Serving the Inuit of Nunavik

FALL 2002 ISSUE 62

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• ICC General Assembly in Kuujjuaq: Recognizing 25 years of Circumpolar Exchanges
• Air Inuit Specials
• Dog Team Secrets
• Saputiit Meets with the Elders
• And Much more!

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Makivik Corporation

Makivik is the ethnic organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of Nunavik. Its membership is composed of the Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern 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.

Makivik Magazine

Makivik Magazine is published quarterly by Makivik’s Information Department. It is distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA. 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. Please include your full name, address, and telephone number.

Pita Aatami, President
Johnny Peters, Resource Development Vice-President
Adame Alaku, Economic Development Vice-President
Anthony Illool, Treasurer
George Berthe, 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.

Lisa Koperqualuk / Communications Officer

Translation

Marie-Célise Brasseur

Chisasibi was wonderful!

There were recently several great gatherings of Inuit in Nunavik. Of much importance was the 2002 ICC General Assembly in Kuujjuaq last August, marking their 25th anniversary. There were tremendous exchanges of information between Inuit from all regions of the circumpolar world.

The 15th Elders Conference, with youth participation, was held in Chisasibi early in September. Inuit were gathered there with exceptional hospitality from the Cree. Meanwhile, the Eastern Arctic Music Festival took place in Salluit in late July, and the Arkpik Jam Festival delighted crowds in Kuujjuaq.

The dilemma surrounding beluga management, which has kept many busy over the past few months, is a topic that we prepared an overview of, including different opinions from various people involved. With winter almost here, we have provided secrets from past Ivakkak dog team race participants for raising a good team.

This new edition of Makivik Magazine also brings a few modifications to the layout design that we hope you will enjoy. We have a variety of smaller items of interest archived in our Nunavik Notes, and there is one important appeal in the youth section for the young: Nunavik needs more technicians in the construction industry. If you like science and math, then go for it!
Air Inuit Propwash
Piniarnivut
Music Festivals
ICC's 9th General Assembly
Research Observations
Dog Team Secrets
Beluga Whale Discussions
Nunavik Notes
Youth

WHAT IS THIS?

BONUS PRIZES

You could win $100 if you guess what this mysterious picture is. Mail your answer to "Mystery Photo Contest" at the address located here. Good Luck!

Mystery Photo Contest
Makivik Information Department
P.O. Box 179
Kuujjuaq, QC, JoM 1C0

Drawing will be held in Kuujjuaq on Friday, November 29, 2002.

Joe Nungak of Kangirsuk won $100 by correctly answering questions in our Reader's Quiz from the previous magazine. Other prizes were won by Paulo Tukalalik, Elisapee Koperqualluk, Jacob Tookalook, and Jeannie Lucasie.
Forthcoming Air Inuit Specials for Fall and Winter

During various field trips and meetings throughout Nunavik it was requested that Air Inuit provide more advance notice of specials or seat sales such that individuals could better plan to take advantage of them. The following thus outlines the program between now and February 2003:

• Pre-freeze Seat Sale: October 1-31
• Shopping Special: November 15-Dec 14
• Christmas Special (Nunavik): December 15-Jan 14
• Deepfreeze Seat Sale: January 17-Feb 21

The foregoing will also be advertised in Nunatsiaq News. Please contact your local agent for further details including pricing and restrictions. Air Inuit will provide a similar schedule for the first eight months of early in the New Year.

Scheduled Service Enhancements for the Christmas Period

On a trial basis, during the month of December and early January, Air Inuit has planned to increase flights to accommodate the traditional increase in travelling. These will include:

• An extra Dash 8 flight between Dorval and Salluit each Wednesday: December 4th, 11th, 18th and January 8th.
• An additional Dash 8 flight on Saturday, December 20th. Stops will be added in Sanilковаq and Umiujaq on this date.
• On Sunday December 21, complete scheduled service to all communities.

The foregoing scheduled adjustments will be advertised in Nunatsiaq News and on FM radio throughout Nunavik. Please contact your local agent for further details of these service enhancements.

Many pleasant flights!
Reservation Service Complications

Please cancel your reservations if your travel plans change. One of our persistent reservation service complications remains reservations for which travellers do not show up. Failure to show up for a flight might be for very good reasons, such as a change in travel plans, illness or the like. Nonetheless, if prior bookings are not cancelled other travellers cannot reserve a seat, leaving them on standby status and creating uncertainty for all involved. For example, on one recent morning there were 24 people reserved on AIL Flight 431 (Dash 8) but the aircraft left with only 16 passengers — a no-show factor of 33%. The effect of this becomes more acute during busy periods such as Christmas. For the benefit of the travelling community we thus request that you respectfully notify Air Inuit if your travel plans change.

Canada Post Contract Signed

The Board of Directors and the employees of Air Inuit are pleased to announce that a contract with Canada Post for the delivery of mail and food mail throughout Nunavik was signed in Montreal on September 26, 2002. The contract is for an initial five-year period and includes a second five-year option for a total term of 10 years. The value of the contract over the 10-year period will be approximately $100,000,000.
Most notably, this contract marks the first time in the history of Canada Post that a contract has been signed for a 10-year time period. At the signing it was recognized by Canada Post officials that Air Inuit’s demonstrated ability to meet our commitments, to realize our promises and establish a reliable partnership, enabled Canada Post to consider the ground breaking 10-year term.

Our congratulations and appreciation is extended to all Air Inuit personnel whose collective efforts pulling in the same direction enabled this good news. We particularly thank those departments directly involved with cargo operations and recognize their good work, which is often accomplished in difficult conditions. We also express our appreciation to the commercial department who negotiated the contract with the company’s long-term stability foremost in mind, particularly given the present instability in the industry at large. We also express out thanks to Canada Post for their confidence in our ability and our collective work ethic. We at Air Inuit will energetically endeavor, over the next 10 years, to ensure that this confidence has not been misplaced.

We wish you a good fall.
25 Years Ago

Bill 101 Events

Taqralik Magazine reviewed some points of the then new language legislation that Inuit found to be unacceptable. First of all, Quebec was only recognizing original Inuit language and cultural rights of "200 to 300 years ago" as opposed to "our language and cultural rights of today." Secondly, Inuit were to be considered in the law as "Amerinds," a term then used to describe the "Indians" of North America. Thirdly, if Inuit relatives moved to Northern Quebec from Labrador or the NWT, their children would have been obliged to study in French, while Inuit students already in the region were permitted to choose their second language of education. Fourthly, the law did not say that official Inuit organizations had the right to choose their second language of operation. Furthermore, it was looking as if Inuit businesses with operations in the North and in the South would have no exemption from Bill 101 in their southern offices. Finally, it was intended that new "bodies" to be formed (under the JBNQA) such as the regional government and the school board, were obliged to "introduce the use of French" and this was seen as a possible impediment to the implementation of the new Agreement.

FM Radio Meeting

The first ever meeting of directors of the FM community radio stations took place in Salluit in July 1977. One of the main topics discussed at the meeting was for the formation of a regional body to represent all FM stations.

Details of these and other stories from a quarter century ago can be read in Taqralik, Sept. / Oct. / Nov. Issue 12 / Vol. two.

9/11 Remembered

Makivik staff in Kuujjuaq and in Montreal came in early on the morning of September 11, 2002 to eat breakfast together and remember the events of one year earlier. Although a sombre occasion, it was an opportunity to get together and reflect about what is most important in life.
As Qupirrualuq my Irnik told me, I would not be here today if it were not for the seal. Since that realization came upon me, the seal is as a god, the giver of my life. Let me not apologize for putting it this way. For the seal entered into every weave and stitch of Inuit life; by providing for most of the essential necessities; heat, light, transport, clothing, and food. My Irnik hunted for seal from his boyhood around close to the area where he was born, in the Arvilliit way south of Inukjuak and on to the north in Puvirnituq where his father Alasuaq and his mother Qiluqqi settled. The significance of this story lies in the fact that subsistence on seals is common among most Inuit in the Arctic regions. In Alaska, so important is the seal to Inupiat and other native groups that they created the Alaskan Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) in 1995.

The ANHSC allows the native groups greater participation in resource policy and decisions regarding the use of harbor seals. And for Monica Riedel, the Executive Director of ANHSC who made a presentation at the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Kuujjuaq, it also acts as an important vehicle to pass on traditional knowledge of seals to the public and to the youth in particular. Control of one’s traditional resources remains important to Inupiat, in their day-to-day lives and for their future as well. The Seal Commission’s work prevents the loss of the traditional use of seal and ensures its continuation into the future and in the conservation of seals. More importantly, it demonstrates that Inuit control over the use of resources, such as the harbor seal in Alaska, has increased in practice. Decades ago it may not have been imaginable to see Inuit themselves
Only 30 years ago, Alaskan Native groups won a battle to regain control over their land and resources. In the early 1960s they found themselves at odds with powerful groups such as the Alaska Sportsmen’s Council and the Alaska Miner’s Association, who insisted on access to the use of land occupied by the native people. According to them and others in political circles, the native people of Alaska had no rights to land and any individual or commercial interests should be allowed to develop that land.

Yet, various associations of Inupiat, Indian, and Aleut regions united in 1966 forming the Alaska Federation of Natives; and demanded that any plans for use of land be frozen, and that legislation be passed at the federal level to settle land claims of the native people of Alaska. Such unity proved to be greatly influential and a "land freeze" was imposed. In the past, native groups were not being consulted, nor would they receive benefits from the businesses that were most gaining from the land they used and occupied. They were also at great risk of being relocated because of outside demands and lived mainly in poor economies.

Eventually, in 1971, Nixon’s government passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). To accomplish this, the Alaska Natives extinguished all of their claims and received one/ninth of the state’s land plus $962.5-million in compensation. Twelve regional corporations were set up to administer the settlement, not unlike Piniarnivut holding such decision-making power!
Makivik Corporation, except that there were 12 of them. Unlike Canada, which does not have any overall treaties or settlements with aboriginal groups within any province, the ANCSA actually encompassed a variety of Native groups such as the Athabaskan, Inupiat, Klingit, Kodiak, and the Aleut, to name a few. This was due, in part, to the ability of the Native people of Alaska to form a federation where they could work toward the same goal, notwithstanding their differences.

ANCSA has served as a vehicle for greater self-determination, much as the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) has allowed us in Nunavik. However, and it has not meant full political autonomy either. Having been at a disadvantage, since they had no say as to who could come on their lands, the question of native rights was resolved by the land claims settlement and in the years preceding it they could then make choices as to who and how they could develop their regions and protect their customs. And as Roy Ashenfelter of Nome explained to me in Kuujjuaq, educational opportunity prior to ANCSA was quite low for Inupiat. Inupiat had “equal” opportunity, but because of poverty there were very few educated Inupiat; one had to be rich or have good connections to get a higher education. Then the transition from the 1970s brought about better opportunities for secondary education. There came to be more skilled Inupiat, filling more positions of higher management, and gaining the understanding of building self-government. As Roy said, “To make our own decisions, to be comfortable with resolving our own problems, to hire our own people, to fire our own people.” According to him, it took 10 years to interpret the ANCSA, and there have been many challenges since the past 30 years. The question of political autonomy is still at large, with Inupiat hoping to achieve it in the manner that the ANCSA has not fulfilled.

