

ᄃᄂ ᄃᄃ ᄃᄄ ᄃᄅ ᄃᄆ

# m a g a z i n e

**ᐅᓄᓂ ᐱᕐᓴᓯᓪᓵᐅᓂᓴᓂᑦ (13)**  
**ᑲᐅᓴᓂᓴᓴᑦᑲᓚᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ**  
**ᐅᓯᐅᑦᐅᓂᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᑲᐅᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ**  
**ᐅᑦᓯᐅᓂᓴᓴᓂᑦ, ᐊᓚᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ**

**13<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Utqiagvik, Alaska**

- ᓄᓂᑦ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓂᓯᐊᑦᐅᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᓴᑦ ᐊᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓴᓂᑦ
- ᐅᓴᓴᓂᓴᓴᓂᑦ ᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ Montreal Museum of Fine Arts ᑲᐅᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓴᓂᑦ ᓴᓄᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ
- ᓄᓄᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᐊᑦᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓴᓂᑦ (ᐅᐱᓴᓂᑦ) ᐊᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᓴᓂᑦ
- Natan Obed re-elected ITK President
- Montreal Museum of Fine Arts acquires first installation by Inuk artist
- Five years of summer literacy camps in Nunavik

- [illegible]

- Natan Obed re-elected ITK President
- Montreal Museum of Fine Arts acquires first installation by Inuk artist
- Five years of summer literacy camps in Nunavik



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## ISSN 1481-3041

4D4<sup>5</sup>PP4<sup>5</sup>b<sup>c</sup>C<sub>n</sub><sup>c</sup>P !



The courtyard at the FOIA Gallery in Montreal was set up for games, performances and films. See page 18.



Keen readers will notice that the usual Air Inuit article is not included in this issue. Because it, too, celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary this summer, we have included a special supplement supplied by the airline. You can see it at the end of the magazine.

A large group of people, including children and adults, are sitting on a red carpeted floor in a modern, brightly lit room with large windows. They appear to be attending a presentation or lecture. The room has a high ceiling and large glass walls, and the audience is seated in rows, facing towards the left side of the frame.

**04** ᓇᑕᐅ ᐃᐱᖁᑦ: ᖁᗐᒪᔭᖃᑲᓯᖁᒪᒫ  
Natan Obed: Fit for Office

**10** ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᐃᖃᑕᐳᖃᑲᑎᓯᑦ  
ᑲᑎᒪᑲᓯᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒪᒫᑏ  
Scenes from the ICC General Assembly

**18** ᑎᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᑲᑕᐳᖃᑲᓯᑦ  
Cᖁᓂᓇᖃᑦᙴᑕᖁᐱᓂᑦ  
Tillitarniit Inuit Arts Festival

**21** Cᖁᑲᑦᙴᖃᖃᐱᑦ ᒪᑕᑎᖁᑦᑕᑎᑦ  
Montreal Museum of Fine  
Arts ᑲᑎᓯᓯᖁᐱᓂᑦ ᐃᑕᑲᓯᒪᑕᑎᑕᑦ  
ᓄᓇᐱᒻᑲᑦ ᙴᓇᑲᐱᓂᑏᓂᑦ  
MMFA Acquires Installation by  
Nunavik Artist

**24** ᖃᑦ ᑎᖁᑲᖁᑦ / ᑲᑕᑎᖁᓂᑦ ᓄᖁᑕᓂᑕᑦ  
ᖁᑕᐃᓯᗐᑎᑎᖁᑎᑦᙴᑲᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖁᖃᑕᑦ  
First Air/Canadian North Move to Merge

**26** ᖃᑦ ᑎᖁᑲᖁᑦ  
First Air

**28** ᐱᖃᑲᑕᑎᓂᑦᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑎᑦᑲᑎᑦ  
Legal Tips

**31** ᓄᓇᑦᓯᖁᖃᓂᑦᖃᑦ  
Green Corner

**32** ᐃᐱᖃᑎᐱᑦ: ᖁᓇᖃᑕᑲᑲᓂᑦ  
Ivritvik: Like a Second Home

**34** ᐃᑕᑲᑦ ᓯᖁᓯᑎᑎᖁᑦ ᖁᐱᑕᑦᓂᐱᓂᑏ  
Students on Ice

**40** ᖃᖃᖁᐃᑦ ᐃᐱᒪᖃᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑲᓯᑦ  
Qarjuut Youth Council

**42** ᓄᓇᐱᒻᑲᑦ ᖁᑕᖁᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᐃᖃᑕᑦ  
ᖁᑕᓯᐃᖃᑦᙴᑕᓯᔭᑦ  
Nunavik Literacy Camps

**47** ᓄᓇᐱᒻᑲᑦ ᖃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑎᐱᓂᑦ  
Nunavik Research Factsheet









© SCOTT DOUBT

# ITK President Natan Obed: Fit for Office

By Stephen Hendrie

Natan Obed runs marathons. He has seriously good finishing times. A year ago, he ran the Toronto Waterfront Marathon in 3:38:57. He's close to the qualifying time for the legendary Boston Marathon.

On August 16, 2018, Obed was re-elected for a second term as president of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami during ITK's Annual General Meeting held in Inuvik. In this political arena, Obed ran against veteran Inuit politician Peter Ittinuar, and Inuit policy analyst and academic Peter Williamson. In typical fashion, Obed was humble about the victory, thanking the ITK Board of Directors for their trust in him, vowing to do everything in his power to advance living conditions across Inuit Nunangat during his mandate.

The four Inuit land claim organizations subsequently issued press releases congratulating Obed on his second term. In his statement Makivik President Charlie Watt said, "Over the next three years there will be much work to do in order to close the gaps for Inuit in all the regions, and I look forward to working with Natan on the Arctic Sovereignty Issue and the Right to Self-Determination."

Settling back into the ITK office following the election, Obed gave a wide-ranging hour-long interview to *Makivik Magazine* in early September to discuss the gaps that need closing, the specific concern Watt raised regarding Arctic sovereignty, and of course running.

