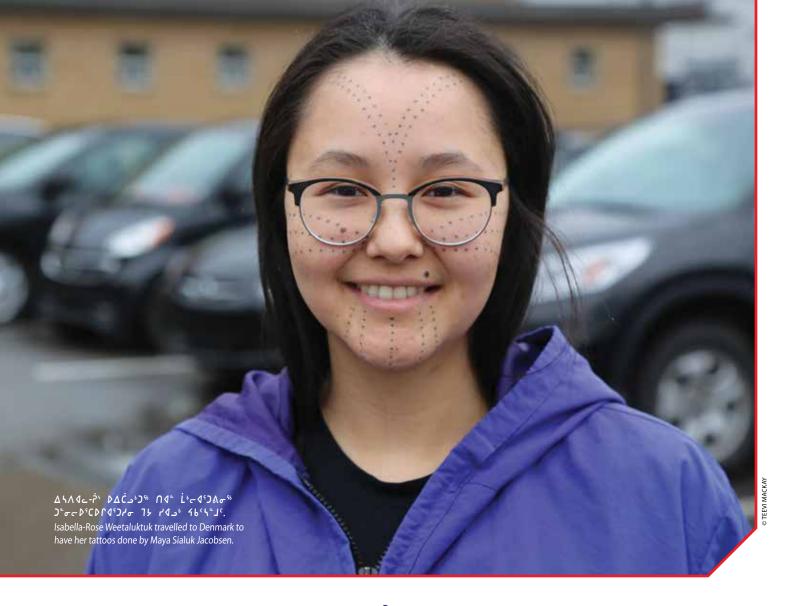


years from a personal perspective, and showing how far Inuit have come in the past four decades. Equally, I look forward to tackling the current challenges that face Inuit right now, and carrying on the solid work Jobie Tukkiapik was engaged with, notably in terms of education and working to expand our land base."

On behalf of Makivik Corporation, Watt thanked Jobie Tukkiapik for the six years he contributed to advancing Inuit issues, and representing Inuit at countless public meetings within Nunavik, the province, nationally and internationally as Makivik President.

Within two weeks of his electoral victory Watt delivered his first public speech as Makivik President at the Northern Lights Business and Trade Show in Ottawa. For 30 minutes, during a luncheon keynote address on February 2nd, Watt laid out his ambitious agenda to continue the struggle to fight for the rights of Nunavik Inuit in the domestic and international arenas. He pointed out the Canadian and international legal instruments that now exist in 2018 to assist Nunavik Inuit, such as Canadian Constitutional recognition of Aboriginal Rights, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

At the time of the election, Watt was also a Canadian Senator, having been appointed to the Red Chamber by Pierre Elliott Trudeau on January 16, 1984. He has started the process of retiring from the Senate. Watt is also an Officer of the National Order of Quebec (1994), recipient of the National Achievement Award (1997), and numerous other honours.



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Qilakitsoq: the place with little sky

By Maya Sialuk Jacobsen

It was the fall of 1972 and the season for hunting ptarmigans. It was well-known that the area of the abandoned settlement called Qilakitsoq was a great place to hunt. Two brothers went from their hometown of Uumannaq across the fiord that defines their home grounds, to Qilakitsoq. As always, they took the path that climbs the steep hill from the settlement to the terrain 20-25 metres above sea level.

hey had done this many times before, but this time one of the brothers noticed a crevice covered with big flat stones. Stones that were usually found higher up in the terrain obviously had been placed there by people. He curiously lifted one of the stones and found a grave containing six mummified adult women and two young children. The youngest just a tiny baby.

The brothers immediately reported the find to the authorities. It took 10 years before steps were taken and the mummies were transported to The National Museum of Denmark for examination. This led to many great finds and an amazing insight into life amongst Inuit in west Greenland 800 years ago.

During the time when the brothers found the grave I was just a little girl and had just turned three years old. No one could have expected that I would become a tattooer later in life and no one could have predicted that I would grow a deep fascination for the mummified six women and two children. That and the fact the 800-year-old mummies would become the backbone of my future research in Inuit tattoo traditions.

The connection that I feel with the mummies is that they are visibly tattooed and also that they originate from an area in northwest Greenland close to where I grew up and what I call my land. In fact, my uncle has succeeded in finding family roots back to the time right before Inuit

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Biography: Maya Sialuk Jacobsen (48 years old)

Greenlandic Inuk from Qeqertarsuaq, west <u>Greenland.</u>

Maya Sialuk is a culture bearer, researcher and educator. She has been tattooing professionally since 2002 and was trained in The Netherlands where she did an apprenticeship with a tattoo artist. She has been working both in the western tattoo scene as well as the last six years as a traditional Inuit tattooer. On occasion she does illustration work and writes articles.

After being a part of the Inuit tattoo project Tupik Mi in Alaska, Maya is now the front figure in Inuit Tattoo Traditions in her homeland, Greenland. Together with her apprentice she continues to do research and works to reintroduce Inuit tattooing practices in Greenland through public talks, workshops and of course tattooing.

Maya has trained several tattoists and is co-owner of two tattoo studios in Oslo, Norway and a small private studio in Svendborg, Denmark. She is involved in both the shaping of the new tattoo legislation in Denmark and the information work regarding health and safety in Indigenous tattooing.

Next up is a trip to Greenland where Maya is invited to do pattern research at The National Museum of Greenland and to do public talks at The National Library and the High School of Nuuk.

Maya is currently living in Svendborg, Denmark.

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The v-shaped forehead tattoo is traditionally the first tattoo a young woman obtains.

from northwest Greenland were Christianized. The area is so close to Qilakitsoq that I can conclude that my foremothers would have worn the same patterns as the mummies.

Time and place have a say in defining which patterns our foremothers wore.

Indigenous Tattoo Resurgence

Now, six years after I started my research in Inuit tattoo traditions, the Indigenous tattoo scene has exploded. It has gone from the few Native Americans, First Nations and Inuit getting traditional markings

at Western tattoo shops to literally hundreds of members of tribes and clans tattooing the patterns of their peoples.

It is happening very fast and so fast that we can conclude that many if not most of the new Indigenous tattooers have not gone through the three or four years of apprenticeship that it takes to become a tattooer. Also, their research of their peoples' patterns must take place alongside learning the art of tattooing - both are big tasks to fulfill.

So how to navigate in this fast-growing industry that is Indigenous tattooing? How do you find the right tattooer for you?

Safety first. Choose someone who does not put your health at risk. You deserve to be safe and well taken care of by your tattooist. You also

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PAσ^LΓ⁶ b⁶P⊀²σσ6 C^cചd^c bP♭DJ Π^c d^c ב ጋ'b⁶Γ^c. Skin stitching a traditional chin grid pattern.



deserve to get the best guidance in finding the right patterns for you. Inuit tattoo patterns are many and the variations are endless. Your tattooer should have studied Inuit patterns and the geography of these so that you can find the patterns from your homeland (if that is your desire).

As Indigenous tattooers we are obligated to protect three things:

1) The human

Tattooing involves the placement of pigments into the skin. The presence of a foreign material activates the immune system that basically engulfs the foreign material (the ink) and makes it permanent in the

skin layers. Tattooing is regulated in many countries because of the associated health risks to both client and tattooer, specifically related to local infections and virus transmission. Hand hygiene, assessment of risks and appropriate disposal of tattoo materials contaminated with blood is crucial. All equipment must be sterile and only used on one client.

In a tattoo studio, you can expect that some tattooers are being trained and the surroundings are equipped in a proper manner with sterilization gear, sharps containers and cleaning routines that keep the room free of contaminants.

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Obviously, these conditions are not available in most Indigenous areas. Certainly not in the Arctic. Still the tattooer holds a huge responsibility to keep you safe.

You can ask to see the tattooer's Blood Borne Pathogens Certificate. No one should ever tattoo without having learned the basic knowledge of contaminants. It is a one or two-day class depending on the provider and the certificate needs to be renewed every year.

You need to see that all materials that are used on a client comes in sterile packaging. This includes hand poke tools that are not disposable and sewing needles and thread for skin stitching.

Make sure that only sterilized objects are on the workstation. No coffee mugs or contaminated tissue waste should be on the work surface and nothing can be attached to the tools that are not sterilized. No feathers or amulets. You can hold them in your hand instead if you feel a need to have them present while getting your markings.

The tattooer needs to wear gloves at all times while tattooing and when touching things on the work station.

Tattooing is strong medicine that can help one reconnect to their culture in a very powerful way while helping heal post-colonial wounds, but like any other form of medicine it can be harmful if used wrong.

2) The Patterns

Many of the islands in the Pacific have tattoo traditions like we do in North America. They have started reconnecting with those traditions earlier than we have and now hold vast amounts of experience in both

research methods and also the reimplementation of traditional patterns into their culture. Like us, many of the people in the Pacific are now Christianized, and like us tattooing stems from a pre-Christian religion. Re-implementing a pre-Christian practice in a Christian group of people is not always easy, mostly since the practice was either banned or at least frowned upon by the mission. We have learned that tattooing is 'bad' and we must now relearn the value of our practices.

The healing qualities of reconnecting to the tattooing practice are measurable. Healing qualities have been observed in people who stay true to the patterns that are found in depictions and anthropological finds, or as elders describe them from living memory – in the areas where living memory is available. These people are said to have longer lasting healing, while the patterns and the practice are more likely to survive for future generations. The culture of tattooing will remain when tradition is practiced.

The people who have indulged in the temptation of altering the patterns to make them unique for the one bearer can experience a short-term healing experience, while the practice and the patterns have less chance to stay intact for future generations.

In other words, the patterns will change organically like cultures do when they are normalized in use by the greater part of the members of the culture and have been in use for a very long time.

As Indigenous tattoo artists, we hold a huge responsibility to protect the patterns. It is such a privilege to research them, find their place on

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the map and give them back to the people who call that specific area their land.

3) The Nature

As Indigenous people, we are priding ourselves as protectors of the land. We hunt and eat the game that surrounds us and we use all of the animal as we do not let anything go to waste.

It makes no sense to fill the land fills with plastic from tattooing as an Indigenous tattooist.

Modern day tattoo equipment is basically a long list of plastic: cling film used as a barrier between surface and tools; ink cups; dental bibs with a plastic coating; soap bottles; and ink bottles.