At the Inuit Circumpolar Conference this year, an Athabaskan Native stated that the future depends on self-determination, that taking charge would be through self-government. As an example of a people making use of their right to self-determination he spoke of the success of the Alaska Native Health Consortium (ANHC), which was formed in 1997. This consortium took over what had been administered by the Federal Health Service at a $200-million budget. Indeed, as the key leaders of many aboriginal groups are saying, we do not have to wait for anyone to give us self-determination — it is our right. The ANHC, and the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission, are but two examples of Inupiat exercising their right to self-determination. As more and more Inupiat become involved in the running of their affairs, the course toward self-government is inevitable; the course may not be straight, but it is up to us to build it too. And when you travel next to Alaska, make sure you get to taste their natsiq!
Legal Tips

Child Support

Diapers, milk, babysitters, baby clothes... it all costs a lot of money.

If you are a single parent and your child is in your custody, you have the right to receive child support from the other parent, if he or she is employed. According to the law, both parents must contribute, each according to their financial means, to meet the needs of their children.

If the other parent refuses to contribute financially to meet the needs of your child, you should make a request to the court for child support. In a previous legal tip, the importance for both parents to sign the declaration of birth was stressed. If the unmarried father does not sign, his name will not appear on the child’s act of birth or birth certificate. You must then prove the father's identity through legal proceedings before making a request for child support.

Once you make a request, the judge will set the amount of support based on the needs of the child. The amount of money each parent can afford to contribute will be considered, as will the amount of time the child spends in the custody of each parent. You can get a good idea about the amount you should be receiving as child support by completing the government form for determining child support (available at the Legal Aid office). Parents can, however, agree to an amount of child support that is higher or lower than the amount indicated in the table. You should have this type of agreement ratified by a judge. You can also request that the amount of child support be automatically indexed annually according to the rates set by the Régie des rentes du Québec.

Once a judgment is made, the Québec Ministère du Revenu will take the amount of child support directly from the other parent’s paycheque once or twice every month and then forward it to you.

Contrary to popular misconception, child support payments are not considered as taxable income. Child support payments made under a judgment rendered or a written agreement entered into after April 30, 1997 are no longer taxable for the recipient or deductible for the payer.

If you have custody of your child and the other parent is employed, do not hesitate to demand child support. If you cannot come to an agreement with the other parent on child support and would like to take legal procedures, contact the Legal Aid office if you are eligible, or contact a lawyer specializing in family law.
Donald Watt

Donald Watt's double-duty position at Makivik is as a Liaison Officer/Economic Development Officer, as he works in both the President's Department and the Economic Development Department. Originally from Kuujjuaq, he has worked for the Corporation since March 19, 1992.

His main assignments these days are for the Offshore/Labrador/Cree negotiations. He sits as an Alternate Member to the Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Water Board and Nunavut Impact Review Board. He is also a Landholding working group representative/coordinator and the project coordinator for the Family Budgeting Workshops to be held in Nunavik. “You have to be dedicated to the task at hand,” he says. Most of all, he enjoys working towards a better future for the people of Nunavik. Donald’s personal goal is to earn a university level education. He is very interested in politics and technical issues and he hopes to see self-determination for the people of Nunavik in the future.

Donald realized that there were typically very few Inuit representatives present when it came time to discuss technical issues, which is something that he strives to improve. Finally, he comments, “I ask our fellow Inuit to be more involved at working toward a better future, especially for the sake of our children.”

Sheila Makiuk

Sheila Makiuk was very happy to be hired on with Makivik as a Clerk for the Finance Department last October. She actually began with the Corporation as a part-time employee back in November 2001 and started full-time last April as a summer student. During that period, she has completed tasks for the Communications Department, the Finance Department, the Income Tax Project, the Construction Division, the President’s Office, as well as taking reception calls on the front desk.

As a true ambassador for Nunavik, she has provided information to the public at events such as the First Peoples’ Festival and National Aboriginal Day activities in
Louise Boissé

Louise Boissé is Makivik's newest Attorney to the Legal Department, having started to work there last April 1st. Her duties include drafting contracts and other legal documents, as well as providing legal advice for the corporation. She says an attorney needs skills to become informed about matters at depth. It is important to be thorough in this kind of work. Furthermore, one should be well organized with very good communication skills.

Louise had several years of private law practice as well as other experience in business administration before joining Makivik. She has also studied accounting at the Université du Québec à Montréal. Her wish is to see continued competent self-administration for the people of Nunavik. Meanwhile, one of her personal goals is to acquire more knowledge and understanding regarding all issues that she is called upon to deal with.
Salluit readily welcomed the coming of the music festival that is now held regionally every two years in Nunavik. The location had been decided two years previously at the Inukjuak Music Festival, which was where the first ever Nunavik-wide concert was held back in 1977. This summer was the third for Salluit, where it was previously hosted in 1980 and 1990. Now everyone felt it was time again to play host to the five-day northern style music concert, from July 24th to 28th.

Local residents organized the Eastern Arctic Music Festival that invites accomplished and aspiring Inuit performers with exceptions from outside. The core funding was obtained from the Katinniq Trust, the Nunavik Tourism Association, and Makivik Corporation. As well, they raised a large sum of money through selling admission tickets, food, and souvenirs. The total cost of the event came close to $249,000, which was used for travel, performer fees, accommodations and other associated expenses. The Salluit Music Festival Committee proudly hosted the concert and thanked Air Inuit most of all for making the event possible.

Performers and other people came from Nunavik and Nunavut by plane, while others from nearby communities also came by boat and canoe to attend. The concert, which has grown considerably, took place at the local hockey arena. Local workers transformed the cement-floored building into a concert hall by installing everything from concert lighting to sound systems (which were ordered just before the show) and elaborate decorations. The floor itself started out to be a problem in that the place became quite dusty, but the floor was dampened and thus the problem was fixed.
All in all, about 400 people alighted upon the community. It also coincided with the annual Kativik School Board Teacher Training Program that took place in Salluit and that also had many participants. The town’s population swelled to about 1500 at the time of the event.

The opening ceremonies had prayers and speeches by Mayor Qalingo Angutigirk and Master of Ceremonies Putulik Papigatuk, who was also an organizer. Performers came from Grise Fiord in the High Arctic to Sanikiluaq, Cape Dorset to Umiujaq, as well as other places. Long time singers Jobie Arnaituk from Kangirsujuaq and Etuluk Etidlole from Kingait delighted the crowds with their songs, among others. Cree dancers and fiddler Eric Shesamush from Kuujjuaraapik lightened up with their own brand of lively tap dance music. Grise Fiord singer Larry Audlaluk with his wife Annie sang tuneful Gospel songs. As well, singers who had recorded CDs performed from Quaqtaq’s Johnny, Lizzie, and Rhoda to Ivujivik’s Louisa Kanarjuaq and Iqaluit’s Jacoposie Tiklik and his wife. Two television crews; TNI and IBC filmed, as well as an independent film producer from the south.

There were also other activities such as the picnic on Salluit Island for which boats and canoes were provided to carry participants. Alongside the concert there was also the shop that had people selling their wares upstairs in the arena. Each member of the festival organizing committee had a task and had about a year’s preparation in raising funds. They invited about 60 musicians from across the Eastern Arctic and a couple of performers from the south, who provided sweet music to the ears of all.
This past August, all in the span of one week, Kuujjuaq hosted the ninth General Assembly of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, an international youth conference, an elders’ conference, daily traditional workshops, games, and a film festival. During the same week — adding to all this hustle and bustle — they also celebrated the cloudberry with its seventh annual Arpik Jam Festival. VIPs, delegates, observers, and staff of the conferences (and let’s not overlook the Kuujjuamiut who worked and accommodated these related guests) all got a chance to sit back and unwind after a hard day’s work and enjoy the sights and sounds of the entertainers and musicians from all over the circumpolar world.

There were both recognizable and fresh faces from all over the Arctic who took the stage. The festival was a fusion of traditional and modern music, from throat singing, drum dancing, and accordions to hard rock, country music and dancing.
Music Festivals

Familiar Nunavimmiut performers included Zebedee Nungak and his wife Jeannie, William Tagoona, Angava, Beatrice Deer, Edward Snowball, Elisapee Isaac, Charlie Adams, the POV Throat singers, Salluit Band, Kuujjuaq Youth Group, and the sibling trio Johnny, Lizzie & Rhoda. International performers included from Fali Kliest, Aavaat Choir, Chilly Friday, the Olsen Kids (who were a smash hit with the younger audience with hip-hop techno dance music and Inuititut lyrics), Northern Lights, Aklavik Delta Drummers, and Sun Dogs. The Barrow Dancers, the Aasiaat Folk Dancers and the Labrador Drummers invited spectators to join in, which made it all the more exciting. When that opportunity arose, the courageous ones got on stage and danced with the entertainers.

One of the stars of the festival was a young performer for the Alaskan Barrow Dancers. He was definitely the youngest entertainer at four years old, stealing the spotlight every time he took the stage to dance or to drum!

Another highlight of Arpik Jam Festival was a fashion show. Designers Victoria Okpik, who graduated from Lasalle College in fashion design, as well as Victoria Gordon and Maggie Peters York (who are studying at the same institution), were the first to showcase their garments on the catwalk. Not only were their fashions chic, innovative, and sexy; they also incorporated materials applied in traditional clothes, creating a combination of the old and the new.

While adults enjoyed the show, children had fun and games inside the rink. Kids stood in line for helium filled balloons, cotton candy, a ride down an inflatable slide, a chance to dunk a friend in a tank of water, and an opportunity to win stuffed prizes from carnival style games.

This year’s Arpik Jam Festival was a success for all age groups. Not only was it a time to flavour the delicious cloudberries, but it was also a time of pleasure for those having all tastes in music.
ICC's Ninth General Assembly, Hosted by Kuujjuaq

The Kuujjuaq Youth Singers sang their hearts out to welcome delegates from all over the Circumpolar World. Photo and research by Vicky Simigak.
The ninth Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) General Assembly took place in Kuujjuaq from August 11th to 16th, making it the first time ever for an ICC general assembly to take place in Nunavik. It also marked exactly 25 years since ICC was first formed to represent the Inuit from Alaska, Greenland and Canada. (Some will recall that the Inuit of Russia were not included when the June 25th, 1977 resolution was signed.) The big occasion was co-hosted by the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq and the Kativik Regional Government. Kuujjuaq welcomed over 700 Inuit delegates into their brand new convention centre for the international event. The theme for the conference was "Inuit Voice: Enlightening the World", with a logo showing an Inuk standing over a traditional qulliq with arms spread out below a depiction of the circumpolar world.

