

THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CREE HUNTERS
AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
NUMBER 21 / DECEMBER 2016



Office de la sécurité du revenu
des chasseurs et piégeurs cris

Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Board

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ISP USEFUL

WHAT IS THE PROGRAM?

It is a program that provides an annual income for Crees who choose to live a traditional lifestyle of harvesting activities out on the James Bay Territory as their main occupation throughout the year, instead of other occupations or other programs.

The idea of the program was born from the desire of the Cree to maintain the traditional Cree way of life and to encourage the Cree to continue to live on their traditional land.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

THE PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH THE INCOME NECESSARY FOR YOU TO PRACTICE HARVESTING ACTIVITIES. IT PAYS FOR THE TIME YOU SPEND IN THE BUSH BY PAYING AN ALLOWANCE FOR THE DAYS WHEN YOU PARTICIPATE IN HARVESTING ACTIVITIES (DOES NOT PAY FOR GAS OR OTHER EQUIPMENT).

AT THE START OF THE YEAR, AN ESTIMATION IS MADE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS YOU INTEND ON PRACTICING HARVESTING ACTIVITIES OUT ON THE LAND WITHIN THE JAMES BAY TERRITORY FOR THE FOLLOWING 12 MONTHS. AN ANNUAL AMOUNT IS CALCULATED AND THEN DIVIDED INTO 4 PAYMENTS THAT YOU WILL RECEIVE WHEN YOU COME TO MEET YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR AT THE TIME OF THE QUARTERLY INTERVIEWS (IN SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER, APRIL AND JULY).

THIS IS A FAMILY PROGRAM – BOTH SPOUSES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE ENROLLED ON THE PROGRAM.

You must be Cree

Be at least 18 years old

Be considered at the main provider for your family unit



WHO IS IT FOR?

For someone that is recognized by the people of their community as a person who is a hunter/trapper and who participates in traditional harvesting activities.



WHO IS IT NOT FOR?

IT IS NOT for people who work and can only go to the bush on the weekends or holidays

IT IS NOT for people who just “live” in a primitive residence near the community (“Bush camp”) without actively practicing harvesting activities.

PROGRAM INSCRIPTION

FOR 2017-2018

PROCEDURE TO APPLY It takes **ONE YEAR** to prepare your application to the program (you cannot just fill out a form and immediately enroll on the program.)

1 RIGHT NOW

Meet with your Local Administrator who will give you the forms you need to prepare your application and inform you about the deadline to apply. They will also include you on the list of persons that are requesting to be added to the Local Committee List of the community.

2 QUALIFICATION YEAR

You must establish your eligibility.

During 12 months (from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017), you must spend at least 120 days practicing harvesting activities in the bush and **MORE TIME** in the bush than working or other activities.

(Those days are not payable – they serve only to prove that you have chosen harvesting activities as your main occupation.)

3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO PROVIDE

- Cree Beneficiary number (for all members of the family)
- Birth certificates (for all members of the family)
- Social Insurance Cards (for adults of the family)
- Record of all activities and income you receive during your Qualification Year (your Local Administrator will provide you with the forms to be filled out) – This information is required for both you and your spouse.

4 DEADLINE

June 2017

Meet with your Local Administrator in June for your interview.

5 WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THAT?

If approved, your file will be opened as of July 1, 2017 until June 30, 2018 (for 12 months.)

BUT, your first payment will be issued in September 2017, once you have met your Local Administrator for your interview.

Muskrat

ANIMAL PROFILE

English Name: Muskrat

French Name: Rat musqué

Scientific (latin) Name: *Ondatra zibethicus*

Cree Name: wacisk

Cree Syllabics: ᓐᓴᓴᓴᓴ

THE MUSKRAT IS NOT AN ANIMAL THAT IS COMMONLY OBSERVED IN EYYOU ISTCHEE. HOWEVER, MUSKRATS INHABIT MOST OF THE LAKES AND RIVER SYSTEMS OF THE NORTH. TYPICALLY, WE FIND MOST MUSKRATS IN SLOW MOVING CREEKS WITH DENSE VEGETATION ON THE SHORE.

Sometimes, a hunter may be lucky to find a shallow bay full of reeds and cattails with piles of vegetation that look like miniature beaver lodges, these are muskrat huts. Indeed, muskrats sometimes build nests or huts out of cattail stems and other vegetation, however, most muskrats prefer to live in a burrow or den that is accessible by an underwater entrance. Opportunistic muskrats will sometimes use abandoned beaver lodges and it is a great place to set your traps!

Muskrats are herbivores and consume mostly the roots and leaves of aquatic vegetation such as cattails, reeds or lily pads. Occasionally, muskrats may consume animal matter such as freshwater mussels. Because of their small size, muskrats have a wide variety of predators, such as the American mink, the river otter, birds of prey and there are no doubts that small muskrats probably get eaten by large pike. In the wild, muskrats breed in the spring. During mating males roam over large areas in search of receptive females and males will often use their musk glands to establish their territory which they will actively defend against other males. Any hunter that harvests muskrats in the spring will recognize a time where muskrat spelts will start showing signs of territorial fights as the leather of the captured animals is full of holes from bite marks. At this time of year, muskrats are often observed on floating objects such as logs, or on the edge of big rocks near water. On these rocks and logs, the hunter can sometimes notice the dropping of muskrats, a sure sign of their presence!

The flesh of muskrats is a delicacy and although it is rare to find them in large concentration over Eeyou Istchee, the hunter that is able to catch muskrats is guaranteed to enjoy a nice meal. Because muskrats can sometimes be infected by tularemia, a disease that is transmittable to humans, it is best that hunters check the liver of muskrats and discard any animal that does not look healthy. The liver of muskrats infected with tularemia usually resembles a strawberry that is bright red in color with small white dots, which are, in fact, dead liver cells. This infection does not affect the value of the fur but it's best not to consume infected muskrats.



“...males roam over large areas in search of receptive females and males will often use their musk glands to establish their territory...”





interview with ALAN HERSCOVICI

Executive Director
of the Fur Council of Canada

FIGHTING ANIMAL RIGHTS

“People tried to defend themselves using science when in reality the arguments were emotional.”

SL Mr. Herscovici, tell us a little bit about your background and what led you to work for the Fur Council of Canada?

AH I grew up in a fur family. My great grandfather was a furrier so was my grandfather and even my father Jack was a traveling salesman selling fur garments throughout Europe. Eventually my father moved to Montreal and I remember helping my father and grandfather in their fur store. Over time, I became a journalist and I got really interested in some of the social injustices that were happening around the world. I spent a lot of time, for example, studying the people of Tibet and their relationship with China. Then, in the 1970's, what, at the time, we called the ecologists movement started and the notion of animal rights surfaced. That's when I wrote my book called "Second Nature". At the time, it was interesting. People underestimated the impact that this movement would have and many people did not think that the complaints would have any effect. However in 1989 there was the official stop of the seal hunt for white coats and the major impact of this was that it showed people that science was losing to human emotions. The stopping of the hunt had nothing to do with science but everything to do with the image of the kill.

SL How did this turn to the fur industry?

AH Well, the media attention for the seal hunt eventually turned to other fur animals and to campaigns against foothold traps. Again, a lot of the same mistakes were made. People tried to defend themselves using science when in reality the arguments were emotional. Those pressures from the animal rights movements eventually brought the world together to develop a series of tests to determine which traps were the most humane for which species. Following a series of tests, the Fur Institute of Canada eventually developed a series of traps that we refer to as "certified traps" that are recognized as the most humane to catch the animal species. This is what the International Agreement on Humane Trapping standards is all about.

SL So, let me ask you bluntly: is the current decline in fur prices a result of the anti-fur movement?

AH No! Currently, fur is very much in fashion throughout the world. The big problem with fur prices right now has everything to do with economic instability that is affecting Russia.

AH When Russia started to fight with Ukraine, a lot of countries imposed economic sanctions against Russia as a way to discourage their aggressive actions against Ukraine. Consequently, the Russian currency, the ruble, was greatly devalued and today the Russian money is simply too weak for the Russians to participate in large scale fur purchases. Therefore, fur prices have plummeted to very low levels. This is really a consequence of the economic environment effecting Russia and has nothing to do with people's attitudes towards fur.

SL Well, it is nice to hear that fur is in fashion. Why do you think this is the case?

AH Well, people have realized that fur is a sustainable resource and that a lot of the animals are used for more than just their fur. This is especially true of the native people who harvest animals for meat as well as fur. We also spend a great deal of effort trying to tell the truth about the fur trade.

SL For example?

AH One of our major efforts was the development of the website "Truth about fur" www.truthaboutfur.com as well as another site "Fur is green" www.furisgreen.com. Those were the first proactive campaigns where we decided to tell the truth about the industry and where we could refer any media inquiry when people asked "why is this done?", "why are animals trapped?" etc. These two websites have been huge in helping us promote the fur trade and explain to the people what it means. You know, historically when a journalist called to ask about the fur trade, trappers used to hang up, feeling that their best interest was not to say anything and avoid any statements.

“We also spend a great deal of effort trying to tell the truth about the fur trade.”

AH But when they did that, the media only got one side of the story, the side from the anti-trappers. Today, when somebody says something that is incorrect about the fur trade, we act! We call them, we write letters, we publish newspaper articles, we give presentations in schools. We do a lot of work to make sure that people understand the value and the importance of the fur trade.

SL Anything specific to the Cree?

AH Yes! Many of you have seen the campaign that we did highlighting a Cree trapper cooking a beaver for meat and the attention we got from that add was tremendous. A lot of people simply do not understand this industry. That's why it's an ongoing effort, we must keep doing the good work that we do. We need to get some trappers to speak up when asked about their trade, their activities. This is simply what we have to do to keep this market alive.

SL What is the best place to start?

AH www.truthaboutfur.com This website really provides all the information that anyone needs to have if they are going to deal with the media and answer questions about the fur trade.

SL Thank you Mr. Herscovici for this great interview! •

The fur industry often has its ups and downs. This past year, fur markets have been terrible and many people wrongfully blame the Animal Rights Movement for the low fur prices. However, the fact is that the low fur prices that we are experiencing right now have nothing to do with the Animal Rights Movement, but instead, they are affected by the political conditions worldwide. Here is a brief summary of what is affecting the fur market worldwide right now:



Ten Lessons from 30 Year Battling Animal Rights

By Alan Herscovici, Senior Researcher, Truth About Fur

Thirty years! The other day I suddenly realised that this is the 30th anniversary of the publication my book *Second Nature: The Animal-Rights Controversy*. First published by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. in 1985, this was

the first serious critique – and is still one of the very few – of the animal-rights movement from an environmental and human-rights perspective.

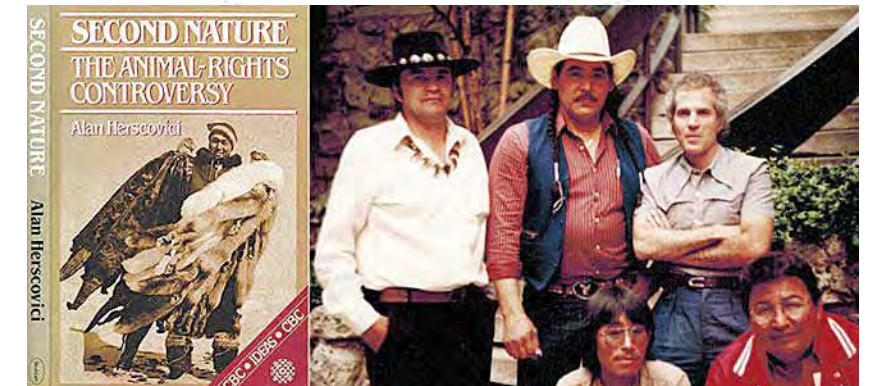
“The publication of *Second Nature* changed my life.”

The publication of *Second Nature* changed my life. Until then, my interests as a freelance writer had ranged widely, although curiosity about different people and cultures was often a unifying theme: from promoting the cause of Tibetan refugees to exploring the mystical world of Hassidic Jews. While I was brought up in a Canadian fur manufacturing family, the emerging “animal rights” debate was only one story among many.

Now, suddenly, I was thrust into a quickly escalating battle. I was invited to speak with cattle, chicken and hog producers, medical researchers, science teachers, and many others. My message was that people working with animals should speak out about what they do, so the media and public can hear both (or rather the many) sides of these complex issues.

I had the opportunity to put theory into practice when I was asked to serve as executive vice-president of the Fur Council of Canada. In that capacity I directed the industry's “Fur Is Green” campaign and, more recently, the first full-fledged North American information program under the “Truth About Fur” banner.

So what have I learned in more than 30 years of studying and sparring with the animal-rights movement? Here are 10 important lessons, most of which have implications far beyond the debate about fur.



THE AUTHOR (STANDING RIGHT) WITH LEADERS OF THE ABORIGINAL TRAPPERS FEDERATION AT THEIR FOUNDING MEETING, NOT LONG AFTER *SECOND NATURE* WAS PUBLISHED, IN 1985. (SOURCE: TRUTH ABOUT FUR)

1. The medium is the message.

The frenetic pace of modern news cycles clearly favours sensationalism and emotions, the stuff of animal-activist campaigning. In a world of information overload and attention spans measured in sound bites, it is increasingly difficult to discuss complex (aka “real”) issues in any serious way.

2. A picture is worth a thousand words.

So good luck explaining to the television audience why well-regulated trapping helps to maintain stable and healthy wildlife populations while the activists' photo of an animal in a trap is projected onto the screen behind you. What the audience is not seeing is the animal suffering (starvation, disease) that results if we “let nature take care of itself”, as activists propose.

Thanks to decades of scientific research, modern trapping methods are much more humane than nature's way of regulating wildlife populations. But most of us will never see the fox scratching itself raw for weeks before dying of sarcoptic mange, or the bite scars on beaver that fought each other for survival in an overpopulated pond.

3. “Animal rights” is NOT animal welfare.

The animal-welfare movement developed to ensure that animals we use – for food, clothing or other purposes – are treated “humanely”, i.e., with respect and as little suffering as possible. Animal rights, by contrast, is a philosophy that claims we have no right to use animals at all. “Not better cages, no cages!” says the Animal Liberation Front slogan.

I traced the origins of this radical new philosophy in *Second Nature*, and yet, 30 years later, the profound difference between “animal rights” and “animal welfare” is still not understood by most journalists or politicians, let alone the general public. This allows groups like PETA to masquerade as welfare advocates – attracting media attention and credibility with shocking exposés of animal abuse – although PETA really opposes any use of animals, no matter how humanely it is done.

4. Urban trumps rural.

It is striking how often rural people play the bad guys in activist campaigns: loggers, miners, ranchers, hunters. This reflects a widening split between rural and urban cultures; for the first time in human history, most of us live in cities.

It wasn't so long ago that most North Americans still had family on the land – you visited grandparents on the farm at Christmas and learned to respect rural skills and knowledge – but not anymore.

Most journalists also live in cities, and with reduced budgets they rarely have time to seek out the rural side of the story. Not surprisingly, media usually reflect an urban bias with little interest in, or understanding of, rural realities.

