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ᒪᑭᓐᓇᒃ MAKIVIK

ᖃᑭ ᒥ ᖃᑭ ᐊ ᖁᑎᑦ magazine

ᓄᐃᓴ ᑐᒃᓪ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᕙᓰᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᒡᒪᓇᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ

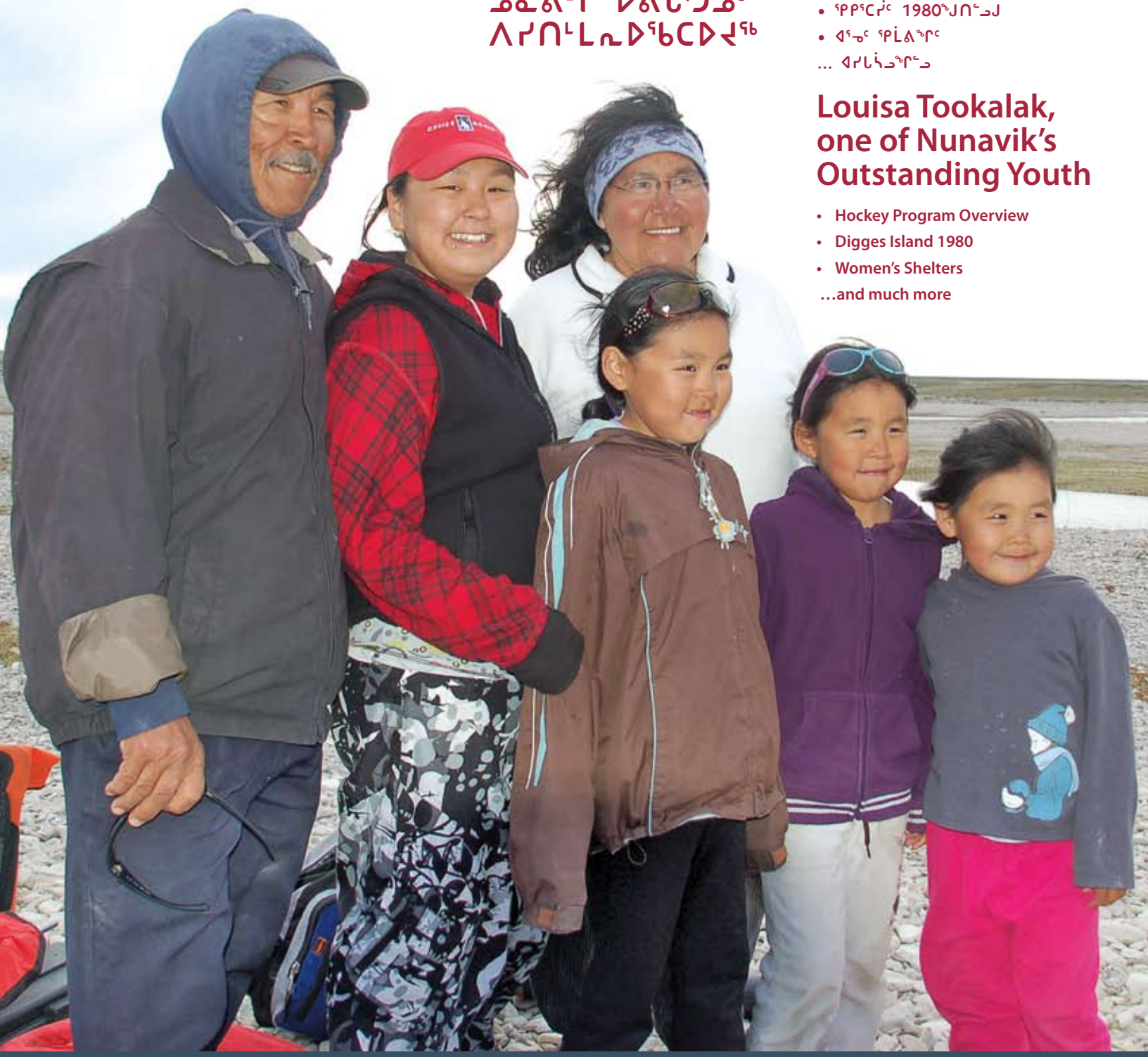
- ᖁᒃᑭᖅᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᖁᓕᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓇᒃᓴᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᓯᑎᑦ
- ᖃᑭᑦᑕᓯᑦ 1980ᖁᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᐊᖅᓱᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᕙᖁᑎᑦ

... ᐊᓯᔪᓚᓕᖁᑎᓪᓗᓂ

Louisa Tookalak, one of Nunavik's Outstanding Youth

- Hockey Program Overview
- Digges Island 1980
- Women's Shelters

...and much more



LPᐹᖅ
Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

ᒪᑭᐱᖅ ᑯᐊᐃᓐᓴᖅ

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ᒪᑭᓴᐃᒃ MAKIVIK magazine

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BOB MESHER

ᐊᖏᓕᓄᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᐱᓕᓇᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᒥᒥᒍ ᐅᖅᑐᐱᓇᓗ 21ᖏᒍᓕᐅᔨᔨᒥ ᑲᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦᓴᐊᖅᖃᖅᓯᓂᓗᑦᑐᑦ. ᐅᖏᒪᑦᓱᑦ: ᐱᑦᓴᒥᓂ ᐋᓇᐊᖅ, ᐋᓐᓂᑭᓴ ᐊᑕᒍᑦᑎᓪᓗᒃ, ᐁᐅᓴ ᒥᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᓗᐊᓂᓂᒥ ᐋᓐᓂᑭᓴ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᒥᒥᒍ ᓴᓇᓂᖅᑐᑦ: ᐁᐱᓇᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᐋᓐᓂᑭᓴ ᐃᑦᑐᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᑭᓴ ᐊᓂᓂᓗᑦᑐᑦ, ᓴᐋᐱ ᐊᓂᑦᑕᖅ, ᐋᓂ ᓄᑦᓴᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᑭᓴ ᐋᓂᓂ.
During a conference of Anglican Clergy in Nunavik this past October 21st. Back row: Benjamin Arreak, Andrew Atagotaaluk, Iola Mettok, and Looasie Kooneeloosie. Front row: Aipilie Napartuk, Jacopie Panipak, Annie Napartuk Ittoshat, and Jonas Alooloo.

ᐅᓂ ᓄᓇ? / WHAT IS THIS?

ᓴᓪᓕᖅᐅᑎᑕᐹᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ/ᓴᓪᓕᓐᓂᔪᒍᑎᑕᐹᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᖏᒃ ᐊᑦᐅᖏᔪᐊᒥᐅᒃ/ᐊᑦᐅᕐᓴᒍᑎᒥᐅᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᒪᒃᓱᑦ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᑦᓄᓪᓗᑎᑦᓴᐹᓐᓇᑦ. ᓄᓇᐅᓂᔨᓂᑦᓄᓪᓗᓂᓪᓕ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᑦᓄᓪᓗᐹᑎᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓪᓕᑦᓴᐃᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓐᓪᓕᓐᓄᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑐᖏᒃ ᔨᕐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ "Mystery Photo Contest" ᐊᑦᐅᖏᔪᐊᒥᐅᒃ ᓂᓄᓇᕐᔨᒥᐅᒃ ᐱᓂᐅᑦᐅᔪᒍᑎᒃᓴᓂᐅᑦ ᔨᕐᖏᓪᓗᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᑐᖏᒃ. ᐱᔨᓪᓂᓂᓄᑦᓴᓂᔪᒍᑦ!

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

ᑭᖅᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᖅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᔨᑦ/ᓴᓪᓕᓐᓂᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᔨᑦ ᐊᔪᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᓂᕐᔨᑦ ᒪᑭᓴᐃᐅᑦ ᐊᑦᓂᓪᓕᒪᓂᖅᓴᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᖅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᔨᑦ ᐊᔪᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᓂᕐᔨᑦ ᒪᑭᓴᐃᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᒥ

COMPLIMENTS: JOÉ JUNEAU X2

2009Γ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᔪᐃ ᓅᑎᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓴᓂᖅᓱᖏᑦ ᔪᑎᒥ ᑯᑎᒥ ᖃᐅᓕᖅᖢᓴᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᖅᔪᑎᑦᓴᓂᖅ ᐊᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗ.
The 2009 Nunavik PeeWee Nordiks celebrate after scoring a goal at a tournament in Quebec City.

ᐃᓗᐊᓕᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᓴᓕᔪᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᖅᖁᐅᓴᖅᖢᓂᖅᖃᖅ ᓄᓇᕆᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕆᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᓂᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᑎᖅᑎᓴᖅᑐᖅᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓴᒻᒥᑎᓕᒫᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓴᑦᑕᐅᓚᒪᔭᖅᑐᖅ

Overview of the Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program

ᑕᖅᓚᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒥ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᓗᑕ, ᐊᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᑭᓂᐊᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓴᐃᖅᑕᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓴᒪᔨᖅᑐᓄᑦᓯᓗᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᖅᖁᐅᓴᖅᖢᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦᓂ ᖃᐅᖅᓂᒥᒥᑦ ᐱᑭᓪᓚᐊᑎᓂᓴᒪᔪᖅᑎᑦᓂᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᖅᓂᒥᓂᔨᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᖅᓴᓂᖅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓚᓄᓇᒥᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᒥᑦᔨᐅᔨᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᖅᑭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖁᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦᓂ. ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᖃᒪᔭᖅᒥᓴᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᕐᐃᓄᓂᒥᓂ, ᐱᒥᐊᖅᑎᓂᓴᒪᔪᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᐅᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᓄᖅᑭᓂᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᑎᖅᑎᓂᓴᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ

ᒣ 2006ᖅᓄᓪᓕᐅᑦᓴᓕᔪᒥ, ᖃᑎᐱᖅ ᓄᓇᕆᓂᒪᑦ ᖃᑭᒪᖃᓄᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᕐᐃᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓇᓴᑎᑯᐊᖅᖁᓪᓕᐅᑦᓴᓕᒪᔭᑦ ᖃᓇᕆᒪᒪᒪᒪᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᓄᖅᑭᓂᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓴᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓇᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓇᓴᑦᑕᐅᔪᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐱ

ᐃᓕᓴᐅᐊᓱᒪᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᐅᕙᑦ ᐱᑦᓭᓇᐅᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖅᔨᓂᒃ ᓯᖅᑯᑎᓇᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᖅᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒧᑦᑎᑎᓇᔪᑎᐅᓇᓱᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒪᒥ. ᐅᒃᑐᐱᓇ 2006ᖏᔪᓕᖅᑎᓗᔪ, ᐅᑦᑐᖅᐅᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᔪᑎᐅᓱᓇᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑎᐅᓇᓱᓇᖅᒋᖅᓵᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖅᑎᓂᒃ 14ᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᑐᑎᖅᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ 19ᓂ.

2008ᒥ ᐅᐱᖅᖏᓚᑦ/ᐅᐱᖅᖏᒪᖅᓚᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᖅᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᔪᑎᐅᓱᓇᓱᓇᖅᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓱᐃᓪ ᑲᔪᓱᓂᖅᖏᓱᐊᓕᓇᖅᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᔪᑦᒪᐅᓐᓂᔪ, ᒪᑭᑦᕕᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓚᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᑎᐅᓐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᔪᑎᐅᓱᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᒪ

ϟΔ ϟϭ ϽΡϷΠᶜϷϟᖅ ϷϧϟϽᖅᑎᐸᖅ ᖃϧΔϭᓚᖅᑐᐊᖅ ΔϭϷᶜϽᒪϭᓛ ΔᐃᶜϷ Ϸᓪᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᶜ ᖃϧᖅΠᐅᖃᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᒪᓱᖅᒪᖅᑎᖅ ᐅᶜϽϿᓚᐊᖅϽϷᒪᐸᐊᖅᶜ ᖃϧᖅϽᓚᐊᒪᖅ ϭᑦϟϟᖅ ᓚᶜᓪᓚϧᐅᓪᖃᖅᓚᐊᖅϽϷᒪΠᶜᓗᑎᶜ.

Joé Juneau explaining a drill to young Atom Select prospects during a selection camp in Kuujjuaq.

COMPLIMENTS: JOÉ JUNEAU X3

that Makivik, under his coordination, would be administrating the NYHDP as a whole, including the Select Program. Sammy Koneak will also continue to be involved in the management of the program. Makivik, KSB and everyone involved in the rendering of the NYHDP really hope to eventually see all of the communities in Nunavik participating fully in the program by showing their full commitment in providing all the necessary support in the delivery of this much needed school- hockey program.

Education and good behaviour

Even if the NYHDP is labelled as an ice hockey program, it has much broader objectives than just helping the kids to become good hockey players. In fact, hockey is more or less a pretext to provide the kids with tools to help them adopt a healthy lifestyle, teach them good values and ensure that they stay in school.

Each participant in the program is asked to follow these rules:

- Sign a participant commitment;
- Follow all the directives of the program;
- Maintain and improve their attendance, effort and behaviour in school;
- Respect the hockey schedule and be at the arena 30 minutes before the start of his/her practice or game;
- Do volunteer work in their community;
- Look after the hockey equipment that is made available to them;
- Respect other participants in the program whether they are players, trainers, parents, or community leaders;
- Behave as responsible young people in his community;
- Respect and look after the facilities.