Dignitaries, musicians, elders and youth arrived from Russia, Alaska, the Canadian Arctic and Greenland. The main topics on their agenda included the United Nations and Human Rights, Land Claims and Self-Government, Environment and Sustainable Development, Inuit Communications, Inuit Language, and Trade and Development. A panel speaker was available from each main topics on their agenda included the United Nations and Human Rights, Land Claims and Self-Government, Environment and Sustainable Development, Inuit Communications, Inuit Language, and Trade and Development. A panel speaker was available from each country to speak on these topics.

In keeping with the theme of the conference, the young voices of the Kuujjuaq Youth Singers opened the ceremonies with "Oh Canada", traditional throat singing, and the universal song, "We are the World", which moved everybody to join in. While the throat songs filled the auditorium, young throat singer Akinisie Sivuaraapik along with elders Isaac Padlayat and Lizzie Gordon lit the traditional qulliq — a part of the symbol for "Inuit Voice: Enlightening the World". The event was also an opportunity for an international Inuit elders conference along with an international Inuit youth conference. The Avataq Cultural Institute had a special exhibition at the Kuujjuaq Convention Centre displaying their publications, herbal teas and promotional sweat-shirts for the Inuit language. Prior to the General Assembly, Avataq had made special photo prints of Kuujjuaq families from back in the 1960's. Traditional clothes that had been collected in the Kuujjuaq area back in the 1800's were also on display, giving a taste of Nunavik's history.

The first day of the ICC conference began with customary welcoming speeches. ICC Chair Aqaluk Lynge acknowledged the past accomplishments of the new territory of Nunavut, the land claims procedures of the Labrador Inuit, and the recent Sanarrutik deal with...
Nunavik and the Government of Quebec. Kuujjuaq Mayor Michael Gordon, and Kativik Regional Government Conference Chair Johnny N. Adams approached the microphone with special welcomes. Then Makivik President Pita Aatami commented, as he was welcoming the participants, “As a people, we have evolved and continue to evolve in separate ways due to geography and specific relationships with nation states. It is extremely important that the ICC continue to thrive and carry on its mandate as the organization that continues to bind our heritage, our past, our future, and us — hopefully to evolve in areas of economic and political development as well. The ICC brings us unity and a chance to work together on projects that we find important, something that we do not have ample opportunity for because of geography. But we should not let this be an obstacle.”

Quebec representatives Michel Letourneau (Member of the National Assembly for the Ungava District) and Louise Harel (President of the National Assembly for Ungava) were among other government officials from the regions represented to address the assembly. They were both key in obtaining funding for the construction of Kuujjuaq’s new convention centre.

Between the unusual intense heat and humidity and the black flies in Kuujjuaq, delegates were able to carry on. Workshops were also provided for throat singing and drum dancing in the local Jaanimmarik School. The Avataq Cultural Institute used the occasion to launch a book entitled “Ethnology of the Ungava District, Hudson Bay Territory” by Lucien M. Turner who lived at Old Chimo in the 1800s.

The highly developed Greenland Choir also entertained the local people and ICC delegates alike. The choir also made a special trip during the General Assembly to Kuujjuaq via a chartered aircraft to showcase their
Greenlandic songs. Makivik Vice President Adamie Alaku accompanied them for the trip. The population of Inukjuak was very moved by the choir, where many shed tears while listening to their songs in the local Anglican Church.

The one-time-use cameras that were given to each delegate were a hit during the General Assembly. The cameras, including free photo development, were donated by First Air. This sponsorship of free cameras also gave a local business, Atjiapik Photo Shop, a welcome economic boost.

On the Agenda

Each day of the assembly opened and closed with a prayer, along with live theatrical or musical performance. Then came the speeches spelled out in the agenda, making plenty of work for the large team of translators.

The first day of talks centered on the United Nations and Human Rights. Ole Henrik Magga is the Chairperson.

New Clothing Designs on Display

A fashion show of women’s clothing designed by Victoria Okpik of Nunavik Creations as well as Victoria Gordon and Maggie Peters (supported by KRG) was a dazzling attraction for delegates during the ICC Assembly. The clothing, made with animal hides from the North, was later even re-shown at the Arkpik Jam festival due to popular demand. The designs by Victoria Okpik and Maggie Gordon were along the lines of sophisticated evening wear, while Victoria Gordon’s were of the more trendy style, appealing to a younger audience.

The designs were modelled by local Kuujjuaq ladies, while George Okpik acted as master of ceremonies at the ICC venue and Adamie Padlayat presented them on the Arkpik Jam stage. The ICC Assembly proved to be an ideal setting to display these garments, bringing the designs into an international spotlight. One main purpose of such a fashion show is display the new clothing designs that might attract clientele to place orders, thus creating earning opportunities for northern seamstresses. So impressed was Quebec National Assembly President Louise Harel that she expressed her wishes to have another fashion show of Inuit clothing at the National Assembly in Quebec City for the Inukshuk unveiling to celebrate the economic development agreement between Nunavik and Quebec.
of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (ECOSOC). This body was established by the United Nations to discuss indigenous issues in relation to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights. He says the main reason that the UN established the permanent forum is because they have increasingly come to recognize the urgent need to take a more significant approach towards indigenous issues. He mentioned feeling comforted by the support of the ICC, as well as his optimism that things "are moving in the right direction." He represents not only the Sammi, but all Arctic peoples.

Ronald H. Brower from Barrow, Alaska made a presentation on Land Claims and Self-Government. The 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) established the Foundation for the creation of native corporations in Alaska. They consist of regional corporations and three of Alaska’s largest village corporations that strive to effect self-determination and the impact of taking control of their economy as a means of protecting themselves and what they own. Business leaders agree that the corporations created prior to the ANCSA play an increasingly important role in the economic development of Alaska, but have a much bigger role, because Alaska native corporations control much of the land and resources in Alaska and the native corporations act as custodians of the land as an "environmental conscience" within the state.
corporations provide jobs, revenue and commitment to the Alaskan economy and their cultures.

On the other hand, the Government of Greenland has established a Commission on Self-Government. It believes that in any case a model should be pursued that is an "upper" group of options, since these options continued to recognize Greenlandic people as people with external self-determination under the international law. All of these rights could be sought through free association under the external self-determination banner. This avenue carries the additional benefit for future generations that they would continue to have access to other and more far reaching options. This includes, for example, full independence — if that were their choice. No matter which approach (namely negotiations or unilateral decisions) is taken before a final decision, they should be presented to the Greenlandic people through referendum for acceptance or refusal.

Similar to this procedure, Nunavik had their own referendum in early May of 2002 to go ahead with negotiations with our own governments where the majority of the population voted yes to proceed. Negotiators have already been named from Nunavik, Quebec and the federal government and negotiations have already taken place based on the recommendations from the population of Nunavik.

Highlighting the third day of meetings, it appeared that there remains a strong leaning towards holistic approaches in leadership and development all over the North, where social and cultural structures are so dependent on its natural resources. This was especially apparent in presentations on the environment and self-government.

Mary Simon, Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs, said the Arctic has been established as a distinct region environmentally, economically and socially within the wider global community — hence the establishment of Canada's Arctic Council in 1996. She stressed our country's commitment towards "environmental protection and sustainable and equitable development" in that the two agen-
environmental protection. Problems in the fragile Arctic are respected as warnings to the rest of the planet to be more conscious of environmental abuse. The ICC environmental policy project, Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS), was the first environmental policy project of its kind, linking up geographically and ecologically similar areas in three different nation states into one policy region. Finn Lyngø, Consultant for the Greenland Home Rule Government, lauded ICC's 1988 prestigious Global 500 Award for outstanding work in the field of environmental policies, and their Nordic Environmental Award in 1996. However, he commented that for the past 40 years there has been an ongoing "trench war" between international nature conservation organizations and the Inuit world (traditional knowledge). He suggested that the
Inuit should become more open to “public exercises of self-criticism.” With a view to ethical hunting practices, he commented, “We will get nowhere just proceeding with a self-righteous rhetoric.”

The conference theme also encouraged international Inuit to persevere and carry Inuktitut to the next generation of Inuit children, which is especially important for Alaskan and Chukotka Inuit whose languages are nearly extinct in their home countries. Jana Harcharek from Barrow has been working at preserving and perpetuating the Inupiaq language in Alaska all of her professional life. “Indications are that the language is dying,” she reported, “Our youngest speakers are in their 40s and getting older.” Among other challenges she has faced, at one point the Alaskan Inuit have had to go to court over an “English Only” law.

There was further discussion about the possibility of having a common writing system for Inuktitut, addressed by Aqqaluq Lynge of Greenland and Eva Aariak of Nunavut. This, it was realized, would not be a simple feat. Inuit are divided among the Inuit to the danger of losing words or phrases unique within the context of specific areas. Only “law” was foreseen that it could create complications from Nunavut. This, it was realized, would not be a simple feat. Inuit have had to go to court over an “English Only” law.

Delegates and Kuujjuamiut alike were also privy to an Inuit trade show on display at the Kuujjuaq Forum during each day of the week. Booths from different circumpolar organizations were set up on the ice surface area exhibiting such things as promotional publications, arts and crafts, and storybooks. It was the best possible illustration of the Assembly’s final discussion session — “Trade and Development.” Clint Davis from the John F. Kennedy School of Government summarized the “Nation-Building” model of economic development as a possible approach for the circumpolar world. The model includes three key ingredients: sovereignty, capable institutions of government, and a cultural match. “Economic development is essential for Inuit to build strong, viable communities that ensure a vibrant culture and society for future generations,” he stressed.

The discussion culminated with a 15-point “Kuujjuaq Declaration” which will serve as a guide for the ICC activities into the next few years and beyond. The closing ceremonies were a proud occasion for all Inuit. Many delegates commented that this was the best ICC closing ceremony ever. The Greenland Choir opened the floor with their usual prestigious Greenland Inuit songs, followed by the Kuujjuaq Youth Singers, the Labrador Drum Dancers and the Alaskan Drum Dancers. While singing a spiritual song, an inuk elder closed the ceremony with a fruitful prayer in Inuit providing a renewed hope for international Inuit. A customary community feast of Nunavut delicacies was provided after the entertainment. The next General Assembly is to take place in Alaska in 2006.
On July 8, researchers from the Nunavik Research Centre were dispatched to investigate a report of numerous fish mortalities at Tasikallak Lake 42.5 km northeast of Kangiqsualujjuaq. Over 3000 arctic char were found dead floating around the edges of the lake and on the bottom. The Research Centre staff collected fish and water samples. The samples were respectively sent to the Institute of Marine Bioscience in Nova Scotia and at the Aquatic Diagnostic Services of the University of Prince Edward Island. The Qiniqtiq Landholding Corporation took the initiative to remove all the dead fish from the lake and build up a fence to block the entrance of the lake from fish coming in from the bay.

Thorough external and internal examinations of the fish did not detect any lesion's that could be related to infectious or toxic causes. Due to the history of the case and the absence of other lesions, two hypothesis regarding
the moralities were made. The fish either died by causes related to an algae bloom or due to lack of oxygen.

