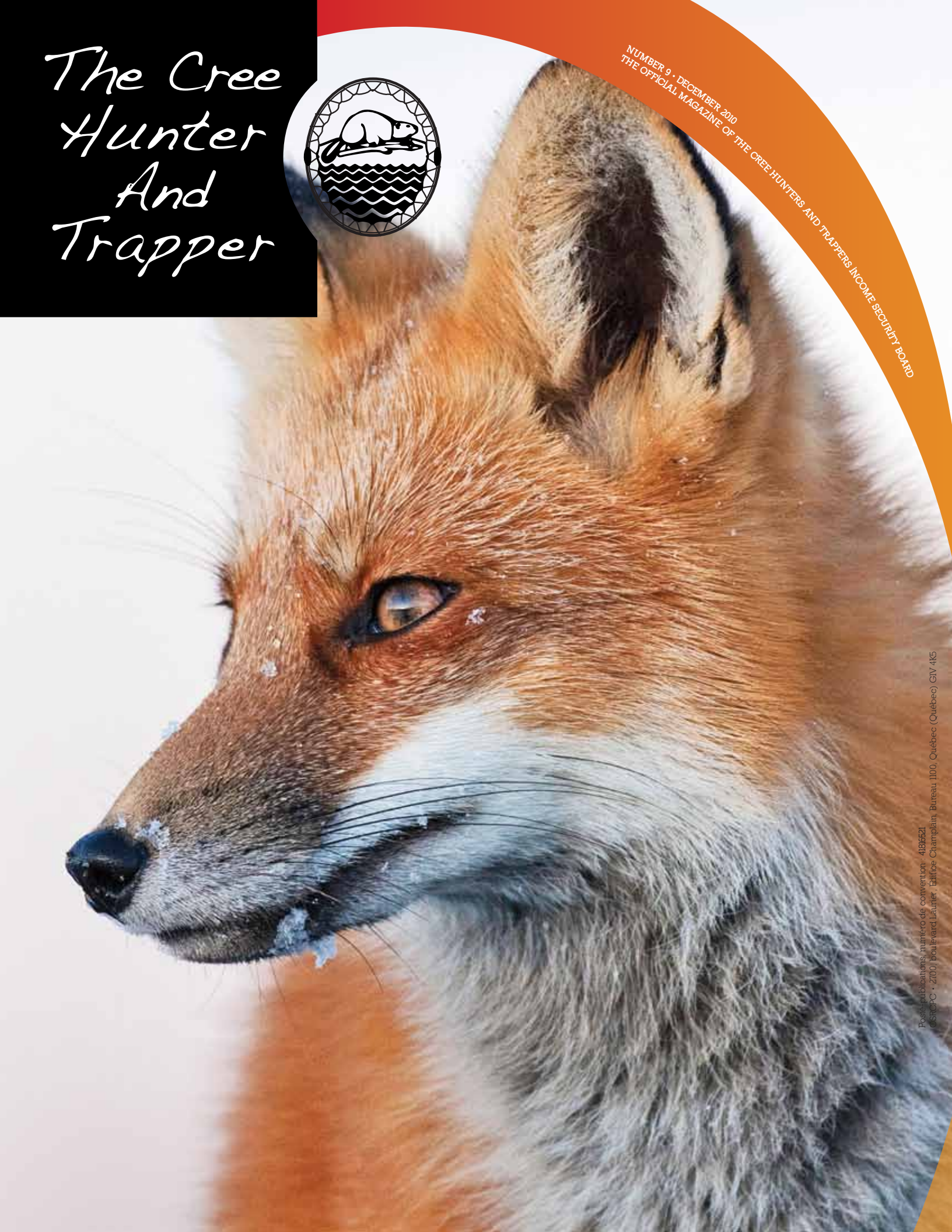
The Cree Hunter And Trapper



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BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA, 2010

The Cree Hunter and Trapper

To help promote, maintain, and facilitate the participation of Cree people in the traditional lifestyle and harvesting activities as a way of life.

Request for stories

The Cree Hunter and Trapper is interested in receiving stories and articles from the beneficiaries of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program. It will also consider stories about any activities related to the traditional lifestyle of the Cree. All submissions are welcome. *The Cree Hunter and Trapper* will pay, upon publication, up to $300 per story based on quality of text and accompanying photos.

Editorial comments, submissions, and inquiries should be submitted to:

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editorial

I remember well the very first fox I ever caught. I was 16 years old, and I had placed some traps on the ground along an old road bed near planted spruce trees. On my first visit, October 26, 1984, I saw a fox, very well caught in the trap I had set the night before. I snapped a few pictures; all were blurry, because the excitement ran too high for my hands to be stable. Foxes, after all, are recognized as among some of the hardest animals to catch.

Years later I studied foxes as a biologist, and learned to respect them even more. Since then, I have seen red foxes all over including some in England many years ago. Recently, it was right inside Waskaganish that I witnessed their adaptability. It was an early morning in February, frigid cold, and as I drove around town, I saw movement on the roadside ahead. Thinking it was a small dog, I slowed down and focused. There, right next to the road stood a beautiful and prime red fox with its nose buried in the snow, seemingly intent on figuring out if there was food beneath the white blanket. As I got closer, the fox hesitated then ran to the nearby willows, figuring that safety was more important than food, at least for now. As I was to learn later that day, foxes are quite comment in some Cree villages in the middle of winter, undoubtedly driven to approach by the cold temperatures and the scarcity of foods in the wild.

In town, foxes find food scraps, or try to access garbage. Surviving in the cold winter means they have to be bold and take chances. Foxes are intelligent animals, and they are very opportunistic animals. Adapting to live in a Cree town is no big deal for them. Indeed, throughout the world, red foxes occur on all continents, with some of the highest densities observed in European cities. If there is any food around for them, foxes will be there.

For Cree hunters, foxes are common sight along roads, and during winter even in towns. Eeyou Itschee also commonly has the 3 color variations of the fox, the true red phase, the silver and the cross fox. Foxes are beautiful fur especially at this latitude, and make a nice addition to a hunter's harvest. Like other wild animals, their presence on Cree land is a testimony of their survival abilities, for even this small carnivore manages to find its niche into this vast wilderness.

Serge Larivière, PH. D., MBA
Director-general
Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board

ᐅᓯᒫᐤ ᑲ ᐱᒥᐱᐟᑦᑦᑦ ᐅᒥᓯᓂᐦᐃᒫᓇᐣ

ᓂᒋᐢᓯᓇ ᐅᐢᑭᒡ ᑲ ᑎᓯᔾᔾᓇ ᒥᐦᒐᐢᐤ ᐊᓂᔾ ᒫᑉ ᒫ ᑊ ᐱᒪᒋᐦᐅᒡ ᐋ ᒫᑊᑲᐱᐢᓂᐟᒡ, 16 ᓂᑊ ᐃᐦᐢᐢᐧᐊᓯᓇ, ᐱᐢᑦᐢᑭᓂᐤ ᓂᑊ ᐊᑎᐢ ᓱᒋᐦᑦᐊᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᔾ ᐋ ᐊᑎ ᐃᐦᑎᒡᐤ ·ᐃᐢᑦᓇ ᓂ·ᐃᓂᐦᐃᑭᓇᐦ ᐊᓂᑦ ᒥᐢᑎᑯᒡ ᐋ ᐊᑎᐢᐤ ᐊᓇ ᐅᐢᑭᒡ ᑲ ᓈᒋ·ᐃᓂᐦᐃᒫᔾᔾᓇ, ᐊᑎᐢ ᑲᒋᐦᑦᐊᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᔾ ᐋ ᐊᑎ ᐃᐦᑎᒡᐤ ᓈᐢᑦᐢᑦ ᐢᐢᑦᑲᐅᒡ ᒥᐦᒐᐢᐅᒡ, ᑏᐢᐋᐦᐤ ᐅᑎᓂᒧᒡ ᒐᑲᐢᐤ ᒐ ᑭ ᐊᐱᐦᐊᒧᐢᐊᑭᓂᐃᒡᐤ ᓂᒧᐢ ᓈᐢᒡ ᐊᑦᐢᑲᒡ ᒐ ᑭ ᐃᐦᑦᑦ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᐢᐢᐤ ᐃᐦᑦᐃᓇᐦᐤ ᐊᓂᑦ ᒥᓯᐦᐊᐢᑭᐦᐃᒫᔾᔾᓇᐦ; ᒥᑯ ᒫᑉ ᒥᓯᐢᐋ ᑲ ᐃᓂᓇᑯᐦᐤ ᐋᑲ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᐦᐦᑲᓇᑯᐦᐤ, ᓂᑊ ᐋᑦᒫᐢᐦᑦᑦᓇᒋᒐ ᐋ ᑭ ᐋᐢᐃᐱᐱᐢᔾᔾᓇᐦ ᐋᑦᐢ ᐊᓇ ᒥᐦᒐᐢᐤ, ᐋᐅᑯ ᐊᐢᐅᐦᑲᓇ ᓈᐢᒐ ᐋ ᐋᐢᒥᐦᐤ ᐋ ᐊᑎ ᐃᐦᑦᑦ ᐅᑦᐅᐦᒐᐢᐅᒡ, ᐋᑦ ᐋᔾᐱᐢ ᐊᓂᔾᐦ ᓈᐢᒐ ᑲ ᒥᑦᐢᐅᒡ ᐃᐦᑦᑦᐃᓇᐦᐤ ᐋᑦᐢᑦ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋᑦᑲᐦᐃᑲᓂᐢᐢᐦᐤ ᐊᓄᐦᐦᐤ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᑲ ᐋᐱᒥᑦᑲᐢᐤ ᒥᐦᒐᐢᐅᒡ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᒫᑉ ᑲ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐢᐢᒋᐦᑎᒫᔾᔾᓇᐦ ᐊᑎᐢ ᒥᑦᑦᐢ ᒐ ᐋᐢᒋᐦᒐᐢᐅᒡ ᐋᑦᐢᑦ ᒫᑉ ᑲ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐢᐢᒋᐦᑎᒫᔾᔾᓇᐦ ᐊᑎᐢ ᑲᒋᐦᑦᐊᐅᒡ ᐋᑦᐢᑦ ᐊᑎᐢ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᐢᐢ ᐅᑦᒫᐦᐤ ᑲ ᐃᐦᑦᑦᐃᓇᐦᐤ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋᑦᐢᑦᐃᓂᐦᐤ ᐊᓄᐦᐦᐤ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᑲ ᐋᐱᒥᑦᑲᐢᐤ ᐋᑦᐢᑦᐃᓂᐦᐤ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋᑦᐢᑦᐃᓇ

isp Useful

ISP and Far Region Allowance

What is the FAR REGION ALLOWANCE?

It is an additional amount you can receive if you spend your days in the bush on a FAR trapline.

How much is the FAR REGION ALLOWANCE?

It is equal to 30% of the regular Daily Allowance. It is added to the regular daily allowance for each day you spend in the bush.

How do I claim the FAR REGION ALLOWANCE?

Your Local Administrator tallies the number of days you spent in a FAR region by consulting your calendar and the traplines where you spent your days. Only days spent ON the FAR trapline can receive the additional allowance.

When is it paid?

It is paid with the Retro payment, at the end of the year (in September).

For how many days can I receive a FAR region allowance?

A maximum of 180 days is payable per adult for each program-year.

How long do I have to spend in the FAR region to receive the Far allowance?

The allowance is only payable for days when you spend the full 24 hours in the Far Region, which means that the FAR region allowance is not payable for single (individual) days.

Will all my days spent on a FAR trapline be paid the FAR REGION ALLOWANCE?

No, only days spent from **November 1 to April 30th** can be paid the FAR region allowance.

2010-2011
FAR REGION
ALLOWANCE = $18,14

How do I know if my trapline is considered FAR?

Your Local Administrator has a list of all the traplines and whether they are qualified as NEAR or FAR. To be considered as a FAR trapline, it must be situated at least 50 km away from the community. If the trapline is accessible by road, it must be at least 200 km away from the community.

My trapline is far from the community– why do I not receive the FAR REGION ALLOWANCE?

If you think your trapline should be considered in a FAR region, the tallyman may submit a request for the Board to examine and decide if the trapline should be considered NEAR or FAR. Contact your Local Administrator to find out more on the procedure to follow.

For more specific information, please contact your Local Administrator or the Head Office.

The Cree Hunter and Trapper

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ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᐋ
ᒋᔅᑎᒫᐅᐣ ᒫᐧᑲᓐ ᐋ
ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐣᑖᑯᐣᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ

ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᐋ ᐋᐱᒋᐦᐊᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ

2010-2011
ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ = $18,14

ᒫᐧᑲᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᐋᐅᐣ ᐊᓐ ᐃᐧᐋᒡ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᒫ ᑏ ᑏᑯᔨᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐅᑏᑦᑲᒥᐦᑲᓱᔨᓐ ᐊᓂᑖ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᐋ ᐃᐦᑖᔨᓐ.

ᑖᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᐋᐅᐣ ᐋ ᐃᑦᑲᓈᑯᐣᒡ 30% ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐸᔨᐣ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐋ ᐃᔅᐱᑦ ᑎᐱᐦᐃᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ.ᐋᐅᐣᐃᐧᐋᒡ ᐸᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᐊᔅᒋᐱᔨᐣᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐸᔨᐣ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐋ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᔨᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᑎᐣᐅ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐋ ᐃᔅᐱᑦ ᐅᑭᑦᑲᒥᐦᑲᓱᔨᓐ.