To show the importance of the program in terms of its education component, the KSB council of commissioners adopted a resolution in June of this year that provides for an acknowledgement of the value of the program and supports its implementation. The KSB is therefore showing an even stronger commitment in continuing their partnership in the program, assisting and monitoring the evolution of the participants in school from

ΔᓕᵒᓂϟΠᶜᓱϽΠᐅᓂᒥᖅ, ϟᐅᖏᒪᐅᓕᖏᓂᔪᓂᵒ ᓱᐅᓂᖃᑭΠᶜᓱᖅᖏᐅᶜ ᐅΔᒪᖏᐅᓂᵒ ᖃϧᖅᓱϽΠᖏᖏᒍᒪ-ΔᒪᓱϽΔᵒᓇᑭᐅᒪΠᵒ. ϟᖏᶜᓴᓕ, ᖃϧᖅᓚᐅᖏᔪΠᶜᓱᓂᖅ ΛᖏᖏᓱᖏᐅᑭᐅᓚϟΠᐅᶜ Δᓱᒪᖏᒪᖅᑐᐊᖅ ΛᑕᖅᖏΠᓱϽᑕᐅᓇᵒᓱᓂᓗϖᒥ ᐅΔᒪᖏᐅᓂᵒ Δᓇᓱᓂᓱᖅᑐᐊᖅ ΔᓕᵒᓂϟΠᶜᓗᑎᶜᓗ Λᐅᐊᓂᵒ ΔᓕᵒᓂϟΠᶜᓗᑎᶜᓗ Λᐅᐊᓂᵒ Δᶜᓕᓇᖏᐅᶜϟᐊᓂᔪᵒ ϟᒪᒪᓗ ΔᓕᵒᓂϟΔᒪᒥ ΔᓕᵒᓂϟΔᓯᓕᐅΠᵒ ᓄᖏϖᓇΠᑐᓕᓂᑎᶜᓗᑕᐅᒪᓱᒪᒪᑕ Ċᵏᑯᐊᔪᓇ ΛᓇᓱᐊΠᑕᖏᐅᒪᒍΠᓱᑕ.

ᖃϧᖏΠᐅᖃᑕᐅᓇᔪᖏᶜ Ċᵏᑯᐊᔪᓇ ΛᓇᓱᐊΠΠᒍᶜ ΔᓕᐅᒍᒪᒍΠᵒ ᐅᖃᖏᐅᖏᓱᖃᖏᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᖏᶜ ᒪᓕᶜᓱϟᐊᓂᔪᐅᖏᓱᖅᒪᵒ ᐅᒪᖏᖅᓂᐅᶜ ΔᓕᵒᓂϟΠᶜᓗᑎᶜᓗ Λᐅᐊᓂᵒ 30 ᒥᓇᶜᓱᓂᶜ ΛᑎϟᓕᐅᖏΠᓇᒍ;

- ᓄᓇᓪᒥᓂ ϟᑭᓕᖏᑕᐅᓕᓇᖅᖏᑐᓗϟᓂ Λᓇᓱᖅᑕᐅᖏᖅᑕᑕᓗᓂ;
- ᖃϧᖅᓂᓄᶜ ΔᓕᐅᔪᖅΠᒥᓂᵒ ᓱᓱᑎᔪᖅᑕᓱϟᐊᔪᓕᓗᓂ ᖃϧᖅΠᐅᔪᑕ, ΛᑎᐅᖏᓱΠᶜᓱᔪᐅᔪᑕ, ᖃᑐᖏᓇᖅᖏᑕ, ᐅᐟᑕᓗᓴᵒᓵᵒ ΛᑎᐅᖏᓱΠᶜᓱᑐᓇᖅᖏᑐᓱᖅᖏᑐᓗᑕᓂᓗ ᐅᖏᑕᓱΠᶜᓱᑐᓇᖅᖏᑐᓱᖅᖏᑐᓗᑕᓂᓗ;
- ᓄᓇᓪᒥᓂᓂᓗ ᐅᓂᓪᒥᓂᓗᑕᓂᓗ ᖃϧᖅᓂᓄᶜ ᖃϧᖅᓂᓄᶜ ᐅᓂᓪᒥᓂᓗᑕᓂᓗ

ᖃᐅᖅᓂᓯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᔪᑦ

ᓴᖅᑎᐅᔨᓂᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᔨᑦ ᑯᒃᔨᐊᓕᐊᓯᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᖅᑎᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᐅᓯᖏᑦᑐᒃ ᓇᓕᑦᑲᐅᔨᖅᓴᓇᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅᑕᓯᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᖃᓄᖅᓴᓇᓯᑦᑐᓂᖅᑕᓯᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓇᖅᑎᑐᓂᑕᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᐃᑐᓇᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐅᑭᑎᖅᑕᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅᓴᓇᓯᑦᑐᓂ.

ᓯᑲᓂᐊᖅ

ᐊᖅᖏᔪᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᑎᑦᓂᖅᑕᑦᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᒐᒃᓄᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᒪᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᐃᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓚᓐᓂᑎᑎᑦᓂᓕᖅᑐᒃᓴᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓕᓂᑎᑦᓂᑕᐅᒪᔪᑎᑎᖅᓯᓐᓂᖅ. ᐃᓕᓐᓄᔪᑦ ᒐᒃᓄᓂ ᓄᓇᒪᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᐃᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓚᓐᓂᑎᑎᑦᓂᓕᖅᑐᒃᓴᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓕᓂᑎᑦᓂᑕᐅᒪᔪᑎᑎᖅᓯᓐᓂᖅᑕ ᐊᖏᓕᓂᐸᓕᓇᓕᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᓂᐸᓕᓇᓕᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᑕᒪᓂ ᓴᓇᓕᓂᐸᓕᓇᓕᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᑕᒪᓂ ᐊᖏ

ᖁᑭᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᖁᑭᖁᓪᓕᖅᓂᒃ 1980ᖅᓄᑎᓪᓗᓄᑐ
ᑎᖅᑎᐊᓚᓪᓕᖅᓴᒪᔪᖅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓚᓪ

ᐊᓪᓚᓕᓪᓂᒃ *Joe Spears/ᓴᓗ ᓯᐱᐅᓵ*

Digges Island 1980
More than For the Birds

By Joe Spears

JOE SPEARS X2

ᒪᖁᓕᐊᑭᖁᒍ ᑕᓚᒪᐃᓵᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖁᑕᑭᓕᐅᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᐅᑦ ᑭᓄᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖁᓂᒃ ᑭᖁᐅᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᓕᓪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭ

ᖁᑭᖁᑕᓂᑦ 1980ᖏᔪᑎᑦᓴᔪ

Digges Island 1980

ᖁᐞᕕᐊᓴᐅᔨᔪᖅ ᐊᐞᓂᓂᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᕿᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖁᓂᐅᓴᖁᔭᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᓴᐅᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᓂᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᕿ

ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓲᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑲᓪᓚᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᕕᓃᑦ.
Packing up the equipment at the end of the summer at Camp Cove on Digges Island.

JOE SPEARS X3

ᒪᓐᓂᔭᕐᑕᐅᕖᖅᖅᒐᐸᒃᑲᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᖃᓪᓗᐊᑰᔭᖅᖅᒥᒪᓇᓱᑦ. 1980ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᓂᖑᓂᐊᖅᖅᑐᓇᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓱᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᓂᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓈᕐᒥᐅᓯᕐᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᓲᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᐅᑌᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᕕᒥᓲᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓯᕐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᑰᒥ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᒐᓴᒃᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᐅᕐᕐᑲᕕᐅᓲᓄᑦ 2 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᖅᒐᕕᐅᓲᖑᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖅᒥᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖅᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔨᒥᓖᕐᐸᕗᑦ ᕐᑲᓅᓪᓗᐊᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᑰᓯᑦᑰᒥᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑰᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᖕᒥᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᕈᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᐊᓪᒪᖔᑦ. ᑐᖅᖅᒐᕕᑦᓴᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕇᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕚᑦᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕈᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᕐᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᐯᑦ ᓂᕿᓐᓇᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒐᕐᑑᒪᓲᖑᔪᓐᓀᓇᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᒐᓲᖑᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᐸ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᕋᑎᒃ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᖑᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐸᓯᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᓇᒍᓯᓐᓂᓴᐅᔫᖑᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑌᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓐᓈᑭᕐᓂ ᕿᑐᖅᖅᒥᐅᕕᒥᓯᒥᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓚᑕᓚᓕ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᐸ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖅᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᒍᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᓗᐊᖅᖅᒍᐊᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᑐᕐᑲᖅᒥᑦ ᑐᖅᖅᒐᕕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖅᒐ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᓂᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᖅᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓪᒥᓯᑎᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕿᑎᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑰᑎᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᖅᖅᒍᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᑖᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑰᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑌᓖᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓯᒪᖅᖅᒥᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᓂᓗ ᐱᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᕐᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᑖᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. 1980ᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᑦ ᓱᓇᑦᓴᖑᕿᓇᑐᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓱᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᕿᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ, ᐃᓅᓂᓗ, ᐊᑯᖅᒪᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᓪᓗᐊᓖᑦ. ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔭᑲᓴᑦᓯᒪᖅᖅᒥᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖅᖅᒥᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᒥᐊᕕᓕᓇᐊᖓ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᕐᑲᑭᒪᕙᖓ 1980 ᐊᐅᔭᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔮᓂᒃ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ. ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᑎᓃᕙᓪᓗᑐᑦ, ᓂᒪᖅᖅᒥᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᔮᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᕐᑲᒪᓇᑦᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓕᐊᖑᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᓖᑦ ᓱᓂᓇᕐᕐᑲᐅᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅᖅᒍᐃᒍᑎᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᑕᕕᓂᖅᒥᓐᓂ. ᐃᓯᒪᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᐱᒐᕐᑐᕐᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖅᒐ ᐊᔪᕐᑐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕿᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓖᒐᔭᓇᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᕿᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᔭᕐᑐᓇᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑐᕿᓯᓇᓯᓐᓂᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᑎᓯᒪᓇᓯᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᑏᔭᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ.

1980 ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᖅᒐᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔫᖅ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᕐᑳᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐋᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇᓪᒥᒃ ᑑᓂ ᑳᔅᑖᓐᒥᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᔪᐊᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᕌᕕᒻᒥᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖓᓕ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᒥᒃ ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᖏᐅᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔫᖓᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᕋᑎᓪᓕᓇᐊᓗᒃ. ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᑳᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔫᕐᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᑎᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔨᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᓖᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᕆᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᒍᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᓄᒃ ᐃᓐᓈᕿᕐᑎᒎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓄᒃ, ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓄᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᔭᓇᐊᒃᑰᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓄᒃ ᐊᒃᐸᓖᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᕙᑦᓯᓄᒃ.

Government of Canada in conjunction with the people of Nunavik will help us better understand what impact climate change is having on Arctic marine ecosystems. We have a benchmark to compare changes. Recent research has shown that the murre are no longer eating polar cod as a food staple but are eating other species of fish and shrimp-like creatures in the waters surrounding the breeding colonies. There are very few parts of the marine Arctic where we have had such a large amount of focused research, which built on the traditional knowledge of the peoples of Nunavik and the nearby village of Ivujivik. This will become increasingly important in the coming years.

The murre research was a unique and remarkable experience and collaboration and we can learn a great deal especially now that the Nunavik offshore lands are within the control of the people of Nunavik. Everyone involved during that first season of research in 1980 learned a great deal about the marine resources, the people, one another and ourselves. Little did we realize that in just a few short years our climate would be ongoing such changes.

I want to first go back to the summer of 1980. This work mainly lives on in memories, slides and detailed scientific reports and journals. I thought it would be good for the young people of Nunavik to learn about these amazing birds and the

ᐋᑕᒥ ᒪᖏᐅᖅ 1980ᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ, ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ.
Adamie Mangiuk in 1980. He has been the Makivik board member in Ivujivik for many years.

work that was done as we try to understand and protect as part of stewardship of the living land of Nunavik.

1980 was the start of a five-year research program headed by Dr. Tony Gaston of the Canadian Wildlife Service. I worked closely with Adamie Mangiuk of nearby Ivujivik and learned many traditional skills from Adamie, a master hunter. Adamie was hired as a guide and Inuit researcher. We worked together conducting a variety of research from cliffs, by land and by canoe sometimes far from the colonies. We worked hard but always had time for a laugh and smile during that summer.

ᐱᓇᓵᑐᒃᑯᑦᓪᓕᓇᕆᔨᖅᑕᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᓚᕐᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᓇᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᓪᓚᕐᖓᖅ ᖁᓕᖅᑭᓯᓂᖅ ᑌᒃᓂ ᐅᐱᖅᖃᐅᖅᓯᓂᕐᓚᕐᔪᓕᒥ/ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓕᐅᖅᓯᓂᕐᓚᕐᔪᓕᒥ.

ᐊᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓱᑦᔦᑎᓕᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᔪᐊ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᐃᔦᑦᒪᓇᕆᓕᓵᐅᖅᓯᓂᕐᓚᕐᔪᓕᖅᖁᓂ ᑭᓱᐃᓇᓇᓴᐃᓕᓵᕐᓚᕐᔪᓕᖅᖁᓂ. ᑕᒪᖃᓕ ᐱᓇᓚᓕᐅᖅᓯᓂᕐᓚᕐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓚᓇᓂ ᖁᑦᓚᓕᓚᕐᓯᑦᑕ ᑕᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃᓴᓂ ᐱᑦᓯ

Digges Island 1980

JOE SPEARS X2

ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒋᒥ ᐅᒪᔨᓕᓂᔅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᑦᔨᐅᔅᑭᑭᑦ ᐱᓇᔨᓂᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓇᑐᐃᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᔨᖅᑎᖅᑲᓕᓂᔨᒧᑦ. The Canadian Wildlife Service team and the Inuit worked closely together.

ᐱᓕᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᒪᔨᖅᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᒥᐊᓕᒃᓭᒪᑦᓭᓭᑦ, ᐅᕐᓯᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑕᒥ ᓴᓐᕈᐊᓇᖅᑕᓪᓚᒍᓇᐃ ᐃᐱᖏᑭᑎᐊᓕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓇᐃ.

ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓪᓚᐅᔨᔨᖅ/ᐅᐱᖏᖅᓯᒍᓪᓚᐅᔨᔨᖅ ᐱᑕᖅᒪᒪᓇᓪᓚᐅᔨᕐᖅ ᐊᖏᓕᔨᔨᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑎᑕᐅᖏᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᖅᓪᓚᐅᔨᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᒪᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᐅᔭᓴᑦᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒥᓕᒪᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᓪᔅᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑎᔨᖅᑭᓕᓪᑐᖅ ᑌᒪᖅᖏᓂ ᑌᖁᓂ ᐊᖏᑦᑐᓐᓂᒃᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᓕᐊᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᒥᓂᓕᓪᓚᐅᔨᓕᓪᓚᐅᔨᕐᒪᑦᓭᓭᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᑕᐅᖏᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᒥᓂ

ᐊᖏᖁᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᖏᑎᓗᔪ: ᐊᑐᓕᖏᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓱᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᒥᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂ

One Year Later: Implementation of the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓱᒪᓇᓱᔪᑎᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ ᐊᑐᖏᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᓴᖅᓄᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ

ᐊᖏᖁᔪᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗᓂ ᓭᑕᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑎᐃᒋᖏᖅᑕᓕᐅᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᒪᑭᓐᓂᖅ, ᑲᑎᒪᑐᖅᓄᓕᓂᐅᔪᖅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓄᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓱᒪᓇᓱᔪᑎᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ 78%ᓄᑐᐊᓗᒻᒪᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓄᖅᑐᓂᓂ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓱᒪᓇᓱᔪᑎᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ ᐊᑐᐅᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅᐳᓂᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑕᐅ

ᐃᓄᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐊᒡᕐᓇᐊᓕᓄ ᓂᐅᕐᔪᖅᑐᑐᑦ. ᐊᓐᓂᓗᐊᖏᑦᑕᓪᓕ ᐃᒪᖏᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᒡᓕᒪᒪᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᒥᐅᓄᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᒥᐅᓄᓕᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂ ᑌᒪᖏᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᔪᖅᑎᓇᓚᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ.

Delivering walrus at the dock in Inukjuak. The harvesting of marine mammals is one activity that has been attracting Nunavik Inuit to the offshore islands since time immemorial.

GIDEON EAMES

ᒋᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖏᓐᓇᓱᓕᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᑦᒪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓂᕐᓇᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᑕᓂᓐᓇᐅᒪᓐᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᑐᒡᓕᒃ ᐊᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐅᓇᓱᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑎᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓂᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓂᕕᓂᔪᓚᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᖅᑲᑎᑭᔨᔪᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᔪᖅᓴᔪᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑲᑲᓇᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑲᑲᓇᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓂᕕᓂᔪᓚᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓂᕕᓂᔪᓚᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑲᑲᓇᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ

- ᓇᒻᒥᓂᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᔪᐊᑎᖏᓂᕆᑭᓐᓇᓂᔅᓄᓂᒃ ᖁᑭᖏᑌᒃ 80%ᖃᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᖃᑎᒍᒃ ᐃᒪᐅᓐᓂ ᑭᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐅᓐᓂ ᐃᖏᖏᖏᓂᔅᓄᒃ (ᓇᓐᓂᔪᐊᖅᓂᓪᓕᐊᖏᖃᓐᓂᒃ ᔪᖏᑎᑭᑎᑌᒍᒃ ᔪᒃᑭᑕᐅᓂᔅᓄᑦᑎᒃ 5,1000ᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᒥᑕᓂᒃ) ᒐᒃᔪᐊ ᓄᖅ ᖃᓇᐅᐅᒃ ᖃᓪᒪᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᒃᖏᓄᓂ ᓄᓇᔪᐅᑕᐅᓂᕆᓇᓐᓂᒃᓄᑦ ᓄᓐᓇᔪᑎᑕᐅᔨᖏᖅᑕ.
- ᑌᒃᔪᐊ $53-ᒥᓪᐠ ᓄᓇᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᒃ ᐃᖅᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᔪᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕆᖃᑎᑦᓯᔪᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᓪᓕᑕᐅᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᖃᓪᒪᕆᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑭᓐᓇᓕᒪᓪᓚᖅᓄᒃ ᒪᓕᕆᔪᑎᑦ ᑐᖅᖃᕐᒪᓇᑦᓴᓯᔨᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᑎᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᖏᕆᖃᑎᑦᓯᔪᖏᑦᓄᓪᓕ ᐱᔨᓄᒃ ᓄᓇᓄᒃ ᐃᖅᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᔪᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕆᖃᑎᑦᓯᔪᖏᑦᓄᓪᓕ ᐱᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᒃ ᐃᖅᓄᐃᓯᒪᓇᔪᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕆᖃᑎᑦᓯᔪᖏᑦᓄᓪᓕ ᐱᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕆᖃᑎᑦᓯᔪᖏᑦᓄᓪᓕ

ᓄᓇᖏᑦᓯᐊᖏᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᑦ
Green Corner

BOB MESHER

ᖃᐅᓇᓯᓴᓇᓯᐅᑦᓭᓕᖏᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓂᑦᑐᓴᐅᑲᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑕ ᐊᐢᑎᓐᖏᓂᓂᑦ

ᐅᐦᐊ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᐅᐅᔨᓐᓇᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᔅᐅᐅᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᓇᓯᓴᓇᓯᐅᓕᖏᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᑭᓐᓇᑕᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᐊᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖏᑐᒪᓇᐊᓚᒥᒃ ᓯᒃᐦᑎᓇᖅᓯᓂᖏᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᑦ.

- ᐁᑦᑐᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖏᑦᑕᓚᓯ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦᓯᓚ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᐃᐊᖅᔪᑎᑐᒃ. ᐅᑦᑐᑎᑕᓚᔪ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᖏᑎᑎᒋᓚᓯ, ᐁᑦᑐᑕᒪᓴᖏᐱᑦ ᖃᐦᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓕᒪᓐᓇᖏᓴᐅᓂᒃ, ᐱᐊᖏᖅᑎᓂᒃ (ᖃᓚᒃ) ᖃᓄᐃᖏᖏᑦᐅᔪᒪᓚᑎᑦ, ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓚᑎᑦ ᖃᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖅ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᒪᓂᒃ, ᐅᐊᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖏᑎᑎᒋᓚᖅ ᑎᑎᐅᔨᔪᑐᖏᖃᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᐅᐃᖏᖃᓂᒃ.
- ᐁᑦᑐᑐᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᑎᓚᓯ. ᐱᐅᓂᖃᑦᓂᒋᓕᓯ ᐃᓕᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᑎᐱᓂᖃᑕᐅᑎᓚᓯ ᓂᐅᐃᐅᑦᐅᓐᓚᑐᔪ ᑎᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᐊᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᖏᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓚᓯ. ᐊᒡᒪᓚ ᓂᐅᐃᖏᓂᐊᓵᑦ ᐃᓵᓐᓄᓕᓚᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᖏᑐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐦᓂᖏᓂᐊᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᑦᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᖃᑦᑐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓚᓂᓯᓚᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓂᖃᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓐᓂᖃᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓐᓂᖃᖏᓂᒃ

ᒥᑲᑦ

ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃ, ᐃᓴᖃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑎᓂᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᕐᑭᑕᒪᔭᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᒪᑕᓴᖅᑭᓯᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᓴᓂᖅ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᓂᓪᓗ.

ᒥᑲᑦ ᑕᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᑎᓂᓯᑦ ᑕᕐᒥᓯᓚᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᕿᐅᔪᖅ. ᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᔪᓂ 20 ᓂ ᐊᓴᓂᐅᓂᕐᕿᒥᓗ ᒥᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᐸᓯᓚᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ.

ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑲᖃᓚᓕᔪᖅᑐᒃ, ᒥᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᓯᐊᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂ ᓂᐱᖃᓯᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᓴᖅ-ᓴᓴᖅᓯᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᖏᓚᖅᓱᒍᓕᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃ, ᐊᖏᔪᓪᓚᖅᑭᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᓚᖅᓱᒍᓕᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᔪᓂ ᓂᐱᖃᓯᓂᕐᕿᒥᓗ ᒥᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᑎᒥᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑎᒥᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᓂᖅᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᔪᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ. ᐊᓴᓐᓂᖅᑭᓂ ᓂᐱᖏᓴᓪᓚᖅᑕᐅᖅᑭᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᓪᓚᖅᑭᓂ ᓂᓇᓯᓂᖅᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐊᓯᓂᖅᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᔪᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᓂᖅᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐊᓯᓂᖅᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᔪᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᓂᖅᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ

ᑎᒍᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

Lᑭᖅ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖅᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓂᕐᓄᓕ ᐃᓄᕆᓂᕐᓄᓕ ᐱᑦᔨᔨᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᕆᒪᔪᖅᓯᒍᑎᓕᕆᓂᐅᕐᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᔭᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᒍᐊᖅᑕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑌᒡᓗᑭᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᖅᑕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ, ᓂᕆᔨᓕ ᐱᓴᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃᑯᑦᓴᖅᑭᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᑭᓂᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓗ ᖃᖅᑎᓗᒃᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᑭᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᑭᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᑭᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃ

ᐊᓂᑦᑕᖏᑦᓱᓂᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᒍᑦ (ᓄᑦ) ᑎᒍᕐᕿᒥᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔨᐅᑦᓱᕐᓇᕐᕕᖏᑦᓴᑦ ᑕᒪᑲᐊᐊ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᑦᓇᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖏᐃᓐᓇᕐᕕᖏᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔨᐅᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑕᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑭᒪᑲᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓇᓕᔪᓗᓐ ᐃᓄᓕᓵᓕᔪᓗᓐ ᐱᑦᔨᐃᒪᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᑦᑭᑎᑎᓕᓐ ᐃᓄᓕᓵᓕᔪᓗᓐ ᐱᑦᔨᐃᒪᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᑦᑭᑎᑎᓕ

ᑲᖏᕐᓂᒥ ᒥᕐᓂᕆᑲᒃ ᐅᑲᔪᐃᑕᐅᑎᕆᓪᓕᔪᖅ

ᓚᐅ ᓄᓇᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᖏᑦ ᐋᔪᕐᓂᑲᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓂᔪᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓂᒥ ᒥᕐᓂᕆᑲᒃ ᐅᑲᔪᐃᑕᐅᑎᕆᓪᓕᔪᖅᓯ. ᒥᐊᐅ ᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓂᒥ ᐋᓐᓴᖏᑦᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᓇᓂᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᓇᓂᖅᑎᑦᓂᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᓇᓂᖅᑎᑦᓂᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦᓯ ᒥᕐᓂᒥᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓴᖏᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᔨᓐᑐᓂᖅ ᒥᕐᓂᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᕐᕿᒥᓪ ᒥᕐᓂᑦᑭᔪᓂᒥᖅ ᐋᓇᓂᕐᔪᐃᑎᖅᑭᓪᓗᖅ.

ᒥᐊᐅ ᓄᓇᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᖏᑦᑯᓪ ᐋᓇᓂᖅᑎᑦᓂᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᖅᑎᓂᑎᑕᐅᑎᕆᔨᕐᔪᕐᓇᖅ ᒡᓕᓂᒪ ᑎᒥᐅᔨᑦ ᒥᕐᓂᒥᔨᖅᓯ ᒪᓐᔭᐊᑦᑭᓕᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᔪᒥᒥ ᒪᓐᔭᐊᓇᕐᓂᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒥᓂᖅ ᐋᓇᓂᖅᑎᖅᓇᐊᕐᔪᓂᓂᓐᓂᖅ, ᓚᐅᑭᒪᓂᖅᓯ ᒪᓐᔭᐊᓇᕐᓂᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒥᓂᖅ ᐋᓇᓂᖅᑎᖅᓇᐊᕐᔪᓂᓂᓐᓂᖅ ᐋᓇᓂᖅᑎᖅᓇᐊᕐᔪᓂᓂᓐᓂᖅᓯ ᐋᓇᓂᖅᑎᖅᓇᐊᕐᔪᓂᓂᓐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ

ᐅᖃᓕᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓯᒪᖅᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓱᓇᓱᓪᓗᓕᑦ, ᐃᕐᖓ, ᐱᓇᓱᖏᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓱᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᖅ ᒥᓱᓕᖃᓂᒪᖏᓪᓗ, ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓐᓇᒻᒥᔪᓪᓗ ᑭᐅᔪᓄ ᐱᓇᓱᑕᐅᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᑎᓕᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᓖᑦᑎᓂᓱᓕᒃ ᑲᑎᓕᐅᔨᑦᑐᖅᓱᓕᒃ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᒋᐅᖅᓯᐅᔨᓕᒃ.