"Every other day I try to start my day running so I come to the office and I'm wide awake and I have a clear mind," he said in starting a response to a question about what a typical day is like as national Inuit leader. A day in Ottawa may include spending time on Parliament Hill, meeting with ministers, appearing before committees, or nearby at media outlets such as the CBC on Queen Street. There are calls to make to members of the ITK board to discuss policy issues. He speaks at academic conferences, community venues, and national think tanks. He does a lot of reading of policy documents and reports, and he writes as well, columns for newspapers such as *The Hill Times*, or op-eds.

"When I'm in Inuit Nunangat I also want to hear from people and interact with people on the ground," says Obed. "When we go to Inuit regions, hopefully there are feasts, and I really appreciate whenever individual Inuit come up to me and talk to me about what their priorities

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᐱᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᑦ ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ  
ᐃᐱᐱᑦ ᐃᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ  
ᐃᐱᐱᑦ ᐃᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ  
ᐃᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ 2017.

ITK President Natan Obed speaking on World  
Suicide Prevention Day on Parliament Hill in  
September 2017.









© SCOTT DOUBT

are and what their need are, or have questions about how ITK functions, or what we're doing on any specific issue. I try to always be open to learning new things from people, and also, I try my best to explain the work we do to Inuit."

A month following his first term victory in September 2015, Canadians voted in a federal election to grant Justin Trudeau a majority Liberal government. Trudeau stated that his most important relationship was with Indigenous Peoples, and before the year was out, his government had accepted all 94 recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and had met with the ITK president and the other national Indigenous leaders.

"I think the prime minister is genuine in his statements," said Obed. "I'm hoping that this government will create a long-lasting legacy. The challenge is with such ambitious statements, and with such a long history of negative or challenging dealings between Indigenous Peoples and the federal government, that it's a really difficult thing to do, especially within a four-year window when the prime minister is trying to do a million things, plus this."

Early in 2017 a high-level process was announced in Iqaluit between the Trudeau government and ITK called the "Inuit to Crown Partnership

Committee" (ICPC). In the "Inuit Crown Declaration" that created the ICPC it was described as a permanent political process, providing a forum for the Inuit leadership composing the ITK Board of Directors and the prime minister and his key ministers to work on issues of importance for Inuit and improve living conditions across Inuit Nunangat.

Obed and the ITK board meet three times a year with key federal ministers to discuss progress on eight joint priority areas. These include land claims, housing, language, reconciliation, education, health, environment, and the "Inuit Nunangat Policy Space."

"It's not just meeting for meeting sake," says Obed, "I point to the 2018 federal budget. Within that budget there was \$400 million for housing over 10 years. There was \$82 million for an Inuit Health Survey that will be a sustainable health survey that not only got 10-year funding, but also funding ongoing after those 10 years. We got \$27.5 million for tuberculosis for the next five years. We started those conversations in the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee, and the ministers and the prime minister all worked on the federal side to figure out how to fund the work that we all said that we needed to do in those areas. And the outcome was very specific language in the federal budget that provides funding to implement the things that we were talking about in the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee."

The benefits of the ICPC process go beyond lines in federal budgets. Arguably the political relationship between this government and national Inuit leadership has gone to the next level of understanding of the Inuit reality in Canada.

"I didn't imagine that I would have close relationships with ministers when I was elected," said Obed. "I came up through the ITK system. I remember us being very excited to have one meeting a year with a federal minister. So, my expectation was that we would have very formal relationships. We would have maybe 15 or 20 minutes to say our piece and to lobby for changes that we wanted to see. I didn't imagine that I would have the opportunity to go to Inuvik, to go to Kuujuaq, to go to Nain, to go to Iqaluit with five or six federal ministers, and we would sit down and we would have meetings together, and that offline we would be eating meals together, and we'd

be going to community feasts, and we'd be really able to shape the understanding that federal ministers have for Inuit."

Holding these high-level policy meetings with federal ministers in small Arctic communities has been important not only for developing political relations, but also for bringing issues such as housing to life for senior officials. In Nunavik, as in all Inuit regions, youth have little hope of securing a social housing unit of their own.

Speaking to the issue of housing, Obed notes that ITK is in the final stages of creating a National Inuit Housing Strategy, expected to be released in the fall of 2018. He acknowledges the \$400 million for housing across Inuit Nunangat over 10 years announced in the 2018 federal budget, but says it is not enough.

"It would take billions of dollars to solve the overcrowding, and the overcrowding has gone from 41 per cent to over 52 per cent in the last six years across Inuit Nunangat, so our crisis is only getting worse," says Obed. "Right now, our systems are focussed so much on those who are in desperate need, and a lot of families with young children, and a lot of people who have been on waiting lists for 15 or 20 years, and we don't get to think about the big, broad picture. I do hope that we at ITK and across Inuit Nunangat can step back and think about how to devise a



[illegible][illegible]

Obed, shown here in the Torngat Mountains in 2017, says he feels it's his obligation to build upon the work done by earlier Inuit leaders, and continue to clarify and push for that which those in the '70s were fighting.



Turning to the issue of sovereignty in the Arctic, Obed stated, “We will do all we can to support each Inuit region in its unique way in which it chooses to express self-determination and use sovereignty in that expression. I look forward to working with Makivik and President Watt to ensure that we can complement and support his vision for sovereignty in Nunavik.”

At the international level, Inuit discussed sovereignty during the 2018 Inuit Circumpolar Council General Assembly held in Utqiagvik, Alaska July 16-19 where, as ITK President, Obed was the head of the Canadian delegation. Greenland delegate Kupik Kleist, for example, boldly stated during his presentation on the Pikialaorsuaq Commission that there should be “no more borders” between circumpolar Inuit nations. The Pikialaorsuaq is the largest polynya in the Arctic.

The Kleist comment about “no more borders” wasn’t the only memorable quote from the summer ICC assembly on the shores of the Chukchi and the Beaufort Seas. Youth leader Sarah Janke received a standing ovation for highlighting the ground-breaking work of historic Inuit leaders in the room, such as Charlie Watt, who was at the first ICC general assembly held in Barrow, Alaska in 1977. Janke praised the “young punks” for laying the foundation of ICC.