ᑖᓂᑖ ᒫ ᑭ ᐃᐦᑎᔭᓐ ᒫ ᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᔭᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᐊᓐ ᑲ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᐊᑦ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᑎᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐣᒡ, ᐋᐅᐣ ᒫ ᑎᐱᒋᔅᑦᑲᑦ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏᔨᐧ ᐋ ᑭ ᐃᐦᑖᔨᑦ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐋ ᑭᓄᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᐣᒡ ᑭᐱᓱᒧᓯᓂᐧᐃᑭᓂᔨᐧ ᑭᔭ ᒫᐣ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏᐣ ᑲ ᐅᑭᑦᑲᒥᐦᑲᓱᔨᓐ. ᒥᐣ ᐊᓂᐧᐃᓐ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐋ ᑭ ᐃᐦᑖᔨᓐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ, ᐋᐅᐣ ᒥᐣ ᒫ ᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᔨᓐ ᐅ ᐃᐧᐋᒡ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ.

ᒫᐧᑲᓐ ᒫ ᑭ ᐃᐦᑎᔭᓐ ᒫ ᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᔭᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᐊᑯᔅ ᒥᐣ ᒫ ᑎᐱᐦᐃᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐋ ᐃᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ, ᐋᐅᐣ ᐊᓐ 24 ᑎᐧᑖᐣ ᐋ ᑭᓂᑲᓂᐧᐃᔅᐣᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐋ ᐃᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᒥᐣ ᐋ ᐸᐦᐸᔨᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓐᐋᓐ ᐅᑭᑦᑲᒥᐦᑲᓱᔨᓐ ᐅᔭ ᐋ ᑭ ᐃᐧᐋ ᐃᐦᑎᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ.

ᒥᓯᐧᐋᓐᐋ ᓂᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᓂᑭᑦᑲᒥᐦᐣ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᐋ ᑭ ᐃᐦᑖᔨᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᓂᒧᔨ, ᒥᐣ ᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐃᔅᐱᓐ ᑭᔅᑭᑎᓂᐧᐃᓯᒧ 1 ᐃᐦᐊᒪ ᓂᔅᒋᐃᓯᒧ 30 ᒋᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐃᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ.

ᑖᓂᑖ ᒫ ᑭ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐣᑎᒫᓐ ᐊᓐ ᓃᔨ ᓂᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᒫ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ?

ᐃᔭᐧ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐃᑭᓂᔨᐣ ᐊᓐ ᑲ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᐊᑦ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᐊᓂᑦ ᒋᑎᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏᐣ ᐋ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐋ ᐸᓐᑲᓈᑯᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ.ᐋᐅᐣ ᒫ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏᐣ ᐋ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ.

ᑖᓐ ᒫ ᑭ ᐃᔅᐱᔅᑦᐣᒡ ᒫ ᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᔭᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᐊᑯᔅ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐃᑭᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐋ ᐃᔅᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᒥᐣ ᐋ ᐸᐦᐸᔨᑯᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐊᓐᐋᓐ ᐅᑭᑦᑲᒥᐦᑲᓱᔨᓐ ᐅᔭ ᐋ ᑭ ᐃᐧᐋ ᐃᐦᑎᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᓂᒧᔨ, ᒥᐣ ᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐃᔅᐱᓐ **ᑭᔅᑭᑎᓂᐧᐃᓯᒧ 1 ᐃᐦᐊᒪ ᓂᔅᒋᐃᓯᒧ 30** ᒋᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐃᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ.

ᔮᐅᓈᑯᓐ ᓂᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓂᔅ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐣᒡ – ᒫᐧᑲᓐ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐊᑲᑦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᔭᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ?

ᐊᓐ ᒫᐦ ᐋ ᐃᑖᔨᐣᑎᒥᓐ ᒫ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᒋᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐃᔨᔨᓐ ᑭᑭ ᑏ ᓂᑑᐧᐋᔨᐣᑎᒧ ᒫ ᑭᓄᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᒥᔨᐣᒡ ᐅᔭ ᑲ ᓃᑲᓂᐱᔅᑎᒥᔨᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᐋ ᐊᓂᑦ ᑎᐧᑖᐧᐃᓂᐣᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃᓐ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ.

ᑖᓂᑖ ᒫ ᑭ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐣᑎᒫᓐ ᐊᓐ ᓃᔨ ᓂᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᒫ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ?

ᐃᔭᐧ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐃᑭᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᑲ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᐊᑦ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᐊᓂᑦ ᑎᐧᑖᐧᐃᓂᐣᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐋ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᔨᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏᐣ ᐋ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐋ ᐸᓐᑲᓈᑯᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᓂᔨᐧᐃᔅᒡ. ᒫ ᐃᑎᒋᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏᐣ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ, ᐋᐅᐣ ᒫ 50 km ᐊᔅᑏᐣ ᑎᐱᐦᐃᑭᓐᒡ ᒫ ᐃᔅᐱᓯᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐃᑦᑖᐧᐃᓐ. ᐊᓐ ᒫᐦ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᒫᔅᑭᓂᐣ ᐋ ᐃᑎᒧᐣ, ᐋᐅᐣ ᔮᔨᑖ ᒥᐣᑭᐦ 200 km ᐊᔅᑏᐣ ᑎᐱᐦᐃᑭᓐᒡ ᒫ ᐃᔅᐱᓯᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐃᑦᑖᐧᐃᓐ.

ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᓵᓴᓐᑯ ᐋ ᐋᐱᒋᐦᐊᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ

By Tanya Lynn Strong, Program Assistant-Administration

ᐊᑯᔅ ᒥᐣ ᒫ ᑎᐱᐦᐃᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᐧᐃ ᑭᑦᑲᑦᐣ ᐋ ᐃᔅᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ ᔅᑎᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐧᐃᔅᒡ ᐋ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐣᒡ ᓂᑑᐤᐅ ᐊᔅᑏ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒫᑯᓯᐧᐃᓐ.

psr à Propos du...

Le PSR et l'allocation quotidienne en région d'exploitation éloignée

2010-2011
ALLOCATION QUOTIDIENNE EN RÉGION D'EXPLOITATION ÉLOIGNÉE = 18,14 $

Qu'est-ce que l'ALLOCATION QUOTIDIENNE EN RÉGION D'EXPLOITATION ÉLOIGNÉE?

C'est un montant supplémentaire que vous recevez si vous passez vos journées dans le bois sur un territoire de piégeage en région d'exploitation ÉLOIGNÉE.

À combien s'élève l'ALLOCATION QUOTIDIENNE EN RÉGION D'EXPLOITATION ÉLOIGNÉE?

Elle correspond à 30 % de l'allocation quotidienne régulière et s'ajoute à cette dernière pour chaque jour que vous passez dans le bois.

Comment puis-je réclamer l'ALLOCATION QUOTIDIENNE EN RÉGION D'EXPLOITATION ÉLOIGNÉE?

Votre administrateur local fait le compte du nombre de jours que vous avez passés dans une région ÉLOIGNÉE en consultant votre calendrier et les territoires de piégeage où vous vous êtes rendu. Seuls les jours passés SUR le territoire de piégeage en région ÉLOIGNÉE donnent droit à l'allocation supplémentaire.

Quand l'allocation est-elle versée?

Elle est versée à la fin de l'année (en septembre) avec le chèque rétroactif.

Pour combien de jours puis-je recevoir une allocation quotidienne en région d'exploitation ÉLOIGNÉE?

L'allocation peut être versée pour un maximum de 180 jours par adulte par année programme.

Combien de temps dois-je passer dans une région d'exploitation ÉLOIGNÉE pour recevoir l'allocation quotidienne en région d'exploitation éloignée?

L'allocation n'est versée que pour les jours complets (24 heures) que vous passez dans la région d'exploitation ÉLOIGNÉE, ce qui signifie que l'allocation quotidienne en région d'exploitation éloignée n'est pas versée pour une seule journée.

Est-ce que tous les jours que j'ai passés sur un territoire de piégeage en région ÉLOIGNÉE seront admissibles à l'allocation quotidienne en région d'exploitation éloignée?

Non. Seulement les jours compris entre le **1er novembre et le 30 avril** sont admissibles à l'allocation quotidienne en région d'exploitation ÉLOIGNÉE.

Comment savoir si mon territoire de piégeage est considéré éloigné?

Votre administrateur local possède la liste de tous les territoires de piégeage et sait s'ils sont considérés PRÈS ou ÉLOIGNÉS. Pour qu'un territoire de piégeage soit considéré ÉLOIGNÉ, il doit être situé à au moins 50 km de la communauté. Si le territoire de piégeage est accessible par la route, il doit être situé à au moins 200 km de la communauté.

Mon territoire de piégeage est éloigné de la communauté. Pourquoi ne reçois-je pas l'ALLOCATION QUOTIDIENNE EN RÉGION D'EXPLOITATION ÉLOIGNÉE?

Si vous croyez que votre territoire de piégeage devrait être considéré ÉLOIGNÉ, le maître de piégeage peut présenter une demande à l'Office qui l'étudiera et décidera si le territoire de piégeage doit être considéré PRÈS OU ÉLOIGNÉ. Communiquez avec votre administrateur local pour en savoir plus sur la procédure à suivre.

Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec votre administrateur local ou le siège social.

Red Fox

Animal Profile

English Name: Red Fox
French Name: Renard roux
Scientific (latin) Name: *Vulpes vulpes*
Cree Name: Mahchesiw
Cree Syllabics: ᐳᓵᐳᐦᑎᓯᐢ

Luc Ferrell©

"... the red fox is in fact the most widespread carnivorous mammal on Earth!"

The red fox is common to Eeyou Istchee. The red fox is the most widespread member of the Canidae family, which also includes arctic foxes, coyotes and wolves. Found in Europe, Africa, Russia, Asia, and even Australia, the red fox is in fact the most widespread carnivorous mammal on Earth!

"In the James Bay region, the lack of food in their natural environment during the winter often drives foxes into Cree towns..."

Red foxes in Eeyou Istchee appear in three colour phases: red, silver and cross. The fur of the silver fox is black with silver tips, while the cross fox gets its name from the black cross on its back. All three have white-tipped tails. Red foxes are expert hunters of small rodents such as voles and mice. They are opportunists, though, and will also eat rabbits, muskrats, birds and their eggs, animal carcasses, and sometimes berries and other fruit.

Foxes mate in the spring, and the females give birth to litters of two to six. They make their dens in well-drained mounds of sand.

Foxes are shy, but they are very good at adapting to different conditions. They are seen in agricultural fields in the south of the province just as often as they are found in the forests of Eeyou Istchee and even on the tundra in Northern Quebec. Some foxes even live in big cities in Europe and the United States!

In the James Bay region, the lack of food in their natural environment during the winter often drives foxes into Cree towns, where they are attracted by artificial food sources (garbage, pet food, etc.). Even in town, foxes remain shy and mostly noctural. But whether they stay out of view or not, as soon as the snow comes the tracks they leave all across Eeyou Istchee give them away.

ᐅᓵᐅᖅᓇᓯᓄ

ᐊᐅᖅᑲᓐ ᐋ ᑎᐹᒋᒪᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ

ᐅᐱᕐᑎᐧᑳᔾᐅᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᖅᑕ: Renard roux
ᐧᐋᒥᕐᑎᑯᑦᐅᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᖅᑕ: Red Fox
ᓵᔨᓐᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᖅᑕ: *Vulpes vulpes*
ᐃᔨᔨᐤ ᐊᔨᒧᐧᐃᓐ: Mahchesiw
ᐋ ᐃᔨᔨᐅᕐᑖᒃ: ᐅᓵᐅᖅᓇᓯᓄᐤ

ᐧᐋᔪᑎᓲᐤ ᐅᓱᐅᖅᓵᓂᐤ ᐊᓂᑖ ᐃᔨᔨᐤ ᐊᔨᑏᖅᑕᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐅᓱᐅᖅᓵᓂᐤ, ᐋᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦᐅᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᖅᑕ ᑲᓂᑎᐃ ᑲ ᐃᓯᓂᖅᑳᓂᖅᑕ ᐋ ᐊᕐᒋᐱᔨᑦ ᐊᓂᑦ ᑲᓂᑎᐃ ᐋᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦᐅᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᖅᑕ ᐋ ᐊᕐᒋᐱᔨᖅᑕ ᐋᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦᐅᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᖅᑕ ᐋ ᐊᕐᒋᐱᔨᖅᑕ ᐋ ᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦᐅᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᖅᑕ ᐋ ᐃᕐᑎᐧᑳᑯᓂᔨᖅᑕ ᓵ ᑏ ᑏᒋᖅᑕ, ᐋᔪᐧᐃᑯ ᑭᔾᑕ ᐋ ᒧᐧᐊᖅᑕ ᐋᐊᐅᖅᑕ, ᐧᐃᒋᕐᑯᑦᑕ, ᐱᔾᕐᑎᖅᑕ ᑭᔾᑕ ᐋᐧᐃᖅᑕ, ᐋ ᓂᐱᔨᖅᑕ ᐊᐅᖅᑳᓐᑕ, ᑭᔾᑕ ᐋᔪᐧᐃᖅᑕ ᐋᐧᐃᖅᑕ ᐋ ᐅᓱᐅᖅᓵᓂᐤ ᐋ

Renard roux

Profil d'un animal

Nom Français : Renard roux
Nom Anglais : Red Fox
Nom (latin) Scientifique : *Vulpes vulpes*
Nom en Cri : Mahchesiw
Syllabique cri : ᐳᓴᐳᐤᕽᐣ

© Luc Farrell

« ...le renard roux est l'espèce la plus commune de cette famille et la plus répandue sur la planète. »

Le renard roux est un animal commun sur le grand territoire Cri. Membre de la famille des Canidés, qui regroupe aussi le renard arctique, le coyote et le loup, le renard roux est l'espèce la plus commune de cette famille et la plus répandue sur la planète.