ᑕᒪᑕᓗ ᑭᓴᔪᓄ ᐊᓪᓚᓕᔪᖓᖏᑐᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᓕᑦ ᐊᒋᔪᑦ ᒥᔪᓯᔪᒪᓚᓕ-ᐊᓚᓪᑕᒥᑎᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᐊᖓᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓴᖓᑦᑐᓗᓂᖅᓴᓪᑦ ᖃᓚᓕᐅᔭᒃᓴᓪᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᐅᓴᔪᐊᔪᒪᓚᐅᖓᔪᓕᖓᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᔪᑎᖃᓯᔪᓂᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᐅᐊᒋᔪᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᐅᓴᔪᐊᔪᒪᓚᐅᖓᔪᓕᖓᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᐱᖃᓖᑦᑎᓂᓱᓕᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᐅᐊᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᒋᐅᖅᓯᐅᔨᓕᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᔪᑦᑐᖅᓱᓕᒃ ᐱᓪᔪᑎᖃᓯᔪᓂᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᐅᐊᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᔪᑦᑐᖅᓱᓕᒃ ᐱᖃᓖᑦᑎᓂᓱᓕᒃ

ᐊᓱᐱᕐᓵᒃ, ᓄᓇᓵᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᑦ ᖁᐹᒪᓵᖅᑎᑕ ᓂᑕᒪᑎᓪᓗᖏᖅᓯᒪᔪ

Ajapirvik, Nunavik's Fourth Women's Shelter

SARAH RUPTASH

ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓯᒥ ᐊᓱᐱᕐᓵᒃ ᐊᖏᑦ ᖁᐹᒪᓵᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᓇᓱᐅᑎᓇᐊᓵᖅᓂᔪᓂᓄᑦᓂᓄ ᐅᑭᐊᖅᔪᓂᐅᔪᓯᓴᖅ. ᒐᓱᓇ ᖁᐹᒪᐃᓴᖏᖅᑐᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᖅᑐᖅᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ/ᑲᓇᐊᖅᑐᖅᖃ ᑕᓕᒪᓄᒃ ᐊᓱᐱᓇᐊᖏᐅᓄᓄ ᐊᖏᓄᓂ ᖁᑭᒋᓂᐊᓴᓕᐅᓕᓂᐅᓂ ᑐᖅᖅᓇᓂᓴᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᕆᓕᓴᐅᖅ.
ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓯᒥ ᐊᓱᐱᕐᓵᒃ ᐊᖏᑦ ᖁᐹᒪᓵᖅᑎᑕ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᖅᑐᖅᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪ ᓄᓇᓵᒻᒥ

ᐳᐃᒍᖏᑕᒍᑦ ᓇᓕᓂᖅ

ᓇᓕᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᓂᓂᐅᔭᖅ, ᑲᒪᓕᔪᓂᐅᔭᓕᓂᓂᑕ, ᓴᓪᓂᓕᖏᑲᖅ, ᓂᖏᓕᔨᑎᑦᓴᔪᐊᖏᒍᓕᓂᓂ, ᐅᖏᑲᖏᑲᖅᓂᓇᖅᓂᓂᑕ, ᐊᔪᑎᖏᑲᖅᑎᓂᐅᔭᓂᓂ, ᐃᓕᑦᓂᔪᒪᓂᐅᔭᓂᓂ ᐅᓂᔭᓂᓂ ᐊᓕᑎᓂᖏᓇᖅᖏᓂᓕᖅ, ᐃᔨᔪᒪᓴᖅᑲᓂᔪᐊᓂᓂ...

ᓇᓕᓂᖅ ᓂᓇᓂᐅᔭᖅᓕᓂᖅ, ᐱᖁᑎᓕᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᖅᓕᓂᖅ, ᓂᓇᔨᑐᖅᓴᖅᑲᐅᔭᖅᖏᓕᓂᖅ, ᓇᓂᓕᔪᐊᖅᖏᓂᐅᔭᖅᖏᓕᓂᖅ, ᓇᒪᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᔪᓂᐅᔭᖅᓴᓕᓂᖅ, ᑲᔪᐱᖅᑲᖅᑎᓂᐅᔭᖅᓴᓕᓂᖅ, ᐃᔨᔪᑎᑦᓂᓴᓴᐅᔭᖅᓴᓕᓂᖅ, ᓂᓇᐅᔪᑎᑦᓂᓴᓴᐅᔭᖅᓴᓕᓂᖅ, ᐃᔨᔪᑎᑦᓂᓴᓴᐅᔭᖅᓴᓕᓂᖅ, ᓂᓇᐅ

ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᒍᑦ ᐃᐱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᓱᑦ ᒪᓕᖅᓴᐃᑎᖕᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔭᒍᖅᑎᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓱᓕᕐᓱᐊᔪᑦᓴᐃᐅᖕᖓᑦ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᓱᑦ ᐃᐱᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖃᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᖃᓇᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᖓᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᓱᐊᑎᖃᓇᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᖓᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᔪᑦ 15ᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᑌᔪᖕᑐᖃᓚᐅᓱᓂ ᐊᓱᑦᐅᖃᖓᓂᐅᓚᔪᔪᖅ ᑌᒣᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒍᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᓪᓚᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓱᓕᔪᐊᑲᑎᒍᓪᓗᓪᓕ ᑐᐱᓱᑎᑦᓱᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᑎᒍᓕᐅᕈᓱᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᓱᓂᖃᓕᐅᔪᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᒪᖏᓪᓂ ᓄᐃᑲᖃᑦᑕᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᓱᓇᑦᓴᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᐱᒍᑎᑦᓴᒃᓱᓗᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᑦᑕᐅᓵᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓱᓕᔪᖅᓴᒍᐅᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᓵᓕᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ.ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᓱᑦ ᑐᓴᓪᓇᑕᐅᕐᓚᕐᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᓱᑲᓪᓚᕐᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᓂ airinuit.com ᐅᐸᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᑎᑦᓴᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᓱᕐᒪᐱᓪᓇᓕᔪᑎᑦ ᑭᖖᒍᓕᒪᓪᓕ, ᐃᐱᕐᓴᓕᓪᓚᕐᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᖃᖓᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᓱᑦ ᐅᐸᓪᓚᕐᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᓯᔪᓕᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᐸᓪᓚᕐᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᓯᔪᓕᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂ ᑌᒃᓗ ᐅᓚᓱᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓚᓱᑦᑕᐅᔭᒃᓱᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᓵᓕᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᓵᓕᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᕕᓵᓕᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ

ᐃᓕᐅᕐᕋᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᑎᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅᑕᕈᑎᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᖓᑦᐊᕈᐸᖅ ᐱᒻᓂᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅ ᐅᓯᐅᑎᑦᑎᓯᔪᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ, ᐅᖃᓗᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᖑᑦᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᖓᑦᐊᕈᐸᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᖓᑦᐊᕈᐸᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᖓᑦᐊᕈᐸᖅ

Δ⌂Δᶜ ᖃᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᐳᔪᖏᓂ

Lᖅᑭᓕᐊ⌂ᓂ 748ᓕᖅᔪᑎᖓᓂ⌂ᓂ ᓂᐅᓪᓕᖏᔭᖅ ᐊᐅᖅᑕᐅᖏᖅᓂᐅᓂᖏᓕᖅᓂᖅ. ᐊᓂᖓᑦ Lᖅᑭᑦ C-GEGJᓕᒻᒧ ᐊᓪLᒧ C-GCUKᓕᒃ ᐅᒻᒧᓴᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᒪᒥᔪᒃ ᓂᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᖅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᐟᙵᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᖅᑕᐅᖏᖅᓂᖏᓕᖅᓂᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᕆ⌂ᐊᓗ 2010 ᑕᖅᑭᖏᑕ ⌂ᐅᖏᔪᐊᓂ ᑌᒥᐅᖏᖏᖅᑕᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ. ᑭᖏᔪᓕᔪᖏᑦ C-FGETᓕᒃ ᖃᖏᑦᑕᔪᖅᑯᐅᖏᖅᓯᓚᖅᑎᓂᑕᒧᔪ ᐱᑦᔨᔨᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓕᖅᓂᖏᓕᖅᓂᓗᓂ ᐊᖅᖃᔪᑦ ᔪᓂᐅᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓗᓚᓕᖅᓂᖏᑕ ⌂ᐅᖏᔪᐊ ᑎᑭᓕᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

ᖃᖏᑦᑕᔪᖅᓂᖅ C-FGETᓕᒃ ᐅᒪᓂᑦ ⌂ᓀᖏᓕᓯᓂ ᐱᑦᓂᓂ ᑐᓂᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ 7-8, 1989ᖏᔪᑎᓕᒻᒧᔪ ᑦᑦᑎᐱᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᐱᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐱᑦᑎᓂᐅᓴ

ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ ᖃᓄᐊᓗ 10 ᐊᒃᓚᓗ “ᖁᐊᖁᓐᓇᓕᓴᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᑭᓕᖁᓴᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᑭᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦᑕ” ᐱᒋᐊᖁᕐᐱᖁᓴᓯᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐊᓗ 11ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᔪᒍ ᕕᖕᔪᓗ 15. ᓄᓇᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖁᖏᑦᑕᔾᖏᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᖏᓂᓂᑦ ᖁᐅᐳᒋᐊᖁᕐᐱᖁᓴᖁᓇᖕᓯᓯ ᐊᖅᖏᒪᒋᐊᑦᖃᓂᖁᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑕᐅᑦᔾᔪᓂᑦᓯ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐊ-ᖏᔪᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᓗ ᖁᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖁᑎᑕᐅᔨᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖁᖏᑦᑕᔾᖏᑕ ᒪᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑦᐳᒪᓇᖏᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖁᑦᑎᓯᔪᑎᖁᓪᓚᕐᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᖁᖓᖅ ᓄᒋᖅ 2010 ᐱᒋᐊᓕᐅᑦᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᖏᓄᐊᓕᑦᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔨᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓄᓕᒧᓂᑦ ᖁᐅᐳᒋᐊᖁᑦᑕᑦᑑᐳᑎᑦᑐᖓᒍᑦ ᖁᓪᓚᑕᐅᐳᓴᑑᑦ ᑐᓴᖏᓪᓚᕐᔪᓕᑦᑎᔪᑦ, ᑐᓴᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᑎᑦᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᓪᖁᑕᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖁᖏᑦᑕᔾᖏᑕᓄᓇᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᔪᓂᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᐳᒪᔨᑦ ᐱᐅᐳᒋᐊᓪᓚᓇᓯᒪᓂᑎᑦᑕᓯᓕᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᑕᐅᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᖁᐊᐊᓯᖏᓐᐊᓯᐅᑦᓴᖅᓂᑦ ᓀᒪᓂᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖁᑦᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓀᑭᓕᓯᓯᔪᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᓕᑕᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᓕᑦᑎᓯᓕᕐᓂᑦᑕ ᖁᑎᖏᔨᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᖅ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᒍ 20 ᐅᒪᓕᖅᑕ ᓯᑐᓂᖏᓂ.

BOB MESHER

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖁᓂ ᓴᒪᓕᓂ ᑎᑭᓴᑐᓯᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᖁᓕᐃᑦᑐᕐᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕ.
A group of ladies from Nunavut gaze enquiringly at the Nunavik landscape as they approach Salluit.

ᐱᔪᒪᓴᐃᖏᖏᓕᓂᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔨᖅ

ᓯᑐᔪᑦ ᒥᐊᓯ, ᐊᖁᖃᓂ 20ᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᖁᑦᑕᑦᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖁᖏᑦᑕᔾᖏᑕᓄᓇᑦ ᖁᖏᑦᑕᔾᖏᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᔨᖁᑦᖏᐃᓯᓯᓕᓯᓂᑎᖅ ᖁᖏᑦᑕᔾᖏᔨᒪᓇᖃᐅᑎᓂᑎᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᖏᑕᓕᐅᑦᔨᔨᖅ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᑦᑕᓕᐅᑦᔨᔨᖅ, ᐱᔪᒪᓴᐃᖏᖏᓕᓂᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔨᖅ. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᑦᑕᓕᐅᑦᔨᔨᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔨᖅ ᐊᖅᖏᒪᒋᐊᑦᖃᓂᖁᑦ ᐊᐱᓪᖁᑕᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔨᖅ ᐊᖅᖏᒪᒋᐊᑦᖃᓂᖁᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᑦᑕᓕᐅᑦᔨᔨᖅ

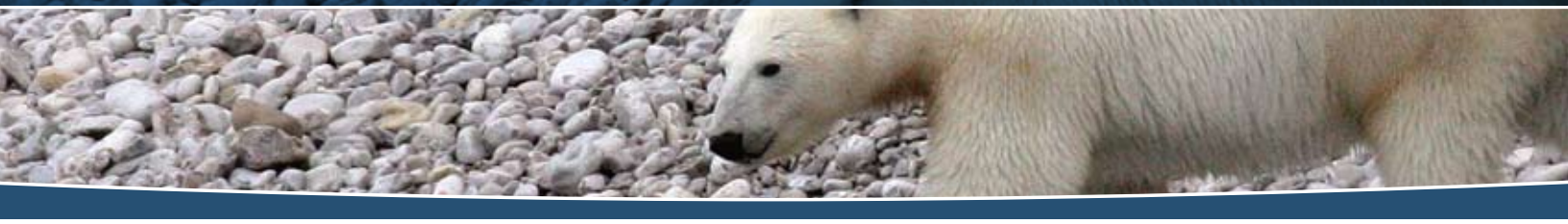
ᐱᔾᓄᓂᖅᑎᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᖅᑎᐅᔨᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑎᑲᖅ

ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᑐᒡᒐ, ᑭᓴ ᐃᐊᒃᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᕐᕈᑦ 1000 ᐅᖅᑭᒋᓪᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖏᖅᑎᑦᐅᔨᒪᑎᒥ ᐅᖅᑭᒋᓂᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᓱᑎᕐᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓂᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᔾᔪᑎᒃ. ᑭᓴ ᐃᐊᒃᓂᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᔪᔪᑐᒍ ᐱᑦᔪᔾᔨᓪᓚᒥᑎᑐᓂᓂ ᖃᖅᓂᓂᐅᔪᐊᑎᑐᑎᓂᓂᓪᓚᒥᑦᓂᓂ ᐃᓚᔪᑎᑎᑦᓱᒪᑎᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᑐᒃ 100 ᐅᖅᑭᒋᓂ ᐅᓂᓐᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᒡᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔾᑦᑕᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᒥ ᓂᓇᓂᒪᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ 1,000 ᐅᖅᑭᒋᓪᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔾᓂᓂᐊᕈᒪᓂᓂᓂ.