Algae are naturally found in lakes. They occur in a size range from tiny cells floating in the water column to large mats of "macroalgae" that grow on bottom sediments. Algae may become harmful if they occur in an unnatural, very high abundance, which then consume all the oxygen present in the water, or if they produce a toxin. The causes of an algae bloom can be complex and often involve a number of natural factors such as changes in hydrology, weather, or limnological and biological conditions. When the right factors that happen to favour the accelerated growth of algae species are present, a simultaneous algae bloom will result. Toxic algae blooms are, however, very rare in freshwater and are much more common in the sea where they are sometimes related to pollution (such as run-off of agricultural facilities).

Very precise tests were performed at the Institute of Marine Bioscience to detect whether any algae were present. No toxic or unusual algae could be detected. But it is possible that the water samples were collected after all the algae had already disappeared. Dr Allan Cembella, Algae Specialist at the Institute of Marine Bioscience, said that this situation was, however, unlikely.

The second possibility is that the mortalities could have been caused by a lack of oxygen. Tasikallak is a small lake and is inhabited by numerous fish. During winter, the thick ice cover restrains any fresh oxygen from entering the system. During a particularly long winter, with the presence of high numbers of fish in the lake, all the oxygen present in the lake can be consumed. Bigger fish need more oxygen than smaller ones and as a result will die first due to lack of it. With all the analysis that that has been done so far, this possibility appears to be most likely. The Research Centre is planning more studies next spring to investigate this hypothesis in more depth. Oxygen measurements in the lake were taken this summer and will be compared to oxygen levels via a hole drilled through the ice next spring.

The Nunavik Research Centre also wishes to thank people from Kangiqsualujjuaq who were very helpful in helping us in carrying out this investigation.
One Gyrfalcon Survives

Last spring poachers were caught in Kuujjuaq with seven gyrfalcon eggs that they were planning to sell on the international black market and charged with illegal possession of a protected species. The eggs were seized and sent to Montreal as evidence, only two of which hatched.

According to Montreal Wildlife Veterinarian Guy Fitzgerald, the poachers might have purposely turned up the heat in the incubator while they were being interrogated, which would have damaged the eggs. Only one of the hatched chicks survived — the other one having suffered from a heat wave that swept southern Canada. Makivik hence insisted that the remaining male bird be returned to its homeland and on July 15th, and Makivik President Pita Aatami brought the gyrfalcon back up when it was about 40 days old. Although Fitzgerald expressed doubts that the gyr would survive this process, thanks to the vigilant care of Wildlife Technician Peter May of the Nunavik Research Centre, the bird was finally released in good health.

The young gyr was kept in a hacking box on the outskirts of Kuujjuaq for 12 days to get used to the area, fed through a small door to lessen its likelihood of becoming too comfortable with humans. Once released, it was still given food every day. The freed bird stayed around for about 10 days, but then came into town. Fortunately, Kuujjuaq resident John Duncan caught it and immediately called the wildlife technician. Peter May explained, “I had to put him in the hacking box again because I didn’t want him to come back into town. Every day I would release him for a couple of hours so he could fly around until I brought him to my camp at George River at the end of August.” Peter and his brother Bobby May stayed with the gyrfalcon for almost two weeks while it was getting used to the new environment and started to hunt for itself.
Investing in RRSP’s

Will you have enough money for retirement? Most people will be unsure or probably say they’re too young to start saving for retirement. The fact is that it is never too late to start saving for your retirement. The Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Plan that you contribute to now will not be sufficient to maintain your present level of living at retirement.

So if you want to secure your financial future at requirement you should consider investing in a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP). Contributions to an RRSP are tax deductible in the year you contribute to it and taxable when you withdraw them from your RRSP. This is good since you will shelter this investment from income taxes until retirement, at which time your income will most likely be lower and taxed at a lower marginal rate.

But why invest in an RRSP given the current market conditions? Well despite the current market you will save on your current tax bill and take advantage of that money invested in your plan (the time value of money). Additionally, time has proven that in the long run investments grow and are affected only in the short run by national and world events.

Financial markets go through cycles and fluctuate (high/low) but over the long run should provide a decent...
Family Economics

Just as pits provide nourishment for the near future, RRSP's provide security for the long term.

Like every year, many Canadians wait until the last minute to invest in their RRSP's. You have until February 28, 2003 to contribute to your plan for the 2002 taxation year. Every year you can invest up to 18% of your earned income to a maximum of $13,500 plus any unused contributions from prior years. Your unused RRSP contribution will appear on your last Notice of Assessment from Revenue Canada, provided you filed your income tax return.

Now we will review the general guidelines for investing in an RRSP:

• **Invest early in life.**
  Start investing when you are 25 to 30 years old. Don’t wait until you are a few years away from retirement or you will not have enough in your plan to retire.

• **Contribute early in the year and consider contributing on a monthly basis.**
  Discipline yourself and don’t wait until the February 28th deadline each year.
  The total amount of your RRSP will have a greater value at retirement.

• **Contribute the maximum you are allowed to whenever possible.**
  Last year the average contribution made in Canada was $4,654 per taxpayer. This seems low considering the amount of income a person will need at retirement. In light of this, it might be a good idea to borrow to invest in an RRSP for any given year. The tax savings will probably be higher than the interest cost of the loan. (Remember to pay back this loan quickly; this is not to be a long-term loan.)

• **Have an investment plan and diversify.**
  Your plan will depend on your retirement objectives, your expected retirement date and your tolerance to risk. Remember to diversify your RRSP portfolio, in other words don’t put all your eggs in the same basket but don’t over-diversify your investments. Diversifying will protect you from day-to-day market fluctuation in any single
investment category. You should hold an investment mix of equity, bonds and income instruments, which reflects your plan.

- **Take the long-term approach to investing and do not disinvest.**

Your RRSP investment should be a long-term one in most cases. Consider investing the core of your investment in growth assets (shares of established companies). These should give a decent return in the long run. Avoid taking money out of your plan before retirement — you will be taxed on the withdrawal at your current tax rate. One exception is withdrawing your RRSP’s to purchase your first house; however, you will then have to reimburse your plan within a certain time limit to avoid immediate income taxes.

- **Maximize your foreign content.**

Currently you are allowed to have three proportional percent of the cost of your RRSP in foreign property. Canada only makes up approximately three percent of the world’s markets. Maximize your foreign content to take advantage of the growth in other countries and to further diversify your investment.

- **Get Advice and shop around**

People who get advice investing in RRSP usually get better returns than those who don’t. Shop around because there are many places to purchase RRSP’s. You can purchase RRSP’s through the major Banks, credit unions and through mutual fund companies. You can purchase RRSP’s in person, by mail, phone and even through the Internet.

Remember to start investing in your retirement early, contribute as much as you can and as often as possible. It is never too early or too late to start!
Our fishing effort is proceeding at a normal yearly pace as of writing (September 2002). Agviq has completed 11 trips and was starting trip number 12. Indications are that prices have stabilized and we may even expect some small increases but it will be a couple of months before we see the impact of these increases.

Recruiting of crew for the vessel continues to be a priority for Makivik Corporation and we will soon begin selection of new recruits to follow the Pre-Sea Orientation course given in Inukjuak this fall. If anyone is interested in completing this course, they should fill in the appropriate forms and mail or fax them to our office.

We have many fshers who have been with the operation for many years and some have progressed into other successful careers. Fishing is a very different lifestyle and requires that the individual be able to spend many months away from their home and family.

We have had a small quota increase, from 550 tons to 708 tons, in area SFA 1 (Davis Strait) for the year. This was as a result of negotiations at Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) and Canada / Greenland where our experience in the fishery and our original positions of requiring 17% of any quota for Canada in that area has at last been worth the effort. The increase equates to $79,000 per year.

The Makivik Fisheries Division is hoping to hire a trainee very soon. This individual will be trained in many aspects and responsibilities of the Division. It will require the individual to take fishing trips on the vessels, work with the operating companies, and attend many government meetings.

Seal purchasing and harvesting will continue for the next year. We will be reviewing the possibility of extending the seal harvest, which would include seal fat collection to one other community. In addition, we will be reviewing with the Hunter Support Program and the Kativik Regional Government the possibility of using a grading program similar to that in Nunavut. We have established contact with the North Bay Harvesters and have decided to participate in their auction.

We will also review what regulatory problems we may have with respect to the collection of seal fat and the impact in the market. Makivik Corporation sells the fat to Natsiq Inc., which is a joint venture with (the Baffin) Qikiqtaaluk Corporation.
We introduced “Nunavik Shrimp” during the ICC Assembly and it was very successful. Two retailers carried the product and some were given as special gifts. The shrimp is from the vessel Aqviq and any shrimp we sell helps the fishermen and their families from Nunavik. The product is available to retailers for sale in the communities in trays of 227gr (8oz) – two proportional/seven proportional. There are one proportional trays per case: Cooked and Peeled and Seacooked.

Our fall buying season started in late September. Retailers and specialty stores will be selling through to Christmas and the New Year. The gift market will also be buying in the same period. There are also many promotional shows to attend, but we will be doing this with our distributors for each area of the country.

The market in the United States has remained very slow following the 9/11 situation from last year and we have reviewed our US distribution in order to re-establish ourselves. Meanwhile the sales of caribou paté in Nunavik and during the ICC were very good with most retailers carrying the products. The FCNQ and the Northwest Company have both moved some of this product.
Nunavik: Inuit-Controlled Education in Arctic Quebec

Co-published by the University of Calgary Press, the Arctic Institute of North America and Katutjiniq (KRDC), Nunavik’s Regional Development Council, Nunavik: Inuit-Controlled Education in Arctic Quebec relates the history of the development of education in Nunavik, from the arrival of the first traders and missionaries to the creation of the Kativik School Board and the more recent evaluation of its operations by the Nunavik Education Task Force.

The author, Ann Vick-Westgate, takes a detailed look at the complex debate of the Northern Quebec Inuit about the purposes, achievements and failures of the public schools in their region, the first Inuit-controlled school district in Canada. Having worked for many years with Native peoples to develop and initiate educational programs in public schools that reflect their culture, traditions and perspectives, the author made a point of telling this story, whenever possible, through Inuit voices, including a forward by Zebedee Nungak.

The book discloses the experience of elders who were educated traditionally, their children with a few years of education in mission and government schools, their grandchildren who attended southern high schools or residential schools, and current students and recent graduates of the Kativik schools, all contributing to a well-documented report on the evolution of the school system in Nunavik over the years. Non-Inuit also share their views on the issue of education as residents of Nunavik communities, parents of Inuit children, teachers, administrators and expert consultants. Illustrated with maps and rich historical photographs from the collections of the Avataq Cultural Institute and Makivik Corporation, Nunavik: Inuit-Controlled Education in Arctic Quebec offers the readers a unique view into contemporary Inuit society. (Price: $39.95)
New Books

Ethnology of the Ungava District, Hudson Bay Territory

Originally published in 1894 as part of the Smithsonian Institutes Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology series, a new edition of Lucien M. Turner’s Ethnology of the Ungava District, Hudson Bay Territory was recently launched at Old Chimo. The book launch took place during the ICC General Assembly in Kuujjuaq last August. Delegates from all over the circumpolar world crossed the Koksoak river in small watercrafts from Kuujjuaq’s new marine infrastructure to Old Chimo, where they enjoyed an outdoor meal of arctic char. The groundbreaking volume was introduced by master of ceremonies Rhoda Kokiapik of the Avataq Cultural Institute, followed by speeches from Makivik Corporate Secretary George Berthe, Inuit Director of the National Aboriginal Health Organization Robbie Watt, and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami Director of Communications Stephen Hendrie. Makivik, Avataq and the Smithsonian collaborated to re-edit this anthropology classic.