5. We have lost contact with the real sources of our survival.

We all use paper and wood, but it's "eco-cide" to cut trees. We need metal and glass, but miners are evil. It's hard to imagine life without gas for cars and oil for heating, without plastics or synthetic textiles – but no oil wells or pipelines here please! Plentiful meat and milk has allowed even poor children to develop healthy minds and bodies, but activists now want us to believe that animal agriculture is a continuation of the Holocaust.

The remarkable productivity of primary producers has given the rest of us the freedom to do many other wonderful things that make a thriving and cultured modern society. And yet, perversely, we use that freedom to attack the people who feed and clothe us!

6. Animal activism is big business.

We have come a long way from "the little old ladies in tennis shoes" whose volunteer efforts supported the SPCA and other traditional animal-welfare groups. Groups like PETA rake in some \$30 million annually; the so-called Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) collects more than \$100 million. And there are dozens of other such groups.

They attract attention with naked "celebrities" or sensationalist "exposés"; they translate their "brand recognition" into income with sophisticated computer-assisted fund-raising techniques. As one leading activist told me: "You can't win because it costs your industry money to fight us, but we make our money campaigning. The longer the battle, the more we make!"

7. Animal rights reflects a culture in transition.

It was Michael Pollan's 2006 book *The Omnivore's Dilemma* that first drew my attention to this aspect of the animal-rights phenomenon. Not long ago our ancestors lived in societies with clear ideas about how one should live, what we should eat, who we should marry, and so on. With the erosion of "traditional values" by globalisation, multiculturalism and secularism, everything is up for grabs.

A trip to the grocery store triggers a complex ethical calculus: should we buy organic or conventional, local or imports, GMOs, trans fats, low cholesterol, gluten free, and on it goes! In this confusion, philosophies that propose a new moral certitude can be very attractive, especially to younger people.

8. Animal activists show more aggression than compassion!

Over the past 30 years, the tone and tactics of animal activist campaigning have become much more confrontational. Check out the comments posted on animal-related articles, the Facebook pages of activist groups, videos of "direct action" demonstrations, not to mention the criminal attacks by the Animal Liberation Front.

Compassion for animals has become a pretext for hatred of farmers, furriers, medical researchers and other people. In part, this parallels the hyper-testosteronization of society in general, from the sex and violence of video games and music videos to road rage. But the fundamentalist core of the animal-rights philosophy should not be ignored: i.e., when idealistic young people are told that raising and eating farm animals is the moral equivalent of the Holocaust, don't be surprised that butcher stores are vandalized. It seems ironic, nonetheless, that activists who claim to speak for compassion are so keen to attack the livelihoods and cultures of others. Unfortunately, many animal activist organisations have become politically-correct hate groups.

9. Freedom to protest vs. freedom of choice.

Freedom of expression is essential in a free society. For that reason, police in western democracies are generally very tolerant of protesters. Where, however, is the balance between the right to protest the sale of fur-trimmed, down-filled parkas, for example, and the right of consumers and retailers to buy and sell such products?

One store in Vancouver has been subjected to rowdy protests several times a week for more than a year! The activists have vowed to put this retailer out of business unless he stops selling Canada Goose coats. Customers are harassed, neighbours are disturbed, the survival of a legal business that pays taxes and employs many young people is threatened – but the rights of a few dozen activists apparently trump everyone else's interests. Another store selling fur in Hotel Vancouver was subjected to such frequent and aggressive protests that its lease was not renewed, not because the management disliked fur but because their guests felt intimidated. Can you spell "protection racket"?

It is time to ask whether "freedom of expression" includes the right to protest wherever one chooses. If we think it's wrong to sell fur, this could be expressed in a public park or square as easily as in front of small, family-owned businesses. Or at the seat of government, since it is government that is empowered to decide whether a product should be banned.

After all: if consumers didn't want to buy fur or fur-trimmed coats, retailers would not be stocking them. Protesters are using the freedom that democracy provides as a weapon to short-circuit it.

10. Time to speak out!

There are many reasons why activist voices have dominated this debate until now. Farmers, ranchers and medical researchers are busy farming, ranching, and researching. As my activist friend so astutely observed: "It costs you to fight us; we make our money fighting you!"

The natural bias of the media is also a factor: thousands of farmers doing a good job caring for their animals, day in and day out, is not "news".

Often, too, activist claims seemed so absurd that the people involved felt no need to respond; they didn't understand that the public can't know which claims are absurd if the experts remain silent.

Happily, the people who work with animals are beginning to understand the importance of speaking out. In our case, producer and trade associations across North America have joined to produce *TruthAboutFur.com*. While still a work in progress, we are already seeing impressive results: e.g., our Facebook page now has more than 23,000 "followers"!

Now it is up to everyone to use these tools to make our voices heard. If you see an anti-fur comment in the paper, write a letter or call the journalist to suggest they check out our website.

For more information, please contact Truth About Fur:

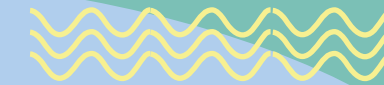
www.truthaboutfur.com

Want to get in touch?
info@truthaboutfur.com

Do you have a question about fur that you would like answered?
questions@truthaboutfur.com

Are you a member of the media?
media@truthaboutfur.com

NEWS & REPORTS



FUR INSTITUTE OF CANADA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THE FUR INSTITUTE OF CANADA'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WAS HELD THIS YEAR IN YELLOW-KNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. PRESENT AT THIS MEETING WERE PRESIDENT OF CTA, WILLIE K. GUNNER AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM, SERGE LARIVIÈRE. THIS MEETING IS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT GATHERING OF TRAPPERS AND BIOLOGISTS, AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND DECISION MAKERS ALL ACROSS CANADA. BECAUSE OF THE LOCATION, THE ATTENDANCE WAS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS PREVIOUS YEARS BUT THE LOCATION WAS FANTASTIC OF A NICE EVENING MEAL OF WALLEYE ON THE SHORES OF THE GREAT SLAVE LAKE!



NATIONAL TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

THE NATIONAL TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION WAS HELD THIS YEAR IN KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN. AS ALWAYS, THIS TRAPPING CONVENTION WAS A GATHERING OF TRAPPERS FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES AND EVEN A SMALL CROWD OF TRAPPERS FROM CANADA. THIS TRAPPING SHOW IS BY FAR THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN NORTH AMERICA AND ALLOWS TRAPPERS TO BUY AND SELL TRAPS, TRAPPING SUPPLIES, ARTS AND CRAFTS FROM THEIR TRAPLINE AND DISCOVER THE LATEST GADGETS AND GIZMOS THAT CAN BE USED FOR TRAPPING. IT MAY NOT ALWAYS BE CLOSE TO EYEU ISTCHEE, BUT IT IS ALWAYS A GOOD TIME!





PROGRAM REVISION

THE ENTIRE STAFF OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD MET AGAIN THIS YEAR AT THE END OF JULY - EARLY AUGUST AT THE HEAD OFFICE IN QUÉBEC CITY TO REVIEW THE FILES FROM ALL COMMUNITIES. AS ALWAYS, THIS EXERCISE ENABLES THE STAFF TO REVIEW THE WORK FROM ALL COMMUNITIES TO MAKE SURE THE PROGRAM OFFERS THE SAME BENEFITS TO BENEFICIARIES FROM ALL COMMUNITIES.



DIRECTOR-GENERAL TO FRANCE

IN AUGUST 2016, DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SERGE LARIVIÈRE, HAD THE CHANCE TO VISIT MR. DIDIER LEFEBVRE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH TRAPPERS AT HIS HOME IN FRANCE. DURING THIS VISIT, THE TWO OF THEM EXCHANGED IDEAS ABOUT TRAPPING COURSES, EDUCATION OF FUTURE TRAPPERS, AND RECRUITMENT OF NEW MEMBERS AS WELL AS WAYS TO IMPROVE TRAPPING PUBLICATIONS. A GREAT VISIT IN A GREAT COUNTRY AND LOTS OF IDEAS ON HOW TO MAKE THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM EVEN BETTER!



40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM

ON AUGUST 23, 2016, THE BOARD STAFF AND SPECIAL GUESTS ALL GATHERED IN WEMINDJI TO CELEBRATE THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM. AFTER A NICE MEAL OF TRADITIONAL FOODS, SEVERAL KEY PEOPLE WENT TO THE MICROPHONE TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM, HOW IT STARTED AND WHY IT IS STILL SO IMPORTANT TODAY. SEE MORE PICTURES OF THIS EVENT IN THE TRAVELING DIRECTOR PAGES!





✓ CREE TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN WASKAGANISH

ON AUGUST 21, 2016 THE CREE TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION HELD ITS ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN WASKAGANISH. DURING THIS EVENT, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE INCOME SECURITY BOARD, WILLIE ISERHOFF, AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SERGE LARIVIÈRE, PRESENTED AN UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM. THIS MEETING ENDED WITH A GREAT TRADITIONAL FEAST AND AN EVENING OF GAMES AND MUSIC. DEFINITELY A GREAT EVENT TO ATTEND!

MEETING OF INTEREST NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

JANUARY
17 to 20
2017



2017 Shot Show Gear Up



Sands Expo Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA



www.shotshow.org

MARCH
10 to 12
2017



40^e Salon provincial du Trappeur (40th Provincial Trapper's Convention)



Centre de congrès et d'expositions, Lévis, Québec



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

April
7 & 8
2017



Fur Harvesters Annual Trappers Convention



Fur Harvesters Auction, North Bay, Ontario



www.furharvesters.com or 705-495-4688



Trans Eeyou Istchee **TRAIL**

A MULTI-SERVICE TRAIL

The Trans Eeyou Istchee Trail is a Niskamoon Corporation remedial works project that Cree land users and beneficiaries can apply to receive funding for.

The objective of the trail is to alleviate the long term impacts of hydroelectric development on our land by improving access to the territory in order to promote traditional Cree land use practices, encourage the transfer of traditional knowledge and help our communities adapt to the ongoing impacts of development.

Applicants can choose where the trail will go, so long as it connects to neighbouring traplines. The eventual goal is to connect communities.

Trapline users carry out the work themselves, based on their schedule and availability.

Overall, it is the Cree people who will decide how the trail will be used and managed.



Interested land users can visit their Niskamoon Local Coordinator for more details.

<i>Whapmagoostui:</i> Allan George	<i>Waskaganish:</i> Ernest Moses
<i>Chisasibi:</i> Sam Cox	<i>Nemaska:</i> Stella Jolly
<i>Wemindji:</i> Geraldine Mark	<i>Mistissini:</i> Ronald Blackned
<i>Eastmain:</i> Gregory Mayappo	<i>Oujé-Bougoumou:</i> Tommy Rabbitskin
	<i>Waswanipi:</i> Judy Trapper

Alleviating the impacts of hydroelectric development in Eeyou Istchee



WWW.NISKAMOON.ORG

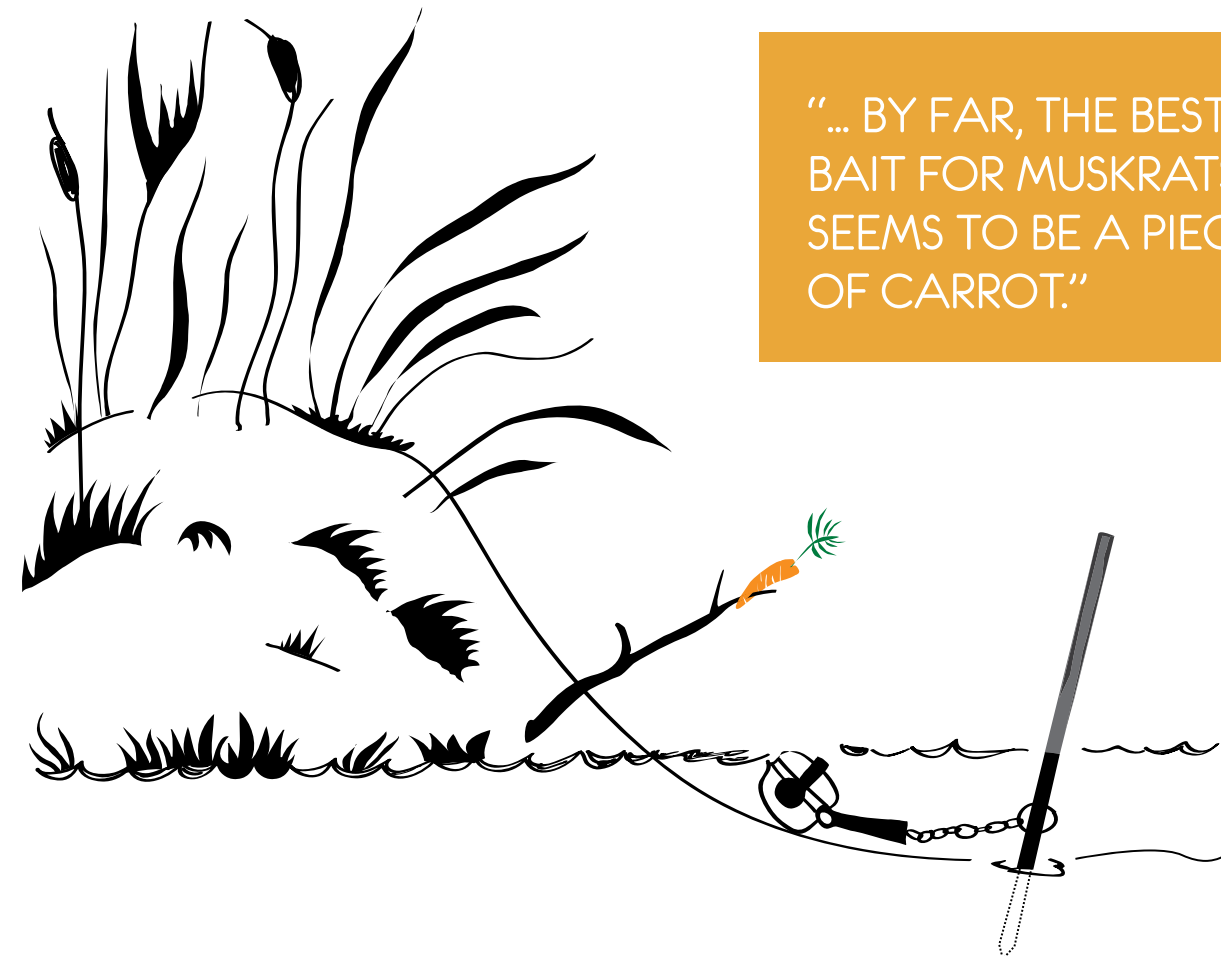
INFO@NISKAMOON.ORG

Make that set!

BAITED SET FOR MUSKRAT

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

ALONG A SMALL CREEK OR LAKE WHERE MUSKRATS ARE ABUNDANT, BUT WHERE NO VISIBLE TRAILS CAN BE FOUND, THERE IS A SIMPLE WAY TO CATCH MUSKRATS, USING A SMALL PHOTO TRAP AND A PIECE OF BAIT.



"... BY FAR, THE BEST BAIT FOR MUSKRATS SEEMS TO BE A PIECE OF CARROT."

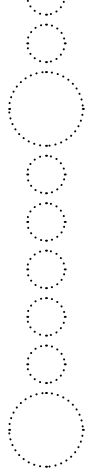
As a kid growing up trapping muskrats along creeks and rivers, I rapidly discovered that not all baits are equal for muskrats. Although fruits and vegetable will attract muskrats to some degree, I have found that, by far the best bait for muskrats seems to be a piece of carrot. Carrots have a strong odor, they are bright in color and easily visible and they keep well outside. A very basic set is to simply put a piece of carrot on a sharp stick on the edge of the water and put a small foothold trap underneath.