ᐃᓪᓂᔨᐅᑎᓪᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᓐᓂᓗᓂᑦ $3-ᒥᓪᐊᓗ ᐅᖅᑭᒋᓂᓂ ᑲᓴ ᐃᐊᒃᓂᑦ, ᑎᒥᐅᔭᓂᖅᒥᔪᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔨᑐᐃᓗᓇᐅᑎᓪᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᔪᐊᖅᑭᑎᔪᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓂᓂ ᐱᑎᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑐᓂᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦᑐᓂᓪᓚᑦ, ᑲᔪᓂᑎᑦᑐᓂᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᑎᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓭᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᒥᓂᖅᑭᓂᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓗᓇᑭᑦᑕᖅᑭᓗᓂᑦ ᑕᓂᔪᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᑦᑎᓂᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᑕᓂᔪᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᑦᑎᓂᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᓴᖅᓂᐊᓪᓚᓂᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᑦᑎᓂᓂᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓗᓂ

ᐅᑯᓴᖅᓱᓕ ᐃᓄᖕᖏᓂᓪᓚᐊᓴᖅᓯᓂᓪᓚᓂᖅᓱᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖕᖅᐅᒪᔪᐅᓴᖅᖏᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔪᖅᑎᑎᐅᐅᓕᐊᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐃᖕᖅᑲᓴ ᖃᐅᔨᑐᑎᓂᓂᕐᒥᖅ ᓂᓇᖅᑭᓂᕐᒥᖅ ᐱᑦᓂᐅᕐᑐᑐᒃᓗᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᓂᓂᓚᑎᓂᓴ ᐅᓂᓴᖅᐅᓂᕐᑐᑦ, ᐅᓂᓴᖅᐅᓂᑦᓴᖅᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ, ᐱᓇᓂᑎᐅᖅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓂᓇᓇᓂᖅᑎᑎᓇᐅᓂᒪᑎᖅᑕᑦ ᓂᓇᒥ ᑐᐊᐅᓂᕐᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᓂᓂᑦ ᖃᓇᑦᖅᑎᓂᓂᕐᒪᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᓂᒪᓂᐅᓇᓇᐅᓂᖅᑐᓗ ᑌᖃᓂ ᐅᓂᒥ ᑐᓂᒥ ᑐᓂᐅᓂᓂᕐᒥᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᑭᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓂᓂᕐᒪᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᓂᓴᖅᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᑎᐅᖅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᓴᖅᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᑎᐅᖅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᖏᓂ



ᓇᐸᑐᐊᒥᓗ ᐁᐯᐣᓗ ᑕᖅᖁᓚᓂ ᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓂᐊᖅᑕᒻᒥᖅᓯᒪᖅᑎᑕ

ᐊ ᐅᖅᐅᓪᐅᔪᔪᖅ/ᐅᐱᕙᖅᑎᖅᔪᓪᐅᔪᔪᖅ, ᐃᓪᒥᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᐸᑎᓪᓂᓇᓂᓄᑦ ᕿᓪᔪᐊᓪᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᖁᔨᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᑎᑐᑎᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᓪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐃᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓄᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ('ARCTIC-BIONET'), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐅᔪᓪᓚᐊᒥᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓕᓴᕐᓂ ᓇᑦᓂᓗ ᐊᓐᓇᕐᓂᓗ ᓂᑦᓗ ᐱᓪᒪᔨᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔨᖅᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᐅ ᓴᓐᓂᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ, ᒡᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓪᒪᓪᓂᒪᐅᔨᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᖁᔭᓐ ᒪᖁᑲᓐ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓄᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᒻᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓪᒃᓴᓐ ᑯᑦ ᓇᐸᑐᐊᓐᓗ ᑯᐯᖃᓄᖅᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓪᒪᓪᓂᒪᐅᔨᖅᑎ

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᒪᑭᒥ ᑲᖏᕐᓂᔪᒥ ᑲᖏᑕᓗᐊᓂᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᑦᑐᓂᓂ. ᒎᐅᓇᓄ ᑯᓐᓄ ᑯᐊ ᖃᐱᕐᖏᑦ, ᐃᕐᓱᖏᑕᓗ ᖁᕐᕋᐊᕐᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᓱᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕐᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᒍᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ. ᒎᐅᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᕐᓂᕐᓂᐅᑎᖅ ᑎᒍᓂᔭᐅᔪᓴᓂ ᑐᐱᓄᐊᑭᑕᐅᓯᕐᓂ ᒎᐅᐊ ᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐊᕐᓴᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᕐᖏᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᖁᑎᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐃᖃᓗᓴᐱᓗ ᐊᓄᖏᓐᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓴᐱᐅᑎᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕐᓂᕐᓂᐅᓯᕐᓂᕐᓗᓂᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕐᓂᕐᓂᑯᓘᖏᓐᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᑯᑦᓴᐊᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᖏᕐᖏᑦ ᑯᑦᓴᐊᓗ. ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕐᓂᕐᓂᐅᑎᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

DOMINIQUE SIMONEAU

ᐊᑭᒋᓂ. ᑕᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐊᓘᒥ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᓇᓱᖅᑐᐃᑐᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᕐᖃᖅᑕᕐᓂᒪᒥᒋᔪᖅ ᓇᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᑭᒋᑦ ᓴᐅᓇᖑᓐᓇᓂᓴᓪᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒧᑦ 20 ᐊᓂᔪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖃᓇᑦᕿᓂᒥᓐᓇᔪᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᐅ ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᑐᐊᓘᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᑐᐊᓘᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᔪᐃᐅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᑐᐊᓘᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᓇᔪᓐᓴᒋᑦᑐᒃ. ᖃᓄᐃᒥᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖃᓕᓇᐃᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᑭᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᕐᖃᖅᑕᕐᓂᒪᒥᒋᔪᖅ

ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᔪᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᑎᑦᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ

University of the Arctic Membership

Makivik's nomination for membership to the University of the Arctic (UArctic) was accepted following a presentation by George Berthe at the 12th meeting of the University of the Arctic council, held in Kiruna, Sweden August 11th to 14th, 2009.

While the UArctic is not a "bricks and mortar" institution, it is a cooperative network of universities, colleges, and other organizations committed to higher education and research in the North. Members share resources, facilities, and expertise to build post-secondary education programs that are relevant and accessible to northern students. The overall goal is to create a strong, sustainable circumpolar region by empowering northerners and northern communities through education and shared knowledge.

During his presentation, George elaborated on how several UArctic programs are directly relevant to various organizations and institutions that exist in Nunavik. He made particular mention of Makivik's Nunavik Research Centre (NRC) that could be able to provide expertise and knowledge to other UArctic members. As it is, the NRC collaborates closely in several studies with Government of Canada departments, provincial and territorial governments (Quebec, Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nunavut), Nunavik regional organizations, several Canadian universities (Laval, Calgary, Saskatchewan, Alberta, McGill, Waterloo, Trent, and Montreal) and with international organizations. The NRC also plays a significant role in the International Polar Year.

BOB MESHER X4

With Makivik's expertise, it is envisaged that programs on a case-by-case basis could be offered to students of UArctic institutions. Makivik and other Nunavik organizations could then have the opportunity to work collaboratively on relevant Arctic issues such as global change, applied traditional subsistence, and eco-tourism, etc.

George Berthe also had an opportunity to share ideas and observations with representatives of the Sami of Sweden during his trip to Kiruna, which included a visit to a reindeer ranch and other Sami cultural facilities. ■

Lᑭᐃᐅᑦ ᑎᑲᔪᐊᑕᐅᓂᓪᓕᐅᔨᔭᖅᓚ ᐃᓕᐅᔨᖅᖢᔪᖅᑕᑕᐅᔨᓪᓕᑦᓂᓂᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᔪᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖏᑕᐅᓕᐅᔨᔪᖅᖅ ᑦᔨ ᔪᑎ ᐅᓂᖅᑲᐅᔨᓂᖅᔪᑦ ᑐᖏᕐᔭᖅᖢᔪᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ 12ᖅᔪᒍᑎᑕᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᖅᖅᓚᖅᖏᕐᑎᓗᑕᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᖅᓱᔨᖅᑕᑦ, ᑲᑎᖅᖅᓚᓂᖅᖏᕐᑎᓂᑦ 14, 2009ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒥᖅ.

ᑌᓚᓕ ᒐᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᔪᐊᖅ "ᖃᔪᑦᓴᓗᑐᒥᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᔪᐊᑦᑕᑦ" ᖃᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖅᖅᕈᑎᒃᓗᖏᓂ ᑎᑎᐅᔭᔪᖅ, ᐊᑎᓂᓇᓕ ᑲᑦᑕᔨᖅᑎᑯᓕᕐᔨᐅᔨᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᔪᐊᓇᑦ, ᔫᑦᑐᓂᓴᑎᐊᖏᑦᓕᒪᓕᕐᓇᑦ, ᐊᑦᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᖅᑕᓴᓇᑦ ᑎᑎᐅᔭᓇᑦ ᐱᒪᓂᐊᓂᕐᖏᑦᓗᓕᓴᐅᓇᑦ ᔫᑦᑐᓂᓴᑎᐊᖏᑦᓕᒪᓕᕐᓂᓗᓇᑦ ᑲᑎᐅᔭᓇᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᔪᐊᓂᖏᑦᑐᓂᓗᓇᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᖅᓱᔨᖅᑕ

ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᖅᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᓕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐸᓗᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᑦ

95 ᒥᑦᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑎᑎᓕᐅᔪᖅᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑦᓂᐊᓘᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᑎᖅᓴᖅᔪᑦᓂᑎᑐᒃ ᓇᑕᑐᓗᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓂᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᑭᒪᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓴᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑦᓂᐊᓘᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑦᓂᐊᓘᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑦᓂᐊᓘᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᑎᖅᓴᖅᔪᑦᓂᑎᑐᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑦᓂᐊᓘᒥ

Cruising Through the Northwest Passage

There were approximately 95 adventurous Arctic enthusiasts from around the world aboard the *Lyubov Orlova* for her inaugural trip through the Northwest Passage during the end of August-early September, including a film crew doing a story about the journey and Cruise North, to promote within the Olympics and the Canadian Tourism Commission's general tourism marketing efforts.

The ship's log for September 1st, 2009 recounts: "… the Cruise North flag at the ship's bow was replaced with a Canadian flag. As it was being run up in the lashing winds, a "Franglais" version of the Canadian National Anthem could be heard on the bridge, followed by a few bars of the Russian Anthem."

The Russian-owned *Lyubov Orlova* is leased each summer by Makivik subsidiary company Cruise North. It was an important feat for the ship to be able to say we made it through the Passage in view of climate changing conditions that are expected to permit increasing navigation through these waters during the years to come. Canadian Inuit settlements surrounding either side of the Northwest Passage are the main reason that Canada can lay claim to the Passage and the Arctic Archipelago. It has been homeland of Inuit for thousands of years, so it is important for an Inuit company to welcome international guests to experience the rich history and significance of the area, rather than a foreign company which does not represent the region through Inuit eyes.

The ice class *Lyubov Orlova* ran into multi-year ice at the start of the passage and luckily the Canadian Coast Guard vessel *Sir Wilfred Laurier* was close enough to meet the ship and break her through the Passage, which made for an was an exciting day for our passengers.

During this journey they were fortunate to see 28 polar bears, caribou, muskox, whales, and even a pod of orca whales — a rare treat in the region! Stops at historic sites included Beechy Island and Fort Ross, as well as scenically beautiful spots such as Somerset Island and Bellot Straight.

Cruise North president Dugald Wells recalls, "While we were bracing ourselves for a potentially difficult trip, given the amount of ice in the area at the time, our exceptional expedition team and ship crew, along with the Canadian Coast Guard, pulled together an unforgettable trip for our happy passengers."

ᐃᑲᓇᕆᑕᑲᓂᐧ ᐱᓕᓂᑎᓂᐧ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᐧ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖓᓂᐧ ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ

ᓴᓂᐊᓗ 2009ᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ, ᐃᑲᓇᕆᑕ ᓂᐅᑦ – ᓄᑲᓗ ᐅᔨᕐᓂ-ᐊᑐᓕᓴᑲᓂᐧ ᐱᓕᓂᑎᓂᐧ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑦᓗᓂ-ᒪᕐᒋᓂ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᐧ ᐃᓚᖏᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐᓂᐧ ᐃᓚᖏᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ.