We cannot escape plastic completely just yet, but in my work routine I have managed to reduce plastic by 25% by replacing most of the cling film with waxed paper, ink cups with paper cups, and biodegradable waste bags.

After removing the needle and safely disposing of it in a sharps container, my disposable tools can be burned as can the waxed paper, the ink cups, and the tissue waste.

Considering that I have been tattooing for 16 years and have done maybe thousands of tattoos, the now 25% of biodegradable waste would have made a difference had I avoided plastics from the start.

The goal is obviously to get rid of all plastic and to make non-plastic equipment available to the tattoo industry.

All the Inuit Land

All Inuit land can now be proud of their Inuit tattooists. There are some very skilled women that have taken the task upon them to bring tattooing back into our culture. It is still new and we are still finding our ways. It takes a long time to learn the craft of tattooing and I am thankful that I had an apprenticeship with a skilled tattoo artist 16 years ago. Back then it was not exactly an industry filled with women and it was not even thinkable for me that I would end up working as an indigenous tattooist with the practice solely focusing on my own people.

Not long ago, I did a workshop in Greenland, and an exhibit on my work at the National Museum of Greenland. The very same building where three of the mummified women from Qilakitsoq and the tiny baby are exhibited. My heart was pounding and my hands were shaking when I visited with the women. My apprentice and I spent some time there studying the clothing, wondering about these women's life 800 years ago, and obviously admiring the very visible forehead tattoo on one of the women.

My apprentice now wears the same pattern and brings it with her into the future. Her daughter will grow up seeing this pattern as the most normal thing and maybe not even realize what a daring decision that was for her young mother – taking what was a given for Inuit women for thousands of years and making it beautiful again.





Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak elder Elijassie Weetaluktuk proudly holds a cheque for \$500,000 surrounded by the members of the Association, and dignitaries. (Left-Right): Charlie Elijassiapik, Allie Aculiaq, Charlie Nowkawalk, AIP Executive Director Kevin Kablutsiak, KRG Chairperson Jennifer Munick, Makivik President Charlie Watt, Eric Atagotaaluk, Michael Kasudluak, Unaaq Men's Association Treasurer Tommy Palliser, Makivik Vice-President Economic Development Andy Moorhouse, elder Elijassie Weetaluktuk, Arthur Elijassiapik, Elijassie Elijassiapik, Nathan Cohen-Fournier, Johnny Mina.

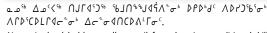
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The Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak has grown over the years, starting as a small group of men who were trying to help deal with the social issues that some young men were facing alone. Now, Unaaq is an established community organization, providing a range of programs for young men, which offer instruction and the practice of traditional skills. Gaining recognition and support across Nunavik from organizations such as Makivik Corporation, Unaaq was nominated and won a 2017 Arctic Inspiration Prize. As a laureate of the Arctic Inspiration Prize, the Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak was awarded \$500,000 to strengthen its mission and pursue its mandate. The award will go towards intensive traditional development programs for young men from the ages of 18 to 35. Programs will include excursions to learn and practice traditional hunting skills, producing and using traditional tools and equipment, learning survival skills for different seasons and learning traditional as well as modern navigation techniques.

Trainer Arthur Elijassiapik instructs Stevie Palliser in dog team techniques near Inukjuak.







Nanuq Inukpuk holds a small qamutik from the winter traditional skills program.

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Unaaq's seasonal programs include:

Winter Traditional Skills Programs (January to April):

- Sea-ice condition awareness
- Seal hunting through breathing holes
- Polar bear hunting techniques
- Igloo-building lessons
- Dog-team training techniques
- Fox trapping and land animal hunting ptarmigan, caribou, wolf, musk-ox, etc.
- Butchering and skinning techniques
- Ice-fishing, lake ice-net-fishing
- Qamutik-making (dog sled and ski-doo sled)
- Umiaq-making (small boat for seal hunting)
- Navigation, mapping and other traditional winter skills

Spring Traditional Skills Programs (May to June):

- Goose hunting
- Ice fishing
- Seal hunting: at the breathing hole, on ice with a blind, and at the floe edge
- Butchering and skinning techniques
- Making a seal skin float (avataq)



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- Land animal hunting ptarmigan, caribou
- Fish net making and repair
- Navigation, mapping and other traditional spring skills

Summer Traditional Skills Programs (July to August):

- *Qajaq*-making
- Wilderness First Aid
- Land animal (caribou) hunting
- Fishing with a net and rod fishing
- Youth camp activities
- Fish net making and repair
- Seal hunting by qajaq
- Trail hunting
- Navigation, mapping and other traditional summer skills



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Elder instructor Elijassie Weetaluktuk and Charlie Weetaluktuk Murray assembling the frame of a Qajaq.



りょりこりは List Diluujaalik hunting excursion.



President of the Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak Simeonie Nalukturuk accepts the AIP prize, thanking the organization for supporting the Association.

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Fall Traditional Skills Programs (September to December):

- Carpentry skills, making Inuit traditional tools and equipment
- Hunting skills
- Butchering and skinning skills
- Navigation, mapping and other traditional fall skills

A video crew will film the making of traditional tools and equipment and the experiences of young men on the land and on the water. The plan is to create a database of instructions for making all Inuit tools and equipment, and to show how these tools are traditionally used. Unaaq will share the database through its website and social media, taking advantage of modern technology to encourage traditional skills development.

> Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak is hoping other communities will form their own community groups to recognize and deal with the challenges that young Inuit are facing today. Ideally, women's groups will also be alongside men's groups to complement the teaching of traditional skills and provide inspiring programs for youth. In the future, a network of men's and women's groups might exist to strengthen, support and share ideas on solutions to the challenges of young Inuit.

The Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak is humbled by the support it has received from Nunavik organizations and by being selected to win the Arctic Inspiration Prize. With this prize and

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General Manager Michael Kasudluak in front of the Unaaq Men's

recognition, Unaaq will continue to grow, strengthen its teaching of traditional knowledge and support young men for years to come.

בת ר/בת איר את לאה לאה (ArcticNet/Ouranos)

Tundra-Nunavik Project (ArcticNet/Ouranos)

Pascale Ropars, Nicolas Casajus and Dominique Berteaux Canada Research Chair on Northern Biodiversity Centre for Northern Studies (CEN) Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR)

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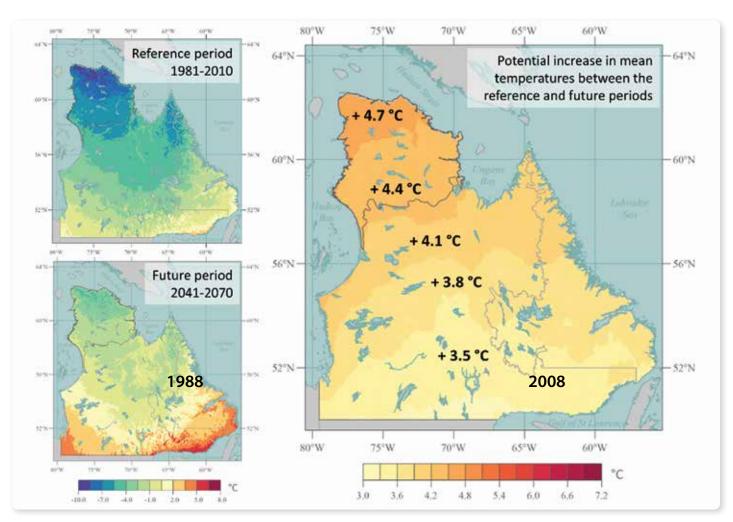
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The last decades have been of particular concern in Nunavik: permafrost has been thawing in many regions, the mean temperature has been rising quickly and climatic conditions are becoming less and less predictable. Changes in wildlife and plant distribution have also been observed and climate change is partially responsible for this. As the temperature is predicted to keep rising, we can assume that Nunavik's ecosystems will not remain as we know them today.

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by 2035, with its large scale Plan Nord, the Quebec government aims to protect from industrial activities 50% of the land lying north of the 49th parallel. This represents a great opportunity for Inuit to pinpoint important regions and ecosystems to protect. Large-scale interviews have already been conducted by the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) and the Quebec government (through the ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les Changements Climatiques/MDDELCC). However, to build an efficient network of protected areas, we need to acquire sound knowledge of the impacts of climate change on these fragile Northern ecosystems. In this context, we have partnered with KRG and MDDELCC to build climate change vulnerability maps to help their decision-making for the conservation of Nunavik's territory. Over the past three years, we have gathered a large amount of climatic, biological, and ecological data that we now wish to share.



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Figure 1 Maps representing mean temperatures in northern Quebec for the reference period (1981-2010; top left panel) and a future period (2041-2070; bottom left panel). The map on the right side shows the potential changes in mean temperatures between these two periods (reference and future periods).





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Figure 2 Example of shrub expansion near Kangiqsualujjuaq between 1988 and 2008. Pale patches on the 1988 image's foreground (herbaceous plants and lichens) were invaded by shrubs by 2008.

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What to expect for future climate?

Every climate model predicts an increase in mean temperatures in Nunavik in the 21st century and this increase will be accentuated in the North due to a phenomenon known as the "polar amplification" (Figure 1). The mean temperature of the Ungava peninsula's northern tip could increase by 4.7°C by 2070, an annual mean temperature that is now observed in the heart of Quebec's boreal forest. The precipitation regime is also expected to change over the next decades, and will be characterized by an increase in total annual precipitation, with a decrease in the proportion of snow precipitation and in the duration of snow cover.