"A VERY BASIC SET IS TO SIMPLY PUT A PIECE OF CARROT ON A SHARP STICK ON THE EDGE OF THE WATER..."

For best results, you should tie that foothold trap to deep water so the captured muskrat can jump in the deep water and drown after capture. This set is so simple and so effective that you can catch muskrats under almost any kind of conditions.

The best trap for this set is a small foothold trap such as the Victor long spring #1 or #1.5. Be careful however if there are beaver in the area, the beavers may very well come to try and eat that carrot, so tie your trap good!





ISP USEFUL

HAPPY 40TH ANNIVERSARY
TO THE PROGRAM!

2016 MARKS THE BEGINNING
OF THE 40TH PROGRAM-YEAR
OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS
INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM.

What is the Program?

- A unique program, inspired By the traditions of James Bay Cree FOR James Bay Cree Hunters and Trappers.
- A program that provides the opportunity for the Cree of Eeyou Istchee to choose a traditional lifestyle of harvesting activities as their main occupation.
- A program that provides the income enabling hunters and trappers to spend time on the land pursuing harvesting activities.

Over the past 40 years

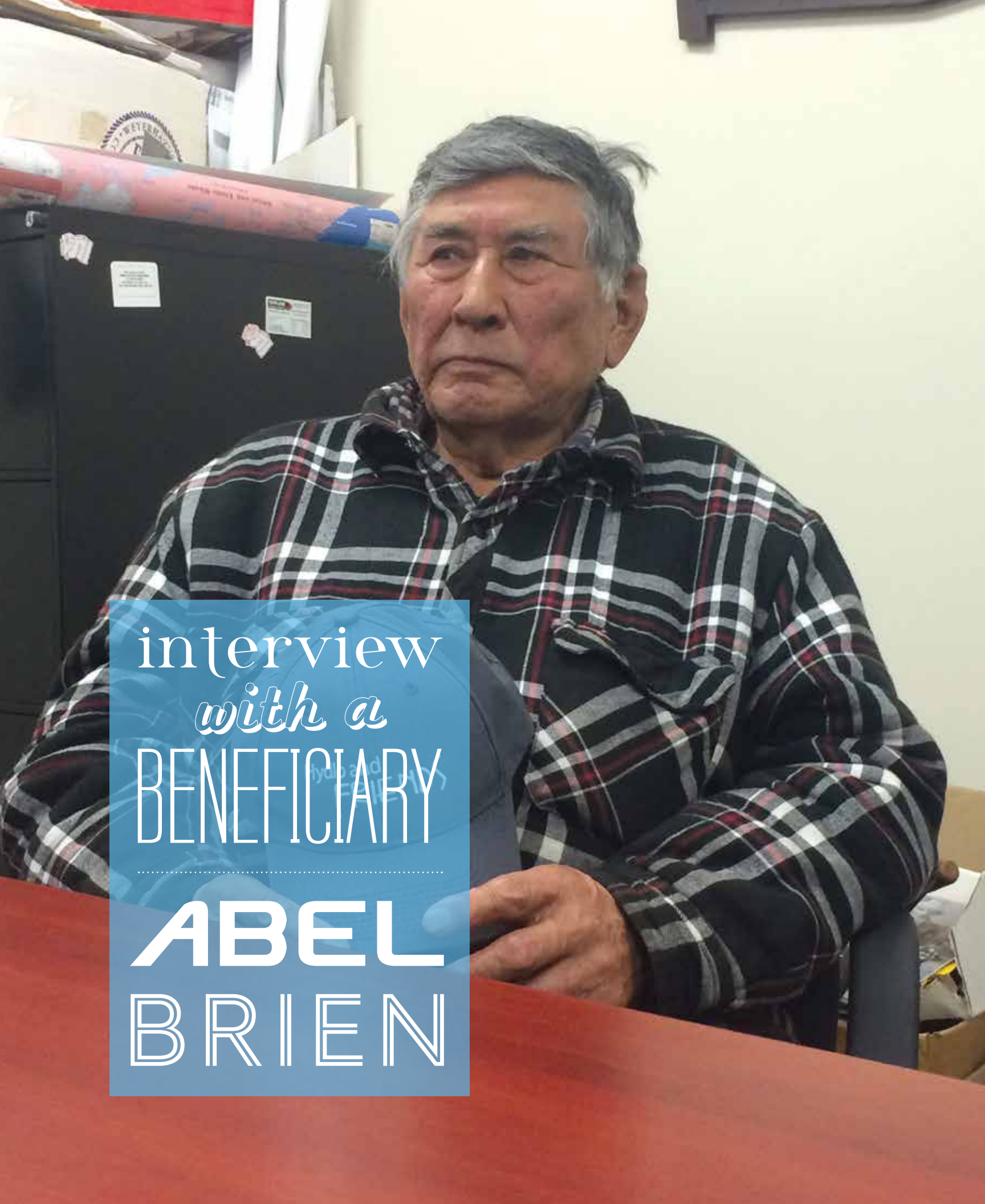
The program has played an important part in the lives of a great number of Cree adults and children. Grand-parents, parents, children and now grand-children can share their experience of participating on the program.

Throughout the past 40 years, there have been years with up to 1439 cree families enrolled on the program. Many Cree people have relied on the program at a time in their life.

FUTURE OF THE PROGRAM

ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAM HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE FOR CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS OVER THE PAST 40 YEARS, IT MUST BE UPDATED TO REMAIN A REASONABLE AND VIABLE CHOICE OF WAY OF LIFE FOR TODAY'S CREE TRAPPERS.

THE PROGRAM HAS ALREADY BEEN REVIEWED TWICE (IN 1988 AND IN 2002) AND IS CURRENTLY UNDER REVIEW. MODIFICATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO COME INTO EFFECT IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS.



interview
with a
BENEFICIARY
ABEL
BRIEN

DURING THE SUMMER OF 2016, DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SERGE LARIVIÈRE WAS FORTUNATE TO BE ABLE TO SPEND SOME TIME WITH BENEFICIARY ABEL BRIEN FROM MISTISSINI TO TALK ABOUT HIS LIFE AS A HUNTER.

SL Mr. Brien, please start by telling us where and when you were born.

AB I was born on May 9, 1932. I was born in the bush and I have been hunting all of my life. My father Billy Brien and my mother Daisy Matoush raised me in the bush.

SL How did you start hunting?

AB When I was young, I received 2 small traps as gifts. I was told to go out and find muskrat trails and set the traps to catch muskrats!

SL How did you get your first gun?

AB I got my first gun, a single-shot .22 that I paid for by selling the skins of the muskrats I was catching. In those days, once I had my .22, I was always carrying my .22 everywhere I went. I was almost always following my dad, hunting with him and learning how to hunt with my father. I also remember when I killed my first moose, it was with that same single-shot .22 that I killed my first moose in the winter.

SL Do you recall some tough times when you were growing up in the bush?

AB It was normal for us to experience food shortage. I remember growing up and listening to my brother, Charlie Brien, cry because the only food we had to eat was fish, and sometimes we did not always have food to eat. My brother was a teenager then and he was hungry all the time.

SL What is your favorite fish to eat?

AB My favorite fish to eat is the white sucker because everything is good about a sucker.

SL And your favorite duck?

AB My favorite duck to eat is old squaw (long-tailed duck).

SL And you, did you ever go hungry in the bush?

AB No, me I have been very lucky, I have always been able to find something to eat in the bush. But my late dad told me that he had witnessed some years of real food shortage and that he knew of some people that died of starvation during those years.

SL And when did you meet your wife?

AB When I turned 19, I got married to Elizabeth Coon. Together we had 5 girls and 2 boys but we lost one of our children.

SL Were you always in the bush then?

AB When I turned 18 in 1950, I worked for a sawmill - I probably worked in that sawmill for close to 10 years. Then, I was in the hospital for a few months, just before I got married. But I was always in the bush whenever I was off of work. I have always been lucky to be in the bush hunting, trapping, fishing and conducting harvesting activities as a way of life.

SL You really seem to enjoy the bush life! What is your favorite time of year?

AB My favorite time of year is probably spring because I love hunting geese in the spring.

SL And your favorite bush food?

AB My favorite bush food is bear. Two years ago, my son, Alex and I harvested a really nice bear. Alex is the tallyman of my trapline now. He set the trap and caught the bear. It was a nice bear!

SL Did you ever kill a bear during the winter when they are sleeping?

AB My Yes, one time I found a den and killed a bear in the winter.

SL How do you get a bear out of its den in the winter?

AB You talk to it peacefully. When you find a den with a bear in it, you just talk to that bear in Cree, very peacefully and the bear will look up at you so you can kill it.

SL Did you ever find anything in the bush that is not edible?

AB You know, everything is edible when there is no food. I have eaten a wide variety of animals when I was growing up, when there was nothing else to eat. For example, white owl is very good, it looks like a chicken when it is plucked and it is a delicacy. Everything is edible when you are hungry and there is no other food around.

SL Thank you Mr. Brien for sharing your life story with the readers of The Cree Hunter and Trapper! •

The Hunting Chronicle

BASIC RULES OF GUN SAFETY

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

MORE AND MORE CREE TAKE UP HUNTING AS A WAY TO RECONNECT WITH THEIR CULTURE AND TO PROVIDE THEIR FAMILY WITH DELICIOUS BUSH FOODS.

With the growing segment of youth in the Cree population, more and more young hunters take to the woods. It's important when you introduce a teenager to hunting that he be taught the basic rules of gun safety. Throughout Canada, firearms training is offered and the same basic rules of safety are taught all over Canada. These 4 basic rules are the fundamentals of gun safety and are as follows:



1 Always consider a firearm loaded.
Whenever you are about to reach for a firearm, treat it as if it was loaded. Never assume it has been unloaded until you check for yourself.

2 Always point in a safe direction. Control that muzzle!
You should never point a firearm at something you don't intend to shoot. It is your duty to make sure the firearm is always pointed in a safe direction. Whether you are traveling, hunting as you walk or sitting in a blind, never point it at people or objects you do not wish to shoot!

3 Keep your fingers off the trigger.
The third rule of gun safety is to keep your hand and fingers away from the trigger. You should only put your finger on the trigger when you are ready to shoot, never under any other circumstances.

4 Open the mechanism and verify for yourself that the firearm is unloaded. You treat a firearm as if it is loaded, you point it in a safe direction, you keep your fingers off the trigger, then you should open that firearm to make sure there are no bullets in the chamber. **If the firearm is to be laid to rest while you do some other activities, the action of that farm should be left open, so others can instantly tell that this firearm is not dangerous.** But remember, even if you lay it on a bed or on the seat of the truck, always make sure it is pointed in a safe direction, never towards people, pets or equipment that is valuable.

HUNTING IS FUN WHEN IT IS DONE SAFELY. IF YOU ARE GOING TO INTRODUCE NEW PEOPLE TO HUNTING, MAKE SURE TO TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO TEACH THEM ABOUT GUN SAFETY. THE LESSONS YOU TEACH THEM MAY SOMEDAY SAVE THEIR LIVES AND PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

The Vital Four ACTS of Firearm Safety	
	Assume every firearm is loaded. • Regard any firearm as a potential danger.
	Control the muzzle direction at all times. • Identify the safest available muzzle direction. • Keep the firearm pointed in the safest available direction. • The muzzle of a firearm should not be pointed towards yourself or any other person.
	Trigger finger must be kept off the trigger and out of the trigger guard. • Resist the temptation to put your finger on the trigger or inside the trigger guard when you pick up a firearm. • Accidental discharge is far more likely to occur if your finger is on the trigger or inside the trigger guard.
	See that the firearm is unloaded - PROVE it safe. • Do not handle the firearm unless you can properly PROVE it safely. • Check to see that both chamber and magazine are empty. Do this every time you handle a firearm, for any reason. • Pass or accept only open and unloaded firearms. This is an important habit to develop.

SOURCE: CANADIAN FIREARMS SAFETY COURSE STUDENT HANDBOOK, ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (PICTURED IN THE LEFT PAGE).

COULD IT BE PRESENT ON THE EYYOU ISTCHEE-JAMES BAY TERRITORY? A project undertaken in collaboration with the Cree Trappers' Association, the Cree Nation Government, FaunENord, the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs and Nature Québec was set up to update and disseminate knowledge about the wolverine. A series of workshops on the wolverine were given in Mistissini, Nemaska and Waskaganish in April 2016. These workshops were an opportunity to exchange views and discuss this endangered and misunderstood species, designated as endangered under Québec's Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species. Think you may have seen a wolverine? Report your sighting to help shed light on the wolverine's situation!

The wolverine

- a mysterious animal -



By Alexandre Ancil,
Biologiste chargé de projet, FaunENord

Aurélié Bourbeau-Lemieux,
Biologiste de la faune,
Gouvernement de la Nation Crie

Sophie Gallais,
Biologiste Chargée de projet
Aires protégées, Nature Québec

Clark Shecapio, Coordonnateur projets
spéciaux, Association des trappeurs Cris

Isabelle Thibault, Ministères de Forêts, de
la Faune et des Parcs

AN UNCLEAR SITUATION

The wolverine's situation in Québec is unclear. Is there still a population or a few animals on the territory? It is hard to know, since the last wild animal was captured in 1978, near Schefferville.

Nevertheless, several reports of sightings, some of which are highly credible, are reported to the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs every year. However, none have been confirmed with tangible proof (e.g., photos, videos, hair, carcasses). The situation remains unclear.

However, the presence of the wolverine in neighbouring Ontario is well documented. Even though the centre of the species' range in Ontario is located in the northwest of the province, an eastward expansion of the population has been observed over the last few years. Between 2011 and 2014, the presence of the wolverine has been confirmed on four occasions less than 200 km from the Québec border on the Ontario side. Given the large distances covered by this animal, it is very likely that it can be found in Québec (Eeyou Istchee-James Bay and/or Abitibi) in the short term, if not already.

"Some Cree trappers using trapping areas located to the west of the Eeyou Istchee territory have agreed to the installation of motion-sensing cameras to potentially detect the presence of the wolverine."



PHOTO OF THE WORKSHOP IN WASKAGANISH (PHOTO CREDIT: SOPHIE GALLAIS, CO-AUTHOR).

Some Cree trappers using trapping areas located to the west of the Eeyou Istchee territory have agreed to the installation of motion-sensing cameras to potentially detect the presence of the wolverine. The cameras were placed in the spring of 2016, very near sites specifically designed to attract the wolverine, and will remain active throughout the following year.

A MISUNDERSTOOD SPECIES

The wolverine is the largest representative of the marten and fisher family, Mustelidae. Discrete and relatively solitary in nature, it avoids humans and fragmented environments, making it an excellent indicator of vast wild expanses in the boreal zone. Despite its reputation as an aggressive animal, there are no documented cases of attacks on humans. It should also be said that the wolverine is more of a scavenger than a predator, especially in winter. It feeds on animal carcasses, such as moose and caribou, though it is occasionally a predator of animals like the beaver and other small prey. In its search for food, the wolverine may interfere with human activities (traplines, camps), but these cases are rare since the wolverine is present at a very low density on a territory.