Lucien M. Turner arrived in Old Chimo in 1882. Although he was there primarily to conduct meteorological, atmospheric and tidal observations for the U.S. Army’s Signal Corps, he developed a meaningful rapport with the Inuit and spent most of his free time studying their way of life and language, and recording their stories. His images of the people’s camps and formal portraits of individuals are among the earliest examples of photography in the Arctic. Through his work, Turner also contributed significantly to the collections of the Smithsonian, one of the world’s premier museum institutions. While in Fort Chimo, Turner collected various artefacts from the Inuit, including clothing, weapons and tools. These artefacts, which are preserved at the Smithsonian Institute, are illustrated in great detail in his book, contributing to an extensive record of the material culture of the Inuit. Published by McGill-Queen’s University Press in Canada, Turner’s work remains timeless. (Price: $29.95)

Both of these books are available in many bookstores or on the Internet. You can also order them directly through: Georgetown Terminal Warehouses (GTW)
34 Armstrong Avenue
Georgetown, ON L7G 4R9
Phone: (905) 873-9781 www.gtwwarehouse.com or +1-877-864-8477 1-800-267-2378 toll free /fax: (905) 873-6170 info@gtwwarehouse.com
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Ivakkak Qimutsitiit Share their Secrets to a Good Dog Team

By Isabelle Dubois, Ivakkak Race Coordinator

Dog sledding was what first attracted me to the North. As a musher myself, I felt privileged to partake in the organization of Nunavik’s dog team race, Ivakkak. Having gone on long dog team journeys on the Lower North Shore of the St-Lawrence River, it was nice to once again share such an experience with others alike, travelling from one community to another in Nunavik. Coming from a different background, I learned a lot from these men for whom dogsledding is part of their heritage.

As we shared our secrets along the trail, I thought that others who have a dog team or are planning to start one could benefit from this information to prepare for the coming season, and maybe even to participate in the next Ivakkak. The race will take place in March 2003, from Kangiqsujuaq to Akulivik.

Every person has their own way of handling dogs, but I am sure you will find something useful in the following. However, any qimutsitiq (musher) will say the elders are the best ones to provide advice about dogs, as most of them remember the days when dogs were their only means of transportation in the winter.
Dedication as a prerequisite

Dog team owners all agree on the importance of being able to provide well for their huskies. "Raising sled dogs not only requires knowledge, but also patience and a lot of time," explains Harry Okpik. He says that it takes at least a couple of years to raise a good team. They may know how to pull, but they might not listen enough to be trustworthy out on the land right away. Owning dogs might become discouraging for anybody who has never had a team before because there is a lot of work involved, so it is better to start with a small team. "You also need money," Harry adds, "whether it is to go out hunting and fishing to feed your dogs or to buy dry food at the Co-op."

Ivakkak 2002 champion Junior May mentions, keeping a dog team is also very rewarding. "One of the best things about having a dog team is that you'll never find yourself bored. There is always something to do," he says.

Raising a team of top dogs

There are many ways to start your own dog team. Most people will usually get a couple of dogs from somebody else. For example a lot of dogs in Inukjuak come from Charlie Inukpuk's litters. He says that puppies from the same mother get along better, making them easier to raise. Although some may inherit a whole dog team, Masiu Nassak finds that it's more fun to raise your own dog team, breed your own dogs and train them yourself from the start.

Like most dog owners, Charlie Watt Jr. doesn't like to tie up his puppies. "I like to let them roam around so that they gain more confidence and grow better and healthier," he says. Meanwhile, Nutaraaluk Iyaituk likes to keep his puppies loose around the house and lets them play with the kids, so that they get used to people and don't become wild.
Dog Team Secrets

According to Nutaraaluk, puppies also have to be taught some manners from the beginning, otherwise they can develop bad habits such as chewing harnesses or ropes. That doesn’t mean one has to get physical. As Bobby Novalinga advises, hitting dogs is not a way to raise them. If you hit them, they won’t respect you. They’ll just be scared and will never be good dogs.

Harry Okpik says he spends quite a bit of time with his dogs from the time they are puppies, letting them get to know him. He names them and begins teaching them commands right away, which allows the young dogs to get used to his voice and the way he orders them around. "That’s how I can determine which ones understand the most and which ones I can count on," he says.

Adamie Qumak adds that it’s important to start training dogs when they are young so that they will develop strong muscles and be able to pull longer when they get older. For example, Harry Okpik makes his puppies pull a log or a rock while following their mother around and Bobby Novalinga allows children to use his dogs to pull them on a small sled.

When they are two or three months old, Ivakkak 2001 champion Tamusi Sivuaraapik lets his dogs follow the whole team of young pups for the race. When they are five or six months old, Charlie Watt Jr. says that they are usually ready to be harnessed with the rest of the team. At this point, one can start using heavier commands with them. Harry Okpik says if a dog is a good puller, you might want to start to train it as a leader by walking in front and pulling the dog to the right and to the left while repeating the commands “Auk” for right and “Hada” for left. Bobby Novalinga adds that the second place from the front is also a good place to train a new leader.

Dogs are like teenagers until they are around two years old. They are very active and prone to mood swings. Bobby Novalinga and Junior May agree that even though their bodies are strong, they are not quite fully built, especially for sustaining long distances day after day. If planning to participate in the Ivakkak dog team race, consider bringing dogs that are at least two years of age. “Of course,” recommends Charlie Watt Jr., “if they are really well trained, they might be okay. But I wouldn’t bring a whole team of young pups for the race.”

Let the dogs out: Uit! Uit!

As Lucassie Alayco insists, the more time you spend with your dogs, the more you will get to know them. Most men who participated in Ivakkak go out with their dogs at least every weekend in the wintertime, and as much as
Pure Breed Husky Characteristics

Body: Generally robust and muscular, with a slightly long and straight back, a stumpy neck, a strong deep and broad thorax, and sturdy legs.

Head: Well-proportioned, a bit wide, with a dome-shaped skull and a square pointed muzzle, generally black or dark brown. Often has a mask around the eyes (taqulik).

Ears: Triangular-shaped, short and held erect and slightly pointed towards the front.

Eyes: Generally brown, almond-shaped, slightly oblique, not too wide open, with dark eye rims.

Tail: Bushy tuft of hair curled up just above the small of the back.

Fur: Thick, straight, long or semi-long, often longer around the neck and chest, forming a lion-like ruff. Colours vary from white, black, grey, brownish yellow, reddish brown or any combination of these.

Weight: Around 25 to 50 kilograms.

Height: Around 55 to 60 centimetres, sometimes more (from the withers down).

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In order to participate in *Ivakkak*, a dog team has to be able to cover an average of 40 miles at a time, within the short daylight hours of the winter, and maintain this pace day after day. This is something to consider for anyone intending to participate in *Ivakkak*. Try taking your dogs out for day trips as much as you can, even overnight if possible. "If your dogs are trained for a certain distance, that’s what they’ll get used to,” explains Harry Okpik.

Prior to the race, some will increase the dogs’ training by taking them out every spare chance they have. Last winter, Junior May often took his dogs out on his lunch hour break and after work, besides the usual weekend outings. Some will just increase the distance, but keep the same intensity in training. “By this time, my dogs usually have found their own pace,” explains Charlie Watt Jr.

“Be careful not to tire the dogs out too much before the race,” warns Adamiy Qumak. Tamusi Sivuaraapik, who travelled from Puuvirtuq to Kangirsuk prior to the race last year, can attest to that. “It was a bit too much for the dogs. They were already tired when I started the race,” he recalls.

It is usually too hot to make dogs pull anything in the summer. A lot of dog teams are kept on islands, fed every day or so by their owner. Bobby Novalinga says that by running free, the dogs build more muscle and can also develop a hierarchy in the pack. Junior May adds that this freedom allows them to escape from mosquitoes and to
refresh themselves in the surrounding water. Alternate solutions can be found if no nearby island is available. For example, since the CNV asks for dogs to be tied up, Masiu Nassak keeps his dogs fenced in and lets them run free inside the pen.

When the ice starts to form, it's time to bring the dogs back to land and start thinking about training again. A good way to train them before the snow arrives is to let them loose so they can follow a vehicle. "Most dogs will follow their master because if they don't, they know they will stay chained up the next time," says Harry Okpik. Some owners also harness their dogs to a four-wheeler so they can get use to pulling again.

**Breakfast of champions**

When it comes to feeding dogs, everybody agrees that country food is the best. Some owners feed their dogs fish and caribou, and others seal, walrus or whale meat — depending on what is available. The dogs should be well fed. As Harry Okpik says: "I cannot eat if my dogs are hungry. I feel guilty."

Dogs do not need as much food in the summer because they are less active, but they should always have enough water. In the fall, they should be fed more fatty foods, which will help their fur to grow thick, advises Harry Okpik. "During the cold winter days, feeding your dogs fat becomes even more important, as they will need it to keep warm," adds Bobby Novalinga. During the dog team race, most participants found that the dry food sold in the Co-ops was more convenient to carry, while con
Dog Team Secrets

Charlie Watt Jr. suggests using "Tender Flake" lard as a substitute for seal fat, which the dogs need as they will be burning a lot of energy every day. Harry Okpik recommends feeding them enough during the race to keep them active, but not so much that they will get lazy.

Better safe than sorry

Good training and sufficient food alone do not prevent dogs from catching diseases. Make sure that their site is kept clean. Do not leave dog feces around for too long, and check the droppings periodically for worms. Most dogs that eat raw meat will get worms, but this is nothing that a small pill can't fix. Ask the veterinarian about it when he is in your community this fall.

Make sure that your dogs are vaccinated against rabies, distemper and parvovirus. These shots are provided by the travelling veterinarian and can save your dogs' lives. Last year, a lot of dogs in Akulivik died from an outbreak of distemper. Proof of vaccination will be required for dogs entering the Ivakkak race this winter. Contact your CNV to find out when the veterinarian is coming to your community.

Always carry a first aid kit for you and your dogs. Make sure it contains a disinfectant such as peroxide or rubbing alcohol, which won't freeze. Also bring scissors to cut hair in case of injury and tweezers to remove objects from a wound. A needle and thread will be useful for emergency stitches and for minor harness or clothing repairs. Bandages and a couple of pieces of wood can also come in handy in case of a bone injury.

Most treatments and medicines prescribed for humans (such as painkillers) are also good for dogs, used in smaller dosages. A good way to prevent and treat wounds on the paws is to use "Vaseline" or a zinc paste (such as "Zincofax") which is normally used on babies' bottoms. Ointments such as "Polysporin" or "Ozonol" will also help to heal scars. While "Superglue" will take care of deeper wounds. A bowl of rice is also good to treat diarrhoea.