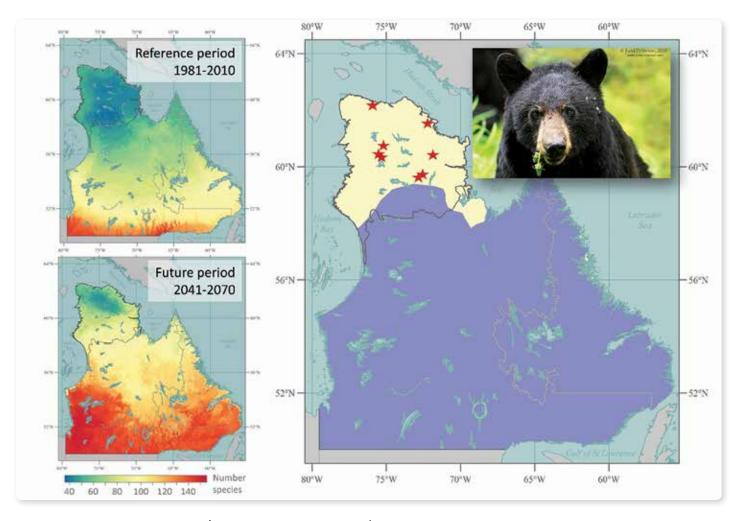
Landscape changes

The recent increase in temperature has promoted the growth of shrubs across Nunavik, especially near the treeline. Numerous communities have noticed an increase in shrub cover and abundance (Figure 2), mostly driven by dwarf birch (avaalaqiaq). Besides modifying the landscape aspect, shrub expansion contributes to lower productivity of berry plants (crowberry/paurngaq, blueberry/kigutanginaqutik, cranberry/kimminaq), modifies snow accumulation patterns and provides shelter for wildlife species. Snowshoe hares, for example, need proper shrub cover to eat and shelter. The recent increase in shrub cover has promoted the northward migration of this species, but also of its main predator: Canada lynx (pirtusiraq). Both species are reported more and more frequently in Nunavik, especially in the vicinity of Kuujjuaq.

Mammals and birds: potential northward migration

The number of species (i.e., biodiversity) inhabiting Nunavik is relatively low compared to southern Quebec (Figure 3, top left panel). This is partly explained by the harsh weather conditions northern regions experience. Based on the strong association between climate and species distributions, we modelled the future potential distribution of Nunavik's biodiversity for the 2041-2070 period (Figure 3, bottom left panel). The predicted changes in species number and composition are important and may have consequences on culturally important species such as caribou (*tuktuq*).

Black bear (aklaq) for example, has already benefited from the recent increase in mean temperature. Bears have been increasingly observed north of its distribution range, as expressed by the red stars north of its distribution range (Figure 3, right panel). Interviews conducted in 2007 and 2009 have revealed the presence of black bears up to Kangiqsujuaq, and this species is now also observed near Salluit. Black bear dens have



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Figure 3 Number of mammal and bird species observed in northern Quebec for the reference period (1981-2010: top left panel) and potentially observed in the future period (2041-2070: bottom left panel). Cold and hot colours represent lower and higher numbers in species, respectively. Because of the predicted increase in mean temperature in the next decades, we anticipate a northward migration of many species, such as black bear (right panel) which has already been seen (red stars) north of its known distribution range (in purple).

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recently been observed on the Ungava peninsula, suggesting that some individuals can now be considered as resident species.

Nunavik's ecosystems will undoubtedly be modified by ongoing and future climate change. New species will migrate North and others will decrease in abundance, affecting the way species interact with each other. A better understanding of how species will respond to climate change and how this might impact their interactions with other species is the key to more efficient management and mitigation.

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2018 AGM: History, Reconciliation, and Self-Determination

By William Tagoona

The 2018 Makivik Annual Meeting was held in the community of Puvirnituq during the week of March 19th. Apart from the usual members who participate in the five-day conference, two things made it quite special and different from past Makivik AGM's in recent years.







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irstly, and very importantly Makivik had a new President presiding over the meeting. Although Charlie Watt is not new to the corporation he hasn't sat at the helm for many, many years. He is the founding president of Makivik and ironically on the 40th anniversary of the corporation, the people of Nunavik voted him back in to the top job to lead the people for the next three years.

Secondly, the annual meeting had a different ambience with the appearance of the remaining Inuit signatories of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. They were invited to take part in the major theme of the conference surrounding the renewal of talks on Self Determination in Nunavik.

It's no secret the signing of the JBNQA had a major impact on the unity of Nunavik Inuit in 1975 and that division, although less visible, has not been dealt with until today. One of the main obstacles to the division was the surrender clause in the agreement and its conflicting nature with the Canadian Constitution, in particular section 35, which recognizes Aboriginal Rights.

During the AGM major resolutions were passed and we want to share photos of the meeting and the resolutions that were passed.

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1) Support of the President's platform and priorities

Whereas on January 18, 2018 the Members elected Charlie Watt as President of Makivik Corporation;

Whereas Charlie Watt's electoral platform included several priorities which were presented and discussed during the

Whereas the Members fully support the President's platform and priorities, including:

- Review the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), including extinguishment of rights provision, the lands regime, co-management approach to resource management, etc. and develop a strategy in that regards with the involvement of the signatories to the JBNQA;
- Establish a Nunavik Assembly and implement regional governance based on Inuit traditions, values and culture;
- · Official recognition of the Inuktitut language;
- Gain full authority over renewable and non-renewable resources, in respect to Inuit values and way of life;
- Review the youth protection regime applicable in Nunavik with other stakeholders and recommend appropriate changes;
- Create a Department of Inuit rights within Makivik Corporation;
- · Arctic sovereignty;
- Review of the Justice system and recommend appropriate changes;
- Mandatory orientation and training workshops on Inuit culture and values for all non-beneficiaries employees of every Nunavik organization.

Be it resolved:

That the Members support the President's platform and priorities;

That Makivik Corporation be mandated to implement the President's platform and priorities, in conformity with its charter, by-laws and policies.

2) Acknowledgement of Inuit Tungavingat Nunamini (ITN)

Whereas Inuit Tungavingat Nunamini (ITN) came into existence as a political movement that did not agree with the Northern Quebec Inuit Association (NQIA) signing of the

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA); ITN membership was centered in three communities –

Puvirnituq, Ivujivik and Salluit;

Whereas more than 40 years after the signing of the *JBNQA*, the Members wish that there be a reconciliation among all

the Inuit communities;

Whereas the Members wish to acknowledge ITN and the role it played by providing leverage to the negotiators of the

JBNQA in their negotiations with Quebec, Hydro-Quebec

and Canada.

Be it Resolved:

Whereas

That the Members acknowledge ITN as a movement that contributed to Nunavik's political advancement.

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Charlie Watt and Kangiqsualujjuaq Board Member Vinnie Baron on the last day of the AGM.





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3) Notary services in Nunavik

Whereas there are no notary services available in Nunavik;
Whereas the Members fully support it is essential that such services be made available in Nunavik as most Nunavimmiut don't have a will and as many families require such services for the settlement of estates:

require such services for the settlement of estates; the lack of notary services impacts many Nunavimmiut,

especially those who are unilingual, as they don't access programs and services that are available to all Canadian

citizens;

Whereas the Members request that Makivik Corporation lobby

the government and other potential funding agencies and organizations so that funds be provided towards the

establishment of notary services in Nunavik;

Whereas the Members request that Makivik Corporation ensures

that notary services be implemented in Nunavik as soon

as possible.

Be it Resolved:

That

Whereas

That the Members formally express the need for the establishment of notary services in Nunavik;

That the Members request that Makivik seek for funding in

order to make notary services available in Nunavik;

That the Members request that Makivik ensure that notary

services be implemented in Nunavik as soon as possible;

the Members of the Corporation mandate the Board of Directors and Executive Directors to take the necessary

steps to implement the present resolution.



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Nunavik Governor Eva Deer swears in Charlie Watt Sr. as Makivik President.

Healing and reconciliation from the trauma generated by the division that the JBNQA created among the Inuit of Nunavik

Whereas there is a need for reconciliation for all Inuit in the Inuit communities to recover harmony among the Inuit of

Nunavik;

Whereas to achieve unity, proper healing processes must be

conducted with the affected families to process healing from the division that the signing of the *JBNQA* created in

Nunavik and move towards a regional reconciliation;

Whereas the members would like Makivik Corporation to seek

funding and ensure that such healing and reconciliation

processes are made available to Nunavimmiut.

Be it Resolved:

That Makivik seek for the required funding and ensure that

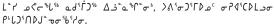
healing and reconciliation processes be made available

to Nunavimmiut;

That the Makivik President's department be mandated to

take all the necessary steps to implement the present

resolution.





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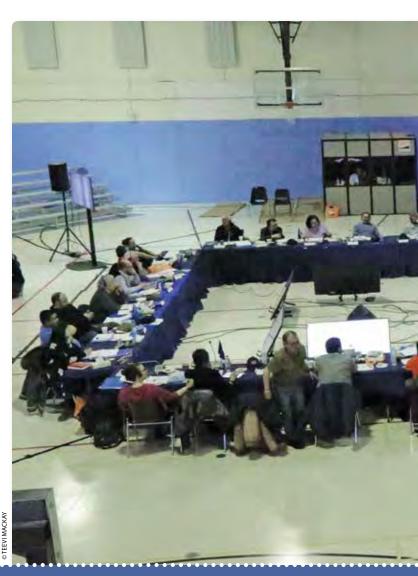
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5) Exemption from the Firearms Registration Act

Whereas Quebec's Bill C-64, the Firearms Registration Act (the Act)

came into force on January 29, 2018;

Whereas by virtue of such Act, all non-restricted firearms present in the territory of Quebec must be registered by January

29, 2019. This category of firearm, also called shoulder

arms, includes rifles and shotguns;

Whereas in preparation to the adoption of the Act and its related

regulation, Makivik Corporation tabled a position paper by which, considering various breaches and issues, it requested that a full exemption from the Act be granted for all Inuit beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)* unless proper consultation be conducted by Quebec and meaningful accommodation measures be proposed and incorporated in respect of the rights of the Inuit beneficiaries and of the Hunting,

Fishing, Trapping Regime;

Whereas Quebec did not consult properly nor did it include

the requested exemption in the Act or propose accommodation measures to the Nunavik Inuit;

Whereas the members at the current assembly support the request for full exemption and demand that Makivik

Corporation reiterate such request to Quebec.

Be it Resolved:

That the members request that the Inuit beneficiaries of the

JBNQA be fully exempted from the Firearms Registration

Act;

That the Vice-President for Resource Development be

instructed to take all measures to implement the present resolution and send a certified copy of it to Quebec's

minister of Public Security.



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Thanks to all who helped to hold the Makivik AGM in Puvirnitug.