© Luc Farrell

En effet, on retrouve des renards roux en Europe, Afrique, Russie, Asie et même en Australie. Le renard roux est même considéré comme le mammifère carnivore le plus répandue sur la planète!

Sur le territoire Cri, on peut retrouver les 3 phases de coloration du renard roux, soit le roux, argenté ou croisé. Le renard argenté est de coloration noire argentée, tandis que le croisé est nommé ainsi par la présence sur son dos d'une croix noire. Les trois phases de coloration ont toutes le bout de la queue blanche.

Le renard roux est un animal qui est spécialisé dans la capture de petits rongeurs tels que les campagnols et les souris. Toutefois, il est opportuniste et se nourrit aussi de lièvres, de rats musqués, d'oiseaux et de leurs œufs, de carcasses d'animaux morts et aussi parfois de baies et autres petits fruits.

« Sur le territoire de la Baie James, les renards approchent souvent des villages Cri durant l'hiver... »

Les renards s'accouplent au printemps, et la femelle donne naissance à des portés de 2-6 petits. Les tanières sont généralement situées dans des buttes de sables bien drainées.

Le renard est un animal généralement assez méfiant, mais qui sait très bien s'adapter aux diverses conditions. Ainsi, on retrouve des renards autant dans les champs agricoles du sud de la province, qu'en pleine forêt sur le territoire cri et même jusque dans la tundra du nord du Québec. On retrouve même des populations de renards dans certaines grandes villes de l'Europe et des États-Unis!

© Luc Farrell

Sur le territoire de la Baie James, les renards approchent souvent des villages Cri durant l'hiver, poussé par le manque de nourriture en milieu sauvage et attirés par les sources de nourriture artificielles (vidanges, nourriture pour animaux domestiques, etc.). Les renards n'en gardent pas moins leur méfiance et leurs habitudes demeurent principalement nocturnes. Mais discret ou pas, dès que la neige arrive, la présence du renard roux se révèle de par leurs pistes partout sur la grandeur du territoire cri.

Meetings of interest National and International

JANUARY 18 TO 21 2011

2011 Shooting, Hunting and Outdoor Trade Show and Conference

Sands Expo & Convention Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

Visit: www.shotshow.org

MARCH 25 TO 27 2011

34e Salon du Trappeur (34rd Provincial Trapper's Convention)

Centre des Congrès Hôtel Gouverneur Le Noranda
Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Québec

Visit: www.ftgq.qc.ca or call 418-872-7644 (In french)

APRIL 1 & 2 2011

Fur Harvesters 20th Annual Convention

Fur Harvesters Auction, North Bay, Ontario

Visit: www.furharvesters.com or call 705-495-4688

MAY 1 TO 3 2011

North American Fur and Fashion Exhibition of Montréal

Place Bonaventure, Montréal

Visit: www.naffem.com
or call the Fur Council of Canada 514-844-1945

JUNE 23 TO 25 2011

2010 Fur Takers of America National Rendezvous

Dunkirk, NY, USA

Visit: www.furtakersofamerica.com

Skills for the bush

By François Guindon
Ph.D. Student in Archaeology and Anthropology
University of Aberdeen, Scotland

When I came to Mistissini at the beginning of the summer, I wanted to understand how life in the bush was for those who are now your elders. I wanted to learn about their experience in this changing world. I had many tools to help them remember, approximately three thousand artefacts collected on campsites where they had lived from their early youth to their adult age. All this had been collected at the time of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Program of the Cree Regional Authority, prior to the Rupert River Diversion.

From my previous experience, I knew that the elders were very keen to see these objects again and tell stories about them. The encounter between the elders, the objects and I turned into such an experience for all of us. The elders are Abel Swallow, Mary Swallow, Johnny Husky Swallow, Charlotte Husky Swallow and Kitty Neeposh. They taught me a great deal about their lives, especially about the skills to live in the bush. For example, files could be expertly turned into chisels, blades of crooked knives, axe wedges, awls and so on. They used everything at their disposition for their day-to-day needs. Sometimes sadly, but often in happiness, they also spoke a great deal about their parents and grandparents, those who taught them all these important skills.

The interviews are now over and I am back at my University in Scotland. I will miss the elders, but will keep thinking of them when I listen to their stories again on my computer, until I return to Mistissini next summer.

If you also want to listen to the elders and learn a few skills for the bush, join the facebook group called "The old ways: Elders and things". Audio clips and pictures of the objects that helped the elders remembering about the past can be accessed on this page. It is free, and everyone is welcome.

The participants (from left to right): Charlotte Blacksmith (main interpreter), Johnny Husky Swallow, Charlotte Husky Swallow, Mary Swallow, Abel Swallow, François Guindon (author) and Kitty Neeposh at the front.

1

2

3

4

In the order:
1. Paper gun shells
2. Can of pepper turned into a lamp burning fat
3. Spring section of a steel trap filed at the end to scrape animal skins
4. Section of an old saw blade ready to be turned into the blade of a hide scraper

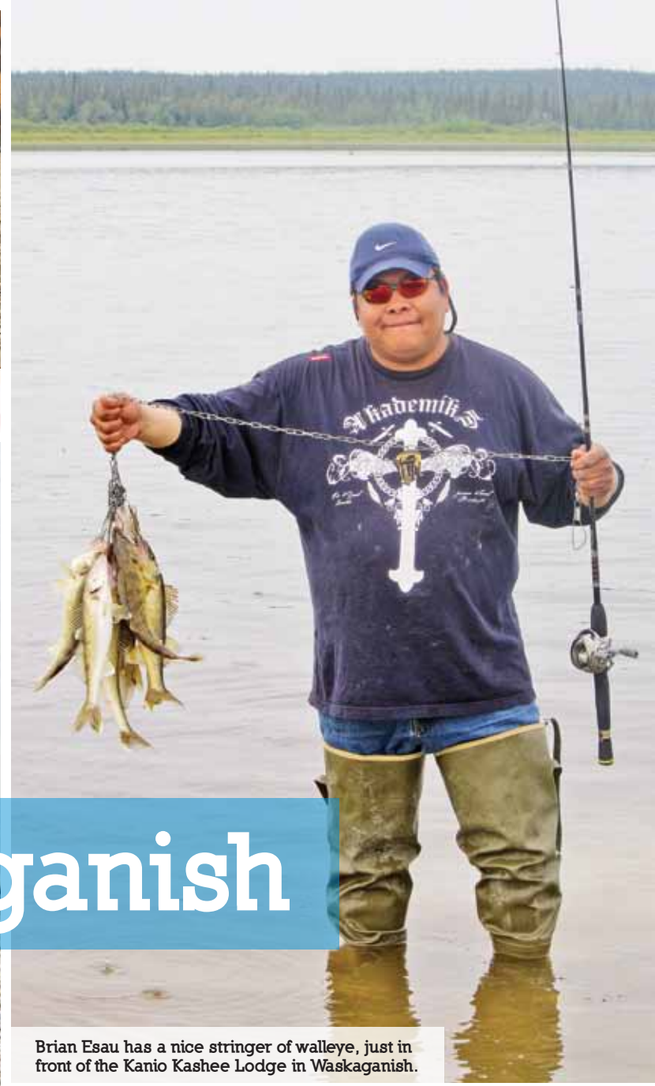
I would like to thank the Cree Regional Authority, the elders and interpreters who helped making this experience possible. Also, many thanks to Annie Neeposh, my host for the summer.

Carrie Lynn Visitor, daughter of Brian Esau, trying to catch fish from the shores of the Rupert River in Waskaganish.

the traveling Director

Here are some photos taken by the director general during his recent trips to Cree communities.

Lunch time for the ISP team!



Brian Esau has a nice stringer of walleye, just in front of the Kanio Kashee Lodge in Waskaganish.

june 2010 Waskaganish

Shareese Moses explores the shoreline of the Rupert river.

Florrie Weistche is breaking down the fibres on a tanned moose hide.

Layla Moses, daughter of Carrie Lynn Visitor.

Tanya Lynn Strong gives some training to the local administrators during a staff meeting in Waskaganish.

Serge Larivière provides an official plaque to Sally Herodier for the new office of Chisasibi. Isabelle Simard (right) is the new graphic designer/webmaster for the Board.

july 2010 Old Nemaska

Game time at Old Nemaska.

Sarah Wapachee (left) and Clara Wapachee, relax at their camp.

Richard M. Tent is weighing a sturgeon as part of the sturgeon fishing follow-up program.

Jim Blackned is showing his sturgeon data book.

Deborah Wapachee entertains the crowd at Old Nemaska.

Darryl Saganash holds a walleye headed for the frying pan!

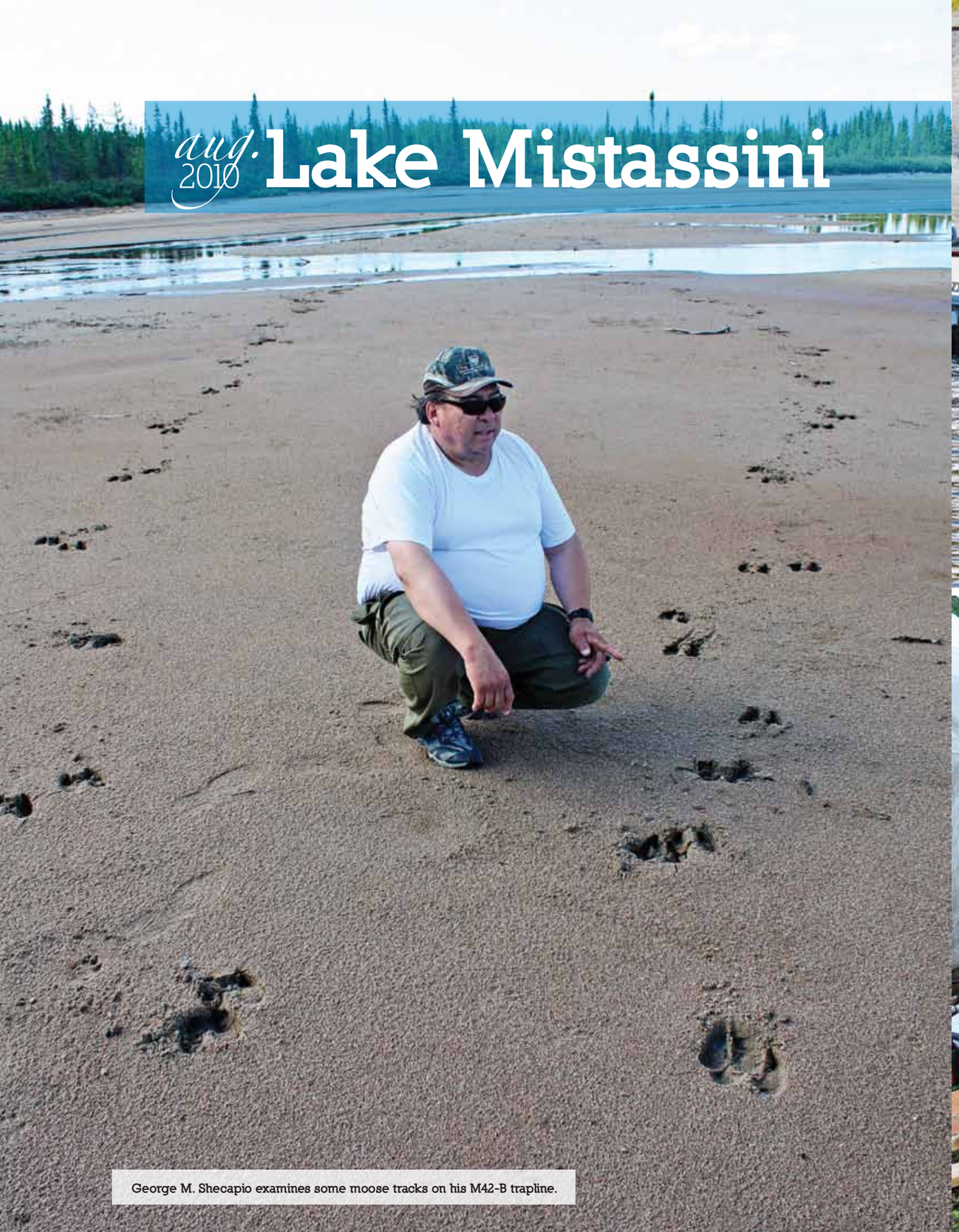
The Cree Cultural Institute, under construction.

Winnie Bosum, local administrator in Oujé-Bougoumou, hard at work in her office.