In the press statement from the Nunatsiavut Government congratulating Natan Obed on his second term as ITK president, a paragraph stood out highlighting his studies at Boston's Tufts University, "where he also



Obed says when first elected, he would never have imagined being able to travel with federal ministers to meet in communities and help shape the understanding they have for Inuit.

Asked about the power of sports to transform lives and bring hope, Obed concluded the interview with these words. "I love the sporting movement in Inuit communities, whether it's Inuit traditional games or the sports that we've picked up and we're really good at, like volleyball, and hockey, and depending on what communities you're in, some softball and basketball. It requires you to think about your own mental health, your ability to show up and to make a commitment, and also to think about your life beyond today, to think about what you hope to achieve and the goals that you have. I think that team sports links very well with the Inuit collective in the way that the Inuit imagine the world where we all need to work together to achieve the good for the community rather than working individually. I want to provide more support and celebration for Inuit athletes, and so this term I do hope to create an ongoing celebration of Inuit athletes."

MAKIVIK magazine



▷σ<sup>b</sup>ḃCΔσ<sup>a</sup>Γ<sup>c</sup>   Δ<sup>c</sup>Γ<sub>c</sub>ΔΔσ<sup>a</sup>Γ<sup>c</sup>▷   <<sup>c</sup>   ΓΔΓ<sup>c</sup>

Story and photos by Bob Mesher

[illegible]

The assemblies take place every four years and having attended some in my former role as editor of *Makivik Magazine*, I knew I would be going to a very inspiring event full of positive energy and Inuit pride.

It is very comforting to be amongst all those Inuit from Canada, Greenland, Russia and the United States. Even though we come from such great geographical distances apart, the feeling is as if we are with long lost friends and relatives whom we have not seen for a while. One

Makivik President Charlie Watt meets Alaskan politician Benjamin Nageak on the tarmac while waiting in line to be processed through US Customs.




$$b \cap L_{\sigma^L} L_{\alpha^L} \dot{\Gamma}^C.$$

*An overview of the assembly floor.*

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

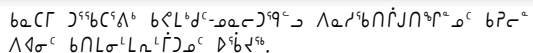
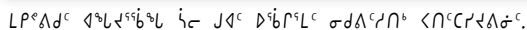
can often see someone who looks and acts very much like someone that you know from home. There are many examples of shared ancestors between the regions. Charlie Watt, for example, later said that he felt very much at home in Utqiagvik, especially because he has relatives in that community.

Although ICC meetings always take place in very spectacular northern locations, the daily routine does not allow for a lot of opportunity to catch events beyond the agenda and locally planned activities. There are many important items addressed during the week, which means a lot of preparation and planning has to be done by members of all delegations in advance. It takes a lot of logistical effort for the host community, setting up rides, meals, places to stay, security, and because there are always international guests, immigration control.

[illegible]

*The Inuktitut translators, from left to right, Ida Saunders, Suzie Napayok and Mary Nashook, were crucial for the Canadian Inuit delegation.*



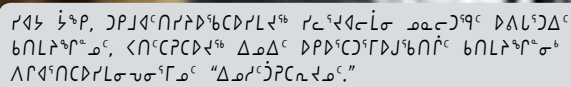
[illegible]

*Makivik President Charlie Watt received a standing ovation following his speech.*

Caucus rooms are assigned at or near the main meeting venue, where the representatives from the various countries can prepare before entering the larger forum. The meeting then unfolds as per the agenda.

Speeches and discussions are timed, but the meeting is always at least a little behind schedule. It appears that Inuit from every region share the same kinds of concerns and challenges such as social issues, critical housing shortages, language, culture, and Inuit rights.

One of the most passionate presentations was by Sarah Jancke, former co-chair of the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, on the importance of mobilizing Inuit youth at the regional, national and international levels.



Sarah Jancke, former co-chair of the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, garnered applause from her comment that ICC was “started from young punks.”



























© MIRIAM DEWAR

[illegible]

A photograph of two women performing a duet outdoors at night. The woman on the left, wearing a black top, is singing into a microphone held by the woman on the right, who is wearing a blue shirt. They are both looking at each other. In the background, a crowd of people is seated on the ground, and a white tent is visible under the night sky.

ΔσϵϥεΔδϥΛδϥΛεδϥδϥ% Λϥδϥδϥδϥ% Cδϥϥϥδϥδϥ% FOFA Gallery  
 Λδϥδϥδϥδϥ, Cδϥδϥδϥδϥδϥδϥ δϥδϥδϥδϥδϥ Cϥϥδϥδϥδϥ.

The courtyard at the FOFA Gallery in Montreal was set up for games,

© ZIRINIA & BIA OVI

ALICE MICHELIN







# Nunavik Artist's Installation Acquired by Montreal Museum

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts has acquired its first installation by an Inuk artist for the permanent collection. ᑭᓕᐱᔪᒃᑯᓂᖅ *Katajjausivallaat, le rythme bercé* (2018), by Niap (Nancy Saunders) was purchased this summer.

Speaking from Montreal, Niap explained that she has been playing with the idea of bringing material form to immaterial forms for a few years now. After throat singing was given special 'intangible' heritage status in Quebec, she thought it would be interesting to imagine how it would look in stone.

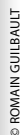






σ<sup>d</sup> ∩ J(L<sup>c</sup>L<sup>b</sup>) L<sup>c</sup>J, በ ጥ ወይል<sup>L</sup>Γ<sup>d</sup> ካይኑልσ<sup>a</sup>σ<sup>b</sup>  
 ∩ Γ<sup>c</sup> L<sup>c</sup>L<sup>b</sup>σ<sup>c</sup>σ<sup>b</sup>.

Following the Niap acquisition, Des Rochers said he hopes to be able to acquire more contemporary Inuit art from Nunavik.



MAKIVIK magazine





# First Air, Canadian North Continue Move to Merge

CARBON TAGOONA











Children enjoyed balloons and food at a youth BBQ event in Arctic Bay.



© 1997 WILEY-LISS, INC.