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The 19th Annual Nunavik Air Transportation Meeting

Annually Air Inuit organizes its Air Transportation meeting where all Nunavik Mayors, Landholding Presidents as well as other organization representatives come together to discuss Nunavik air transportation improvements. This year, Air Inuit updated the participants on its multiple programs for travellers and events, on its investments in Nunavik and also on the addition of a third gravel capable B737-200 as well as the introduction of its Montreal based King Air 350. Nunavik's network is also being enhanced with the trial implementation of the Dash-8-100 aircraft on the Kuujjuaq-Puvirnituq-Inukjuak 'triangle.' This forum is of great value to pursue the refinement of Air Inuit, Nunavik's airline.

Shopping spree in Sept-Îles And Rouyn-Noranda

What a success! Air Inuit organized again in December, two special shopping flights linking Kuujjuaq to Sept-Îles and Inukjuak to Rouyn-Noranda.

Johnny May's - The Great Northern Candy Drop

On 17 December 2017, CBC aired *The Great Northern Candy Drop*, a half-hour animated TV special telling the story of famed Inuk pilot Johnny May and his long-standing holiday drop tradition in the Kuujjuaq community of Nunavik.

"Johnny May is one of Canada's unsung heroes and we look forward to sharing his inspiring story of commitment and





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dedication to community with the entire country this holiday season," said Sally Catto, general manager of programming for CBC.

Based on a children's book published in 2015 by the Canada Aviation and Space Museum, *The Great Northern Candy Drop* tells the true story of Inuk bush pilot Johnny May, who has flown over Kuujjuaq in the Nunavik region of Northern Quebec to drop candy,



toys and warm clothing to children and residents of the community each holiday season for more than 50 years.

The special can be found on CBC online content platform at: https://curio.ca/en/video/the-great-northern-candy-drop-16011/

Inflight entertainment soon available on Air Inuit

Air Inuit is pleased to launch in quarter one of 2018 its new Inflight entertainment system that will allow—on selected Dash-8 and B737 flights—passengers to watch movies, TV series, Nunavik productions, read magazines, play games, discover several tourism guides and more on their own devices. Tablets, laptops, smartphones will all be able to connect to the aircraft local Wi-Fi network and enjoy entertainment while flying.

We thank you for supporting Air Inuit and look forward to having you enjoy our services.



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What a year it has been for all of us at First Air. This past year was truly a landmark year for us with the arrival of our new branding and equally important the signature of important new contracts and continued tremendous support from our passengers. This airline flies with the passion of our employees, but also with the passion of our customers that we love seeing at the airport terminals and getting the chance to catch up with some of our frequent flyers. The personal service is something we take pride in and we will continue to strive to perfect.

With our long history in Canadian aviation, one of the benefits is having a wealth of experienced employees who understand and genuinely support our unique operation. In particular, our Maintenance and Engineering Department have been providing outstanding support to our changing fleet and evolving their capabilities to meet the challenges.

Our Maintenance Operations personnel work tirelessly to support our fleet of 17 aircraft. In order to meet our high expectations of safety and quality on a cost efficient basis, we brought the heavy maintenance of



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> マークュ $^{\circ}$ 737-400-こ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ Interior of Boeing 737-400.



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our aircraft "in home" a few years ago and have expanded these services to become a service provider to other airlines.

Engineering not only provides 24/7 support to internal heavy and line maintenance, but also to external Maintenance Repair Organizations and airlines. Since 1998, First Air has been a Transport Canada delegated Airworthiness Engineering Organization (AEO) with extensive Structures, Mechanical Systems, and Avionics & Electrical specialties. First Air has broad modification (STC) experience for the ATR and Boeing aircraft types. One example of our Engineering accomplishments is the modification of the ATR72 with a full custom designed cargo handling system, making First Air the first airline in the world to operate this aircraft type.



D ′ b ° C D ∩ D ° ATR42-300-- D ° Δ っ 4. Interior of ATR42-300 full freighter.

The depth of our experience and strong relationships with vendors and manufacturers result in being able to maintain a solid On Time Performance as well as bring aircraft back into service on time and on budget. Our team consistently overcomes challenges with innovative solutions yet remaining steadfast in their commitment to safety and quality.

We have many things in store for 2018 and we can't wait to have our customers experience the continued evolution of our airline. The Arctic is one of the best kept destination secrets of the world. It's time we share that secret so that people can marvel at this landscape and culture.

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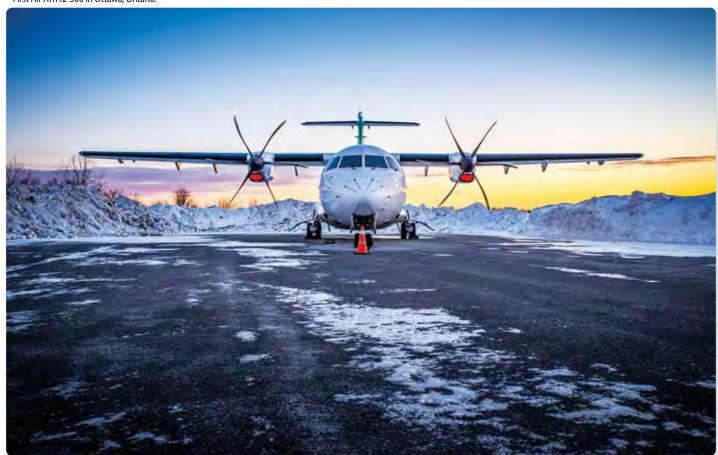
he changing of the seasons brings new experiences and opportunities in the Arctic. At First Air, we work through all seasons to continuously improve our service offerings, as well as finding more ways to connect ourselves to the communities we serve.

We have some very exciting news for which we are extremely proud. This past March, we were thrilled to announce final Transport Canada approval of our new ATR42 freighter modification. Thanks to our innovative and highly skilled team members, this significant and unique modification is another 'first' by First Air, and a one-of-akind aircraft in the world. Our new full freighter recently joined our active fleet, bringing additional cargo capacity to the Arctic. Air freight is an essential component of the Northern economy for essential supplies, fresh food, mail etc., and we take our role in this vital service very seriously. Our new freighter modification is yet another example of our commitment to the communities and people we are proud to serve.

One of our core values is *community* and we recognize how important it is to be actively involved in our communities. We sponsor many local events and projects throughout the year and we would like to shine a light on a few recent events in which we were very proud to participate.

Every two years, the international Arctic communities gather in a tremendous show of sportsmanship and athletic prowess at the Arctic Winter Games (AWG). This year's AWG were hosted in the South Slave Region of Hay River, NWT and

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Fort Smith, NWT. First Air was a proud Diamond Sponsor of this important event. The athletes inspired us with their dedication and outstanding performances. An event of this magnitude and complexity takes many volunteers to ensure success and we tip our hats to all those who helped make this year's AWG a tremendous success and a memorable experience for all!

In March, we can always be sure that Spring will soon blossom and we can also be sure that Yellowkinfe, NWT will be a happening place with the Annual Snowking and Long John Jamboree Festivals. First Air has been a proud sponsor and supporter of these events for many years and this year was no different. These festivals are a stunning display of Arctic pride, as community residents and visitors from all over come together to celebrate the stunning beauty that is snow and ice.

Another event which we would like to bring attention to was the inaugural Iqaluit Comedy Competition on March 11 at the Frobisher Inn in Igaluit. This sold out event was a first time expansion of the Crackup Comedy Festival in Ottawa and sought to find Nunavut's best comic. The winner, Peter Autut, was flown down to perform on the festival's big stage in Ottawa with some of Canada's best comics. The competition was so successful that the runner up, Angnakuluk Friesen, was also invited to fly down to take part in the festival. The Crackup Comedy Festival is not only a laugh-out-loud festival, but it also very importantly focuses on mental health awareness and fundraising. In acknowledgement of the need to support mental healthcare in the Arctic, we felt it was important for First Air to be involved in the expansion of the festival with the event in Nunavut. We could not be more proud to partner in support of such an important cause.



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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Procedures Applicable in Nunavik

Do you know what an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is? An ESIA identifies and documents in detail the potential effects—both positive and negative—a development project may have on the natural and social environments. These are taken into account at the initial planning stages of projects, prior to their authorization.

The ESIA process in Nunavik identifies the needs, interests, aspirations and concerns of the population and affected communities such that project proponents and decision-makers can use them to guide the decision-making process. Public consultations may be organized in potentially affected communities by a developer or an official body reviewing a project as part of an ESIA. Nunavik residents play an essential role during these consultations and their opinions as well as concerns contribute to better protection of Nunavik and the region's population.

Four separate environmental and social impact assessment procedures can apply to Nunavik and depending on the type of project, the procedure may be provincial, federal or territorial.

Section 23 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) establishes an environmental and social protection regime for Nunavik. It defines a provincial impact assessment procedure and a federal impact assessment procedure and for each procedure, there is an administrator and a body responsible for conducting the environmental and social impact assessment. Projects of a provincial nature are reviewed by the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (the KEQC) and projects of a federal nature are reviewed by the Federal Environmental and Social Impact Review Panel (the COFEX-North). Whether or not a project is subject to review depends on its type or individual characteristics. These are identified in Schedules 1 and 2 of Section 23 of the JBNQA. If a project does not appear in either list, the KEQC or the COFEX-North must determine if the project is to be subject to or exempt from environmental and social impact assessment, and transmit its determination or recommendation to the responsible administrator. For each project subject to environmental and social impact assessment and according to the type of project, the KEQC or the COFEX-North transmits on completion of the procedure its determination or recommendation to the responsible administrator who then makes a final decision as to whether the project will be allowed to proceed and, if so, under what conditions.

Aside from the procedures in the *JBNQA* the environmental assessment process under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA) may also be applied to projects under federal jurisdiction

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in Nunavik. A developer must provide a description of all projects subject to the Regulations Designating Physical Activities. The Regulations set out projects that could require federal environmental assessment. On receipt of a complete description of the project from the proponent, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency determines whether an environmental assessment is required based on the adverse environmental effects the project could have in areas of federal jurisdiction. The Canadian Minister of the Environment may subject a project not identified in the Regulations to assessment if he believes it could produce adverse environmental effects or there are significant public concerns regarding adverse environmental effects.

For projects located in the off-shore areas, Article 7 of the *Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement (NILCA)* establishes review procedures to assess the environmental impacts of projects proposed in the Nunavik Marine Region. At the discretion of the Minister, a procedure







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may be carried out by the Nunavik Marine Region Impact Review Board, pursuant to Part 7.5 or by a federal environmental assessment panel pursuant to Part 7.6.