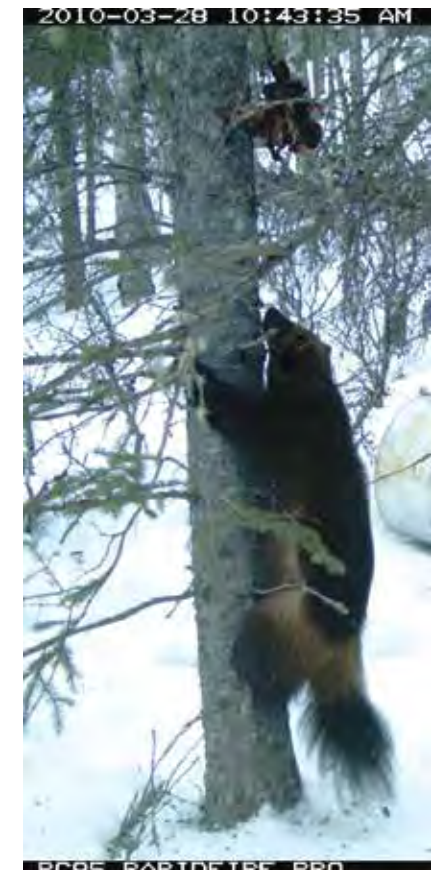


PHOTO OF A WOLVERINE TAKEN USING A MOTION-SENSING CAMERA INSTALLED IN ALASKA AS PART OF A SPECIES MONITORING PROGRAM (PHOTO CREDIT: ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME).

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

The wolverine is often confused with several other species, in particular with the fisher. Participants in the workshops held in April knew very little about the wolverine and the fisher given that they are rare or absent on the territory. The wolverine is a stocky animal of average size (between 8 and 18 kg and approximately 1 metre in length without the tail).

Its fur is long and thick, and its wide legs facilitate movement in the snow. Its pelt displays certain characteristic colours, namely the presence of paler lateral bands on its flanks. However many colour variations exist making it difficult to identify the species.



WOLVERINE IDENTIFICATION Physical characteristics of Wolverine



FISHER

Fisher is the animal the most frequently confused with wolverine. Fisher is a species within the same family as the wolverine (mustelid family). It is a medium sized carnivore, taller than marten but smaller than wolverine. Its size and shape are close to that of a cat. Its principal characteristics are:

- slender animal, looks like a big weasel
- dark brown fur
- black tail and legs
- short legs
- small and rounded ears (with large base)
- pointed snout
- long tail (1/3 of the animal's total length), which is bushy during winter

Fisher is smaller than wolverine. Its body is more slender, its tail is longer, its paws are smaller and thinner. Its fur doesn't have the light-coloured streaks of the wolverine.

Fisher shows color variations in its fur. Its new fur (from November to January) is very dark, dense and glossy. After January, it becomes thinner and of a reddish brown color. Its hair is shorter and becomes more and more sparse during summer (until September-October).

DISTINGUISHING
FEATURES OF
WOLVERINE
COMPARED
TO OTHER
SPECIES

PORCUPINE Its principal characteristics are: ■ Bulky body, rounded shape ■ Dark brown to black fur, with white or blond bands on quills and back hair ■ Presence of quills from head to tail on top of the animal ■ Short tail and legs ■ Slow and nonchalant gait The porcupine moves slowly while the wolverine is quick. Wolverine sightings are generally furtive, compared to the ones of porcupine.	BLACK BEAR Bear cubs might share few similarities with wolverine; however there are noticeable differences. Bears or bear cubs are taller than wolverine. Their tail is shorter. Their fur does not have the light-color streaks of wolverine.
RACCOON The contrast created by the black mask of the raccoon can be confused with the one of the light-coloured mask around the eyes of the wolverine. However, there are importance differences between the two species. The raccoon is more of a greyish color than wolverine. Its tail has black rings on it. Its legs are short, leaving small size tracks.	SKUNK The skunk has a stocky body, with short legs and long claws. Its fur is long and glossy, with a white stripe on the forehead and two along the back. The skunk is smaller and lower on its legs than wolverine. Its fur is black, compared to the brown fur of wolverine. The skunk has white stripes on its back, while the light-coloured streak of the wolverine are located on its sides.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF WOLVERINE COMPARED TO OTHER SPECIES

It is not always easy to identify an animal. It can be tricky to see which animal it is when you only get a quick glance at it.

It happens often that fisher or porcupine or another species are mistaken for a wolverine.

(See fisher on previous page)

HAVE YOU SEEN A WOLVERINE?

During the workshops, a few participants mentioned having seen a wolverine. It is important to report this information in order to investigate certain areas further (using a motion-sensing cameras) and potentially confirm the presence of the wolverine on the territory.

If you think you have seen a wolverine, please report your sighting to Mr. Clark Shecapio at the CTA.

Clark Shecapio
Special Projects Coordinator, Cree Trappers' Association
P.O. Box 291, Waskaganish, QC J0M 1R0
Tel. 819-895-2030, Ext. 3833
www.creetrappers.ca

MAJIIDOW

Let's all go out and enjoy the winter season.
Hunting and gathering are great traditional
physical activities that the whole family can enjoy.
LET'S REDISCOVER WINTER ACTIVITIES!



**IN THE WINTER, WE HARVEST MANY TRADITIONAL FOODS.
WHEN YOU HUNT, TRAP OR HANDLE CREE GAME,
ADOPT THESE GUIDELINES:**

- Use non-lead ammunition.
- Use gloves when handling wild game, as many animals carry diseases.
- Boil your water as it may not be safe, and wash your hands before and after handling food.
- Wash and disinfect cutting tools before and after each use.
- Transport the game covered and protected: use clean tarps and clean food-grade bags.
- For best results vacuum pack to avoid freezer burn.
- Cook Cree foods well done.



Conseil Cri de la santé et des services sociaux de la Baie James
Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay



CREEHEALTH.ORG

**REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT: (418) 923-3355**



MR. GUY GIROUARD IS RETIRING!

Mr. Guy Girouard, Board member of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board is retiring after more than 34 years of dedicated service!

Mr. Guy Girouard was nominated as a member by the Québec government in the 1982-1983 program-year. At that time, the Board was composed of Roger Grenier, André Fournier and Guy Girouard, and on the Cree side, the three members were Johnny Jolly, Robert Kanatewat and Henry Mianscum. During the first year of Mr. Girouard's council, Mr. Grenier was the Chairman of the Board.



During the 34 years that followed, Mr. Girouard showed exemplary attendance to Board meetings, participating in over 90% of all meetings held by the Board in Montreal, Quebec, Abitibi or on the Cree territory.

Mr. Girouard began his career in the North with the Inuits in the early 60s and then relocated on Cree territory, in Fort George, in the mid-60s. He had a long and productive career in different government departments and his advice has always aimed to improve the service given to the Cree hunters and to improve the relationship between the Crees and the government of Québec.

The members of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board wish to thank Mr. Girouard for his many years of loyal service to the Board. Thank you again, Mr. Girouard, and your family, for all these years of dedicated volunteer service!

STAFF PROFILE

THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL FOR 40 YEARS BECAUSE OF THE DEDICATION OF ITS STAFF. THIS COLUMN "STAFF PROFILE" PRESENTS A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF THE PEOPLE THAT WORK TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM. IN THIS ISSUE, WE ARE PROUD TO PROFILE MR. PHILIPPE FOURNIER OUR ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN, IN QUEBEC CITY.

Philippe Fournier was born in Saint-Jean-Chrysostome, a small town of about 25,000 inhabitants. His two parents grew up in the nearby city of Lévis. He is the youngest of 3 children and still lives in his hometown.

When Philippe was in high school, he developed an interest in mathematics and everything related to numbers and logic. This motivated him to enroll at Cégep Garneau in the Management & Accounting program. When he was finishing his studies, Philippe saw a job offer on the Internet to work at the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. He thought it was interesting and mysterious because he didn't know much about aboriginal culture, but he wanted to learn more about it. He worked for over 3 years for the Cree and he remains happy with his choice. He finds them easy and friendly to communicate with.

Philippe Fournier

EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD SINCE: JUNE 3, 2013
CURRENT POSITION: ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN
WORK LOCATION: QUEBEC

"...HE THOUGHT IT WAS INTERESTING AND MYSTERIOUS BECAUSE HE DIDN'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT ABORIGINAL CULTURE, BUT HE WANTED TO LEARN MORE ABOUT IT.



Philippe has had the opportunity to visit Cree communities with General Manager Serge Larivière in 2014 and has become familiar with Mistissini, Waswanipi and Oujé-Bougoumou. This has been an enriching learning experience for him. Recently, he had the chance to visit his fourth community, Wemindji, to celebrate the Board's 40 years.

In terms of his personal interests, Philippe loves sports, especially racing and soccer. He also likes entertainment like music and movies. By watching many movies in English, he was able to develop his second language, which is necessary for the work he is doing with the Cree.

Travelling is also one of his passions. His first trip to Florida in 2008 gave him the taste for travelling and since that time, he tries to travel every year with his partner Maude. Philippe has travelled a lot in Canada and the United States, but he hopes to broaden his horizons by travelling to other continents in the near future.

"PHILIPPE HAS HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT CREE COMMUNITIES ..."

As a child, Philippe often went fishing with his father and brother and he loved it. His fishing activities have declined over the past few years, but he hopes to get back into it again. He loves the tranquility that lakes and forests provide him and feels out of place in the city where he lives every day of the year.

Philippe likes what his job has offered him so far. In addition to liking his team, he has been able to learn a little more about Cree history and culture, something that is not taught very much about in school.





THE TRAVELING DIRECTOR

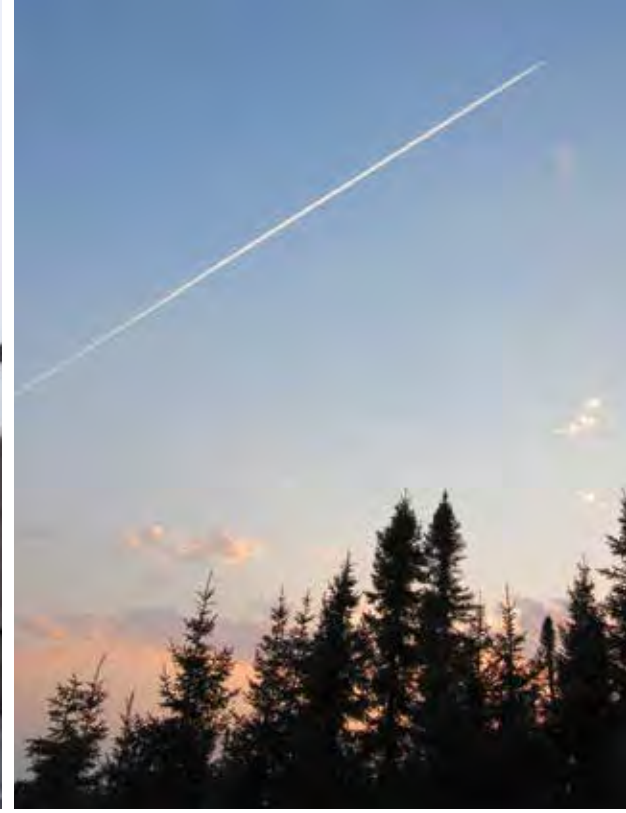
HERE ARE SOME PHOTOS TAKEN BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL DURING HIS RECENT TRIPS TO CREE COMMUNITIES.

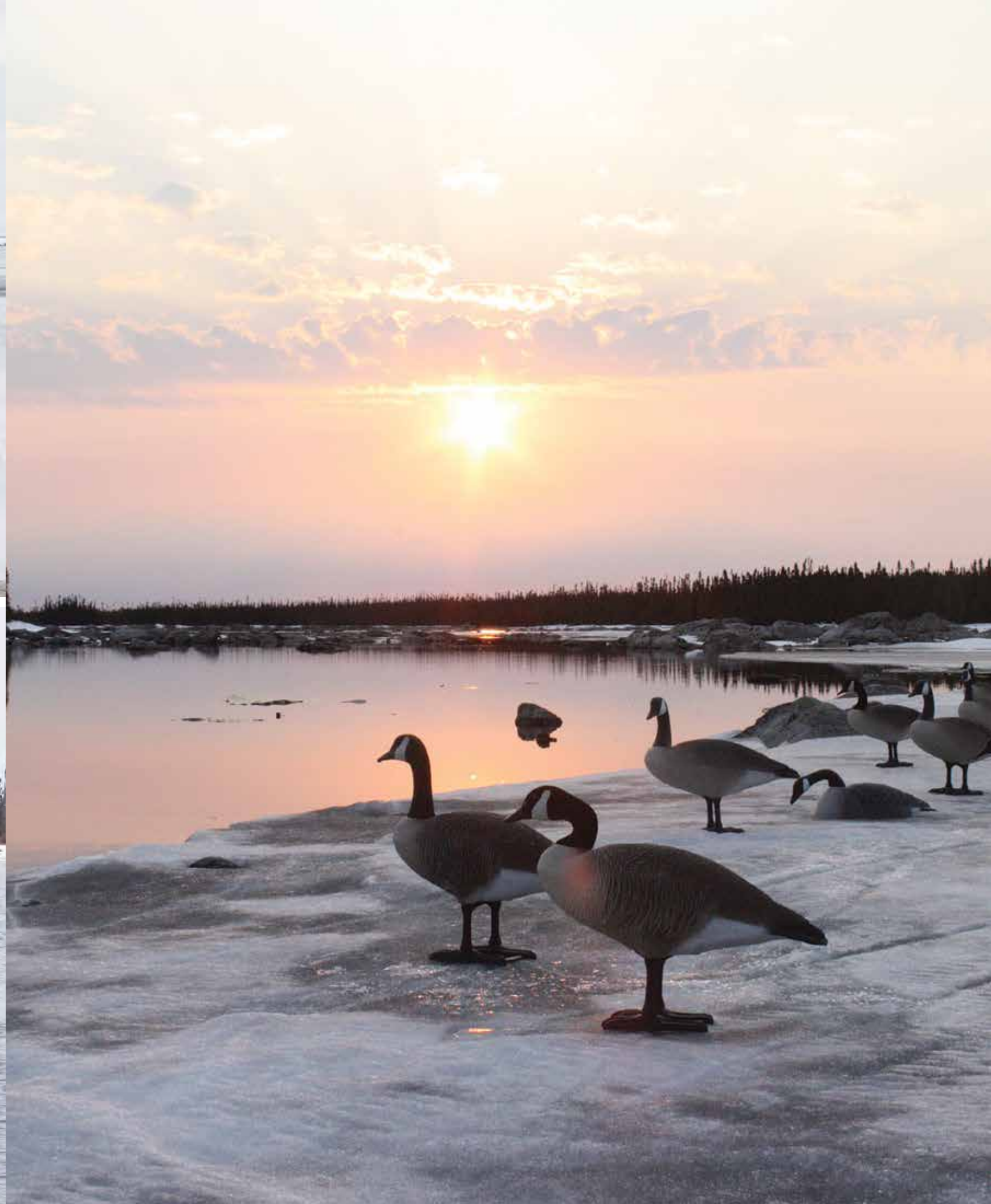
Goose Break

At Trapline M-35

May 2016









Raymond Jolly proudly holds a common loon he harvested during goose break.



