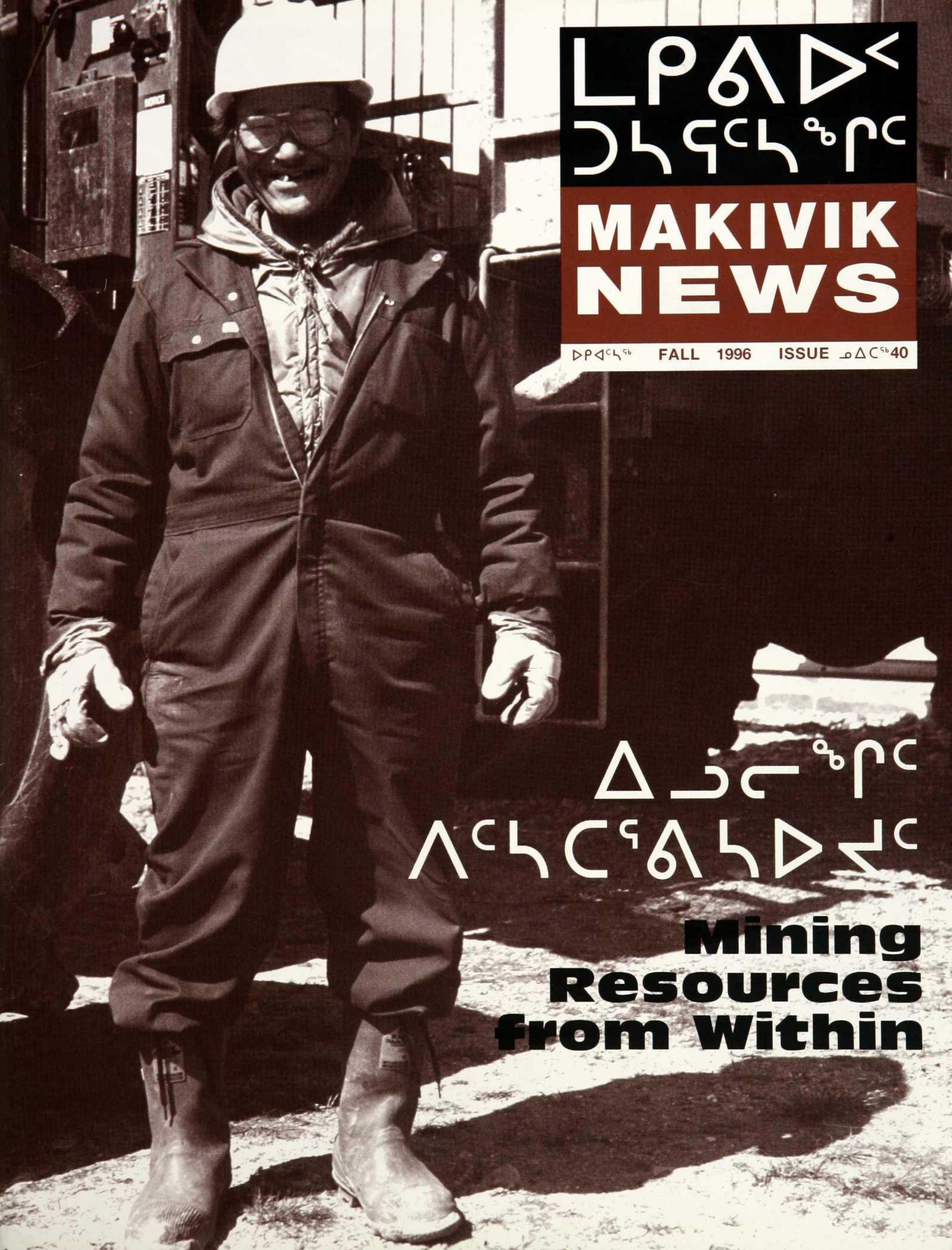
ᒪᑭᑲᐱᐅᑉ
ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ

MAKIVIK
NEWS

ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᖅ FALL 1996 ISSUE ᓄᐃᑕᖅ40



ᐃᓗᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᑕᕐᑲᓴᐅᔪᑦ

Mining Resources from Within

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕌᓴ
ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖅ / President
ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖓᖅ / Zebedee Nungak

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕌᓴᖓ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᕆᕙᓚ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᑭᒡᒍᑕᖅᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅᑯᑎᑐᐊᖅᑲᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᖅᓴᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓴᖅᑲᓐᓇᐊᖅᑲᐅᕗᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᐊᓚᖓᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᓇᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᓇᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᓇᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑎᑖᓇᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᑯᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᖅᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᐅᔪᑎᖅᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᓇᓯᖕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒍᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᖅᐳᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᕙᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᖅᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑎᖅᓴᔪᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᑉᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᖅᓴᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᒥ.

ᑕᑯᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕌᓴᐅᑉ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕆᐅᔭᕐᑎᒍᖅ.

ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᑦᓯ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᔨᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᖏᕈᐊᕐᓂᖑᑦ ᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐊᓕᓯ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔭᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᔪᒃ ᐊᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑎᖓᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ.

Makivik Corporation

Makivik is the ethnic organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of Nunavik. Its membership is composed solely of Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA).

Makivik's responsibility is to ensure the proper implementation of the political, social, and cultural benefits of the Agreement, and to manage and invest the monetary compensation so as to enable the Inuit to become an integral part of the northern economy.

Makivik News

Makivik News is published quarterly by Makivik's Information Department. It is distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA.

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its Executive.

We welcome letters to the Editor, and submissions of articles, artwork, or photographs. Please include your full name, address, and telephone number.

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ISSN 1195-2911

ᓯᓚᖅᐱᐊᓂ: ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᐊᐃᓴᑭ ᐹᓚᔮᑦ ᓴᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ: ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓯᒧᑦ
Cover: Raglan mine employee Issacie Padlayat at Deception Bay.
Photo: Bob Mesher

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓇᔭᑦᑎᓂ...

This season...

ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᑐᓴᐅᒐᓯ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᕿᒥᕐᕿᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅᓴᐅᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓇᔭᑦᑎᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓇᔭᒐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓕᑦᑐᑎᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᕐᕆᓕᐊᔪᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᓯᐊᓂᒃ.

ᑕᒃᑲᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᕐᒥ ᓄᓂᕇᑦᓴᑖᖅᑐᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᐱᓕᐹᓗᖅᑕᓚᐅᖅᒪᑦ ᓯᒐᓕᐹᒥᓗ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ "ᐊᖅᐱᒃ" ᑐᓴᖅᓂᔫᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᓂᖅᓯᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᓈᑎᑦᓯᔫᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᕿᓂᒥᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᓂᔭᖅᑎᓯᒻᒪᓇᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᓯᓕᒫᒥ ᐅᓐᓄᑕᒫᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᓈᑎᑦᓯᖅᑲᑕᓯᑎᒃ. ᓴᐲᓇ ᐋᑕᒻᔅ ᓵᓚᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖅᐱᑕᖅᓂᐸᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᑭᔭᐃᕐᕐᓗᖅᑲᑕᖅᑐᒍᑦᓗᐊᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᒪᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᓈᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᒍᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᓇᒥᓂᑦ ᐅᐃᓂ ᒥᑭᔪᖅᑎᑦ. ᓱᕈᕐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ/ᓯᓚᓗᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓂᐅᔫᖅᒪᓕᖅ ᐅᓗᖃᓗᖕᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᓵᖅᓂ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒥ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓗᖕᓴᐅᔨᔪᐊᓗᖕᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓕᐊᒍᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᐃᓂᖕᓚᕐᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓯᑎᓗ.

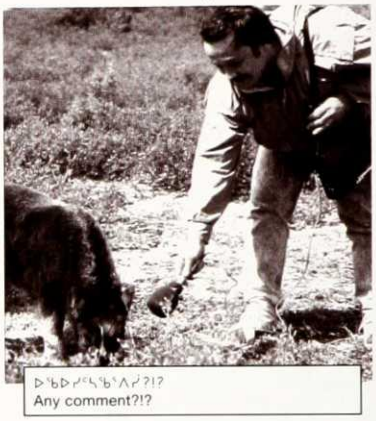
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᑦᓴᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᒍᑏᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑏᓐᓂᖅ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐸᓕᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᔪᖅᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᑕᒐᑦ ᓯᐊᕈᕆᐊᕋᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐃᑦᑐᕕᓂᕋᑕᐅᔫᖅᓯᒪᓇᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᕆᓛᖅᒥᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐅᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅᓕ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᖅᑑᕐᓇᐊᑐᖕᖑᕐᕿᑐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᖕᑯᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔫᖅᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓂᓈᖅᑕᖕᒐᑦ ᖅᖓᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ. ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓯᒪᓕᓐᓂᖅᒪᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓴᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᓕᕆᐊᒐᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᖅᕿᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᕆᐊᕈᑎᕆᓯᒪᓕᖅᒥᔪᖕᒐᑦ.

ᓇᓕᓯ ᑐᑭᓯᕆᐊᕈᒪᓂᕈᓯ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓗᕆᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓯᕆᒐᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᖅᑎᓯᕆᑦ "ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ" ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓯᐊᖅᓴᕆᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓗᓯᓗ.

You will notice this magazine is slightly thicker than usual. This season was exceptional for the number of activities and concerns to report.

It was also an exceptionally ripe fall for berries, appropriately for aqpiks in Kuujjuaq for the first-ever Aqpik Jam Music Festival, in which performers from across the north held Inuit music lovers at the edge of their chairs every night for a week. Sapina Adams won the akpik picking contest, and in spite of the rain, we had fun outdoors. The music festival in Kuujjuaraapik last August was equally successful, where our own Winnie Mickeyook caught much of it on film.



ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓯ?!?
Any comment?!?

BOB MESHER

The precipitation in Nunavik, though, was minor in comparison to the devastation caused by flooding in the Saguenay region of our province last summer. We extend our care and concern to fellow Quebecers who are still recovering from the disaster.

One development in Nunavik is the Internet project that is now underway. As this technology changes so rapidly, anything we predict now may seem very naive in six months.

One thing we don't need to predict is the purchase of Ptarmigan Airways by First Air. It's a done deal and we have a report on that vibrant addition to the Makivik aviation portfolio.

For those of you interested in discovering some unique places to find information on the Arctic, we have a thoughtful article which we call Arctic Information Caches.

Enjoy the photos, and please read on.

ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᐊᕐᓇᐳᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ
On the Internet, find Makivik at
http://www.accent.net/adst/MakWeb/Index.html

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ
MAKIVIK NEWS

ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᖅ FALL 1996 ISSUE ᓄᐃᑕᖅ 40

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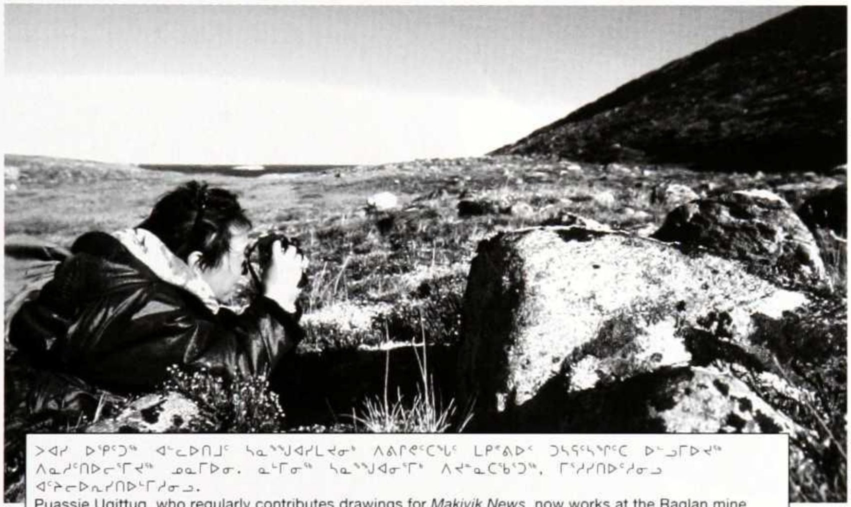

ᐳᐊᓯ ᐅᕿᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓕᖅᒥᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑕᖃᑦᑐᖅ, ᒥᖅᓱᓯᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᓯᑎᐅᒥᓯᓂᓗ.
Puassie Uqittuq, who regularly contributes drawings for *Makivik News*, now works at the Raglan mine site. Artistic by nature, she is also a creative seamstress and photographer.

BOB MESHER

ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓇ ᓱᓇ?
CONTEST what is this?

ᐱᕆᐊᓪᓚᒍᑏᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑏᖅ! **BONUS PRIZES!**

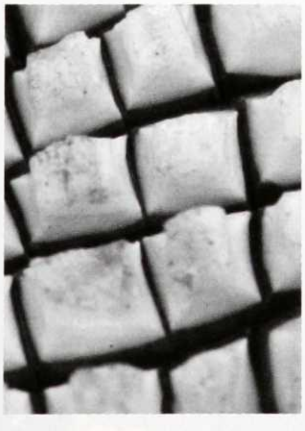
ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦᓴᔫᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᖅᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖁᑎᖏᒃ

2 original line art illustrations 2 Makivik collector's items

ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᓐᓇᖁᑎᑦ $100-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᖁᑎᒌᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓇᒍᕕᐅᒃ. ᓵᓚᓐᓃᑐᓇᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᖁᑎᑦ ᐆᒧᖓ ᑐᕌᖅᑎᓗᒍ: (ᓯᕿᓂᕈᓐᓇᐃᓗᓯ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᑰᖅᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᐃᓗᓯᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅᓂᐊᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ)

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ
ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓ,
ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ, ᑯᐱᐊᒃ.
J0M 1M0

ᐊᒧᔭᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᖅᑭᑦᓯᑐᓂ, ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 15, 1996



You could win $100 if you identify what this strange looking thing is. Write down what you think it is on a **POSTCARD**. (No faxes or phone calls. Entries must be mailed).

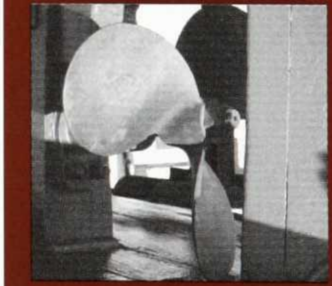
Mail to:

Makivik News Contest,
Inukjuak, P.Q.
J0M 1M0

Drawing will be held in Inukjuak on Friday November 15, 1996.

ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᓚᐅᔪ
CONTEST WINNERS

ᓵᓐᑐᔭ ᖃᑦᔮᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᓴᓚᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ $100 ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᐊᖑᐊᕈᑎᖓᓂᒃ. ᒥᐊᕆ ᐋᑕᒥ-ᓵᓐᑕ, ᓘᓯ ᐸᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᐋᓂ ᐊᖑᑎᒃᑭᖅ ᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᐃᔨᑦᓯᐊ ᓯᒥᒐᖅ ᓴᓚᖅᑲᐅᑎᑖᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒋᓯ!



Sandra Kutchaka of Inukjuak won $100 by identifying this marine propeller. Mary Adams Saunders, Lucy Papyarluk, Anna Angotigirk, and Eyetsiak Simigak also won original artwork and Makivik memorabilia. Good work!

PTARMIG
ULL DOW

ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᔩᒥ ᐱᒪᔫᖓᑦ ᓯᐊᓪᕕᐊ ᐋᒃᑐ ᐃᓴᒻᒥᔦᕐᒃ ᑕᒧᐊᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒧᐊᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ, ᐃᑭᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᕐᑭ ᓇᕈᓚᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒋᓱᖕᒐᒥ ᔫᓚᐃᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑕᐅᔦᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᐅᔦᓪᓗ ᔅᑏᕙᓐ ᕐᑭᐊᓐᑦᓇᓗᑦ

Ptarmigan Airways Flight Attendant Sylvia Achter offers snacks, including Caribou Jerky, to passengers on board flight 166 to Hay River on a sunny Saturday in July. Story and photos by Stephen Hendrie.

ᐊᕿᒃᑎᑐᖅ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊ

First Air Catches a Ptarmigan

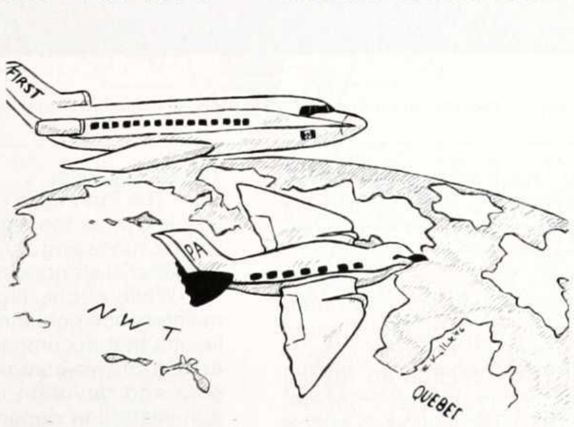
ᔫᓚᐃᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓪᓚᖏᓱᖓᒥ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᕋᐱᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᕐᑏᓂᒃ ᓂᑦᔫᓗᑳᖖᒍᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓱᖓ ᕇᐱᑲ ᕋᐃᑲᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᕆᑦᓯ ᓴᐃᒪᓐᒥᓪᓗ (Hay River) ᖀ ᕆᕙᐅᑉ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔭᐅᔪᖓ ᑖᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖕᑎᑦᑕ ᑕᕐᓴᖓᓂᒃ "ᒥᑎᐅᔭᐅᓂᕋᐃᕕᐅᑦᓱᖓ" ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓚᕿᒻᒥᓱᓂᒍ ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑐᐹᓗᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᕐᓴᕈᓗᒃ. ᕋᐃᑲᒃᑰᒃ ᓴᐃᒪᓐᑰᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓇᕋᑖᖑᔫᒃ ᔨᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᐹᓗᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᓚᐊᓱᑦᓴᖑᐊᕐᔫᒃ.

ᑖᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓇᔭᐅᖅᑲᒥᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 1995-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᕆᔭᖓᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓇᒻᒥᓱᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᕝᖓᓂᕐᒥ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᒥᓱᑎᓪᓗᑕᐅᕐ ᔨᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᕕᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. "ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᓴᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᕈᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᖃᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᕈᓘᓐᓂᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᖃᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᕈᕐᒥᑦ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖃᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᓚᑦᑕᐅᓗ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᖃᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᑭᓚᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᓴᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᕈᕐᒥᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖁᑎᑖᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᔨᐊᓗ ᓇᐃ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᓄᓲᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐊᓘᑉ (Great Slave Lake) ᓯᑦᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ".

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖏᑦ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕆᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔨᐊᓗ

Joking with pilots Rebecca Ryga and Richard Simon on a warm July Saturday afternoon in the lunch room of the Hay River airport, they describe one of the Ptarmigan logos, lovingly, as the "Platypus" logo, because of its unusual shape. Ryga and Simon had just piloted one of Ptarmigan Airways' Gulf Streams from Yellowknife on a regularly scheduled run. With picture postcard weather to contend with, they were in a good mood.

Ptarmigan airways was purchased by First Air in November of 1995. First Air Chairman and Makivik Treasurer Pita Aatami says the airline was attractive because of its western routes, its fleet of well-maintained aircraft, and its installations in Yellowknife. "Ptarmigan came with two Gulf Streams (G-Ones), two Twin Otters, one King Air 200, two leased Cessna 185s, two leased Twin Otters, and a leased stretch G-One. The deal also came with the Ptarmigan hangar at the Yellowknife airport, and the busy float base on the shore of Great Slave Lake."



Among the regularly scheduled routes First Air picked up when it bought the western-based airline were runs from Yellowknife to Hay River, Fort Simpson, and Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory. Other destinations picked up on scheduled flights include Ray Lake, Lake Lamarte, Fort Resolution, and Snowdrift. The purchase means First Air is spreading its

ᐊᕐᑭᒃᑎᑐᖅ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊ

ᓇᐃᒥᑦ ᖀ ᓂᕙᒧᑦ Fort Simpson-ᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Whitehorse-ᒧᑦ ᑦᔫᑳᓐ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓂᑦᑐᒧᑦ (Yukon Territory). ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᑦ Ray Lake, Lake Lamarte, Fort Resolution ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Snowdrift. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐃᓴᕿᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓪᓕᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᒥᒪᑦ Whitehorse-ᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᓂᕿᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓄᓪᓗ G-One-ᓚᔪᐅᔫᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ (Hay River) ᖀ ᓂᕙᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᖏᓱᖓᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᕿᐱᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓂᐅᔭᖕᖏᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑲᑦᑕᖏᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᐊᓪᕕᐊ ᐋᒃᑐ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᖅᑲᕐᐸᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᒪᔫᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᔪᓯ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᔪᓯᓗ ᑐᖕᖓᓱᒋᑦᓯ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊᑉ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖓᓄᑦ 166-ᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᖀ ᓂᕙᓕᐊᕐᑐᒧᑦ.'

"ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑎᖓ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊ ᐊᑎᓇᖏᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓ" ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑕᐅᓂᐊᖕᖏᓂᕿᐃᑦᓱᓂ, "ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖁᔭᐅᒐᓂᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕿᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑲᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᕈᓐᓂᐅᔭᕐᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔫᑉ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᕈᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᑕ.

wings. With the route to Whitehorse, First Air now flies virtually across the Canadian Arctic.

For the pilots and flight crew of the G-One in Hay River that fine Saturday afternoon in July, the buyout of Ptarmigan by First Air meant greater job security. They would still fly the planes, and the flight attendant on board that day, Sylvia Achter, would continue to make announcements such as, "Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen, welcome aboard Ptarmigan Airways Flight 166 to Hay River."

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓂᖓᓄᑦ 166-ᒧᑦ ᕇᐱᑲ ᕿᐃᑲᒃᑯᒃ ᓂᑦᓱᑦ ᓴᐃᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᖀ ᓂᕙᓕᐊᕐᑐᖅ. ᓂᑦᓱᑦ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑯᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᔭᐅᔪᖅ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᓄᑦ

Captains of Ptarmigan Airways flight 166 Rebecca Ryga and Richard Simon en route to Hay River. Richard Simon hails from Kuujjuaq. He has since moved on to fly for Air Canada.

"The Ptarmigan name will remain," says Pita Aatami, "It's known in the region, and people like it. But First Air will be managing the airline from an administrative and operational standpoint."

While pilots, flight attendants, ground crew, and maintenance personnel may have escaped the inevitable layoffs that accompany a business buyout and amalgamation of two companies, the people who worked with care and devotion in the Ptarmigan accounting and administration departments were laid off, as those job functions would be more efficiently be done by the existing First Air staff.

Speaking with Maintenance Manager Bruce Look in the Ptarmigan Hangar while his wife Maureen, who is a Technical Records Clerk, checked facts at the desk behind him, it becomes clear that from the perspective of those whose company is bought, they have to live

First Air Purchases Ptarmigan Airways

ᐅᖄᖃᑎᖃᕐᓱᖓ Bruce Look-ᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᐅᑎᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᖓ ᒍᓃᓐ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖁᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖓ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᔭᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑑᓱᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᒧᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᑦᓵᖁᒧᐊᖏᓐᓇᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ "ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᓴᒪᕆᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᖁᐃᓱᒐᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᑦᓴᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᖁᒧᐊᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᐳᑦᑕᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᖂᒍᓕᓛᒐᓚᒻᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᒪᑦ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖓᑦ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑯᐃᓐᓇᐸᓕᕐᒥᔭᖅ. "ᐃᓱᒪᒍᑎᒋᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓕᖁᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓱᐃᓛᒃ ᓇᒻᒫᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᔭᖅ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔨᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊ, ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᑭᑦᑐ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᒪᕆᐅᓚᖓᔪᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ."

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᒻᒥᔭᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐱᓇᓱᖏᓐᓇᓗᒍᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖏᑦᑐᑲᓪᓚᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓲᖑᓂᖓᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐱᐅᖏᑦᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒻᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐅᔭᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᐸᒋᕗᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᓂᓪᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ Bruce Look ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᖁᑦᓴᔭᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑦᓴᖁᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᓛᓕᕐᒥᔭᖅ.

through a period of uncertainty and change. "It was hard for some people. They basically wondered if they would have a job. There was a lot of insecurity among the Ptarmigan employees, which lasted for about a year," he says. But that has passed, and his feeling now is that it was a good thing that Ptarmigan was bought by First Air. "It was, in the final analysis, a positive thing. The purchase helped Ptarmigan Airways. Otherwise, it might have gone under and more people would have lost their jobs."

The purchase means some on-the-job changes for Ptarmigan employees as the standards of First Air are used for aircraft maintenance. Ror example, Ptarmigan had a stellar reputation for flying safe and secure airplanes. In bad weather people would flock to the airline knowing their planes were well maintained. First Air also prides itself on this aspect of aviation, though Bruce Look will still have to get used to the new First Air maintenance forms and procedures.

Over at the float base, on a Sunday evening, with Yellowknife weather holding out well — incessantly sunny and warm with a slight breeze and few mosquitoes — Steve Kennedy is wheeling a yellow forklift around the narrow space between the beige Ptarmigan hangar and the edge of the dock.

ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊ 50-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑖᐳᖅ

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕆᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ 1990-ᒥ 50-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑖᐳᖅ ᑕᒻᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ. Above and Beyond ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖁᑎᒋᓲᖏᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕈᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕗᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᑦᓱᒪ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓂᑕᕐᓂ 1996 ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓂ.

ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1947-ᒥ ᕋᓱᓪ ᐴᔭᑦᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ Russell Bradley ᐊᑐᒑᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᐴᔭᑦᓕ ᐃᐊᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ Bradley Air Services. ᑕᓐᓇ ᑕᕐᕋᒨᓕᖓᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓱᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᓯᐊᓐᓇ 180-ᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓵᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒧᑦ. ᐃᓚᖓ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᐃᑖᕐᑐᖃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖓᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ (ᑑ-ᓚᐃᓐ) ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓴᓇᔨᓄᑦ.

ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᓱᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ Ptarmigan Airways, ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᔫᑲᓐᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᕕᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭ ᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᓪᓚᕆᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᑕᕕᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᑲᓱᕐᑎᓯᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᕐᐸᖓ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᓪᓚᕆᖓ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ 25 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᔦᐃᒻᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ. 1,000 ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖃᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᖅ, (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ, ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊ, ᑖᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᓪᓗ), ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᐃᓚᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖁᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᕋᐃᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᐳᖅ, ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐃᓗ ᖃᐃᓂᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᓕ, ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᒐᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ, "ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓗᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᓴᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ."

ᑐᓐᖓᓱᒋᑦᓯ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓯᒐᑦᓯ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖅ 2000-ᒧᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᓯᓐᓄ ᑕᑦᓯᓕᕆᑦᓯ.

First Air Turns 50

The airline Makivik bought in 1990 celebrates five decades of air transport this year. Above and Beyond, the in-flight magazine found on board each First Air plane, chronicled the history of this northern airline in the Summer 1996 edition.

First Air was founded in 1947 by the late Russell Bradley in the Ottawa area. In the beginning it was called Bradley Air Services. The company acquired its northern focus when it acquired four Cessna 180s in order to handle charter demand to the Northwest Territories. Part of the work was to conduct aerial survey work for the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line construction contractors.

With the acquisition of Ptarmigan Airways, First Air now extends its reach from Greenland to the Yukon on regularly scheduled routes. It is Canada's third national airline, flying over the northernmost coast, and connecting the Arctic to southern Canada.

Perhaps most significantly, the airline is owned and operated by the Inuit of Nunavik, whose aviation expertise grew out of the land claims process 25 years ago during the negotiations leading up to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Now, with over 1,000 employees working for its airlines, (Air Inuit, First Air, and Ptarmigan), Makivik Corporation can safely say that the part of its corporate objective, "To assist in the creation, financing or development of businesses, resources, properties and industries of the Inuit," has been amply fulfilled, and the best is surely yet to come!

Welcome aboard flight 2000 en route to the economic development of the Inuit Homeland. Fasten your seatbelts.

ᐊᕐᑭᒃᒋᑐᖅ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊ

ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓕ ᐃᒫᓄᓲᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᕐᑲᕐᑎᓄᒍ ᔮᐊᓄ ᓇᐃ ᓯᓚᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖏᐅᒐᕐᑐᖅ - ᓯᕐᑭᓐᓂᑐᐹᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑰᔦᑦᓯᓂᓄ ᑭᒃᑐᓇᐊᕐᑲᓪᓄᐊᖁᓂᓄ - ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓄᒍ Steve Kennedy ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᕐᑐᖅ ᕐᑰᑭᑦᑐᐹᓄᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᑲᐅᑎᐅᓪᓄ ᐄᒐᕐᕕᐅᓄ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐊᒎᕐᑐᖅ.

Bruce ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Maureen Look ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦᑑᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ
ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᑲᐅᑎᐊᓄᖕᒐᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔫᕐᓂᐊᕕᐅᕐᒋᓇᓯᖕᒍᔫᑦ
Bruce and Maureen Look inside the cavernous Ptarmigan Air hanger where regular maintenance takes place.

ᐃᒫᓂ ᐳᑦᑕᐅᒐᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᓚᐊᕈᖅ ᒥᖕᒍᐊᕐᓯᒪᔦᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᒪᔦᒧᑦ ᕐᑯᕐᓯᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᕐᓴᖕᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᔫᖅ ᓵᑦᑐᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᒃ John Millar-ᑰᒃ Michael Suiter-ᑰᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᐃᔫᒃ ᕐᑭᔦᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒪᕌᓗᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᕐᑲᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓴᐅᑎᒋᓂᐅᔭᓕᓈᕐᒥᔫᒃ. Kennedy ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᐸᑦᑐᓄ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓂᓪᓄ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐱᐅᔫᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᑲᑦᑕᒍᑎᒋᕙᑦᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂ ᕐᑯᓕᓪᓄ ᒪᕐᕈᓄᓂ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᓪᓄ ᓄᕐᕐᑲᔦᐃᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᕐᑲᖁᑖᕐᑎᓄᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᐊᕈᖅ ᐊᕐᑯᑕᐅᔫᖅ Steve Gray-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᒻᒥᔫᖅ Kennedy-ᐅᑉ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕᒃᑲᐃᓯᐊᕐᓯᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐊᓂ ᐃᒫᓅᓲᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᑲᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᔫᖅ ᒪᐃᒃ ᒪᒃᑰᔨᑎ (Mike McCreadie) ᐅᕐᑲᔫᖅ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖕᒍᓂᕕᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᕗᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ "ᐅᐱᒍᓱᒻᒪᓇᑉᐳᖕᒐ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ" ᕐᑯᖕᒐᑦᑐᐹᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᓇᐊᓕᕐᕐᑭᒥᑦᓯᓂᓄ "ᐊᓕᐊᓯᓐᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᓯᔮᐅᔦᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ" McCreadie ᑕᐅᑐᕐᕐᑯᐳᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑑᑉ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᕐᑭᕕᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᐋᓐᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᕐᑭᕕᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓄ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᑦᓴᑕᓕᒻᒪᓇᐊᒎᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔮᒪᑦᓯᐊᓯᓂᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᕕᒋᓕᕐᑕᖕᒐ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔫᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕗᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓂᐅᔫᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᐊᔫᒐᐃᑦᑑᒐᓂᓄ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᓕᕋᒥᐅᒃ ᐅᐱᒋᒻᒪᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖕᒐ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔦᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᑉᐳᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖕᒍᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓯᑉᐸᓚᐃᔦᑦ ᑐᓴᓇᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᒃᑲ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔦᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᒥᐅᖕᒍᔦᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑲᓚᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᒻᒪᑦ." ᐋᑕᒥᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓇᕗᖅ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᐅᔦᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕙᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᑐᒍᓐᓇᐃᒪᑦ ᐅᑦᑑᓐᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᕘᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓚᒋᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓚᓂᕐᓴᐅᓲᖕᒍᓕᕐᒪᑦ.

ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᓇᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑕᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓛᓂᕐᒥᒃ: ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ "ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᕐᑯᖅ 1978-ᒥᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᑭᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᒐᑦᓴᓕᒫᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᒪᒋᕗᖕᒐ ᐱᐅᓯᕿᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᓗ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑖᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓈᕈᒪᓕ

A bright yellow Twin Otter with the Ptarmigan logo painted in black bobs up and down in the water. He's bringing some sheets of plywood to the plane for a flight to a mining exploration camp. Pilots John Millar and Michael Suiter are inside the Otter loading the wood. They had been flying all day, and would soon be heading out again. Kennedy says with the tourists and mining exploration going on, and with the good weather they have been having, they had been putting in 12-hour days easily for the past week, and the planes haven't stopped running. One of the leased Cessna 185 float planes arrived momentarily, piloted by Steve Gray to prove his point.

Inside the float base hangar, Manager Mike McCreadie talks about the First Air purchase of Ptarmigan. "I'm very proud that Ptarmigan was bought by the Inuit," he says with a big smile on his face. He repeats it with more emphasis. "I'm just glad to be part of a bigger northern aviation venture, owned by Inuit." McCreadie sees the big picture of northern development. He looks north and he looks east and sees the political and economic activity taking place in Nunavut and Nunavik, and knows that the airline that he has worked for over the years has just become part of that development, which he sees as natural and a good thing.

This sentiment, reported back to Chairman Pita Aatami strikes a chord. "That's very very good to hear that they are proud that Inuit have purchased an airline. It is just right these days that people up here do own businesses." Aatami spoke about how in the past businesses operating in the North tended to send their capital southward, while with the expansion of a company such as First Air, the benefits remain in the Arctic.

ᐃᒫᓄᓲᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥ ᒥᓚᓃ ᐹᑦᓕᐊᑦ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔫᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᓚᐊᕈᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂ 100 ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑕᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓴᓇᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᑳᑦ ᑲᑯᒥᒃ, ᒪᐃᑯᓪ ᓛᓴᓐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔅᑐ ᐳᕋᒻᓕᒥᒃ
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Melanie Bartlett works on an engine during a Twin Otter 100-hour inspection at the float base. Her colleagues that day were Scott Coggar, Michael Larson and Stu Bromley.

The Ptarmigan purchase also highlights an area of expertise the Inuit of Nunavik have excelled at: air transportation. "Makivik has been in aviation since 1978, so we have pretty good experience in the business for sure. So it is going to get that much better with all the students that are going to be finishing school and now have something to look forward to. They can say, 'Once I finish school I can be part of this corporation, and I can actually run it.' So I am very happy that we are taking over our destiny more and more up here," says Aatami.

Back at the float base, Mike McCreadie fires up his speed boat and we go out for a brief tour of the small bays at the north end of Great Slave Lake. The Twin Otter, with its load of plywood has departed for a nearby camp, and will soon be back. We will be able to take some photos of it

First Air Purchases Ptarmigan Airways

ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᐅᓛᕈᒪᒋᒐᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑎᐅᓗᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᖕᕆᓐᓂᒃ' ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᖓ ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑕ"

ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓕ ᐃᒫᒍᓲᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅᑲᐅᑎᒥ McCreadie ᐃᖏᕐᖁᓯᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᔭᒥᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᐱᓚᑳᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑲᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑕᓯᐊᓗᒻᒥ. ᒪᕿᓕᐊᕿᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖁᑖᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᓯᑦᓯᓂ ᕿᔦᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᕕᓕᐊᓯᔪᖅ ᐅᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᕆᓚᖕᒥᓯᓂ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᑭᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᖅᑕᖁᑦ ᒥᒐᓱᐊᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᒫᓄᑦ. ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑐᖕᒍᐊᖁᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᖁᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒪ ᑕᓯᐊᓘᑉ ᓯᓈᓂᒥᐅᓂᒃ. McCreadie ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᔨᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕿᓯᖕᒍᐊᖅᑲᓂᕙᐃᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐊᓇᕆᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᑕᐅᔫᑭᕐᓯᒪᓕᖁᑦᓯᒪᑕ ᓂᐅᕐᑭᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᓲᓄᑦ ᐄᓚᕐᕕᑦ ᓯᓈᓂᒋᒐᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓗ ᔨᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᑐᖅᑲᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᕕᓂᐊᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᑖᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ (ᓵᑦᑑᔭᓕᐊᓇᒪᖕᖏᑐᑦ) ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐊᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓈᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ Wild Cat Café, ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕆᕕᒻᒪᕆᓕᐊᖑᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᖁᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓛᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖁᓖᓕᓐᓇᑲᓚᐅᑦᓯᑎᑉ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᖅᑲᕆᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓂᕐᖁᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ (ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒧᑦ).

ᖃᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᕝᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᒪᕐᕈᓚᒃ ᓄᓈᓇᒍᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂ/ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓂ 100-ᓂ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᒥᒐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓯᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ (Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, AME) ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. Scott Cogger-ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔭᐅᔪᖓ ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ/ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓂᒃ 100-ᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᕿᕐᓱᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓈᐲᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᑐᓲᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ. ᐊᓪᓚᓈᕐᑐᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 8-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᐊᓘᓚᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒫᓂ ᔨᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒥ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᕈᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᓴᖕᒍᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕿᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᖅᑲᓯᑎᒃ. ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓴᐃᓇᑐᖅᑲᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᑭᒻᒪᐅᑏᑦ, ᓱᑲᑎᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᐲᔭᐃᑏᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᓴᔭᐃᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓯᕐᓇᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᐃᑦᑑᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ Scott ᖃᔭᓇᐊᖓ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᐹᓗᓯᖕᒍᒻᒥᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᐊᑖᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᑳᕆᐊᖃᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᑕᒐᑕᒐ Stu Bromley-ᐅᑉ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓ. ᐊᒻᒪᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᕐᕈᔪᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᐱᑦᑕᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᓯᓈᑉ ᐃᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕕᖓᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑭᑭᐊᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᒫᓄᑲᓪᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓗᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ. Scott ᓂᐱᑦᑕᑐᒧᑦ ᑭᑭᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓈᓇᓕᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ, Melanie Bartlett ᒥᓚᓂ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᓂ ᑭᑭᐊᓂᒃ ᒪᔪᑎᓂᒃ. ᒪᐃᑯᓪ ᓛᓴᓐ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂ ᐃᓴᕈᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓯᓂ ᐃᓴᕈᖕᒐᑕ ᓄᕙᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓴᐃᓇᕐᑕᐅᖅ ᓯᕿᖕᒍᔭᖅ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᕿᑎᕙᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᔨᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒥ ᕘᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑕᓕᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᒐᖅ. ᐊᐅᓚᔪᑦ ᐃᑖᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᒪᔭᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᓐᓂᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᕘᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ. ᐅᖃᒍᑎᖃᑦᓴᖑᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᕘᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᔫᓐᓇᑎᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓕᑐᐊᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓴᐃᓇᕐᓕᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᓲᖃᐅᑎᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑎᑐᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᑦᑐᐃᓇᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᓐᓂᑯᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᓚᖓᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᑦᔫᖑᐊᖃᑎᖃᖕᖑᓯᓚᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᓕᐊᓗᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒥᓂᒃ.

ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᓂᐅᓕ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᔫᔅᓗ ᔪᓗᑕᑦᔫᕆᐊᓪᓚᓂᐅᒐᖅ ᕘᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᑉ ᑎᕐᕿᐊᓚᖓᓂᒃ. ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑎᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑑᓗᐊᖅ ᖁᐃᓕᕐᑕᓯᐊᓇᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᒫᑲᓴᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᓇᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᖓ. ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᑐᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᖕᖓᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᓴᕐᓂᕐᒋᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐅᖃᓇᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ "ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐳᕿᐊᓱᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᓪᓕᐊᕗᖓ ᑕᒪᓂᕐᕿᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓚᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓖᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕘᔅᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ."

on the water when it lands. There are a lot of unusual houses dotting the shore-line. McCreadie explains that there is a culture in Yellowknife for creating different kinds of houses. They have become tourist attractions. Many other float bases line part of the shore, and parts of old Yellowknife can be seen with faded grey wooden buildings, some of them small log cabins, such as the Wild Cat Café, now transformed into a restaurant. Nearby in the bay are a dozen or so houseboats, where a community of residents maintain a lifestyle very closely linked to the sea. Many of the houses feature solar panels on the roofs.

PTARMIGAN AIRWAY
YELLOWKNIFE N.W.T.

ᔅᑏᕝ ᑭᐊᓐᓂᑎ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᐃᔪᖅ ᓵᑦᑐᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᐃᒫᓄᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᕝᕕᖓᓂ
Steve Kennedy slides sheets of particle board onto a Twin Otter at the Ptarmigan float base.

The next day at the base, the Twin Otter has been put into a mooring and will undergo a 100-hour inspection. Four Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (AME) will spend the day giving the plane a thorough inspection. Scott Coggar, one of the AMEs explains that the Twin Otter has racked up 100 hours in two weeks instead of the usual three. Monday July 8th is another gorgeous day in Yellowknife, and the four engineers have a backdrop of clear blue sky and bright sunshine to work in. Their tools are the usual socket wrenches, screw drivers, and specialized aircraft maintenance implements. There are a few unusual items, however. Scott's green canoe comes in handy for work under the plane, where Stu Bromley is. And a large magnet on the end of a cord is used for retrieving vital bolts when they plop into the shallow water under the plane. While Scott successfully fishes out one bolt, Melanie Bartlett continues to work on the left engine, on top of an aluminum ladder. Michael Larson is lying on the edge of the left wing, his head dangling over it, inspecting the tip.

Just before noon on Monday is also a busy time at the First Air check-in counter of the Yellowknife airport. Passengers arrive for flights to various Ptarmigan and First Air destinations. They talk about more streamlined operations now that everything has been centralized on the First Air system. Like at the float base, the good humour is pervasive, and they greet customers not as strangers, but as friends, sharing jokes with them too.

From a business standpoint, the Ptarmigan purchase is another feather in the cap of First Air. Although Pita Aatami admits that being a part of a big purchase like this gets his adrenaline flowing, almost a year after the purchase, he's breathing easier. He says it was diffficult at first, wondering if they made the right move. "However, we are becoming more and more confident that we did make the right move on this. It is going to be beneficial for First Air," he says.

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᓂᖅ

ᔅᑏᕙᓐ ᕼᐊᓐᑦᕆ

ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᕐᑲᖕᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᓇᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓛᓕᕐᒥᒪᖕᒫᑕ, ᑐᓴᕐᓴᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᐊᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓚᐅᕐᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᑲᒪᕆᖕᒐᑦ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖕᒐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᕐᑯᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᕙᖕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᕕᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᑖᕗᖕᖕᒐᓯᒪᓪᓯᓂ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᕐᑲᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ Fraser Institute-ᒥ ᕚᓐᑯᕙᒥ ᔫᓂ 13-ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓪᑯᔨᒥ Chamber of Commerce-ᒥᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᓪᓛᑭᒥᑕᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᔫᓂ 14-ᒥ. ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᒐᓖᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓂᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᕚᓐᑯᕙᒥ, ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᕋᐃᕝ ᒥᐅᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᐅᑉ ᕐᑭᑎᖕᑲᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓃᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓴᐃᓇᓪᓗᐊᖅ, ᐅᕐᑲᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑳᓪᑯᔨᒥ Chamber of Commerce-ᒥ, ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓖᒪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᑳᓪᑯᔨᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᐅᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᔫᓂ 20-ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ Charles Frank-ᒧᑦ. ᑖᑦᓯᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᒪᖕᒋᑑᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑳᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓚᖕᒐᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᒍᓐᓇᐃᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᓇᓯᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ.

ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖕᒐᖅ ᑳᓪᑯᔨᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 21-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᕐᑲᐃᕐᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖕᒐᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᕐᑲᑎᒋᑦᑐᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᓯᐱᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓕᓇᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐸᒥᓚ ᕗᐊᓕᓐᒧᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᔪᕐᑲᓇᐊᖕᒐᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᑖᓇ ᑖᔅᑯᒥᒃ, ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᕐᑲᕐᒥᓯᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᔫᑦᔪ ᑭᐸᓐᓴᒥᒃ ᑳᓪᑯᔨᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒪᕆᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᕐᒥᒃ.

ᑕᒐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᑲᒪᕆᖕᒐ ᐅᕐᑳᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᑲᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂ 300-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒎᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ - ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᖕᖕᑲᑕᕕᓂᕆᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒐ ᐅᔫᐳᑦᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᓯᓪᒥᓯᓂ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᓯᓪᒥᓯᓂ, ᑯᐸᐃᓪᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᔭᐅᑦᓴᕿᑦᑕᑦᓯᓂ - ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᕐᑲᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᑕᒐ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓯᓪᒥᓯᓂ:

"ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᕗᒍᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᖕᒍᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᓪᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᐊᓗᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᖕᒍᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᓯᑕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᑲᓐᓂᑕᐃᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

"ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒐ ᐊᐱᕐᓰᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᒍᑦ: ᑭᓇᒃᑯᕕᑖ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕿᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᐱᑕ ᐃᑎᒐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᕿᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐲᕐᕕᕐᑲᕿᓯᐊᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓄᑦ? ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᒐᒥᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᒍᓯᒍᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᑐᓇᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑯᓄᑎᓪᓗᑕ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᒋᒍᒪᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ?

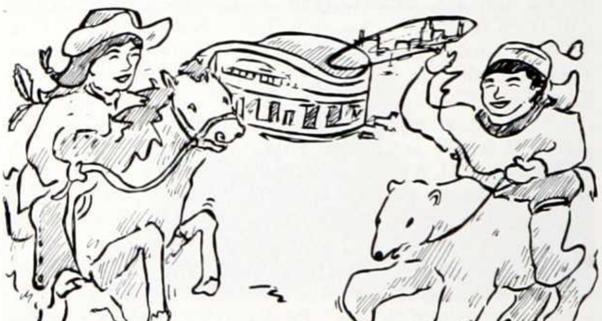
"ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑕᒐ ᐊᐱᕐᓰᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᒋᐊᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᑦᓴᕿᑕᓛᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ."

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᒋᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ 400-ᓄᑦ ᑑᓴᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑳᓪᑯᔨᒥ. ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᔪᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ Progressive Conservative-ᑯᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᕼᐅ ᓰᑯᓪᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᑕᓕᕆᔨᒥᓪᓗ ᒪᐃᑯᓪ ᐸᓕᔅᒥᒃ, ᕐᑳᑭᕐᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑭᐊᓐ ᑐᔭᐃᑕᓐᒥᒃ, ᑯᐸᐃᓪᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᓯᑕᓖᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓕᕆᔨᒥᓪᓗ ᔫᓐ ᐹᕆᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕿᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓕᐅᕐᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᔨᑦᓯᑦ ᒃᕕᓐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒦᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖕᒐᓯᐊᕈᒪᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ.

Although there is less and less talk of when Quebec intends to hold another referendum, there was no shortage of news connected with the sovereignty issue over the summer months.

Makivik President Zebedee Nungak took the Inuit message to western Canada twice this summer. For the first trip, speeches were delivered at the Fraser Institute in Vancouver on June 13th, and at the Calgary Chamber of Commerce during a breakfast address on June 14th. Media coverage during the trip was constant. In Vancouver, one of Canada's famous radio personalities, Rafe Mair, conducted a half-hour live radio interview with Nungak.

Similarly, following the speech delivered to the Calgary Chamber of commerce, a one-hour editorial board meeting was held at the Calgary Herald . The session resulted in a feature editorial published on the 20th of June, written by Charles Frank. The article profiled the message which the Inuit of Nunavik are communicating, namely that they will not be part of a sovereign Quebec, they will control their own destiny in Canada, and not allow their fate to be determined yet again by decisions made by ruling elites elsewhere.



Zebedee Nungak returned to Calgary on August 21st. He was invited to a conference called The *Forum on Canadian Unity*. He was one of three speakers in the morning session called *Reality Check*, moderated by *CBC Newsworld* host Pamela Wallin. First to the podium were pollster Donna Dasko, and then Political Scientist Roger Gibbins of the University of Calgary.

Then came Makivik's President, who delivered the Inuit position on Quebec sovereignty. After chronicling the historical changes in jurisdiction that the Nunavik region has undergone in the past 300 years — going from Inuit land, to Rupert's Land, to NWT land, to Quebec land — and the events of the last two referendums, he arrived at this conclusion:

"We are determined, in the face of these realities to conduct ourselves in a way that will make it clear to the sovereignists, and to the government of Canada that we want to stay Canadian, and that we will do what we can to prevent our political status from being determined yet again by somebody else.

"The intractable question is this: who are we to hang onto the ankles of a *peuple* that is quite determined to get out of

Constitutionally Speaking

By Stephen Hendrie

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑳᓪᑯᐲᒥᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᓱᓕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖕᒐᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᑐᒦᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᒥᐸᑦ (ᓂᓇᐅᒍᑎᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᑭᔫᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓗᓇᐊᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓈᕐᓯᐊᓂᖃᓇᐊᖕᒥᑦ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᓇᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᑎᒎᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᓲᕌᓗᑎᓪᓗᒍ), ᐅᑎᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᓇᐅᓐᓂᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ.

ᓇᓂᓕᒦᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᒻᒪᓇᖃᑦᑕᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑏᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᐅᑎᖃᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ ᐅᓇᑕᐅᑎᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒧᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑭᓯᒐᑦᓴᓕᕆᔩᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᓵᖖᒐᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᓇ ᑳᓪᑯᓈᕝ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᐃᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᓇᑫᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓲᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᔪᓚᐃᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᒍᔅᑎᒥᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓲᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᐅᕕᕝᕕᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓇᐊᖃᑫᔭᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᖃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ (ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ 101-ᒦᑦᑐᑦ, ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᒍᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᕐᑭᕕᓪᓗᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓇᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖖᒐᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑑᕐᑐᓂᑦ). ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑑᓕᓚᐅᔪᕆᑫᖅ ᑯᐸᒃ ᓯᑎᒥᑦ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓘᐅᓕᕐᐸᑕ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔪᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᔭᐃᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒐ ᑳᓪᑯᓈᕝ ᑭᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᑫᖕᒐ ᓂᐅ ᔪᐊᒃᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᑏᕈᒪᓂᕋᓯᓂ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᕐᑐᓗᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑯᐸᒃ ᓯᑎᒥ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒧᖕᒐ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓘᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᒐᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᒻᒪᕆᓕᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᐃᕈᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓯᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᒥᑦᓯᒋᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐸᑎ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒧᖕᒐ ᓱᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᓘᓯᐊᓐ ᐳᓵᑦ ᐸᓯᑦᓯᒐᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᐱᖖᒑᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᖖᒋᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᖖᒋᓂᑫᐃᒐᓯᐊᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖕᒐ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᖕᒋᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᒪᑭᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕿᓯᐊᖕᒋᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐸᒥ ᑐᓴᑫᑦᓴᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨ ᑭ ᐱᑦᖀᓐ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᓇᐊᖖᒐᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 30-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᖀᓐ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑐᐃᓐᓇᓵᓇᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᑭᓕᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᔫᒋᐊᖕᒐ. ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᔮᐸᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᓐ ᑐᑭᑖᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᖀᓐ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ: 1) ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕈᓇᑦᓴᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒧᖕᒐ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ? 2) ᑯᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑐᐃᓐᓇᓵᓇᒃ ᐊᕕᒍᓐᓇᐸᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ? 3) ᑯᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᖕᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ? 4) ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᖕᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓲᖕᒍᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᖖᒑᑦ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ?

ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᕝᓚᐊᒐᐅᒐᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ, ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖖᒑᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᒍᒪᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖕᒋᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᖕᒐ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖃᕐᕕᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᔨᑲᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑫᐊᓯᖕᑕᓐᒧᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓯᕝᕕᒃ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ. ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᕐᒍᓯᐊᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑐᒪᕆᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

Canada? But who are they to accost us against our will, into a political status in which we have no interest in participating in?

"That is the question that will have to be wrestled with and answered some day by the people that are ruling Quebec and ruling Canada."

The message was well received by the 400-strong Calgary audience. Other speakers at the conference included well-known Progressive Conservative Hugh Segal, Historian Michael Bliss, former hockey great Ken Dryden, *L'Actualité* Editor Jean Paré, and Author Richard Gwyn. All spoke with equal passion on the need to remain united.

Conferences such as the one in Calgary give one genuine hope that Canada will survive yet another national unity crisis (the hope being that small, incremental steps are the way to go, not cataclysmic referendums), returning to Quebec tends to dash those hopes.

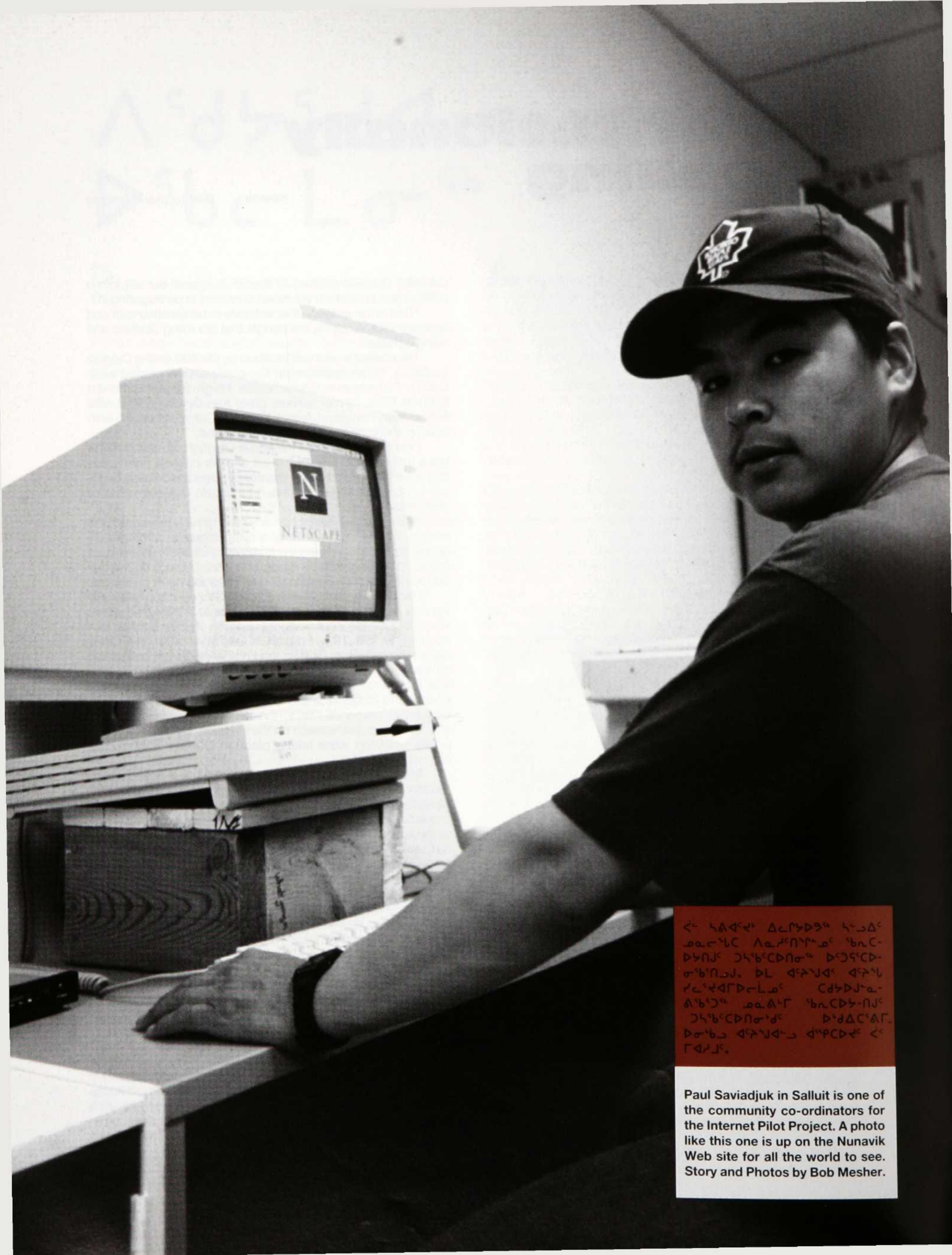
While earnest speeches are given in all corners of the country on the importance of staying together, another language battle raged during the summer in Quebec, as well as a federal-provincial war of words over employment figures reported by Statistics Canada, and an on-going court challenge.

Harold Galganov galvanized anglophones in Montreal during July and August by organizing rallies to ensure that stores would include the legal amount of English on their signage (according to Bill 101, English is allowed only on indoor commerical signs as long as the English words are half as big as the French words). Incredibly, the reply from Quebec City was that if too many stores actually did this, the law would be changed to restrict the use of English on signs even further. Galganov's response was to threaten to go to New York and give a major public speech on the situation. By summer's end public hearings were taking place in Quebec City on the language issue.

Meanwhile, the reporting of employment figures from Statistics Canada took on serious political overtones. Unemployment dipped drastically in Quebec compared to other provinces. Job losses were announced by the federal government, and linked to the Parti-Québecois sovereignty project as a reason why Quebec lost so many jobs. Lucien Bouchard partly blamed the bad summer weather, and partly denied outright that the uncertainty caused by sovereignty had anything to do with the dismal Quebec economy.

Finally, to top off a summer of considerable political brewing in Quebec, lawyer Guy Bertrand won the opening round of his court challenge on Friday August 30th. Bertrand wants the courts to declare any unilateral declaration of sovereignty illegal. Superior Court Judge Robert Pidgeon ruled that Bertrand is entitled to answers on four questions: 1) Is the right to self-determination synonymous with the right to secession? 2) Can Quebec secede unilaterally from Canada? 3) Is Quebec's process for achieving sovereignty sanctioned by international law? 4) Does international law take precedence over domestic law?

As the aftermath of this court decision plays itself out as a parallel legal process to the political one, Zebedee Nungak will continue to take the Inuit message to three Maritime provinces in September, and then to Washington before Christmas. With a federal election looming on the horizon, the fall promises to be a busy one on the political front, and may (just possibly) provide some inkling of what is in store, constitutionally speaking, for all of us.



ᐹᓪ ᓴᕕᐊᑦᔪᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒍᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑕᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᑦᑐᕋᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᑦᑎᓗᒍ. ᐅᒪ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖓ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᖅᑲᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᓂᑕᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᐃᑕᕐᕕᒥ. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓗ ᐊᖕᑭᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐹᑦ ᒥᐊᓯᒧᑦ.

Paul Saviadjuk in Salluit is one of the community co-ordinators for the Internet Pilot Project. A photo like this one is up on the Nunavik Web site for all the world to see. Story and Photos by Bob Mesher.

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᑯᑦ (ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ)

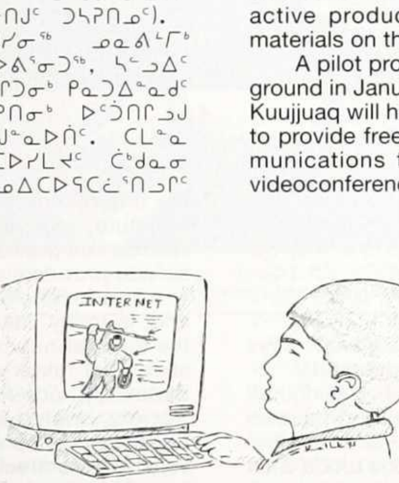
Approaching the Globe via the Internet

ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᑎᑭᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓛᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ. ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓗ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᑕᒫᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ. ᐊᓯᐊᓗ ᓱᕐᑯᐃᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᒪᓚᖕᒐᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᑖᖕᒍᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᓇᑦᑎᐅᓗᑎᓪᓕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᕋᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᑎᐊᑦᑎᒍᑦ (ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ).

ᐅᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐃᔪᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1996-ᒥ, ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ ᓇᑉᐸᐃᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑳᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᓗᕆᐊᖕᒐᕈᑎᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕋᑕᓛᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᒧᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ.

ᓄᑖᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖕᖕᒍᒪᓇᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1996-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ. ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ: ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖕᒐᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴ, ᐃᓚᒌᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕙᑕᖅ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᕈᕐᐊᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓚᑦᑕᕕᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ.

ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᓂ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᒪᑦᓯᓂᖃᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐅᒥᓂᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᓇᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ



Before long, Nunavik will become more accessible to the rest of the world by means of the Internet, and the world will become virtually that much more accessible to those living in the region. One other thing for sure is that residents of Nunavik do not wish to become merely passive consumers of telecommunications technology, but active producers and promoters of Nunavik-based materials on the Internet.

A pilot project called *Connecting Nunavik* got off the ground in January, 1996, whereby Puvirnituq, Salluit, and Kuujjuaq will have local community infrastructures set up to provide free public access for residents to new communications technologies such as the Internet and videoconferencing applications. The pilot project, strategically located in these three places, is a major initial step towards eventually setting up a network of Internet stations in all Nunavik communities.

While modern telecommunications are rapidly becoming a common and necessary element of life throughout the world, Nunavik organizations have previously been investigating these issues independently. But in February, 1996, the Nunavik Telecommunications Steering Committee was formed. The Steering Committee has representation from these organizations: Taqramiut Nipingat, Inc. (TNI), Makivik Corporation, La Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec, Avataq, the Nunavik Health Board, the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik Regional Development Council, the Kativik School Board, and the Tulattavik Health Centre.

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᑯᑦ (ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ)

ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐱᑦᔪᑦᓴᐅᔮᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᒥᒃ; ᑕᐅᕐᓰᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ; ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑑᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᖏᑦ; ᐊᑦᔨᒋᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔨᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᐸᑕ.

ᓄᑕᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒪᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᕐᐸᒐᑎᒃ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᖅ, ᕿᒪᑦᑕᐅᑕᐃᓕᓂᐅᖔᓕᕐᑐᓕ. **George Sadowsky** (ᔭᔨ ᓴᑕᐅᕿ), ᐊᖓᔪᖃᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ, ᐅᖃᕕᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖑᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᑭᐊᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ 240 ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 99-ᓂ ᓄᑕᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᔪᓂ 16-22, 1996-ᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᕋᑕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓱᐊᓕᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᕙᓪᓗᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᑕᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᐅᖏᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ, ᓱᖑᓂᕐᐸᐅᓱᓂ ᓱᓇᒥᓐᓂᐸᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ. ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ, ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᐅᔭᐃᑦ, ᕿᑎᖅᑲᓕᒫᒐᓚᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᒻᒥᓱᑎᒃ.

ᑲᓇᑕ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ

Not every organization has the same communications requirements, but all will gain power and convenience from a modern telecommunications system. The committee was formed so that organizations could share information, interest, and use of this technology; share expertise and experience in using the technology; ensure the orderly and cost efficient implementation of infrastructure; and provide a common front in negotiations with service providers such as telephone companies and service providers whenever necessary.

In a technological world where changes are rapid and, in many cases unpredictable, securing access to the Internet has become no longer a matter of getting ahead but rather a matter of not falling behind. George Sadowsky, Vice-President of Education for the Internet Society, briefed reporters at an International Internet Society press conference on the campus of McGill University in Montreal where approximately 240 participants from 99 technologically developing countries attended a Network Technology Workshop, June 16-22, 1996. The focus of the network technology workshop was to assist regions that are not yet connected to the Internet or are in the process of developing, mainly by training individuals from these regions to understand the Internet and share this knowledge with their own people.

The society boasts its training activity as unique in the world, surpassing all others in depth and coverage.

BOB MESHER

ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᐊᐃᓂᐊᑦ 96-ᒥ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᕇᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ

At *I-Net '96* in Montreal, wall to wall computers where people from all nations come to share and learn.

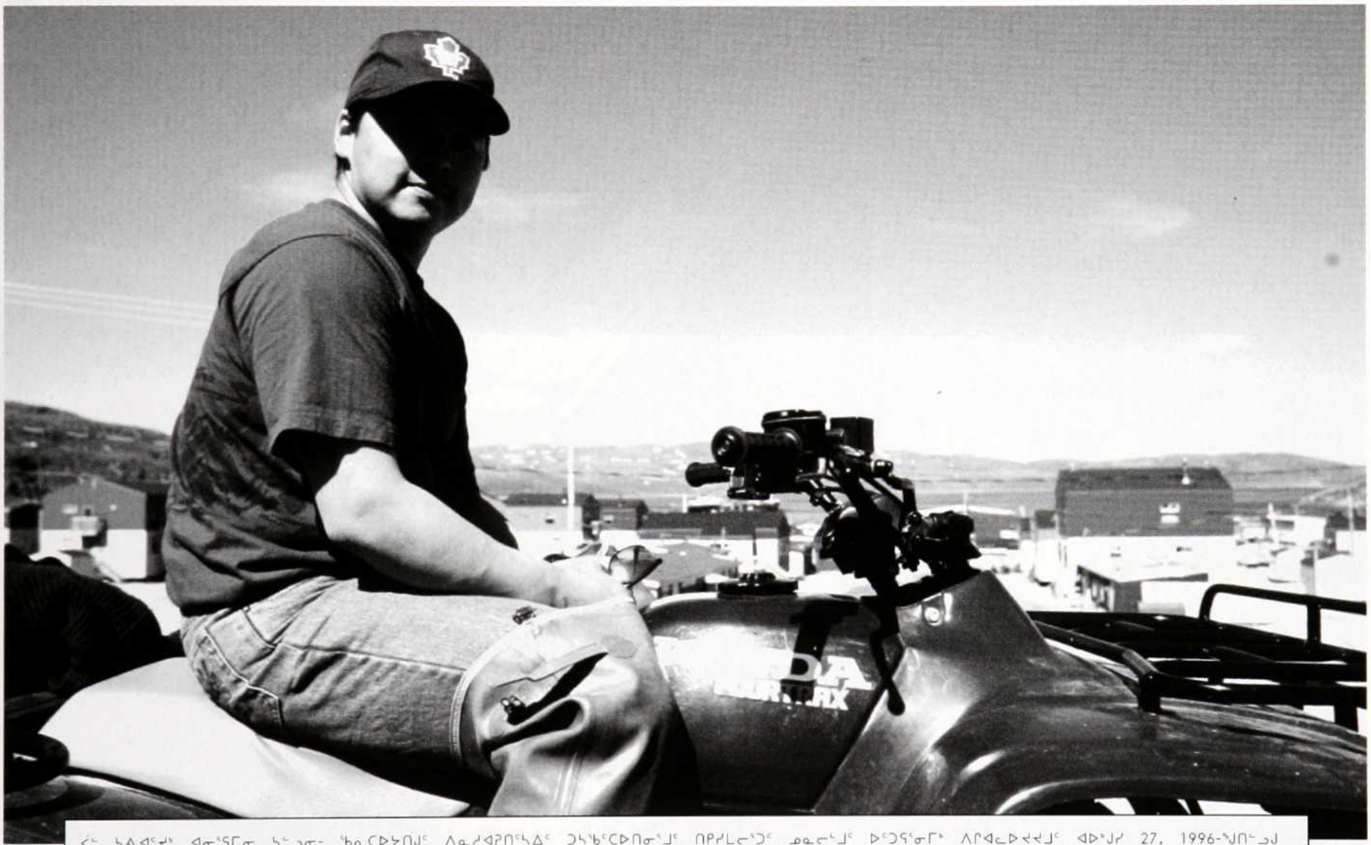
ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓄᑕᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂ, ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᓛᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᐃᓇᐅᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥ; ᓈᓐᓯ ᒫᑯᐊᓐ (Nancy Marquand) ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐹᓗᓯ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᖅ. ᐹᓗᓯ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᓰᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᕝᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᙵ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᖓᓕᕐᓯᓂᐅᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ, ᑐᑭᓯᒍᒪᓕᐅᒥᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᒍ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᕐᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ, "ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑉᐳᖓ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔫᑦᑐᒪᓇᐅᓯᓚᐅᔪᒋᐊᒥᒃ (ᐃᓕᓴᓚᖓᓂᕐᒧᑦ) ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓪᓗᑐᖅᑕᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑕᒃ."

"ᑲᓇᑕ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᒪᔫᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᒪᑦ, ᐊᔪᕕᐅᑦᑐᕋᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ (ᓄᓇᕕᒃ) ᑭᖑᓯᑦᑐᒪᓇᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᓇ ᓄᓇᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒍᑦ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᒥᔅᑕ ᓴᑕᐅᔅᑭ. ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᓗ, ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᓕᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᕐᕿᓂᐅᔭᕐᑭᓚᐅᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑲᖐᒍᓱᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖑᓇᑦᓱᒍ. "ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐃᕈᓚᖖᒐᑦᑕ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖖᒍᓄᑦ," ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᓱᓂᓗ. "ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕈᓯᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᓕᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᕈᑎᐅᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᕈᓰᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖏᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᖏᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ."

ᓴᑕᐅᔅᑭ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓯᑎᐅᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᓕᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᓲᖑᖏᒪᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ, ᕿᓂᕐᓚᕐᓯᑎᓪᓕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓕᐅᒥᓪᓚᓇᓚᖖᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᕐᒥ. "ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᓗ ᐃᕐᕿᖃᕐᑯᓇᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᕐᑯᐊᓈᒥᒃ," ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᓗ, (ᓄᓇᕕᒃ) ᐊᕐᕿᔪᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᒻᒪᑦ

Their training staff is entirely voluntary, made up of networking professionals from many countries, nearly half of which are past students from the same program.

While Canada is seen as a leader in the telecommunications and information technology sectors, there were just two North American participants who took part in the training program; Nancy Marquand of Kuujjuaq and Paul Saviadjuk of Salluit. Paul told *Makivik News* he found out about the training program through TNI. Well into the intensive training session, he was clearly captivated by the possibilities of Internet use. At the training session he said, "I'm happy that I became very interested (in becoming a trainee). I just love what I am learning here."



BOB MESHER

ᐹᓪ ᓴᕕᐊᑦᔫᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓂ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ- ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᒧᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᕋᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ 27, 1996-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Paul Saviadjuk at home in Salluit — hardware has arrived in the community where the Internet Pilot Project was launched on August 27, 1996.

"Because Canada is a developed country, we thought it was an interesting complication that (Nunavik) is so far behind in this technology," says Mr. Sadowsky. In fact, he says, the Internet Society had some reservations about accepting the Nunavik applicants because of possible national embarrassment. "We will go out of business when everyone has publicly accessible Internet availability," he explained, adding, "The world is multicultural, but the Internet does not respect cultural barriers and biases."