Considering the importance of understanding these procedures and to encourage regional involvement, the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee has developed a Reference Guide on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Procedures Applicable in Nunavik in order to clarify, simplify and differentiate between the four environmental and social impact assessment procedures, with particular focus on public participation. For each procedure, you will find a short description, a flowchart and a detailed step-by-step chart, as well as contact information for each review body. You can access these guides, in Inuktitut, English and French on the KEAC website at www.keac-ccek.ca.

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Aluminum Can Recycling

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Did you know that people in Nunavik consume on average 400 cans worth of pop and beer per year? Did you also know that millions of canned beverages are sold across the region but only an estimated 25% of the cans get recycled? When you don't recycle, empty cans will continue to take up space in local landfills or get scattered across the land where they'll remain for centuries. This is not the kind of legacy we want to leave for future generations. From an environmental and industrial point of view, the production of aluminum beverage containers requires more energy to produce than plastic since the main source of aluminum is Bauxite. Bauxite is a rock rich in aluminum containing minerals however it is mined only at a handful of locations on Earth and the process of extracting the aluminum consumes high amounts of electricity in addition to the standard consequences of mining like the destruction and pollution of land and bodies of water.

The good news is that recycling aluminum cans is easy and every community in Nunavik has a can compactor, usually located at your local Co-Op stores and in Kuujjuaq at both Newvik'vi and the Northern. We all need to make a greater effort as consumers but we should not forget the retailers.

Aluminum is 100 percent recyclable and recycling aluminum cans not only reduces the volume of waste and litter in

Nunavik it lowers the consumption of electric power needed to produce them and will greatly extend the life of the world's bauxite reserves. The lower consumption of electricity and need to mine more bauxite will continue to keep the cost of aluminum affordable to consumers.

In Québec, the "Loi sur la vente et la distribution de bière et de boissons gazeuses dans des contenants à remplissage unique," (regulation concerning the sale and

distribution of beer and pop in single use containers) obliges merchants that sell these beverages to accept the return of cans for a refund of the deposit which is included in the price you pay at the counter. Although aluminium cans may be returned to a store for refund, some stores may not be returning the cans to a recycling facility and instead these cans are being sent to landfills. Nunavik retailers might advertise the fact that they accept the return of cans for refund, but they must also take the steps to install a can compactor and then return the cans to a proper recycling facility.

We encourage all Nunavik residents and local retailers, as well as municipal and regional authorities to make better use of available recycling programs and improve awareness on the importance of recycling in your community. This is why the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC), in partnership with First Air, is proud to present the 2018 "Can Champion Contest." Take a photo of yourself, a group, or retailer in the action of collecting and recycling aluminum cans in your community. Email your photo to keac-ccek@krg.ca. Twenty photos will be randomly selected and from that group a winner will be chosen by the KEAC members and will receive a return airline ticket on First Air for travel between Kuujjuaq and Montreal. Make a difference and win big!

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Environmental Recognition: Kuujjuaq Minor Hockey Association

Minor hockey players in Kuujjuaq have been busy! Since 2014 they have been collecting aluminum cans from local retailers and going door-to-door to raise money for their hockey association. They crush the cans and send them to Montreal via First Air. So far, they have collected over 400,000 cans, a value of \$20,000! Hats off to these young people for their hard work and resourcefulness.

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Careers in the legal field

Most people consider that the only profession in the field of law is being a lawyer, however there are many other professions and careers that require intimate knowledge and application of the law. Here is a summary of some careers associated with the legal field.

Lawyer

One of the principal professionals in the legal field are lawyers. Most people tend to think that lawyers spend the bulk of their time in court, but this is far from the case.

Lawyers represent the interests of their clients, whether in court or outside of court, for mandates requested by their clients. In Quebec, generally, lawyers are exclusively designated to represent persons in the court system (to the exclusion of other professionals). Ultimately, lawyers help their clients review their legal rights and obligations, namely by providing advice on aspects of the law, drafting or reviewing documents that can be legally binding, such as contracts. Lawyers can work in a variety of fields of practice, ranging from criminal law to civil, family, business or Aboriginal law. Lawyers work in government, private practice, companies, non-profit associations, or on their own.

In order to become a lawyer, one has to complete a bachelor's degree from a recognized law faculty and complete training and examinations with the provincial bar association. In Quebec, the *Barreau du Québec* regulates this profession and requires mandatory training and exams in order to practice within the province.

Notary

Notaries are legal professionals that work in Quebec (and not elsewhere in Canada).

Notaries are exclusively permitted to prepare and register, under their seal, documents that require formal registration, namely mortgage documents, deeds for immovable property transfers. Notaries also register and act in estate matters, namely to draft up and retain original copies of wills, marriage contracts, powers of attorney.

Notaries are generally restricted from representing clients in court; they usually act when there are no contentious issues, namely as mediators or to register important legal documents. Typically, rather than acting for one party (like lawyers), notaries work on behalf of all parties involved in a transaction.

In terms of training, notaries must obtain a law degree, and then a master's degree in notarial studies. Thereafter, notaries must complete formal training required by their professional association, the *Chambre des notaires du Québec*.

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Paralegal/Legal Secretary/Legal Technician

These workers typically provide help to legal professionals, by ensuring that their files are up-to-date and by providing administrative assistance, namely to draft up letters and other documents for further review.

Typically, legal secretaries provide more administrative work, whereas the scope of work of paralegals and legal technicians requires more detailed training, for instance to complete legal research, draft up more complex legal documents such as contracts or proceedings for further review by the legal professionals.

These career fields typically require a high school vocational degree (for legal secretaries) or a more specific CEGEP professional degree for paralegals and legal technicians.

Legal Interpreter

Legal interpreters are required in particular for court proceedings, in particular in Nunavik, to provide accurate live translation to all parties present, whether the judge, lawyers, witnesses, the accused, of what is being said in court.

In the case of Nunavik, interpreters are hired to provide translations of communications that are originally in Inuktitut to English (or French); and if certain communications are in English or French, the interpreter translates same into Inuktitut. Legal interpreters do not necessarily require any formal training, but they should have excellent language and communication skills. Interpreters are not only used in

Nunavik, but at times, are required in the South to interpret court proceedings in a variety of languages for the accused in criminal matters, in languages other

than in English and French.

Court Clerk

Court clerks are government employees (working for the Ministry of Justice) who typically work in the courthouses and assist with the organization of the court record (documents and proceedings used for court cases) and the organization of the court's schedule. Court clerks can be the relay with the public, for instance to assist in reviewing and retrieving a specific court document upon request. Court clerks prepare the court records, file them appropriately and if needed write minutes of court proceedings. Court clerks generally should be well organized, courteous and focused on details.

In terms of training, there is no specific training to become a court clerk, however often many court clerks have CEGEP diplomas in paralegal technology or prior experience as a legal secretary.

In Nunavik, there is a permanent courthouse in Kuujjuaq and there are various itinerant court services provided in each Northern village. There are basic itinerant court services offered by the Court of Quebec in each Northern village for smaller matters involving small claims, youth matters, and certain criminal law and

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civil disputes. Some other communities, such as Kuujjuaraapik, Chisasibi and Puvurnituq, have itinerant court services for the Quebec Superior Court for higher level criminal and civil matters. The court clerks based out of Kuujjuaq may typically join the itinerant courts as the judge, Crown prosecutors and interpreters travel to each community for hearings.

Bailiff

Eventually, there may be a need for bailiffs in Nunavik. Bailiffs play a direct role in enforcing legal matters and delivering proceedings. The records of delivery of the bailiff are published in official minutes and serve as evidence of service (i.e., that a legal proceeding or act has been completed). For instance, a bailiff may deliver legal documents issued by lawyers or the court in person to whom they are destined, carry out formal court judgments and orders (for example: to evict tenants for unpaid rent or to seize property as a result of a judgment) or collect money owed resulting from a person's debts. Being a bailiff is not easy as such a professional is usually in the front line of conflicts, so a bailiff has to be able to act firm, be strong and diplomatic.

Bailiffs are considered professionals: they have to complete a CEGEP diploma in paralegal technology, or a law degree, and then obtain a permit from the *Chambre des huissiers de justice du Québec* (after having passed an internship, training program and written exam). Bailiffs usually work in private firms, alone, or for the court system.

There are no bailiffs currently practicing in Nunavik according to the records of the *Chambre des huissiers de justice du Québec*. Typically, police officers of the Kativik Regional Police Force or the Surêté du Québec are mandated to deliver documents in the event that no bailiffs are available to do so. Eventually, depending on population growth, it may be necessary to have bailiffs serving the region.

More information is available on legal careers on the EDUCALOI website, at: www.educaloi.qc.ca/en/youth.

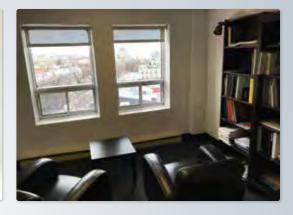
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Makivik's New Quebec City Office

In December of 2017 Makivik sold its building on the Grande Allée in Quebec City. The historic structure situated near the Plains of Abraham, beside the Concorde Hotel, and close to Quebec's National Assembly and government buildings was a perfect pied-à-terre for Makivik and other Nunavik organizations. A stately stone Inukshuk was a tourist favourite in front of the old Greystone, which was known as "Nunavik House". The Inukshuk was donated to the Illivik Northern Quebec Module in Dorval for Nunavik patients, which opened in June 2017.







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However, Makivik has created a new pied-à-terre in Quebec City, in a century old building right across the street, still on the Grande Allée. While it doesn't offer an Inukshuk for tourism, it is still an office that Nunavik organizations can use to prepare for presentations and meetings with Quebec officials. High up on the fifth floor, it also features a stunning view of Old Quebec, the St. Lawrence River, and Lévis across the river.

The new office opened in mid January 2018. It's staffed by Makivik Legal Advisor Mylène Lariviere, and Mining Coordinator Jean-Marc Séguin. To contact Mylène or Jean-Marc, the old phone number did not change (418) 522-2224. It's a piece of Nunavik in the heart of Quebec City!

The new address is: Makivik Corporation 580 Grande Allée Est Suite 500 Québec, QC G1R 2K2



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Ivakkak 2018

By Andrew Epoo

This year's race started in Tasiujaq on Tuesday March 20th and ended in Kangiqsujuaq on Thursday April 5th covering 510 kilometres. The race was expected to last 10 days but with weather delays, it took 17 days from start to finish. The race passed through five communities: Tasiujaq, Aupaluk, Kangirsuk, Quaqtaq and Kangiqsujuaq.