A beautiful drake harlequin duck was harvested by one of the hunters on M-35.



George M. Shecapio is the tallyman of M-35 and loves hunting geese there!



Ashley Iserhoff enjoys the jokes and stories being told as people gather and pluck geese.



Emily Brien is busy plucking but still has a good time!



Even the Director-general, Serge Larivière helped with the goose plucking.



Raymond Jolly happily gets ready to pluck a goose he harvested.



Roxanne Gunner (left) and Sonia Jimiken (right) put the finishing touch on geese that were plucked and get them ready for consumption.



Plucking the neck is a little more difficult but Emily Brien knows it has to be done.

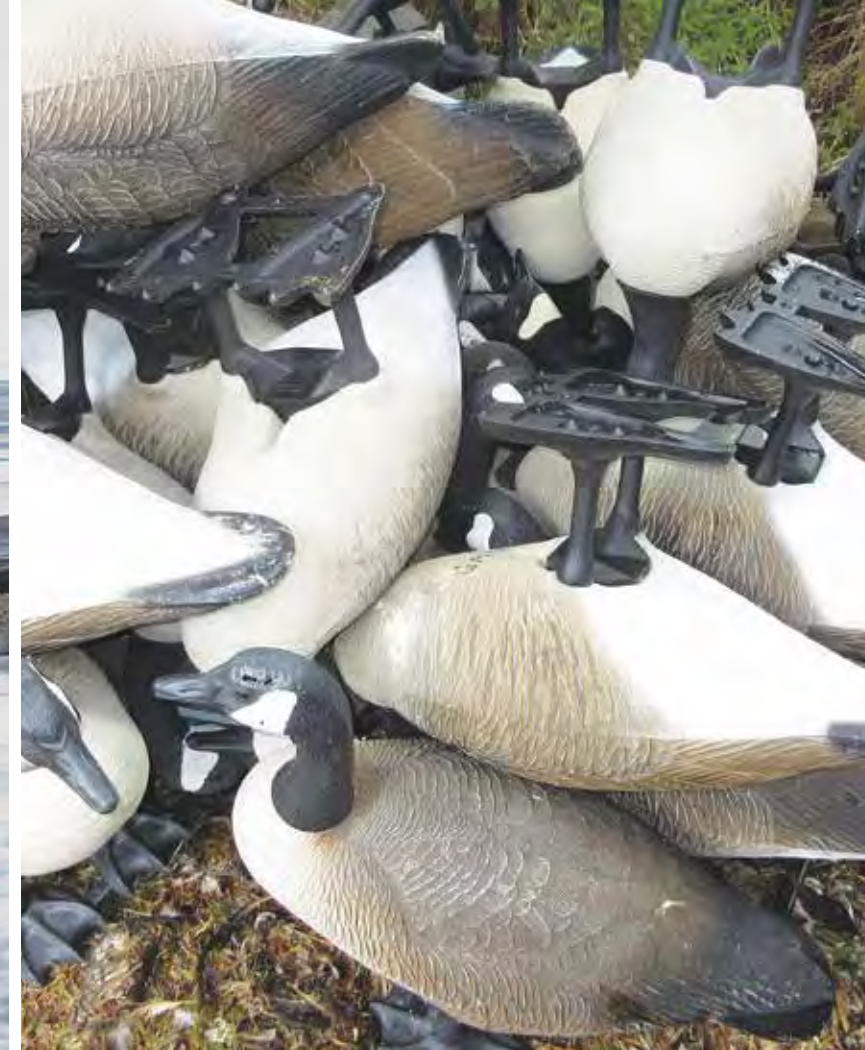


A big pike caught in a fish net will be a nice change to the diet of goose at goose camp.



Beautiful cow moose crosses the river in front of the hunters at M-35. A beautiful sight and good news knowing she may be around in the fall when hunters need moose meat!

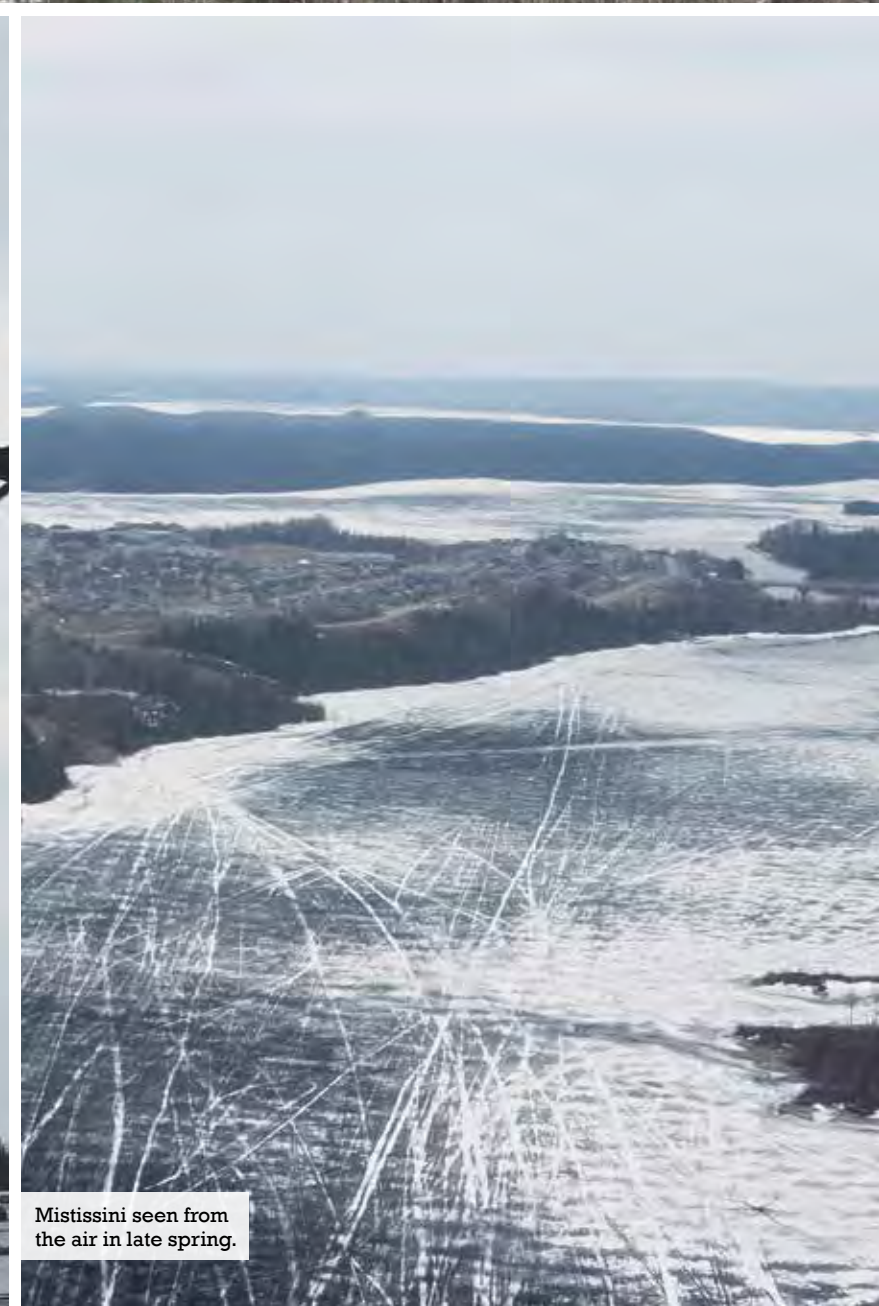




Elder's point is deserted during goose break as people are in their own hunting camps.



Part of the Shecapio family that gathered at M-35 for their spring goose break (From left to right: Charlotte Shecapio, George M. Shecapio, Holly Neeposh, Lynn Neeposh, Emily Brien, Moses Brien, Nathan Shecapio, Serenity "Swen" Shecapio, Roxanne Shecapio.



Mistissini seen from the air in late spring.



Andrew Loon, Willie K. Gunner and James Gunner discuss business in the Mistissini Band Office.

Mistissini & Nemaska

June 2016

Quick Stop

At 381

June 2016



Taking a break on the porch of the Nemaska CTA Office.



Eastmain

CTA meeting

June 2016



Cute little girl helps her mom working at the arena restaurant in Eastmain.

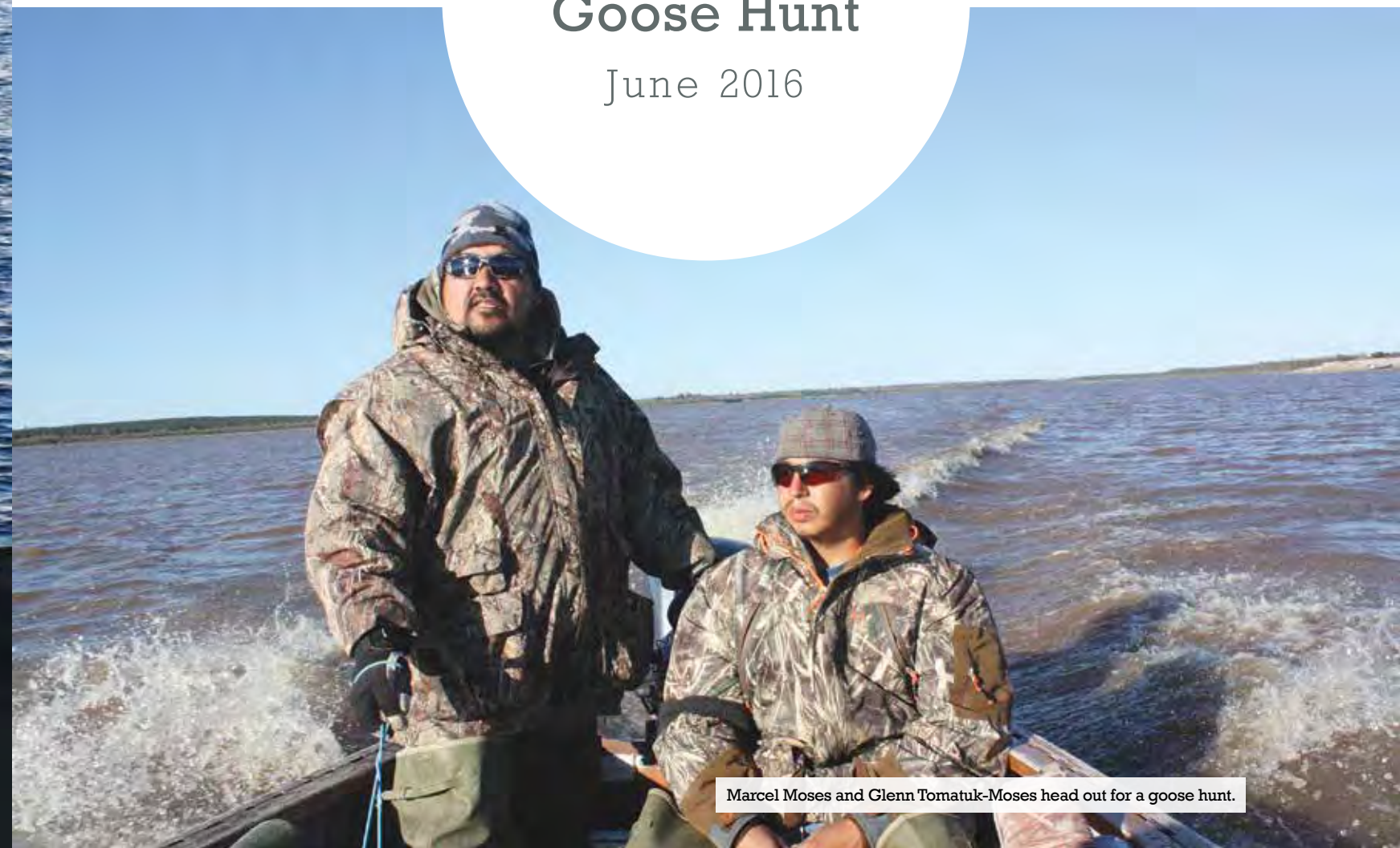




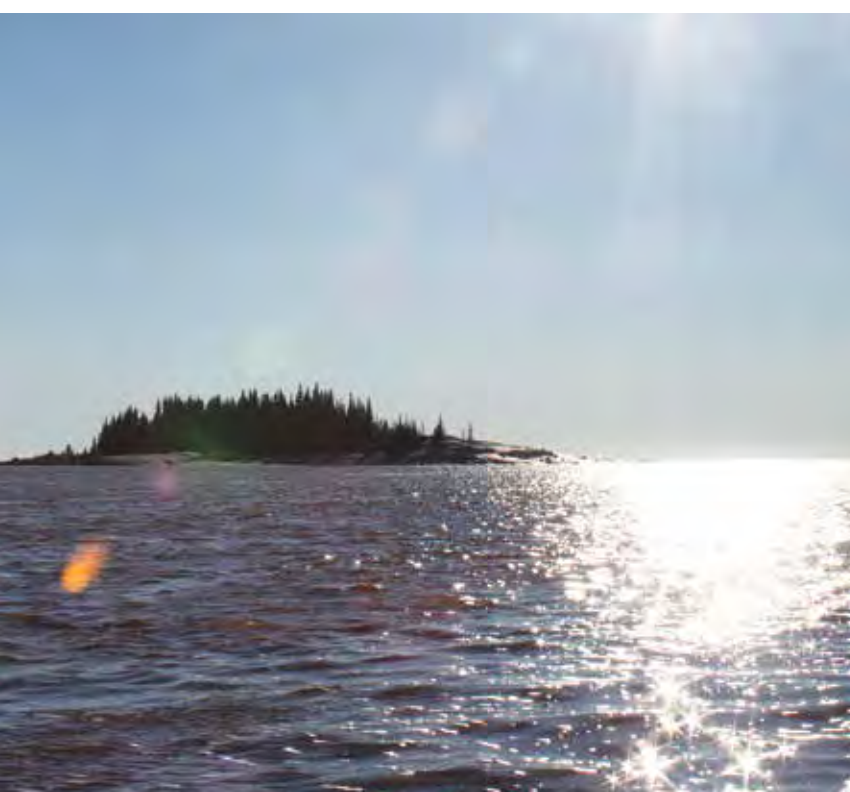
Eastmain

Goose Hunt

June 2016



Marcel Moses and Glenn Tomatuk-Moses head out for a goose hunt.