Whether you are going out overnight or just for a couple of hours, always think of your own safety as well. You never know what can happen. Make sure that you bring something to start a fire or to warm yourself up. It is a good idea to bring a sleeping bag even if you are warmly dressed. Bring a snow knife or shovel and some food in case you get stuck in a storm.

Remember that your dogs are not the only ones who need preparation. You, as the master of this equipage, should lead by example and always be prepared for unforeseen events that the trail may present.
Biologists from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) have been coming up North to monitor the status of the beluga whale populations in Nunavik for close to 20 years. In 1983, a survey done in Ungava Bay revealed alarming results, which led DFO to advise Inuit hunters that a management plan, including community quotas, was becoming necessary to ensure that numbers did not continue to decline, particularly in the Ungava Bay region.

An aerial survey of the region done by DFO in 1993 indicated that beluga from the Ungava Bay stock had not increased and those in the Eastern Hudson Bay stock had also fallen. In 1995, following consultations with Inuit representatives and community tours, DFO introduced a five-year co-management plan with new quotas in order to prevent the beluga population from a further decline. Over this period, the word “quota” has become familiar to Inuit, even to those who don’t speak English.

Although quotas are something people here have become accustomed to, it is far from being widely accepted. On the contrary, some believe that the advent of quotas has affected the Inuit way of life and maybe even incited people who did not hunt beluga to do so. Quaqtaq Mayor Johnny Oovaut explains: “The quota system has panicked Inuit. Before we had quotas, we never saw people all the way from Kuujjuaq or Kangiqsualujjuaq come here to hunt beluga. If they couldn’t hunt beluga in their area, they could always count on getting their share. But now that there are quotas, everybody feels the urge to go hunting for beluga, in fear that they won’t get their share.”

That feeling is even more present amongst the Inuit communities now that the quotas have been revised and brought down once again. In fact, following a more recent aerial survey conducted by DFO in the summer of 2001, the new three-year management plan that was put into
Beluga Management

For the past two years, the Nunavik Research Centre (NRC), which is administered by Makivik under Johnny Peters, has been studying the effect of underwater noise exposure in the Nastapoka and Little Whale estuaries between Kuujjuaraapik and Umiujaq. The 2000 and 2001 studies, conducted in partnership with DFO research scientists and the local HFTAs, have shown that beluga may not get by without our machines and the related noise exposure in the Nastapoka and Little Whale estuaries "explains Peters, who is Makivik's Vice-President for Resource Development. 

Johnny Peters believes that noise is the primary reason for beluga not showing up close to the shore or in certain estuaries, staying away from Inuit traditional hunting areas. "When I was a young boy, there was no such thing as outboard motors. Our forefathers used qajaqs and umiaks, which were steered by manpower and sail. Today, we cannot get by without our machines and the related noise has caused certain species, like the beluga, to change their migration route," explains Peters, who is Makivik's Vice-President for Resource Development.
Beluga Management

Seven whales were tagged during the month of July/period. These are Jaco Niviaxie, Sarwillie and Jack Anowak of Umiujaq, as well as Moses and Caroline Weetaltuk from Kuujjuaraapik, as well as Morin to install satellite transmitters on beluga/period. With the help of Moses and Caroline Weetaltuk from Kuujjuaraapik, as well as the Committee On the Status of Endangered Wildlife In Canada (COSEWIC) and HFTA, satellite tags enable scientists to keep track of the migration pattern of the beluga, helping them determine where they are for several months after placement of the tags.

It is thought that whales from all stocks in the Nunavik region over-winter in the ice-free waters of Hudson Strait prior to migrating to their respective summering areas during the spring. Since whales are not heard during their migration, the team members with DFO officials and Nunavut representatives can help with the noise from out-board traffic, which is even greater in such enclosed areas. With the help of Moses and Caroline Weetaltuk from Kuujjuaraapik, as well as Jack Anowak of Umiujaq, seven whales were tagged during the month of July. These satellite tags enable scientists to keep track of the migration pattern of the beluga, helping them determine where they are for several months after placement of the tags.

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Beluga Management

they want to get their point across, they will also have to listen to what Inuit have to say. For the first time in the history of DFO, the Fisheries and Oceans Minister, accompanied by his Deputy Minister Dr. Peter Harrison and DFO’s Quebec Region Director General Jean-Guy Beaudoin, paid a visit to Nunavik last August. In expressing DFO’s intent to work together with the Inuit, Minister Robert Thibault declared, “We understand the importance of the beluga for the survival of the culture. Our objective is not to keep the Inuit from hunting beluga, but to ensure that the stock is there for future generations.” Minister Thibault also confirmed DFO’s desire to further involve Inuit when conducting field research on beluga.

Moreover, pursuant to the Minister’s visit, Makivik signed a $100,000 contribution agreement with DFO to assist Inuit from certain communities in accessing beluga whales from sustainable stocks and to conduct a scientific hunt aimed at collecting samples to confirm genetic identity of harvested whales.

In an initiative administered by the Kativik Regional Government Renewable Resources Department, DFO will also bring elders down to the Maurice Lamontagne Institute in Mont Joli this fall in order for them to share their knowledge of the beluga whales with DFO scientists. Barrie Ford, an Inuit student, has already spent part of the summer working with DFO scientists at the DFO Research Institute in Mont Joli, tagging seals and surveying whales by boat.

This exchange of information will certainly help both scientists and Inuit to better understand each other’s methods of assessing the beluga population, and, perhaps, to find a solution that could suit both parties. As HFTA Executive Secretary Jimmy Johannes suggests, “Science alone cannot dictate what solution to adopt concerning the beluga whales; traditional knowledge can also teach scientists a lot.” Johnny Peters also points out that “a lot of management-based customs to prevent over-harvesting existed and still exist among the Inuit, but are not written”.

However, Paulusie Novalinga says Inuit will have to take quotas into account if they want to make sure the beluga are around for future generations. Amaamak Jaaka, who acts as a community agent in Kangiqsujuaq, agrees, saying, “I believe that what DFO is trying to do is correct, in the sense that they are trying to protect the wildlife. If we abuse our wildlife, we are the ones who will suffer the consequences.”

Johnny Peters concludes, “Hunting beluga is different today. Our way of life has changed as change is a part of life. Even though it’s not always pleasant, we have to live with it. What we Nunavimmiut can do now is work together to find a solution, in collaboration with the government, as we are also part of Canada. We cannot think only of ourselves — we also have to think of our descendants so that they too can depend on the wildlife. The survival of our way of life depends on these natural resources, and that is why, for the sake of our future, we have to safeguard what we have.”
The Solidarity Fund QFL fulfills several missions, one of which is to invest in Quebec’s businesses and to provide them with technical support to enhance their development. By investing in small and medium enterprises, the 17 regional solidarity funds contribute to the creation and sustenance of jobs throughout the province.

The Solidarity Fund QFL has recently announced an increase of 56-million to the capital of its regional fund in Northern Quebec, bringing the total investment in this five-year-old regional fund to 72-million. “We are pleased with the Northern Quebec Regional Fund’s performance to date and are therefore increasing its budget by 56-million to enable it to continue supporting job creation and the emergence of solid business projects,” stated the Solidarity Fund QFL President and Chief Executive, Mr. Pierre Genest.

Since its inception in 1997, the Northern Quebec Solidarity Fund has partnered with 15 companies in the region, including Katinniq Transport and Arctic Consultants. Projects investments total over 72-million and have created or maintained 145 jobs. As of June 30, 2002, this regional fund’s partner companies employed 121 people.

“Decisions in the region are made by people of the region, for the well-being of the region,” noted Mr. Genest. Each region has its own board of directors, responsible to decide where to allocate their funds. Under the direction of Mr. Claude Ladouceur, the Northern Quebec Solidarity Fund Board of Directors is composed of Cree members from the James Bay area, while Jean Dupuis represents Nunavik with another member to be appointed by KRDC. The regional fund’s priority is to help develop tourism, communications and transport industries, and to promote regional natural resources.

For more information, contact the Northern Quebec Solidarity Fund QFL in Chibougameau at (418) 748-8180, or by e-mail at ladouceur@ndq.fondsreg.com. You may also log onto the Solidarity Fund QFL’s Web site, at www.fondsftq.com.
Back to Nunavik after 70 Years

After 70 years away from her motherland, Susie Banquet was reunited with her Inuit relatives in Nunavik last summer. Born in Kangiqsujuaq in 1924 of an Inuk mother (Sarah Qupirruq) and French father (Joseph Grasset), Susie had gone away to France with her father at the age of eight. She first visited Salluit (where her mother had eventually lived) to meet up with her half-brother Johnny Uqittuk ("Qaqangaarjuk"). She then stopped in Kangirsuk (where she had lived for four years with her father). Joseph Grasset, a former Hudson Bay manager, had left two other children behind in Kangirsuk with their mother (the late Susie Kudluk), Jacob Kudluk and Annie Nassak. Susie ended her Nunavik visit in Kangiqsujuaq before going back to her home in France.

Naskapi Hospitality

At the request of the Makivik Board of Directors, a party from Nunavik including Makivik representatives George Berthe, Adamie Alaku, Jobie Tukkiapik, Neil Greig, and Charles Dorais, as well as Air Inuit President Peter Horsman were treated to two days of fine hospitality by the Naskapi of Kawawachikamach, Quebec, on September 30th and October 1st. The aim of their visit was to explore the possibilities of business ventures or joint ventures. Several points on their agenda concerned transportation such as aviation, railway freight and passenger services, and snowmobile trails. Lines of communication were broadened by the visit as the Inuit look forward to the next meeting with the Naskapi in November.
The objective for this program is to enable Aboriginal women to influence policies, programs, legislation and decision making that affect their social, cultural, economic and political well-being within their own communities and Canadian society while maintaining their cultural distinctiveness and preserving cultural identity.

There are two components to this program. The first is called the Family Violence Initiative and it enables Aboriginal women to address violence-related issues within the nuclear as well as extended family within Aboriginal communities. The second component is called the Self-Government Initiative and it enables Aboriginal women to participate fully and equitably in the consultations and decision-making processes.

National and regional Aboriginal women's organizations often make use of this program to access funding, but it is also open to community based organizations representing the interests of Aboriginal Women. The funding cycle for projects under this program is the federal government's fiscal year which runs from April 1st to March 31st. In order to ensure that there will be sufficient time to properly consider proposals and applications, they should be submitted well in advance of the first of April.
Status of Women Canada: Women’s Program.

Women’s organizations also have the option of applying for funding under Women’s Program, which is now administered as part of Status of Women Canada. The funding guidelines for the Women’s Program are very general, but they do highlight four key objectives.

(1) To promote policies and programs within key institutions that take account of women’s perspectives and enable women to take part in decision-making processes.

(2) To facilitate the involvement of women’s organizations in the public policy process, including policy processes involving Aboriginal governments.

(3) To increase public understanding in order to encourage action on women’s equality issues.

(4) To enhance the effectiveness of actions undertaken by women to improve the situation of women.