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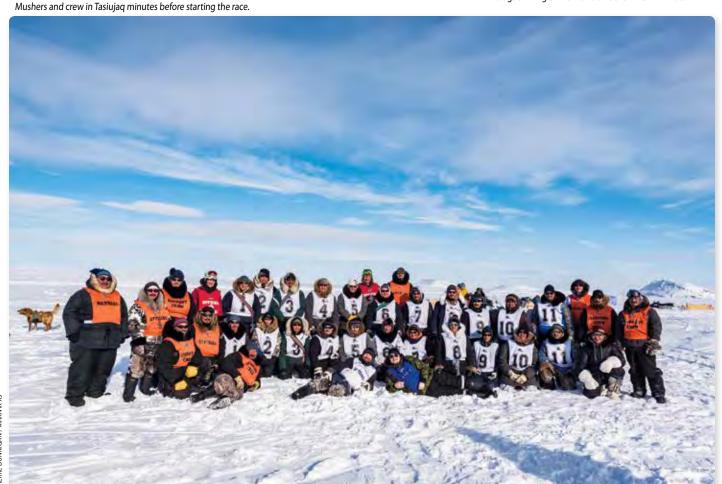
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he 2018 race started with 11 teams (22 mushers in total) and 10 of those teams were able to cross the finish line. Makivik noticed more young mushers this year as well as new teams starting up in the communities. Ivakkak's veteran mushers have been mentoring youth in their communities so Makivik expects to see more mushers registering in future races.

Willie Cain Jr., along with Ken Labbe from Tasiujaq took first place with a total time of 47 hours, 16 minutes and 44 seconds. Aisa Surusilak





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At the start of a race.

 and Aipilie Qumaluk of Puvirnituq, the 2017 winners, took second place with a total time of 49 hours, 7 minutes and 38 seconds. Matthew Arngak and Pauli Qisiiq of Kangiqsujuaq came in third place with a total time of 50 hours, 8 minutes and 58 seconds.

Charlie Alaku from Kangiqsujuaq lead the race as the Trail Coordinator ensuring the safety of the mushers, crew and dogs. Johnny Oovaut from

Quaqtaq was the race marshal ensuring that the rules were followed. In total, there were 18 crew members supporting the mushers that included a veterinarian and a photographer.

For the 2018 race, Makivik contributed a little over \$500,000 to the event. Through sponsorships, close to \$150,000 was brought in. Cash and material prizes totalled just a little over \$99,000 and each of the mushers were given participation prizes. Makivik ensured that everyone was able to take something back home to their families. Thanks to the support of the sponsors and municipalities, the race was able to finish with no major injuries for both mushers and their dogs.

The Ivakkak organizing committee is already hard at work for the 2019 race. Updates and restructuring the rule book along with streamlining the administrative process are among a few of the tasks. The main challenge for now is to create a charitable foundation or Ivakkak Association

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 to help sponsors receive donation receipts. This type of structure will help ensure support for future races and put more control in the hands of the mushers themselves.

As is tradition, Ivakkak alternates its routes from the Hudson coast to the Ungava coast each year. For 2019, the organizing committee is aiming to have the race along the Hudson coast of Nunavik. The committee normally looks at the past races to determine what communities have not hosted a start or finish line yet. Once this information is reviewed, that is how the routes are chosen.

Again, the Ivakkak Organizing Committee would like to thank the sponsors and municipalities for their support of the 2018 Ivakkak Dogsled Race!!!





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Winning teams with trophies the awards ceremony in Kangiqsujuaq. Left to right: Matthew Arngak, Pauli Qisiiq, Willie Cain Jr, Ken Labbe, Aipilie Qumaluk, Aisa Surusilak.



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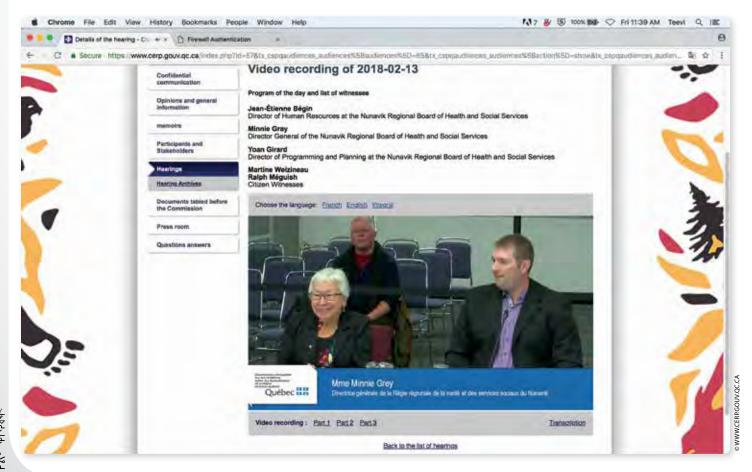
Nunavik Health Board Officials Testify at "Viens Commission"

On February 13, 2018, senior officials from the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS) told the members of the "Viens Commission" in Montreal about longstanding issues of discrimination towards Inuit related to health services in the Nunavik region.

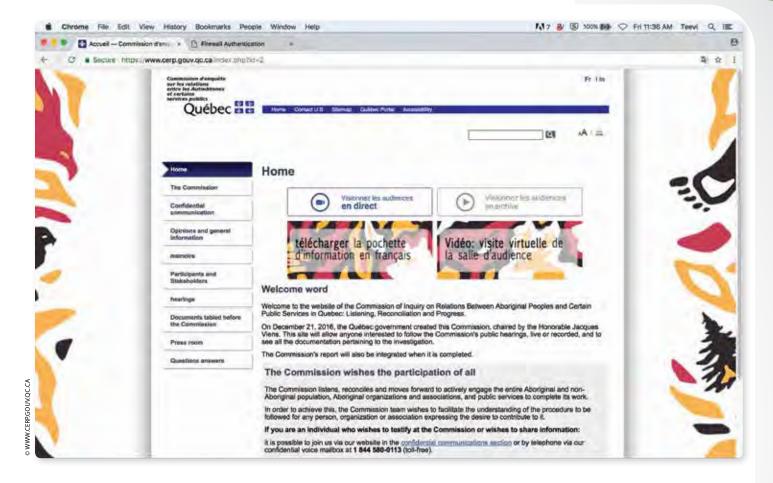
In her testimony, NRBHSS Executive Director Minnie Grey outlined a number of issues. Top of the list was the fact that locally hired Inuit to the Health Board are not entitled to the same benefits as employees hired more than 50 kilometres from their place of residence. Grey pointed out this makes the NRBHSS less attractive and less competitive as an employer. It also contravenes the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)*.

Grey described a pilot project the NRBHSS is developing with the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS). It would include the creation of two employment titles based on work experience and specifically reserved for beneficiaries of the *JBNQA*. Benefits would be similar to those applicable to employees hired more than 50 kilometres from their place of residence.

"What is at stake here is the implementation of the provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement aimed at fostering Inuit employment, as it is the only viable option in the long term," said Minnie Grey.



NUNAVIK NOTES



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Nunavik Health Board officials also testified regarding the discriminatory practices of certain institutions in Quebec's health network which refuse to register Nunavik patients on their waiting lists, or bill the Nunavik health care system at a higher rate when they accept Nunavik patients. The institutions in question offer highly specialized care to Inuit patients unavailable in Nunavik.

"We strongly believe that Nunavimmiut patients are victims of discrimination based on their location and that there is a profound misunderstanding by the long-term care facilities regarding their duties towards any resident of Quebec," stated Minnie Grey. "To limit our vulnerability, we are working to provide these long-term residential services within the Nunavik region."

The "Viens Commission" is named after the honourable Jacques Viens, who was responsible for the judicial district of Abitibi, including Nunavik, for more than 30 years for the Superior Court of Quebec. Previously he worked in the Nunavik region filling in as chief prosecutor stretching back to 1972. He retired in 2014. The Viens Commission was created by the Government of Quebec on December 21, 2016. The full name is *The Public Inquiry Commission on relations between Indigenous Peoples and certain public services in Quebec: listening, reconciliation and progress.* Archived video of the NRBHSS testimony is on the commission website at cerp.gouv.gc.ca

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2018 Federal Budget Includes Specific Inuit Funding

he 2018 Federal Budget includes a 16-page chapter devoted to Indigenous Peoples, and included many specific references to Inuit, including mentioning all Inuit regions by name. The chapter is titled, *Achieving Better Results for Indigenous Peoples*.

The \$400-million allotted to Inuit housing over the next 10 years is an example of this. The funds are for the Nunavik, Nunatsiavut, and Inuvialuit regions. A breakdown of amounts allotted to each region was not provided. In 2017 Nunavut received \$240-million for housing over 10 years.



© PHOTO BY ADAM SCOTTI (PMO)

Regarding housing, the budget document states, "Indigenous leaders have told the Government that when it comes to housing in First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, the best approach is one that respects the distinct needs of each indigenous group. The Government agrees."

Other highlights of the federal budget specific to Inuit include:

- \$27.5-million over five years to eliminate tuberculosis in Inuit Nunangat.
- \$82-million over 10 years for a permanent Inuit Health Survey. The funding will build capacity in Inuit communities to develop and collect survey information. It will also support Inuit self-determination in setting the research agenda.
- \$161.2-million over five years in the Inuit stream of the Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program, which supports employment services, skills development and job training.

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The Inuit Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) will also receive ongoing funding, as will the Permanent Bilateral committees established with the First Nations, and Métis.

"Budget 2018 proposes to invest \$74.9-million over five years, with \$15.5-million per year ongoing, to provide support to these policy co-development forums." Through Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Makivik participates in the ICPC process.

ITK President Natan Obed commented on the Inuit funding. He said, "I am hopeful that the proposed allocations directly to Inuit, especially in the area of housing, become an established precedent for future budgets."

The chapter devoted to Indigenous Peoples also contains provisions to recognize Indigenous Rights, and assist in "reconstituting their nations". Over the next two years, \$51.4 million is allotted to support federal and Indigenous participation in the "Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self-Determination discussion tables." Meanwhile, \$101.5-million will be earmarked over the next five years for Indigenous Peoples "to support activities that would facilitate their own path to reconstituting their nations."