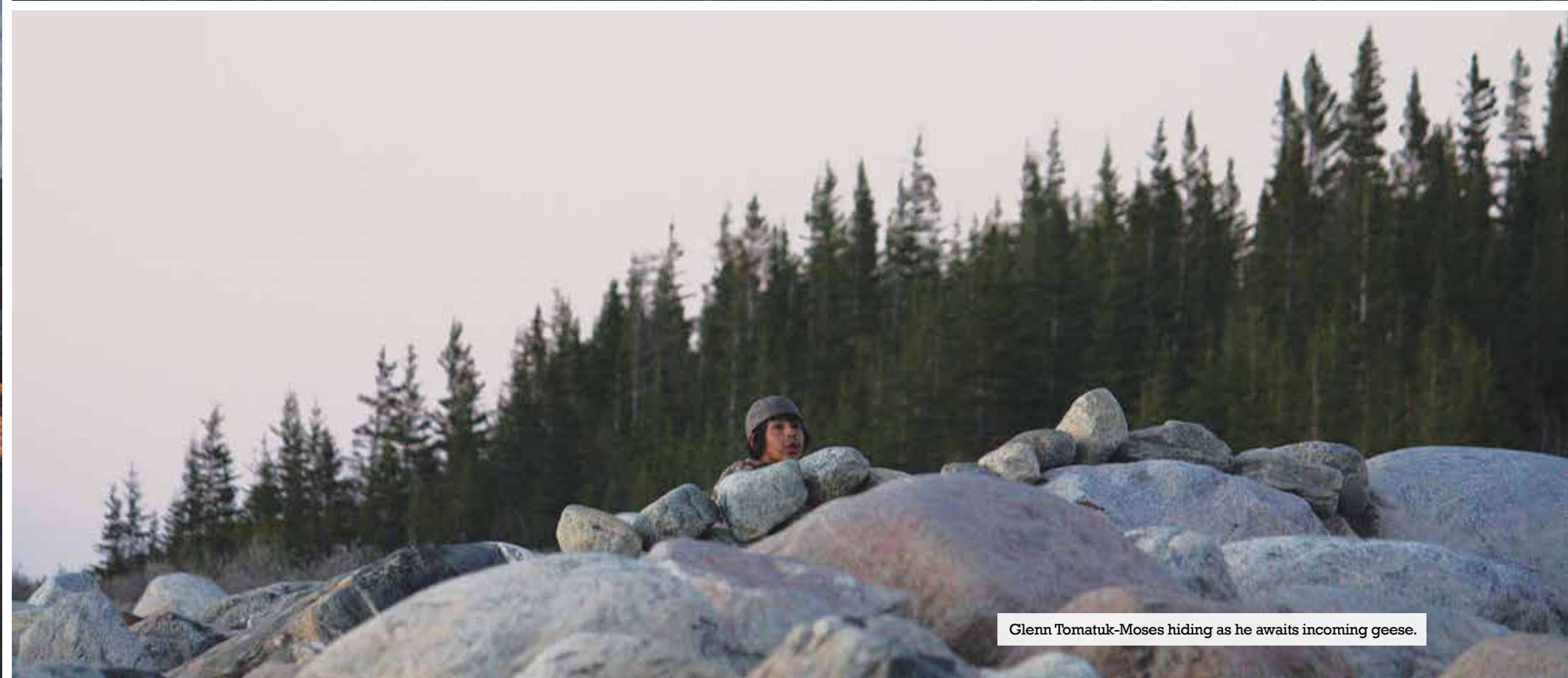






Marcel Moses combines traditional harvesting activities and checking his phone for important messages.





Glenn Tomatuk-Moses hiding as he awaits incoming geese.



Glenn Tomatuk-Moses pointing at geese in the distance.



Gary Cheezo walks back with a good load of geese he just shot.



From left to right: Gary Cheezo, Travis Weapenicappo, Brandon Moses, Toby Mayappo, Glenn Tomatuk-Mose.



Some important guests for the ISP 40th anniversary in Wemindji. From left to right: ISP Board member Jean-Guy Dugré, ISP Vice-Chairman Willie Iserhoff, ISP Board member Philip Awashish, Director-general Serge Larivière, Chief of Wemindji Dennis Georgekish, ISP Board Chairman Gérald Lemoyne, Deputy Grand Chief Rodney Mark and Québec Ungava Deputy Jean Boucher.

Wemindji

ISP 40th anniversary

August 2016



Staff and guests of the ISP office heading out to Wemindji for the celebrations. From left to right: Julianne Langlais, Tanya Lynn Strong, Isabelle Simard, Alana Russell, Philippe Fournier, Régent Brind'Amour, Diane Thibault, Mélanie Savoie.





Chief Dennis Georgekish gives a "Welcome to Wemindi" address.



Deputy of Ungava, Mr. Jean Boucher, gives a short address at the celebrations.



Lining up for the feast!



Philip Awashish explains how the Program was created.



Deputy Grand Chief, Rodney Mark, explains the philosophy behind his provocative hat!



Some long time serving ISP staff: Sally Herodier, Local Administrator in Chisasibi (left), Lizzie Diamond, recently retired Local Administrator form Waskaganish (center) and Winnie Bosum, Local Administrator in Oujé-Bougoumou (right).





Kenneth Gilpin, past Board member of the Income Security Program.



Reggie Mark, past Local Administrator from Wemindji.



CTA Vice-president Fred Tomatuk was also a Local Administrator for ISP in Eastmain for many years.



Past ISP local administrator, Peter Shecapio, gave a touching address during the celebrations.



Director-general, Serge Larivière, also provided his own insights after working for ISP after the last 12 years.



The morning after celebrations, the ISP Board meets for a business meeting. From left to right: Philip Awashish, Willie Iserhoff, Jean-Guy Dugré and Gérald Lemoyne.

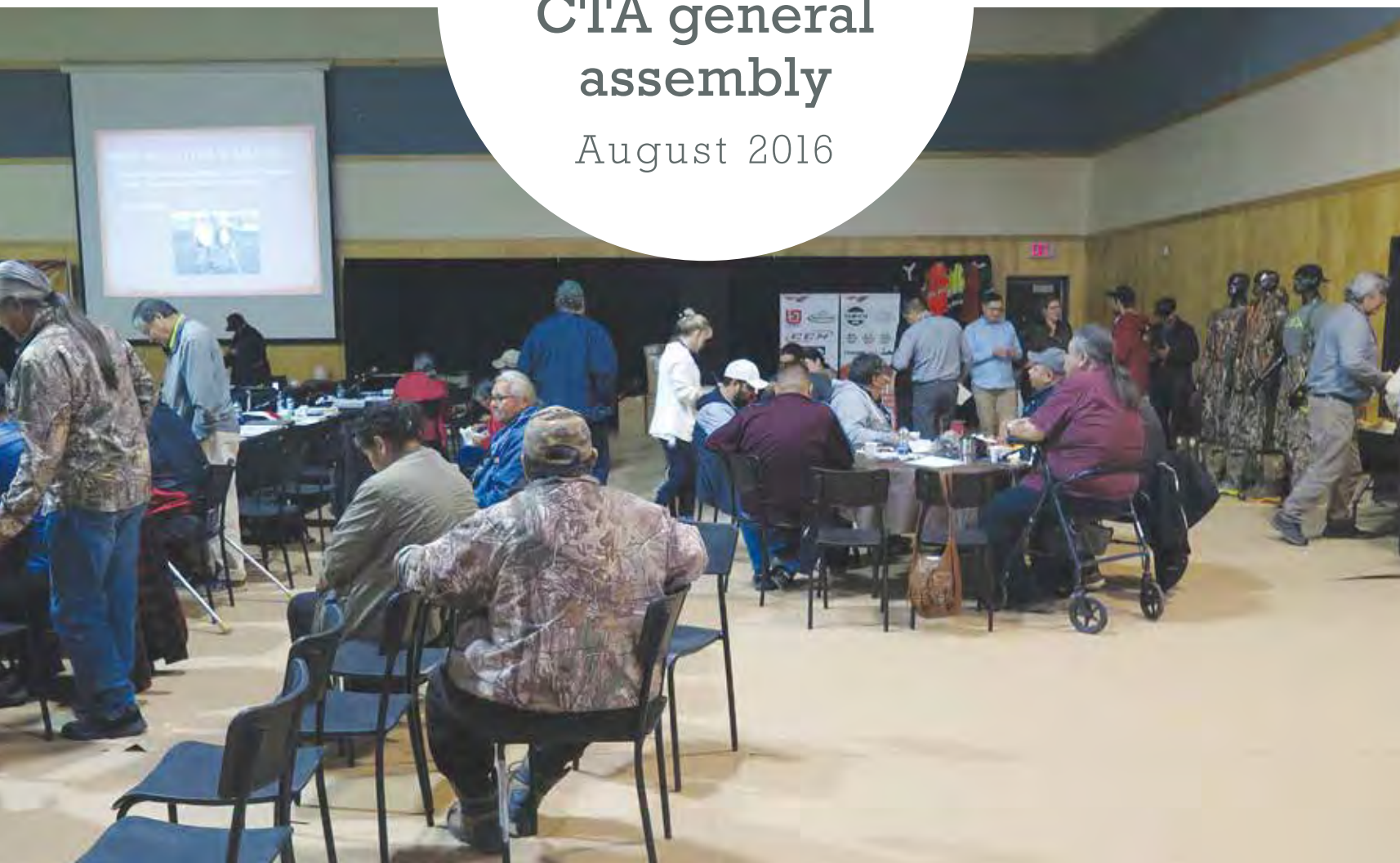


Breakfast with funny people. From left to right: Ron Zachary, Maurice Kistabish, Johnny Grant, Sidney Ottereyes and Allan Happyjack.



CTA President Willie K. Gunner stands with the cooks and staff that prepared the CTA feast.

**Waska-
ganish**
CTA general
assembly
August 2016



Willie Iserhoff addresses the CTA assembly on the status of ISP negotiations.



CTA General Manager Roderick Petawabano smiles for the camera.



CTA Accountant Jacinthe Beaudoin, is enjoying time with some of her young Cree friends.



Clark Shecapio was taking pictures for the CTA meeting but nonetheless took the time to eat his cake!



CTA Ron Zachary almost won the basketball challenge.



Johnny Grant provides some entertainment.



Francine Weistche sings while CTA Clark Shecapio accompanies with the guitar.



Even Director-general, Serge Larivière, participated in the entertainment by playing and singing a song!



Ronald Blackned played a song.



Billy Katapatuk from Washaw Sibi and Sidney Ottereyes from Waswanipi.



Ernest Blueboy (left) and Samuel Weistche (right).



CTA Vice-president, Fred Tomatuk.



Wemindji guests. Frederick Asquabaneskum Sr., with Henry Stewart and Stanley Shashaweskum.

ISP

IMPORTANT DATES

CALENDAR OF CHEQUES AND DIRECT DEPOSITS

FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH REGULAR PAYMENTS



FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH MONTHLY* PAYMENTS



Direct deposit
JANUARY 4
Direct deposit
FEBRUARY 1
Direct deposit
MARCH 1

Direct deposit
MAY 1
Direct deposit
JUNE 1

Direct deposit
AUGUST 1

WHAT ARE MONTHLY PAYMENTS?

- MONTHLY PAYMENTS ARE ISP BENEFITS YOU RECEIVE **EVERY MONTH**, INSTEAD OF 4 TIMES A YEAR.
- YOUR ISP CHEQUE IS DIVIDED BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS UNTIL THE NEXT INTERVIEW.
 - AT YOUR INTERVIEW.....**YOU RECEIVE A CHEQUE**
 - EACH MONTH IN BETWEEN.....**YOU RECEIVE A DIRECT DEPOSIT** INTO YOUR ACCOUNT.

* MONTHLY PAYMENTS MUST BE REQUESTED AT THE TIME OF THE **JULY INTERVIEW ONLY**, AND APPLIES FOR THE WHOLE YEAR. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO CHANGE THE METHOD OF PAYMENTS DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROGRAM-YEAR.

ASK YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR ABOUT MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ÉDITORIAL

LE PREMIER ANIMAL QUE J'AI TRAPPÉ QUAND J'ÉTAIS ENFANT ÉTAIT UN RAT MUSQUÉ. J'AI COMMENCÉ TÔT À TRAPPER LES RATS MUSQUÉS. JE N'AVAIS QUE CINQ ANS QUAND J'ACCOMPAGNAIS MON PÈRE ET JE TRANSPORTAIS LES RATS MUSQUÉS PENDANT QU'IL TENDAIT LES PIÈGES.

Certes, notre territoire de piégeage était loin d'être aussi sauvage et éloigné que les bois et les rivières d'Eeyou Istchee, mais les fossés des routes locales abritaient beaucoup de ces rongeurs. Enfants, mes deux sœurs et moi-même ramenions les rats musqués à la maison où nous les écorchions un par un. Papa supervisait le processus, mais il nous laissait faire l'écorchage. Quand la fourrure était vendue à la fin de la saison, papa divisait le chèque en trois, et nous avions tous une part égale. Notre motivation pour le piégeage était encore plus grande quand nous avons réalisé que nous pourrions en retirer quelques dollars!

Au fil du temps, nous devenions plus expérimentés, et malgré que mes sœurs aient finalement cessé le piégeage, moi, par contre, je m'y intéressais de plus en plus. Ce fut à mon tour d'être un père et j'ai aussi appris à mes enfants à écorcher des rats musqués. Mon père disait : « Quand on sait écorcher un rat musqué, on peut écorcher n'importe quoi ! » L'écorchage ne vous enseigne pas seulement à préparer les peaux, mais aussi à connaître la viande, les glandes et les principales parties de l'animal. L'écorchage est une compétence essentielle pour un chasseur et les petits animaux, comme les rats musqués, sont idéals pour enseigner l'écorchage à vos enfants!



Alors si vous voyez des rats musqués sur votre territoire de piégeage, attrapez-les et aidez vos enfants à les écorcher avant de les savourer! Transmettez vos connaissances et la tradition!

Serge Larivière

Serge Larivière, Ph.D, MBA, ASC
Directeur général, OSRCPC

PSR...

C'EST QUOI LE PROGRAMME ?

C'est un programme qui fournit un revenu annuel pour les Cris qui choisissent de vivre un mode de vie traditionnel d'activités de récolte sur le territoire de la Baie-James. Ceci est leur principale occupation tout au long de l'année, en lieu et place d'autres emplois ou programmes.

Le programme est né de la volonté des Cris à maintenir leur mode de vie traditionnel et d'encourager ceux-ci à continuer d'occuper leurs territoires ancestraux.

Il faut
Être Cri
Être âgé
d'au moins 18 ans
Être considéré comme
étant le pourvoyeur
principal de votre
unité familiale

COMMENT ÇA FONCTIONNE?

LE PROGRAMME FOURNIT UN REVENU AFIN DE VOUS PERMETTRE DE PRATIQUER DES ACTIVITÉS DE RÉCOLTE. IL PAIE POUR LE TEMPS QUE VOUS PASSEZ EN FORÊT EN VERSANT UNE ALLOCATION POUR LES JOURS LORSQUE VOUS PARTICIPEZ À DES ACTIVITÉS DE RÉCOLTE (IL NE PAIE PAS POUR L'ESSENCE OU LES AUTRES ÉQUIPEMENTS).

AU DÉBUT DE L'ANNÉE, UN MONTANT ANNUEL EST CALCULÉ BASÉ SUR UNE ESTIMATION DU NOMBRE DE JOURS QUE VOUS PRÉVOYEZ PASSER EN FORÊT À PRATIQUER DES ACTIVITÉS DE RÉCOLTE SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA BAIE JAMES AU COURS DES 12 MOIS SUIVANTS. IL EST ENSUITE DIVISÉ EN 4 VERSEMENTS QUE VOUS RECEVREZ LORS DES RENCONTRES AVEC VOTRE ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL AU MOMENT DES ENTRETIENS TRIMESTRIELS (EN SEPTEMBRE, DÉCEMBRE, AVRIL ET JUILLET).