Sadowsky says wanting to see the Internet available everywhere means sometimes making some unusual choices about who should receive assistance. The Society does not use politically defined definitions of

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᕋᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᑯᑦ (ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ)

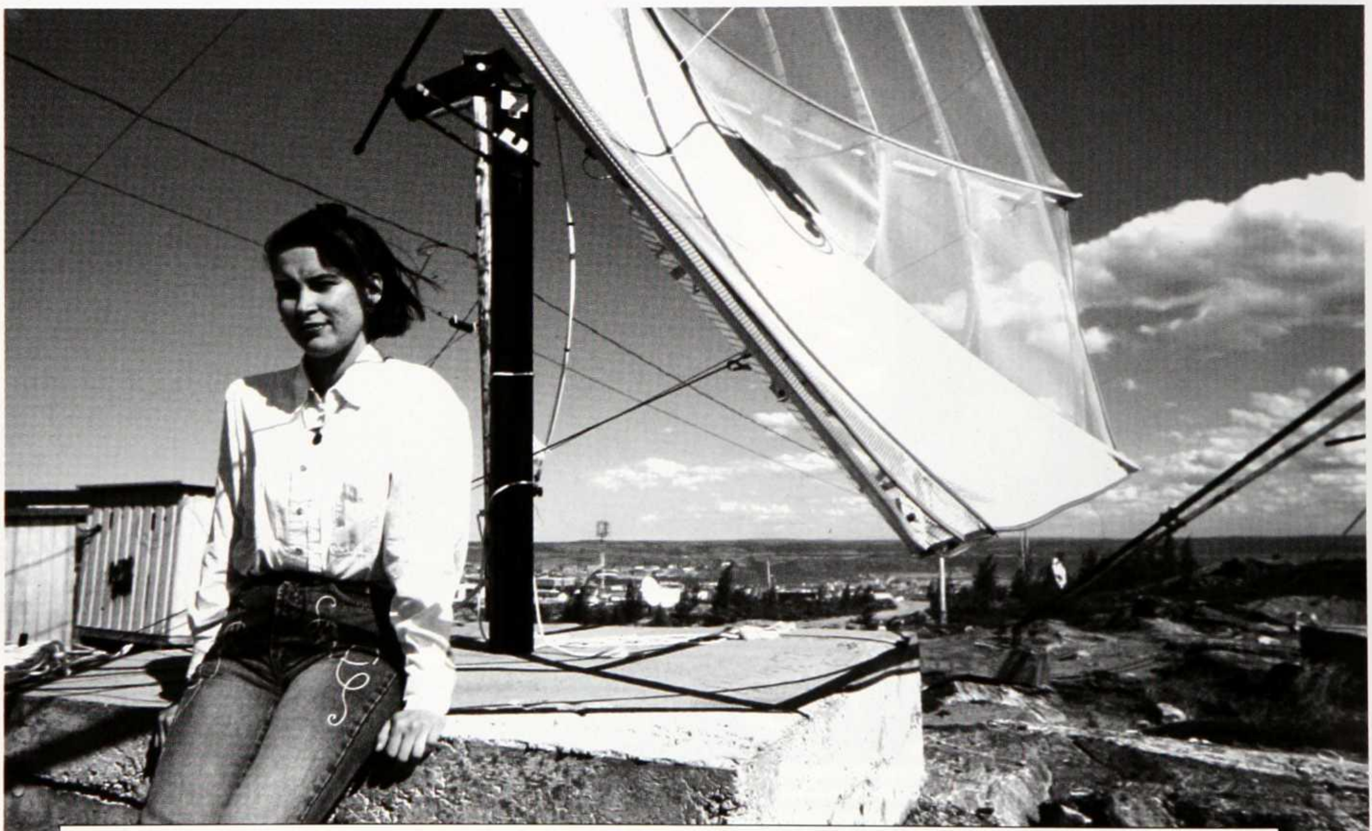
ᐊᓪᓗᕋᓯᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓘᕈᑎᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᓂ."

ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᖃᒻᒪᐃᑑᖏᑐᖅ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᐳᒍᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑏᓪᓗ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᒌᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᒍᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᒥᒃ. ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᔅᑏᕙᓐ ᒃᔮᓯ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᖅ, ᐃᓪᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓲᖅ "ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᕐᑎᒍᓗᒃ" ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᑖᖃᑦᑕᓂᕋᕐᑐᖅ $300.00 ᐅᖓᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᒐᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂ, ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑑᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᑫᑦ, ᐄᓂᐊᑦ 96-ᓕᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᒪᓐᑐᔭᐊᒥ. ᔪᓂ 25-ᖑᓚᐅᔪᒥ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖃᑖᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐄᓂᐊᑦ 96, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔮᕐᕕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᓕᐅᒍᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖑᓲᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ 96. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᓂᖅ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ*.

ᐅᖃᓕᒪᖃᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᑕᖏᑦᑕᓗ, ᔮᐳ ᐴᑎ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖃᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᓕᕿᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ.

"ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓴᒃᒐᓯᑫᒍᑦ, ᕿᓪᓕᑐᐊᐱᓪᒧᑦ ᐳᐊᓇᑎᒨᖏᑐᖅ ᓇᕿᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᓕ. ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓕᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ



ᓈᓐᓯ ᒫᑯᐊᓐ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ, ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑫᖅ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᑯᑦ (ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ) ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ
Nancy Marquand, in Kuujjuaq, was also a trainee of the Internet Society.

developing countries, but looks for those who will make the biggest difference to the Internet. "It is an interesting way of informing the world, and you really want the information to flow both ways," he explains, "(Nunavik) has a lot of geography to leap over and the Internet does just that."

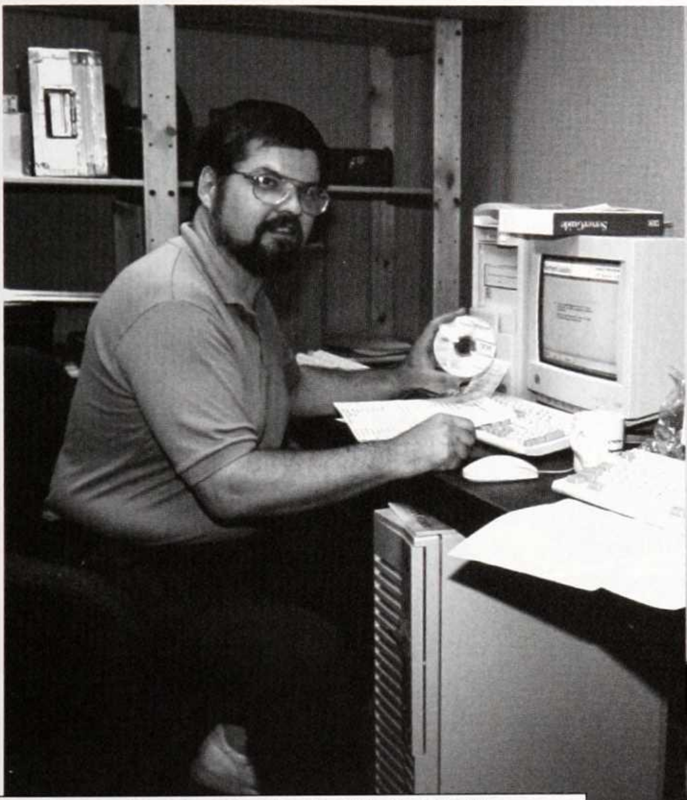
Internet access is currently possible from Nunavik, however there are a number of problems. The present infrastructure of satellite downlinks and phone lines is incapable of providing a sufficiently rapid transmission of data such as real time video or audio transmissions. Also, the long distance charges for Nunavik consumers make current Internet communications very expensive. For example, Stephen Grasser of Salluit, a self-described "computer nerd", says he has average monthly telephone bills of more than $300.00 just to support his Internet fascination.

Following the training week, there was the sixth annual conference of the Internet Society, *INET '96*, in Montreal. Last June 25, the day before the official opening of *INET '96*, individuals interested in Canadian regional Internet networks gathered for the tenth annual Canadian Networking Conference, called *Networking '96*. The theme of the conference was *A Focus on Canadian Networking.*

Among other presentations from Canadian regions

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒧᑦ, ᓲᖑᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᓚᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒥᑦ. ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖁᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ, ᓱᒃᑯᑎᖏᓂᐊᕋᓂᒍ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᒪᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᔭᐅᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᕕᓚᓇᐅᔭᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓂᒃ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ.

ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐹᑎᐅᑉ ᑕᑯᔭᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐊᒐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᑦᑐᐊᒐᑖᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑑᓴᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᕐᑎᒍᑦ



ᔅᑏᕝ ᐃᐊᑦᒍᔅ, ᐱᓇᓱᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕿᒥᐅᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓂ ᑐᐊᕙᓪᒥᑦᑐᒥ
Steve Edwards, Systems Administrator at the hub station located in the Dorval office of TNI.

BOB MESHER

Palais des Congrès de Montréal

ᔪᔾ ᐴᑎ ᐅᖃᔪᑦ ᐄᓂᐊᑦ 96-ᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ
George Berthe speaks at *I-Net '96* Conference in Montreal.

PIERRE DUNNIGAN

ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ. ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑲᓪᓖᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᓂᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖁᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᒥᐅᑯᓄᑦ.

ᐅᖃᓚᒪᔨᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᖕᒐᓃᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᖃᓚᒪᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᓕᔭᕐᓯᓂ ᔫᔨ ᐱᔭᕿᓕᑐᐊᓪᓕᒐᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ - ᐅᒻᒪᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒥᓂᓪᓗ.

ᔫᔨ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᑐᓵᔨᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᖃᓚᒋᐊᖕᒐᓯᒪᓂᕋᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᐊᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕿᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᔪᐊᕈᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 1994ᒥ 180 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐃᓗᓯᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᑲᕋᒪᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑦᑕᓚᓇᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒦᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᒧᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᔫᔨ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ

on networking issues and initiatives, George Berthe, Executive Assistant to Makivik's Second Vice-President, spoke about *Connecting Nunavik*.

"Today we are breaking ground, not with a silver-plated shovel but with a touch of a key. We are building a link to the far North, mightier than the Alaska highway. To carry people to more places. This is no gravel road, nor will it pollute the virgin territory. Information is the foundation of knowledge, so we believe that *Connecting Nunavik* is a milestone to empowering all people," he announced.

The youthful but very informative presentation by Berthe appeared refreshing to an audience who had just sat through a series of largely technical lectures on Internetting actives across Canada. The *Connecting Nunavik* presentation opened with film footage of mainly breath-taking Nunavik, prepared and projected on a movie screen by TNI.

Ready at the podium with a page of speaking notes for his speech, George was also completely at ease at winging a narration for the film show — he spoke from the heart about his home and his own people.

George says his first major experience in publicly speaking about communications technology for Nunavik was when he participated in the *Connecting the North* symposium held in November 1994 which brought

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᑯᑦ (ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ)

ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓗ.

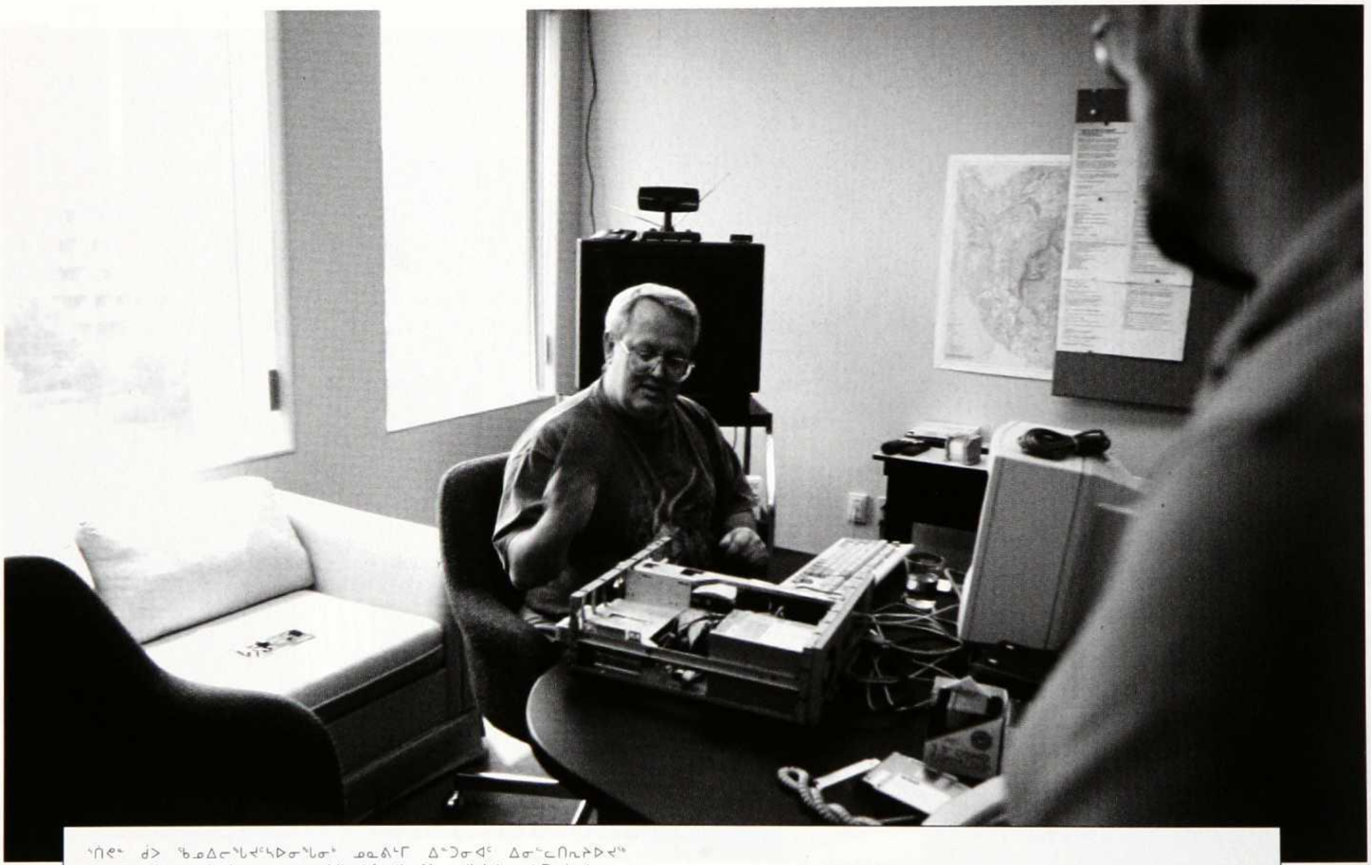
ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᑦ: "ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕆᐊᖓᕈᑎᐅᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅᖕ ᑕᒫᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓪᓚᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᕆᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᔭᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ."

ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ, ᐴᒍᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᑐᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓄᑦ. ᐴᑎ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓛᕐᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᕕᑎᒍᑦ. ᐅᑦᑐᕋᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓂᖃᕈᑎᑦᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ 14 ᓄᓇᓖᑦ. 20% ᐳᓴᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑭᑐᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐳᒍᑕᐅᔭᐃᓐᓈᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᕐᐸᓂᐊᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑐᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐱᒋᐊᖓᐅᑏᑦ ᓇᑉᐸᑎᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᔫᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑑᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᒐᔭᕐᑐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᖏᓕᐅᒥᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᑭᓕᐅᒥᒻᐸᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᖏᑦ, ᑲᑕᓕᐅᒥᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᐅᒥᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᑕᑕᖏᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᕆᕋᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦᒥᒃ



ᔅᑏᕙᓐ ᑯᐳ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑎᕆᔨᐅᔪᖅ
Stephen Cooper is the system architect for the Nunavik Internet Project.

BOB MESHER

together more than 180 people in Nunavik to learn how these new technologies could benefit business, health, education, government, and solve critical problems of distance and isolation. During that symposium, George and other animators fielded concerns live via a system of videoconferencing with the public.

TNI says: "*Connecting the North* served as a preliminary consultation step for the region and generated a series of useful recommendations. The event spoke loudly for the pressing need for advanced services and challenged those involved to achieve this goal."

With *Connecting Nunavik,* there will be satellite dish upgrades in each community connecting to a system in the Montreal area. Berthe says the Internet will be available through Community Access Centres. During the pilot project, a business plan for the extension of a sustainable service to all 14 communities will be prepared. Twenty percent of the project is funded by Industry Canada for a one-year operation.

It is very costly to implement advanced networks in satellite dependent regions such as Nunavik and, TNI says, it is crucial for users to witness the benefits of such a system over a significant period of time, rather than just having isolated short-term trials which affect only small numbers of people.

Though initial infrastructure and installation costs are

ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑖᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᒃᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᒻᒥᓅᓂᖅᑲᔪᓄᓪᓗ. ᓯᕗᓂᒋᐊᓪᓚᑎᓐᓂᓗ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑉᐸᑕ ᓯᓂᓐᓂᓴᐃᑦ ᐳᖑᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓱᑳᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔦᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᓂᖁᔭᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᑎᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᕝᕙᒥᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᖃᓇᕈᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖁᔭᕐᓂᖁᐃᒻᒥᓲᑎᒃ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖏᓐᓂᐊᕖᒻᒥᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖃᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑲᑦᑕᕐᒥᓐᓂᓴᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᖏᓕᐅᒥᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᐸᑰᒪᐃᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓪᓕᐅᖏᓐᓂᓴᐅᕙᓘᔭᕐᐳᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔦᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓇᕆᐊᓕᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑕᕝᕙᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᑭᖑᒪᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓈᓂᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᐃᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓘᓇᖓᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓱᓯᐅᓇᖓᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐱᑦᔭᔭᐅᓂᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᓗᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐊᐲᑦ ᓄᑲᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓪᒥᓂᖅ ᑐᕋᓕᐅᑲᑕᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔦᓱᐅᔫᖏᓂᓱᐅᕙᓘᔭᓇᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᓇᐅᒥᔭᐅᒐᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᐸᒥᔭᐅᖃᑕᓂᐊᖑᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑎᓯᔾᔪᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖃᖑᓂ, ᑲᒥᑦᓯᐊᕐᕆᓇᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᖏᑦᑕᖃᑎᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᐃᑦ.

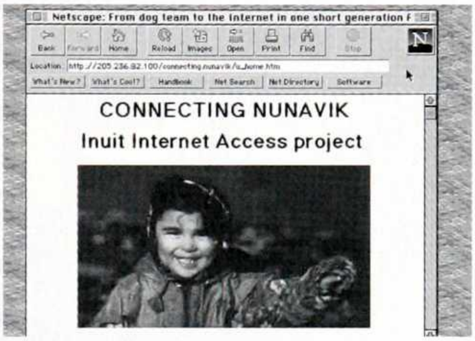
ᐃᓯᒪᕆᔭᐅᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑯᕐᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᑕᐅᖃᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐊᐱᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕈᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᕝᕙᒥᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᑦ, ᑐᖁᓪᓚᓇᕐᓘᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᖃᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓚᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᖁᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᓴᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᖁᓪᓕᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᓇᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕆᑎᑦᓱᓂᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᕚᓪᓚᐊᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᕆᓐᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕿᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᓰᕕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᕐᒥᓪᓗ, ᐱᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᖃᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑕᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑦᑐᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑎᒌᓕᐅᕐᒥᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᑦᑐᐃᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᓗ.

ᐃᓂᐊᑦ 96-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑐᓴᖅᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᓇᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᒥᑦᓵ. ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖃᓚᐅᔪᒧᔪᖅ (ᔪᓂ 22, 1996): ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᑯᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᓂᐊᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐃᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᔫᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕚᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᓈᑉᐸᑕ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᐊᓚᑕ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᑭᐅᔪᓇᒍᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒍᓇᐳᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᓯᕐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓇᓯᒪᓕᑕ."

ᔫᔾ ᔫᑎ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᐱᓇᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓪᓚᐅᔪᒥᔪᖅ. "ᑕᑯᓯᒪᒐᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ, ᑕᑯᓇᖑᓱᑦᑐᓯ ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓄᓪᓗ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᖃᐃᑎᒍᒪᕙᓯ ᑕᑯᓴᓇᐊᖃᕐᒥᒐᓯ ᕿᒪᑦ ᒧᑦ (ᑕᕐᕋᒪᓇᒧᑦ). ᐸᐅᕐᖓᒃ ᑕᑯᓵᓯ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂᒃ. "ᑕᒫᓂᒐᑦᑕ."

high, it is expected that operating costs will decrease, and savings would result from such things as reduced staff and client travel, lowered communications costs, and increased staff productivity.

Nunavik residents can also benefit from opportunities to use the Internet for electronic mail, information exchange, and social use. Further into the future, with the availability of wider satellite band widths to carry substantially faster and larger quantities of data, Nunavik organizations could conceivably hold meetings through videoconferencing. TNI uses the possible example of having a video link between the Raglan mine site and the community of Salluit which could help workers maintain family contact and reduce turnover. Also, they say, reduced travel for the busiest people in Nunavik could reduce stress and contribute to greater organizational effectiveness.

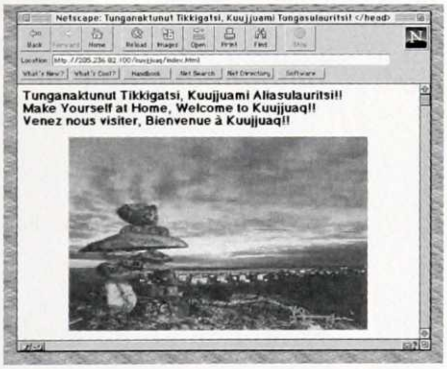

Netscape: From dog team to the internet in one short generation F
Back
Forward
Home
Reload
Images
Open
Print
Find
Stop
Location: http://205.236.92.100/connecting.nunavik/u_home.htm
What's New?
What's Cool?
Handbook
Net Search
Net Directory
Software

CONNECTING NUNAVIK

Inuit Internet Access project

TNI's Development Plan outlines the need to form Community Access Volunteer Groups which could help establish the location of telecentres and other facilities, advise on their operational systems, and recommend levels of service and community investment. These committees could be empowered to take control of the telecentres in partnership with local organizations.

It is expected that while the local community will set its own goals and objectives for the telecentres, the youth will be most interested. Telecentres will be supervised by a community coordinator, backed by a team of volunteers, who will look after maintaining the equipment and exchanging information with organizations.


Netscape: Tunganaktunut Tikkigatsi, Kuujjuami Tungasulauritsi! </head>
Back
Forward
Home
Reload
Images
Open
Print
Find
Stop
Location: http://205.236.92.100/kuujjuaq/index.html
What's New?
What's Cool?
Handbook
Net Search
Net Directory
Software

Tunganaktunut Tikkigatsi, Kuujjuami Aliasulauritsi!!
Make Yourself at Home, Welcome to Kuujjuaq!!
Venez nous visiter, Bienvenue à Kuujjuaq!!

It is also planned that server contents will be designed locally by a volunteer group which will establish procedures and policies for the centre. The ultimate goal for these Nunavik community access centres, says TNI, is to assist the Inuit of Nunavik to access information. Some further goals are to stimulate economic development, to stimulate social development, to validate Inuit cultural practices and institutions, to share community problem-solving techniques, and to further democratize decision making and information.

During the *I-Net '96* event, there was much written in the press about the Internet. One *Montreal Gazette* (June 22, 1996) contributor writes: "Anything we say today about the Internet will probably look naive in six months because things change so fast. If you believe information is power, the global network has the potential to change social structures because so much of what we know is now available on line."

George Berthe has made one other key observation. "I have observed something in the telecommunication community here," he said to the audience in Montreal. "You tend to look to the right and to the left — from the east to the west. But I would like to remind you to also look up (to the North). Look waaay up," he said, borrowing a saying from the *Friendly Giant*, "Because this is where we are."

ᐅᒥᕗᑦ
TOMIVUT

ᐸᐃᓇᑦᓯᔨᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᓴᕿᑦᓴᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᓐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᓇᐊᖀᐱᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ/ᐃᓪᓗᐊᕈᓯᐊᐱᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᑲᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᓗ ᐃᓗᓕᑕᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖅᑕᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓖ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖅᑕᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᕙᑦ? ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖅᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᔅᑏᕙᓐ ᕿᓐᓇᓗᑦ

Keepers of Arctic Information Caches. There are small rooms inside libraries both north and south with collections of rare Arctic books. But what kind of information is in those books? Story and photos by Stephen Hendrie.

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖅᑭᓐᓂᑦ

Arctic Information Caches

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖅᑭᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᖅᑭᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᕆᖕᒋᑦ. ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᖅᕆᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓇᐊᒐᐱᓪᒥ ᓱᒃᑯᕆᓪᓚᐊᖅᑯᓇᒥᑦ. ᖃᖕᒐᑲᓪᓚᓴᒐᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᒥᔮᖅᐸᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᖅᕕᒋᒍᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᒪᑐᓚᖕᒐᓪᒥᓱᒋᑦ.

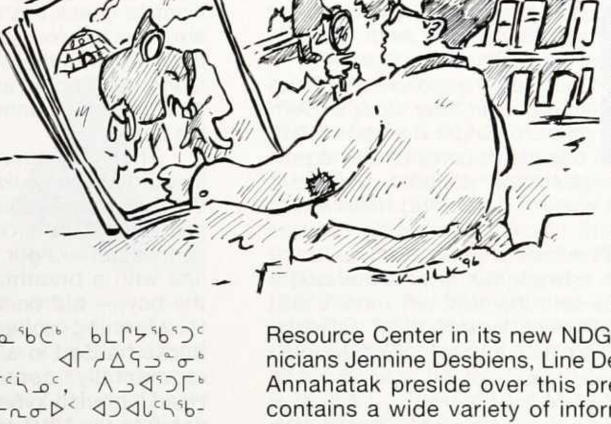
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᓕᖅᒥᒐᒥᒃ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔭᐊᓄᓪᓗ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᖅᑲᒻᒪᓇᓚᖕᒐᓕᓇᒍᑦ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᑲᓪᓚᓂᐅᔭᖕᒋᑐᑦ. ᓂᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒍᓇᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᑎᑐᑦ ᖅᑭᓐᓂᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᑖᓐᓂ, ᓱᖅᑯᓯᒪᔪᒃᑲᓪᓚᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ, ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖕᒐᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ, ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᑎᒃ ᖁᓕᕈᐊᒦᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᖅᔪᐊᓂ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᒋᑕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑎᑉᐸᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓈᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕆᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒫ ᓇᓃᑉᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖅᑭᓐᓃᑦ?

ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᓂᑕᓇᑦᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖁᑦᓴᑯᕕᓕᒃ ᓄᑖᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᑖᖅᑲᒻᒥᒥᓂ ᓅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᑲᐅᑎᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ Jennine Desbiens, ᑦᔨᓃᓐ ᑎᐱᐊᓐ, ᓕᓐ ᑎᒃᕈᓴᐃᔩ Line Desgroseilliers, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓕᑎᐊ ᐋᓇᖅᑲᑕᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᒐᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᑕᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑑᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑦᓴᖃᐅᑎᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᑕᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᕕᐅᓱᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

Arctic information caches are like meat caches. They contain books which have been stored in a small room to protect them from the ravages of time. Every once in a while someone comes to check on them to use some of the information, and closes them up again.

As Nunavik students head off to high school, CEGEP, and university this fall, those caches of information will become useful again. Some of them are well kept secrets though. And, like meat, which ferments in a cache under rocks, time has worked wonders on some information, such as Arctic exploration literature, which has been lying undisturbed on book shelves, in some cases, for hundreds of years. The information has taken on a decidedly different flavour with the years, as changes take place in the Inuit homeland.



So where are these Caches?

Starting close to Nunavik, the Kativik School Board has a Resource Center in its new NDG location. Library Technicians Jennine Desbiens, Line Desgroseilliers, and Lydia Annahatak preside over this precious resource which contains a wide variety of information focused on the Arctic, and more specifically on Nunavik. The Kativik School Board Resource Center operates for teachers

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓐᓃᑦ

ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒻᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ. ᑎᐱᐊᓐ Desbiens ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᕆᒋᔭᐅᖏᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᐅᑎᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕋᒥᓪᓕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒨᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᕿᓐᓂᖁᑎᖃᕆᕋᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓚᓲᓐᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥᓂ. ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᐊᓪᕕ ᑰᑏ-ᑦᓲᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᓕᕆᔩᓐᓄᑦ ᑦᔫᓯ ᑐᕘᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑦᔫᓯ ᓗᐃᕋᓐᒧᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ 3,000 ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ, 6,000 ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᑐᖃᐃᑦ, ᐊᑦᔨᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑏᑦ ᐋᑐᒐᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᓴᓐᐱ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖃᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 400 ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓲᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᐱᓕᐊᓇᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐃᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᓗ ᐊᐃᒐᔭᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐋᕐᖀᓱᐃᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓚᓐ ᑎᒃᑯᓴᐃᔩᓗ ᑦᔨᓃᓐ ᑎᐱᐊᓐᓗ
Line Desgroseliers (left) and Jennine Desbiens

ᓱᓕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ, ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓛᓗᒃ ᕿᓐᓂᖃᐅᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᕋᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖁᑎᖓᓂ ᐋᑐᒐᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖔᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᕐᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᕆᐊᖃᕐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᑲᑕᒻᒥ ᑲᒪᔨᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᖁᓛᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᕕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᒃ. ᓴᐃᓂᓚᐅᑲᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᖁᔭᓈᕐᑐᑎᑐᑦ, ᒪᔪᕋᐅᑎᒃᑯᓇ ᐊᖃᓕᕋᔭᕐᐳᑎᑦ ᖁᓕᓅᑉ 14-ᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᓯᓗᑎᑦ. ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ, ᖃᕆᐊᕋᐱᑦᑕᓕᒃ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᕈᐊᑯᑖᕐᑕᓕᒻᒥᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᑦᔫᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖓᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᐅᑎᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ (3,348 ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔭ ᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ 'ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖅ') ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᖏᓐᓇᓗᓂᓗ ᕿᓂᕈᓐᓇᒥᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᑕᖃᓕᕐᒥᓱᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓵᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᐅᒐᔫᕆᑦᓱᓂᐅᒃ ᓱᓕᑦᓴᓕᕋᑕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑦᔫᓯ ᓗᐃᕋ Josée Laurion

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᕿᓐᓃᑦ

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᓴᕈᕕᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖏᑑᓐᓃᑦ, ᑕᑯᒍᒪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᕿᓐᓂᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ, ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᐱᐅᔪᕋᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ, ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᕕᒋᖑᓐᓇᑕᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓵᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒧᐊᓄᑦ, ᓄᑦᓱᑕᕐᑎᑐᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᖃᓗᒃ, ᐊᓂᓐᓇᓯᓂᕋᐃᕕᐅᕋᑕᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᐅᑎᒃ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕕᐅᓂᕋᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᐸᒍᒥᓇᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᖅ. ᓇᓅᓐᓂᖓᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ - ᓯᑦᔭ ᒦᑦᑐᐊᐱᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᕋᑕᕐᒥ - ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᒫᓂᖕ ᓄᐊᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭ

and employees to develop curriculum materials. However Inuit students studying in CEGEP or university in the South can have access to materials if they contact the resource technicians. The collection contains mostly contemporary political, social, and economic books on Arctic topics. Desbiens says the libraries in KSB schools in Nunavik are not a mirror of the Resource Center, but rather general libraries with some Arctic books, as might be found in any school library.

The Avataq Cultural Institute also has a cache of Arctic Information at its Lachine location. Presided over by Sylvie Côté-Chew, with assistance from Documentation Specialists Josée Dufour, and Josée Laurion.This collection includes 3,000 books, 6,000 archival photographs, copies of northern archives from Ottawa and the Hudson's Bay Company as well as some unique archives from archeologists who have worked in Nunavik. There are as well about 400 hours of oral history on tape from elders. Inuit students can obtain free access to it by contacting Avataq, and making an appointment.

ᓯᐊᓪᕕ ᑯᑏ ᑦᓲ
Sylvie Côté-Chew

Still in the South, a rather large cache can be found in the Indian and Northern Affairs building in Hull. This facility is open to the public, though there is an obligatory pit stop with a security guard on the second floor to get a visitor's pass. Once you sign your life away, up the elevators you go to the 14th floor. While the library contains vast holdings on all aboriginal groups in Canada and abroad, there is a rare book room hidden away in a corner which is the real cache. Several thousand rare books can be found on six tall stacks, many of which are on Arctic topics, such as exploration. Librarians are available to assist users. Computer terminals provide easy access to the entire holdings (3,348 entries were listed under "Arctic") and allow on-line searching of other collections. There is also an Internet access terminal. It's a student's dream-come-true in terms of research on aboriginal topics.

Northern Caches

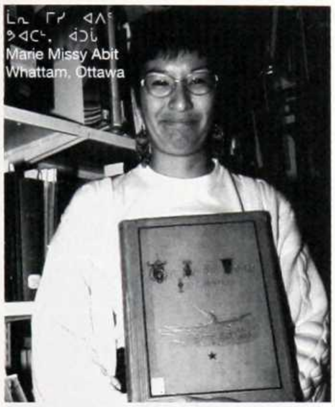
Say you can get away to Iqaluit for a few days, and want to check out the caches in that metropolis. There are three fabulous ones, which, if you are not careful, can draw you into the black hole of Arctic information, like a magnet, for hours at a stretch, rescued only by librarians or store clerks announcing closing time.

ᑦᔫᓯ ᑐᕘ
Josée Dufour

The Centennial Library, located in the *Unikkaarvik* Iqaluit Visitors Center, is particularly seductive. This is due not only to its location — right on the shoreline with a breathtaking view of the bay — but because of the T. H. Manning collection of rare books housed in a special, environmentally controlled room. Head Librarian Yvonne Earles explains that they were donated to the NWT in 1990. These books are so rare, and so old that you must ask permission to use them, and you must wear white gloves when handling the books.

ᖕᕆᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ. ᐊᐃᑦᑑᓯᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᑦ 1990-ᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑦᐳᖅᑲᖕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᓄᑕᐅᖕᕆᓂᑯᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᓇᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᖅᑭᒥᕈᕈᒪᓗᕆᑦ, ᖃᐅᖅᑖᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒡᒐᔫᖅᓯᒪᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᑦ ᑎᒎᓪᓚᓕᕈᕕᕆᑦ.

Thomas Henry Manning (ᑖᒪᔅ ᖅᑭᐊᓐᔨ ᒫᓂᖕ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒦᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᓂ 1933ᒥᑦ 1980 ᖅᑭᑎᖕᕆᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓯᒪᔭᕕᓂᖓᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᒥᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑑᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖅᑲᑦᑕᑕᕕᓂᖕᕆᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᕆᔭᖅᑲᖅᓂᓴᕕᓂᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᐊᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓯᓕᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᐅᔭᓯᐊᑯᓂᒐᓴᒃ. ᒫᓂᖕ ᐊᔪᒐᐃᓪᓕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᐊᑦᑑᔭᖅᓱᕆᑦ ᐊᒡᒐᔫᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᐅᖅᑖᓂᒃ, ᒪᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓱᕆᑦ ᐅᐊᓂᐅᔭ ᐅᑉ ᐊᒥᖅᑯᓂᖕᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᖕᒍᖅᑲᐸᑦᑕᑐᓂᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᓯᕋᓪᓕᐊᔫᔭᖅᓇᑐᑦ ᓯᒐᓪᓕᕕᓂᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᒃᑲᓪᓚᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓚᖕᕆᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ 200 ᐊᖅᑫᒍᐃᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓃᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᑦᑕᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᖕᒐᓂᓪᓗ, ᓴᓇᖑᐊᐸᑦᑕᕕᓂᖕᕆᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᖅᓯᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᖕᓚᓐᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ. ᓇᓅᑦᓴᓕᖅᒪᖕᒌᐸ ᐳᐃᒍᓚᐅᖅᑐᕈᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᓱᕆᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ.


ᒫᓇ ᒥᓯ ᐊᐱᑦ ᕗᐊᑕᒻ, ᐋᑐᕚ
Marie Missy Abit Whattam, Ottawa

15 ᒥᓇᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖅᑭᓐᓂᖅᑲᐅᑎᓪᓚᓇᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓛᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᑯᕕᖓ, ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓘᖕᕆᑑᒐᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᓕᒃ. ᐊᑦᐳᕆᖕᕆᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖕᕆᑦ ᑐᓂᖅᑕᓂᐊᕈᑎᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ (ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᑭᐊᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂᑦ), ᐃᓗᓐᓇᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᒥᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᒪᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓪᓛᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᓪᓚᓇᐊᓅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᖕᕆᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᒥᒍᑦ.

ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᑭᐊᓪ ᑦᐳᐊᔅᐊᑉ Gail Jessop ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖅᑲᖅᒥᓱᓂ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᒪᓇᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᕆᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᖕᕆᑐᑲᓪᓚᐃᑦ - ᖅᑭᒥᕈᒍᓇᓯᐊᑦᑕᖕᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᒐᔫᖅᓯᒪᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᓪᓗ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐳᐃᒍᑦᔭᐃᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᕈᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᓕᖕᓂᐅᖕᕆᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓛᓂᐅᖕᕆᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᐅᑎᖕᒐ ᑯᕕᒃᑲᓪᓚᓴᕆᐊᓪᒪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑕᖅᔭᐊᑫᓗᐊᖕᓄᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᖅᑲᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᑲᐅᑎᐅᖕᕆᑲᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ, ᐱᖕᒐᔪᐊᑦ ᖅᑭᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᓪᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᐳᕆᖕᕆᑐᒪᓇᓂ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᖅᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓂᐊᕕᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒨᓕᖕᒐᓯᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᓕᖅᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᐅᒐᒥ.

ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑐᖅ Kenn Harper (ᑭᐊᓐ ᖅᑲᐅᐳ), ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᒥᔪᖅ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒌᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ. ᖃᖕᕆᖅᓂᑯᓕᐅᓇᐊᖅᑲᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ (ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᖕᒐᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᓪᒪᓇᖅᑯᑎᖕᒐ ᐅᓇᓂᓗᐊᓕᓚᑦᓱᓂ ᖅᑲᐅᐴᑉ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᒍᓱᓗᐊᖅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᖕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ), ᖅᑲᐅᐳ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᓯᒍᒪᒐᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒨᓕᖕᒐᓯᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓄ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᕆᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᓇᓕᒥ, ᖅᑲᐅᐳ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᓕᓐᒪᖕᒌᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᓕᐅᔫᖅᓯᓂ. ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔫᖅ ᑕᑯᕆᐊᖕᕆᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ ᑕᐅᓴᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒍᓇᐸᑦᐳᑦ. ᑖᓇ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ

Thomas Henry Manning was a scientist who worked in the Arctic from 1933 to the mid 1980s. Inuit named him Kopanoak (snow bunting). His collection of Arctic books reflects his professional interest in wildlife. There are many volumes on Arctic birds, for example, published from around the world, including a few in Russian Cyrillic. Manning's fascination with the early Arctic explorers is also evident from the brittle leather-bound tomes which line the shelves. Handling them, with white gloves, and unfolding the onion skin maps folded within is like opening a time capsule. Some of the books are over 200 years old. They contain early illustrations of Inuit, Arctic lands and seascapes, drawn by artists on board the ships of the British explorers. You can get seriously lost in time by opening up one of these books.

ᐊᐃᕚᓐ ᐅᕐᓪ
Yvonne Earle

A 15-minute walk away, up the hill, is another important cache. It's the Arctic College library where several small collections are housed. The Bob Pilot books, William Taylor archeological series, Hochelaga collection (donated from McGill University), and the general northern collection all contain superb material for Arctic enthusiasts. They provide the students at the Iqaluit Arctic College campus with an invaluable resource for their studies.

Librarian Gail Jessop presides over a helpful staff, and is always eager to present the special collections to young students who revel in the fact that they can browse through books, some of which are hundreds of years old — as long as they wear white gloves, and take notes in pencil, not pen, to prevent accidental ink stains on the ancient pages.

Though not a library, the third cache in Iqaluit is famous for its diverse collection of modern Arctic literature. It is the bookstore located inside Arctic Ventures, a venerable northern institution, which has carved out a niche for itself with its northern book section.

Owner Kenn Harper, an author himself, has an open-minded philosophy about the books. Although it has to make a profit (and his store manager seems to grumble about Harper's flights of fancy over the book section), Harper is motivated to provide books about the North to the public. Infinitely knowledgeable, Harper can speak about each book as if it were a personal possession. Hard to find Arctic titles in the South can usually be found on the shelves of Arctic Ventures. The place has a reputation among people who enjoy this type of literature. When the Inuit Studies Conference was held in Iqaluit in 1992, Harper says the academics and scientists, who'd studied Inuit all their lives, nearly bought out all his stock of books.

Go West!

If you are in Yellowknife, make a beeline for the Prince of Wales Heritage Center. This is where the

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓐᓃᑦ

ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓚᐊᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᕗᐊᖃᕐᑎᑐᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ 1992-ᒥ, ᖃᐅᐳ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒪᕆᓐᓂᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᕙᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᒫᒥᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑲᓴᑦᓯᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᐃᔭᖅ.

ᐅᐊᓚᓂᓚᐊᓚᕐᒥᒋᑦ!

ᓯᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒦᑦᓴᕈᕕᑦ, ᐊᐃᒋᐊᕐᓴᐅᑎᒋᒋᑦ ᕿᒻᒪᕐᑯᐃᓯᒪᕕᒻᒧᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᕿᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᑐᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᑐᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒻᒪᐃᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᑲᕿᒪᖕᒐᑦᑕ ᓄᐃᓚᕐᓂᕋᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓚᐊᕆᕿᑦᑕᖕᒥᑦ, ᐋᑐᒑᒥᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓯᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒥᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᐸᓗ. ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᑉ ᐳᕈᔅ ᕚᓪᐱ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ 12 ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒻᒪᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕋᐃᔭᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕋᔭᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᒐᓚᒃ. ᐸᖅᑳᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓇᐊᒦᑦᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᕕᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᐸᓛᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᕈᐊᖅᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᓂᕋᐃᔭᖅ ᕿᒻᒪᕐᑯᔨᕐᕕᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔭᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ. ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᓇᓂᐅᒃ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒐᕙᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᓯᐊᓇᓕᓂᓇᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᑲᕿᒪᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᕋᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᖅᑲᓪᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ. ᓱᓇᒥᒐᓚᑦᓯᐊᓚᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᕋᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᔫᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᕈᓯᒪᓕᕋᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᓇᐊᓪᓚᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ.

ᑭᐊᓪ ᕐᔨᓴᑉ
Gail Jessop

ᐃᒍᓇᕐᐹᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ?

ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑐᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᕿᓐᓂᓂᖅ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᒍᓇᒐᓚᓪᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᒪᒪᕐᓯᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍᓗ, ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓈᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑲᓲᖕᒍᕚᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓐᓂᕖᑦ? ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᖃᕋᔭᕐᐳᖅ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᐸᑖᕐᐸᐸᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ? ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖕᒐᕈᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐳᔭᓇᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐃᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᖕᓚᓐᒥ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᐊᓗᒃ, ᑭᐅᒍᑎᐅᒻᒥᔭᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐳᕈᔅ ᕚᓪᐱᒧᑦ ᓯᐊᓗ ᓇᐃᒥᐅᔪᒧᑦ. "ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᔫᔭᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐃᖕᓚᓐ ᒥᑦᓵᓅᓚᖕᓂᕐᓴᐅᔫᕐᑐᑦ. ᐱᒍᒪᓗᐊᓲᕋᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᓯᑲᓪᓚᔫᖕᒍᓪᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐸᓐᓂᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᓴᔭᕐᓯᐅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ."

ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᒋᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᕐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᕐᓴᐅᔫᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔭᑲᓪᓛᐱᖅᑲᑦᑕᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᓕᐅᒥᒐᔭᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖕᒐᐸᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ.

ᑭᐊᓐ ᖃᐅᐳ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᑦᓴᓯᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑭᒋᐊᖕᒐᐸᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐸᓐᓂᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ. Yvonne Earle (ᐊᐃᕚᓐ ᐅᕐᓪ) ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓈᓯᒪᓂᐅᕙᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᐅᕚᓪᓕᐊᔪᓇᓕᕐᑕᖕᒪ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑎᒎᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᖅ. ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒍᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕋᐃᔭᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓕᐅᒥᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ, ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᔭᒃ ᑯᓅᑉ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᓪᒥ

Government of the Northwest Territories Archives are located. These archives contain unpublished material produced by the GNWT over its existence, whether that has been in Ottawa, or Yellowknife. Archivist Bruce Valpy has developed storage and retrieval norms at the Heritage Center over the past 12 years. He says the unpublished material is the stuff books are made from, and are used by researchers and would-be authors on a regular basis. In a large temperature controlled room filled with an elaborate system of professional archival sliding bright orange shelving, Valpy points out the rare books collected by the Heritage Center over the years. Unlike the libraries in Iqaluit, which have obtained their rare book collections through generous donations, the GNWT Archives has been able to purchase rare books over the years. Valpy says they have a very complete collection at this point, which is good because the budgets have run out to buy more of these rarities on the collectors market.

ᑭᐊᓐ ᖃᐅᐳ Kenn Harper

Fermented Information ?

While the purpose of a meat cache is to store meat in order for it to ferment, and to take on a distinct flavour, does the same thing happen to an Arctic Information Cache? What distinct flavour, you may well ask, does the information take on over time? In the case of the exploration literature, those dusty volumes written for the most part in England a few centuries ago, one answer comes from Bruce Valpy in Yellowknife. "While they are ostensibly written about the Arctic, they reveal more about Victorian England than they do about the North. The reason we are interested in them," says Valpy, "is because every now and then there are snippets of information about how Inuit assisted the explorers in their quest to find either the northwest passage, gold, or lost expeditions."

The biases inherent in many of these historic tomes are decidedly Eurocentric with token acknowledgment of the vital roles played by Inuit guides. Asked what would be required to rectify the situation in Arctic exploration history, for example, many thoughtful answers were offered.

Ken Harper feels it would be a great project for a book: to research the exploration literature and to produce a volume which focuses on the specific roles Inuit played to assist the explorers. Yvonne Earle feels the process to address the historical imbalance is currently being done, though mostly not in written form. She underlines the growing collections of recorded oral history, and the increasing use of video, such as the stellar work of Zak Kunuk in Igloolik who is recording traditional Inuit life on video. Kunuk's videos are regularly broadcast on TVNC.

Arctic Information Caches

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᖕᒍᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐊᖕᒍᕓᑦᑐᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓕᐅᒥᔮᕐᐸᑐᑦ. Gail Jesop ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓛᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᑲᐅᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᐅᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐃᓈᑐᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒋᐊᖕᒐᐸᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᓛᔦᑦ ᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᑉᐸᑕᒪ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓈᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᖕᒐᑦᓱᒋᑦ.

ᔫᐊᑐ ᓇᐃᒥ, ᐳᕈᔅ ᐸᓪᐱ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᒐᓚᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐃᕚᓐ ᐅᕐᓪᑎᑐᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᐃᕓᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑐ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᐃᑦ. ᐃᑦᓯᕓᖕᒋᓐᓇᓯᓂᓗ ᑲᐃᕓᓪᓚᑲᓪᓚᓯᓂ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᓵᔦᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔦᖅ ᑕᐃᑯᖕᒐ ᕐᑭᒻᒪᕐᑯᓯᐊᖕᒍᓯᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ. 5,000 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᕋᑕᓛᕐᓂᐊᓯᑎᒃ. ᓴᓇᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᐅᔮᓚᖕᒐᔦᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓚᐅᓇᐊᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᕗᖕᒫᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᔭᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᒋᐊᓪᓛᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕓᓪᓕᐊᓂᓇᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᐊᓗᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᓛᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᑕᐅᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION PAPERS
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ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᑲᐅᑏᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᕈᐊᑦ ᑕᑕᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕐᒥ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒍᐸᓪᓕᐊᒥᔦᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕓᓯᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓇᑎᑑᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᐸᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ 50 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓂᐲᑦ: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐱᐊᓂ ᐱᑐᕈᓐᒧᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᕖᓂᕐᒥᑦ 1988ᒥ. ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔦᕐᑲᖕᒐ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᔦᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᒋᐊᓪᓛᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓅᔭᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔦᒃ ᐃᓄᒃ, ᑦᔫᓐ ᐊᒪᑭᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓘᑦᑐᒃ ᐊᐃᐱᓕ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓅᔭᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔦᒃ.

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔦᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᐊᖕᒐᔦᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᒍᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ, ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᑉᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᕓᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᓕᔦᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᕐᑯᓕᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᑭᕐᑲᐱᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᐃᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕓᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕓᓪᓚᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔦᓅᕐᑲᐃᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᕐᑎᓐᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓈᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑦᓴᑕᓃᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᕈᐊᑦ.

ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒍᓯᖕᒐ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᔦᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐊᓘᑦᑐᒃ ᐊᐃᐱᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᓪᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 15-18, 1996-ᒥ ᓂᐅᕓᐅᓐᓛᓐᒥ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒥᔦᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᑲᐅᑏᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᕈᐊᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᕐᑭᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᒪᕐᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᖕᒐᒍᓇᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᔦᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ: "ᓄᐃᕓᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔦᓕᐊᖕᒋᑦᑕ". ᑐᓵᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᕐᑭᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒍᓇᕐᓯᒪᔫᔭᓐᓂᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᑦᔫᑕᐅᕓᓪᓕᐊᓂᕈᑎᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᔫᔭᓐᓂᕐᐳᑦ.

Gail Jessop at the Arctic College Library is not uncomfortable with the biases contained in these historic books. The reason is that the College's students value these historic books with their known biases, and use them in their assignments.

In Yellowknife, Bruce Valpy has a similar opinion to that of Yvonne Earle. He speaks of the thousands of hours of oral histories collected by the Archives and the increasing use of video. He also swivels his chair around, clicks a few keys on his computer, and pulls up the Prince of Wales Heritage Center Internet web site. It has over 5,000 archival photographs on-line, and will offer cybernauts access to audio files, and eventually video files. It will be like recreating the key historic documents in all northern communities, something that will go a long way towards rewriting Inuit back in to the history of the Arctic. Nunavik residents will be able to access this information once Internet connections are in place.

ᐳᕈᔅ ᐸᓪᐱ
Bruce Valpy

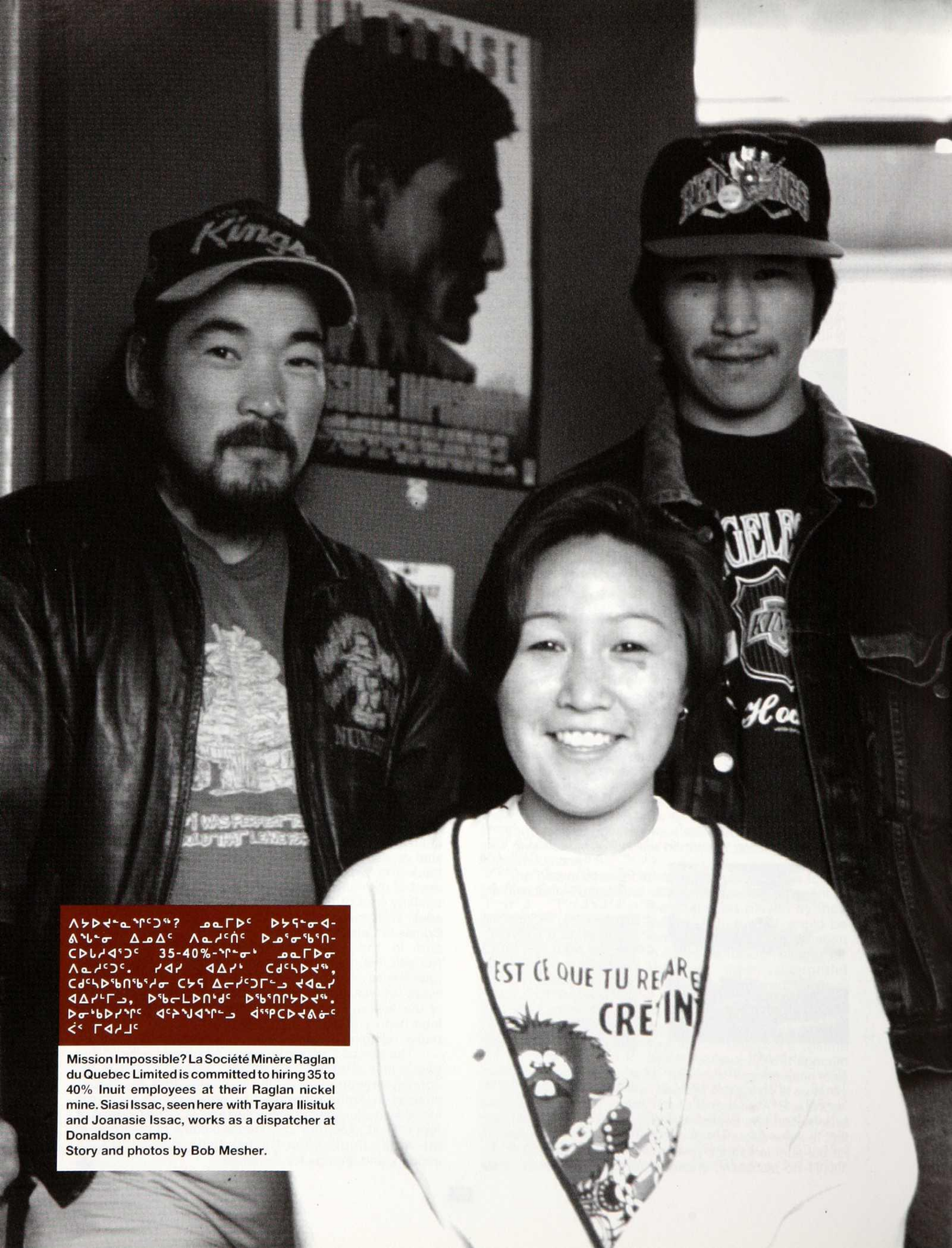
Inuit Writers

While the bookshelves may be skewed in favour of Qallunaat writers' impressions of the Arctic, there are increasing numbers of books being published in English and Inuktitut containing the writings of over 50 Inuit. *Northern Voices: Inuit Writing in English* is one such book which is a collection of Inuit writings compiled by Penny Petrone, published in 1988. Makivik President Zebedee Nungak has a contribution in it, as do two well-known Inuit newspaper columnists, notably John Amagoalik and Alootook Ipellie, both writing in *Nunatsiaq News*.

Although books written by Inuit on Arctic topics may be fewer in number than those written by Qallunaat, arguably the collective writings by Inuit have served the vital purpose of writing themselves back into the historical development of their homeland. This is particularly true of the past few decades. With each edition of *My Little Corner of Canada*, *Ipellie's Shadow*, and in the case of Zebedee Nungak, his columns contained in past issues of *Taqralik* and *Makivik News*, as well as his edited editions of the Avataq Elders Conferences, Inuit history is being put down on paper, rejigging those unbalanced bookshelves.

ACCOUNT
Six Years Residence
HUDSON's-BAY

The title of a presentation by Alootook Ipellie at this year's Inuit Studies Conference, August 15-18 in St. John's Newfoundland, also indicates that the bookshelves in Arctic Information Caches are in for some more flavourful adjustments. His topic is: "The Coming of Age of Inuit Literature". Sounds like some of the items in the Arctic Information Caches have fermented long enough, and are ripe for a change.



ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ? ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑲᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ 35-40%-ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ. ᓱᐊᓯ ᐊᐃᓯᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ, ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᑕᔭᕋ ᐃᓕᓲᑦᑐᒥᓗ ᔪᐊᓇᓯ ᐊᐃᓯᒻᒥᓗ, ᐅᖅᑲᓕᒪᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᕐᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖏᓐᓄ ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓯᒧᑦ

Mission Impossible? La Société Minère Raglan du Quebec Limited is committed to hiring 35 to 40% Inuit employees at their Raglan nickel mine. Siasi Issac, seen here with Tayara Ilisituk and Joanasie Issac, works as a dispatcher at Donaldson camp.
Story and photos by Bob Mesher.

ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ

Prospects and Discoveries at Raglan

ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒦᐅᑕᖅ ᒥᕝᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᕐᑮᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᖕᒍᐊᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᕐᑕᖅᓯᓂ: ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᕆᐊᓪᓚᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓕᑲᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐸᐅᖃᑕᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᖁᓵᕐᑐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᓲᖕᒋᑦᑕ. ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ, ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕆᔭᐅᓛᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ, ᑕᓐᓇ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒦᐅᑕᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᐃᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᔪᖅ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᔪᓚᐃ ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓂ, ᓴᓇᕈᑕᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᕙᓂ. Michel Rioux (ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᕆᔫ) ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ, 40%-ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖁᐃᔪᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᑎᖃᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᒎᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᕐᒥᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔩᕐᑏᑦ - ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᖏᑦ. ᓴᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᑦ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑏᑦ ᑭᖑᒪᓇᓕᕐᐸᑕ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑏᑦ ᑲᑕᓕᐅᒥᒑᕐᑐᖅ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᒑᖁᓗᐊᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᔭᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ. “ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓘᖏᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓚᕆᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖁᓇᕐᒥ ᔫᒐᓗᐊᑦ 35-ᒥ 40-ᐳᓴᒧᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᐃᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ”, Rioux (ᕆᔫ) ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ. “ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᑦᓯᐊᓱᑕᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓂᐊᕆᐊᖓ.” ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᓪᓗ, ᖃᓂᑕᖃᕐᓂᐅᔫᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᕕᐅᔪᒥᒃ.

ᐊᐃᐱᓕ ᖁᒫᓗᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᕆᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ (SMRQ) ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ - ᑎᒥᕈᖁᑎᖓᑦ ᕚᓪᑲᓐᐳᔩᑦ (Falconbridge) (ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ). 1991-ᒥᓂᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ

A poster on the airport terminal wall In Salluit shows a couple of contemplative young people and the caption: *More education = more job choices*. It is one of the last things people visiting or passing through the airport get to read. With construction now underway at the Raglan nickel mine site, where it is expected that qualified Inuit will comprise a significant percentage of the work force, the poster is a strategic reminder.

Makivik News visited Raglan in the middle of July, during the height of construction at the sight. Michel Rioux, Manager of Human Resources at Raglan, says that nearly 40 percent of employees at the site then were Inuit. This was in large part because many of the jobs were for kitchen and domestic staff, and heavy equipment operators — positions that a lot of Inuit are presently suited for. After the construction phase, as more skilled employees are required, the proportion of Inuit workers will decrease, but should rise again as more Inuit become educated and trained to take on other jobs. "I hope that soon into production it will again reach 35 to 40 percent, with Inuit in every department," Rioux says "That is our commitment and we are strong believers that it will become the situation." Most Inuit now employed at Raglan are from Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq, the two communities closest to the site.

Aipili Qumaaluk of Kangiqsujjuaq is the Employment and Training Officer for Société Minière Raglan du Québec Limited (SMRQ) — a subsidiary of Falconbridge. Since 1991, he has worked closely with the human

ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᓯᓚᐅᕋᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᓕᕐᒥᓗ ᓴᓪᒪᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᖁᒫᓗᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᓐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᖄᕐᐸᒥᔪᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᐊᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᒌᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᖓᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᕋᐃᒡᓚᓐᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒦᑦᑐᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐅᖄᖃᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᒐᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ, 45 ᒪᐃᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖅᑲᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᒥᓂᑦ (ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒧᑦ), ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᐃᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖅᑲᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᑎᑭᑦᓴᐅᖏᑦᑑᑦᑐᔫᔭᕐᓇᑐᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐸᐃᖑᓂᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᒃ

resources and supervisory staff at the site. He is in tune with the efforts of the Kativik Regional Government employment and training projects, and Kativik School Board programs such as their pre-employment courses, heavy equipment operators course, and kitchen and domestic services training. Qumaaluk's work also involves him in government issues, community issues, counselling, family support, employee evaluations, public relations and all matters related to Inuit human resources and goals in line with the Raglan Agreement.

It was clear from discussions with workers during our visit to the Raglan site, that whether a person is just 45 miles from home (the distance from Raglan to Kangiqsujjuaq), or a thousand miles from home, they can

ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓗᓪᓗᕕᓂᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᕆᔪᑦ
Tearing down abandoned infrastructure at Purtiniq

BOB MESHER

ᕿᒥᕈᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ *Noelle Lemos*, ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕿᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ

ᔪᓂ 25-ᒥ 26-ᒥᓗ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᕿᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ, ᕿᒥᕈᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ Mr. Martin Boucher-ᒧᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᖓ ᑲᒪᔨᖅᑳᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᕿᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑐᓂ. ᑖᕿᓃᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐋᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕈᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓱᕉᕐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑭᑦᑑᖏᓪᒪᑦ.

ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᔭᐃᒥᓴᐱᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓐᓗ ᑕᕿᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᒧᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕿᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᓇᔭᐅᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᕕᐅᒍᑦ ᑲᕿᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᑕᕿᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕿᒪᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕿᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ 55 ᐃᑲᖓᔫᑉ ᑕᕿᖓᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐅᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᕿᑦᑕ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᓂᖅ 23-ᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᖕᖏᓂᒥ. ᖃᓄᐃᓘᓐᓇᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᕿᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓱᖅᑫᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕿᑦᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ Mr. Boucher-ᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓂᑦᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕿᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᐅᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ, ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᕿᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᖅᒧᓗ-ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓐᓗ ᑕᒃᒍᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓐᓂ-ᒪᕐᕿᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᓇᖁᓱᐊᕐᓱᒍ ᐊᕿᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᓪᓕᕆᐊᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ (SMRQ)-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᒋᐊᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᕿᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᓂᖃᐃᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑲᖅᓂᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐊᕐᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ SMRQ-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᕿᑦᑎᓄᐊᕐᓗᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒧᑦ. ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑉᐸᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓗ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐋᑦ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔫᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐊᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕿᑦᓗᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᔪᑉ. ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᕿᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᕕᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᕐᑐᖅ.

SMRQ-ᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᓯᐊᓂᐊᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᒍᑦ ᑭᓈᓕᖅᑐᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

NOELLE LEMOS

still feel isolated. Some Inuit workers expressed the loneliness they feel, especially being away from family, and adapting to a new situation during their first shift at the mine camp. Non-Inuit workers are even farther from loved ones in the South.

Michel Rioux spoke about the cultural sensitivity training that Falconbridge and Inuit organizations have developed in an effort to better facilitate the relationship between Inuit and non-Inuit who must work so intensively together.

The cultural sensitivity training is intended to help employees understand Inuit and non-Inuit cultures and learn the best ways to work together. These courses are presented in Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit to non-Inuit

ᐱᑕ ᐊᐃᑭᔪ ᑭᐊᓕ ᓴᕕᐊᑦᔪ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᐃᔪᒃ
Peter Ikey and Kelly Saviadjuk on cleanup.

Surveying the Raglan Environment

by Noelle Lemos, KEAC member

On June 25 and 26, the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC) visited the Raglan mining site, guided by Mr. Martin Boucher, the Falconbridge representative responsible for the environmental coordination of the project. While on the site, the Committee was able to appreciate the scope of the work and the considerable constraints posed by the natural environment on the implementation of such a project.

Created under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), the KEAC is the preferential and official forum for the responsible governments, as well as for the northern communities and the Kativik Regional Government concerning their involvement in the formulation of laws and regulations relating to the environmental and social protection regime north of the 55th parallel. The KEAC also oversees the environmental protection regime established under section 23 of the JBNQA. It may advise the governments of Canada and Quebec on important issues affecting the implementation of the environmental and social protection and land use regimes.

The Committee had numerous discussions with Mr. Boucher that dealt mainly with the environmental assessment procedure and time frames, legal authorizations, regulations, environmental monitoring, and socio-economic aspects of the project.

ᓱᓇᕐᓴᕈᔅᓯᒪᔅᔅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᖅᓚᓯᓇᕐᑐᔭᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᑕᕕᓂᑦ
Tailings from the old asbestos mine.

According to the proponent, the two-year delays that occurred in order to complete the environmental assessment process were extended to the limit of acceptability. However, the Société minière Raglan du Québec (SMRQ) knows that no project of this magnitude has ever been implemented in Nunavik and said that this environmental assessment has enabled all the parties involved, including the KEAC, to acquire a sound expertise which will be useful in the future. With respect to the regulatory framework, SMRQ is of the opinion that some of the environmental regulations applicable in Nunavik could be better adapted to the northern context. In particular, such is the case for the *Mining Act* and the *Regulations Respecting Solid Waste*.

The Committee has also shown a keen interest in the work concerning the rehabilitation of the old asbestos mine in Purtuniq. This work was an integral part of the environmental assessment process of the Raglan mining project. More than twenty years after its closing, the site is finally being rehabilitated.

The SMRQ maintains that it will do everything possible to control polluting emissions and to prevent the project from having any major environmental impact.

ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ

STEPHEN HENDRIE

ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓃᑦ: ᑲᒃᑭᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᐃᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᓴᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ/ᑲᐃᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᓛᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ 1997-2004 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 6, 1996-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓄᑦ) ᐴᓐ ᐱᐊᓂ (ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ) ᔮᒃ ᓚᑳᒻ (ᑲᐃᕕᑦ, ᓂᑯᕐᕋᔪᖅ) ᓯᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ (ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ) ᑕᒪᔅ ᐹᒡᓕ (ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᑦ, ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑐᖅ) ᑲᒃᑭᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᐃᔪᖅ (ᓄᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ, ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑐᖅ) ᒍᐃᓕ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ (ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᒥᐊᓕᕐᑎᖓᑦ)

Important strokes of pen: Kakkiniq Naluiyuk signs contract between Nuvumiut Kiewit and La Société Minère Raglan du Quebec Ltée to do the open pit mining at Raglan from 1997 to 2004 in Montreal, September 6, 1996. (L-R) Bern Penee (Makivik), Jacques Lacombe (Kiewit, standing), Zebedee Nungak (Makivik President), Thomas Pugsley (Falconbridge, signing), Kakkiniq Naluiyuk (Nuvumiut, signing), Willie Keatainak (Salluit Mayor).

ᕿᒪᐃᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᓯᖏᐅᑎᓚᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᕆᐊᖕᓚᓕᖁᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᒥ. ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᖏᓗᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ.

Michel Rioux ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᕐᕿᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᐸᒋᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᒍᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᐃᓯᒪᔭᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒋᐊᓛᑦ ᖃᓂᑕᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓗᕐᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᐸᒋᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᒐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᐅᒥᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓗ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒐᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᓴᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᓯᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

“ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᑦᓯᐊᓂᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᒻᒪᕆᒃᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᓱᑕ

employees, allowing them to see Inuit workers within the community environment and to meet local leaders.

"This has been a good experience whereby we received many questions from the participants which dealt with a lot of preconceived ideas, and some misconceptions were straightened out," says Rioux, reflecting upon the first time they orchestrated the program in Kangiqsujjuaq, "For example when somebody asked how an older Inuk would normally feel working under younger supervision, it was explained that such a situation was perfectly acceptable as long as the supervisor is credible and knows what he is doing."

"We found it was best not to generalize. As a result of (this training) we see there is less need to be shy with each other as long as we respect each others'

BOB MESHER

(ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ) ᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔨ ᔪᐊᑦᔅ ᓂᐊᒻᓴᒃ ᑎᒎᒥᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕐᒥᒃ ᓃᑲᐅᔭᖅᓵᔭᒥᒃ (ᖁᓖᓂ) ᐊᑕᒥ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔨᒥ ᓇᓗᐃᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᓱᕐᓗᐅᑕᐅᖃᑎᖃᕐᑐᒃ ᐱᕆᐅᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᔮᓐ ᓭᓂᒥᒃ. (ᐊᑖᓂ) ᐃᕙ ᑯᒪᑯᓗᒃ, ᐋᓂ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ, ᑯᒪ ᓂᖏᐅᕐᓘᑦ, ᓯᐊᓯ ᐊᐃᓯᒃ, ᐊᑯᒪᓕᒃ ᐸᐅᔪᖏ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᑎᙳᐊᖅ ᑐᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓃᑦᑐᑦ

(L) Mine Geologist George Nemcsok holds a rock sample rich in nickel. (Top) Adamie Saviadjuk and Jimmy Naluiyuk pose with Health and Safety Trainer John Chénier. (Bottom) Eva Kumakuluk, Annie Saviadjuk, Kumak Ningiurluut, Siasi Issac, Akumalik Pauyungie, and Angutinguak Tuniq at Donaldson Camp.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓯᒪᔭᒥᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒫᖑᖏᑐᕐᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᕐᓯᒋᑦ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ Rioux, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᐸᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ. "ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐊᐱᕆᔪᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖓᔪᑦᓯᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒐᔭᕐᒪᙳᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᓕᕈᓂ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᒋᔭᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᐸᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᒪᙳᒥᒃ."

"ᑐᑭᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᕆᐊᖓ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᐃᓄᐊᖓᑎᑦᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᕐᖁᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᑯᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᕐᖓᓇᐅᑎᒋᐊᕐᑲᖕᒋᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᔫᑎᑦᓯᐊᑐᐊᕿᑦᑕ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᕐᕕᒋᔭᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓘᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂᓗ.

ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᕐᕿᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓲᓯᕆᔭᖃᕐᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑕᐅᓛᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᒪᓂᕐᓂᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᕿᑎᑦᓴᕆᓐᓄᑦ

boundaries. It has been a super challenge to have this exercise with Inuit in their own community," he notes.

Employees who have grown up in Nunavik will also receive cultural sensitivity training at the mine, and this program is designed in order to provide smoother working relationships for all.

Falconbridge is very conscientious about safety as it concerns every aspect of life at Raglan, and with good reason. The potential for hazardous situations are numerous at the site, operating so much powerful machinery, explosives, contaminants, and other heavy obstacles in an isolated location with extreme environmental bob mesherconditions such as cold, dust, intense sun, and underground activity.

Upon arrival at Raglan, everyone is obliged to

ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ

ᐃᓄᓐᓈᖏᑦᑕ.

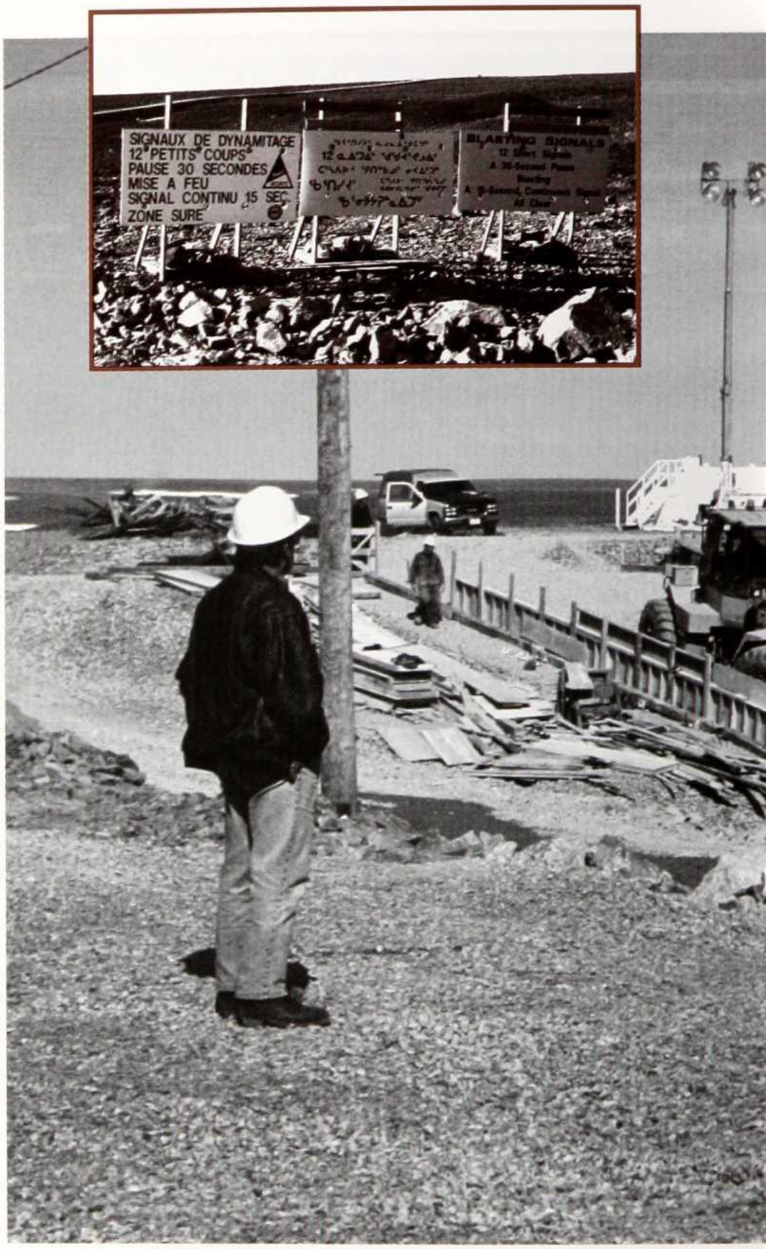
ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ, ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂᓗ. ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᓯᐊᕐᑭᑲᓪᓚᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓲᖑᔪᓂᒃ, ᖃᕐᑎᕆᐅᑎᓂᓪᓗ, ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐃᓪᓕᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᕿᐅᓐᓇᑐᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ, ᐳᔪᕐᑐᐊᓗᒻᒥ, ᓯᕿᓐᓂᔪᐊᓘᒥ ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᑭᐊᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

ᑎᑭᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓱᖕᕆᐅᓯᓴᕐᑕᐅᖄᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑕᐃᒪᓕᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᖄᖏᓐᓈᑕᐅᓂᐅᔭᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑎᓯᔪᑦ.