THÉRÈSE CÔTÉ X2

ᒐᑲᐊᐧ ᐃᓚᖏᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑎᑕᐅᑦᑐᓂᐧ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᑦᑐᑎᓂᐧ ᐃᓚᖏᕐᓴᒃᑐᓂᐧ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᖏᑕᓂᐧ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᐧ ᐃᓚᖏᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ/ᑫᓵᓂᓚᑦᑎᓂᐧ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓐᓂᐧ ᐃᓗᕐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕐᒥᔪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓂᑎᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᒐᑲᐊᓗᓇ ᐃᓚᖏᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑎᑕᐅᓴᓂᐧ ᐱᓕᓂᑎᑦᑎᓂᐧ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᖏᑕᓂᐧ ᐃᓗᕐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐᓂᐧ ᐃᓄᓕᕐᒥᔪᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᖅᑲᐅᔪᑎᑕᐅᓴᓂᐧ. ᐃᑦᓗᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᓂᖅᓱᓚᒥᓴᓂᐧ ᐃᓄᓕᕐᒥᔪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐧᓴᓂᐧᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓐᓂᐧ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓐᓂᐧ ᐱᓕᓂᑎᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕐᒥᔪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓂᑎᓂᐧᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐᓂᐧ

ᐱᒻᒪᓗᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᑎᑭᓕᕆᔨᓂᒪᑉᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᓂᐅᑦ ᓄᐃᙵᐊᓂᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃᑯᓂᒃ

ᐅᖅᑯᓂᔨᒥᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᖅᐅᐸ ᐱᔨᓐᓇᓂᑐᐊᓕᓚᓐᖅᖅ ᓄᑦᒥᓐ ᐱᒻᒪᓗᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᑎᑭᓕᕆᔨᓂᒪᑉᑎᒃᓴᖅᓯᒃ ᒪᑭᙳᐊᐅᐸ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᙵᐊᓂᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᓂᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᓂᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ

ᓴᓪᓕᒥᔅ, ᐱᖁᓱᓂᑲ ᓂᖁᑎᑦᓂᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᑲᑦᑕᑕᐅᓂᖅᓂᑲ ᐃᑲᓴᖁᓂᖅ

ᐱᖁᓱᓂᑲ ᓂᖁᑦᑎᓭᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᑲᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖁᑦᑕᑕᐅᓂᖅᓇᓂᑦ ᐅᕐᓕᓇᓂᖅ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓇᓐᓂ ᑌᒣᑕᐅᔨᐃᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᐃᖅᖁᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᑭᖅᔪᐊᔪᑦᓇ ᑭᓂᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᔨᐃᓂᖅᓂᑦ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐃᓂᖅᔪᑦ, ᐅᕐᓕᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓓᒋᑎᓂᓴᐅᑦᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᓂᖅᑕᐅᔨᐃᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᓕᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓂᖅᑕᐅᔨᐃᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᒪᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᐅᐊᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᐊᓐᓇᔪᑦ ᓱᓴᐅᔨᐃᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓱᓂᓴᐅᓱᐊᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᐊᓂᖅᑕᐅᔨᐃᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᒪᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᐅᐊᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᐊᓐᓇᔪᑦ ᓱᓴᐅᔨᐃᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓱᓂᓴᐅᓱᐊᓕᕆᔨᖅ

BOB MESHER

ᓂᑲᔨᐊᖏᖅᓂᐅᕙᓪᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᑎᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ

ᐅ ᑭᐊᖅ ᓄᐃᙱᒪᓇ 25, 2009ᖃᐅᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᐊᓪᓕ ᐊᖏᓪᓂ ᓂᑲᔨᐊᖏᖅᓂᐅᕙᓪᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᑎᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ. Ċᓴᓇ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐱᐃᑦᕿᔨᖏᖅ ᑕᑯᐅᑎᑦᓂᐊᐅᔪᓇᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᖅᑐᑎᒥᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᒪᖅᑎᑯᓂᖅᓯᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᓪᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖏᖅᑐᙵᓚᐅᑦᓯᖅ ᓂᑲᔨᐊᖏᖅᓂᐅᕙᓪᓕᑦᑐᑦᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓐᓇᑦᓂᑕᖅᑭᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓚᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᑕᐅᓂᐅᕕᐅᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᖅᑎᖅᑐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑉᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓂᖅᑎᖅᑐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦ, ᓴᓇᖅᑐᑎᒥᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦ (819-964-2961 ᐅᖃᓕᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓴᖅᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᑭᓱᑦᓴᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ 2247) ᐅᕐᓂᓵᖅᓂᑦ ᓱᓕᓴ ᓇᓴ, ᐃᓕᑭᑦ ᓂᑲᔨᐊᓇᐅᑎᓂᖅᑭᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᔨᓕᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᖅᑭᓱᓕᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓱᓇᓕᓪᓕᐅᓪᓗᓕᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕕᒻᒥ (819-964-2222 ᐅᖃᓕᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓴᖅᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᑭᓱᑦᓴᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ 244).

ᐃᓕᑭᖅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓪᓗᓂ, ᐃᓕᑭᑎᑐᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᓴᖅᓚᖅᑭᑦᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᖅᑐᑎᒥᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ, ᑲᑎᙵᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ (819-964-2222 ᐅᖃᓕᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓴᖅᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᑭᓱᑦᓴᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ 244).

ᐃᓕᑭᖅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓪᓗᓂ, ᐃᓕᑭᑎᑐᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᓴᖅᓚᖅᑭᑦᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ, ᑲᑎᙵᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ (819-964-2222 ᐅᖃᓕᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓴᖅᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᑭᓱᑦᓴᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂ 244).

ᐃᓕᑭᖅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᓪᓗᓂ, ᐃᓕᑭᑎᑐᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᓴᖅᓚᖅᑭᑦᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓪᓗᖏᓪᓕᕆᓪᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

COMPLIMENTS: MARTHA PETERS

ᐊᖏᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓪᓕᑭᐅᐅᓂᖅᑎᑐᖅ ᖁᓪᓴᕐᑎᓇᒍᑎᖅᓄᓪᓕᖅᑐᒍᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖅᓂᒃ

ᐅᓂ ᐱᑕ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᓄᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᔫᐃᔫᐃᒃᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᒪᑎᖅᓂᕐᔪᔪᖅᓯᓂᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᖅᓄᐊᑕ ᔫᐃᔫᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓂᕐᖅᑎᖅᑐᑦ Conseil des aînés du Québecᒥᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᐃᔫᑎᑎᓄᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅ, ᔫᐃᔫᐃᑎᑐᑦᓴᓇᖅᑐᒃ *Prix Hommage*/ᐱᓵ ᐅᐊᒡᓂᖅᖁᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᑦᑐᐱᓇ 1, 2009ᖅᔫᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᑦᔪᓂᑕᐅᔪᔪᒥᒃ. ᓇᓗᓀᑦᑕᐅᔫᑎᖅᓄᓇᐅᔪᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᖏᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓇᓗᓂ ᓄᑦᖅᐅᓵᓇᐅᑦᔪᓕᓇᔫ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᔨᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᓯᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓄᓪᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᑦᖅᓄᑦᓴᓂᒃᖃᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᑦᖅᔪᓂᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᐊᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᔪᑦᖁᑦ ᐅᓄᐅᑦᖅᓯᓂᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᐊᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᔪᑦᖁᑦ ᐅᐅᓄᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴ

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ᓄᑖᖅᔭᕆᔨᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᑐᑎᓪᓗᒍ

ᑕᒪᑎᑐᒃᓴᖅᖢᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᓗᑦ ᒪᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑭᐊᖅᑕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᖢᑦ ᒪᑭᓐᓇᐅᕐᒡ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅᖢᒍᐊᔪᑎᑎᑭᓪᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᓚᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᒪᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑭᐊᖅᑕᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᑭᓐᓇᐅᕐᒡ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᓗᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᖅᖢᓂᕐᓂᐅᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᖅᖢᓂᕐᓂᐅᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᓗᓐᓄᑦ,

ᑲᓕᒪᑐᖅᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᒪᔨᔪᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᔭᖅᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑎᑎᕆᔨᖅᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎ-ᕕᔪᑎᓂᐅ ᐱᒪᕆᐊᑭᑕᐅᒪᔭᑐᑦᓂᐅᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᕕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ "ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕆᕕᑭᑎᖅᑎᓇᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ", ᒃᑯᐊᐊ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᕕᒪᕆᑦ ᔨᓂ 21ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᕕᑎᒃ ᔪᓐᓇ1ᒧᑦ ᑌᒣᓚᖅᒪᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᖅᑎᑦᕕᕆᔭᖅᔪᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᐃᕕᒪᑭᑦᕕᑦ ᒃᑯᐊᓂᐅᖅ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕕᐊᓘᖅᑕᒪᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᑦᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᐱᘘᑦᓴᖅᑕᕕᐊᑐᒪᓕᕆᔨᓐᓂᑦ. ᒃᑯᐊᐊ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᖅᑎᕕᒪᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᕕᒪᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᔭᑦᓂᐅᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕆᕕᑭᑎᖅᑎᓇᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᔭᑦᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᐅᒃ, ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅ

ᑕᐃᓪᓕᐸᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅ

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓂ ᓄ ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᖅᓱᓂᑦᑐᖅ.
A group of students in front of La Ronde entrance.

MARC VACHON X6

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᓐ ᐊᑦᑐᓕᖕᒪᔪᖅ ᓄ ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᔪᓚᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ.
Amanda Baron posing at La Ronde right in front of the Jacques Cartier Bridge.

ᒐᕐᖓᓐᓇᒪᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐹᑎᓂᓗ ᐅᓇᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐅᓇᓂᒃ, ᒐᔭᐊᖅ ᑌᐃᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᔪᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᐅᓪᓚᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᔪᖓᓇᑦᓭᓕᖕᒪᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᓂᖅᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᑦᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᓕᖕᒪᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᓂᖅ

ᓂᕿ-ᔪᐃ ᐃᖏᑐᒥᓗ, ᒥᓂ ᑐᕐᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓐ ᑐᓗᒃᑯ ᓇᖅᑭᐊᖏᓐᓇᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᒪᑭᐊᖅᓴᓕᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ.
Lisa Louie-Ittukalak, Minnie Tukai and Caroline Tulugak during their first ride of the day.

gers (and new friends), eating properly, dressing neatly, and the unexpected heartaches or "bad days" that happen to everybody else no matter who they are or where they are living. Upon reflection, a graduating student is always proud of their effort and realizes that their struggles through college were well worth it. And of course there are few events quite as wonderful for the family of a graduating student than to see their loved one succeed!

It is also a proud event for Makivik and other Nunavik organizations. For instance this is why Makivik supports postsecondary students with a special scholarship fund as well as computer needs. The staff of KSB's Student Service Department certainly do their part to make life pleasurable and

A Glimpse of Student Life

Although going to college down south can sometimes be invigorating, it is not always easy or just fun. Very soon the students find out that there is plenty of homework to do and that homework must be finished by a specific day, no matter what. And there are exams to write on a specific day so students must study and be prepared for the exam on that day, no matter what. The homework assignments must be properly researched and written and the answers on the exams have to be correct in order to pass the exam. Basically this is what it is all about; which is why we always say that a student "earns" their diploma. The student does the work and the diploma is their reward for doing the work correctly.

In the meantime students have to deal with other parts of their life besides sitting in the classrooms, managing their time for homework assignments, reading, and writing. For instance there is often homesickness, getting used to being amongst so many strangers interesting for them, despite the challenges these young Inuit from Nunavik have signed up for. Aurélie Brisebois is the activity animator for

ᓴ ᑐᑲᓪ ᐁᕐᕿᓪ ᐊᖏᓚᒥᒥ ᐊᐅᑲᔪᓕᐅᓪᔨᔨᒥ ᓪ ᖏᑎᒥ ᑲᑎᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅ.
Joe Tukaluk with a girl that he met at La Ronde last August.

ᔨᓴᐱ ᔨᓂᐊ ᐊᓇᖏᑕᒃ, ᑭᓚᑦᑎᓇ ᑕᐢᔅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓕ ᐃᓅᓵᓴᐊᓗᓪ (ᐃᑭᒪᓕᓵᖏᓴᓴᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ) ᐅᑕᖏᓴᔨᑦ "ᐃᒪᓕᖏᑎᑕᐅᓇᖏᓂᖏᓕᒃ!" ᓪ ᖏᑎᒥ.
Joseph Junior Annahatak, Christina Deveaux and Larry Elijassialuk (back-on) waiting for "the splash!" to hit them at La Ronde.

ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑎᕐᓂᑎᑎᕐᐅᔾᓇᓯᓕᐅᔪᖅᑭᓕᖅ. ᑌᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓕᐅᔪᓐᖅᓚ ᑕᓇᐃᓐᓴᔨᑎᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ ᐅᐅᑐᐱᓇ 4ᖅᔪᓕᐅᕐᑐᒥ. ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑦ ᓂᑦᔨᑭᑎᐅᕗᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔨᖅᓚ ᐊᑦᓯᕐᐅᑎᖅᑎᕐᐅᖅᑐᖅ, “ᐅᑦᓗᓇᐊᖅᓴᓪᓕᖅ”, ᒋᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᑐᑎᑦᓯᔪ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᑭᑎᑎᑕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔨᖅᓚ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐸᐅᔾᔨᐅᒪᔭᔪᖅᓴᓗ ᓯᓕᖅᔦᐊᓕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᐅᒪᔭᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑭᓐᓕᓕᐅᒪᔭᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑭᖅᔪᓕᓐᓂᖅᑐᐅᖅᓚᖅ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐹᒥᓂᖅ ᑕᐸᐊᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᕆᐊᓯᒪᓇᓕᑐᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᓇᐊᒥᓕᓴᐹ ᐊᒥᓚᓗ ᐳᓴᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎ, ᐃᓄᐃᐃᓴᐅᑎᒥᓕᓴᐹ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐅᓴᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᑎᒥᓕᓴᐹ ᓯᖏᓴᐅᑐᐊᐱᐅᑎᓕᓗᒍ ᓂ ᖁᓴᒥ. So happy to see his friends, to be studying at John Abbott, to be an Inuk, and to enjoy that bright sunny day at La Ronde.

ᖃᓄᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐃᓕᐊᓯᒪᓇᓕᑐᖅ, ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓕᐅᔪᓐᖅᓚ ᐊᒥᓚᓗ ᐅᓴᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ ᓯᖏᓴᐅᑐᐊᐱᐅᑎᓕᓗᒍ ᓂ ᖁᓴᒥ. ᐃᓄᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓕᐅᔪᓐᖅᓚ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐅᓴᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓕᐅᔪᓐᖅᓚ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐅᓴᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᓇᓕᐅᔪᓐᖅᓚ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐅᓴᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ

ᓄᓇᖅᓱᓂ, ᑌᓐᓇ ᓯᓐᓕᓕᐅᓯᒪᓇᔭᖅ ᐁᑦᑐᖃᓄᐃᓯᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐅᕐᓯᒪᓇᐅᑎᓯᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᓕᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᓕᒪᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ *ᑌᒪᒥᑦ* ᑭᑦᓯᕐᐅᑎᖅᑎᕐᓯᒪᓇᔭᖅ ᓴᓇᓕᐅᔪᓯᒪᓕᒪᒪᔪ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖅᑎᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᒃ ᐅᓴᐅᒥ 2001ᖅᔪᑎᑦᓗᔪ. ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᑎᓂᖅ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐅᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ.

ᓄᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐹᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐹᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᓱᓂᐊᓕᒪᓕᐅᔪᓚᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐹᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐹᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐹᒥᓂ

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐁᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᓯᑎᓕᖅ: ᓱᓴᓐ ᓄᓇᕈ, ᓄᓴ-ᓗᐃ ᐃᑦᑐᒃᑦᓪ, ᑲᓐ ᑐᓇᒐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (ᐊᖏᒪᓐᓂᑐᖅ) ᐊᒧᒥᑦ ᐸᑎᖅ ᑎᑭᕐᑦ ᖃᑦᑕᐅ-ᑲᓚᑦᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖏᖅᐸᐊᓗᓄᑦ
There to see Elisapee Issac: Susan Nulukie, Lisa-Louie Ittukalak, Caroline Tulugak and (in front) Amanda Baron just arrived at the Radio-Canada Building.

Youth

The Marie-Victorin College students, who are studying in French, also went to Radio-Canada because Elisapie Isaac was recording a television show where she was being interviewed by TV personality Rebecca Mckonnen. Unfortunately, she could not stay after the show so they were unable to take pictures with her. The show was on TV this past October 4th. Elisapie's new CD, "There will be Stars", is her first solo recording and is the much anticipated follow up to the internationally acclaimed, award winning duo *Taima* which she co-founded with Alain Auger in 2001. Elisapie welcomed the Inuit students that came to the recording.

KSB who organizes activities every two weeks during the school year to facilitate communication between all the Nunavik students that are studying in Montreal. Particularly in this issue we feature several pictures of students taken at the beginning of the new school year at Marie-Victorin College and some of an activity that they attended at La Ronde Amusement Park on August 24th where all the students for the 2009-2010 year were invited.

ᓄᓴ-ᓗᐃ ᐃᑦᑐᒃᑦᓪ, ᔅᓂᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓴᓐ ᓄᓇᕈ ᐳᔅᑐᓂᖏᐊᑦᓪᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᓵᔅᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑭᓂᑎᒥᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᒥᓐᓂᖅ.
Lisa-Louie Ittukalak, Daniel Roussel and Susan Nulukie during the college preparatory program.

ᖃᑦᑕᐅ-ᑲᓚᑦᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᓪᓚᖏᖅᐸᐊᓗᑦᑕ ᐊᖏᓪᓂ ᓂᑯᖏᕐᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔨᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᖏᖅᓯᑎᓵᖅ.
Standing in front of the Radio-Canada Building after the show.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐁᖏᖅ ᑕᕐᐱᐊᐊ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᖏᓂᑎᑕᑎᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᑎᑕᖏᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᑦᑎᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᑦᑐᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᑦᑎᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊᑎᐅᖏᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᖏᑕᐊᖅ, ᑭᑎ ᐊᐊᑕ, ᓕᑎᐊ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐊᓯ ᐃᑦᑐᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᒋᔭᑦ ᒪᐃᑦᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᑎ

ᓄᐃᓴᖅ ᑐᓴᒃ, ᐃᓕᑭᐸᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓴᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᓱᑎᒪᓇᐅᔨᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖏᔪᐊᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᖏᑭᑐᓕᓂᖅᓯᒃ ᐱᑎᐅᖏᖅᓴᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ

ᐊᓪᓚᕐᓂᑦ ᓱᓴᓵ ᐯᑭᓵ ᑕᖏᒥ ᓂᐅᖏᑭᑎᓇᓚᑦ ᐱᑭᓱᓕᓇᓚᕐᓇᒃᑕᓚᑦ

ᓗ ᐃᓴᖅ ᑐᓴᒃ ᓴᙱᖏᑐᒥᒋᐅᐅᖅ ᓴᖏᑐᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᓴᕆᔨᓕᐅᔪᖅ 2009ᒥ. ᐃᓕᓴᐅᐊᑎᑦᓱᓕᒥ ᐃᓕᖑᑉᓄᑦ ᑎᓕᔅᐅᓴᓕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖏᔪᐊᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᐅᑭᑐᓇᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᖏᖅᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓴᖏᔪᓂᑐᐃᙱᓂᖅ. ᔪᓐ 2ᖑᔪᑎᓪᓗᔪ, ᑎᑎᓕᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᓴ ᑲᓴ, ᓂᐅᔭᐅᓴᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᖏᔪᐊᔪᒍᑦ ᓐᐅᔨᓴ ᐅᖏᖅᑕᑐᓂᖅ. ᑎᑎᖏᖅᒥᐃᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᑕᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᒥᓂᓐᓗ ᑭᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᖏᖅᑕᒥᒃ. ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᓂᓐᓗ ᓇᐃᔪᒥᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖏᔪᐊᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᐊᒥᒃ

ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᖅ ⊃ᐅᓪᓴᓄ ᐅᖅᑐᓄ ᐃᒪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓯᖅ ᐳᑦᓯᓇᒥ ᖃᑭᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑲᔪᐊᖅᑏᓐᓂ.
The *Lyubov Orlova* can be seen in the background of this Mansel Island scene.

SUSAN AIKEN

Louisa Tookalak, one of Several Outstanding Cruise North Trainees

By Susan Aiken, Cruise North Botanist

Louisa Tookalak graduated from high school in Puvirnituq in 2009. One of her high school teachers had encouraged her to apply to the Cruise North Trainees Program. On July 2nd, she arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland and joined the ship, *Lyubov Orlova*. At first, she was overwhelmed and homesick for her family, in particular her little sisters. When the ship sailed from St John's into the swells of the Atlantic she was incapacitated with seasickness and was really miserable. She responded well to seasickness medication and gradually came to understand ship life and what was expected of her. She was helped because several people on board spoke Inuktitut. Elder Tivi Etok, who was on board, spoke only Inuktittut.

Louisa's job included eating meals with passengers and answering questions they would ask. She did this with poise and pride telling people about where she lived, what she had done at high school and what she planned to do after leaving the ship. When she told of being accepted into a course to become a heavy equipment mechanic, she was asked how this had happened. Louisa modestly replied, "They wanted to have a girl in the program." For many passengers, Louisa was one of the first Inuit they met. She was an interesting and excellent ambassador for Nunavik.

In Kujjuaq at the end of the cruise from St John's, Louisa phoned her parents and learned they were about to leave for their summer camp on Mansel Island. It was possible that the ship might go there on the way to or from Churchill. This happened on the return cruise. That night that plans

BOB MESHER

ᐅᑦᓂᓂᓗ ᐊᐃᓐᖏᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᖏᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᓐᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᒥ ᐊᖏᐅᐃᒪᑎᓕᕆᔨᓕᕆᔨᒃᑐᑎᓗᒃᑐᑦ. ᐅᒥᐊᑦᔪᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᓐᒪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓐᒪᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᖏᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᒍᑦᓴᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᓂᓗ. ᐅᑎᓕᓂᓂᓗ ᐊᓂᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓐᒪᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ. ᐅᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐊᑦᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑦᓂᐅᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓐᓂᕐᓂᑦᓂᓕᕆᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ 2006ᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᓂᐊᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᐅᓂᐊᐃᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓂᖅ.

ᒐᒃᓄᐊ ᐊᑦᐅᖏᓪᓕᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᓇᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᐅᖏᓪᓕᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᑭᒃ ᑐᐃᒃ ᓄᐃᓄᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᑦᔨᑕᑎᒍᒃ ᐊᑦᐅᖏᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑌᑦᓂᓗ ᑲᐅᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᐅᖏᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᐅᖏᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᐅᖏᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ

ᑲᓕᒃᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒃ, ᐃᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᐅᔨᔪᖅ ᓗᐃᔪᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓕᕆᔨᑎᒃ.
With wagon in tow, the family drove inland to catch up with Louisa.

for a landing next day on Mansel Island were given to passengers and pictures from a 2006 landing were shown.

These included a picture of two tents pitched near the shore. Jason Annahatak was a Cruise North trainee that year and he approached the tents speaking Inuktittut to the people staying there. He was invited in and returned to the ship and reported that the large tent had "everything — even a TV!" When Louisa was told of this incident she replied proudly, "That's my Dad!"

In 2009, Louisa addressed the room full of passengers and other staff saying, "I have been going to Mansel Island every year since I was about three years old". She told people that the family had a cabin well inland from the beach and that at first she was so afraid of polar bears that she spent most of her time on the island in the cabin.

The next day as the Zodiacs approached the landing at Mansel Island it was very obvious that there were no tents and nobody around. Louisa, and everyone present, who hoped she would find her family, felt sorry. With people who wanted a strenuous walk Louisa headed inland towards her family's cabin. They were soon out of sight. Meanwhile, people who were taking a gentle walk had just left the shore when they turned and saw a freighter canoe approaching. The silhouette suggested two parents and four "little sisters".

When they landed they told of being down the coast and seeing the ship in the distance. They had come to try and see Louisa.

Louisa's father produced an all terrain vehicle and a wagon and the family took off to drive inland looking for Louisa. Even on

ᓄᓇᕕᒃᑕ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᕐᑎ

ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᓗᐃᔭ ᑯ. ᑐᑲᓗᒃ
ᐃᓚᓕᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᐅᑦᓗᖓ:	ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᑕ 27, 1989
ᓄᓇ ᐃᓚᓕᕐᕕᓂᖓ:	ᐊᕕᕐᓂᑐᖃᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᒪᕕᖓ:	ᐊᕕᕐᓂᑐᖃᑦ
ᐃᓄᑦᓕᐊᕐᔪᑎᑎᓂᕐᒥᖓ:	ᐊᖏᒪᔨᐊᐃᒪᒐ ᐊᐅᓪᑕ
ᓂᕈᑦᓕᐊᕐᔪᑎᑎᓂᕐᒥᖓ:	ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᓕᕐᑐᓕᓕᖓᖓ ᐅᔨᕐᑕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐱᖓᓱᐊᓕᕆᑎᑦᓕᐊᕐᔪᑎᑎᖓ:	ᓴᓕᓴᑦ
ᓕᓇᐅᔨᓂᖓ	ᐱᒥᐅᕐᕿᓂᖓ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔨᐊᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕈᑐᑦᑕᓇᓕᒥᒃ
ᓕᖅᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᑎᓂᖓ:	ᐃᖏᕐᕿᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᒪᑎᑐᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕈᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ
ᐅᔨᔪᒥᒃᑲᓕᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᓕᐊᕐᓕᒪᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ:	ᖃᓄᖅᑲᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓚᑦᑐᕕᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ
ᓇᔪᐅᓂᕐᓴᖓ:	ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ

Nunavik Player

Name:	**Louisa A. Tookalak**
Date of birth:	October 27th, 1989
Place of birth:	Puvirnituq
Home community:	Puvirnituq
Favorite person:	My sister Brenda
Favorite food:	Boiled caribou with missuraq
Favorite sport:	Volleyball
Occupation:	Trainee, Cruise North Expeditions
Future goal:	To become a heavy equipment mechanic
Toughest challenge:	The loss of my cousin Victoria
Pet peeve:	Mosquitoes

the very flat island they soon disappeared in the distance.

Passengers resumed their walking looking for plants. Mansel Island has been rebounding out of Hudson Bay since the last ice age and the shoreline is a series of beach ridges. There are few plants on the exposed tops of the ridges, but areas of continuous plant growth on the lower ground between the ridges.

Some passengers went sea kayaking, others ventured in for a swim. It was a very pleasant afternoon but too soon it was time to return to the ship. And that is when we discovered Louisa and her parents had found each other. The family was persuaded to line up for a pictures and everyone saw exactly why Louisa is so fond of her four little sisters.

From then on Louisa flourished in her Cruise North Adventures. In Douglas Harbour she joined others and went swimming off the ship.