C'EST UN PROGRAMME FAMILIAL - LES DEUX CONJOINTS SONT CONSIDÉRÉS COMME INSCRITS AU PROGRAMME.



CE PROGRAMME

C'EST
POUR
QUI ?

Une personne
qui est recon-
nue par les
gens de sa
communauté
comme étant
quelqu'un qui
est un chasseur
/ trappeur et
qui participe
activement à
des activités de
récolte tradi-
tionnelles.



N'EST
PAS
POUR ?

CE N'EST PAS POUR:
les gens qui
travaillent et ne
peuvent aller en
forêt que les fins
de semaine ou
lors des congés.

CE N'EST PAS POUR:
pour les gens qui
«vivent» dans
une résidence
primitive près
de la commu-
nauté («camp de
chasse») sans pra-
tiquer activement
les activités de
récolte.

PROGRAMME

INSCRIPTION

POUR 2017-2018

PROCÉDURE POUR S'INSCRIRE Il faut **UNE ANNÉE** pour préparer votre inscription au programme (vous ne pouvez pas remplir un formulaire et être inscrit immédiatement au programme.)

1

MAINTENANT

Rencontrer votre administrateur local qui vous donnera les formulaires dont vous avez besoin pour préparer votre demande et vous informer de la date limite pour s'inscrire. Il pourra également vous inscrire sur la liste des personnes qui demandent à être ajoutées à la liste du comité local de votre communauté.

2

ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION

Vous devez établir votre admissibilité.

Pendant 12 mois (du 1^{er} juillet 2016 au 30 juin, 2017), vous devez passer au moins 120 jours à pratiquer des activités de récolte en forêt et y avoir passé plus de temps que de temps en emploi ou occupé à d'autres activités.

(Ces jours ne sont pas payables - ils servent uniquement à prouver que vous avez choisi les activités de récolte en tant que votre occupation principale.)

3

INFORMATIONS À FOURNIR

- Numéro de bénéficiaire cri (pour tous les membres de la famille)
- Certificats de naissance (pour tous les membres de la famille)
- Numéro d'assurance sociale (pour les adultes de la famille)
- Registre de toutes les activités et les revenus que vous avez reçu lors de votre année de qualification (votre administrateur local vous fournira les documents à remplir) – pour vous ET votre conjoint.

4

DATE LIMITE D'INSCRIPTION

Juin 2017

Rencontre avec votre administrateur local en juin pour votre entrevue.

5

ENSUITE ?

Si vous êtes admissibles, votre dossier sera ouvert à partir du 1^{er} juillet 2017 jusqu'au 30 juin 2018 (12 mois). MAIS, votre premier paiement vous sera remis en Septembre 2017, une fois que vous aurez rencontré votre administrateur local pour une entrevue.

Rat musqué

PROFIL D'UN ANIMAL

Nom français : Rat musqué

Nom anglais : Muskrat

Nom (latin) Scientifique : *Ondatra zibethicus*

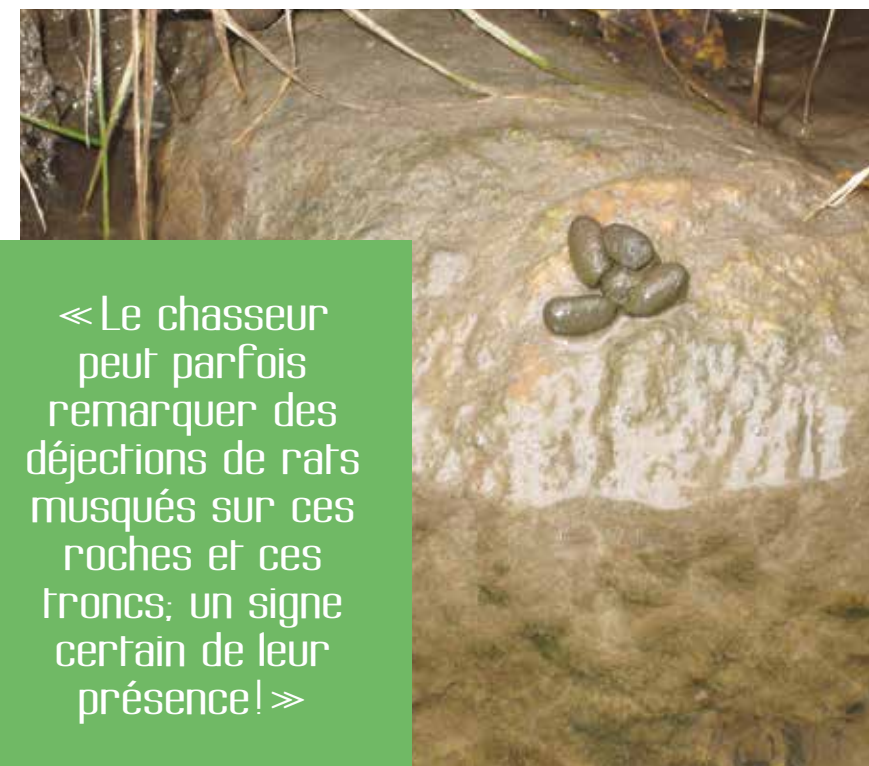
Nom en cri : wacisk

Syllabique cri : -wa-si-sk

LE RAT MUSQUÉ EST UN ANIMAL QUE L'ON N'OBSERVE PAS SOUVENT SUR LE TERRITOIRE D'EYYOU ISTCHEE. TOUTEFOIS, IL HABITE LA MAJORITÉ DES LACS ET RIVIÈRES DU NORD. ON TROUVE HABITUELLEMENT LA PLUPART DES RATS MUSQUÉS DANS LES RUISSEAUX DONT LE COURANT EST LENT ET QUI POSSÈDENT UNE VÉGÉTATION DENSE SUR LA RIVE. PARFOIS, UN CHASSEUR PEUT AVOIR LA CHANCE DE TROUVER UNE BAIE PEU PROFONDE PLEINE DE ROSEAUX ET DE QUENOUILLES AINSI QUE DES TAS DE VÉGÉTAUX QUI RESSEMBLENT À DES HUTTES DE CASTOR MINIATURES; CE SONT DES HUTTES DE RAT MUSQUÉ.

En effet, les rats musqués construisent parfois des nids ou des huttes à partir de tiges de quenouilles et d'autres végétaux; cependant, la plupart des rats musqués préfèrent vivre dans une tanière ou dans un terrier accessible par une entrée sous l'eau. Des rats musqués opportunistes utiliseront parfois des huttes de castor abandonnées; il s'agit d'un endroit idéal pour vos pièges!

Les rats musqués sont des herbivores et ils se nourrissent surtout des racines et des feuilles de végétaux aquatiques comme les quenouilles, les roseaux ou les feuilles de nénuphar. Occasionnellement, les rats musqués peuvent consommer des matières animales comme les moules d'eau douce. En raison de leur petite taille, les rats musqués ont une grande variété de prédateurs comme le vison d'Amérique, la loutre de rivière, les oiseaux de proie, et il ne fait aucun doute que les petits rats musqués sont probablement mangés par de gros brochets. À l'état sauvage, le rat musqué se reproduit au printemps. Durant la période d'accouplement, les mâles errent sur de vastes étendues à la recherche de femelles réceptives et ils utilisent souvent leurs glandes à musc pour délimiter leur territoire qu'ils défendront activement contre les autres mâles. Tout chasseur qui capture des rats musqués au printemps saura reconnaître une période où la fourrure du rat musqué commence à montrer des signes de combats territoriaux, car le cuir des animaux capturés est plein de trous résultant de morsures. À cette époque de l'année, on observe souvent des rats musqués sur des objets flottants comme des troncs d'arbre, ou sur le bord de gros rochers près de l'eau. Le chasseur peut parfois remarquer des déjections de rats musqués sur ces roches et ces troncs; un signe certain de leur présence!



« Le chasseur peut parfois remarquer des déjections de rats musqués sur ces roches et ces troncs; un signe certain de leur présence! »

La chair du rat musqué est un délice, et même s'il est rare de trouver cet animal en grande concentration sur le territoire d'Eeyou Istchee, le chasseur qui parvient à attraper des rats musqués s'assure de savourer un bon repas. Parce que les rats musqués peuvent parfois être infectés par la tularémie, une maladie transmissible à l'homme, il est préférable que les chasseurs vérifient le foie des rats musqués et qu'ils jettent tout animal qui ne semble pas en bonne santé. Le foie d'un rat musqué infecté par la tularémie ressemble généralement à une fraise rouge vif, avec de petits points blancs qui sont en fait les cellules mortes du foie. Cette infection n'a pas d'effet sur la valeur de la fourrure, mais il est préférable de ne pas consommer les rats musqués infectés.

Essayez cette installation!

APPÂTS POUR RAT MUSQUÉ

PAR SERGE LARIVIÈRE

IL EXISTE UNE MANIÈRE SIMPLE D'ATTRAPER LES RATS MUSQUÉS LE LONG DES PETITS RUISSEAUX OU AU BORD DES LACS, LÀ OÙ IL N'Y A AUCUN SENTIER VISIBLE, À L'AIDE D'UN PIÈGE PHOTOGRAPHIQUE ET D'UN APPÂT.



«...LE MEILLEUR APPÂT
EST DE LOIN LA
CAROTTE.»

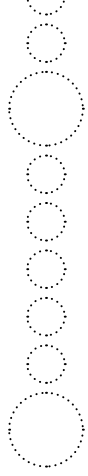
Étant un enfant qui a grandi en piégeant des rats musqués le long des ruisseaux et des rivières, j'ai vite découvert que tous les appâts ne sont pas égaux pour les rats musqués. Bien que les fruits et les légumes attireront les rats musqués dans une certaine mesure, j'ai découvert que le meilleur appât est de loin la carotte. Les carottes dégagent une forte odeur, elles ont une couleur vive, elles sont visibles et elles se conservent bien à l'extérieur. Une installation très basique est de simplement insérer un morceau de carotte sur un bâton pointu au bord de l'eau et de placer un piège photographique en dessous.

«UNE INSTAL-
LATION TRÈS
BASIQUE EST
DE SIMPLE-
MENT INSÉRER
UN MORCEAU
DE CAROTTE
SUR UN BÂTON
POINTU AU
BORD DE
L'EAU...»

Pour de meilleurs résultats, attachez le piège dans l'eau creuse de sorte que le rat musqué puisse sauter dans l'eau et s'y noyer après la capture. Cette installation est si simple et si efficace que vous pouvez attraper des rats musqués dans presque tous les types de conditions.

Le meilleur piège à utiliser pour cette installation est un petit piège photographique comme le Victor long spring #1 ou #1.5. Attention, s'il y a des castors dans la région, ceux-ci pourraient bien venir manger votre carotte, alors attachez bien vos pièges!





PSR...

JOYEUX 40^e ANNIVERSAIRE AU PROGRAMME!

LE PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS FÊTE SA 40^e ANNÉE-PROGRAMME EN 2016.

Qu'est-ce que le programme?

- Un programme unique, inspiré par les traditions des Cris de la Baie-James pour les Cris de la Baie-James.
- Un programme qui offre la chance aux chasseurs et trappeurs Cris de Eeyou Istchee de choisir des activités traditionnelles de récolte comme mode de vie principal.
- Un programme qui fournit le revenu qui permet aux chasseurs et trappeurs cris de se consacrer à leurs activités sur le territoire traditionnel.

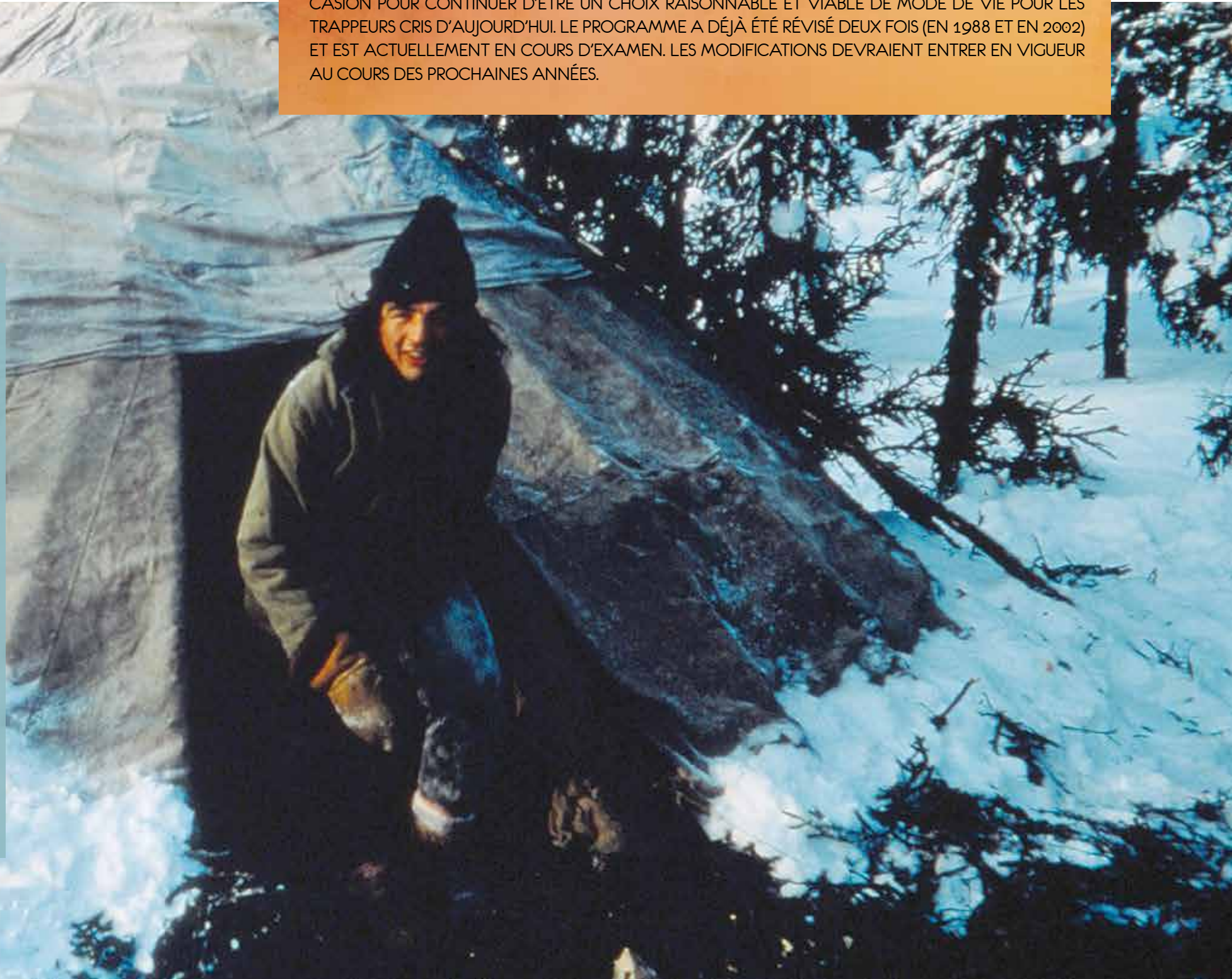
Depuis 40 années

Le programme a joué un rôle important dans la vie d'un grand nombre d'adultes et d'enfants cris. Des grands-parents, des parents, des enfants et maintenant de petits-enfants peuvent partager ensemble l'expérience de participer au programme.