John Chénier (ᔫᓐ ᓯᓃ) ᑲᒪᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᓗ 22-ᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓕᐊᓚᐅᕋᓂ, ᐋᓐᓂᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᑎᒥᓐᔅ, ᐊᓐᑎᐅᔨᐅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ, ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐸᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᑲᑦᔭᓄᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ. ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗᕕᑦᓱᓂ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖏᓂᕐᐸᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. “ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᓛᖁᓕᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ,” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂᓗ.

ᓯᓃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᑉᐱᒪᐃᑦᑑᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᖏᑐᖅ ᕿᓂᓕᕋᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᒍᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᒋᐊᓯᒐᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓛᑕᒪᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᑐᓴᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ “ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑕᐃᓕᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ” ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᓯᓇᔨᒥᒃ/ᐊᓪᓚᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓯᐊᓯ ᐊᐃᓯᖕᒥᒃ: “ᐳᐃᒍᕐᑕᐃᓕᒋᑦᓯ ᐃᑦᔨᒌᒃᑯᑎᓯᓐᓂᒃ... ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑏᓪᓗ... ᑲᒪᒋᖅᑳᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓲᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᓇᒥᑦ...” ᐃᓄᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ, ᐃᖏᓪᓕᓯᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ. ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒨᓯᐅᓪᓗ ᕿᑎᖃᖓ ᓈᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑦᓴᕈᑎᒋᐊᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔪᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᓯᓇᔨᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᐃᒻᒪᖕᒑᒻᒥᒃ, ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᖃᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᓇᒋᐊᓕᒥᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᓂᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖃᕋᑎᓪᓗ, ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᖃᓇᐊᖃᖕᖏᑑᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᖏᑐᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑲᑦᓱᖕᒐᐃᑦᓯᐊᓇᕐᓂᓴᐅᒻᒪᑕ.

ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓐᓂᑐᑦ: ᐋᑕᒥ ᓴᕕᐊᑦᔪᒃ, ᕆᒨ ᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᐊᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᓇᑉᐹᓗᒃ
On heavy equipment: Adamie Saviadjuk, Raymond Crète, and Ikkiarialik Nappaaluk.



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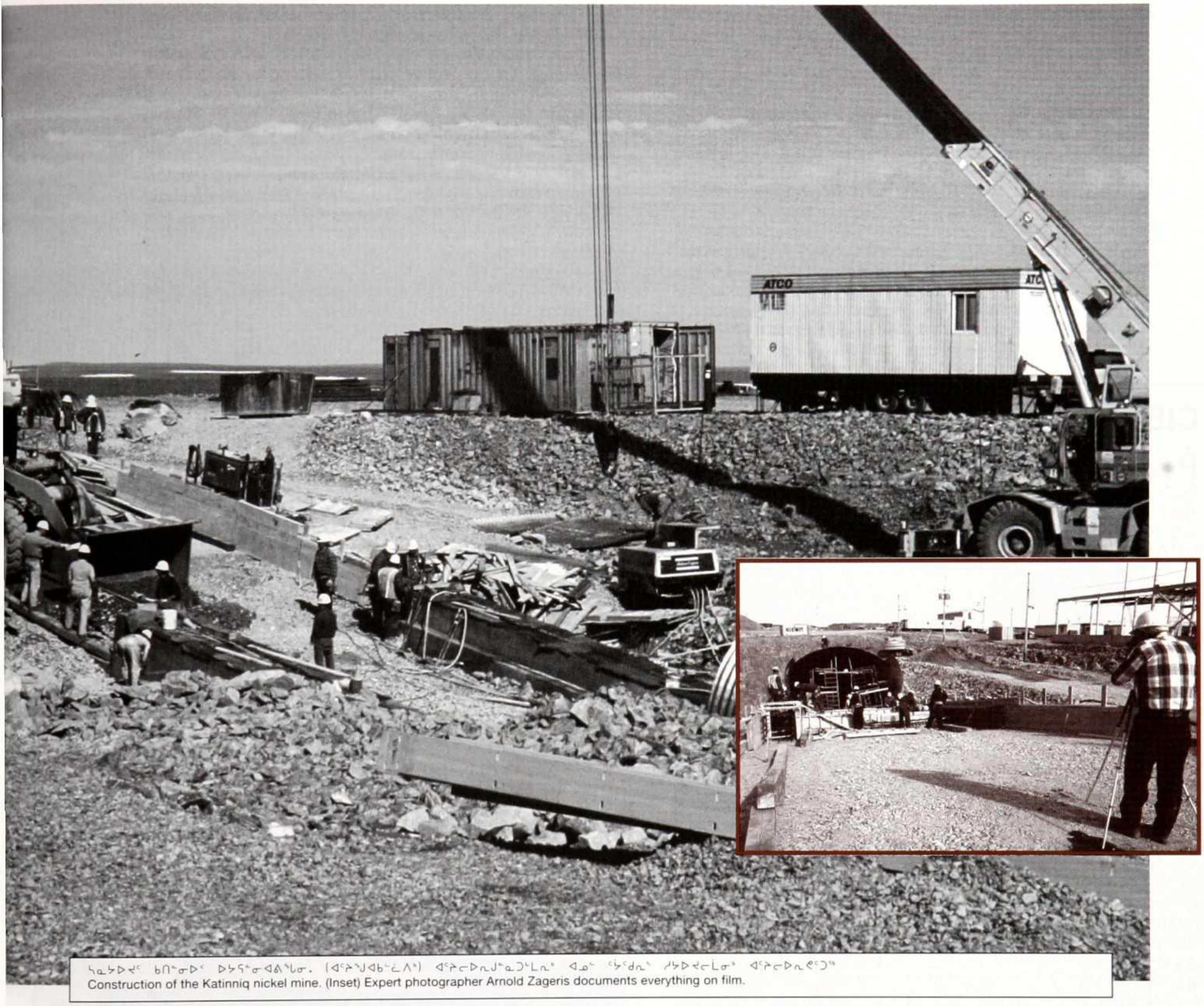
receive an orientation which includes an extensive description of rules and regulations as well as safety precautions to keep in mind. One will find little tolerance among Raglan employees for those who put themselves or others in jeopardy.

John Chénier, Supervisor of Health and Safety, has 22 years of experience with Falconbridge. Before coming to Raglan, he was safety manager at Kidd Creek Mine, near Timmins, Ontario, which is one of the largest copper-zinc mines in the world. Kidd Creek boasts of winning the Ryan Award 11 times, which is given to the safest mine in Canada. “We want Raglan to be next to win the award, but it requires a team effort,” he says.

Chénier leaves no stone unturned when looking for

Prospects and Discoveries at Raglan



ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᖕᓂᐊᕕᖕᒐᓂ. (ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖃᓛᐱᒃ) ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᔪᖕᓇᑐᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᑦᑯᕆᔅ ᓯᔭᐅᕙᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᕐᑐᖅ
Construction of the Katinniq nickel mine. (Inset) Expert photographer Arnold Zageris documents everything on film.

ᓱᓇᓚᓕᖅᑲᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑎᓄᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᖅᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖅᕙᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᔪᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐ ᐊᓐᓂᑕᐃᓚᒪᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓚᐅᔭᐅᕕᐊᓚᒃ. ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᑦᑕᓕᒃ ᖃᒥᑎᓵᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᖅᑐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᓐᓇᑐᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᕿᓂᖅᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᑯᕕᔪᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ.

Yolande Picard ᑦᔪᓛᓐ ᐱᑳ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᒥ (ᑕᒻᒫᓯᒪᕕᓪᓚᓇᐅᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕕᖕᒐᓂ) 21-ᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᕿᒍᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᖅᑐᓕᓇᓂᖅᒥ ᕈᓪᑐᐊᒥ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓇᔭ ᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᖃᐃᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᓄᑭᓕᓇᓂᖅ, ᐃᔩᓕᓇᓂᖅ, ᐅᕕᓂᓕᓇᓂᖅᓗ. ᖁᖅᕿᑖᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᐃᓯᒫᓘᓐᓇᒥ ᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᓕᑐᐊᖅᒪᑦ. ᒪᖅᕈᕕᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᖕᒐ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᖅᑐᑯᑦ

possible dangerous situations and creative opportunities to promote safety consciousness among mine workers. During the drive to their jobs each morning, workers hear the "safety tip of the day" on CB radio by Dispatcher/ Secretary Siasi Issac: "Don't forget to wear the proper eye protection... Maintain effective communication with your partner... Check all equipment before you use it..." To be sure everyone understands, Siasi delivers the safety message in Inuktitut, English, and French. There are also regular half hour safety huddles. Truck travellers must always let the dispatcher know their location and destination, and drivers must respect speed limits. No hunting or fishing is allowed, but country food is brought in from the communities. In a setting where no domestic

ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ. "ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᕋ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ" ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖏᑯᒪ ᕿᓪᓗᐊᒥ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᑕᖃᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ."

ᑖᓂᐅᓪ ᑭᒃᓇᒃ, ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᔭᐅᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᖃᕈᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᑎᒍᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᒋᑦᓯᐊᒥᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᑐᖓᓱᑦᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᖁᔭᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ "ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᓯᖏᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᒎᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᐃᓇᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᔭᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᑐᕋᒐᐅᔪᒥᒃ," ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒻᒪᖓᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᓂᕿᑐᕋᒻᒪᐃᑑᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᑐᒍᑦ. ᐃᓗᓐᓇᒍᓪᓕ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᕙᕋ."

ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑖᕆᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐱᖏᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒪᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖑᓂᕐᒥᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᑎᐅᓃᓪᓗ ᓱᓇᒐᓚᖃᐅᑎᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᑕᕐᕕᒥᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᓂᐳᓯᕐᑐᐃᔩᓪᓗ ᐃᒐᔩᓪᓗ.

ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓚᕆᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒪᐅᑎᑖᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ, ᑐᖓᓕᕆᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᒃᑭᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ. ᑭᖑᒪᓇᕐᒥᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓕᓃᑦ, ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᓪᓖᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᖏᓐᓇᓕᒫᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᖓ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᐸᓚᖓᔪᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᓪᓖ-

animals are permitted, the presence of undisturbed wildlife has a tendency to boost morale.

From the storage and preparation of food in the kitchen to the control of workers going underground, safety comes first. The 10-member fire crew team trained at Raglan are also prepared for emergencies in dealing with poison control, search and rescue, toxic spills, and other potential hazards.

Yolande Picard, a nurse at Katinniq (where the mill and main camp is being constructed), has spent 21 years of service at the Val d'Or emergency unit, and has also nursed in three Nunavik communities. She says most medical complaints at Raglan are related to muscular pain, sore eyes, and skin irritations. Frost bite is a concern in the winter. But there have been a couple of occasions where workers were rushed out on a medivac flight. "I like it here," says Picard, "but if I hadn't already worked in the emergency unit at Val d'Or for so long, this job could be very stressful."

Daniel Gignac, Manager of Raglan Operations, emphasizes the Raglan Mine is a business venture and it simply makes good business sense to maintain respect for the environment and a sound communication, not only between individuals at the mine, but also with Inuit who have been rooted in the land there for centuries.

From the moment Raglan workers are welcomed on the site, they are encouraged to be team players where their "energy, knowledge and dreams are all necessary

CIBC-ᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒃᑖᖃᒻᒥᖓᑦ

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒃ CIBC ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᖅ 1974-ᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕋᖅ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖁᑎᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᐊᓄᒋᐊᖑᓂᕐᓴᖅ. ᓴᓂᕐᕙᓇᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕋᕐᓗ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᒪᕿᕕᓪᓗᐊᑐᒌᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᓖᕐᑐᖅ.

ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᒍᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓖᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓗ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᒥᓱᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕆᐊᓪᓖᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᐅᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖃᕐᑎ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᒥᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᓕᕆᓂᑦᓴᓄᑦ (Automatic Banking Machine {ABM}).

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓃᑐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᑐᖃᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑕᐅᐊᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ABM-ᒥᒃ). CIBC-ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᕆᐊᖃᙱᑐᒥᒃ 1-800-964-2724-ᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᑦᓴᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

CIBC-ᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᔮᓐ-ᑮ ᒪᒃᑑ (Jean Guy Macteau) ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑖᓐᓇᒎᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒃ ᐃᒎᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓇᓯᐊᓖᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ "ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᒻᒪᕇᑦ" ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐊᖃᓚᐅᕐᑕᕙᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᓇᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑑᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᑲᓪᓚᑐᐹᓗᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᒻᒥᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᕐᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᖃᒥᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ/ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ (Raglan) ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓂᖓᑦ. ᔮᓐ-ᑮ ᒪᒃᑑ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᒥᔪᖅ "ᐱᔪᕆᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖁᓚᙱᓯᐊᕐᖁᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ" ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕖᑦᑕᖃᒻᒥᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖃᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᖓᑕ ᓄᙳᐊᓂ.

New CIBC Bank

The CIBC Bank, which has been in Kuujjuaq since 1974, is on the move. The existing building was moved closer to the road to make room for a brand new infrastructure.

The new bank will be about twice as large as the old building and will be fully equipped with today's banking technologies. This expansion will allow for an increased number of employees, including a personal banking representative. It will also allow for the future addition of an Automatic Banking Machine (ABM).

CIBC in Kuujjuaq already provides all the banking services available in the South except for the ABM, and also provides a free telephone line: 1-800-964-2724.

Bank spokesperson Jean-Guy Macteau says the new Kuujjuaq bank will be able to satisfy most financial requirements in other Nunavik communities as well.

"These major changes are necessary due to the substantial increase in business experienced in Kuujjuaq and other Nunavik communities over the recent years, and the Raglan project which started this summer," he says, adding, "We are proud of CIBC's involvement in Kuujjuaq and other Nunavik communities, and are fully confident in the future of the Inuit."

A formal grand opening for the new bank is scheduled for late October.

ᓕᐅᒥᔫᕐᐸᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓯᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᕕᑦᓴᖃᓪᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓃᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᖓ ᑕᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂ, ᐊᐃᐱᓕ ᖁᒫᓗᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᓈᐳᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᐃᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ, ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ, ᐱᔭᕆᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

“ᓱᒃᑲᐃᑐᒐᓚᐅᔫᕐᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᖓ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᕗᖅ, ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ.” ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓕᕐᑐᓴᐅᔪᕆᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐃᖏᕋᓚᖓᒋᐊᖓ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒦᖏᓇᕋᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᒥᓄᑦ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐᒥ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒋᒍᒥᓇᕈᓇᖓᑦ - ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕈᑎᒃ.”

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎ ᔪᓚᓐ ᐱᑲ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕆᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦᑐᖅ
Nurse Yolande Picard in her clinic.

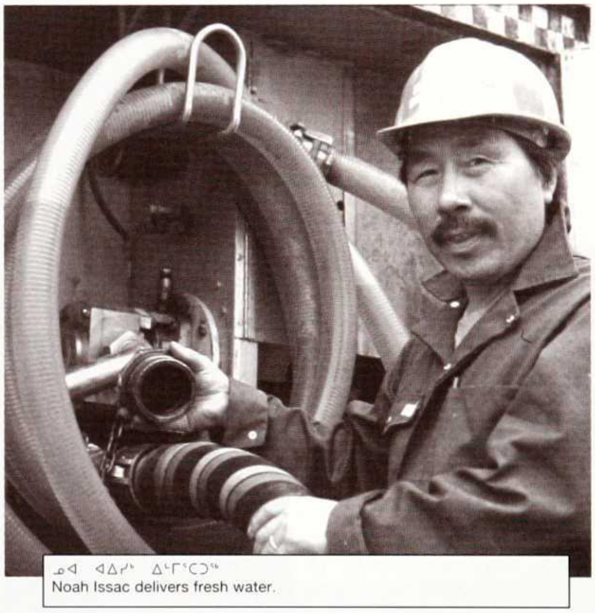
ᐊᐃᐱᓕ ᖁᒫᓗᒃ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ
The arrival of Aipli Qumaaluk.

towards reaching the same goal”. When asked how he feels about the progress being made at Raglan, Gignac says, “We do have our hiccups. Generally speaking, things are coming along as planned and I am pleased with that.”

Entry-level occupational opportunities at Raglan include low-skilled jobs such as labourers and trainees, clerical jobs such as secretaries and warehouse clerks, skilled operators such as truck drivers and mill operators, and tradespeople from welders to cooks.

The largest number of workers are required for skilled operators and tradespeople, followed by low-skill positions. But there is also a need at Raglan for university-educated professionals, experienced supervisors, and college-trained technologists.

Clearly evident, training will be ongoing as long as there is mining activity at the Raglan site. There will always be new skills for employees to master, and a frequent requirement for refresher courses. The Raglan mine provides a unique opportunity for Inuit in Nunavik who have few other opportunities to secure long-term employment.


BOB MESHER
ᓄᐊ ᐊᐃᓯᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᕐᑕᑐᖅ
Noah Issac delivers fresh water.

Since he has become involved with SMRQ, Aipili Qumaaluk has had many interesting and challenging days. Besides spending time at Raglan, he has visited other mines and has seen every step of the mining process, from the extraction of raw minerals from out of the earth, to the finished product.

“It seems a bit slow to get as many Inuit employees as they will need at Raglan,” he says, “They are continually training, because the mine cannot hire just anybody.” He feels it is important for young Inuit in Nunavik to realize the Raglan project will be ongoing for many years, and students should consider the advantages of staying in school and preparing for long-range meaningful employment at Raglan. He adds, “SMRQ has a straight forward policy about Inuit participation. This is a very ‘human-being’ type of company that many Inuit would want to work for — given the chance.”

ᑐᑭᖅᑭ ᐱᓗᕐᑑᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᖕᒐᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᑕᖅᑲᒥᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᓐᓂᐸᐅᑦᓯᓂᒧ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔨᓂ. ᐊᐱᕐᓯᓂᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓐᓄ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᓯᐊᓯ ᐋᓇᓈᒧᓐᓄ ᓃᓴ ᒍᐊᑦᒧᓐᓄ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓯᒧᓐᓄ (ᐅᓇ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓲᑉ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖓ)

Tukirqie Pilurtuut of Kangiqsujuaq is Makivik's newest and youngest BOD member. Interviews for this article were conducted by Jessie Annanack, Lisa Watt and Bob Mesher (who also took this photo).

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᔨᖏᑦᑕ

More from our Makivik Community Representatives

ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓕᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᔪᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓂᓐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᑕ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᖃᑦᑕᓂᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᓛᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᖃᑦᑕᓛᕋᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᕿᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕋᑦᓴᑐᐊᖑᕐᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᔨᖖᒍᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᔩᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᕙᓐᓂᐊᑕᕗᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᕐᕿ ᐱᓗᕐᑑᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᖅ, ᑭᐋᓂ ᐋᓯᕙᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᖅ, ᐅᕐᑭᑦᑐ ᒫᒃ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐹᑎ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒥᐅᖅ.

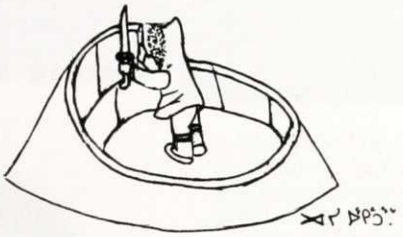
ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᕙᑦᑐᓯ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᒻᒫᖃᖖᒋᑐᐊᕈᑦᓯ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᖃᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᑎᓛᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓯ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔪᓯ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑦᔫᒥᔪᑦᓴᐅᕗᓯ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᔫᒥᑦᓱᒋᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᒐᕐᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᓂ.

ᑐᑭᕐᕿ ᐱᓗᕐᑑᑦ

ᑐᑭᕐᕿ ᐱᓗᕐᑑᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᔨᑦᑖᖃᒻᒥᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ 22-ᓂᒃ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᐸᐅᕗᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᔨᖏᓐᓂ. ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 6, 1996-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐅᑯᐊᑕᒐ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔪᓄᑦ.

"ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᑐᖕᒐᓕ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖖᒐᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᖕᒐ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᕋᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᓕᖕᒐᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓕᒻᒪᕆᐅᓗᓂᓗ. ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᑦᓯᐊᓛᕈᒪᕗᖕᒐ.

ᑕᐃᒪᖖᒐᓕ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᓕᓚᐅᔪᒐᒪᓂᑦ 1995-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖕᒐ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ



Here again we present some thoughts and concerns spoken of during interviews with four more of our Makivik Board members. This is the continuation of a series of articles to introduce each of these community representatives as they become elected, re-elected, or regain these important responsibilities by acclamation.

This time we have Tukirqie Pilurtuut of Kangiqsujuaq, Kenny Assevak of Killiniq, Uqittuq Mark of Ivujivik, and Silas Berthe of Tasiujaq.

For our readers who are not already personally aquainted with these representatives who spearhead Nunavik society on behalf of Makivik and its beneficiaries, we trust you will have a better appreciation and understanding from what they have to share with us as you read on.

Tukirqie Pilurtuut

Tukirqie Pilurtuut is Makivik's newest, and at age 22 she is also our youngest BOD member. Tukirqie was elected on August 6, 1996. Here are some comments she shares with the readers of Makivik News:

"I think being elected to be the Makivik BOD Member for Kangiqsujuaq is great and it will be a big challenge for me as well as a lot of fun. I hope to represent Kangiqsujuaq very well.

Since I returned home to Kangiqsujuaq in September 1995, I have been a teacher, though I have wanted to

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔪᖕᒋᑦᑕ

ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕈᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᒥᔪᖕᒐ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔪᐅᕕᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᕕᒋᕋᑦᑕᕋ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑕᓕᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕈᒪᓕᐅᔪᔪᕋ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒎᒃᑭᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑕᖕᒋᑦ. ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᕐᒪ ᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᔫᓗᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᐊᓘᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓯᔫᖕᒍᒐᒪ (ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓯᑦᑐ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓪᒥᒐᒃᑭᑦ) ᐊᑭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᓛᓕᕐᑐᖕᒐ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᓲᖕᒍᖕᖕᒋᒪᑕ ᐊᑭᐊᓗᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᕐᑐᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᓕ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑑᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᕙᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓇᒪ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔮᓂᓈᕐᑕᑲᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᖕᒐ. ᐅᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖕᒋᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑐᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓖᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕕᑦᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖕᒎᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᐃᕙᔪᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᒥᓐᓂᒋᔭᐅᒍᓇᐅᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖕᖕᒍᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᔪᕐᕕᒃᑲᕐᒥ ᔫᓚᐅᓚᐊᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᕈᓐᓇᓲᖕᖕᒋᓇᕐᑎᒍ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᖓ ᐊᐅᓯᓕᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ. ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᕕᑦᑖᕈᑦᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓱᓇᓯᐊᕙᑦᓴᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᓕᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᒃᑯᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖕᒋᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑭᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕙ ᓱᕐᕙᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᒪ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᒐ ᐅᓛᔪ ᐋᕐᖕᒐᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᕙᔪᕐᑕᕋ. ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᒋᓂᕐᐸᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕈᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕙᓱᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᕐᒥᓐᓈᔪᖕᒐ. ᐊᓕᐊᑦᑐᖕᒐᓗ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᕐᒐᓯᑦᑐᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ. ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᑕᕋ ᕐᑲᕐᑲᓗᒃ ᐱᓯᕝᕕᒋᒋᐊᕐᒐ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᑉ ᕐᑲᕐᑲᓗᕐᒪ ᐊᓕᐊᒻᒥᔪᖕᒐᓗ ᐸᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᓇᑎᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ (ᕚᓕᐹᕐᑲᑕᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ).

ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᒪᕗᖕᒐ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓗᖕᒐ ᐱᕐᑲᑎᒐᓂᒃ ᐋᓕᒃ ᑎᕐᑎᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔾᔨᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᓪᓗ."

ᑭᐋᓂ ᐋᓯᕙᒃ

ᑭᐋᓂ ᐋᓯᕙᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔪᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂ. ᐃᓅᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒧᑦ 1977-ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑎᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕆᓱᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕆᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᒪᑕ "ᓱᓇᓕᒪᑦᓯᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ". ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᑦᑎᑎᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔪᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑦᑐᖅ "ᓂᓪᓕᕈᒪᓪᓗᑐᐊᓗᓰᖕᒍᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑕᑦᓴᕋᑕᕐᑯᖕᒐ" ᓕᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ.

ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᐅᑦᔪᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒐᑦ "ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᓴᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᕐᑯᐊᕐᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒧᑦᓗ". ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒃᑲ.

ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᐋᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔨᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᐸᓕᐅᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅ ᕐᑭᕐᑭᕐᑕᒦᒻᒪᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓈᓗᓐᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᕐᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᒐᕙᒥ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᕐᒋᑎᑐᑦ.

ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖕᒍᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᑭᐋᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᓯᑦᑎᑕᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᕕᓂᕐᑎᒍᑦ "ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᒍᑦ ᑕᒫᖕᖕᒐᒥᐅᔪᐅᖕᖕᒋᓂᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᐊᒐᑕ ᐃᓱᕐᓇᔪᒻᒪᓇᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ" ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ.

ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᕕᓂᖕᒐ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᔪᐋᓗᒻᒪᑦ ᑭᐋᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔪᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ. ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᑕᓛᑦ/ᐊᐅᔪᑕᓛᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᐸᑲᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᐃᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᓇᐊᕐᓱᓂ. ᐊᕐᒪᑕᐅᖅ ᔮᓂ ᐋᑕᒻᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ

try out different fields of work. The position I was just elected into has a lot of responsibilities and I wanted to see if I can meet the challenge. One of the biggest reasons I ran for this position is because travelling on Air Inuit is very expensive and I love to travel. (Knowing others in Nunavik would like to afford to travel more often as well), I am going to try and get the prices of air fares lowered. Presently, it is very hard for many individuals to pay the high-priced fares.

As I cannot really predict the future, I am unable to say what changes I am going to accomplish for my community at this time. However, one of the projects that I would like to begin is the building of a community gymnasium, so the people of Kangiqsujuaq will not always have to use the school gymnasium. The gymnasium is a popular place for the youth to go and spend their time, and I feel that the school board sometimes is reluctant to lend the gymnasium to us because they fear it may become damaged. Kangiqsujuaq also has an arena, but it does not open until November. A gymnasium would be important to keep the youth occupied and to stay healthy.

As for choosing a person who has had a positive influence for me, my sister Ulaayu Arngak has had a lasting image on my life. One of the most difficult things I have accomplished was passing culture classes in high school. I enjoy camping and hiking. I especially love to hike the big mountain near Kangiqsujuaq and I like to play volleyball.

Finally, I would like to thank my boyfriend Alec Tertiluk for giving me so much support before and after the Makivik election."

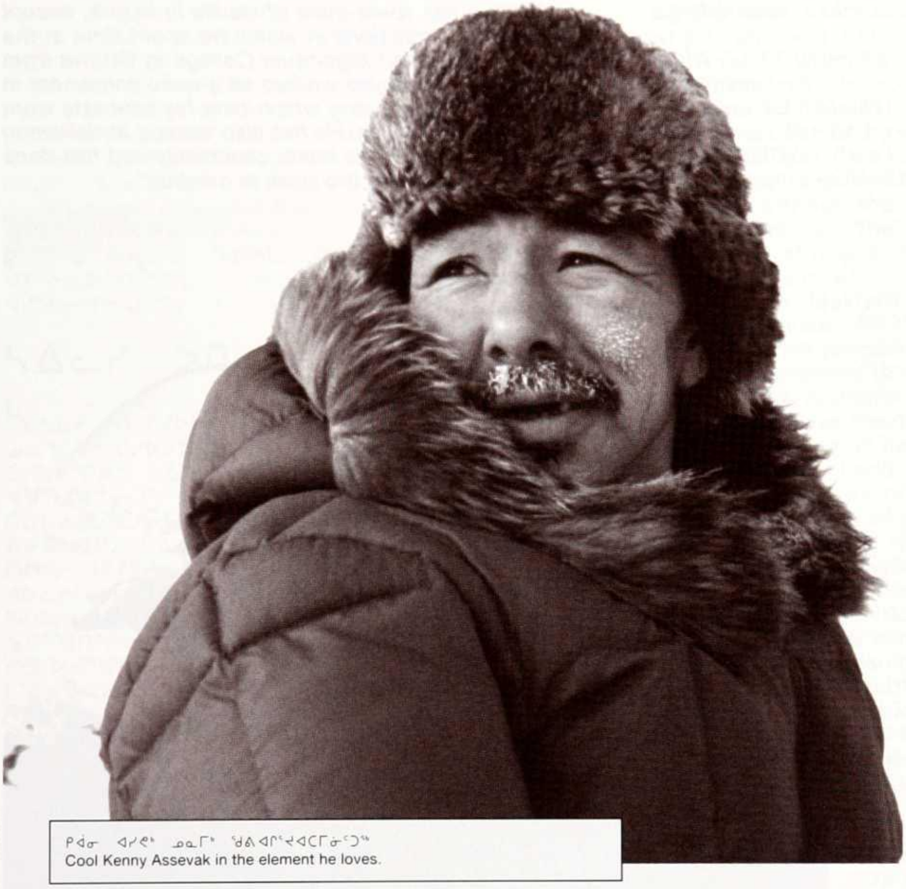
Kenny Assevak

Kenny Assevak has been on the Makivik BOD for the past six years. He was born and grew up in Killiniq, and then moved to Kangiqsualujjuaq in 1977.

He says one of his biggest reasons for running for the position was to help those who were relocated from Killiniq, and "left everything behind". For the past two years, he has been working especially hard for these people. "I have always wanted to speak out, and I am now able to do that," Kenny says.

30-ᒪᐃᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥ, ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᐸᓘᓇᒻᒥᔭᖓ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᐊᕐᑐᓱᒍ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᓇᒧᑦ. ᓱᓇᓱᐊᕋᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᕋᒥ ᕐᑭᑲᕐᓇᓯᐅᓕᕋᒥᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᐋᓂ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᓱᓂ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᕐᑲᔫᖅ.

ᑭᐋᓂ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓚᒥ ᑲᑎᙵᔮᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᓴᒪᖔᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂ "ᐊᐅᑲ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖁᓕᓐᓄ ᓯᑕᒪᓐᓄᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓱᑦ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᕆᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᖁᐊᕐᑲᐅᑎᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕋᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖁᐊᕐᑲᐅᑎᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑎᓐᓇᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓪᓗᑐᓚᐅᕐᑐᓲᖅ.



ᑭᐋᓂ ᐊᓯᕙᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖁᕝᕙᐊᕆᔭᐊᑕᒥᓃᑦᑐᖅ
Cool Kenny Assevak in the element he loves.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑭᐋᓂ ᓖᓴ ᒍᐊᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᓅᓱᑦᑐᓕᖏᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔾᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᕐᑲᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᕆᕗᖅ ᑭᐋᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓅᓱᑦᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᔨᔪᖅ "ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᕐᑲᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖏᑐᐊᓗᒐᑦᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᐊᕐᐸᑎᑦᓯ ᓄᕐᑲᐃᓇᕐᑕᐃᓕᓗᓯᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᑦᓯᓂᒃ. ᐃᓅᓱᑦᑑᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑳᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖕᒋᑑᓱᖕᒍᒪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᐃᑉᐹᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑳᕐᑲᔭᖕᖏᒋᐊᒥᒃ. ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᖕᒍᓂᖅ ᑕᐸᓇᐃᑦᑑᒪᑦ ᐃᓅᓱᑦᑐᕐᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᐊᓇᐊᓃᑦ.

ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᙵᔮᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔮᑦᓴᒪᓂᐊᓗᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᒐᒍᑦ. ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᒪᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᑎᐊᕐᑲᓲᖕᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᓲᖕᒍᔪᒍᑦ."

Not all the families from Killiniq have relocated to Kangiqsualujjuaq, where Kenny now lives. "These families have scattered to different communities," he explains, "There are some who have moved to Salluit, Kangiqsujuaq, Quaqtaq, Tasiujaq, Aupaluk, and Kuujjuaq." Those Killiniq beneficiaries who voted in the BOD election live in Kangiqsualujjuaq.

Reflecting on his childhood home, Kenny remembers it was a lot of fun. Killiniq is an island with a lot of wildlife and has a different view than from Ungava Bay.

Living in Kangiqsualujjuaq, Kenny says the people of Killiniq now feel very much at home. "They have provided us with good homes and we don't feel the sense of being outsiders. We are very comfortable here," he says.

Knowing that work is well under way to clean up the Killiniq site, Kenny recognizes that he has been instrumental in meeting the expectations he had as a new BOD member. He has returned there each summer since the cleanup began, to work with the cleanup team. Also, in partnership with Johnny Adams, Kenny owns a caribou hunting camp about 30 miles from Killiniq, where he goes each summer to make preparations for the caribou season. Hunting and camping is what he enjoys most of all in his spare time.

Asked whether he finds the responsibilities of being a Makivik representative heavy, Kenny says, "No. But there are times when there is a lot of decisions to be made in the 14 communities of Nunavik. For example when every community wants a freezer and there is not enough for everyone, deciding which community gets one is difficult.

While interviewing Kenny, Lisa Watt of the Makivik Youth Department asked him whether he had any advice for the youth of Nunavik who may also become Makivik BOD members in the future.

He says, "I would like to express my feelings towards the youth that the older people like myself are not going to be in these positions forever and there are a lot of jobs that will need to be done. The youth must stay in school and get an education. It is a big disadvantage to be Inuit and not be able to speak English or French. It is a tough world and our youth must be prepared.

Every year we have to encounter a different challenge. There are sometimes hard decisions that the BOD members have to make but sometimes things go smoothly. We try our best."

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔭᖕᒋᑦᑕ

ᐅᖅᑭᑦᑐ ᒫᒃ

ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᖅᑎᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᖅᑭᑦᑐ ᒫᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᒋᔭᐅᒋᒐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᖅᖅᑲᑕᖅᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᖅᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᑐᓇᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᓯᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᒥᒃ, ᒪᑐᒪᓗ ᖅᑭᓚᐅᑉ ᖅᑲᓂᑦᑑᑉ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᕗᔭᓕᓇᓂᖅᒥᓗ ᖅᑲᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᖅᑲᓕᒪᕝᓯᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᑦᓴᖅᑯᑎᒋᕝᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕝᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᑳᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

ᐅᖅᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᒫᓚᑕᑦᓯᐊᒥᓂ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒦᑐᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᕕᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᒪᑯᑕᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔫᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐋᑐᕚᒥ 1977-ᒥᑦ 1982-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1980-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᐅᓯᓂ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᓯᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔫᖅ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ "ᐊᓯᓗᑲᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᖅᑲᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᑐᖕᖕᒋᑐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᓯᓂ". ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑎᓐᓂᒪᒍ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᓪᓗᑐᕕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᐊᑕᓯ:

ᐊᑖᑕᒐ ᐅᖅᑲᐸᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᕋᐃᑦᓯᓂ. ᐅᖅᑲᑕᖕᒋᑦ (ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓪᓚᖕᒋᓪᓗᑐᕐᓂᒪᖕᒐᑕ) ᐊᐅᓚᔮᑦᓯᐊᔭᖕᒋᑦᑕᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔮᒪᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᑖᑕᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᑦ (ᐱᑦᓯᓂ) ᐊᐅᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐋᓇᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᑖᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂ ᐸᑦᔪᓇᒥᑦ. ᐊᑖᑕᑦᓯᐊᕋ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑭᑦᑐ ᒫᖕᒥᒃ.

ᐃᑉᐱᕆᔭᒃᑯᓕ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᓪᓚᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ – ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᓚᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᖅᑭᑭᕐᑕᓕᓇᔪᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᕝᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖅᑲᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑐᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᖅᑲᑎᕇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᕗᖕᒐ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᓕᖅᖅᑭᒐᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᕕᒋᑦᓯᒍᓗ ᓂᕈᐊᕋᑦᓴᑐᐊᖕᒍᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᒋᓂᕐᐸᓇᓲᕋᓕ (ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥ) ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓅᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᒪᕕᖅᑲᔩᖕᒍᒪᒪ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᕐᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᖅᑲᕐᓯᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᒪᓲᖕᒍᔪᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ.

ᐊᐃᑉᐹᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᑯᐊᐸᓈᓴᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᓕᐊᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᓲᖕᒍᓂᕋᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕋ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒍ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᓲᖕᒍᒪᒪ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᑑᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᓇᓕᕐᑕᓕᒫᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑕᑲᓂᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᕋᒪᓕ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓇᓕ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᖕᒐ ᓄᐃᕐᑯᔭᕋ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᑲᑎᔫᒥᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕋ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᒍᑦ ᓂᓪᓕᕈᑎᒋᕝᕋ. ᐅᕝᕙ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᖕᒐᐅᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕈᒪ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᕝᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᑦᓴᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖕᒐ.

Uqittuq Mark

Ivujivik BOD member Uqittuq Mark also works for the Ministry of Transport as an observer/communicator. This job involves taking weather observations such as the temperature, conditions of the sky, winds, cloud identification, and communication with aircraft. This information is provided for weather bureaus in Canada and beyond.

Uqittuq has spent most of his life in Ivujivik, except for two main occasions in which he spent time in the South. He attended Algonquin College in Ottawa from 1977 to 1982, and also worked as a radio announcer in Montreal in 1980, during which time his telecasts were aired across the North. He has also worked at delivering fuel oil and water in his home community and has done "some other odd jobs too small to mention".

ROTAX 500
Ski-doo

ᐅᖅᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᔭᑦᑐᖅ

Uqittuq out and about on Ski-doo.

STEPHEN HENDRIE

Makivik News interviewed him following his return to the Makivik Board of Directors last spring, and this, in his own words, are some of the things he had to share:

"My father used to tell me that his family roots go back to Kuujjuaq. I cannot recall (these details) too well, but I do know we have roots in Kuujjuaq, and that my grandfather (travelled) from Wakeham Bay up to Ivujivik

ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᒥᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᙵᓱᑦᓯᐊᖁᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᒐᔭᕐᑕᕋ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥ"

ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓇᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᑉᐸᒐᓵᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᙱᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᑲᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᓃᑦᑐᓂ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓇᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᐃᑐᐊᕋᒪ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᐸᑐᖓ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ. (ᑕᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᐃᒫᓂᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓱᖓ.)

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᒋᐊᕈᒪᔪᖓ - ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓲᖑᒐᒪ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᙱᐅᑎᓃᑦ ᓇᑭᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖏᑦ. ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᒐᓱᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᙱᑑᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒪᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᕙᒎᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᙱᑐᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᙱᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᖑᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓵᓗᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐃᑉᐹᒍᓪᓕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖃᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓖᓗᑐᕐᑐᐊᓘᓱᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᖏᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒍᒪᑲᐃᓐᓇᑕᕋ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖁᑦᓱᒍᓗ. (ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑕ) ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑦᑐᑎᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᒐᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᑕᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᙱᒪᑦ (ᐊᒻᒪᓗ) ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᐊᑦᔭᒐᑎᒃ".

ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐴᑎ

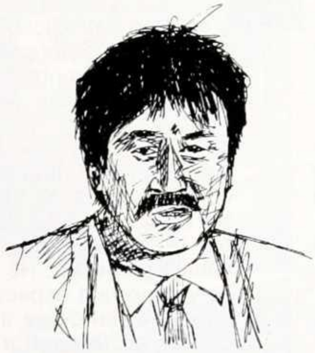
ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐴᑎ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᒃ 70 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ 188 ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔫᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1996-ᒥ ᑭᓯᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᓱᓂᓗ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 1972-ᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᔨᓪᓚᐱᐊᐱᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᐊᕋᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒥᐅᖑᓲᕕᓂᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᐸᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᙵ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᑯᒌᑦ ᖃᑕᙳᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓕᕐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒧᑦ. ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᙱᒐᕐᑑᔪᑦ ᖃᑕᙳᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ: ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᓇᔭᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᓄᑲᓕᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖃᕐᓱᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᕐᓕ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᔭᖃᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᐹᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒻᒥᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᙳᓕᕐᓂᕋᒥᓂᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᙳᐊᕕᑦᑖᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᓂᓗ. ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᑕᑯᔪᒪᒋᕗᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑕᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᕕᖃᕐᐸᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᓱᓂ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᓂ, ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂ, ᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂ, ᐃᓚᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐄᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᕕᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᕕᒫᐱᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᒥ.

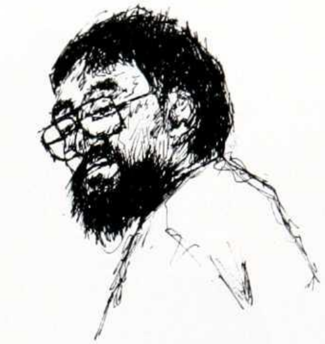
ᑐᑦᓯᐊᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖕᓕᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᕕᖓᓐᓂ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥ ᐊᔪᕿᕐᑐᐃᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ. ᐊᔪᕿᕐᑐᐃᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᓂ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐊᓪᓕᑐᓂ ᐊᔪᕿᕐᑐᐃᔨᐅᔫᖅ, ᐃᙱᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᓚᖓᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᙱᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᕆᔨᐅᑦᓱᓂ.

ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᓇᑯᕆᔭᖃᖅᑯᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑕ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ.



to marry my grandmother who was from Mansel Island. My Grandfather's name was also Uqittuq Mark.

I feel it is essential that the people of Ivujivik, more than ever, need to be involved in all issues — especially the negotiations of the hydro projects, offshore claims, inter-community trade, social and economic developments, capital gains and, above all, regarding the question of Quebec Sovereignty. I think all of the communities of Nunavik should support each other in opposing this issue, which is why I ran for a third term and won by acclamation.



What I find most difficult (about being on the BOD) is that I am a Makivik board member without the full consent of the community of Ivujivik. But the reason why I am on the Makivik BOD is because I believe the Ivujivik people should be informed of what Makivik is doing now and I believe they have to be kept up to date on all Makivik issues.

On the other hand, it gives me a chance to experience being a part of decision making within the Corporation. Being with the Makivik BOD gives me a chance to learn what type of decisions Makivik makes and it gives me a chance to inform the people of what is going on. I feel that if the people of Ivujivik were better informed and a little more involved in decision making, they would be better informed and maybe there wouldn't be as much opposition from Ivujivik.

One thing I would like to see as a Makivik BOD member is the creation of greater unity between the people of Ivujivik and the population of Nunavik as a whole, politically speaking. It may not necessarily mean me leading the pack, but just being a part of the process.

If somebody was to visit Ivujivik for the very first time, I would tell them to feel welcome to come up.

I do know the tourist attraction we have are the islands near Ivujivik. There are murr colonies living out there and many things to see and experience.

In my spare time I like to look for food as much as I can (by gathering on the land and sea.)

There is one piece of advice I would like to give the people of Nunavik — because sometimes I feel dissent coming from all areas of Nunavik. If we look back throughout history, all the Aboriginal groups who have opposed world governments, and who have refused to negotiate or compromise with the dominant society have not benefited from it, and have lost a lot. Whereas people who are willing to negotiate and compromise have benefitted from it, regardless of what the conditions were. My advice for the people of Nunavik is that they reflect on that thought. (We should) look at this as a model and realize that the system has not changed. I believe that the dominant society is going to remain steadfast."

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᖕᒐᔩᖕᒋᑦᑕ

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᕕᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖕᒋᓯᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖕᖕᒋᓐᓇᓕᒫᕐᐸᓱᓂ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑑᕋᖅ ᓃᓂᒐᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᖕᒐ - ᓃᓂᒐᕆᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ 1970-ᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕐᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓃᓂᒐᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕐᐸᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᓚᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᖃᓐᓈᓚᑳᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕋᑕᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓈᑐᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᕈᓯᓕᐅᓲᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᖃᑎᖃᕐᐸᓱᓂᓗ ᓇᔭᒻᒥᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᖕᖕᒋᕈᓯᖕᒋᑦ.

BOB MESHER

ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐴᑎ: ᐊᖕᒍᑎ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓇᕐᑑᓯᓂᓗ
Silas Berthe: a man with a big heart.

ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᓴᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑉᐸᑐᖅ ᓯᓚ ᐅᕐᕐᑰᓯᓯᔪᐊᐱᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᖃᓲᖕᒍᒐᒥ, ᐊᓕᐊᓱᒐᓗᐊᕐᒥᓱᓂ ᖃᔭᕆᐊᕐᑐᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑉᐸᒋᐊᒥᒃ.

ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᖃᑎᐅᒐᒥ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓅᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓲᓱᒋᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕋᑦᑕ. ᐅᑉᐱᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖄᔪᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᖃᖕᖕᒋᓗᑐᕐᑐᖅ, ᐃᓅᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᕌᓗᒋᒻᒪᐅᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᒐᓱᑦᑐᓴᐅᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕆᕋᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ. ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᓇᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᐅᑦ ᐱᐅᖕᖕᒋᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ" ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᓕᕋᒥ ᐅᑉᐱᓂᕐᓗ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᕆᐊᖕᒋᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ.

ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᖕᒋᓱᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᑕᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᕆᕋᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᒪᔪᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ.

Silas Berthe

Silas Berthe is the BOD member for Tasiujaq, which is located 70km northwest of Kuujjuaq, with a population of 188 beneficiaries and 10 non-beneficiaries, as of January 1996. He was born and raised in Kuujjuaq and moved to Tasiujaq in 1972. He vaguely remembers living in Tasiujaq as a child, but has always lived there since his family moved away from Kuujjuaq. There are seven children in his family: four sisters, two younger brothers, and an older brother. Now, Silas has a large family of his own, with six children ranging in age from 21 years to 12 years old.

Since becoming a BOD member, Silas says the roads have been repaired and the community has also received a recreation center. He also hopes to see new roads built to the local fishing camps.

Silas has served as a board member on many committees in his community, and he also has experience in other executive positions for various organizations. He was a member of the Co-Op committee, the housing committee, the Arqivik Landholding Corporation, the education committee, and the hunter support program known as the Anguvigaapik Wild Life Committee. As well as having served on the church committee, Silas is also the Anglican Minister in Tasiujaq. As the minister, he is also responsible for delivering sermons, organizing the choir, and he is responsible for the formation of hymns. Most of all, Silas appreciates his position with Makivik as a BOD member. He is currently working at road construction for the Municipality of Tasiujaq.

Because he serves on the church committee and is very active in the community's well-being, it is interesting to know that Silas is able to play the piano — a skill he learned in the early 1970s. With the piano, Silas has been able to teach himself how to play music and write gospel songs. So far, he has written about 10 special songs. Beyond audio taping himself for friends and relatives, Silas has not officially recorded any of his music in a studio. Silas sings songs that are inspirational, and sings gospel songs together with his sisters. They are known for their enjoyable inspirational music throughout Nunavik.

Silas enjoys the coming of spring, with the warm sunny weather. It is one of his favorite times to go out camping, although he loves canoeing and travelling on the land throughout the year.

He shares a story about life and how we, as humans, should respect it. He is very sensitive about religion, a very important aspect of his life, and feels that people should try and live a good life. He knows that some people go through a hard life, and he is thankful for opportunities to be helpful. Silas says there seems to be many people who need help to "battle their own demons", and he has found that the answer comes through faith and prayer.

What comes through in Silas' personality is that he is a very out-going and caring man, and those who have made friends, or have worked in partnership with him have been very fortunate.

ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒎᒥ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓇᐃᑦ

Summer Festivals

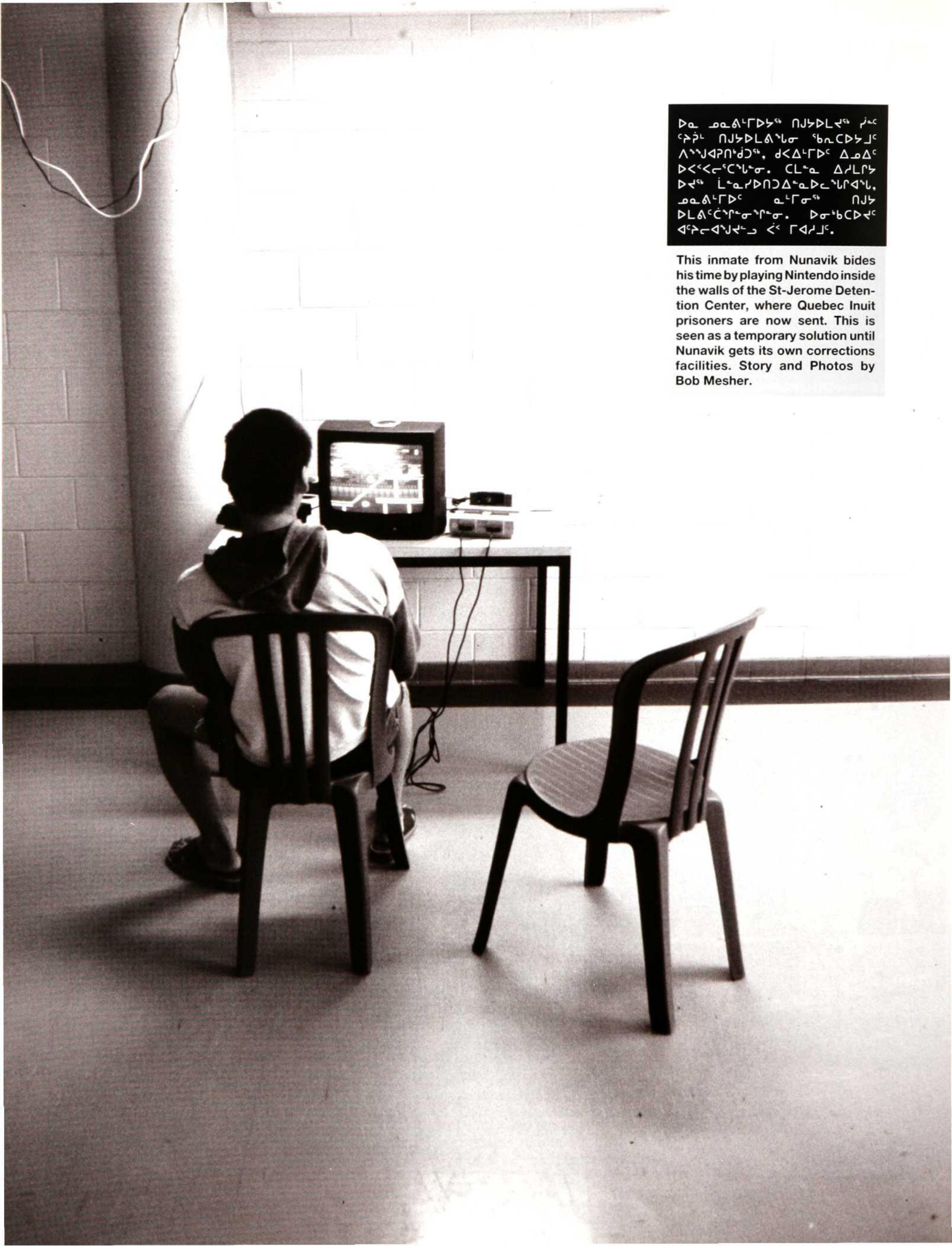
BOB MESHER

ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒎᑯᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᓗ. (ᖁᓛᓂ) ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᖅᐱᑕᖅᓂᐸᐅᓕᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᐱᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᓯᑦᔭᓇᐊᒧᑦ (ᐊᑎᐊᐱᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ) ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ (ᑕᓕᖅᐱᐊᓂᑦ) ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᐸᑦᑖᐱᖕᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑭᖕᓚᓕᐊᓇᒪᔪᒨᓇᓕᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᓯᐅᕋᖅᔫᕿᑦᔭᐅᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐸᑦᑕᒥᓄᑦ. ᐊᑖᓂ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂ) ᐳᕕᖅᓂᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᔪᖅᓴᑎᕐᑲᑦ ᒫᑎᐅᓯ ᑐᓗᒐᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ ᐃᔪᖅᓴᑐᖅ (ᑕᓕᖅᐱᐊᓂ) ᓂᕆᓪᓚᒪᑐᑦ, (ᐊᑖᓂᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ) ᒥᐊᕆ ᒥᑭᔪᒃ ᑲᑯᐊᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕋᓯᑦᑐᖅ

Last August, summer festivals took place in Kuujjuaq and Kuujjuaraapik. On top (L) Aqpik-picking contestants for the Aqpik jam festival got to enjoy Simon Sidjareak (beneath) and other performers, while (R) Kuujjuaq golfers took to the sand pits. Bottom (L) Puvirnituq clown Matiusi Tulugak in Kuujjuaraapik (R) Community feast, and (R bottom) Mary Mickeyook selling festival souvenirs.

WELCOME
stival
MUNICIPALITY OF KUUJJUARAAPIK

KUUJJUARAAPIK PHOTOS: WINNIE MICKEYOOK



ᐅᓇ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᔭᖅ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᓲᓐᑦ ᑦᔨᕉᒻ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᐱᖕᒍᐊᕈᑎᒃᑰᖅ, ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᑉᐸᓕᖅᑕᖕᒐᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᓱᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᖕᒐᒋᐊᖕᒐ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᑦᑖᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᖑᔪᓪᓗ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓱᒧᑦ.

This inmate from Nunavik bides his time by playing Nintendo inside the walls of the St-Jerome Detention Center, where Quebec Inuit prisoners are now sent. This is seen as a temporary solution until Nunavik gets its own corrections facilities. Story and Photos by Bob Mesher.

ᓯᓐᑦ-ᔨᕉᒻ: ᐊᕐᑭᓚᐅᕐᑐᐊᐱᒍᑎᒃ

Saint-Jérôme: a Temporary Solution

ᐅᐱᖕᒐᖕᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᑏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᕐᒃ ᐊᑖᓄᓪᓗ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒻᒦᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᒍᐊᑐᓘᒥ. ᔪᓂ 5, 1996ᒥᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᒻᒪᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓐᑦ-ᔨᕉᒻᒦᓲᖕᒍᓕᕐᐳᑦ. ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᐊᐱᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᕐᒃ ᐄᒪᔅᒥ ᐅᑕᕐᑭᕕᒋᓚᐅᕐᑐᓲᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᓱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒐ ᓯᓐᑦ ᔨᕉᒻᒨᓛᕐᓂᐊᓱᑎᒃ. ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑉ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᓚᖕᒐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᑎᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᕐᑭᒥᕈᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓯᓐᑦ ᔨᕉᒻᒥ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᔪᓂ 18ᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒃ ᓴᓗᐊᕐᓴᐃᕕᐅᓲᖕᒍᕗᕐᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᓂ ᐊᑖᓅᓪᓗ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᒋᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ.

ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ 1922ᒥ, ᑕᓐᓇ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᓂᕐᑲᓇᐊᖕᒐᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᕐᑲᑐᐃᕕᐅᑉ ᓰᓐᑦ-ᔨᕉᒻᒦᑦᑑᑦ. 16ᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᑑᒐᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓱᑎᓪᓗ. 1979ᒥ ᓄᑖᕐᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᕐᒃ ᐋᕐᕐᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᒥᓱᓂᓗ 1983ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᕐᒃ 7-ᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᒋᑐᓂ ᓱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᓕᒃ 224ᓂᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ.

ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒃ $24 ᒥᓕᐊᕌᕐᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒻᒧᑦ 60 ᑭᓚᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᓪ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᕗᕐᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᕐᕐᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᐊᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᓄᑦ ᐋᕐᕐᑭᒋᐊᓇᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖕᒋᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒍᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᐳᕐᒃ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓗᕐᕈᓯᖕᒐᓄᑦ

Until last summer, Inuit men from Arctic Quebec sentenced to two years or less served their time at the Detention Centre of Waterloo. Since June 5, 1996, with the closing down of that institution, these Inuit clients now serve their time in the Saint-Jérôme Detention Centre. There is a smaller prison at Amos where they are held for shorter stopovers, awaiting sentencing on the way to Saint-Jérôme. Those who are ordered to prison for more than two years are sent to federal penitentiaries elsewhere in the province.

A delegation representing the interests of Nunavik residents were given a tour of the Saint-Jérôme facility on June 18. The Centre is a prison instituted for the rehabilitation of Quebec prisoners who are given two years or less for their criminal activities.

Founded in 1922, the Saint -Jérôme Detention Centre was first located in the basement of a court house in downtown Saint- Jérôme. It included 16 cells and offered a few other services and activities. In 1979, a new detention centre was inaugurated, and remodeled in 1983. The new Saint-Jérôme Detention Centre includes seven pavilions and a total of 224 cells.

Sending Inuit prisoners to the $24 million detention centre, located 60 kilometers north of Montreal, is also seen by government and especially by Inuit organizations as a temporary solution to the problem of having no

ᓰᓐᑦ ᑦᔩᕉᒻ: ᐋᖅᑭᓚᐅᕐᑐᐊᐱᒍᑎᒃ

ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕᓄ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᖕᒐᓃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᖕᒐᑎᒍᑦ.

ᓰᓐᑦ ᔨᕈᒻᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᓅᑖᔭᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ - ᓴᓗᒻᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓂᓯᖕᒋᓐᓇᓂᐅᔭᕿᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒧᑦ. ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᔪᐊᓘᒐᓂ 7-ᖑᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᑎᓕᒫᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᔪᖃᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᑲᒪᐅᑎᑕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᑎᕐᑐᐃᓗ ᐊᓂᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᓕᒫᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᔪᑲᓪᓚᒥᓪᓗ ᓴᐃᒍᓛᓐᓇᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ.

ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᓂᒃ ᓴᐃᒎᖅ ᓇᓪᓚᐊᒍᑦ, ᖁᖁᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓂᓪᓚᓲᖅ ᑲᒪᕕᓪᒪᕆᖕᒐᓂ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔭᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᐃᒍᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᖃᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑎᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᔫᖅ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔪᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᔪᖃᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᒃ ᕆᐊᖃᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ.

ᐊᑦᔨᒋᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑕᖕᒐ ᑕᕐᕿᓚᔭᒐᕐᓂ ᑕᑯᔫᑦᑕ, ᐱᔭᕿᓕᑎᑦᑕᐅᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᐊᐱᓐᓂᓗ ᐳᕐᑕᐅᒪᕕᐊᐱᒻᒦᔭᒐᑎᒃ ᓰᓐᑦ-ᔨᕈᒻᒦᑦᑐᑦ - ᓯᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᒪᓕᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᔭᕿᑎᒃ.

ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖕᒑᑦ ᔮᓂ ᐋᑕᒥ ᓰᓐᑦ ᔨᕈᒻᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᕐᕿᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᒐᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔨᔪᖅ.
Kuujjuaq Mayor Johnny Adams describes his tour of the Saint-Jerome facility for a TNI documentary.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᖃᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕈᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑎᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊ-ᒥ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᕕᐅᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᔫᒻᒪᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᒻᒪᕆᒻᒧᑦ. ᐊᑦᓱᖕᒋᐅᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᑕ ᑐᖕᒐᓚᐊᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᒑᕐᑐᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᓪᓚᕆᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒃᑯᕕᖕᒑᑦ, ᐳᓛᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᓯᓂᓗ, ᓂᕆᕕᑕᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ, ᓯᓇᒐᓚᖃᐅᑎᑕᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᕕᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ.

ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓚᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ, ᓄᑦᑎᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᕕᐅᔫᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᓰᓐᑦ-ᔨᕈᒻᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᑕᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓰᓐᑦ-ᔨᕈᒻᒥ, ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᑕᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕆᐊᖃᔫᖑᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᓪᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᓗ ᐊᓂᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ, ᑐᓵᒋᐊᕐᓯᑕᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖁᑎᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᒍᑦ ᓴᓗᐊᕐᓯᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᓯᒪᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓪᓚᕆᐅᓪᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᓰᓐᑦ-ᔨᕈᒻ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᔭᖕᒋᓪᓚᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᑦᑕᐅᕕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᖕᒥᑐᒍ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᓗᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᑦᓚ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒋᕗᖅ ᓴᓗᐊᕐᓴᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᑐᑉ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓅᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓰᓐᑦ-ᔨᕈᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐᕐᓘᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᑮᓄᑦ, ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᖃᑎᒥᑕ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ. ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᖑᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ

corrections and detention centres located in Nunavik. A detention centre in Nunavik could be operated on principles relevant to Inuit language, culture and geographic environment.

Saint-Jérôme is a state of the art construction — a picture of sterility and top security. The prison consists of a group of low-rise buildings which make up seven pavilions protected by a peripheral electronic security system. The centre has a system of entry and exit controls composed of a double five-meter high electronically sensitive fence surrounding all the buildings.

As soon as contact is made with one of the two fences, an electronic detection device sets off an alarm in the control centre. Zoom lens video cameras are installed to watch the fences, and an attendant can immediately verify on the monitor screens whether the perimeter has been violated. In such case, he dispatches a team to the area where the breach has occurred. In addition, patrol cars can respond to the alarm, if need be.

Unlike the typical jail that one might expect to see in a Hollywood movie, there is no evidence of forced hard labour or squalid iron cages at Saint Jérôme — punishment is served by the fact that inmates have lost their freedom to come and go as they wish.

Makivik News was there to participate in the tour which began at the reception area in Pavilion A, where access to the centre is tightly controlled as it is the only gateway into the prison. We were led through a series of heavily locked gates and doors, to meet in a conference room in Pavilion B which also shelters services such as central control, admissions, visits, administration, food services, warehousing, and health services.

ᐃᐊᑦᑲ ᐱᕐᓈ (ᓂᑯᕐᕿᔪᖅ) ᐅᖃᕐᑎᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᒥ ᑐᖅᑲᑕᕐᕕᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ.
Edgar Bernard (standing) spoke for the Quebec Ministry of Public Security.

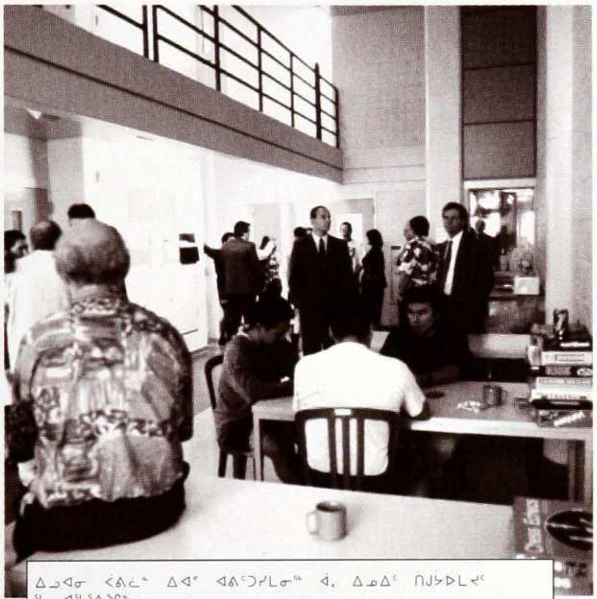
The four main goals of this visit were to facilitate the transfer of offenders from Waterloo into Saint-Jérôme, to learn about programs and services available to Inuit offenders at Saint-Jérôme, to discuss further responsibilities of the Quebec Correction Services and Quebec Parole Board, and to hear how Inuit communities and organizations beyond the prison walls can be supportive in the rehabilitation process of offenders.

One major concern voiced at the meeting by Nunavik leaders was that Saint Jérôme should not only be a place where Inuit men are detained for the protection of society, but also a place to receive meaningful opportunities for rehabilitation.

Nunavik community representatives also spoke about the need to have a sufficient dossier of anyone who is ready to be returned for a term of parole,

ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᓕᓂᐅᖏᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᕈᓐᓇᒪᖔᑕ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑐᓵᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᑦᑎᓯᒐᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᕋᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ, ᐊᑦᔨᒋᑦᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᓇᓪᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᑐᓯᒋᔭᐅᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᕙᕆᔭᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒥᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ, ᐃᓗᕐᕈᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᖖᒋᑐᓄᑦ.


ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐹᕕᓚᓐ ᐃᐊᕝ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐋ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ.
Inside Pavilion F-Sector A, where Inuit prisoners find their quarters.

ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᕐᓴᐃᔩᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᒋᐊᓪᓛᔩᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐸᐃᕋᓕᓐᓂᓴᐅᓲᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓭᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕈᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᐊᑦᔭᐸᓯᖓ ᐃᓕᓭᐃᓂᐅᕙᑦᑑᑉ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓭᐃᖅᑳᔾᔫᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓅᕆᐅᓚᖓᓕᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᒻᒥᔫᖅ ᐅᐸᓚᐅᔫᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑑᑎᖓᓂ - ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᖓᑎᑕᐅᕕᖓ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᑐᖅ “ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᓴᐅᑦᔪᑦ” ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓᑦ. 144ᓂ ᖃᕆᐊᖃᑦᓴᒪᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ, ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑑᓕᖕᒥᔪᑦ. ᐃᒻᒥᒍᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊ-ᒥ 24 ᖃᕆᐊᕋᐱᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕖᑦ. ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ 24ᖑᓚᐅᕚᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 36ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᓂ. ᓯᓐᑦ-ᔨᕈᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᔾᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖑᓂᖃᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᒪᑦᓯᐅᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᐅᖖᒋᑐᖅ. ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖃᑕᐅᔫᑦ “ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕕᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᓐᓇᓯᓕᐅᒥᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᕆᒍᓐᓇᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᕆᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ.”

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓂᖓᓂ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔩᑦ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᖃᕐᐳᑦ. ᓴᑉᑕ 20 ᔭᐃᒻᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᕕᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑉᐸᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒻᒪᐃᑑᒻᒪᑕ, ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᖃᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᕿᓚᓈᕐᓯᑕ ᐅᓪᓘᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ ᓱᓕᓪᓚᕆᓯᓂᕇᑦᑕᖓᓂᒃ.

especially in cases where the municipality is asked whether they are prepared to receive the individual back into the community.

The reality of holding Inuit prisoners in Saint-Jérôme, rather than in Nunavik is that, beyond the companionship of fellow Inuit inmates, these men are completely disconnected from Inuit society. Questions from the Inuit delegation were raised about the availability of country foods, especially for older inmates who are less accustomed to southern diets, as well as about access to Inuktitut television and radio broadcasting.

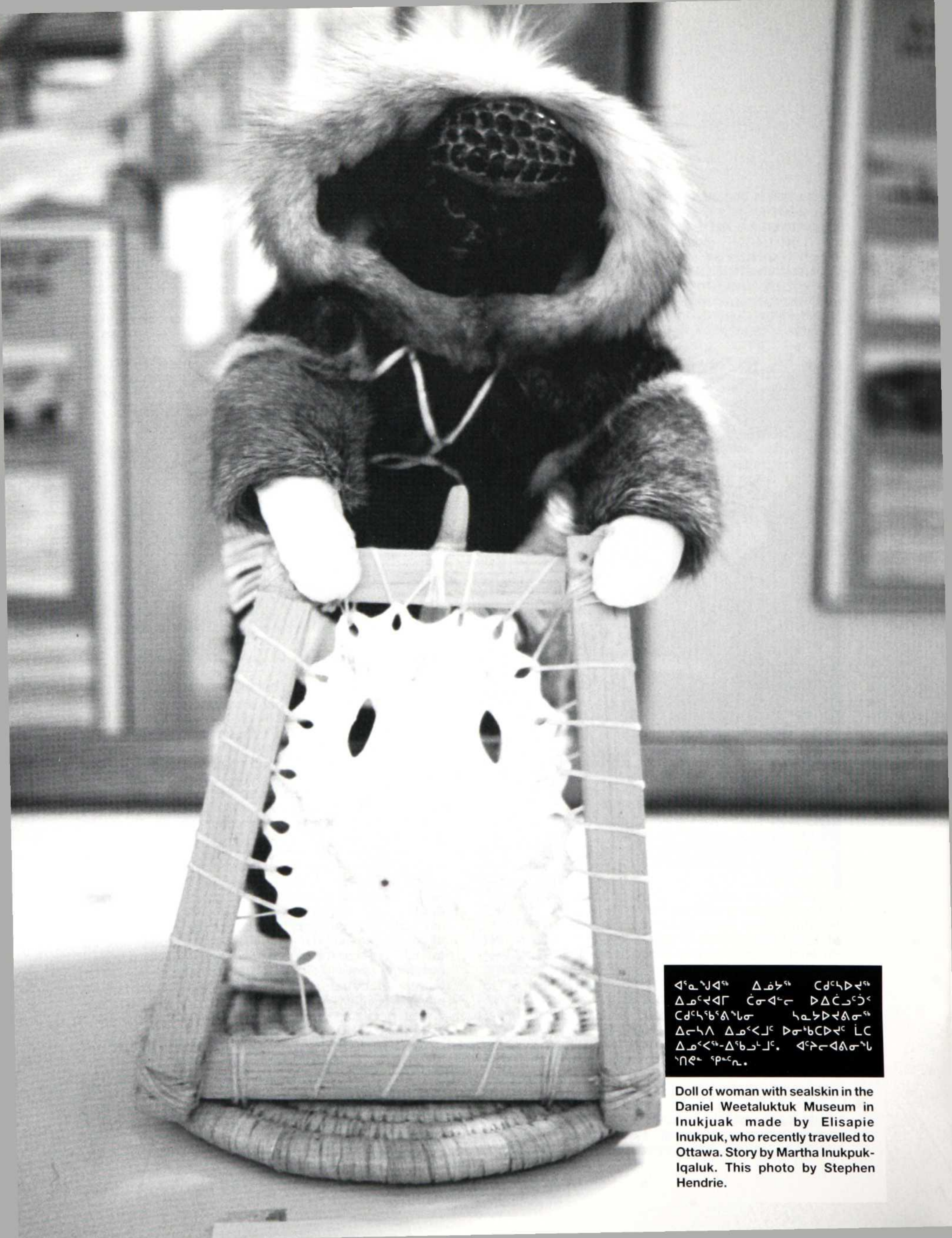
Prison officials say they aim to grant each inmate, no matter what their background, the very same services and privileges. Special attention to one particular group in the prison setting may invoke envy and reprisal from other prisoners. Deviations from the usual rules and regulations are sometimes made, however, to provide for certain cultural customs or a physical impairment.

ᐹᕕᓕᐊᓐ ᑦᔩ, ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᓪᓄᕋᕐᓂᐊᕕᖓᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᒐᔪᕐᑐᖅ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.
Pavilion G, the prison laundry is a popular workplace for inmates.

Professional Service staff such as counsellors, correctional services agents, and other specialized service workers who are most frequently in contact with the prisoners are trained in cultural awareness education. It is similar to training given by other organizations such as the Kativik School Board who sends new employees to work in the North.

Another important stop on our tour was at Pavilion F - sector A, where Inuit prisoners from Nunavik are grouped. Pavilion F is designed for prisoners who require "strict supervision". The pavilion is made up of 144 cells divided into eight cell blocks. Sector A is one of these cell blocks, which holds 24 cells. On the day of our visit, there were 24 Inuit men in the sector, which can hold up to 36. Saint-Jérôme officials say prisoners are grouped according to the their characteristics and needs rather than legal status. Inmates with similar needs can be placed together "in a setting where they will learn new values, gain a sense of responsibility and question their behaviour".

At least for today, this is where Nunavik's Inuit prisoners are doing their time. Chapter 20 of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* provides that the Inuit of Nunavik have a right to be detained in the region. Once these detention facilities are constructed, they should mostly be staffed by Inuit. As with other JBNQA files not yet implemented, we look forward to the day when that right becomes a more secure reality.



ᐊᕐᓇᙳᐊᖅ ᐃᓅᔭᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᑖᓂᐊᓪᓕ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑑᑉ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒫᑕ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ-ᐃᕐᑲᓗᒻᒧᑦ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖕᒐ ᔅᑎᕖᓐ ᕐᕼᓐᑦᕆ.

Doll of woman with sealskin in the Daniel Weetaluktuk Museum in Inukjuak made by Elisapie Inukpuk, who recently travelled to Ottawa. Story by Martha Inukpuk-Iqaluk. This photo by Stephen Hendrie.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᒃᐸᐅᑉ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓃᑉᐳᑦ

Elisapie Inukpuk Dolls at Ikajurtiit

ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑏᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᙵᕕᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃ ᖃᐃᒐᑦᑯᓂᒃ 96-ᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕋᖅ: ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᙳᕈᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐋᑐᒑᒥ ᔫᓂ 1-2, 1996-ᒥ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖓᑦᓯᐊᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᑏᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᒻᒪᕆᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᒋᐊᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ.