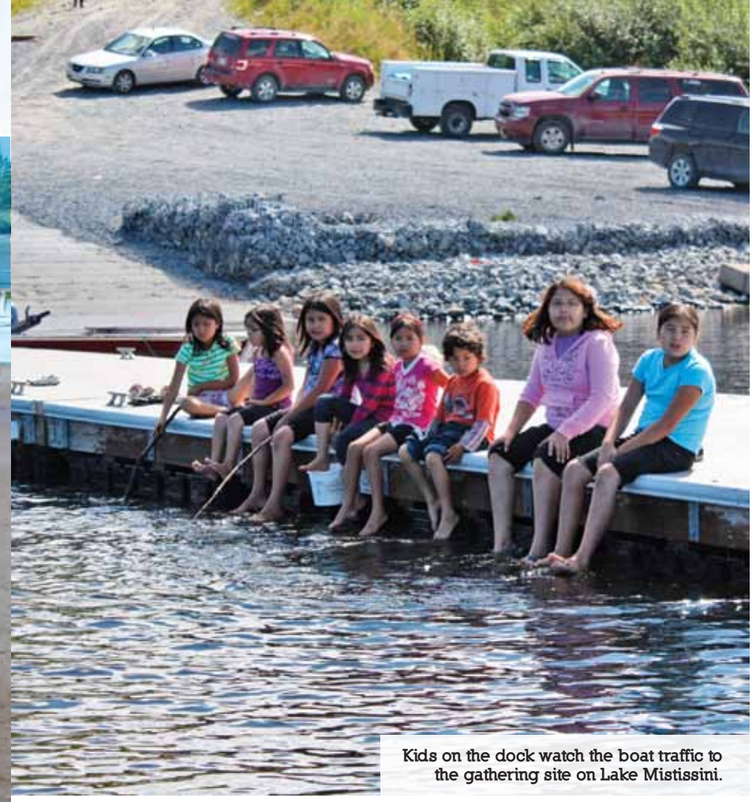
aug. 2010 Oujé-Bougoumou

Future Beauty Queens? Charlotte Ottereyes-Bosum (left) with Tarrianne Coon and Tanessa Bosum.

aug. 2010 Lake Mistassini



George M. Shecapio examines some moose tracks on his M42-B trapline.



Kids on the dock watch the boat traffic to the gathering site on Lake Mistissini.

Mistissini Police officer, Stanley Neeposh, kindly agreed to give a ride to the Director-general, Serge Larivière and his son Nathan (pictured) so they could get back to the community of Mistissini.

Henry Ottereyes (left), Charlie Coon (blue jacket) with Susan P. Matoush (left) and Sophie Coon (orange jacket), enjoy a cup of tea at their camp on the traditional gathering site of Lake Mistassini.

Lake Mistassini

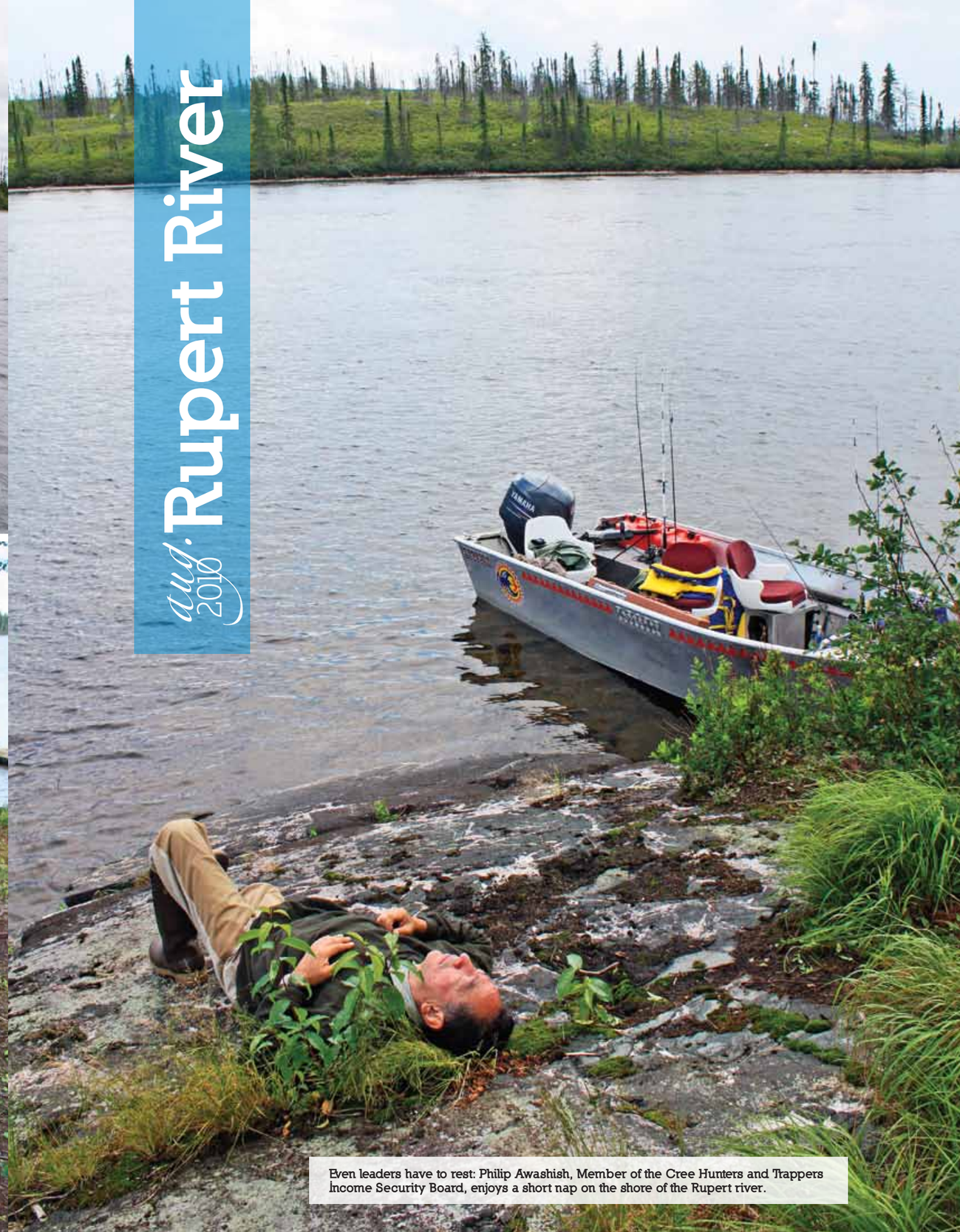
aug. 2016

The parents of George M. Shecapio, Matthew Shecapio and his wife Elizabeth, on their way back to town after spending a couple of weeks in the bush.

Sitting at the table are Alfred Loon (in blue), Kathleen J Wooten; Philomene J Mianscum, as well as Louise Coonishish and her 2 girls.

Rupert River

aug. 2016



Even leaders have to rest: Philip Awashish, Member of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, enjoys a short nap on the shore of the Rupert river.

Steve Ratt, cleaning a small brook trout.

Watch for the rocks!

Conrad Mianscum warms up a pan of beans!

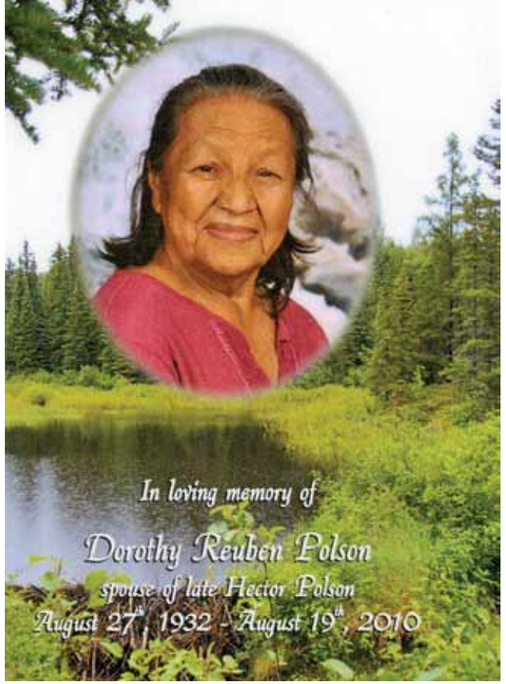
Michel Moushoom and Board member, Jean-Guy Dugré, celebrate a nice speckled trout from the Rupert river.

Board members Willie Iserhoff (left) and Philip Awashish (right) pose for a quick picture before heading back out on the water.

George Wapachee, Member of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, trying his luck from the shores of the Rupert river.

Dorothy Polson Funerals

aug. 2010



Make that set!

Old road snare set for fox

By Serge Larivière

Red foxes are easily caught in snares, and one of the best places in Cree territory to catch red foxes is on old roads and four-wheeler trails.

"No bait is necessary if the road is used regularly by foxes."

Foxes often follow these old roads, and the best ones to set are the trails and roads where the vegetation remains dense in between tire tracks. These well marked tire tracks then become nice pathways for foxes to use as they move about.

© Luc Fortin

Snares should be set on each side. Best snares for red fox are made of 1\16" cable, with a loop of about 8 inches across and about the same height from the ground. Such snares will take red foxes, and also lynx that travel down the same trails. By using a stronger and larger snare, these old roads also make great places to catch wolves.

No bait is necessary if the road is used regularly by foxes. Trappers should be careful not to set on trails used by other hunters, as vehicle traffic will soon have the snares closed and out of commission. But in the right location, setting multiple snares can provide great results and double catches, such as snared fox on each tire track, are common!

Essayez cette installation!

Renard roux au collet, sur vieux chemin forestier

Par Serge Larivière

«...aucun appât n'est nécessaire si la route est utilisée régulièrement par les renards»

Le moyen le plus facile de prendre des renards roux est d'utiliser des collets. D'ailleurs, les anciennes routes et les sentiers de véhicules tout-terrains constituent l'un des meilleurs endroits pour le faire sur le territoire cri. Les renards longent souvent ces anciennes routes et, idéalement, il faut choisir celles où la végétation demeure dense entre les traces de pneus. Bien imprégnées elles font d'excellents sentiers pour les renards.

Il faut installer des collets de chaque côté. Les meilleurs collets pour attraper les renards roux sont faits d'un câble de 1/16 po, avec une boucle d'environ huit pouces de diamètre, et sont placés environ à la même distance du sol. Ces collets permettront d'attraper les renards roux, mais également les lynx qui empruntent les mêmes sentiers. En utilisant un collet plus solide et plus large, ces anciennes routes constituent également l'endroit idéal pour attraper des loups. De plus, aucun appât n'est nécessaire si la route est utilisée régulièrement par les renards. Les trappeurs doivent faire attention à ne pas installer de collets sur les sentiers utilisés par d'autres chasseurs, puisque la circulation aura tôt fait de fermer les collets et de les rendra inutilisables. Toutefois, au bon endroit, installer plusieurs collets peut donner d'excellents résultats et permet de doubler les prises. Il n'est pas rare de capturer un renard dans chaque trace de pneu!

isp Useful

Cancellation of your ISP file

In what situation would the Board cancel my ISP file?

If a beneficiary chooses to apply to Social Aid or Band Welfare, their file is automatically cancelled. Any days spent in the bush until that day are payable and all income earned until that day is must be accounted.

I don't want to be on the Program anymore, can I cancel my file?

Yes. It is always possible to cancel your file if you request so. However, unless you are receiving benefits from Social Aid, Band Welfare or any other (which is not allowed under the rules of the program), it is in your interest to leave your file open until the end of the Program-year (June 30), just in case your situation changes and you wish to return to the bush.

Is my file automatically cancelled if I start to work?

No, your file is not cancelled. It will remain "open" until the end of the program-year (June 30) similar to an "Employment Insurance" claim. Obviously, if you are working, you are not spending time in harvesting activities and therefore will not be receiving any benefits from the program. However, if you were to stop working and return to harvesting activities in the bush, the days you spend in the bush can be payable.

IMPORTANT:
INFORM YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ON CHANGES IN YOUR SITUATION: WHEN YOU START OR STOP TO WORK, WHEN YOU GO TO THE BUSH, ETC, IN ORDER FOR YOUR FILE TO BE UP-TO-DATE AND TO AVOID ANY UNNECESSARY DELAYS.

! TO REMAIN ON THE PROGRAM: THE REGULAR ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS APPLY AT THE END OF THE YEAR TO CONTINUE ON THE PROGRAM DURING THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM-YEAR.

What happens when my file is cancelled?

When your file is cancelled, the Local Administrator closes your file with the information on hand – how many days in the bush you spent, income earned, all other income received etc. If information is incomplete, the Board bases the calculations on estimations: the balance of benefits could be payable or on the other hand, **an overpayment may possibly be created.**

YOU MUST PROVIDE *ALL INFORMATION* TO YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR TO MAKE SURE YOUR FILE IS AS EXACT AS POSSIBLE
IT IS IN YOUR BEST INTEREST!

My file is cancelled. Why do I need to come for interviews?

Even if your file is cancelled, you need to make sure that you have provided all information to your Local Administrator and that the calculations in your file are as exact as possible. By meeting with your Local Administrator, you can verify the status of your file (benefits payable or overpayment) and verify if there is any missing information.

MY file is cancelled. Why do I still get a Retro cheque?

It is possible to receive a final Retro Cheque, even if your file is cancelled. Certain measures of the program are only paid with the Retro Cheque, such as "Far Region Allowance", "Sick Leave Days" or "Maternity Days". In addition, benefits are indexed each year and therefore, a balance may be payable after taking into account the final parameters for the program-year.

HIS file is cancelled, why does HE still get a cheque?

Even if a file is cancelled, there may be a balance of benefits payable in the file. Just as with any other file, the balance payable is always divided by the number of quarterly payments left in the program-year. Someone who has cancelled his file can possibly continue to receive small ISP cheques.

For more specific information, please contact your Local Administrator or the Head Office.

ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐊᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ ᐊ ᒋᔕᑎᒫᐅᐧᐧ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐊ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐧᑖᑯᐧᐧᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ

ᐊ ᒋᐱᐧᐊᒥᓐ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ

ᒫᑳᓐ ᐊ ᐃᔅᐱᔨᒃ ᒫ ᑊ ᐅᐧᒋ ᒋᐱᐧᐃᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐃᑲ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ?