For more information about applying for funding for regional or community based projects under the Women’s Program, contact below.

Status of Women Canada
Québec and Nunavut Regional Office
1564 St. Denis Street
Montréal, Québec, H2X 3K2
or (514) 283-3150

For more information about applying for funding under the Aboriginal Women’s Program, call or contact below.

Aboriginal Peoples’ and Human Rights Program Directorate
Canadian Heritage
15 Eddy Street, 7th Floor
Hull, Quebec, K1A 0M5

For more information about applying for funding for regional or community based projects under the Women’s Program, contact below.

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First Inuk Diocesan Bishop

Last September 15th, Andrew Atagotaaluk of Salluit became not only the first Inuk Bishop of the Anglican Arctic Diocese, but he is also the first ever Canadian-born native to be installed in this position. The Arctic Diocese covers a territory of 3.9 million square kilometers, reaching from Labrador in the east to the Yukon border in western Canada, or almost 40 percent of the whole country. The region has a population of about 53,000, including 18,000 Anglicans. The installation ceremony for the new Bishop took place at Iqaluit’s St. Jude’s Church.

PATRICIA D’SOUZA, NUNATSIAQ NEWS

For more information about applying for funding under the Aboriginal Women’s Program, call or contact below.

Aboriginal Peoples’ and Human Rights Program Directorate
Canadian Heritage
15 Eddy Street, 7th Floor
Hull, Quebec, K1A 0M5

r’c’a’hy’ phone: (819) 994-3835.
755 – 765 Chemin bord du lac - Γ

2.5 Réactions de la LPS/LPC/PC de 755 – 765 Chemin bord du lac - Γ

- 7 α avec la LPS/LPC/PC de 755 – 765 Chemin bord du lac - Γ
- 8 α avec la LPS/LPC/PC de 755 – 765 Chemin bord du lac - Γ
- 15 α avec la LPS/LPC/PC de 755 – 765 Chemin bord du lac - Γ
The Association of Montreal Inuit (AMI) now has a place to call home from which they can meet some of their needs as a thriving community. No longer will the Association work only from a small office-storage space provided by Makivik with Victor Mesher’s cell phone as the only means of communication. While the new premises are under renovations at the time of this writing, the AMI hopes to be in its new headquarters by mid-October at the latest, with an official opening on the November.

The building is divided into three areas. The first area is designated for an Inuit Arts and Crafts boutique, which will be called “Creations Aurore Boreale / Aurora Borealis Creations”, in reference to the splendorous northern lights. It will sell products produced by Inuit for southern clientele: items such as clothing, Nunavik Arctic Foods products, books and magazines on the Inuit culture and the Arctic in general, as well as Inuttitut music, carvings and paintings. Any excess revenue generated through sales will go back into their charity for various activities. As an example, they hope to be able to sponsor Inuit children living in Montreal to attend a summer camp next year.

The second section of the building will be used for the AMI’s offices.

The third section of the building will have a much larger purpose for the general Inuit population in Montreal, functioning as a cultural / drop-in center. Much of AMI’s future activities will center on this section, including many of their monthly feasts. It will also be open to the general Inuit public in the daytime from 9 AM to 5 PM. On the weekday evenings from 7 PM to 9 PM, they plan to have different activities organized for the various segments of the Inuit population living in the area such as a study hall for Inuit students or a space for women in Montreal for medical reasons — perhaps as a change of atmosphere from Nunavik House and a place to do some sewing and socializing. The space might also be used for Inuttitut courses.

Much of the inspiration for this facility comes from the fact there is a similar structure in Ottawa, which gathers funding from various federal departments and general public programs. This is the direction the AMI will pursue in the coming months to put some meat on the skeleton provided by the good graces of the Makivik leadership. A special word of thanks goes out to Makivik President Pita Aatami and his generous and thoughtful Board of Directors.

Sanarrutik Fact

In the previous issues of Makivik Magazine, a section called “JBNQA Fact” was printed to highlight the elements involved in the implementation of The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement within Nunavik. Since there was a new Agreement, Sanarrutik: the Partnership Agreement on Economic Development and Community Development in Nunavik, recently signed by Makivik and the KRG with the Québec Government, we will now provide certain details of its contents instead.

2.5 Funding for community and economic development projects

Québec will pay to Makivik and KRG jointly or, subject to agreement of the parties, to Makivik and KRG separately, the following amounts totalling:

- $7-million in the first year of the Agreement;
- $8-million in the second year of the Agreement;
- $15-million in the third year and each subsequent year of the Agreement.

The first annual payment shall be made within sixty (60) days of the date of execution of this Agreement and thereafter the annual amounts shall be paid in four (4) equal installments approximately three months apart.

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The Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association, which has recently been created as a non-profit corporation regrouping all Landholding Corporations from Nunavik, is seeking participation of Nunavik people in order to find a proper image representative of its spirit, duties, and responsibilities.

Call as soon as possible for necessary details about this logo contest, and your chance to win $500.

Logo Contest

WIN $500!

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Call as soon as possible for necessary details about this logo contest, and your chance to win $500.
This year five more Inuit graduated, bringing the total to over 100 who have completed the 60-credit KSB / McGill Inuit Teacher Training Program since its foundation in 1975. Course sessions are offered twice per year in Inuititut.

After completing their program during a three-week session in Salluit from July 11th to 30th, the graduates each received the Brevet d’enseignement du ministère de l’Éducation du Québec (a provincial teaching diploma) as well as the McGill University Certificate in Education for First Nations and Inuit. The graduation ceremony was held on July 31st at the Ikusik school. Special thanks were extended to Annie Alaku of Salluit who contributed to make this year’s summer session and graduation most enjoyable.

The 2002 graduates pose here along with some of their professors and program administrators. Back row (from left to right): Valentina De Krom (Director of the Office of the First Nations and Inuit Education at McGill University), Annette Tassé, Elijah Imbeault and Louisa Angutigirk Saviadjuk (graduating students), Annie Alaku (Adjunct Professor), and Mary Aitchison (KSB Director of the Inuit Teacher Training Program). Front row (from left to right): Betsy Annahatak (Adjunct Professor), Jeannie Palliser Epoo and Caroline Inukpuk Kadsalluak (graduating students). Congratulations to this year’s graduates!
In September of 2001, Avataq Cultural Institute held the first throat singers conference ever specifically for Nunavik and Nunavut throat singers to preserve the cultural art in today’s modern society. Puvirnituq hosted this special event. During this conference, young children, young women, and elders got together to share ideas and their talents about throat singing. From beginners to experts, all got the sense of how important throat singing is in a fast paced world. For some it was a realization that throat singing has a way to bring people together, especially for the elders and youth alike. The late Aisa Koperqualuk from Puvirnituq also got recognition from Avataq for steering Puvirnituq throat singers back in the 1960s to continue the throat singing amongst Inuit women.

The outcome of the conference was to start a working group for Nunavik and Nunavut throat singers to safeguard throat singing amongst Inuit in Nunavik and Nunavut. An important event like this could not be missed. To mark the special event, each throat singing pair recorded their songs during the conference at the Co-op Hotel in Puvirnituq using mattresses to control the acoustics in one of the accommodating rooms. Under the direction of Inuit Communications Systems Limited (ICSL),
Sylvia Cloutier and Cindy Rennie along with Producer / Director Katherine Fry took the time to record 28 throat singers. The original recordings were then mixed and finalized by William Tagoona from Qimuk Music Incorporated in Kuujjuaq along with a cover design specifically done by Qimuk Design. The recording was possible with the support of the Nunavut Department of Sustainable Development, the Nunavut Department of Education, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the Avataq Cultural Institute and Inuit Communications Systems Limited.

Finally, a year later, the Throat Singing Conference CD was launched by the Throat Singing Working Group during the Avataq Cultural Institute’s 15th Elder’s Conference in Chisasibi. The Working Group Members introduced the production of the CD to the Chisasibi public as well as the Youth and Elder Conference delegates. The members were even interviewed on the local Chisasibi radio station about the CD and throat singing among Inuit. To keep the unity between Nunavimmiut and Nunavummiut, Nunavut throat singers (who are also Working Group members) Romani Makkik from Igloolik and Susana Singorie from Pond Inlet were invited for the special launching of the CD.

Web site Address Change

The Nunavik Boutique Web Site, which was launched at the Makivik AGM in Tasiujaq last spring and promotes clothing, and arts and crafts made in Nunavik, already moved to another location on the Internet. The new address reflects a name change in the company itself, which will now be called Nunavik Creations. You can now log onto: www.nunavikcreations.com
Inuit Youth
Exploring the World
By Sheila Makiuk

While the youth participated in the ICC General Assembly in the new Kuujjuaq Convention Center on the first and last days, the Inuit Circumpolar Youth Conference (ICYC) had their own agenda to abide by in the Adult Education Center. The ICYC convene every four years to discuss matters pertaining to the youth. It is formed of representatives from Canada, Russia (Chukotka), Greenland and the United States (Alaska). Unfortunately, the only youth representative from Chukotka could not join her peers to discuss their current issues. The ICYC has a similar model to the ICC but from a youth perspective, and one of their goals is to amplify their voice so that they can be heard.

After an opening ceremony performed by the Kuujjuaq Youth Group, Mayor Michael Gordon welcomed the delegates to Kuujjuaq and Interim President Audrey Saganna presented him with a gift as a token of the ICYC’s appreciation. The President of Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik, Andy Moorehouse also greeted the representatives accompanied by Vice President Jonathan Epo. Guest speaker Aqqaluk Lynge, ICC Executive Council Member (and former ICC President), gave a speech which recognized the youth’s importance, and reminded them they are the ones to carry on the traditional ways to future generations.

Each country first delivered a report of their progress in the previous four years and plans for the next. Adamie Padlayat, President of the National Inuit Youth Council, introduced a five-year action plan, where emphasis was on culture and language, traditional education, and suicide prevention and intervention. Alaska announced that a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in April between the Alaskan Federation of Native Youth and the ICYC. George Olsen of Greenland reported little development due to a lack of participation. Olsen however informed the ICYC of a plan to establish working groups with the help of the government to expand Inuit Youth International in Greenland and eventually worldwide.

The Russian’s activities in the past four years dealt with issues such as language preservation, financial difficulties for continuing education, unemployment and prevention of alcohol abuse. They also made recommendations for improving communications between the Yupik and the ICYC by proposing English language lessons for the youth representatives.

After their presentations, the youth focused on the items in their agenda as follows:

1. Development and Future of ICYC
2. Arctic Council: The Future of Children and Youth of the Arctic
3. Health
4. Employment and Education
5. Language and Communication

Guest speaker Mary Simon, Canada’s Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs (and also a former ICC President), lectured on the role of the Arctic Council and informed the delegates about a sponsorship program for student internship overseas. Simon also encouraged the youth to broaden their horizons and strike a balance between the Qallunaat and Inuit world to change and improve situations in the North.

Robbie Watt, Inuit Director of the National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO), delivered a presentation on NAHO, with an aim to get the youth involved in all fields of the health care system.