CL<sup>b</sup>d4CL Δ<sup>a</sup>α<sup>b</sup>Γ<sup>c</sup>    ρα<sup>c</sup>σ<sup>b</sup>    Γ<sup>b</sup>εΔ<sup>c</sup>Π<sup>c</sup>Γ<sup>c</sup>Λ<sup>b</sup>Σ<sup>c</sup>  
 Δ<sup>c</sup>α<sup>c</sup>Γ<sup>c</sup>Γ<sup>c</sup>Π<sup>c</sup>Π<sup>c</sup>σ.

These events are only a few examples of how we look to put communities first in our day to day activities.



[illegible]

On October 17, 2018, cannabis will become legal in Canada. Legalization doesn't mean that everything is allowed in any shape or form. Legalization doesn't mean trivialization.

The legalization of cannabis finds its source in federal legislation, more precisely in the *Cannabis Act*. The Act aims to provide legal access to cannabis and to control and regulate its production, distribution and sale.

[illegible]

$\Lambda^{\text{c}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}$        $\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{S}^{\text{c}}\text{L}^{\text{c}}\text{J}^{\text{c}}\text{C}^{\text{c}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}$        $\text{D}^{\text{b}}\text{S}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}$        $\text{b}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\Lambda^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{S}^{\text{c}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}$   
 $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{c}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}$ ,  $\text{h}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{c}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{L}^{\text{c}}$   $\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{R}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{R}^{\text{c}}$   
 $\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{L}^{\text{c}}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{c}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{U}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{R}^{\text{c}}$   $\text{L}^{\text{c}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{P}^{\text{b}}\text{N}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}$   $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}$   $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{c}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}$   
 $\text{D}^{\text{b}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{R}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}$   $\Lambda^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}$   $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}$   $\Lambda^{\text{b}}\text{q}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{P}^{\text{b}}\text{N}^{\text{b}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{R}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}$   
 $\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{N}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{h}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}$   $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}$   $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{J}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}$   $\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{D}^{\text{c}}\text{e}^{\text{b}}\text{d}^{\text{b}}\text{C}^{\text{b}}\text{s}^{\text{b}}\text{L}^{\text{b}}$ .

The objectives of the Act are to prevent young persons from accessing cannabis, to protect public health and public safety by establishing strict product safety and product quality requirements and to deter criminal activity by imposing serious criminal penalties for those operating outside the legal framework. The Act is also intended to reduce the burden on the criminal justice system in relation to cannabis.

Although legalization of cannabis came through federal legislation, some rules that will guide the common user are



[illegible]

- $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{s}$ ;
- $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{s}$ ;
- $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{A}}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}$   $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{s}$
- $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{s}$   $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{c}$ .

[illegible]

- ነፍሰተኛ ልማት ለማረጋገጥ ለሚያስፈልጉት ሁኔታዎች ማዘጋጀት
- ለማረጋገጥ ለሚያስፈልጉት ሁኔታዎች ማዘጋጀት

[illegible]

- the possession of cannabis;
- the cultivation of cannabis;
- the use of cannabis;
- highway safety.

- on the grounds, premises or in buildings providing preschool education services, elementary and secondary school instructional services, educational services in vocational training or educational services to adults in general education;
- on the grounds and in the facilities of a childcare centre or day care centre; on the grounds, premises or in buildings used for detention.

**No sale to persons under 18 years of age**



30





## © MINAMI DENKI













# Students on Ice, LOTS OF IT

[illegible]





ᐅᓄᓐᓴᓂ ᓱᓐᓄᓄᓐ ᐅᓱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ, ᐃᓄᓐᓴᓐ Zodiac-ᓄᓐ  
ᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ.

On the first full expedition day on the ship, students were able to take a Zodiac through Kangerlussuatsiaq Fjord.

© MARTIN LIPMAN/SSI FOUNDATION

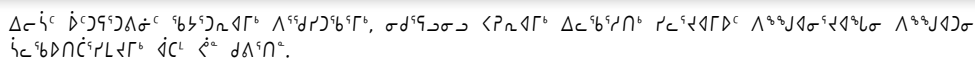
**B**obby Novalinga says this summer's Students on Ice Arctic expedition was the best two weeks of his life.

"I saw a lot of beautiful landscapes and I met many nice students and staff from around the world," he said. "I especially enjoyed meeting people from Nunavut and Greenland. Even though we speak different dialects, I liked getting to know them and learning how our culture and language are similar."

Novalinga was one of four Makivik-sponsored students who embarked on the two-week adventure exploring the eastern Canadian Arctic and Western Greenland on July 23.

Novalinga, along with Christina Oninngnak, Markusi Alaku, and Arsatunguaq Kulula, were part of a group of 130 students and 80 staff from all over the world housed on the MS Ocean Endeavour, essentially a 'floating classroom.'





36



On board, the youth were guided by a team of Indigenous and non-Indigenous elders, scientists, and visionary leaders, while they explored components of the Arctic environment, but also issues such as climate change, ocean literacy and conservation, sustainable development goals, and truth and reconciliation.

With a floating classroom comes non-traditional challenges, and this year the program lived up to the Students on Ice moniker. Tricky ice conditions forced the group to be flexible and adapt to environmental conditions, with some incredible consequences.

On Day 6, after not being able to visit Ilulissat, Greenland and the Jakobshavn Glacier due to dense ice at the shore, they instead went Zodiac cruising amongst the icebergs and observed seals and humpback whales.

The ship then sailed on to Qeqertarsuaq, a village on Disko Island, where they were invited to play a soccer match against the local team on a field with perhaps the most beautiful backdrop in world. Friendships were formed, new connections made, and the warm welcome the expedition team received from this incredible community continued through the day as SOI joined a local music festival that was underway. SOI enjoyed the talented performances of local musicians including Greenlandic band Liima Inui, who performed alongside our own expedition musicians, the award-winning Indigenous folk duo Twin Flames!

After crossing the Davis Strait to the Canadian Arctic, the team faced difficult ice conditions again, preventing the planned landings at Sirmilik National Park. Nonetheless, the team still had an incredible day that included polar bear sightings, and workshops with community elders



© NATTA SUMMER/SOI FOUNDATION

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ.

The soccer pitch in Qeqertarsuaq is nestled between a mountain range and an iceberg filled ocean.

and Parks Canada staff from Pond Inlet who shared scientific and Inuit knowledge onboard the ship with students and staff.