Au cours de l'histoire du programme, il y a eu des années où il y avait jusqu'à 1439 familles cries inscrites au programme. Plusieurs personnes cries ont participé au programme à un moment ou à un autre dans leur vie.

FUTUR DU PROGRAMME

BIEN QUE LE PROGRAMME AIT JOUÉ UN RÔLE MAJEUR POUR LES CHASSEURS ET LES TRAPPEURS CRIS AU COURS DES 40 DERNIÈRES ANNÉES, IL N'EN DEMEURE PAS MOINS QU'IL DOIT ÊTRE MIS À JOUR À L'OC-CASION POUR CONTINUER D'ÊTRE UN CHOIX RAISONNABLE ET VIABLE DE MODE DE VIE POUR LES TRAPPEURS CRIS D'AUJOURD'HUI. LE PROGRAMME A DÉJÀ ÉTÉ RÉVISÉ DEUX FOIS (EN 1988 ET EN 2002) ET EST ACTUELLEMENT EN COURS D'EXAMEN. LES MODIFICATIONS DEVRAIENT ENTRER EN VIGUEUR AU COURS DES PROCHAINES ANNÉES.



PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ

LE PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS A ÉTÉ UN FRANC SUCCÈS DEPUIS PLUS DE 35 ANS ET CE, EN RAISON DE L'ENGAGEMENT DE SON PERSONNEL. NOTRE ARTICLE « PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ » PRÉSENTE UNE COURTE BIOGRAPHIE DES EMPLOYÉS QUI TRAVAILLENT À ASSURER LE SUCCÈS DU PROGRAMME. DANS LA PRÉSENTE ÉDITION, NOUS RENDONS HOMMAGE À M. PHILIPPE FOURNIER, NOTRE TECHNICIEN COMPTABLE, À QUÉBEC.

Philippe Fournier est né à Saint-Jean-Chrysostome une petite ville d'environ 25 000 habitants. Ses deux parents ont vécu dans une ville rapprochée, Lévis. Il est le benjamin d'une famille de 3 enfants. Il demeure d'ailleurs toujours dans sa ville natale.

Au secondaire, Philippe a développé un intérêt pour les mathématiques et tout ce qui a trait au monde des chiffres et de la logique. Cela l'a influencé à s'inscrire au cégep Garneau dans le programme Gestion & comptabilité. À la fin de ses études, Philippe a vu une offre d'emploi passé sur Internet pour travailler chez L'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris. Il trouvait ça intéressant et mystérieux puisqu'il ne connaissait pas beaucoup la culture des autochtones, mais il voulait la découvrir. Cela fait plus de 3 ans qu'il travaille pour les cris et il est toujours très heureux de son choix. Il trouve que ce sont des gens simple et agréable à communiquer.

Philippe Fournier

EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD SINCE: 3 JUIN 2013
CURRENT POSITION: TECHNICIEN COMPTABLE
WORK LOCATION: QUÉBEC

«...IL NE CONNAISSAIT PAS BEAUCOUP LA CULTURE DES AUTOCHTONES, MAIS IL VOULAIT LA DÉCOUVRIR.»



« TOUT RÉCEMMENT, IL A EU LA CHANCE DE VISITER SA QUATRIÈME COMMUNAUTÉ, WEMINDJI!... »

Philippe a même eu la chance de visiter des communautés criées avec le directeur général, Serge Larivière en 2014. Il a pu connaître Mistissini, Waswanipi et Oujé-Bougoumou. Cela a été une expérience enrichissante pour lui. Tout récemment, il a eu la chance de visiter sa quatrième communauté, Wemindji, pour célébrer les 40 ans de l'Office.

Dans ses intérêts personnels, Philippe adore le sport, surtout la course et le soccer. Il aime aussi le divertissement tel que la musique et le cinéma. C'est d'ailleurs en regardant plusieurs films en anglais qu'il a su développer sa deuxième langue, qui est nécessaire au travail qu'il doit effectuer avec les cris.

Voyager fait aussi parti de ses passions. Son premier voyage en Floride en 2008 lui a donné la piqure et depuis ce temps il tente de voyager chaque année avec sa conjointe Maude. Philippe a beaucoup voyagé au Canada et aux États-Unis, mais il compte bien élargir ses horizons en voyageant sur d'autres continents dans un futur rapproché.

Lorsqu'il était enfant, Philippe allait souvent pêcher avec son père et son frère et il adorait ça. Cela fait quelques années que ses activités de pêche ont diminué, mais il compte bien renouer avec cette activité. Il aime la tranquillité qu'offrent les lacs et les forêts. Il se sent dépaysé de la ville où il vit chaque jour de l'année.

Philippe aime bien ce que son emploi lui a apporté jusqu'à présent. En plus d'aimer son équipe, il en a appris un peu plus sur l'histoire et la culture des cris. Une chose que l'on ne nous a pas enseignée beaucoup à l'école! ●



M. GUY GIROUARD PREND SA RETRAITE!

M. Guy Girouard, membre du conseil d'administration de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris prend sa retraite après plus de 34 ans de service dévoué pour l'Office!

M. Guy Girouard fut nommé comme membre par le gouvernement du Québec lors de l'année programme 1982-1983. À cette époque, le conseil d'administration était composé de Roger Grenier, André Fournier et Guy Girouard, tandis que du côté cri, les trois membres étaient Johnny Jolly, Robert Kanatewat et Henry Mianscum. Lors de la première année de conseil de M. Girouard, M. Grenier était le président de l'Office.

Pendant les 34 années qui ont suivi, M. Girouard a participé aux réunions de l'Office avec une assiduité exemplaire, participant à plus de 90% de toutes les réunions tenues par l'Office à Montréal, Québec, en Abitibi ou sur le territoire cri.

M. Girouard avait commencé sa carrière dans le Nord chez les Inuits au début des années 60 pour ensuite se relocaliser en territoire cri, plus précisément à Fort George au milieu des années 60. Il a eu une longue et productive carrière au sein de différents ministères et ses conseils ont toujours visé à améliorer le service donné aux chasseurs cris ainsi que l'amélioration de la relation entre les cris et le Québec.

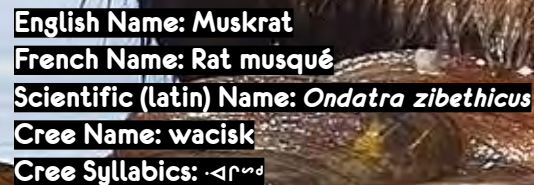
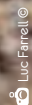
Les membres du conseil d'administration tiennent à remercier M. Girouard pour ses nombreuses années de service au sein de l'Office. Merci encore à vous, M. Girouard, ainsi qu'à votre famille, pour toutes ces années de bénévolat dévouées!



EDITORIAL

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ሃሴ ረብሳፍ, Ph.D., MBA
 ስለሆነ ስለሚባሉት
 ማንኛውም ስሜት ለሚጠቅሙት ማስታወሻ

[illegible]

A large, smooth, light-colored rock is partially submerged in a river. The rock is covered in a layer of dark, wet mud or algae. Tall grasses grow along the bank to the right of the rock. The water is calm and reflects the sky.

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interview
with a
BENEFICIARY

**ABEL
BRIEN**

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

SL η^0 ዲፓሪ ሲሆን $\langle \eta^0 \rangle = 0$ ነው።

AB ዲፓሪ ሲሆን $\sigma^0 = \langle \sigma^0 \rangle$ ፣ $\langle \sigma^0 \rangle = \Delta^0$ ነው።

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AB $\nabla \wedge \sigma^a_x$
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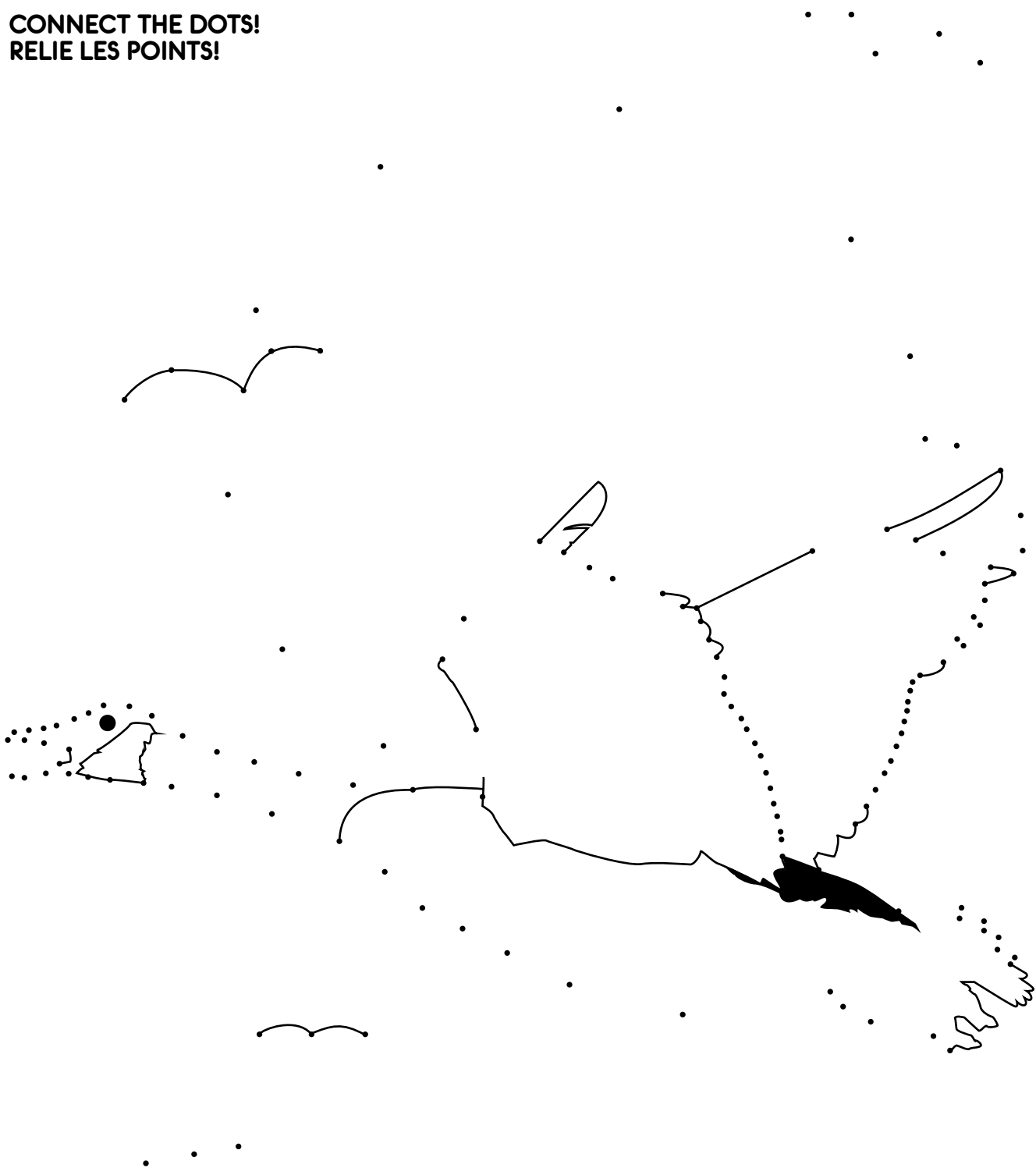
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YOUTH PAGE

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CONNECT THE DOTS!
RELIE LES POINTS!

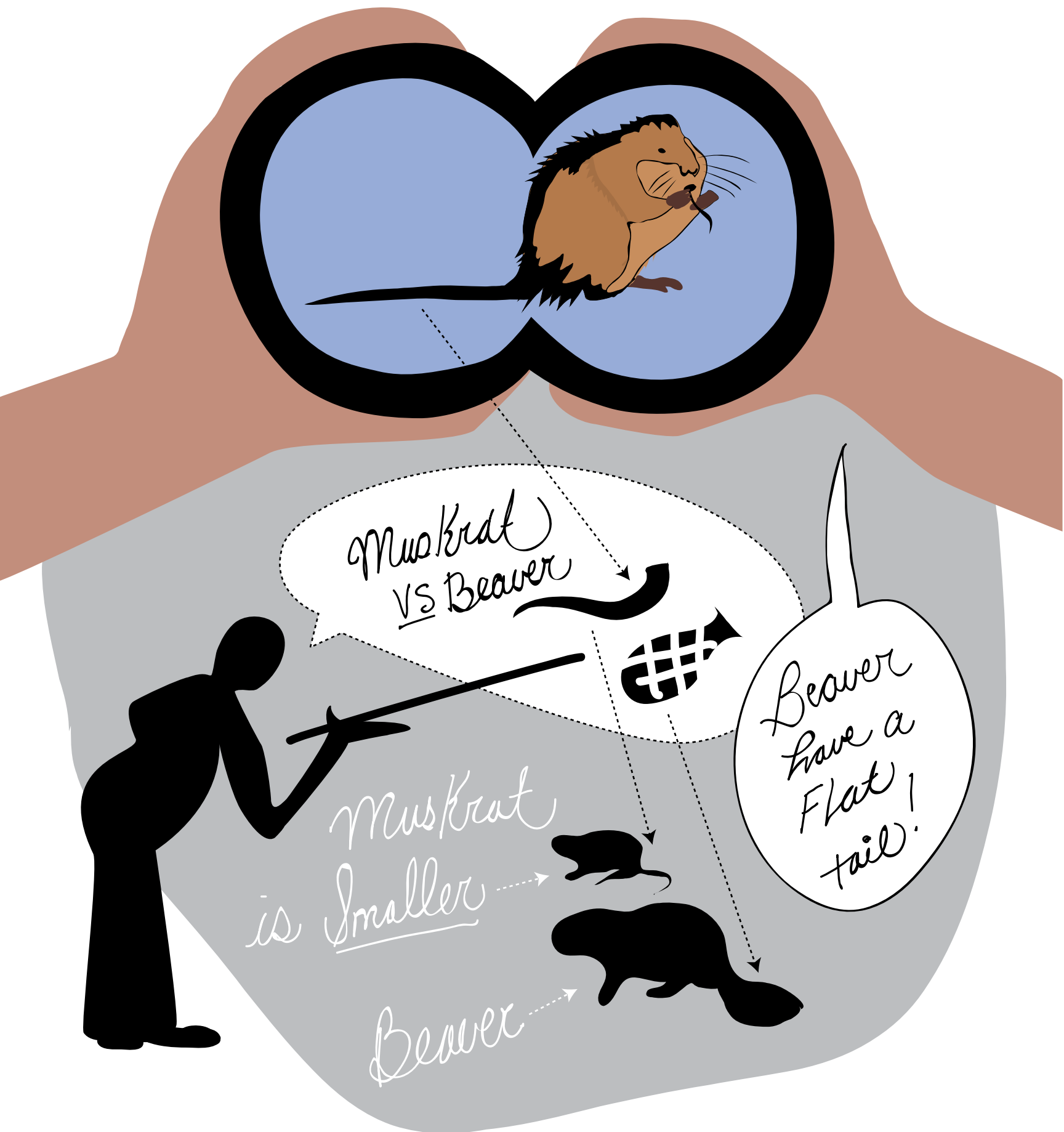


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