Jaylene Wheeler explained how students in Alaska were faced with conflicts of traditional values and education. They solved this dilemma by creating a balance. If a student...
Name: Lucy Johannes
Date of Birth: October 23, 1984
Place of Birth: Kuujjuaq
Home community: Kuujjuaq
Favourite people: My family
Favourite Sport: Inuit baseball
Favourite Food: Spaghetti
Occupation: Daycare Educator
Future Goals: To become a professional accordion player and record my own album
Most difficult obstacle to overcome: To quit smoking

VICKY SIMIGAK

ISABELLE DUBOIS
There is a lot of construction happening in Nunavik these days, and with the fast growing population in the region, construction is a good field for Inuit students to think more seriously about. This is because with more and more people, we will certainly need more infrastructures such as homes, institutions, and transportation facilities.

During this construction season alone, the Makivik Construction Division has two marine infrastructures well into completion — in Kuujjuaq and Ivujivik. Furthermore, before next Christmas it is expected that five brand new residences in five Nunavik communities will be ready for occupancy.

The construction division has also grown to provide seasonal employment for 150 workers. But there is more to construction than jobs such as manual labour, heavy equipment operating, or carpentry. Nunavik is presently lacking in its ability to provide experts who are skilled in the more technical jobs as electricians, plumbers, project managers, surveyors, architects and quality controllers.

These kinds of professions require people who are interested in math and science. If you are motivated and already happen to have an interest in these subjects, chances are that you can look forward to a very rewarding career in Nunavik. Give the construction industry some thought.
Patricia Menarick received a check of $12,000 on behalf of the Chisasibi Inuit to support Inuttitut courses.
Saputiit Meets with the Elders

By Adamie Padlayat

The biannual Avataq Elders Conference was hosted in Chisasibi this past September, to which the youth were also invited to attend. In these meetings, the youth had voting seats, meaning they were able to sit and debate in the conference. This was the first time that the youth were given the opportunity to not just sit and listen, but to be able to vote and voice their concerns.

Three main items that the Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik presented were: 1) Beluga Management, 2) Language, and 3) a $12,000.00 donation for Inuktitut courses for the youth in Chisasibi.

A Saputiit Board of Directors Meeting

Since most of the youth were Saputiit delegates from most of the communities, Saputiit had a meeting in one of the rooms in the same building that the elders met in.

In the meeting, Saputiit made changes regarding the Tapiriilirnik Board and travelling members. Sandy Arngatuk of Tasiujaq and Jimmy Ohituk of Kangiqsujuaq were elected to the Board. Also, Jeffrey Fleming of Chisasibi was acclaimed Hudson Bay Representative for the Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik.

The Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik President Andy Moorhouse gave a financial report of activities and of the 2001-2002 budget, which was passed. They also passed a resolution for the Sanarqutiit funds, which will assist Saputiit to be more autonomous with their organization.

The Saputiit Youth Association of Nunavik gave a donation of $12,000 for the Inuit of Chisasibi to have Inuktitut courses. Patricia Menarick received the cheque on behalf of the Chisasibi Landholding Corporation Manager Raymond Menarick. She is Raymond’s sister. When she received the donation she was in tears, thanking everyone and wishing to understand her language because she had lost it, and saying that the money will help the youth to learn what is being lost.

Saputiit requested that the youth be invited into the beluga meetings or discussions as they had felt like they were excluded. They had a few questions concerning beluga management in Nunavik.

The Saputiit delegates were also very impressed during their the visit to the Hydro-Electric Dam in La Grande.

On a final note, members of the Youth Association also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Avataq Cultural Institute and the elders for inviting us to the biannual conference.
PATSY TULUGAK
Jean-Jacques Séguin
International Exchanges Program

By Virginie Boussonnière

The International Exchanges Program is a new project designed for youth in all Nunavik communities. The Program is open to young people 18 to 35 years of age, but some exceptions may be considered.

The Program is supervised by Frankie Gordon and Silas Snowball of the Kativik Regional Government Recreation Department in Kuujjuaq. Already several partners are involved, including Makivik Corporation, Air Inuit, the Ministry of Regions (Northern Québec Region), and there is hope that several other organizations will also be enlisted for support.

The program aims to improve accessibility for young people to various existing exchange programs and systematize international exchanges between Nunavik and the rest of the world. Initially, exchanges will focus mainly on the Brittany region of western France.

The purpose of the exchanges will be to forge links between Nunavik and the rest of the world and to promote Inuit culture abroad. Two main categories of projects stand out. The first involves athletes and artists, while the second targets young students and workers who wish to expand their knowledge through specific on-the-job experiences. In the first instance, exchanges will be accessible to youth with specific skills in a traditional field such as Inuit games, throat singing, and carving (soapstone, caribou antlers or bone). Secondly, it will be accessible for youth who have the motivation, adaptability and level of schooling necessary to do well in a work and professional experience abroad. The length of stay abroad may be from one to 52 weeks, depending on the project.

In August 2000, a group of young athletes, singers, and a carver went to Saint-Malo during the Annual Sailing Competition from Québec City to Saint-Malo. The group represented Inuit culture admirably well to a highly receptive and interested French audience. Following that, two young carvers from Inukjuak went to Picardy and Normandy to demonstrate their talents and compare their techniques with that of French carvers. One week was devoted to artistic sculpture and the second to commercial and industrial sculpture. This was only the first of a series of exchanges, to say nothing of the participation of people from the medical field in an international conference on "Family Circumstances".

Furthermore, a first commune-to-commune exchange was successfully held last summer when a young man from the Communes Community of Baie du Mont Saint-Michel, Gurvan Hallou, spent eight weeks in Kuujjuaq acting as a facilitator. He worked at the Old Fort Chimo summer camp and also organized soccer competitions for Kuujjuaq youths. At the same time, Patsy Tulugak of Puvirnituq was working in France, also as a facilitator. Both young people were enchanted by the experience and wish to continue to promote dissemination of their respective cultures. Patsy will spend the coming year working on the development of International Exchanges for Nunavik youth by taking charge of the International Exchanges Program.

The project is also meant to include youth from the James Bay area and Cree communities, thus covering the entire population and territory of Northern Québec. Virginie Boussonnière from southern Brittany has started to organize the International Exchanges Program in Kuujjuaq, and wishes to initiate a similar action in Chibougamau.

The target of the International Exchanges Program is to involve about fifty young Inuit and as many young French people in exchanges each year. Depending on its success, the Program should range over a period of one to four years and extend to Europe, the Americas and the rest of the world.
An Adventure Dream Come True

Within a 100-day time period last summer, adventurer Frédéric Dion crossed the province of Quebec from Three-Rivers to Ungava Bay, and climbed Mount Iberville (the highest peak in the province) along the way.

Travelling alone, he went up the St-Lawrence River to Baie-Comeau. From there, onto Kuujjuaq through the Manicouagan River and Caniapiscau River systems, and beyond by plane to a point close to Mount Iberville. After the ascent, he paddled on to Kangisualujjuaq and then took a plane for home.

"I saw this goal as an opportunity to live an extraordinary adventure and to actually do something I had been dreaming of for over two years," he writes. "As in normal daily life, I experienced joyful and sorrowful moments. Each day brought up unforeseen obstacles and difficulties. In order to pass the test, I had to adopt a positive attitude."

He calls his ambitious expedition "A Dream on the Horizon", and hopes to share the story of it through conferences in schools and professional institutions. His theme is motivation and the importance of dreams and challenges. Those with Internet access can see photos and video clips of the trip on his website at www.artscite.com/puresproductions.

Dion also expressed much gratitude to those who supported him along the way, including the sponsorship he received from Air Inuit.
A Story of Killiniq

Levina Saluarsiak, Aupaluk

I was born in Killiniq on November 27, 1963. In 1969 we moved to Aupaluk and then we moved to the other side of the bay in Aupaluk in 1979. I like living in Aupaluk better than in Killiniq. The climate is warmer, there is more fauna and the skies are less overcast. It is very different in Killiniq where the weather is colder and you cannot go places by ATV or truck. There are a lot of polar bears there. The wind constantly blows and almost daily the skies are overcast — the sun hardly ever shines there.

I finally got to go back there in the year 2001, 33 years after we had left. We took a long boat ride that lasted for nearly 12 hours. When we got there I saw our first house that was known back then as "matchbox houses." These houses had been cleaned and set on fire to burn away. At this site I found my mother's ulu. She recognized it as her own when I showed it to her and she started using it again when she was sewing clothing.

I have a vivid memory of my childhood. The thing that made me happiest was when an Otter aircraft landed in the water in front of our village in Killiniq. The pilot may have been Johnny May, along with a co-pilot. I remember our husky dogs. Mark Onningnak took my father's dog team to go to Kangirsuk in Nunavik. He later told us that our dogs saved his life when he was in danger.

I recall when government had our dogs slaughtered back in 1976. Those dogs were very good huskies. When we lived in Killiniq, my father and I would go seal hunting by dog team. My father once caught a very big seal and I remember sitting on the seal, which was on top of the qamutik as we headed back home. I learned that I had many relatives in Nunavik. I have seven cousins with three uncles from my mother's side as well as four aunts from her side too, and more from my father's side. Most of my relatives from my mother's side are living in Kangiqsualujjuaq although some of them live in Kuujjuaq. This is my story.
Recipe

Arpik Jam

There are two things that come to mind when people in Nunavik — especially people in Kuujjuaq — hear someone talking about "arpik jam". The first thing is the fantastic musical festival that has been taking place for the past seven years. The second thing is the delicious treat that we make from cloudberries (bakeapples) to eat with toast or whatever. While it takes an enormous amount of planning and preparation to put on a music festival, the recipe for the dessert is less complicated. Many people have their own special ways to make jam, but here is one proven recipe that works fine.

Ingredients

- ลับ / cloudberries
- 🍼 / sugar
- นม / corn starch
- น้ำ / water

For each cup of berries, add 1/2-cup of water and bring to a slow boil. Then add a heaping tablespoon of sugar (more or less to taste). Dilute a tablespoon of corn starch in 1/4 cup of cold water and add this to the boiling berries, stirring constantly. Enjoy hot or cold.
SAMMY KUDLUK
One example of Chisasibi generosity: youth and elders were treated to goose cooked over an open fire in Dora Angotiguluk Seroff’s teepee.

Makivik Board Members

Billy Weetaluktuk, Chisasibi
Raymond Mikpegak, Kuujjuaraapik
Robbie Tookalak, Umiujaq
Paulusie Q. Weetaluktuk, Inukjuak
Josie E. Tullaugak, Puivirnituq
Peter Matte, Akulivik
Adamie Mangiuk, Ivujivik
Adamie S. Keatainak, Salluit
Markusi Qisiiq, Kangiqsujuaq
Lizzie Kulula, Quaqtaq
Martha Kauki, Kangirsuk
Davidee Angutinguak, Aupaluk
Silas Berthe, Tasiujaq
Jobie Tukkiapik, Kuujjuak
Kenny Assevak, Taqpangayuk
Willie Annanack, Kangiqsualujjuaq