Over the course of the expedition, the expedition team participated in a number of different workshops, with topics ranging from botany, fishing, hiking and the importance of incorporating all types of knowledge.

Although ice prevented the team from continuing west through Tallurutiup Imanga, this opened up a new opportunity to travel south along the north arm of Baffin Island, visiting the picturesque and culturally significant sites of Qiajivik (Coutts Inlet) and Kangiqtualluk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fjord). From here, the team crossed back across the Davis Strait to Kangerlussuaq and to their connecting flights home.

On Students on Ice expeditions, the connections that youth make with the land and waters around them is powerful. This place-based



ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ MS Ocean Endeavour.  
The group on MS Ocean Endeavour.

© MARTIN LIPMAN/SOI FOUNDATION  
MAKIVIK magazine







© NATTA SUMMER/SOI FOUNDATION



ბინა ბოშა, ადრეაგუტის, ატრე-ბეცაშ  
ბინაგაბი ბინიგ რეგეგაშ.  
სელსინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ  
არეგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ  
სელსინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ  
Christina Oninngnak, from Aupaluk, is shown here on shore at Kangiqtualluk Uquqti. Bright orange flags were placed to show where it was safe to walk and not disturb archeological sites.

© NATTA SUMMER/SOI FOUNDATION



არსატუნგუაკ კულა, კუაკტუაკ, ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
Arsatunguaq Kulula, from Quaqtuaq, sits at Kangiqtualluk Uquqti. The Fiord is an archeological site, so SOI had to receive special permission from Clyde River to enter.



© MARTIN LIPMAN/SOI FOUNDATION

ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
ბინიგეგეგაშ ბინიგეგეგაშ. ბინიგეგეგაშ  
These fish, held by Salluit's Bobby Novalinga, were caught and cleaned by Inuit students and cooked in a pot of boiling sea water.

learning fosters a greater understanding and appreciation for the Arctic, which inspires new perspectives, goals and initiatives. However, it is the connections that youth make with one another that is equally as important.

"Exploring the Arctic with youth and experts from around the world enables a unique learning opportunity to bridge cultures and allow for solution-driven conversations and initiatives to flourish," says SOI Founder and Expedition Leader Geoff Green.

"This expedition is the beginning of a life-long journey, and a very important step for youth to gain the inspiration, education and motivation needed to become leaders in their communities and around the world."

For Arsatunguaq Kulula of Quaqtuaq, connecting with youth from across the Arctic and around the world was a highlight of her expedition.

"Thank you Makivik for giving me the opportunity to go on a once in a lifetime trip, I had so much fun. Meeting new friends was a fun experience!"

Students on Ice has led more than 30 expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic since 2000. Thanks to partner organizations, more than 80 per cent of the youth are fully sponsored to participate in the expeditions. This year, 40 per cent of the students and staff were Indigenous from Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Makivik has been a proud partner of Students on Ice since 2007 and has provided full scholarships for more than 80 Nunavik youth to benefit from these transformational journeys.















Nunavik children have been reading all summer! As has been the case for the past five years, Frontier College partnered with Makivik Corporation, Kativik Ilisarniliriniq and Air Inuit to set up and deliver Summer Literacy Camps in 12 Nunavik communities. Similar camps are also held across all three other territories of Inuit Nunangat (Inuvialuit, Nunavut, and Nunatsiavut) and in a total of 110 communities across the country.

[illegible]

*End of day journaling always brings up a smile in Purvirnitug.*



*Every place is a reading place in Aupaluk.*

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Kuujjuarapik hosted the first camp in Nunavik in 2014, and the number of communities and children participating has grown ever since. This summer reading program aims at reducing summer learning loss, which is the decline in student performance between school years. This loss is most prevalent among children of lower socio-economic status and those whose lives do not include regular access to learning and literacy support outside of school, especially during the summer months. Nunavik Summer Literacy Camps have grown from an original 38 campers in 2014, to a total of 618 campers in the summer of 2018.

Each year, the goal remains the same: creating a strong culture of literacy, in all its shapes and forms (oral as well as written), outside of the regular school year. Parents and community members play a key role in the success of this endeavor.

In 2018 alone, communities saw 380 visits to camp from elders, parents, family, and community members who shared their knowledge, read with campers, and helped celebrate campers' achievements, which indicated community-wide interest in literacy initiatives.

Nigel Adams was a camp counsellor this summer in Kangiqsujuaq. He has witnessed the impact of the Summer Literacy Camp in his community: "When there is a lack of activities or anything to do in general up North, kids tend to not obey some rules. I grew up in the Great White North,





Angel Lacasse and a group of campers in Inukjuak.

[illegible]

so I understand what it feels like to not have any plans. It was my honour to help and educate children; we got to read books, did some workouts, and shared some laughs."

This is echoed by Angel Lacasse, who is studying at Concordia University this fall: "At camp, I noticed the kids become very compassionate, their personalities come through, they become responsible for their own learning. They gain independence and find the want and the need to know things... I feel that these qualities have always been there. Part of our job is to make them feel welcome and when they feel welcome, they become open and comfortable with doing these things on their own."

Lacasse also talks about how being a camp counsellor has had an impact on herself over the past two summers: "I have a very important role in shaping the children's literacy skills and their ability to participate in a group, etc. and I fell in love with the responsibility of having these kids look up to me. That is why I come back every summer."

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



Δ<sup>9</sup>6<sup>7</sup>Λ<sup>9</sup>6<sup>9</sup>ε▷Π<sup>7</sup>ΔJ  
 ƵΛ<sup>9</sup>σζ<sup>9</sup>σJ<sup>7</sup> 4ΓJ<sup>7</sup>  
 Cδ<sup>7</sup>ε▷ζ<sup>9</sup>Λ4<sup>9</sup>ƵJ<sup>7</sup>L<sup>7</sup>σ<sup>9</sup>δ<sup>7</sup>

# 2018Г

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

# Arctic Char Music Festival Hooks Crowd

The 2018 Arctic Char Music Festival held in Kangirsuk this summer was a fantastic mix of both local and out-of-town talent.