ᐊᓐ ᐃᔨᔨᐧ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐊᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ ᐊ ᐅᑲᔨᐧᑎᐧᒃ ᒫ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᑦ ᐧᐃᐱᒋᐧᐃᐧᐊᑊᐧ ᑮᒋᒥᔨᐧ, ᐊᑯᑦ ᑏᐧᐊᐧᒡ ᐊ ᒋᐱᐧᐃᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒃ ᐊᓂᑲ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐊᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐᐧ ᐊᓂᑲ ᐊ ᑊ ᐅᑮᔅᑯᒥᐧᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐧᒫᑲ ᐊᓂᑲ ᐅᐧᒋ ᒋᐧᒋᐱᔨᐧᑖᑦ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᑦ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᐃᐧᐊᑊᐧᐃᔨᐧᐧ ᑭᑲ ᓴᔨᑖ ᒋᑭ ᐧᐃᐧᒫᐧᐅᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᐧᐧ ᑭᑲ ᑊᐧᒋᐱᔨᐧᑖᑦ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᐃᐧᐊᑊᐧᐃᔨᐧᐧ ᑭᑲ ᓴᔨᑖ ᐊᓂᑲ ᒃᑯᑲᔨᐧ ᐊ ᒋᐧᒋᐱᔨᐧᑖᑦ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᑦ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᐃᐧᐊᑊᐧᐃᔨᐧᐧ

ᓂᒧᔨ ᑦᔕ ᓂᐧᐃᐧ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐊᐧ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ, ᓂᑭ ᑊ ᒋᐱᐧᐊᓐᐧᐊ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐃᒃ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ?

ᑭᔨᐧᐹᐧ ᒧᔅ ᐃᑯᓈᑯᓐ ᒫ ᑊ ᒋᐱᐧᐊᒥᓐ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ ᐊᓐ ᑊ ᐊ ᐃᑯ ᓂᑑᐧᐊᔨᐧᑎᒥᓐᐧ ᒥᑯ ᒪᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐊ ᐃᑯᓈᑯᐧᐧ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᔨᓐ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᐃᐧᐊᑊᐧᐃᔨᐧᐧ ᒋᒥᒪ (ᐧᐊᔅᐧ ᑖᐸ ᓂᐧᐊᔨᐧᑖᑯᓐ ᑖᐱᔅᑯᓐ ᒫ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐊᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᑭᑲ ᐧᐃᒋᐧᐃᐧᐊᑊᐧᐃᔨᐧᐧ ᒋᒥᒪ), ᐧᐃᔅᑖ ᒥᐧᑳᓂᐧ ᐊᑯᔅ ᐊᑲ ᐱᑦ ᒫ ᒋᐱᐧᐊᒥᓐ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ ᐸᑦᔅ ᐊᓐ ᐊ ᒫᐧᒋᐱᔨᐧ ᐸᔨᐧᑯ ᐱᐧᐳᐧᐧ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐊᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ (ᒧᑦᔅᐧᐊᐧᒃᑲᐅᐱᓯᒧ 30), ᐊᐅᑯ ᒫᒃ ᒫ ᑊ ᐃᑯᓈᑯᐧᐧ ᒦᓐ ᐊᓂᑖ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᐊᔅᑊᐧᐧ ᒫ ᑊ ᐃᐧᑖᔨᓐ ᐧᑳᔅᑖᔨᓐ ᐊᔨᐧᐧ ᒫᔅᐱᔨᐧᐃᑯᔨᓈ ᒫᑳᓐᐧ

ᑏᐧᐊᐧᐧ-ᐊ ᑭᑭ ᒋᐱᐧᐃᑭᓂᐧ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐃᒃ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ ᐊ ᒋᐧᑖᐱᑎᓯᑲᓐ?

ᓂᒧᔨ, ᓂᒧᔨ ᒋᐱᐧᐃᑭᓂᐧ ᐊᓐ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐᐧ ᐊᐧᐧᑯ ᑭᑭ "ᐊᐱᐧᐃᑭᓂᐧ" ᐸᑎᔅ ᐊᓐ ᐊ ᑊᐧᐱᐱᔨᐧ ᐸᔨᐧᑯ ᐱᐳᐧᐧ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᐊᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ (ᒧᑦᔅᐧᐊᐧᒃᑲᐅᐱᓯᒧ 30) ᐊᐅᑯ ᐊᓐ ᒧᔨᒃ ᐊ ᓂᐧᐊᔨᐧᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒃ ᒫ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒃ "ᒃ ᐱᑯᓈᒃᑭᓂᐧᐧ"ᐧ ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᐧᐊᔨᐧᐧ, ᓂᒧᔨ ᑭᑭ ᓂᐧᐃᐧᐊᒡ ᐅᑑᐧᐧᑖᔨᐧᐧ ᐊᐧᐧᑯ ᒫᒃ ᓂᒧᔨ ᑭᑭ ᐅᐧᐧᑎᐧᐧᑖᔨᐧᐧ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐᐧ ᐊᐧᐧᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒃ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐᐧ ᐊ ᑊᐧᐱᐱᔨᐧ ᐊᓂᑲ ᐊ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒃ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐᐧ ᐊᐧᐧᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐊ ᐅᐧᐧᑎᐧᐧᑖᔨᐧᐧ ᐊᐧᐧᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐊᐧᐱᒋᐧᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒃ ᓂᑑᐧᐅᐧ ᓃᑲᓐ

à Propos du... Annulation de votre dossier PSR

Dans quels cas l'Office peut-il annuler mon dossier PSR?

Si un bénéficiaire décide de présenter une demande d'aide sociale ou d'aide sociale de bande, son dossier est automatiquement annulé. Tous les jours passés dans le bois à ce jour sont payables et tous les revenus gagnés à ce jour doivent être comptabilisés.

Je ne souhaite plus bénéficier du programme. Puis-je annuler mon dossier?

Oui. Il est toujours possible d'annuler votre dossier si vous en faites la demande. Toutefois, à moins que vous ne receviez de prestation d'aide sociale, d'aide sociale de bande ou autre (ce qui n'est pas permis en vertu des règles du programme), il est dans votre intérêt de garder votre dossier ouvert jusqu'à la fin de l'année programme (30 juin), au cas où votre situation changerait et que vous souhaitiez retourner dans le bois.

Mon dossier est-il automatiquement annulé si je commence à travailler?

Non, votre dossier n'est pas annulé. Il demeurera « ouvert » jusqu'à la fin de l'année programme (30 juin) comme dans le cas d'une demande d'assurance-emploi. De toute évidence, si vous travaillez, vous ne pratiquez pas la cueillette et, par conséquent, ne recevrez aucune allocation en vertu du programme. Toutefois, si vous cessez de travailler et reprenez la cueillette dans les bois, les jours que vous y passez pourraient vous donner droit à l'allocation.

IMPORTANT :
INFORMEZ VOTRE ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL DÈS QUE POSSIBLE LORSQU'UN CHANGEMENT CONCERNANT VOTRE SITUATION SURVIENT : LORSQUE VOUS COMMENCEZ À TRAVAILLER OU CESSEZ DE LE FAIRE, LORSQUE VOUS ALLEZ DANS LE BOIS OU AUTRE, AFIN DE GARDER VOTRE DOSSIER À JOUR ET D'ÉVITER TOUT RETARD INUTILE.

! POUR CONTINUER À BÉNÉFICIER DU PROGRAMME :
LES CONDITIONS D'ADMISSIBILITÉ RÉGULIÈRES S'APPLIQUENT À LA FIN DE L'ANNÉE POUR L'ANNÉE PROGRAMME SUIVANTE.

Qu'arrive-t-il si mon dossier est annulé?

Advenant son annulation, l'administrateur local ferme votre dossier avec l'information dont il dispose, à savoir le nombre de jours que vous avez passés dans le bois, le revenu gagné, tous les autres revenus reçus, etc. Si l'information est incomplète, l'Office base ses calculs sur des estimations : Le solde des allocations peut être payable ou **un trop-perçu doit être remboursé.**

VOUS DEVEZ FOURNIR À VOTRE ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL *TOUS LES RENSEIGNEMENTS* NÉCESSAIRES AFIN QUE VOTRE DOSSIER SOIT COMPLET.
C'EST DANS VOTRE INTÉRÊT!

Mon dossier est annulé. Pourquoi dois-je me présenter aux entrevues?

Même si votre dossier est annulé, vous devez vous assurer d'avoir fourni tous les renseignements nécessaires à votre administrateur local et que les calculs qui figurent dans votre dossier sont exacts. En rencontrant votre administrateur local, vous pouvez vérifier le statut de votre dossier (allocations payables ou trop-perçu) et vous assurer qu'il contient tous les renseignements nécessaires.

MON dossier est annulé. Pourquoi ai-je reçu un chèque rétroactif?

Il est possible de recevoir un chèque rétroactif final même si votre dossier est annulé. Certaines mesures du programme ne sont payées que par chèque rétroactif, comme l'allocation quotidienne en région d'exploitation éloignée, les congés de maladie et les congés de maternité. De plus, le montant des allocations est indexé chaque année. Un solde peut donc être payable après la prise en considération des paramètres finaux pour l'année programme.

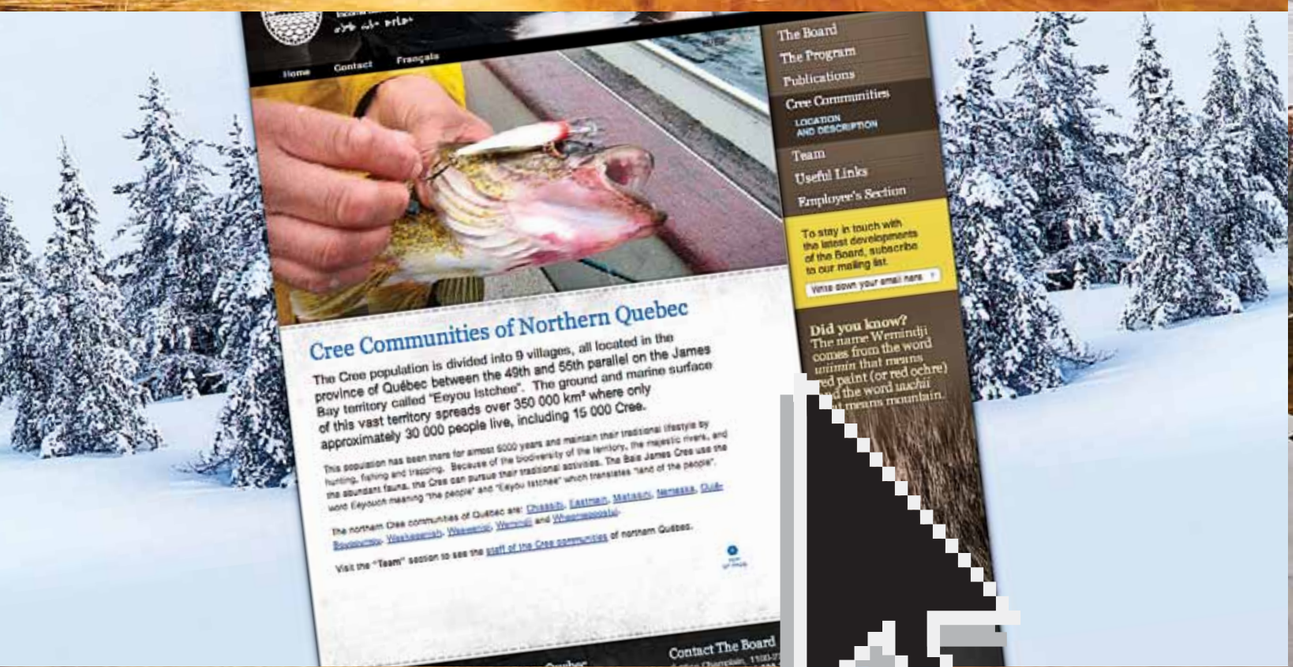
SON dossier est annulé, pourquoi reçoit-IL tout de même un chèque?

Même si un dossier est annulé, il est possible que le solde des allocations soit payable au dossier. Comme c'est le cas pour tout autre dossier, le solde payable est toujours divisé par le nombre de paiements trimestriels restants à l'année programme. Il est possible qu'une personne qui a annulé son dossier continue de recevoir de petits chèques du PSR.

Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec votre administrateur local ou le siège social.