There's also \$47.5-million over five years, and \$9.5-million ongoing to expand the use of sport for social development in more than 300 Indigenous communities. The budget document states, "Communityled sport can be a powerful tool to support Indigenous youth. It promotes social inclusion, builds self-esteem, strengthens Indigenous identity, instills a sense of pride and reduces the risks of suicide."

The entire 2018 federal budget, titled *Equality and Growth:* A Strong Middle Class is 369 pages long and is available online at www.budget.gc.ca

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Historic Caribou Management Agreement Signed

Collowing years of meetings and negotiations an historic agreement between seven Indigenous Nations was signed in the fall of 2017 for the preservation and management of the Ungava Peninsula Caribou. The signatories represent those that traditionally

share this important food and cultural resource.

The seven Indigenous nations make up a group called The Ungava Peninsula Caribou Aboriginal Round Table (UPCART). The members are: Inuit of Nunavik (represented by Makivik Corporation), Inuit of Nunatsiavut (represented by the Nunatsiavut Government), the NunatuKavut Community Council, the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach, the Grand Council of the Crees of Eeyou Istchee/Cree Nation Government, the Innu Nation of Labrador, and the Innu communities of Quebec were represented by the "Nation Innue."

Indigenous leaders and delegations gathered in Montreal on October 17, 2017 to hold a press conference and signing ceremony to mark the historic occasion. The event was held at the Maison du développement durable (Centre for Sustainable Development), a non-profit organization.

Speaking at the ceremony, UPCART Co-Chair Adamie Delisle Alaku, Executive Vice-President of Makivik Corporation stated, "This is unprecedented. We believe there is no other agreement of this kind in Canada between Indigenous peoples for cooperative wildlife management. Caribou has always been a vital part of our Indigenous culture – spiritually, culturally, as well as providing food, shelter, and clothing."

The management strategy is called *A Long Time Ago in the Future: Caribou and the People of Ungava*. The 57-page document has the following stated goal: "To adapt to population highs and lows to the extent possible, while accepting natural variability and working within its confines, and making the right decisions at the right times

to optimize social, spiritual, economic and cultural benefits for all Peoples, while respecting priority of access for Indigenous Peoples."

The strategy is the result of four years of meetings held in Northern locations stretching across the 1.5-million square kilometre Ungava Peninsula. It is in response to the critical population declines in both the George River and Leaf River caribou herds. The George River Herd peaked in the early 1990s and has been in steep decline since then. The population in 1993 was estimated at 770,000, and has dropped to about 9,000 currently. Meanwhile the



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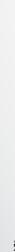
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Leaf River Herd peaked at 628,000 in 2001, and has declined to 199,000 in 2016.

It chronicles the history of caribou in the Ungava peninsula from 8000 B.C.E. to 2015 in three time periods. The strategy is grounded in Indigenous science and knowledge, defined in the plan as "moral, relative to long time scales, holistic, inclusive, qualitative, relative, and inductive." The strategy contains member statements from the seven Indigenous Peoples who make up UPCART.

The management plan is intended to provide high-level strategic direction for caribou across the Ungava Peninsula. Five Action Plans are outlined in the strategy to accomplish the ultimate goal of proper management of this resource for generations to come.







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Makivik President Meets with Quebec Premier

Makivik President Charlie Watt travelled to Quebec City on Wednesday April 11, 2018 for his first official meeting as newly elected Makivik President with Quebec Premier Philippe Couillard. Also attending were Quebec Minister of Aboriginal Affairs Geoff Kelley, and the Member of the National Assembly for Ungava, Jean Boucher.

The hour-long meeting covered a lengthy agenda, starting with self-determination for Nunavik. Watt outlined the goal for the region to create an ethnic based Nunavik Inuit Assembly which would have legislative and jurisdiction authority, as opposed to simply administrative authority as is currently the case. The new Assembly would oversee existing organizations created under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, such as health and education boards, which would also be changed to ethnic organizations.

The Youth Protection Act (YPA) was also discussed. Watt expressed the position that the current system is not working for the region, and is causing extreme hardship for families, and youth affected. That being said he indicated that Makivik is fully supporting the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS) on the review of the YPA in line with Section 37 of the Act.

On the housing issue, Watt took the time to thank Premier Couillard for the Quebec Government's recent budget announcement which included significant funding for housing, notably for the home ownership program, as well as the commitment to review and improve the program. Negotiations are ongoing to achieve this goal.

The trickier housing issue to tackle with the Premier was Makivik's position that Quebec had an obligation to cover annual operational deficits for social housing built in Nunavik since the 1981 transfer agreement. Makivik is arguing this includes recent social housing construction activity related to funding announcements in the 2016 and 2018 federal budgets, which were

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The five Action Plans, in priority order are: 1) Indigenous Sharing Agreement, 2) Research and Monitoring Plan, 3) Habitat Management and Environmental Impact Plan, 4) Stewardship, Education, and Communication Plan, and 5) Social and Economic Plan.

At the press conference Adamie Delisle Alaku said the caribou is a way of life for Inuit, and the other Indigenous partners who make up UPCART. He also said the strategy we are signing today, "Describes the population cycles caribou go through. We hope that the return to the

next cycle of population growth will be helped by our co-operation in collectively managing this important resource."

Following questions from journalists in attendance, leaders from the seven Indigenous nations signed the document, proudly holding it up to the applause from delegations who had travelled to Montreal for the signing ceremony. The final document is available online at www.makivik.org

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valued collectively at \$75-million. Makivik asked Premier Couillard to recognize Quebec's obligation, and provide instructions to Treasury Board and SHQ that this will be done.

Quebec's Firearms Registration Act was also discussed. A resolution was passed at the Makivik AGM seeking an Inuit exemption to the Act (Bill 64) if accommodations cannot be agreed to before the deadline for registering firearms on January 29, 2019. Watt suggested a working group be established and develop clear recommendations by the end of August.

The final issue formally discussed was regarding Inuit Priority of Contract. Makivik had written to the Quebec government in November of 2017 stating that a modern procurement strategy for the Nunavik region was needed. Makivik argues that clauses in both the *JBNQA* and Sanarrutik Agreement which both address Inuit Priority of Contract, and Inuit Priority of Employment have not been honoured. Again, a working group approach was urged to develop a procurement strategy that would comply with the spirit and intent of past agreements.





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Qarjuit staff, Executives and Board of Directors at the opening ceremony. Front row (left-right) Louisa Cookie-Brown, Alicia Aragutak, Aleashia Echalook. Back row (left-right): Sarah Kokkinerk, Marie-Helene Caron, Andrew George, Vanessa Aragutak, Nancy Kasudluak.

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An opening ceremony was held on February 19, 2018 to officially open the new Qarjuit Youth Council (QYC) office in Kuujjuaq. It's located in the former Nunavik Creations store at 809 Airport Road.

© SAMUEL LAGACÉ FOR TUMIIT MEDIA INC. X6

Within two months of receiving the good news from Makivik—approving the office rental—the QYC staff transformed the space into bright and airy offices for their growing youth organization. They moved in on January 23, 2018.







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Qarjuit President Alicia Aragutak spoke at the opening ceremony, attended by a packed crowd of local representatives and supporters, and QYC official elder Louisa Cookie-Brown from Kuujjuaraapik. "Today is an important milestone in the history of our organization," Alicia Aragutak said. "It proves our Youth Council is solid, mature, and autonomous, and ready to head towards the future."

President Aragutak thanked Makivik for, "always being just a phone call away, constantly supporting us, and a special thanks to

> the Makivik staff for painting the green walls and applying our QYC logo so perfectly." She explained that the Makivik Executives







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could not attend the opening ceremony as they were at their board meeting in Quaqtaq.

Thanks were also given to Nunavik organizations who assisted on many fronts. The Kativik Regional Government helped with some new office furniture, new computers, and a year's worth of paper (an expensive commodity across the Arctic). The Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, and the hospital contributed used office furniture and equipment, and leftover paper. Aragutak also thanked the Northern village of Kuujjuaq and local business owners for their support.



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Minor Hockey Galore in Nunavik

Despite a slightly later start than usual, the 2017-2018 minor hockey season in Nunavik was marked by tremendous enthusiasm, and participation from all active hockey members in Nunavik.

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Minor Hockey Coordinator Nancianne Grey based in Salluit, and Assistant Coordinator Jobie Kasudluak Jr. based in Inukjuak, held meetings with all of the hockey representatives in the communities to plan dates and locations for the hockey season. They organized nine major activities for minor hockey players across Nunavik from January until the end of April.

The first four activities involved training clinics. In late January a referee clinic was held in Puvirnituq with 12 participants from Inukjuak, Kangiqsujuaq, Kangirsuk, Salluit, Tasiujaq, and Umiuaq. In early February Local Hockey Trainer Clinics were held in Kuujjuaq



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Samisa Samisack of Umiuaq observes play at the January 2018 Referee Clinic in Puvirnituq.



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 (February 1-4), and Umiujaq (February 8-11) with a total of 41 participants from all communities except Ivujivik, Kuujjuarapik, and Kangiqsualujjuaq. A goalie clinic was held in Kangiqsualujjuaq (February 15-22) with 16 goalies from Inukjuak, Puvirnituq, Salluit, Kangiqsujuaq, and Kangirsuk.

Meanwhile, throughout the season, Community Hockey Skills Clinics were conducted by southern based professional hockey trainers in eight communities, staying in each community for three to five days. They trained Atom to Midget level hockey players in Salluit, Kangiqsujuaq, Kangirsuk, Tasiujaq, Inukjuak, Umiujaq, Puvirnituq, and Ivujivik.

The young hockey players were so enthusiastic with the Community Hockey Skills Clinics that they didn't want the trainers to leave their communities! They were excited to be trained after school, with well coordinated on-ice hockey training sessions for their level of hockey. Parents responded saying they were happy all youth had a chance to train in these clinics. The goalie clinics in particular had a great impact at the Atom to Midget level, resulting in greater demand for goalie clinics next year.

Following the clinics, regional tournaments were held in March and April for players at the Atom, Pee Wee, Bantam, and Midget levels. The Pee Wee tournament was in Umiujaq March 7-11 with





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Off-ice session in the Goalie Clinic taught by Maxime Lalande and Kristof Durocher in Kangiqsujuaq in February 2018.