Originally started in 2008, the biennial festival brings performing artists from across much of Inuit Nunangat to the Nunavik community, even sometimes from as far away as Greenland.

Iqaluit's The Jerry Cans, who were nominated for two Juno Awards this year, had everyone up on their feet with their high tempo and energetic music. The group was recognized with Juno nominations last spring for Breakthrough Group of the Year and Contemporary Roots Album of the Year.

From Arviat, Lucien Taleriktok, who gained his northern fame by releasing a video of himself on Facebook that was shared thousands of times around the Arctic, gave a well-received performance which was enjoyed by the adults and children alike.

Along with other great acts that came to the community, the local talent was also featured. The Kangirsuk youth group put on a great square-dancing show, all dressed up in their matching outfits, and Kangirsuk elder, Jaasi Annahatak put on a great performance with his harmonica and local backup band. Once he started his first tune, the crowd quickly got to its feet and moved to the dance floor where they danced away the rest of his set.

As per tradition, the festival ended on its final night with a bang. The festival goers were treated to a spectacular firework show signifying another Arctic Char Music Festival in the books.

[illegible]

Members of the Kangirsuk Youth Group square danced for the audience.





ANGEL ANNANACK LACASSE

NATHAN DANNY JIMMY ALOUPA  
ANNANACK

**ᓄᓄᐱᑦ ᐱᓴᕈᐱᑦ • NUNAVIK PLAYERS**





ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ  
ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ  
ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ ᐃᐸᐸᐃᐸ

ᐃᑦᑕᐱᐣᐣᐣ ᐅᐣᐣ ᐱᐣ ᐃᐣᐣ ᐣᐣᐣ ᐣᐣᐣ

[illegible][illegible]

MARIE-CLAUDE LYONNAIS

[illegible][illegible]









## Social housing construction makes a difference for people's health and well-being<sup>1</sup>

By Mylène Riva and Christopher Fletcher

**H**ousing conditions have a clear impact on the health and well-being of the people who live in them. Overall, people in overcrowded, run-down and damaged houses tend to be less healthy than those in better houses. For Indigenous Peoples in Canada the ongoing crisis in housing is having an impact on health and is one of the sources of the health difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians.

In 2014-2015, over 400 social housing units were constructed in several communities in Nunavik and Nunavut, which meant that a lot of people were going to be moving! The upcoming shift in housing conditions of a relatively large number of people presented an opportunity to better understand the social and health impacts of social housing construction. Consequently, we developed a research project to assess whether moving to a 'new' house is associated with improvements in housing conditions and with health and well-being. This 'new' house or apartment is either a newly constructed unit or an existing house that became available for new tenants to move in. With the support of mayors from each community and in collaboration with organizations responsible for housing, public health, and Inuit values and culture, a team of researchers and



©MARIE-CLAUDE LYONNAIS

Across Inuit Nunangat, one in three households is in core housing need, meaning their house requires major repairs, is too small for the number of people living in it, and/or too expensive. In the general Canadian population, only about one in 10 households are in this situation. We know there is an association between poor housing and poor health. But is health affected by changes and improvements in housing conditions? This type of information is needed by housing organizations to encourage new investments in affordable housing in Inuit Nunangat.

community representatives undertook interviews in six communities in Nunavik and six communities in Nunavut.

In each community, households ranked at the top of the waitlist for social housing, i.e. those who were most likely to move, were asked to take part in the project by local housing officers (a household refers to one or more people who would move together). Within households, we invited adults aged 18 years and older to participate. Participation in the project was voluntary. When contacted, we explained to potential participants that their participation in the



Results of the project show that, for those who got to move to a new house, housing conditions, health and well-being significantly improved after the move. This information will support Inuit organizations who favour increasing investments in social housing construction.



©MARIE-CLAUDE LYONNAIS

project would not affect their rank on the waitlist, their housing situation or their chance of moving, and that individual information collected would not be shared with housing organizations -- only the results of the project would be shared.

Questionnaires were used to collect a range of information on housing conditions and health status one to six months before ('baseline') people moved to a new house (at this time 289 people in 241 households participated), and 15-18 months after the move ('follow-up'; 102 people in 87 households participated at this time; the number of participants is lower because not everyone got to move to a new house).

Results of the project show that, for those who got to move to a new house, housing conditions, health and well-being significantly improved after the move.

Between baseline and follow-up, the proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions (defined by more than one person per room) decreased from 66% to 20%. The proportion of households living in a house in need of major repairs decreased from 35% to 14%. We also asked participants to tell us about what they thought of their house. For example, after the move people felt that they had greater control of their home environment, were getting along better with people in their house, had more privacy, that their new house was a good reflection of who they are, and that overall they were satisfied with the house.

The answers people provided showed that psychological distress, perceived stress in daily life, and asthma-related symptoms were

significantly lower after moving. A significant positive impact on health and well-being. Results also showed that moving was associated with improvements in the sense of control people felt over their lives.

Perhaps it seems obvious that moving to a better and more appropriate house would result in positive health changes. However, this project actually showed that it was true and suggests how it is that health is improved. Our results indicate that social housing construction in Nunavik and Nunavut has significant and positive impacts on housing conditions, and on health and well-being for those who get to move to a new house. The findings give support to those in Inuit organizations who favour increasing investments in social housing construction. We were able to show that new housing raised living conditions and improved health, an important step in reducing social and health inequities with the rest of the Canadian population.

If you would like to know more about the results of this project, please contact Prof. Mylène Riva, the principal investigator of the study at [mylene.riva@mcgill.ca](mailto:mylene.riva@mcgill.ca). The research team would like to express their deep gratitude to all participants, housing managers, and research assistants in all the communities who made this project possible. Results from this project only apply to participants to the research project and cannot be generalized to the population of Nunavik or Nunavut. Results presented here have been approved for dissemination by Nunavik and Nunavut organizations involved in the research project.