CONNAISSEZ-VOUS
LE SITE INTERNET DE L'OFFICE?

www.osrcpc.ca



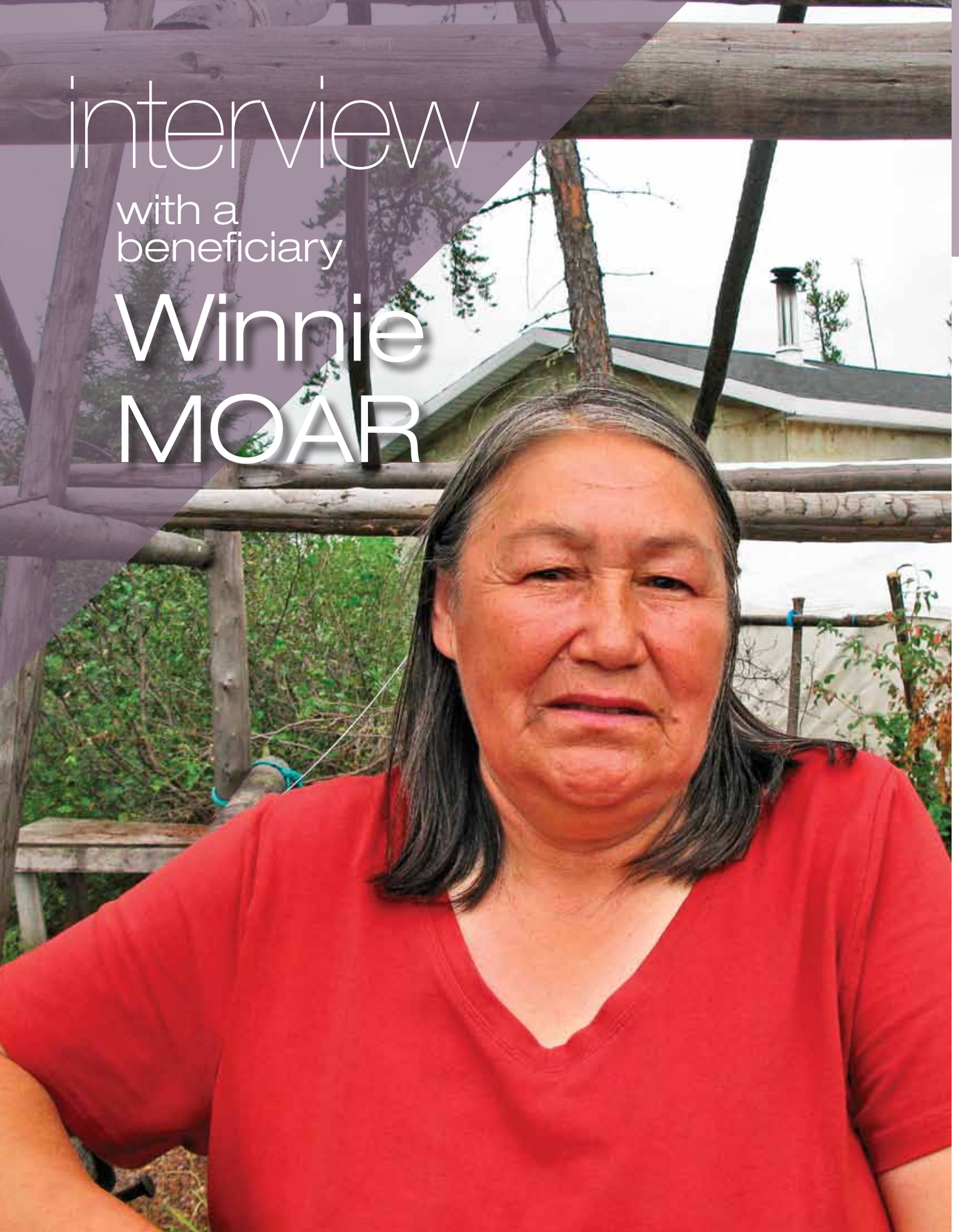
DID YOU VISIT
OUR WEB SITE?

www.chtisb.ca

On September 30, 2010,
the Cree Nation lost one of
its greatest leaders,
Grand Chief Dr. Billy Diamond,
one the key founders of
the Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Boaard.

The Members and Staff of the Board
wish to express
their most sincere condolences
to the family and friends
of this great man.

interview with a beneficiary Winnie MOAR



In early September 2010, The Program Assistant-Services, Mr. George M. Shecapio, had the privilege to meet a well-known beneficiary of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program in Nemaska, Ms. Winnie Moar, at her camp on trapline N-24, up the river from Old Nemaska.

GMS **Ms. Moar, thank you for agreeing to be interviewed for the Cree Hunter and Trapper magazine.**

Can you first tell me about your background and where you were born?

WM I was born near Old Nemaska in January of 1946, in a tipi. My parents are Anderson Jolly and Minnie Jimiken and were both hunters and trappers. In my family, there were 5 girls and 4 boys. I was the second of the 9 children.

GMS **How did your bush life start?**

WM I was sent to school in Moose Factory at the age of 9. After I left school, at age 13, I started bush life with my parents in Old Nemaska, around Lake Gifford. We always spent time there in summer as well as in winter. The majority of my life was spent in the bush.

GMS **Were you in the bush all your life?**

WM I was in the bush always. At age 21, I married my late husband, Andrew Moar, so I left my parents trapline to be with my husband and his parents. We stayed in the bush, this time with my in-laws, Sydney Moar and Mabel Wapachee.

GMS **Do you have children?**

WM Yes, I have 5 children, 4 girls and 1 boy, and today I have 8 grandchildren.

GMS **Whose trapline do you harvest at the most?**

WM After my marriage I spent most of my time at N-24, my late husband's trapline. I spent 40 years of my married life at this trapline.

GMS **What do you like best about bush life?**

WM I like living in the bush because it is a healthy place, the natural environment, the food is great and there is always something to do. I am always occupied! It is all about doing little things, and everything!

GMS **You seem passionate about bush life...**

WM I have a great passion for bush life! This is the best place to live, the best place to relax and be at peace, the most wonderful place to be. The memories sometimes bring tears to my eyes, when I remember about my parents, my late husband and in-laws, but the bush still brings me comfort; it is the best place to live.

GMS **Do you remember tough years out in the bush?**

WM Yes, I remember the lean years when food was scarce. I had a glimpse of it when food was scarce, it was difficult, hardly any provisions to buy, we barely made it. After a while things got better when traders came in, like the Hudson Bay and the Northwest Company. But, one of the most difficult times I had to face was when I lost my husband, Andrew Moar, in 2007.

GMS **Do your children like bush life?**

WM Yes, they do. They spend time in the bush during Goose Break and occasionally at other times. They do spend time with me, and they love the bush also. My grandchildren also come to the bush.

GMS **Is hunting easier today?**

WM Yes, these days, hunters have all kinds of equipment to use, outboard motors and skidoos. It is much easier to access your trapline. On one hand, it is a burden because of expenses related to it, but on the other hand, nowadays it is quick to get to your trapline. Back then, everything was done manually, portages, walking and you had to make your own shelter. Now you don't even have to set up camp, you have a cabin already made, it is quick and easy.

GMS **How long have you been on the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program?**

WM Since the very beginning of the program, but we were in the bush even before the program. ▶

GMS Can you tell me some stories of your bush life, something of your fondest memories?

WM I remember going out with my dad to check his traps, beaver traps, and he would tell me "can you take that beaver home so mom can take care of it and we'll have a good meal". We also caught rabbits in snares, and he would then go on his own way to check his other traps. I would take home the beaver or the rabbits and would help my mom to cook. Nothing was wasted. My dad would come home to a good beaver meal – and those are some of the fondest memories that I have.

GMS Is the bush still a good place to raise kids and young children?

WM Yes, it is one of the best places to raise children as well as young people. Everybody is close socially, just like a tight-knit family, a big family. It is a great way to raise children. It is the most ideal place!

I love to be in the community as well, but my heart truly is in the bush! I understand that for people that have lived the bush life, their hearts are in the bush too. As they get old, that bush life is more important than ever!

GMS I thank you for the time you took to share your story.

"I LOVE TO BE IN THE COMMUNITY AS WELL, BUT MY HEART TRULY IS IN THE BUSH!"

ᐋᐊᓗᒥᖕᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓗᐤ ᐋᐋᐱᒋᖕᐋᑦ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᓱᑑᓴᓐᖕ

ᐧᐃᓃ ᐧᒫᕐ

ᐧᐃᐱᒐ ᒃ ᐅᖅᑭᑯᒋᖕᒃ ᒥᓂᒃᒪᖕᐅᐃᓯᑯ 2010, ᐊᓐ ᒃ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᖅᑐᐧᐋᑦ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᓱᑑᓴᓐᖕ, ᒥᐧᑎᕐ ᐧᒫᕐᒐ M. ᖃᖕᒃᐅᐤ, ᐋᓯᐧᐃᑯ ᒃ ᐃᓂᓈᑯᓂᓗᖕᒐ ᒫ ᒋ ᒥᓯᒋᖕᒫᓗᖕᒫᑦ ᐊᓗᑯ ᐃᖕᒃᖕᖕ ᐋ ᐋᐱᒋᖕᐋᓗᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᓱᑑᓴᓐᖕ ᐊᓂᑦ ᖃᒥᖕᒃᖕᖕ, ᐋᐅᑯ ᒥᖕ ᐧᐃᓃ ᐧᒫᕐ, ᐋᓯᐧᐃᑯ N-24 ᐋ ᐃᑎᓯᓈᑦᒋᖕᒐ ᐅᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭ, ᓂᑎᒥᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐧᐋᖅᑭᒐ ᖃᒥᖕᒃᖕᖕ ᒃ ᑭ ᐃᖕᑎᑯᖕᒐᖕ.

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᒥᖕ ᐧᒫᕐ, ᑭᓂᓈᖕᑯᒧᑎᐊ ᒃ ᓂᖕᐋᐅᖕᑎᒥᐊ ᒫᖕ ᑭ ᐊᐅᒥᖕᐃᑦᐊ ᐅᖕᑭ ᐅᑦ ᒫ ᒥᓯᓈᑦᒋᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐃᓗᓗᐤ ᒃ ᐃᓂᓂᖕᒃᑦᒋᖕᒐ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᓯᓂᖕᐃᑭᐊᖕᒐ ᓃᖅᑎᒻ ᒫ ᑎᐸᒋᑮᓯᓗᖕᒐ ᑭᒃ ᑦᓂᑦ ᒃ ᐃᓗᓗᐅᓗᐊᖕᒐ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᐋᑯᑦ ᒃ ᐃᓗᓗᐅᓗᖕᐊᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐸᓐᖕᒐ ᐧᐋᖅᑭᒐ ᖃᒥᖕᒃᖕᖕ ᒋᖕᒃᖕᑯᓂᐱᓯᑯ 1946 ᒃ ᐃᖕᐱᓗᖕᒐ, ᐃᓗᓗᐤ ᒥᒋᖕᐋᖕᐱᓂᖕᖕ ᓂᒋ ᐃᓗᓗᐅᓗᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᒋ ᓂᓃᒋᖕᐃᑯᖕᒐ, ᐋᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐋᓐᑎᕐᓯᓐ ᐧᒫᓖ ᑭᒃ ᒥᓃ ᑎᒥᒃᓐ, ᑕᐱᖅᑯᓐ ᒋ ᓂᑑᖕᐅᖕᒐ ᑭᒃ ᒋ ᓂᑑᐃᓯᐧᐃᓈᐅᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋ ᐸᓗᑯᑕᐅᓯᖕᖕ, 5 ᒋ ᐃᖕᑎᓐᖕᒐ ᐃᖅᖕᒃᓂᖕᖕᒐ ᑭᒃ 4 ᓈᐸᓂᖕᖕᒐ ᐋᐅᑯ ᓃᓗ ᓃᓐᖕᒐ ᒃ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ 9 ᒫᒧ ᐋ ᒋ ᐃᖕᑎᓂᖕᖕᒐ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᖕᖕᒐ.

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᑕᓂᑦ ᒃ ᐅᖕᒋ ᒋᖕᒋᐱᓗᖕᑕᓗᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅᐧᐃᓂᖕᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐱᒫᒋᖕᖕᐅᓗᖕᒐ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ 9 ᒃ ᐃᖕᑐᐳᐧᓈᓯᖕᒃᖕᒐ, ᓂᒋ ᐃᑎᓂᖕᖕᐅᑯᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᒧᐧ ᐹᒃᐧᑕᓈ ᒐ ᐊᖕᒋᖕᖕᒃᖕᖕᒐ ᒋᖕᑯᑎᒫᑑᑭᒥᑯᖕᖕ 13 ᓂᒋ ᐃᖕᑐᐳᐧᓈᓯᑦ ᒃ ᐧᐃᐧᐃᒃᖕᒐ ᒋᖕᑯᑎᒫᑑᑭᒥᑯᖕᖕ, ᐋᑯ ᑏᐧᐋᖕᖕ ᒃ ᐧᐃᒋᒥᐧᒃᐧᒐ ᓂᓃᒋᖕᖕᐃᑯᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᑑᖕᐅᐧᐃᓂᖕᖕᒐ ᒐ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐱᒫᒋᖕᖕᐅᒃᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐧᐋᖅᑭᒐ ᖃᒥᖕᒃᖕᖕ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᐊᓂᑦ ᑭᐱᖕᑦ ᒃ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᖕ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᐋ ᓃᐱᖕᖕ ᑭᒃ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐱᐳᖕᖕ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᒫᖕ ᒃ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᖕ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᐋ ᓃᐱᒋᒥᖕᖕᒐ ᑭᒃ ᒋ ᐃᖕᑎᑯᖕᖕᒐ.

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᐋᐅᐧᐋ ᒫᖅ ᒃ ᐃᖕᑎᐅᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕᒐ ᐋ ᑭ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᒐ ᒃ ᐃᖅᐱᓂ ᐱᒫᑎᓯᐅᖕᒐ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᒫᑯᑦ ᓂᑑᖕᐅᖅᒋᖕᖕᒐ ᓂᒋ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᒐ 21 ᒃ ᐃᖕᑐᐳᐧᓈᓯᖕᒃᖕᒐ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᒃ ᓃᓐᖕᒃᐳᐧᐃᒃᖕᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᐧᐃᒋᒫᒋᖕᖕᒐ, ᐋᓐᑎᕈ ᐧᒫᕐ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᒫᒃ ᒃ ᐊᑎ ᓂᑭᑎᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᓂᓃᒋᖕᖕᐃᑯᖕᒐ ᒐ ᐧᐃᒋᒥᖕᒃ ᓂᓈᐸᒪ ᑭᒃ ᐧᐃᖕ ᐅᓃᒋᖕᖕᐃᑦᖕᖕ ᐋᑯᑦ ᒃ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᖕ ᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕ, ᐋᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᒃ ᐧᐃᒋᒥᒋᖕᖕ ᓂᐧᐃᒋᒫᑭᖕᖕ ᐅᓃᒋᖕᖕᐃᑦᖕᖕ, ᓯᑦᓃ ᐧᒫᕐ ᑭᒃ ᒥᐃᐱᑦ ᐧᐋᐸᒋᖕᖕ.