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Taking part in the Local Hockey Trainer (LHT) Clinic in Umiuaq in February 2018 (Left-Right): Pasha Airo (Kangirsuk), Eric Annahatak (Aupaluk), and Daniel Onninak (Aupaluk).

124 players. Puvirnituq hosted the Atom tournament March 14-18 with 135 players. The Midget tournament was in Kangirsuk April 4-8 with 120 players. Finally, the Bantam tournament was held in Kangiqsualujjuaq April 12-16 with 111 players. All communities participated in the tournaments except for Ivujivik.

Altogether 490 players, coaches, and parents participated in these regional tournaments held on the Ungava and Hudson Bay coasts.











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Top left: Kangiqsualujjuaq Mayor Hilda Snowball drops the puck at a Bantam tournament game. Top middle and bottom photos: Hockey Skills Clinic in Inukjuak with John Chabot in March 2018. Top right: Kangirsualujjuaq Goalie Clinic taught by Kristof Durocher.

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Nunavik Coordinators Nancianne and Jobie received many grateful comments from parents, coaches, and players alike.

During one of the regional tournaments, a terrible bus accident happened in Saskatchewan where many hockey players of the Humboldt Broncos were killed and injured on the way to a game in the First Nations community of Nipawin. All of Canada mourned with the team, as did the hockey world. During that weekend, a moment of silence was held at the closing ceremonies for the Midget hockey tournament in Kangirsuk, and again two more moments of silence at the Bantam regional hockey tournament were held in Kangiqsualujjuaq the following week.





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The champions of the Nunavik regional tournaments were awarded with a trip to play in the Little Whale Cup in Whapmagoostui April 20-22. The Puvirnituq and Umiujaq Pee Wee teams, Salluit Atoms, and Kuujjuaq's Bantam and Midget teams represented Nunavik proudly at this invitational tournament. All were champions, however the Puvirnituq and Umiujaq Pee Wee's came second in the tournament.

Youth between eight and 18 years old had great experiences during the 2017-2018 hockey season. They had equal opportunities to play on the ice during the regional tournaments, and to train with goalie and hockey trainers during the clinics. Nancianne and Jobie report they are receiving many questions about more clinics and tournaments next season!



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۲٬۲۵۳٤،۲۵۶، (۵٫۵۷۶۲۳) JAUCDLAL, V. JAJUJAC ΔϲʹϭϤͶϭϧʹϹ;Ϩϲϳϧϧ Δ^{c} ℓ° ℓ° ℓ° ℓ° ℓ° ℓ° ΔΙΓΟΣΝΕΥΡΑΘΙΑΙΡΟ

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رح- إد ردهم الم

ᡩ᠘ᢆᢣᡅ^ᡕ.

Full name: **Aaron Moses Saunders**

Birthdate: September 4, 1996

Place of birth: Kuujjuaq

Quaqtaq (currently living in Ivujivik) Home community: Role Model: Randy Blythe (vocalist of Lamb of God)

Favorite sport: Basketball Favorite food: Fried Caribou meat Pet peeve: No pet peeves

Occupation: Boys culture/land survival teacher

To become a vocalist/professional photographer Future goal:

Most difficult obstacle to

overcome:

Your best attribute:

Quote to live by:

Passing of my child Photography

"Remember to look up at the stars and not down at your feet. Try to make sense of what you see and wonder about what makes the universe exist. Be curious. And however difficult life may seem, there is always something you can do and succeed at. It matters that you don't just give up."

Stephen Hawkina

Full name: Christopher Murovic Jr.

Birthdate: December 6, 2002

Place of birth: Montreal Home community: Kuujjuaq Role Model: My dad

Favorite sport: Volleyball and soccer Favorite food: Sushi (homemade) Pet peeve: Dying in a video game Occupation: Student/movie theatre usher Future goal: To become an electrician

Most difficult obstacle to

overcome:

Your best attribute:

Quote to live by:

Death of my grandmother

Working out daily

Things take time, so be patient.





- د-1 ۱۲^۱۸ د-27 ۵۸^۱۸ فی ارد ۱۲۰ ۸۲^۱۸ د $D^{c} \rightarrow P^{c} \sigma$, $D \wedge U^{5} \Delta C^{c}$ $A^{5} \Lambda \sigma^{5} \Phi$ $\Delta C^{c} \sigma A \Lambda^{1} \Gamma$ $\Lambda \Lambda^{2} L \Lambda^{2} \Gamma^{5} \Lambda^{2} \Lambda^{4} \Gamma^{5}$ $Cd^*aG^cS-D^*aJ^c$ $U+D+C^*$ $\Delta - SP+S^c$, ΔaS^c . $\Delta a+4P+S^c$ ΔC ΔC

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Our Culture, Our Land

By Fabienne Joliet, Laine Chanteloup and Thora Hermann

n 2017, between November 27 and December 1, teenagers from the Arsaniq School in Kangiqsujuaq took part in a video workshop to make a collective short film entitled, *Our Culture, Our Land*. The goal of the one-week workshop was to illustrate what *nuna* (land) represents to these teenagers today. The workshop was directed by Thora Hermann, Laine Chanteloup and Fabienne Joliet, with the support of principal, Dany St-Hilaire and teacher, Marion James.

The short film shows the continuing attachment to the land and the traditional activities still at the heart of Inuit identity, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, sewing and throat singing. The use of Inuktitut is everywhere, which shows its persisting and prevailing existence.

The love of the land or *nuna* is shared from generation-to-generation as the expression of the Inuit self and well-being. The



It also involved some of the Grade 4 and 5, French and English teachers.

Jamie Yaaka, Matilita Tukkiapik, Lydia Saviadjuk, Nancy Arnaituk, Benjamin Diezel, Lydia Kiatainaq and Lydia Saviadjuk (joined by an improvised team of extras among hockey-player students) co-wrote the script, shot the videos and acted in them, while Lydia Kiatainaq, Markusie Keatainak and Cristina Pillurtuut composed the music. The film included intergenerational testimonials from family members such as (Lalie Sakiagak, Hunters and Trappers' Support, Qipitak Kiatainaq) and community elders (Minnie Etidloie and Atasi Pilurtuut, a culture and land skills teacher).







elders refer to nuna as Mother Earth in her spiritual and nurturing dimension, but also as part of a fragile planet, in need of preservation as they see its life cycles threatened. For them, a survival instinct must be maintained, expressed here "Our land has everything we need: meat, plants, it gives part of our identity as Inuit." For the younger generation nuna is perceived as the embodiment of freedom, "during my free time I go out and drive around the village," and there is a sense of serenity, "the land is very special to me, because when you get fed up with people because you live in a small community you can always go to the land to get fresh air." Also aware of the current, global changes, the young denounce the risks of climate change as an "ugly truth." Additionally, while the attachment to the land is clearly visceral, the way of moving within the territory has changed with faster vehicles such as skidoos or ATV's and shorter, but frequent

walks and the persistence of traditional activities. "I like ice fishing and playing street hockey too," and this statement, "I would like to go seal hunting today."

The film also shows that young men and women still actively take part in traditional activities that involve typical social roles: women cut and dry the hides, prepare meat with the *ulu* (women's knife), sew mittens, *kamiit* and parkas. Among teenagers however, an evolution in these roles can be noticed as young girls now go hunting for big game and can be seen enjoying free-style skidooing. In addition, while they are still keen on making clothing from animal hides, they do so by reinventing the traditional styles by making more colourful parkas embellished with bright, multi-coloured furs.

The nine minute and 15 second video gave the young team the opportunity to present adolescent life in Kangiqsujuaq to other

community members. It was broadcast to the whole school. It can also be exchanged with other communities in Nunavik where similar video workshops have already been conducted (Whapmagoostui, Kuujjuaraapik). Short films are a good way to show Nunavik from the inside – a chance to step out of the clichés found in non-native film material.

The workshop was financed by DRIIHM (Dispositif de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur les Interactions Hommes-Milieux or in English: Interdisciplinary Research Facility on Human-Environmental Interactions) from the French CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique or in English: National Institute for Scientific Research) and supported by the Tukisik Homme-Milieu Observatory.

 $\Lambda + \lambda_1^c \wedge \ell^c

Makivik Corporation P.O. Box 179 Kuujjuaq, QC JOM 1C0 Congratulations to Martha Kasudluak of Quaqtaq who won the Mystery Photo contest in issue 114 of *Makivik Magazine*. Winners of this mystery photo contest will be drawn at the Makivik head office on August 31, 2017. The first prize is \$100.

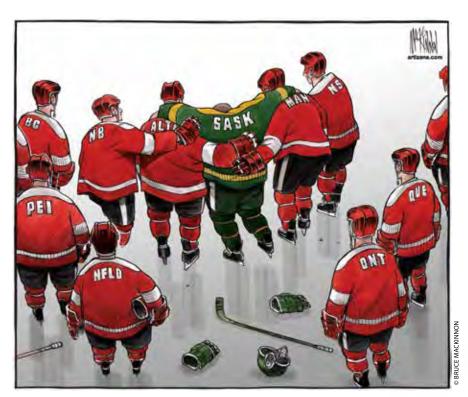
You could win \$100 if you correctly guess what this mystery photo is. Mail your answer to "Mystery Photo Contest" at the address below, or you can email your answer to: wtagoona@makivik.org

Makivik Corporation P.O. Box 179 Kuujjuaq, QC JOM 1C0



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As noted in the article on Minor Hockey in Nunavik, moments of silence were held during hockey tournaments following the tragic bus crash of the Saskatchewan Humboldt Broncos Junior Hockey team. Sixteen died in the crash and 13 were injured on April 6, 2018. The crash prompted condolences from public figures and celebrities, vigils and tributes, such as people leaving hockey sticks outside their front doors. Over \$15-million was raised in a GoFundMe campaign – a national record.

Editorial Cartoonists also drew poignant illustrations to show how the entire nation mourned this tragedy together. We are publishing two, with the permission of syndicated cartoonist Ingrid Rice, whose cartoon includes the iconic beaver with a hockey stick with a caption that reads, "Putting our sticks out.

A nation mourns with Humboldt.", and Bruce MacKinnon in the Halifax Chronicle Herald, whose cartoon features all the provinces and territories helping Saskatchewan stay on its feet.