Louisa also worked on the ship for the *Students on Ice Program* cruise. When she left the ship in Iqaluit, on August 12th she reported enthusiastically that she has been asked back to work on the ship next year. With her heavy mechanics training she may be helping the Russian crew repair the ships engines! ■

ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᖅᑕᓂᓗᒍᓂ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓚᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᑭᓚᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᒥᑦ

ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᖅᑕᓂᓗᒍᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᑭᖅᔪᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑭᕐᐃᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᐊᓗᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᓂᓂᖅᖢᒃ ᑕᖅᖁᑦ ᑕᔪᒥᓚᖅᓂᒃᓚᓂᒃ ᑕᔪᖅᑐᑐᓗᑦ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᔪᖅᑎᒥᐅᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᓚᓗᐅᓂᖅᖢᒃᖁᓪᓕᒐᓂ ᖅᓄᐊᓚᓂᖅᑎᓗᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᐊᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᖅᑕᓂᓚᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐅᔪᑦᑐᐅᓂ, ᑕᖅᖁᒥ ᑕᖅᖁᐅᓗ ᐃᓗᖓᑎᓂᒃ ᖁᐅᐅᒪᓚᐅᑦᐅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᓯᓚᖅᓯᐊᒥᐅᓗᒍᓄᑦ. ᒐᑦᓯᒪ ᑎᒥᐅᔨᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᖅᑕᓗᒃ ᐱᒧᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᓚᓂᖓᖓᒪᖅᓴᒃ ᐃᓕᒥᕆᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᔪᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᓇᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᖅᑦᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᓗᒍᑦ. ᒪᑭᖅᐃᑕᐅᖅᑐᒃ ᑫᑦᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓂᒃᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᖅᑦᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᓗᒍᑦ. ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᒃᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᓇᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᖅᑦᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᓗᒍᑦ

ᐊᖃᕐᒥᔭᖅ ᐊᓂᓄᖃᖅᑐᑦ 2009ᒥ

ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓪᒪᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑎᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓪᒪᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᐃᔪᑎᖃᓕᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖃᕐᒥᔭᖅ ᐊᓂᓄᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᖅᔪᓂ 20 ᐊᒪᒪ 25, 2009 ᐅᓪᓗᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᖃᖅᑭᓵᔨᐊᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᓂᔅᑐᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐊᖃᕐᑕᑎᓇᓚᐅᔨᔨᐊᓪᓚᖅ. ᐃᓇᒥᔨᐅᓇᖅᓯᒪᒥᔨᔨᓂ ᑭᐅᔨᔨᕆᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᓭᔪᑎᑦᑕᓇᓚᐅᔨᔨᓂ ᐃᓇᖅᑭᓂᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖃᕐᑕᑎᓇᓂᖅᓯᒪᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᑎᓚᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖓᓕᔪᑦ ᓂᓪᓕᑎᐅᔨᑦ	
ᓂᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴ	ᐱᑭᓱᓂᖅᓵ ᐊᖅᓴ ᐃᓚᒥᑐᖅᓵ ᐃᓪᓕᐅᒥᓂᖅ
ᕿᐱᖅᓂᑦ ᓂᐩᔪᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴ	17.3 ᒥᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ ᐃᑎᓴᑎᔪᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᓂ 56.9ᓂᒃ)
ᓴᖅᐱᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᓂᔪᑐᓂᒃ (ᕿᐱᖅᓴᑦ)	5.7 ᒥᑌᑦ ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ (18.6 ᐃᑎᑐᑦ)
ᖁᓚᓪᓗᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᓴᒪᓚᐅᔨᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃ ᐊᖅᓴᐃᔪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ	10.2 ᒥᑌᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 33.6 ᐃᑎᑐᑦ)
ᓂᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᕿᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖁᓕᐅᔨᑐᑦ	3.48 ᒥᑕᓂᒃ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 11.5ᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᑦᓂᒃ)
ᐅᔨᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅ	20-30 ᓂᓪᑎᒥᑌᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 7.9ᓂᑦ 13 ᐃᓪᓂᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖁᓂᒃ)
ᒪᑦᑕᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅᓴ	2 ᓂᓪᑎᑕᒃ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 0.8 ᐃᓪᓂᔭᑦ)

ᐃᑦᓴᐅᖅᓴ	
ᓂᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴ	ᐊᖅᔪᑎ
ᕿᐱᖅᓂᑦ ᓂᐩᔪᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ	1.55 ᒥᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ ᐃᑎᓴᑎᔪᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᓂ 5ᓂᒃ)
ᓴᖅᐱᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᓂᔪᑐᓂᒃ (ᕿᐱᖅᓴᑦ)	51 ᓂᓪᑎᒥᑌᑦ ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ (1.7 ᐃᑎᑲᒃ)
ᖁᓚᓪᓗᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᓴᒪᓚᐅᔨᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ	1.3 ᒥᑌᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 3.5 ᐃᑎᑐᑦ)
ᓂᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᕿᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖁᓕᐅᔨᑐᑦ	ᓂᓴᖁᖅᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ
ᐅᔨᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅᓴ	2.2ᓂᑦ 2.4ᓂᑦ ᓂᓪᑎᒥᑕᓂᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 0.9 ᐃᑎᑲᒃ)
ᐅᔨᔭᑐᓂᖅᓴ	65.8 ᑭᓚᔭᒃᓚᑦ (ᐅᕐᓀᓚᖓᑦ 146 ᐅᔨᔭᑐᖅᑦ)

ᖁᔭᓕᔪᑎᑦᓂᔪᒍ ᐊᖅᐱᑕᒥᖅᓯᒃ ᓇᔭᖅᑭᑭᑎᓂᑦ.
Giving thanks for the bowhead.

ATTASIE QARISAQ

ᒐᓐᓇᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᒪᔪᕕᓂᓇᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᑦᔾᒋᑐᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᖃᓇᖅᑲᓱᒋᔭᖅ.
Processing a mammal this size is heavy work.

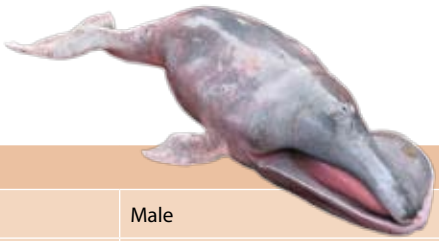
ATTASIE QARISAQ

ᖃᓄᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᕕᒃ ᐊᖅᖁᔭᖅᓯᒪᓕᒐᓱᐃᓐᓇ ᑐᐱᓂᓂᕐᓂᕕᓂᖅᓱᒐ

ᒐᒃᔨᐊ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓂᒪᔪᑎᑎᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑎᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓗᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᕕᐅᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑭᑐᔾᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᔨᐃᕐᔨᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᓂ ᑐᐱᓂᒪᕐᑕᓂᐅᕙᖅᓂᓪᓂ ᑌᓐᓇ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᐱᑭᓂᓪᓗᑐᒥᓯᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑌᒥᓂᖅᓴᓇᐊᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᓂᕐᓯᒪᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᖅᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᔨᑎᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᕕᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᔨᑎᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓗᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᑯ

Bowhead Whale Harvest 2009

Here we provide some details about the whale that was harvested between August 20th and August 25th, 2009 near Kangiqsujuaq. Also included are answers to some questions that were asked during the harvest.



VINCENT CORMIER

General facts	
Gender	Adult female with a fetus
Total length	17.3 metres (or 56.9 feet)
Width of flukes (tail)	5.7 metres or (18.6 feet)
Circumference of the whale under the flippers	10.2 metres (or 33.6 feet)
Length of the longest baleens	3.48 metres (or 11.5 feet)
Blubber thickness	20 to 33 centimetres (or 7.9 inches to 13 inches)
Skin thickness	2 centimetres (or 0.8 inches)

Fetus	
Gender	Male
Total length	1,55 metres (or 5 feet)
Width of flukes (tail)	51 centimetres (or 1.7 feet)
Circumference of the whale under the flippers	1.03 metres (or 3.5 feet)
Length of the longest baleens	No baleens
Blubber thickness	2.2 to 2.4 centimetres (or 0.9 feet)
Weight	65.8 kilograms (or 146 pounds)

ᓂᕆᔨᖏᑎᒋᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑐᐊᒥᓂᖅ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᔪᓕᓂᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓕᓄᑦᓯᐊᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓂ 27ᒥ ᐃᓗᐅᕕᒃᓴᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐃᓕᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᒪᑕᑐᖃᓕᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑦᓯᓂᑎᖅ.
ᐊᒥᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓂᒪᓴᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓕᖏᓐᓄᑐᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑦᑐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᔨᒪᒐ ᐊᖏᔪᓕᖏᓐᓂᖅᓯᒃ ᐱᑦᓂᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅ.
Sharing the harvest, these hunters arrived from Kangiqsujuaq on August 27th with muttaq for Ivujivik. It was thanks to the participation from all Nunavik communities that the project was managed effectively.

PIERRE CARTER

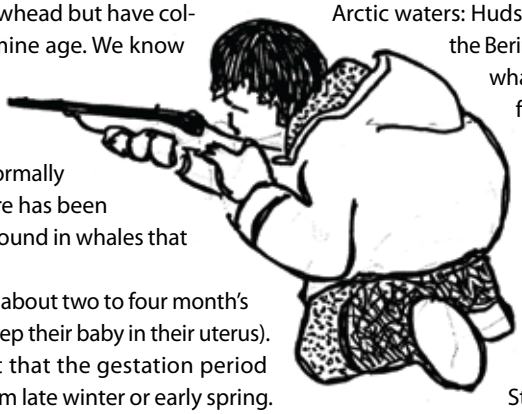
MANON SIMARD

ᐊᖏᓂᐊᖅᑎᑎᕐᓂᓂᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᖅᑕᐅᖅᑎᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑐᑦ ᐁᖏᐱᐅᑎᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᓇᓂᖅᓯᓗᒃ ᑭᖅᔪᕐᖅᔪᖅᑎᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᖏᓪᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑕᑦᑭᓯᖅᑕᐅᓕᖏᓪᓕᐊᓕᒃ.
The crew posed for a group photo following the success of Nunavik's second bowhead whale hunt in several generations.

Aging the bowhead

At the time of writing, biologists at the Nunavik Research Centre do not know the age of the bowhead but have collected the eyes for analyses to determine age. We know that bowhead whales reach their sexual maturity at 25 years old. At that age, females should be about 13 to 13.5 metres long, whereas males are normally 12 to 13 metres long. Incidentally there has been some ivory and stone harpoon heads found in whales that were dated to be over 100 years old.

We can assume that the fetus was about two to four month's gestation (the time bowhead whales keep their baby in their uterus). This speculation is based on the fact that the gestation period lasts from 12 to 16 months starting from late winter or early spring. Bowheads give birth to their calves between April and June. Calves measure 4 to 4.5 metres at birth. This fetus was only 1.5 metres long and had no baleens; therefore it was not fully developed.



SAMMY KUDLUK

Bowhead winter migration

There are three populations of bowhead whales in Canadian Arctic waters: Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin, Davis Strait-Baffin Bay and the Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort populations. The bowhead whales harvested in Nunavik are assumed to come from the Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin population. We will only know after DNA analyses are completed. Bowhead whales of this population come together in summer in northwestern Hudson Bay, especially in the Repulse Bay, Frozen Strait, Foxe Basin and Igloolik areas. Smaller groups also gather around Mansel and Ottawa Islands. Some animals migrate to northeastern Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait for the winter. As the population grows, the whales disperse into other areas that have not seen populations in many years, which might explain the small numbers that are found in the Hudson Strait in the summer and fall seasons. ■

ᓂᖅᑭᑎᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑐᐊᒥᓐᓂᖅ, ᐅᔪᐊ ᐊᖏᔪᓇᓯᑦᑎᑦ ᑲᖅᑭᓯᓱᐊᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᕈᓇᐅᓱᓯᑦ ᐊᐅᑲᔪᓯ 27ᒥ ᐃᑦᓴᐃᓚᒥᐅᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐃᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᒪᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᖅᑭᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᕈᑦᓴᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᒥᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑭᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᓱᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑦᑐᓯᐅᓂᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᓇᔭᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᖏᑦᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᓚᒪᓇᓕᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᑲᖅᓱᒃ.
Sharing the harvest, these hunters arrived from Kangiqsujuaq on August 27th with muttaq for Ivujivik. It was thanks to the participation from all Nunavik communities that the project was managed effectively.

ADAMIE KALINGO

ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᔨᖏᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔨᑐᑦ

ᑎᒍᑎ ᖁᑎᖅᓯᒋᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᑦᓴᔪᕈᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔭᔨᖅ ᓄᔾᐱᐊᖅᑕ ᐊᖅᑭᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᖁᖅᓯᐊᓕᔾᔨᖏᑎᐅᑎᓕᒍ ᐊᐅᓄᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᑕᑦᖅᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑯᓘᔨᐊᒥ ᓯᑲᑎᐊᓗᓂ 19ᖅᒍᓕᐅᔭᔨᒥ. ᑎᒍᑎ ᐱᖅᑭᔨᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ ᐳᖅᑭᓂᖅᑎᓗᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑑᓂᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐳᖅᑭᓂᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᖅᑭᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᒪ

ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᓕᕐᑕᓂᖏᑦ

Through example, gentleness and respect
Faisons preuve de gentillesse et de respect

ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓕᒋᐅᑎᑦᓕᕆᓂᑲᓐ ᐯᓗᐅᑎᓇᐅᑦᑕ ᐱᕆᖅᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᑦ ᓴᒪᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᒋᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᐅᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ.

Let us take care of each other with respect and gentleness, so our children will grow with peace and pride. For it is our way.

Guidons-nous les uns et les autres avec respect et gentillesse, et nos enfants grandiront dans la paix et la fierté. Voilà notre devoir.

ᓯᒪᓕᒃ
Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

Québec