[1] This study was conducted in collaboration with the following organizations: Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, Kativik Regional Government, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Société d'habitation du Québec, Nunavut Housing Corporation, Government of Nunavut Department of Health, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. We acknowledge the contribution of other co-researchers on this project, and we thank graduate students and research assistants involved in the project, and especially Philippe Dufresne, Karine Perreault, and Marie Baron. This project was funded by the Institute of Indigenous Peoples Health of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Grant #GIR134230) and by ArcticNet, a Network of Centres of Excellence of Canada. Mylene Riva is Canada Research Chair in Housing, Community, and Health. She is Assistant Professor at McGill University, jointly appointed to the Institute for Health and Social Policy and the Department of Geography. Christopher Fletcher is Full Professor in the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine at Université Laval, and researcher at the Centre de recherche du CHU de Québec-Université Laval.



[illegible][illegible]

Mystery Photo Contest  
Makivik Corporation  
P.O. Box 179  
Kuujuaq, QC  
J0M 1C0



Congratulations to Minnie B. Kasudluak of Inukjuak who won the Mystery Photo Contest in issue 115 of Makivik Magazine. The winner of this Mystery Photo Contest will be chosen on Nov. 30, 2018. The prize is \$100.

You could win \$100 if you correctly guess what this mystery photo is. Mail your answer to the address below, or you can email your answer to [mdewar@makivik.org](mailto:mdewar@makivik.org).

Mystery Photo Contest  
Makivik Corporation  
P.O. Box 179  
Kuujuaq, QC  
J0M 1C0

▷◁↻?

**WHAT IS THIS?**

ᐃᐅᐱᑦᐅ ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅ ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅ ᐃᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅ  
ᐅᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅ ᐃᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅ ᐃᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅ  
A boat on the shore after an exhibition race during the ICC Assembly.







ᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃ ᐃᐃᐃᐃ ᐃᐃ ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ ᖃᐃᐃᐃ  
ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ ᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃ ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ.

Kangirsuk elder Jaasi Annahatak played harmonica  
with the local backup band during the Arctic Char  
Music Festival in Kangirsuk this summer.



# ΔοΔ<sup>c</sup> Air Inuit



40 1978  
2018

ΔοΔ<sup>c</sup> Air Inuit



# Une histoire d'innovation

## A history of innovation

[illegible]

**Air Inuit**  
Pour permettre aux passagers et aux marchandises de circuler. Pour relier les communautés entre elles au nord du 55<sup>e</sup> parallèle et faire le pont vers le sud. Pour la fierté et le succès d'une compagnie inuite.

**Air Inuit**  
Enabling travellers and cargo to move. Linking communities north of the 55th parallel, and linking north and south. Representing the pride and success of an Inuit company.





ከር ጋፋር  
ለዎልድ ፋኤሊኖኔቢሲ

Charlie Watt Sr.  
Président de la Société Makivik  
President of Makivik Corporation

ለኢሲኒኒኒፖሊስ ልህሰኝነት ልወልወልዎ ልኛህህ  
40-ው ልመድረር ለዊሊክስክልፖሪ. ሶረዥ  
ሮዔ ለኔኔኖሊመድሪው ስሙክድሪፋኝህኒረ፣  
ወደልኑፒወልወልዎኖኃኔ፣ ኔኤሊርረኒውኖም  
ለዊሊክስክልፖሪ፡፡፡ ርሪው ወደረኛላባው. ልኛህህ  
40 ልመድረር ሆኖሪው ወደልኑ ሪኖኖኃኖሪው  
ኔኤሊርረኒው ለረኛኔኖሪው ሪኖኖሪው; ሪኖኖኃኖሪው,  
ርሪው ልወሪፍሪው ለረኛኔኖሪው ለረኛኔኖሪው  
ልወልኑ ኔኤሊርረኒው ወርሶ ሪኖኖሪው ለረኛኔኖሪው  
ኔኤሊርረኒው ለረኛኔኖሪው ወርሶ ለረኛኔኖሪው  
ሪኖኖሪው ለረኛኔኖሪው ወርሶ!

Je suis très fier de féliciter Air Inuit à l'occasion de son 40<sup>e</sup> anniversaire. Cette entreprise est assurément une réussite, non seulement pour les habitants du Nunavik, mais aussi pour le secteur du transport aérien de notre pays. Il y a 40 ans, il manquait un service aérien fiable aux communautés du Nunavik. Sous ma direction, nous avons décidé de changer les choses. Nous avons créé Air Inuit et construit des pistes et des terminaux modernes dans toutes les communautés. Aujourd'hui, je peux dire que nous sommes très fiers d'Air Inuit!

I take great pride in congratulating Air Inuit on its 40th anniversary. It has certainly been a success story, not only for the people of Nunavik but also for the airline industry in this country. 40 years ago the communities of Nunavik lacked a dependable airline service; under my leadership we did something about that and started Air Inuit and built modern runways and terminals in all of the communities. Today you make us proud, Air Inuit!





ፊርማ

**Noah Tayara**  
**Président du conseil d'administration**  
**Chairman of the Board**

[illegible]

Que de chemin parcouru par Air Inuit en 40 ans! Du Beaver au Boeing 737, du HS748 au seul opérateur de l'avion cargo Dash-8-300 que nous avons créé, nous pouvons à juste titre souligner le travail exceptionnel de notre équipe d'employés dévoués, qui ont consacré leurs connaissances et leurs talents à la réussite de notre compagnie aérienne, celle des Inuits du Nunavik. Au nom du conseil d'administration, je remercie nos employés, nos clients et nos propriétaires, qui ont soutenu, soutiennent encore et vont continuer à soutenir Air Inuit.

Air Inuit has come a long way in the past 40 years. From the operation of a Beaver to the Boeing 737, from the HS748 to the sole operator of the Dash-8-300 freighter that it has created, we can certainly highlight the performance of our team of employees that have dedicated their knowledge and talent towards the success of our Nunavik Inuit-owned airline. On behalf of the Board, thank you to our employees, customers and owners for supporting Air Inuit in the past, present and future.