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᑰᑐᐧᐋᓂᓂᒋᓈᖕ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᑭᒃ, 5 ᐃᖕᑎᓐᖕᒐ ᓂᑐᐧᐋᓂᓂᒋᖕᖕ, 4 ᐃᖅᖕᒃᓂᖕᖕᒐ ᑭᒃ 1 ᓈᐸᖅ, ᐊᓄᖕᖕ ᒫᒃ 8 ᐃᖕᑎᓐᖕᒐ ᓈᓂᓂᒋᓂᖕᖕ.

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᐊᐧᐋᖕ ᐅᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭ ᐅᒃᓵ ᐋ ᐅᖕᒋ ᓂᑑᖕᐅᖕᖕᒐ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᒥᓐ ᒃ ᓃᓐᒃᐳᐧᐃᒃᖕᖕᒐ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᐅᒃᓵ ᒃ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ N-24 ᒃ ᐃᑎᓯᓈᑦᒋᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭ, ᐋᐅᑯ ᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᐧᐃᒋᒫᑭᖕᖕᒐ ᐅᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭ.

ᐧᐃᓃ 40 ᑎᖕᑐ ᐱᐳᖕᖕ ᓂᑭ ᐃᖅᐱᓂ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᒐ ᐅᑎᖕ ᐅ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ, ᐋᖅᑯ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒃ ᐧᐋᐱᒥᒃ ᓂᐧᐃᒋᒫᑭᖕᖕ.

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒫᐅᖕᒐ ᒫᐧᒃᐅᖕᑎᒥᖕᖕᐃᑯᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᐋᐅᑯ ᒫᐧᒃᐅᖕᑕᒫᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐊᖕᒐ ᐋ ᒥᐳᐱᒫᑎᓯᓐᖕᖕᒐ, ᐊᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐱᒃᐅᖕᖕ ᐊᖕᑭ, ᑭᒃ ᓈᖅᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐧᐃᖕᖕᒐ ᒋᖕᒋ ᑭᒃ ᒫᑑᖕᒐ ᐃᖕᑎᑯᖕᖕᒐ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒐ ᐃᖕᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒃᖕᖕ ᒫᖅ ᐃᖕᑎᑯᖕᖕᒐ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒐ ᐃᖕᑐᑎᒫᖕᖕ! ᐋᐅᑯ ᐊᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐱᐧᐅᖕᖕᒐ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᖕᒐ ᐃᖕᑐᑎᒫᖕᖕᒐ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ!

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒫᐅᖕᒐ ᐋ ᐧᐃᖕᒋᐧᑎᒥᖕᖕ ᐃᓗᓗᒋᒥᖕᒐ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᐋᐅᑯ ᐊᖕᒐ ᒥᑯ ᐋ ᐊᑎ ᐃᐧᐱᖕᖕᑕᒫᖕᖕ, ᐋᐅᑯ ᐧᐋᐳᖕ ᐳᒋᓂᖕᖕᐃᖕᖕ ᒥᑯ ᒫᒃ ᓈᖅᑕᐧᐸ ᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕᒋᐧᐸᖕ ᑭᒃ ᐊᒥᐧᑯ ᑭᒃ ᓂᒫᖕ ᒥᓯᐧᐋ ᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕᒋᐧᑕᖕ!

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᒧᒃᒪ ᐊᓂᑦ ᓈᖅᖕ ᒋᖕᖕᒋᐧᐋ ᐋ ᐃᑕᓗᖕᖕᑎᒥᖕᖕᐃᑯᓗᖕᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋ ᐃᖕᑕᓗᖕᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕ...**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᑭᓗᐧᐸ ᒋᖕᖕᒋᐧᐋ ᐋ ᐃᑕᓗᖕᖕᑎᒫᖕᖕ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕ! ᐋᐅᖅ ᐋᑯᑦ ᒫᐅᖕᒐ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᐧᐃᓈᓂᐧᐃᒃᖕᖕᒐ, ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕ ᐃᖕᐋᑯᓈᓂᐧᐃᒃᖕᖕᒐ ᑭᒃ ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᒋᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᐧᐃᖕᖕᐅᓂᐧᐃᒃᖕᖕᒐ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᒫᐅᖕᒐ ᐋ ᒥᐧᒃᖕᖕᒐ ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᐃᖕᖕᑕᓂᐧᐃᒃᖕᖕᒐ ᐋᖅᑯ ᓈᖅᖕᒐ ᐋ ᒋᖕᖕᒋᐧᒃᖕᖕᒐ, ᐋ ᒋᖕᖕᒋᐧᑐᖕᖕᒃᖕᖕᒐ ᓂᓃᒋᖕᖕᐃᑯᖕᖕᒐ, ᑭᒃ ᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᐧᐃᒋᒫᑭᖕᖕᒐ ᑭᒃ ᐧᐃᖕ ᐅᓃᒋᖕᖕᐃᑦᖕᖕ, ᒥᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐋᒃᐱᒃ ᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕᒋᐧᑕᖕᖕᐃᑯᖕᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋ ᐃᖕᑕᖕᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕ ᐊᓂᑦ ᒫᐧᒃᖕᒐ ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᐃᖕᖕᒐ.

ᐧᒫᕐᒐ **ᖅᒋᖕᒋᓯᓈᖕ ᑭᖕᖕ ᐋ ᐋᐅᖕᒋᖕᖕ ᐊᓂᑦ ᐋ ᐃᖕᑕᓂᖕᖕᒐ ᓂᑑᖕᐅ ᐊᖕᑭᖕᖕ?**

ᐧᐃᓃ ᑭᖕᖕᒋᓯᓈᖕ ᐋᑲᒃ ᓈᖅᖕ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐃᖕᑎᑯᖕᖕ ᒐᖕᒃᖕᒐ ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᓈᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕ, ᑭᖕᖕᖕᒋᐧᐸᖕ ᒃ ᒐᖅᑎᖕᖕᐋᐱᖕᖕᑎᒫᖕᖕ ᐋᑲᒃ ᐅᖕᒋ ᖕᐋᐧᑎᖕᖕ ᒋᖕᖕ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᒃ ᐋᐅᒥᖕᖕ, ᐋᑲᒃ ᓈᖅᖕ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐃᖕᑎᑯᖕᖕ ᒐᖕᒃᖕᒐ ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᓈᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕ ᐅᖕᑎᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕ, ᒥᑯ ᒐᖅᑎᖕᖕᐃᖕᖕᒋᐧᑕᖕᖕᐃᖕᖕᒐ ᐋᒃ ᐅᖕᒋᖕᖕᐃᖕᖕᑕᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕᒐ, ᐋᑯᑦ ᒃ ᓃᖅᖕᒐ ᐋᐅᒥᖕᖕ ᒐᖕᒃᖕᒐ ᒐ ᒋᖕᖕᐃᖕᖕᑕᓂᐧᐃᖕᖕᒐ ᐋᖅᑯ ᓈ

ᐸᒻᒃᓯᕐᑎᒧᖕᐊ ᖃᐊᓂᕐᒥᖕ ᓂᕐᐅᖅᑐᖕ ᐊᓯᖅᑐᖕ ᐊ ᐃᖅᑕᖕ?

ᑭᕐᐸ ᒫᒻᒃᓯᕐᑎᖕᖕ ᐊᑯᑕ ᐊ ᐃᖅᑕᖕ ᒫᒻᑲᖕ ᐊ ᓄᑭᐱᒃᓯᓐᐊᓂᐅᖕ ᑭᒃ ᐊᓯᑯ ᑮᓐ ᐊ ᐃᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᓂᑕ ᐊ ᓂᓂᕐᐅᖕᖕ ᑭᕐᐸ ᐱᒃᓯ ᐃᑭᒥᖕ, ᑭᕐᐸ ᒫᒻᒃᓯᕐᑎᖕᖕ ᐊ ᐃᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᓂᑕ ᓂᕐᐅᖅ ᐊᓯᖅᑐᖕᖕ ᓄᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᖕ ᑭᒃ ᐸᑭ ᐃᖅᑕᐅᖕ ᐊᓂᑕ ᓂᕐᐅᖅ ᐊᓯᖅᑐᖕᖕ

ᐊᑎᕐᑐ-ᐊ ᐋᖅᑎᓐ ᐊ ᓂᕐᐅᖅᐅᓈᓂᐅᖕ ᐊᓄᖅᖕ?

ᑭᕐᐸ ᐊᑎᕐᑐ ᐃᒃᑎᖅᖕᖕ ᐊᓄᖅᖕ, ᓈᖅᑕᐸ ᒫᒪᖅᖕ ᐃᓂᓈᑯᓂᓐᐸ ᒫᒃᑲᐸᐸ ᐊ ᐃᓂ ᐊᐱᒋᖅᑕᖕ ᓂᕐᐅᖅ ᐃᓐᐸᐅᖕ ᐊᓄᖅᖕ, ᐱᑯᓂᒫ ᑲ ᐱᒥᐱᐸᓂᐸᖕᖕ ᑭᒃ ᑲ ᐃᖅᑕᓂᒋᐱᖅᑕᐅᖕᖕ ᐊᑎᕐᑐ ᐋᖅᑎᓐ ᒫ ᑭ ᐃᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᐱᒋᖅᑕᐅᖕ ᐊᐋᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᐋᖅᑕᖕ ᐊ ᐃᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᑎᕐᑐ ᐃᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᐱᒋᖅᑕᐅᖕ ᐊᓂᑕ ᐃᓂ ᐅᑦᖕ, ᒥᑯ ᐅᒥᖅᑯᓐᐸᓂᖕᐋᖅᑭ ᑭ ᐊᐱᒋᖅᑕᐅᖕ ᐊᐋᖅᑕᖕ, ᐊ ᑭᑲᐱᑕᖕ, ᐊ ᐱᐸᒧᖅᑕᖕ ᑭᒃᑐ ᐊ ᒪᓄᖅᖕ ᐊᓄᖅᖕ ᒫᒃ, ᓂᒧᐸ ᒃᐸᑕ ᒫᓄᖅᖕ ᐊᐋᖅᑭ, ᖃᖅ ᐊᓂᒃᑐ ᐊ ᐃᖅᑎᑯᓂᐸᖕ ᐅᓂᕐᐅᖅᑭᒥᑯ, ᓈᖅᑕᐸ ᐋᖅᑭᐋᖅᑭᖕ

ᑕᓐ ᑲ ᐃᖅᐱᐱᓂ ᐋᐱᒋᖅᐃᑦ ᖃᖅ ᓂᕐᐅᖅᑐᖕ ᓅᒃᓈᓐ?

ᐅᖅᑭᖕ ᑲ ᒋᖅᒋᐱᐸᖅᑕᑭᓂᐅᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐊ ᐋᐱᒋᖅᐋᑭᓂᐅᑦ ᓂᕐᐅᖅᑐᖕ ᓅᒃᓈᓐ, ᒥᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐊᒃᓯᐱᖕ ᖃᖅ ᓂᑭ ᐃᖅᑕᓈᓐ ᐊᓂᑕ ᓂᕐᐅᖅᑐᖕ ᐊᓯᖅᑭᖅᖕ ᐋᖅᖕᒫᒃᓯ ᐅᖅᑭ ᒋᖅᒋᐱᐸᖕ ᐊᓐ ᓂᕐᐅᖅᑐᖕ ᓅᒃᓈᓐ ᐊ ᐋᐱᒋᖅᐋᑭᓂᐅᑦ.

ᐊᑦᐳᖕᖕ ᑭᒃᑐ ᓂᑭ ᓂᒃᑲᑕᓈᓐ, ᐋᑯ ᐃᐸ ᒫᒃ ᑲ ᑭ ᑭᑐᖅᑕᑦ ᐊ ᓈᒋᐅᓂᐃᓂᖅᐃᒫᑦ ᓐᐸ ᑲ ᑭ ᑭᐅᖅᐊᑎᖅᐃᒃ ᐊᒥᖕᑯ ᑭᒃᑐ ᒫᒃ ᐊᐅᖅᖕᖕ ᑭᒃᑐ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᒋᖅᐃᒃ ᓂᑲᐅᐃ ᐊ ᐱᒥᓂᐊᑦᖕ ᓂᒧᐸ ᒫᑲᒃ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᐅᖅᖕᖕ ᑭᒃᑐ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᒋᖅᐃᒃ ᐊᐅᖅᑐᖕᖕ ᑭᒃᑐ ᑲ ᑭ ᐅᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᐅᖅᖕᖕ ᑭᒃᑐ ᑲ ᑭ ᐃᖅᑕᓂᐅᖕ ᐊᐅᖅ

During her time in the nation's capital, she worked in the Chamber of Commons for seven years as a member's assistant and for two years at Industry, Trade and Commerce Canada as the executive secretary in the ministry's Departmental Legal Sector. She then studied full time for one year at the University of Ottawa to complete a bachelors in sociology that she had begun as a part time student while working.