ሀዘናዎ ፋዖ ሃፍ ዕኒኳቱን ልደሀበርዮናቸው ለዊሳላዋሰናርና ርዕሳኑሮናዊኛው ሥጥናንበይዞዊሳላናንጋው ንኤሆርቲቢሆር ቅጥርሀበርሳኖኔርሳኖሊኤ. ርሊንግኤን ሶኤኝሊዊናንጋው ለሰዊናዊናርና ሊዊኤ (‘‘ሊዊዞዊናዊናንጋው ልዎበንና) ነኖሶበርዮናንጋው ልዊናዊናቸው ንኤሆርቲቲሊሆሳናቸው ልዊና ንኤሆርቲቲሶዎቻው ልዊናሊካዊናቸው ልዊናዊናዊና ልዊናዊናዊና.

*When the James Bay Hydroelectric project begins, it becomes clear that regular, reliable air transport in the region is a necessity. To meet this need, Makivik Corporation (Makivik signifying «to rise up» in Inuktitut) is born and establishes its own airline, Air Inuit, owned exclusively by the Aboriginal people of Nunavik.*

[illegible]

*Un certificat d'exploitation est délivré à la compagnie aérienne Air Inuit. Il s'ensuit l'achat d'un de Havilland Beaver, de deux Twin Otter, d'un Single Otter et d'un DHC-3 basés à Kuujuaq.*

*Air Inuit earns its air operator certificate, and purchases a de Havilland Beaver aircraft, two Twin Otters, a Single Otter, and a DHC-3. The newly minted airline makes its home in Kuujuaq.*





ბედიკ ბელესი დელეგაციის Pierre-Elliott Trudeau/ადამიანი და მისი შვილები დასასვენებლად ბედიკ ბელესიში, კუიუაგ.

**Le premier** ministre Pierre Elliott Trudeau et ses fils en vacances dans le Grand Nord. Kuujjuaq.

**Prime Minister** Pierre Elliott Trudeau and sons vacationing in the Canadian North. Kuujjuaq.



© Société Makivik / Makivik Corporation

## 1983

აირუიტის ავსტინ აერაივსის შეძენა Austin Airways/აირუიტის ავსტინ აერაივსის, ავსტინ აერაივსის ჩრდილოეთი რეგიონის. ამის შედეგად, ავსტინ აერაივსის ფლოტი ოთხი ტუინ ოტერით შეივსება.

*Air Inuit achète Austin Airways, dont les routes aériennes du Nord longent la côte est de la baie d'Hudson. Elle porte à huit sa flotte de Twin Otter.*

*Air Inuit purchases Austin Airways, whose northern flight routes extend along Hudson Bay's east coast. The purchase brings Air Inuit's fleet of Twin Otters to a total of eight.*







# 1992

[illegible]

**Affiliation importante:** Air Inuit signe un contrat opérationnel avec Hydro-Québec.

**An important** affiliation is established: Air Inuit signs an operating contract with Hydro-Québec.



# 1995

[illegible]

*Établissement d'une liaison entre Montréal  
et la côte de l'Hudson avec un premier  
Dash-8-100.*

*Establishment of a «flights» between Montreal and the Hudson Bay coast with the first Dash-8-100.*





# 1998

[illegible]

*Création de Nunavik Rotors (basée à Kuujuaq) et achat d'un Astar AS350 d'Aérospatiale: le service de transport par hélicoptère est né. Il fête aujourd'hui ses 20 ans!*

*Creation of Nunavik Rotors (based in Kuujuaq) and the purchase of an Astar AS350 from Aérospatiale France: helicopter service has officially begun, and celebrates its 20th birthday!*





# 2008

*Air Inuit purchases its first jet—a Boeing 737-200C, able to operate on gravel runways and adapted to northern flight routes. A route between Montreal and Puvirnituq is established. A second jet is purchased in 2010.*







ኣፈገፈዎሳኝ፣ D8-300-ሮፍ ርዕዮክልሎናገሙ ሓገገኛ፤  
ፋርሳኝ፣ D8-300-ሮፍ ርዕዮገራናገሙ ሓገገኛ።

*À gauche, le Dash-8-300 avec ses couleurs d'origine.  
Ci-dessous, le Dash-8-300 avec ses couleurs actuelles.*

*To the left, the Dash-8-300 in its original colours.  
Below, the Dash-8-300 in its current colours.*



## 2010

ሀርረብገ ሥዓርረኛ፡ ልዕል ነኝዎበሥባክኝ፤  
ሥዓርረኛላገፍ ልጎዕሙ-ዕሃኑርዕገገ፤  
D8-300-ሮሃሪሪ፡ ርዕዮ D8-300-ሮፍ  
ልሃልርዕበዕሪሪ ስኬሊርረኛ፤ ወርዕረሃላኝ፤  
ስኬሊርረኛዕገገ፤ ወኝክዕዕሥባገገገ፤  
ሊሃርላገገ፤ HS748-ሮሊኛ።

*Première mondiale: Air Inuit crée le premier  
Dash-8-300 tout cargo pour ses opérations  
de fret. Cet appareil viendra moderniser la  
flotte en permettant le retrait des HS748.*

*A world-first: Air Inuit creates the first ever  
all-cargo Dash-8-300 for its cargo operations.  
That Dash-8-300 cargo airplane modernizes  
the fleet by permitting the retirement of  
HS748 aircraft.*





# 2012

*A new visual identity is created.  
Air Inuit finalizes the construction of its  
technical center in Montreal, where its  
fleet is based.*









**Captain Melissa** Haney makes history as the first female Inuk captain and a commemorative stamp is issued with her likeness. Captain Haney flies a Dash-8-300.



*Commissioning of a third Boeing 737-200C and a second King Air 350.*





**Retrait d'un** King Air 100: C-GAIK.  
**Retirement of** one of the King Air 100: C-GAIK.

[illegible]

**Air Inuit** offre désormais un service complet de divertissement en vol (magazines, films, etc.) sur ses appareils turbopropulsés, une première au Canada pour une société aérienne régionale.

**In-flight entertainment:** a Canadian first for a regional airline, Air Inuit offers a complete range of in-flight entertainment (magazines, films, etc.) accross its turboprop fleet.







**Air Inuit** celebrates its 40th: Happy Birthday!

**Air Inuit** celebrates its 40th: Happy Birthday!



# ΔοΔ<sup>c</sup> Air Inuit

40 1978  
2018  
ΔοΔ<sup>c</sup> Air Inuit