On her return to Québec, she met and fell under the charm of the father of her daughter, Catherine – who is now at 21 a remarkably gifted wildlife artist. Her studious nature led her to take courses in business administration at the University of Laval. She took on contracts at various governmental organizations. Among other things, she worked on a conference on acid rain. Organized conjointly by Forestry Canada and the Laurentian Forestry Centre, this conference brought representatives from many countries from North and South America and Europe to Ste-Foy in June, 1983. After this contract, she temporarily replaced the secretary of the Regional Director of Parks Canada in Québec for a few months – a short yet very positive experience with some really nice people. A short time later she got a nine-month recurring position at the Fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche and stayed there for ten years. In cooperation with a team, she was checking the eligibility of requests for masters and doctoral grants and also processing the applications for excellence grants presented by academic researchers. She particularly enjoyed contacting American and European external experts to ask them to evaluate research projects. She noticed that often the most important researchers were the most friendly and helpful.

In 1995, once her daughter Catherine started primary school, Marie-Claude joined the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board as the executive assistant of Monique Caron, who was Secretary General at that time. It was a very different work environment than others she had experienced, but Marie-Claude likes to explore new cultures and she familiarized herself with the aboriginal world with enthusiasm.

After a visit on the trap line of the Director General, in 2008, Marie-Claude Thibault made the cover of the Quebec trappers provincial magazine, *Le Coureur des bois*.

"She discovered the culture and the language of the Cree and the world of hunting and trapping."

She discovered the culture and the language of the Cree and the world of hunting and trapping. Over the years, she worked with many local administrators from the Cree communities, among them Peter Shecapio, George M. Shecapio, Allan Neacappo, Sally Herodier, Marjorie House, Lizzie Diamond, Jacob Gull, Jason McKenzie, Reggie Mark, Billy Blackned, Krista Kakabat, Fred L. Tomatuk, Valerie Herodier, Lindy Moar, Deborah Wapachee, James Wapachee, Winnie Bosum, William Kawapit, Elizabeth Masty and now, Jean-Baptiste Loon, Dolores Ottereyes-Tapiatic, George Head and Suzie Mowatt. Over her years at the Board she has really appreciated their kindness and their sense of humour.

Serving the Cree Nation gives her the sense that she is useful to communities in the more isolated regions. It is an enriching human experience. It is equally important to her to keep up a harmonious, good-humoured working environment with her colleagues. She has excellent memories of work colleagues from the past: Monique Latouche and Thelma Ste-Croix, Bella Petawabano, Margaret Wapachee and Julian Blacksmith.

Marie-Claude mostly works on program files and checks that the information provided by claimants is processed diligently at the Bureau's head offices. She also responds to requests for information from banks in the Cree communities, employment centres in the North, Band Welfare offices, legal aid offices in the North, and requests for information from local program administrators.

"Marie-Claude has also had the opportunity to meet with colleagues in James Bay in a few Cree communities"

In the autumn of 2008, accompanied by her boss, Serge Larivière, Marie-Claude experienced a day of trapping outside Québec City. Going beyond her work with office file, this was a concrete experience on the land. Where she learned about the basics of trapping.

Marie-Claude has also had the opportunity to meet with colleagues in James Bay in a few Cree communities such as Mistissini, Oujé-Bougoumou, Waskaganish and Whapmagoostui – these memorable trips in Northern Québec were very special experiences.

Marie-Claude is curious by nature and has many interests, such as history, travel, the arts, music, and photography. She likes to read, cook for her friends, go for hikes in the forest and go bicycling. She is interested in herbal remedies, having learned about them from her paternal grandparents. She loves to explore new horizons and meet new people. When she visits a new place or an historic site, she wants to know all about its history and any famous people who lived there. She has been to Paris, her favourite city in France, many times, but she has also been to Bordeaux, La Rochelle and other places in Poitou-Charentes. She has also visited a few Southern islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, and Cuba. She also likes to wander the beaches of Maine, and has visited Boston and made a few trips to New York.

She dreams of making many other trips, to the south and the north of France, Italy, California, and Western Canada – trips she may make once she has reached her rapidly approaching retirement. But for the time being there are still more challenges to take on!

Profil d'un employé

Le Programme de sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris a été un franc succès depuis 30 ans et ce, en raison de l'engagement de son personnel. Notre article «Profil d'un employé» présente une courte biographie des employés qui ont travaillé à assurer le succès du programme. Dans la présente édition, nous rendons hommage à Mme Marie-Claude Thibault, notre agente de soutien au Programme, à Québec.

Marie-Claude Thibault

Employé par l'Office depuis :
3 juillet 1995
Position actuelle :
Agente de soutien au Programme
Lieu de travail :
Siège social, Québec

Marie-Claude est née à Neuville près de Québec. Elle est la 2e d'une famille de huit enfants, cinq frères et deux sœurs.

Son père et son grand-père étaient commerçants à St-Basile de Portneuf. Sa mère, issue d'une grande famille de 14 enfants, a grandi sur la ferme familiale dans la même paroisse.

Marie-Claude a fait ses études primaires et secondaires à St-Basile, puis à Pont-Rouge et Donnacona en banlieue de Québec.

Après le secondaire, elle s'inscrit à des études bilingues, de deux ans, en techniques de bureau au Collège Bart de Québec. Avec l'idée de pratiquer et de perfectionner l'anglais appris en classe, elle quitte à l'âge de 19 ans pour Ottawa et avait dit à son père à cette époque, qu'elle n'y resterait qu'une année.

«Elle découvre la culture crie, la langue crie et le monde de la chasse et du piégeage.»

Le temps passe et son séjour à Ottawa s'est prolongé, car ce n'est que 10 ans plus tard que Marie-Claude décida de rentrer au bercail ayant un peu le mal du pays. Durant ces années dans la Capitale fédérale, elle a travaillé sept années à la Chambre des Communes comme adjointe de député et deux ans à Industrie et Commerce comme secrétaire de direction au Contentieux du Ministère et par la suite elle étudia une année à temps complet à l'Université d'Ottawa pour terminer un baccalauréat en sociologie qu'elle avait débutée à temps partiel tout en travaillant.

Revenue à Québec, elle fit la connaissance du père de sa fille Catherine, maintenant âgée de 21 ans, un peintre animalier avec un talent artistique plutôt remarquable et elle tombe sous le charme. Comme elle aime les études, elle s'inscrit à l'Université Laval à des cours en administration des affaires et travaille comme contractuelle dans différentes organisations gouvernementales, entre autres, pour la mise sur pied de la Conférence sur les pluies acides organisée conjointement par le Service canadien des forêts et le Centre de recherche des Laurentides de Québec qui a eu lieu à Ste-Foy en juin 1983 regroupant plusieurs pays sur les continents américains et européens.

Après ce contrat, elle a travaillé quelques mois pour remplacer temporairement la secrétaire du Directeur régional de Parcs Canada à Québec. Une courte et très belle expérience avec des gens sympathiques.

Peu de temps après, elle décroche un poste cyclique (9 mois) au Fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche et y reste 10 ans. En collaboration avec une équipe, elle faisait l'admissibilité des demandes de bourses à la maîtrise et au doctorat et également traitait les demandes de subventions d'excellence présentées par les chercheurs universitaires, à la Direction des programmes scientifiques. Elle aimait particulièrement contacter les experts externes des universités canadiennes, américaines et parfois en Europe, pour qu'ils acceptent d'évaluer des projets de recherche. Elle a pu constater que bien souvent les plus grands chercheurs étaient les plus serviables et aimables.

En 1995, quand sa fille Catherine débute l'école primaire, Marie-Claude entre à l'Office des chasseurs et piégeurs cris comme adjointe administrative pour Monique Caron alors Secrétaire générale de l'Office. Un environnement de travail bien différent de ses expériences précédentes, mais Marie-Claude aime découvrir les nouvelles cultures et c'est avec enthousiasme qu'elle s'est familiarisée avec le monde autochtone qu'elle ne connaissait pas.

Elle découvre la culture crie, la langue crie et le monde de la chasse et du piégeage. Au fil des ans, elle a travaillé avec plusieurs administrateurs locaux des communautés cries dont, Peter Shecapio, George M. Shecapio, Allan Neacappo, Sally Herodier, Marjorie House, Lizzie Diamond, Jacob Gull, Jason McKenzie, Reggie Mark, Billy Blackned, Krista Kakabat, Fred L. Tomatuk, Valerie Herodier, Lindy Moar, Deborah Wapachee, James Wapachee, Winnie Bosum, William Kawapit, Elizabeth Masty et maintenant, Jean-Baptiste Loon, Dolores Ottereyes-Tapiatic, George Head et Suzie Mowatt. C'est particulièrement leur gentillesse et leur sens de l'humour qu'elle a grandement apprécié au fil du temps dans son travail à l'Office. ▶

Être au service de la nation crie lui donne un sentiment d'utilité pour ces communautés situées en région éloignée. C'est une expérience humaine enrichissante. C'est également important pour elle d'entretenir des relations de travail harmonieuses et empreintes de jovialité avec ses collègues actuels. Elle conserve aussi d'excellents souvenirs de ses anciens collègues de travail, Monique Latouche et Thelma Ste-Croix, Bella Petawabano, Margaret Wapachee et Julian Blacksmith.

Marie-Claude travaille principalement dans les dossiers du Programme et vérifie que les informations fournies par les prestataires sont traitées avec diligence au siège social de l'Office. Elle répond également aux demandes d'information des banques des communautés cries, les centres locaux d'emploi du Nord, les bureaux de Band Welfare, les bureaux d'aide juridique du Nord, et les demandes d'informations venant des administrateurs locaux du Programme.

En automne 2008, accompagnée par son patron Serge Larivière, Marie-Claude a vécu l'expérience d'une journée de piégeage dans les alentours de Québec. Ce fut une journée d'activités concrètes sur le terrain et non seulement dans les dossiers, où elle a pu découvrir les rudiments du piégeage, activité traditionnelle pratiquée par les prestataires cris.

Marie-Claude a aussi eu la l'occasion de se rendre avec ses collègues à la Baie James dans quelques communautés cris dont Mistissini, Oujé-Bougoumou, Waskaganish et Whapmagoostui, des voyages mémorables dans le Nord du Québec, une expérience unique.

Marie-Claude est une curieuse de nature, elle s'intéresse à plein de choses, dont l'histoire, les voyages, les arts, la musique, la photo. Elle aime lire, cuisiner pour ses amis (es), faire des randonnées en forêt et en vélo. Elle s'intéresse aussi aux remèdes par les plantes, initiée dans sa jeunesse par ses grands-parents paternels. Découvrir de nouveaux horizons et faire de nouvelles connaissances l'enchante.

«Découvrir de nouveaux horizons et faire de nouvelles connaissances l'enchante.»

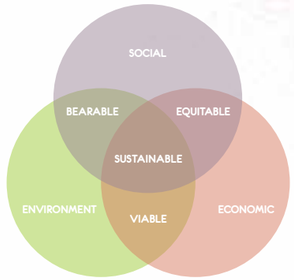
Quand elle visite un nouvel endroit, un site historique, elle veut tout savoir sur l'histoire des lieux ainsi que les personnes célèbres qui y ont habité. Elle est allée plusieurs fois à Paris, sa ville de prédilection en France, mais aussi à Bordeaux, La Rochelle et d'autres endroits en Poitou-Charentes. Elle a aussi visité quelques îles du Sud, Trinidad et Tobago, la Barbade, Cuba et elle aime aussi flâner et rêvasser sur les plages du Maine. Elle a visité également Boston et fait quelques séjours à New York.

Elle rêve encore à bien d'autres projets de voyage, entre autres, le sud et le nord de la France, l'Italie, la Californie, et l'Ouest canadien. Projets qui se réaliseront peut-être lors de la retraite qui s'en vient à grands pas pour elle. Entre temps, il y a encore des défis à relever!

isp and Sustainable Development

Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program / By Tanya Lynn Strong, Program Assistant-Administration

THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING MEASURES THAT WE HAVE TAKEN TO PARTAKE IN THE GLOBAL EFFORT TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.



What is the Board doing?

The Board has been making efforts towards a better use of products at the Head Office and in the communities.

The Board now:

- Prints our Annual Reports and Magazines on 100% recycled paper
- Purchases 100% recycled paper
- Purchases office supplies from suppliers that take into account sustainable development principles

The Board has already:

- Significantly reduced the amount of paper used by simplifying and reducing program forms.
- Provided computers to our Local Administrators based in the cree communities allowing easier and more efficient communication by email.
- Created a website which contains information that is easily and readily accessible for our employees in the Cree communities as well as for anyone else who is curious to learn about the program.

The Board is committed to continue to work towards sustainable development.

THIS MAGAZINE IS NOW PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLED PAPER!

isp Important Dates

For beneficiaries of
the Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Program

Calendar of cheques and direct deposits

For Beneficiaries with **Regular** Payments

CHEQUE
April 6, 2011

CHEQUE
July 4, 2011

For Beneficiaries with **Monthly** Payments

DIRECT DEPOSIT
JANUARY 5, 2011

DIRECT DEPOSIT
FEBRUARY 1, 2011

DIRECT DEPOSIT
MARCH 1, 2011

CHEQUE
April 6, 2011

DIRECT DEPOSIT
MAY 2, 2011

DIRECT DEPOSIT
JUNE 1, 2011

CHEQUE
July 4, 2011

DIRECT DEPOSIT
AUGUST 2, 2011

Faites du trekking et l'épicerie en même temps.
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