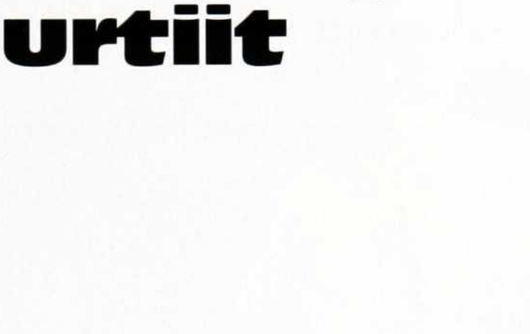
ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓱᓂ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓯᒥᓂᒃ. ᐱᒋᐊᕆ ᐊᕕᑦᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐃᖁᔭᐅᕙᓪᓗᓚᐅᔪᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔫᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᓚᖓᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓂᑦ. ᐳᓛᕆ ᐊᓚᐅᔭᕋ ᐅᑎᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓄᑦ ᐋᑐᒑᒦᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᓇᑕᒐ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓚᐅᔭᖓ.

“ᒪᕿᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᒪᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔮᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔭᓯᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᓴᓇᒍᑦᔭᐅᒍᒪᓪᓗᐊᓯᒪᔪᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓅᔮᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᔮᒃᑲ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂ, ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᓐᓂᕋᒪ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥ ᐅᐃᒪᓗᐊᕐᓂᑯᒧᑦ. ᕿᒻᒪᕐᑯᓯᕐᕕᒥ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᑕᐃᓐᓇᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᓗᖓ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᑎᓗᖓ ᑮᓇᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᔭᐅᑉ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᒪᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕋᑎᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᔭᐅᑉ. ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᕐᒪ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ 1960 ᓂᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᓂ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑕᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᖑᐊᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᓐᓄᕋᕕᓂᑐᖃᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖔᑦᔭᒐᓂ. ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᒃᑲᐃᓚᐅᔪᒐᒪ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑕᐅᓴᐅᑎᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᕿᒪᓕᓚᐅᔭᕋ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂ.

ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᑐᒑᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᕐᖃᔭᑦᔭᖏᓐᓇᒪ (ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓪᓚᕆᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᓪᓗ) ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᑕᕌᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᖓᓗ ᑐᓵᐳᕆᓚᐅᔫᒃᑲ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑖᕙᓂ ᐱᐅᔪᖑᐊᕌᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒡᒐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᑮᙱᑐᓂᒃ.

Ikajurtiit (The Inuit Art Foundation) hosted Qaigat '96: The Great Inuit Art Fair and Symposium in Ottawa on June 1-2, 1996, which was opened to the public. Inuit artists from the Northwest Territories, Labrador and Nunavik travelled to the Canadian capital city for the busy weekend.

Elisapie Inukpuk of Inukjuak was there to display her doll-making skills. Although she received her invitation at the last minute, she was enthusiastic about the opportunity to take a brief trip out of town. I visited her after she returned home from Ottawa and this is her story.



"I brought along two of my finished dolls which someone had fortunately asked me to make for them earlier. The dolls came in handy for the symposium, but I kept a lot of other finished work at home because I left in a bit of a hurry. The only time the symposium visitors saw me actually working was when I was carving a head for a doll. But even then people were asking to buy it without even seeing the rest of the doll. My other doll was dressed in a typical Inukjuak 1960s style costume, with clothes made of fabric rather than of traditional caribou skin. I set my price too high for the potential buyers there so it did not sell right away, so I left it with Ikajurtiit.

The people who invited me to Ottawa were exceptional hosts. I do not speak English (the other official language of Canada along with French), so Nutaraaluk and his brother were my interpreters. People there were

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᐅᑉ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓃᑉᐳᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪᖖᒐᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒡᒐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᖖᒋᒪᑕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐊᔪᒐᐃᓪᓕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖕᒐ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖖᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖖᒍᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᒐᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᓇᒍᑎᓅᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᕐᒃ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓯᐅᑎᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᕐᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᐃᑦ ᑲᒥᖖᒍᐊᓗ ᓯᐅᑎᒥᐅᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖖᒍᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕆᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᔨᒐᓗᐊᕐᑐᖕᒐ. ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᒪᖖᒋᓂᑯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑑᔭᖖᒋᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓯᐊᑎᒃ

making beautiful carvings, creatively using their hands to work on different things. From the beginning of time, people have always used their hands and sometimes I really feel that the majority of people do not realize the potential they have which can be developed.

I was amazed at the variety of crafts made just by hands rather than by machinery, such as earrings, prints, carvings, and miniature kamik earrings. I want the people of Inukjuak to again start making arts and crafts. Just

ᒫᑕ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᒃ-ᐃᕐᑲᓗᒃ ᐴᓚᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᓴᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 1996 ᑕᕐᕐᑭᖕᒐ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕐᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
Martha Inukpuk-Iqaluk visiting her aunt Elisapie at her Inukjuak home during a doll-making session in early August, 1996.

STEPHEN HENDRIE

ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᐅᑕᕆᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᖖᒍᐊᕋᔭᕐᓯᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᕈᕐᓲᒋᐊᕐᑲᑦᔭᖕᒋᓪᓚᑦ ᒋᐊᕐᑲᓪᓗᑐᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᑕ. ᐃᓄᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒃ ᑲᑕᑦᑎᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᒪᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᖖᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑐᕐᔪᐊᕌᑑᑦᓯᓂ.

ᐅᑭᐅᖕᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᒪ ᓵᓕ ᐅᕐᑳᕐᕕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᕋᓱᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᓰᒥᐅᓂ ᑯᓄᒃᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᑯᔨᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᐸᓱᓂ ᓵᓕᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᒋᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ. ᓵᓕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᑕᓚᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᓰᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕋᓯᐊᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᓚᐅᔭᕋ ᓵᓕᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᐃᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕈᒪᐃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕆᐊᕐᒐ.

ᒥᐊᔨᐱᐊ ᐊᕐᓇᑯᑖᖕᒍᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᑯᐊᐸᑦᑖᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ 1960-ᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖖᒍᐊᑎᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓃᓚᐅᔪᒐᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᖖᒍᐊᕈᓯᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᓕᐅᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕕᒋᒋᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᑕᕕᓂᕐᓃᕙᖕᒐ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒧᑦ ᐋᑐᒫᒥᑦ.

ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᕐᕐᑲᔭᑦᔭᖕᒋᓐᓇᒪ ᐊᐃᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᒪᓕᓚᐅᔪᖕᒐ

because there is no local demand for handicrafts it seems as if people have no talent, but as it is there is potential. The fact that every person has something special which he or she is good at was driven home at the art fair. People should not have to ruin their lives because, when it really comes down to it, everyone has the ability to succeed. A person can have a low opinion of themselves when actually they have unused abilities within.

Last winter, my husband Charlie kept getting calls from Simionie Kunnuk, urging him to carve soapstone sculptures, saying that Charlie's carvings are so popular. Charlie was out each time Simionie called, but I told him that Charlie's carvings are not wanted any more at the local stores and so he was less motivated to continue carving.

Marybelle, who was called Arnakutaaq in Inukjuak when the Co-Op movement was starting in the 1960s, now works at Ikajurtiit. These people are very involved

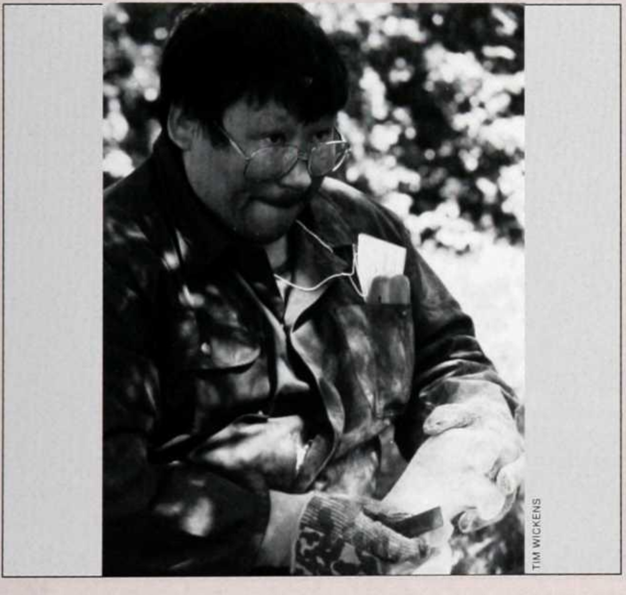
ᓄᑕᕌᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᕋᑕᕐᒥᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᖅ ᕿᑎᖅᑲᒥᓗ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᓇᑯᕐᓴᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᔫᓂᒍᓐᓇᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓱᖓ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᒥᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᓚᖓᔪᕆᓚᐅᔪᖅᖏᓇᒪ. ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐅᓲᖑᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᐊᖓ ᓴᓇᓲᖑᑦᔭᕐᖏᓇᒪ ᐱᒍᒪᔪᖃᖅᖏᓂᓕᒫᖓᓂ. ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᖓ ᓂᐅᕕᓲᖑᑦᔭᒍᓐᓇᐃᒪᑕ ᐃᓅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᓲᖑᕗᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᑐᐊᒐᒪ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᒪᓚᐅᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᓅᔭᖅᑖᕈᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᓚᑎᖓᓐᓂᓗ

and helpful with Inuit artists. I happened to attend a meeting of the Inuit Art Foundation's Board of Directors on the same day that I had originally planned to travel home from Ottawa.

As I do not speak English, I chose to go there the same time as Nutaraaluk and his brother. That was when I learned some very valuable information. The meeting was a day and a half long. They discussed the marketing of carvings, wall hangings, and other crafts. I was so

ᐊᐃᓯᒪᖃᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐃᒋᑦ '96 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᑏ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖓᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᑏᑦ. ᒪᑎᐅᓯ ᐃᔭᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᖅ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓄᑕᕌᓗᒃ ᐃᔭᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥᐅᒥᒃ (ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᔭᖅ). ᔭᓂ ᓯᕗᐊᕋᐱᒻᒥᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᒥᒃ (ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᔭᖅ).

ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᔭᒻᒪᕆᐅᓕᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᑎᕐᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ: Alabaster



TIM WICKENS

(ᐊᓚᐸᔅᑕ). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᔭᕋᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᒃ, ᖃᖅᑯᖅᑕᖅ, ᐊᐅᐸᓚᖓᔪᖅ, ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ, ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖑᔪᐊᖓᔪᖅ (ᓄᓇᐅᔭᖅ). ᖃᐅᒪᒐᓚᑦᓱᓂ, ᓵᑦᑐᐊᐱᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒐᒥ, ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑲᓴᑦᓴᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᑉᐳᐊᓗᒍ. ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᒃ ᑖᓗᑕᓕᐅᕐᓂᑯᑦ.

ᓄᑕᕌᓗᒃ ᐃᔭᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓕᐊᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᐸᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓚᐸᔅᑕᒥᒃ ᐱᖁᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᖑᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᓇᓄᐊᓗᖑᐊᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᒥᑦ, ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖃᐃᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᒍᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᒫᑎᐅᓯᓗ ᔭᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓲᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᑐᓕᓕᐅᔪᕆᕗᒃ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᕕᓪᓚᓂ ᕗᒫᓐᑦ ᓴᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᑎᔪᔭᕐᒥᒃ (ᓯᓪᓕᖅ). ᑕᓐᓇ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᕕᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᒪᑯᑉᕕᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᓪᓗᓂᐊᕐᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥ.

ᒫᑎᐅᓯ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒍᓇᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓂᒃ ᐊᖓᑯᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᔨᐅᕐᒋᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᑎᐅᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐊᕆᐊᕐᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑎᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ. ᑖᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᕐᑲᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᓴᓇᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖑᐊᖅ. ᑕᐃᓚᐅᔭᕐᒐ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᖅ ᕗᒫᓐᒥ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕗᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᒃ

Nunavik Carvers Discover New Stones

Also attending the Qaigit '96 Inuit Art Symposium were some well-known carvers from Nunavik. Mattiusie Iyaituk of Ivujivik, a member of the Inuit Art Foundation Board, accompanied Nutaraaluk Iyaituk, of Akulivik (originally from Ivujivik), and Johnny Sivuaraapik of Inukjuak (from Puvirnituq).

A big draw for the carvers was the chance to work with a hot new stone among the Inuit artist community: alabaster. It is a stone which comes in a variety of colours, such as white, orange, red, yellow, and green. The stone is characterized by a translucent quality, when it is carved thinly, you can almost see through it. In the South it is sometimes used to make lampshades.

MATTHEW FOX / INUIT ART QUARTERLY

Nutaraaluk Iyaituk was thrilled to get a chunk of orange alabaster and over the course of the weekend a polar bear emerged from the stone, much to the delight of the conference-goers.

Following the Qaigit Art Symposium, Mattiusie and Johnny spent two weeks in Vermont at an Art Studio where they worked with huge pieces of white marble. Located in West Rutland, *The Carving Studio* was created from an old abandoned marble quarry.

Mattiusie had been using a variety of materials in his depictions of Inuit Shamans, and unique faces for some time. He took the opportunity to introduce these materials to other Nunavik artists, and to perfect his skills. While in Vermont, he transformed one large marble slab into a self-portrait. He named it *Day One in Vermont*.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᐅᑉ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓃᑉᐳᑦ

ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒐᒪ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦᓴᐅᕿᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᒻᒥᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂ. ᑭᒻᒐᑐᓚᐅᔪᒐᒪ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐋᑐᒑᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓯᐊᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᕐᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓗ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᓱᑦᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖕᒐ.”

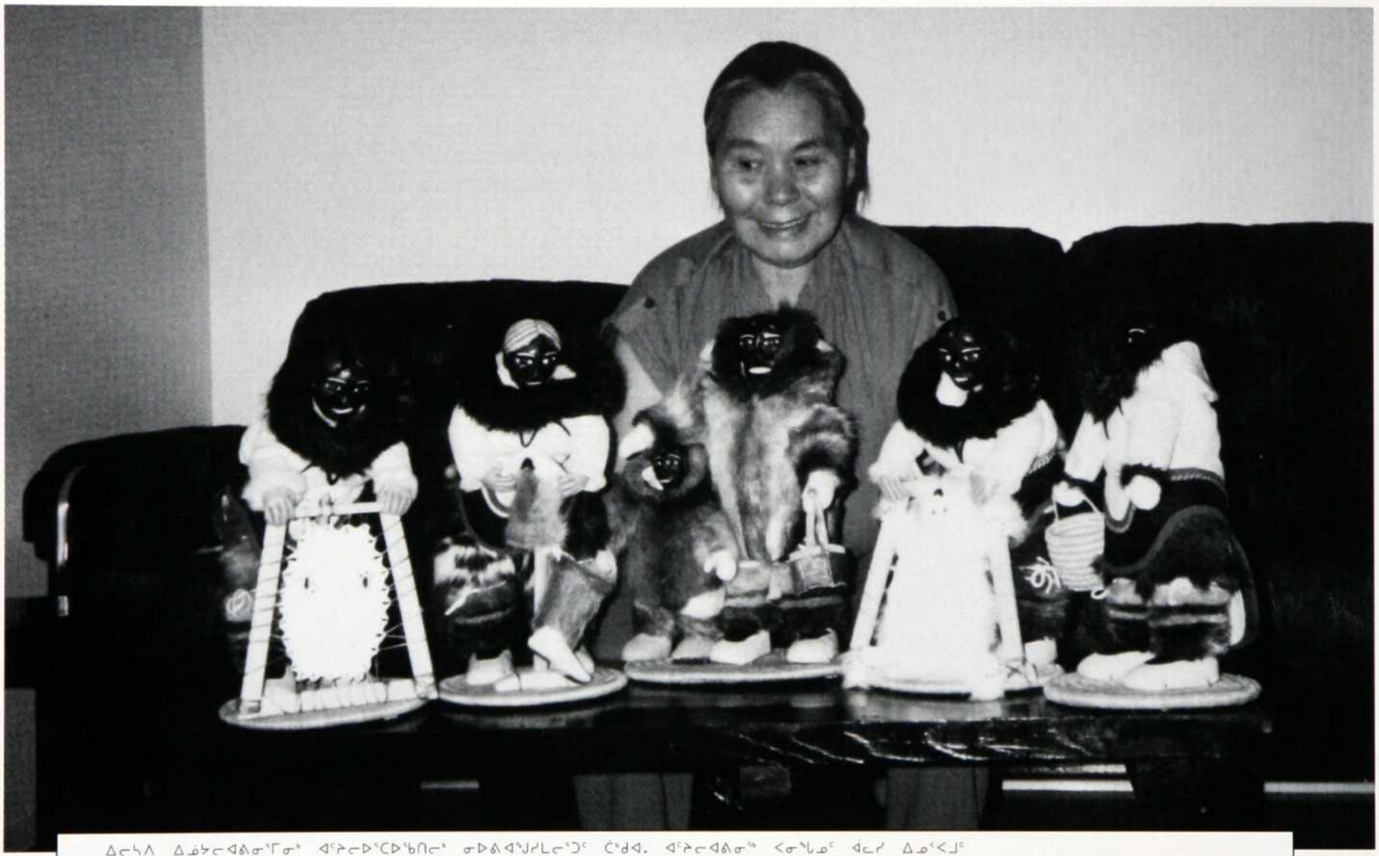
ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐ

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖕᒋᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ; ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖕᒐ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ. ᐊᑖᑕᖕᒐ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓚᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖕᒋᒐᕐᑐᓚᑳᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᓈᓇᖕᒐ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂ 1980-ᓃᓕᕐᓱᑕ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᓂ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒐᓂ: ᓇᐅᓕᒐᕐᕕᒥ ᑕᓯᐅᔮᕐᕈᒥ ᕐᑭᑭᕐᑖᓗᒻᒥᓗ. ᒪᕐᕈᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᕇᑦ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᑦᓴᐃᓇᕐᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᑖᕙᓃᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᕕᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᓕᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᓵᔪᐃᓕ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᒃᑰᑉ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᖕᒐᓅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᑲᓪᓚᒧᑦ. ᐱᕈᕐᓴᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᖕᒐᖕᒐᑕ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓄᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑲᑎᖕᒋᓪᓕ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᒋᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐊᓂᕐᕿᓯᒪᕙᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓂᒃ. ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐊᓂᖕᒋᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᓇᑦᓯᓯᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᑕᒫᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓅᔭᖕᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐊᓈᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᓇᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᕕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᒧᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᕇᑦ ᐃᓅᔭᕐᑲᓰᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᖕᒐ ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᕿᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑕᔭᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᖀᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᓕᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓂᕐᔭᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᑦᓴᓐᐸᐃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᐊᓂᖕᒐ ᓴᐅᒥᕐᒃ



ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑎᓪᓕᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕐᒍᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ. ᐊᕐᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖕ ᐸᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐋᓚᓯ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᒧᑦ
Elisapie with a collection of dolls she made, and has since sold. Photographed by her daughter Alacie Q. Inukpuk.

grateful to be in attendance, and I said ‘I thank you.’ I did not expect to hear such good news. Although I make dolls, I do not work on them until someone makes a personal request. The Co-Op and the Northern Stores do not buy dolls any more, and I appreciate it when someone tells me of a person who is interested. Ikajurtiit wants some dolls and, as I was given their address, I should be busy making dolls for a while. I represented the Inuit of Nunavik in Ottawa and everyone at the symposium treated me the same as if I was Qallunaq, Indian, or any other Inuk, so I felt welcome.”

Elisapie’s background

Elisapie comes from a family of seven children: three sisters and three brothers. One sister has passed away. Her father died when she was about seven years old and her mother died in her 80s.

When Elisapie was small they lived in camps north of Inukjuak: Nauligarvik, Tasiujaakguq, and Qikirtaaluk. Two families from the same camps moved to Innalik (Island) for one season. Then they went their separate ways, one family moving to Inukjuak and Elisapie’s family went to Sarollie’s camp in Kangirsukallak. She grew up in her uncle’s camp and helped her mother. When other children her age went to school, Elisapie stayed home and was faithful to helping her mother. Her two brothers grew up and learned to hunt seals every day.

Elisapie Inukpuk Dolls at Ikajurtiit

ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᒥᕐᓱᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓴᑕᐅᒃᑲᐃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐱᓂᕋᕆᑏᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕆᑎᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᓯᑯᓪᓕᕚᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑕᔭᒥᒃ. ᐊᕐᑭᑦᑐᔮᐱᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᑦᔭᒦᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐊᔪᒐᐃᓪᓕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4-ᑖᓚᑖᕆᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᓅᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᐸᐅᑎᑖᕆᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᓯᒪᔭᖓ. 4-ᑖᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓘᔭᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕆᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᒥᕐᓱᓇᐅᕐᓴᕆᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᕐᓕᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓚᐃᔭᐃᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᓚᑦᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᐊᑦᓴᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᔪᑦᑐᑐᒍᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒋᒃᑯᓂ ᒥᕐᓱᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᓯᓯᒪᒐᔭᕐᓯᒪᔪᓇᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᖕᒋᓯᕐᑐᓱᖕᒍᑐᐊᕆᓂ ᒥᕐᓱᓇᐊᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑐᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᑦᔭᔭᐊᕐᔭᖕᒍᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᖕᒋᐅᖕᖕᒍᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᑐᖕᒍᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᔭᐅᑉᐱᐊᒥᓄᑦ ᐸᐊᓗᒻᒥᓄᓪᓗ. ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᓇᕐᖃᕐᒪᑦ. ᐃᕕᒐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒃᓱᒋᐊᕐᖃᕐᓲᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᒥ ᐃᕕᒐᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᕿᑐᒻᒪᓴᓇᐊᕐᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᑦᓴᐃᓗ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᓇᐊᕐᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐸᐊᓗᖕᖕᒍᐊᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᒥᖕᖕᒍᐊᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᓗᕐᖃᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᕐᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᓂᕐᐹᕐᑯᑎᓕᒃ ᓴᐸᖕᒐᓕᕐᑐᐃᒐᓱᐊᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᖕᒍᐊᖕᒍᓂᑯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᓇᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

SHIRLEY THOMPSON / INUIT ART QUARTERLY

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᒃ ᐊᑐᒐᒥ ᖃᐃᒋᑦ 96-ᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ
Elisapie Inukpuk at Qaigit '96 in Ottawa.

ᐊᑐᓲᖕᒍᑦᔭᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᖅ ᓇᑦᓰᑦ ᕿᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᑯᔨᖕᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑯᔨᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᓇᑦᓯᔭᓂᒃ (ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᓪᓗ).

ᐊᑎᒋᓕᐅᔫᖅ ᑲᒻᒥᐅᔫᖕᒍᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᒥᕐᓱᕆᓐᓇᓱᓂ. ᐅᖃᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒥᕐᓱᔫᖕᒍᖕᖕᒋᓂᕋᕐᓱᓂ ᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᐸᐅᓂᕋᕐᓱᓂ. ᐊᕐᓇᓇᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓂ.

ᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᓅᔭᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᓇᐊᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑉᐸᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓪᓗᑐᐊᓘᔭᓲᖕᒍᒻᒪᑦ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᓲᖅ ᓂᐅᕐᕆᑎᐅᖕᖕᒋᓂᖕᖓᓂ ᐃᓅᔭᖅ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᖓ ᓵᓕ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᐅᕆᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᖃᔭᐃᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᐅᕐᖃᑦᑕᓯᓐᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᔭᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᓕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑐᓇᓯᒪᖕᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓇᐊᒥᒃ.

ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᒡᒐᖏᑦ ᕿᕋᑕᔫᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᖕᒍᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᓕᒫᖅ. ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕆᑎᒋᓚᕿᑦᓱᓂᒋᑦ ᐱᓚᑦᑐᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐃᕆᑦᔭᐅᓱᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑦᑐᒪᓇᒃ ᐊᒡᒐᖏᑦ ᒥᕐᓱᕆᓐᓇᓯᐊᓕᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᖃᑦᔭᒐᓂ.

Elisapie used to play with dolls that her mother made for her. This family of dolls: a mother and her children, were made of cloth and had their own clothes.

People who lived in camps went to Inukjuak to shop at the Hudson's Bay Company Store. When her brother Shaumik went to Inukjuak, Elisapie sent her sewing, such as slippers, to sell there. Elisapie made her very first doll from fabric. A type of soft white rock found on the seashore was used to make the head. She was nicely surprised to get four dollars for the doll, and she bought lots of bottled perfumes. Four dollars seemed like a lot of money at the time and could buy many store items.

Elisapie got some sewing practice by mending pants and dresses which sometimes got burn holes in them from the wood stove. Otherwise, she thinks she would not have learned to sew at all if she ignored what sewing there was to do.

In the past, Elisapie has made dolls depicting popular story characters such as Kautjajuatjuk and the old woman who killed a polar bear with her walking cane and her mitten. Doll making is a time consuming hobby. Grass has to be picked in the spring to weave the grass platforms, caribou skins have to be tanned, heads are carved from soapstone, and the miniature mittens and kamiks are painstakingly stitched. Elisapie finds incorporating beads into the doll's clothes most difficult because the beads are so small and it takes a lot of time.

TIM WICKENS

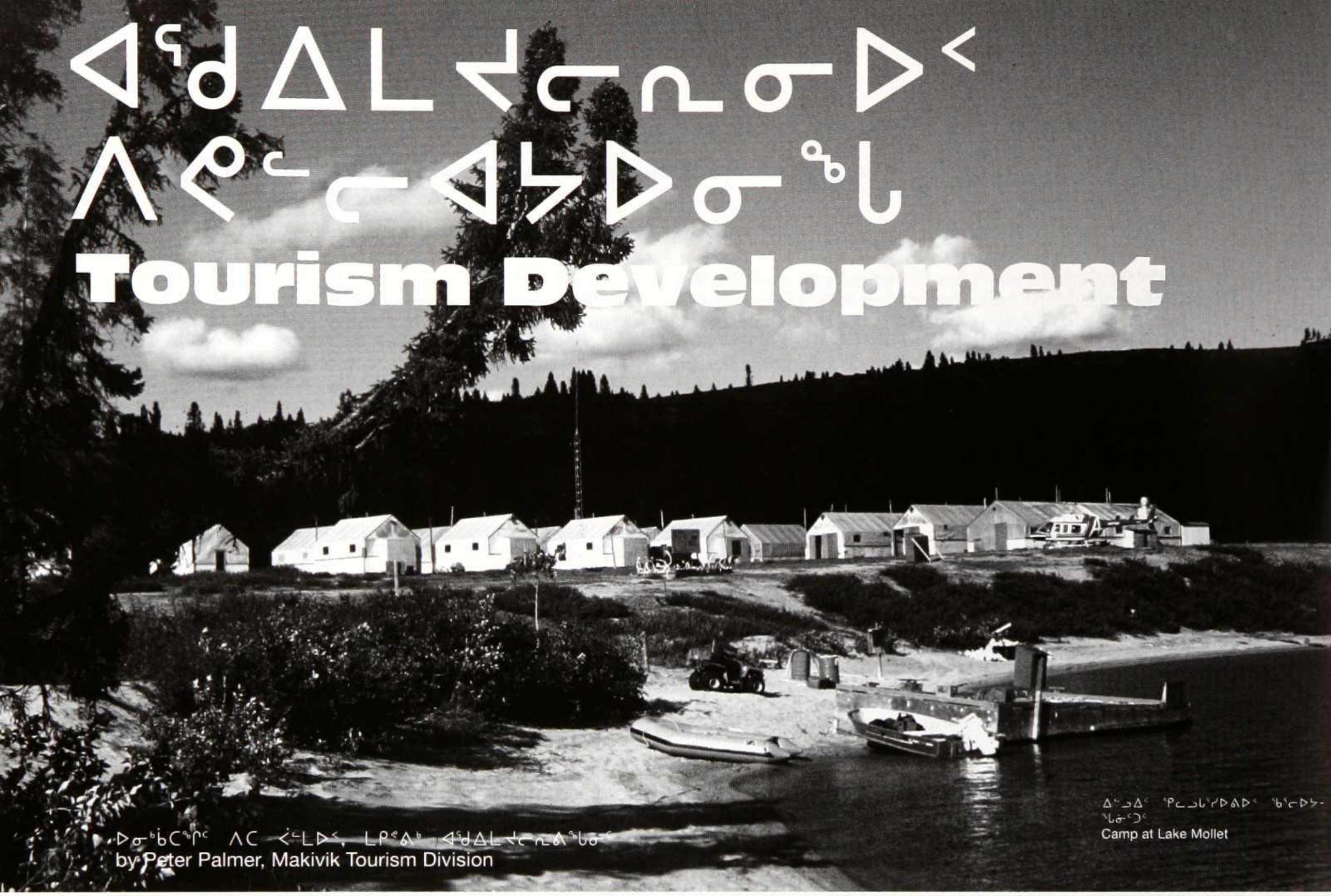
ᖃᐃᒋᑦ 96 ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᖁᓪᓕᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᑦᔭᔪᑦ ᔫᓂ 1996-ᒥ
Lighting the Qulliq during Qaigit '96 opening ceremonies, June 1996.

She does not use seal skin any more ever since a group of people defending seals (and other sea mammals) persuaded the Qallunaat to stop buying items in the southern markets which are made from seal skins.

She makes parkas and kamiks and can sew just about everything else. She stresses the fact that she does not sew all the time because preparing meals for her family is a priority, being a woman at home.

Every time one doll is finished and dressed in all the proper clothes, Elisapie is happy because it evolves to resemble a real person. She takes a picture of it before the doll is sold. Years ago, her husband Charlie used to make the heads for her dolls. But when he quit carving, Elisapie started to carve the heads for herself. Back then she did not have the confidence to carve but she has discovered that she was able to do so all along.

One time, Elisapie's hands were stiff and painful from sewing all the time. She was sent to a hospital and had surgery on them to correct the problem. These days, she is very happy about her hands and she sews with no problem at all.



ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖓ

Tourism Development

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᑕ ᐹᓪᒪᐅᑉ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᓂᑦ

by Peter Palmer, Makivik Tourism Division

ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᖓᓂᑦᑐᑦ

Camp at Lake Mollet

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖕᒋᓐᓇᐸᒃᑲᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᓂᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒍ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑕᓕᒻᒪᓇᐊᓘᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᕕᖓ. ᐊᒥᓱᕋᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒍᐊᖕᖑᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒨᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᒐᓱᒃᑲᑦᑕᓱᒥᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒨᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᖑᑐᕋᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑲᒥᐅᔪᓕᒫᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓇᕐᐸᓕᕐᒥᓯᓂᒍᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒦᒥ ᑲᖏᕿᔭᐅᓕᐅᒥᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᕕᐅᔪᑦ. ᖁᕕᐊᓱᑎᕐᑲᓇᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᓂᕐᒨᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᕐᖁᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᕚᔭᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓚᐅᖅᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᕚᖕᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐳᓚᐊᓐ, ᔫᒪᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ; ᐸᓖ, ᐅᐃᒍᐃᒻᒪᓇᒃᑯᓂ; ᐹᔅᑕᓐ, ᒫᓵᓯᓵᔅ ᐊᒥᓇᑲᒥ; ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᒐᓴᓂ ᑳᓇᑕᒦᑦᑐᓂ.

ᐊᒥᓱᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕆᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᕐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖁᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖕᖓᒍᑦᓕ ᑐᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒐᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖕᖓ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᑐᕕᓂᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑲᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑐᖅ ᐱᔮᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᕐᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᕝᕕᒍᑦ ᓵᓕᖅᑲᐅᑎᑖᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᓪᓚᒫᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥᒍᑦ

As usual, the past fiscal year was a busy one for the Makivik Tourism Division. Many new projects were initiated with much of the annual workload directed at following up on past initiatives and responding to requests for tourism-related information. The Makivik tourism file has increased steadily over the past few years, and we have witnessed a tremendous increase in the awareness level of tourism opportunities both within Nunavik and international tourism markets. The commercialization of Nunavik tourism products has been one of the important initiatives Makivik has undertaken and we are happy to announce that more tourists are travelling to Nunavik. This past year's commercialization efforts saw the Nunavik region represented in Berlin, Germany; Paris, France; Boston, Massachusetts; Montreal and various other Canadian provinces.

On many occasions, the Tourism Division invited Nunavik entrepreneurs to represent the region and judging by the comments received from consumers and trade people, the international tourism industry is very pleased with the quality of Nunavik's tourism representation. We have even managed to win awards for the best booths at trade shows, and congratulations should go out to all those who were involved this year in representing the region.

HEIKO WITTENBORN

ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᒪᕗᖓ ᐱᓯᑎᐊᓘᕗᓰᕐᓗᖓ ᑲᒪᔩᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᕕᓕᕆᓃᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᕕᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᕆᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᖃᑎᒋᒍᒪᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᐅᓛᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᓂ ᑲᓛᓐ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕆᒋᐅᕗᓱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᓂᖀᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦ
Nunavik Arctic Foods General Manager Danny Gallant looks on while a caribou brochette is tasted during a live TV weather report from the Nunavik *Fêtes Gourmandes* kiosk.

BOB MESHER

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕗᓱᒍᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 8-ᒥ 18 ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ, ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᕗᑦᑕ ᓂᕿᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔭᐊᒥ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔫᖅ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ Les fêtes gourmandes-ᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕕᒃ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᔫᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕆᐊᑦᑐᓄᑦ 200,000-ᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᖀᒍᕐᒥ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐹᓗᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᖁᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᕕᖔᓄᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᒻᒥᓇᕗᓱᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᒑᑦᓴᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓂᕐᐱᑲᓪᓚᐅᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᒃᑭᑕᑲᓪᓚᐅᓇᕐᑎᓯᒪᔦᑦ, ᐅᔫᔭᐃᑦ, ᑐᑦᑐᕕᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᐊᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᓂᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᖃᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑲᓪᓚᑕᓕᑦᓴᐃᓇᕐᓂᒃ. ᓂᕆᔭᕐᑐᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᓲᓯᑦᓴᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑑᒐᓕᑦᓴᒪᕆᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ 11,000-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐴᒍᑕᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒃᑲᐃᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᕗᑦᑕ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᕇᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᑦᓴᕗᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓇᓃᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ "ᓄᓇᕕᒃ - ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖓ".

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᕗᑕᖑᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᕐᖃᒦᓪᓗ

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔮᓚ (ᑕᓯᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓖᒃ ᒧᓪᐊᑦᒥᒃ) : ᑯᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖔᑦ

ᖃᒻᒥᐊᐱᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᕇᑎᓪᓗᒋᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓪᓗ ᑯᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᖕᒥᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᐊᑲᐃᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖁᐃᒪᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔮᓚᓂ, ᑯᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᐅᑉ ᐅᐋᓐᓂᖔᓂ ᐅᖔᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ 125-ᓂᒃ ᒪᐃᓕᓂᒃ.

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔮᓚᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᕕᓂᕐᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕇᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔨᕐᒥᑦᑕ (ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ) ᐃᓪᓗᖁᑎᕕᓂᖔᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖁᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑰᖕᒥᒃ

Makivik's Tourism Division has also been working in cooperation with the Nunavik Tourism Association to let everyone know that Nunavik will shortly be an official and distinct tourism region, and the newest arrival on the provincial tourism scene.

Along with Makivik's commercialization efforts were special events that included the combined efforts of both Makivik and Nunavik Arctic Foods (NAF). From August 8 to 18th, Nunavik was represented at a food festival in Montreal called *Les Fêtes Gourmande*. The festival attracts over 200,000 people annually, and we were one of the main attractions at the site. The Nunavik display was combined with NAF to sell caribou meat in the form of caribou brochettes, caribou sausage, caribou meat pie, and caribou bourguignon. The interest from consumers at the festival was amazing considering that over 11,000 caribou meals were served. It has been proven that consumers identify different cultures with different food. Through the combined efforts of Makivik's Tourism Division and NAF, people are finally understanding where Nunavik is located, as well as the culture of "Nunavik — Quebec's Arctic Region".

ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᒐᓯᑎᐅᓂᕐᐸᕐᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓚᐅᑎᔭᕐᒋᑦ ᐃᒐᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᒃᑮᓚᕆᒍᓪᓗ ᔮᒪᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᒐᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓕᐅᑎᐊᕐᑐᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ
Quebec's Culinary Olympic Team cooked the caribou at the NAF Kiosk. They will bring Nunavik caribou meat with them in Berlin, Germany, at the International Culinary Olympics this September.

BOB MESHER

New projects and new development

Mollet Lake: a Kuujjuaraapik Landholding Corporation tourism project

Recently, through the combined efforts of Makivik and the Sakkuq Landholding Corporation of Kuujjuaraapik, an analysis is underway to suggest developing a tourism project on the shores of Mollet Lake, 125 miles east of Kuujjuaraapik.

At Mollet Lake, we find a Hydro-Québec camp infrastructure that was built and used as a research facility during the development stages of the Great Whale hydro project. When the project was canceled, this infrastructure became available and through negotiations with Makivik and Hydro-Québec, the infrastructure was bought and now is in the hands of the Sakkuq. The Landholding Corporation has also acquired a hotel in Kuujjuaraapik and has asked Makivik's Tourism Division

ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕆᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ

ᐅᕐᓱᓴᖅ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕ 400-ᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᐅᕋᐃᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᑉ ᐅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᕐᓕᐅᔭᖓᓂ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖓ ᐱᑕ ᐸᓪᒪ (ᓂᑯᕐᕋᔪᖅ ᐅᕕᓂᒋᐃᑦᑐᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ) ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᒐᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᑦᓯᐊᕐᒍᒪᕐᒫᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓗᓂᓗ. ᐋᓕ ᓴᓪᓗᓗ ᒨᓯᓯ ᐅᐃᑖᓪᓗᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᓗᒥ ᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕋᐃᔭᓂᒃ.

Splash! A 400 pound barrel of fuel oil is unloaded from a single engine Otter airplane at Lake Mollet. Makivik's Tourism Officer Peter Palmer (standing beside the man with no shirt) Co-ordinated the exploration of the former Hydro-Quebec site to determine its potential as a tourism fishing and hunting camp. Alec Sallu and Moses Weetaluktuk of Kuujjuaraapik can also be seen at rear observing the barrel unloading.

HEIKO WITTENBORN

ᓯᒥᑦᑐᐃᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᓗᑦᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ. ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᕐᑲᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᑎᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓇᓯᓚᐅᑲᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕇᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒥᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑰᒃᔭᐊᕌᐱᖕᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑲᑎᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᑰᒃᔭᐊᕌᐱᖕᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕆᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᑯᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑦᓱᒥᓪᓗ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᕐᓕᐅᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᒥᒃ.

ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᕐᓕᐅᔭᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᔭᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐᑐᓪᓕ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂᐊᖑᐊᕐᕕᓴᑦᓯᐊᕿᓗᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓴᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᒥᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᓪᓕᒑᖕᒍᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᐹᓗᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓪᓕ ᐱᐅᔫᒪᓇᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕇᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐱᕕᓂᓇᒻᒪᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᖕᒥᓂᐅᔭᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄ 40-60 ᒥᑦᓵᓂᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᕕᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᓇᕕᑕᕐᑲᓈᕐᑐᖅ, ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ, ᐅᓇᕐᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑯᕕᔪᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᑎᒥᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᕝᕆᕕᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᑕᕐᑲᕐᒥᓯᓂ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐊᐱᑦᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᓪᓗ ᑐᓚᕕᑕᓕᒃ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓄᓪᓗ/ᑲᑦᔮᒥᒎᓕᓐᓄᓗ ᒥᑦᑕᕕᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᑕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ, ᐊᓯᓗᑳᕐᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᒥᓯᓂ.

ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᔫᓄᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐊᕐᒍᒍᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑎᓪᓂᒃ 1,500-ᓂᒃ ᒥᕝᕕᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓗᑐᓇᐊᕐᑲᓪᒪ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᕆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕆᓂ.

ᑕᐃᑯᖓ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᕐᓕᐅᔭᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᓛᕆᒐᑦ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕐᑭᖓ ᓄᖕᒍᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓴᑦᓯᐊᕐᒍᓗᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑯᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᕐᑖᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᖔᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᒐᖅ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓲᖕᒍᒥᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯᐅᑉ

to evaluate and inventory the Mollet Lake site for tourism potential.

In August, a team travelled to the Mollet Lake site to evaluate the condition of the camp, along with the sport fishing potential to be found in the Mollet Lake watershed. Preliminary findings indicate tremendous potential for sport fishing. The infrastructure itself requires immediate surveillance as we noticed many items were stolen. The site, however, is of Hydro-Québec standards and is very well built with enough accommodations for 40 to 60 people. The camp includes a full cafeteria, electrical systems with generators, hot running water, shower and lavatory buildings, a small hospital, a recreation hall complete with a pool table, helicopter landing pads, a fuel farm, and more. The research team also identified a1,500-foot-long runway that could be built — an absolute must for tourism development.

HEIKO WITTENBORN

A second trip is planned for late September to evaluate the area for caribou hunting. Recent studies from provincial biologists indicate that the caribou migrate into this area in late August and this data indicates potential

ᑕᕐᕿᖓ ᓄᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓕᒫᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖔᑯᑕᓐᓂᐸᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᖓᕙᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᓇ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᒍᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓕᕐᐸᑎᒃ.

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓕᐊᖕᖑᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᒃ

ᒫᒃ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᓕᕆᑫᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᔨᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᖕᖑᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥ. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓱᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᔭᕆᐊᕐᑐᕈᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑯᕈᖅ ᑰᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᑉ ᑰᕋᓗᐊᓄᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕆᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᑐᕋᐅᓯᔭᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᕐᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑐᕐᖓᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑑᒍᓐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ/ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᑐᕋᐅᓯᔭᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᑫᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑑᓂᕋᐃᓚᐅᔪᑫᑦ ᒫᒃ ᐋᓇᓈᕐᒥᓗ ᒪᖃᐃᕝᕕᒥ ᓯᑫᓕᕐᑎᓯᐊᕌᓗᓂᕋᐃᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᒫᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᒐᑦᑕ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒪᓗ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ.

ᓇᑯᕐᒦᕈᒪᑫᒍᓪᓗ ᒫᒃᒥᒃ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑑᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐅᐱᒋᓚᑫᑦ ᓄᓇᑫᑦ: ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐱᐅᔫᑫᖅ ᑐᕐᖓᓇᕐᓱᓂ ᓱᕐᑫᑕᐅᓯᒪᒐᓂᓗ.

for trophy hunting over a longer period than most outfitting sectors of Ungava Bay. The camp could also be used for special regional meetings, a youth camp, vocational training in tourism and mining prospecting operations.

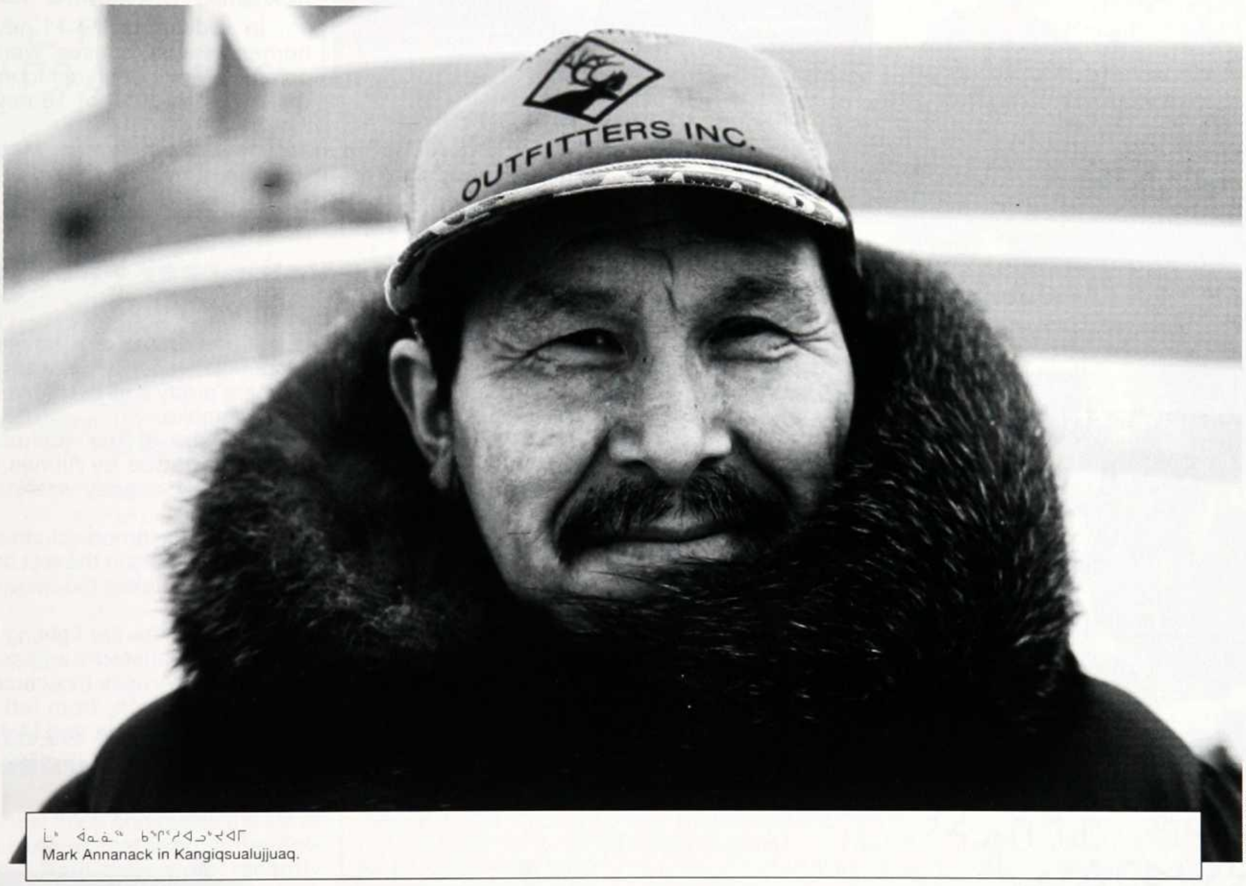
Adventure tourism in Kangiqsualujjuaq

In cooperation with Mark Annanack of Kangiqsualujjuaq, Makivik's Tourism Division has been developing and promoting a community-based adventure tourism package. It would offer special trekking and canoeing packages from the community to sectors such as the Koroc River and George River. In the winter, there would be downhill skiing in the Torngat Mountains with overnight cross-country skiing packages near the community.

Last spring, a group from Montreal experienced the cross-country ski package and were thrilled with the trip and the quality of Mark Annanack's guiding skills. Mark has also worked with us in various trade shows and has shown to be a serious and conscientious entrepreneur for the Nunavik tourism industry.

We extend our gratitude to Mark for his great work this year, and also thanks to everyone in Nunavik who helped us out this year.

Be proud of our region: *Nunavik: friendly, beautiful and wild.*



ᒫᒃ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᒃᔪᐊᒥ
Mark Annanack in Kangiqsualujjuaq.

HANS BLOHM

ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖁᑎᖏᑦ

ᓯᓴᓯᐱᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕗᑦ!

Chisasibi Houses Built!

ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ/ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓄᓐ ᓅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᓯᓴᓯᐱᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ, ᓄᑖᒥ ᓯᓚᖅᑲᑎᒌᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᖑᐊᑐᒥᒃ "ᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ".

11 ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᓂᖁᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ, ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖏᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᓚᐅᔪᒐᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒋᑦ, ᑲᑎᓕᕋᒥ 18 ᐃᓪᓗᑖᖃᒦᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕋᓂᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᓂᐊᓄᒋᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᖃᒦᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ.

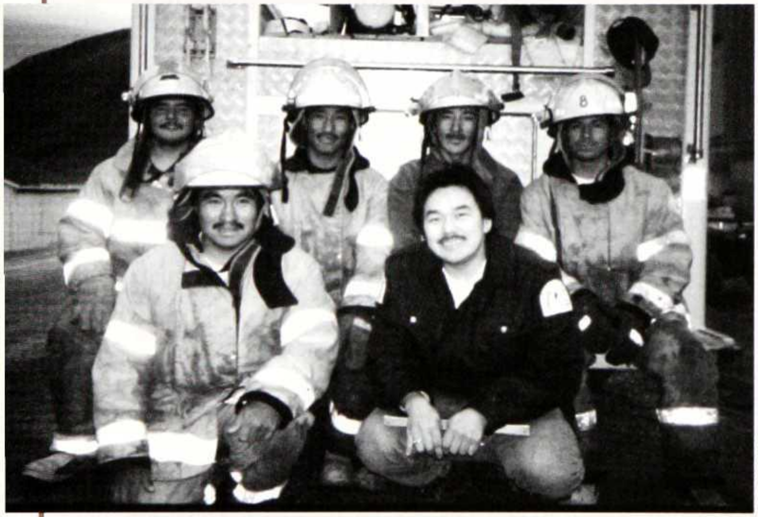
PAULOSIE ANGUTIGULUK

Eleven new homes were built this summer for the Inuit families living in Chisasibi. Makivik Board Member Paulosie Angutiguluk photographed these new homes, built in the fledgling Chisasibi suburb, nicknamed "Chinatown".

In addition to the 11 new homes, seven houses were completely rebuilt on old foundations, for a total of 18 new residences.

People have moved in to some of the homes. More work is scheduled to finish the new homes before Christmas.

In Praise of Volunteer Firefighters


BOB MESHER

There is nothing like the real life drama of a house on fire to arouse the curiosity of most people, especially in a small community such as Kangiqsujjuaq where pretty well everyone lives within running distance to the cloud of smoke.

Makivik News happened to be at the scene when this Northern Stores staff house was gutted by flames during the evening of July 17, 1996. Fortunately, nobody was injured in the blaze.

A debt of gratitude is owed to these proud volunteer fire fighters of Kangiqsujjuaq, as well as firefighters in the rest of the region who give of their time and energy to makes the lives of relatives and other neighbours safer.

After the flames were out, and all the fire fighting equipment was packed away, this group of exhausted Kangiqsujjuaqmiut posed for a photo. In the front is Peter Arngak (policeman and firefighter) and Taga Qisiiq. And in the back, from left to right is Tumasie Kiatainaq, Peter Qisiiq, Bobby Alaku, and Markusi Qisiiq.

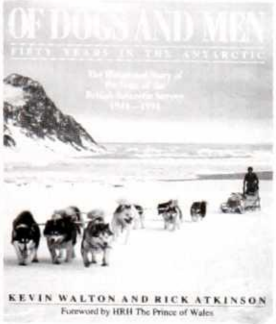
ᓇᑯᕆᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᒥᑎᕆᔩᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕋᓱᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ

ᐊᑦᔨᖃᑦᔭᖏᓪᓚᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᓪᓚᕆᒐᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖅ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᖐᑦᓴᓚᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑭᑦᑐᒥᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑲᓴᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖ ᖃᓂᑕᕇᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᐸᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᑲᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐳᔪᖅᑕᖃᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᒐᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᑖᕋᓃᓚᐅᔪᒐᑦ ᑕᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᖓᑕ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑲᓴᑦᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᓐᓄᖓᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 17, 1996-ᒥ. ᐋᓐᓂᑐᖃᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑐᒍᑦ.

ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᕆᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᑕᐅᒪᑎᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑐᕐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑐᕐᓂᐊᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᔫᖑᓪᒪᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᖃᑎᖏᑦᑕᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖕᖏᓂᖅᓵᒥᑎᓯᒪᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

ᖃᒥᑎᑕᐅᒌᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑐᕐᓂᐊᕈᑏᓪᓗ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᔭᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᖃᒪᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᓯᕗᖅᑭᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᑕ ᐋᕐᖓᖅ (ᐳᓖᓯᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑲᒥᑎᕆᔨ) ᑕᖃ ᕿᓰᕐᓗ. ᑐᓄᐊᓂ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓄᑦ ᑑᒪᓯ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓇᖅ ᐱᑕ ᕿᓰᖅ ᐹᐱ ᐊᓪᓚᑯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᑯᓯ ᕿᓰᖅ.


OF DOGS AND MEN
FIFTY YEARS IN THE ANTARCTIC
KEVIN WALTON AND RICK ATKINSON
Foreword by HRH The Prince of Wales

ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖕᓚᓐᒥᐅᑦ ᕿᒻᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ

ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒻᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᒻᒥᖅ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ. ᕿᒻᒦᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᓪᓗ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 50-ᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖕᓚᓐᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃ 1944-1994 ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒻᒦᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᓚᓐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ. ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ Kevin Walton (ᑭᕙᓐ ᒍᐊᓪᑕᓐᑯᒃ ᓇᒃ ᐋᑦᑭᓐᓴᓐᑰᒃ) Rick Atkinson.

190-ᒪᑉᐱᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖃᖏᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒻᒦᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐅᐱᖓᓴᒃᑯᑦ 1994-ᒥ (ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐅᐱᖓᓴᓂᑕᐃᑦ 1994-ᒥ).

Those British Husky Dogs

A new book chronicles the life of the Huskies that lived in the Antarctic until they were recently banned. *Of Dogs and Men, Fifty Years in the Antarctic: The Illustrated Story of the British Antarctic Survey 1944-1994* tells the story of how the dogs supported British scientific expeditions in the Antarctic. It was written by Kevin Walton and Rick Atkinson.

The 190-page book contains dozens of splendid colour, and black and white photographs of the famous huskies. Included is the account of flying some of the huskies back from the Antarctic to Inukjuak in the Spring of 1994 during the "Home For the Huskies Expedition" (see *Makivik News* Summer 1994).

ᐅᓇ ᐸᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓅᓕᖓᔪᖅ

ᑳᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐳᓖᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᖓ ᕿᒻᒥᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᒃ ᐸᑦᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᑏᑎᐃ ᑯᕕᐊᓪᒥᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᕋᖅ ᐊᕐᐱᒃ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᑦᔨᓗᑖᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐸᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᖓᔫᓐᓇᑐᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᐸᖏᑦ ᓇᐃᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓂᐅᔭᕐᒐᔭᖖᒋᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᓐᓃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐋᖓᔫᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᕐᐸᑐᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐸᑦᑰᒃ ᐃᓄᒌᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᑦᓴᖑᐊᖃᑦᑕᑑᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖖᒐᑦ ᔫᓂᐅᓕᓕᐅᔪᒻᒪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᐋᖓᔫᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᖁᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᓇᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᒃᑲᐃᓱᑎᒃ.

This Bud's for You

BOB MESHER

An RCMP drug detection German shepherd named Bud, and his master Didier Cuvele were in Kuujjuaq last August during the *Auqpik Jam Festival*. Bud is trained to sniff out illegal narcotics which may otherwise go undetected in the luggage or other property of potential drug traffickers.

The two have been active in assisting the Kativik Regional Police Force since June, travelling to various Nunavik communities to aid in the prevention of illegal drug sales and drug abuse.

ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ

COMPLIMENTS: HOUSE OF COMMONS

ᔫᓂ 12-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒋᐊᖖᒐᓚᐅᔪᕋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᒥ ᒪᕐᕈᕕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᕐᕈᓯᐊᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᔭᒥᓂᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᖓ ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓴᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕋᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᒃᓕᕋᑦ ᓕᖕᑲᓐᒍᑦ (Clifford Lincoln) ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓛᒃ ᓰᓐ ᓗᐃᒥᒃ (Lac St-Louis) ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑎᐅᔪᒍᑦ. ᓱᓇᐅᕝᕕᓇ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᕋᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕐᑕᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᑲᑎᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓴᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᕙᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᑉᐸᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑑᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ 1988-1989-ᒥ ᓇᑲᑎᓇᒋᐊᖖᒐᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᓴᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᔫᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᕕᓃᑦ $300,000-ᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑑᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ 1995-1996 ᐊᑐᓯᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᕿᑎᖅᑲᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᕐᕈᓯᐊᓇᒋᐊᖖᒐᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᒥᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᖅ.

ᒃᓕᕋᑦ ᓕᖕᑲᓐ (Clifford Lincoln) ᑕᐃᒪᖖᒐᑦ ᐊᓯᒫᓗᒋᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓰᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᕋᑦᓴᐅᖏᓐᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᓚᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓴᓗᐊᕈᓂ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᑕᐃᓕᓗᓂ, ᓰᓯᑦᓴᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓰᖑᒻᒥᓯᓂᓗ ᑳᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᑦᓴᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᒍᑎᖏᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

Federal Core Funding

On June 12, Makivik received the first installment of two payments related to the bi-annual core funding provided to Makivik Corporation by the Canadian Federal Government. Makivik Treasurer Pita Aatimi received the cheque from Clifford Lincoln, Member of Parliament for the riding of Lachine-Lac St. Louis. It happens that our Montreal office, where the cheque was presented, is in Lincoln's riding.

As the federal government continues to downsize, Makivik's core funding has continued to be reduced. For example, in the fiscal year 1988-1989, when cuts began, federal core funding for Makivik was over $300,000, whereas for the fiscal year 1995-1996, Makivik will receive less than half that amount.

Clifford Lincoln has long been interested in the integration of the environment and the economy, and has also taken a special interest in the cause of Canada's aboriginal peoples.

ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖁᑎᖏᑦ

ᓇᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ...

Briefs...

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ᖁᓕᐅᒍᑎᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᓯᐊᓐ-ᔫᓐᔅᒦᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓛᓐᒥ, ᐊᐅᒍᔅᑎ 15-ᒥᑦ 18-ᒧᑦ, 1996.

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ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ, ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒦᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᐅᒍᔅᑎ 26-ᒥᑦ 31-ᒧᑦ, 1996-ᒥ.

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ᓱᒃᑯᐃᒪᕆᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓕᕐᔪᐊᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᓱᓂ ᓵᒃᓃᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ. ᔪᓚᐃ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᕋᐃᕈᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᑦᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪᕋᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ Red Cross -ᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ $20-ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ, ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕋᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᓪᓗ.

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ᐊᑦᓯᓇᐃ 819 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 403. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᓗ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᕆᕗᑦ. ᐅᑦᑐᐱᕆ 21, 1997-ᖑᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᓛᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᑦ 867-ᖔᒥᒃ.

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ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖔᓕᕐᒥᒋᐊᖓ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᓇᖅ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 1-ᒥ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 31-ᒧᑦ, 1996. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕕᐅᒋᐊᖃᖏᑐᖅ ᖃᖔᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᕐᕋᓕᒃ ᒥᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ. ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᖁᔨᕗᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ.

……

ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ - ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᓄᐊᒍᐃᒦᓛᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔪᓂ 21-24, 1997-ᒥ.

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ᐋᓐᑎᕆ ᒪᓪᑏ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕐᑎᒪᕆᖑᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᕋᓐ ᐅᒍᐃᓐᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᒍᔅᑎ 27, 1996-ᒥ.

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The 10th Inuit Studies Conference, under the theme of Traditional Knowledge and the Contemporary World, *took place in St Johns, Newfoundland, from August 15 to 18, 1996.*

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The Nunavik Inuit Elder's Conference, arranged by the Avataq Cultural Institute, took place in Tasiujaq August 26 to 31, 1996.

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Devastating floods caused millions of dollars in damages in the Saguenay region of Quebec in mid-July. Hundreds of people lost their homes in the floods. The Red Cross raised over $20-million to aid flood victims. Makivik employees gathered food, clothing, and cash donations and sent them to Freight Forwarders and the Red Cross.

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Bye-bye 819 and 403. People in Nunavut and the Western Arctic are getting a new telephone area code. On October 21, 1997 those parts of the North will start using 867 instead.

……

DFO announced the reopening of Beluga hunting season in Ungava Bay from September 1st to December 31st, 1996. Hunting is forbidden in the Mucalic Estuary Sanctuary. DFO asks that hunts be co-ordinated to respect community quotas.

……

The Second Circumpolar Northern Women's Conference, called Northern Women - Northern Lives, is planned for Tromso, Norway June 21-24, 1997.

……

André Maltais was named Chief Federal Negotiator for Canada in the Nunavik self-government process by DIAND Minister Ron Irwin on August 27, 1996.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ

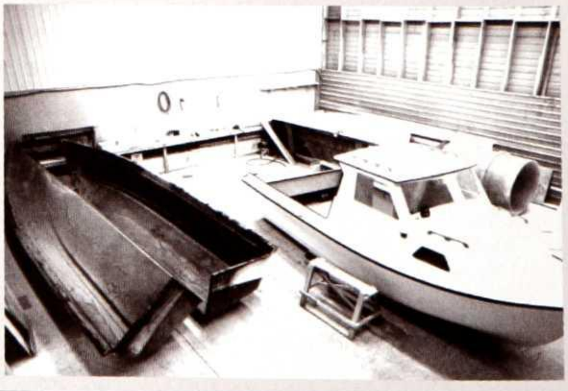
ᑖᓐᓇ 22-ᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᒃ 8-ᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᒐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒧᑐᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓪᓚᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑎᑭᓵᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᐅᒧᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᖅᑭᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕋᓯᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᐊᕐᓯᒍ. ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᓴᓇᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᔫᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᔫᖑᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᓂᒃ. ᖃᒧᑎᓕᐅᔫᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓪᓚᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᖃᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᐸᓱᑎᒃ ᑯᕕᕋᕐᕕᓴᓂᓪᓗ.

ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᓴᔭᖅ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓲᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᐊᖁᐊᓅᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᓯ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓇᑎᕐᒥ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂ.

Today's Umiaq

This 22 ft long by 8 ft wide fiberglass boat was the first one completed with the option of a cabin by Umiaq Builders, in Kuujjuaq. It was ordered by a customer from Kuujjuaraapik. Presently, it takes about a month to build such a boat, depending upon the options. Umiaq Builders, owned by the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation in Kuujjuaq, also does boat repairs and renovations and builds aluminum boats. They make fiberglass sleighs, water tanks, and sewage tanks as well.

A mold for the hull of the fiberglass boat, which bolts together at the keel, is seen here on the floor to the left.



BOB MESHER

ᐃᐱᕋᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂᓗ

ᕐᑭᒪᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᑯᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓇᓵᕐᓂᑯᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᒥᖕᒫᕈᐊᐱᒃ ᓇᓐᑬᑕᕕᓂᐅᒐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓪᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᔪᓚᐃᖑᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐅᕐᑲᑎᒥ ᓅᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ.

ᑫᕐᓐᓯᐊ ᕐᔨᐱᐊ ᑲᒪᔩᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᕝᕕᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐅᕐᑲᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᕐᑭᒪᐃᓐᓇᐃᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᒥᖕᒫᕈᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑭᒪᐃᓐᓇᐃᔪᑦᓴᐅᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᐧᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖕᒎᕐᑐᓴᐅᓪᒪᖕᒎᑦ. ᐅᒥᖕᒫᕈᖅ ᐊᑦᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᓴᐃᒨᒥᒃ ᑭᑦᑐᓇᐊᓕᓪᒪᓇᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᖑᒪᒐᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᔭᒐᓂ ᐊᓯᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᑐᑭᑖᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓅᑦᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔫᒃᑯᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᓴᐃᓐᕕᓕᓯᐊᒦᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒦᒍᓐᓇᔫᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐸᓯᒃᑰᑐᓄᑦ.

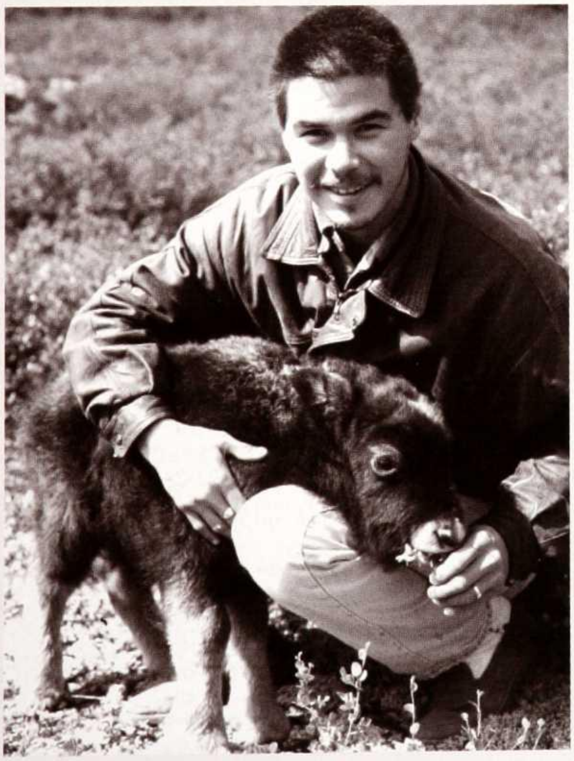
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ 800 ᒥᑦᓵᓂᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ 15-ᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᐊᓪᔅᒥᐊ ᕐᑭᑭᕐᑕᖑᓂᑦ 1967-ᒥ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᑕᐅᓚᖓᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᑐᕐᑲᒥ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1973-ᒥ 1983-ᒧ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ.

ᐅᒥᖕᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᓯᐊᖑᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᙱᑐᖅ ᐃᑭᑦᑑᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᓂᒥᐅᔭᐅᑦᓯᒐᑎᒃ. ᐱᐅᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᒪᑕ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᐅᓚᕐᑭᑦᓯᐅᑎᐅᑎᒪᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᑐᕐᑲᒥᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐆᒪᔫᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥᐅᖑᓕᖕᒐᓕᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓴᕈᑎᐅᓚᖕᒐᖕᒋᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᔭᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐊᕝᕕᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ. ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᑐᕐᑲᑦᓴᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒪᓪᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᓕᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᔾᔪᓪᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔫᑦ. ᒫᒃ ᑰᒃᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᕝᕕᑎᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓄᓪᓗ ᓂᕆᒃᑲᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᒍᓗ ᐅᒥᖕᒫᕈᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᓄᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᐃᒨ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᓴᓂᙱᑦᑎᐊᖕᒐ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᐃᓱᕐᓇᔪᕐᔫᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓃᒋᐊᒥᒃ.

Rejected and Rescued

An abandoned late-born muskox calf, found by student biologists who were studying the animals near Tasiujaq last July, has received much more attention from humans, unfortunately, than its own herd was displaying towards him.



BOB MESHER

François Guibert, Regional Director for the Kuujjuaq office of the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife (MEF), says that after the herd rejected the small animal, wildlife biologists needed to make a decision to either leave the young muskox to fend for himself against the elements or take him into human care. The small muskox, named Chimo, was severely gnawed by flies, and was defenseless against predators. The decision was made to have him relocated to a special zoo in Saint Félecien, where animals are able to roam the grounds while people observe them from a bus.

There are now about 800 muskox in Nunavik — all descendants of the 15 calves which were brought from Ellesmere Island in 1967 to be bred for observation at Old Fort Chimo. All animals raised for the project were released between 1973 and 1983.

Although muskoxen are valued for their meat and other parts, presently there is no open muskox hunting season, as the relatively small number of animals are not native to the region. They are also valued as an attraction for eco-tourists. It is expected that one benefit gained from the fate of Chimo is, living at the zoo, he will be a source of education in teaching visitors about Nunavik.

MEF has the mandate to manage wildlife resources in Quebec. Their role is primarily to prevent species from extinction and also to maintain harvest crops of wildlife in a manner so as not to jeopardize their survival. They also work to educate the public and impose wildlife regulations. Mark Kootook, a conservation employee for MEF, fed and looked after the calf while preparations were being made to ship it south. He notes Chimo was not stressed by the ordeal, and seemed quite comfortable in the companionship of humans.

ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᑐᙵᓱᑦᑎᓯᔪᑦ ᔭᐃᐱᑎᒥᒃ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐅᐸᐅᑎᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ 26-30-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒥᐊᕆ ᐹᓕᓴᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔾᔭᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ 15,000-ᔭᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒨᑦ ᐊᑭᓗᑦ. ᐃᓄᒻᒪᓐᓂᑦ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᕐᒧ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖅᑲᓂ ᓂᕕᖅᑳᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

Avataq's 12 th Inuit Elders Conference in Tasiujaq 1996
Welcome to Tasiujaq

COMPLIMENTS: ZEBEDEE NUNGAK

Elders Greet Zebedee

Makivik President Zebedee Nungak visited the Avataq Elder's Conference held in Tasiujaq August 26-30. He presented Mary Palliser with a cheque for $15,000 to help pay for the conference. The elders presented Zebedee with a wall hanging, which the President says he will hang in his office.

ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᓂ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔫᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖁᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐸᖁᑎᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᖅ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓈᔭᓕᕐᓱᓂᐊᓪᓛᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᑎᑉᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᖓᓄᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᑉ (ᓱᕐᖃᑎᕐᓱᒍ 13-ᓂ ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᒃ) ᐱᔭᕆᕐᑕᐅᓚᕐᓂᐊᕐᒍᕐᓯᒐᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒥ/ᐊᐅᔭᒥ 1997-ᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ.

ᐊᑭᕐᑳᕐᓂᐊᕐᒍᕐᓯᒐᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ $1,400,000-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕆᑎᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᒍᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ $200,000-ᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒧᙵᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᐊᙳᐊᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ 1994-95-ᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓂᕐᕈᓯᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑳᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔮᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᓂᕐᕈᓯᐊᕐᒍᓚᐅᔪᒐᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᓈᓂᕐᓗᑯᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᕿᒪᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑐᓴᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

ᐃᐊᓐ ᖀᐳᑦᓴᓐ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᖀᒪᓕᐅᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓱᕐᖃᑎᕈᑎᑕᒦᑦ $110.00-ᖀᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖄᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᒪᓂᕐᖃᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᖅ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᒪ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑦᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᑦᓴᐅᓂᖓᓅᓂᖓᔭᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦ $4.2-ᒥᓕᐊᓐᓂᒃ. ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ 3,200 ᒥᑦᓵᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒐᑦ ᑳᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔮᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. 500-ᐃᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᒥ 1987-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓱᖁᓇᐊᑦᔭᓇᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ. ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᑦᓴᔭᐅᔪᓪᓕ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᑕᒋᐊᖑᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ 1967-ᒥᓗ ᓯᒐᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᐊᕈᑦᓯᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᖓᓗᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ.

1995-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᔭᓈᓚᐅᔪᒐᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒥᒃ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ 1.5-ᑭᓚᒦᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ $440,000-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᑉ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑕᐅᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 700 ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᖓᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᒥᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ.

ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᓕᕐᑐᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑏᑦ ᓯᓕᑦᑐᖑᐊᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᖁᑏᑦ ᑲᓱᕐᕕᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᖁᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᙳᐊᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᓯᒐᓕᐸᑦᔭᐅᔭᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᒥᓐᓂᓴᓂ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᖁᔭᕐᒪᑦ.

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ ᔫᓂᒥᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᐱᓇ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᖁᓖᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂ 70-ᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒦᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐱᐅᔫᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ. ᒪᕐᕉᑕᐅᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒪᕐᓯᐅᑏᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒪᕐᓯᐅᑎᐅᙱᑑᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕆᕘᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑦᓯᒥᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᒐᓕᐅᕐᕕᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᑎᓕᓇᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑦᓯᒥᓱᑎᒃ. ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒋᒐᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᓴᐃᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᖃᓛᕈᓐᓇᐃᒪᑕ.

ᕿᑎᕐᖃᖓᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᓈᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓕᓈᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᐅᕋᖅ ᐳᔪᓪᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᑐᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑉᐱᓇᓪᓗᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᖁᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᔭᕐᑕᓯᕐᑐᐃᕙᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖀᐳᑦᓴᓐ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᖁᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᖁᑏᑦ ᐱᕐᖁᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓴᐅᔮᓕᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒍᓐᓇᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᑦᑕᕐᖃᒥᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᑮᙱᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ. "ᑕᑯᓚᐅᕐᑕᙱᑐᒍᓪᓕ ᓯᓚ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖁᓐᓂᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑏᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᕐᑕᐅᓯᓚᐅᒻᒪᓂᑦ. 1987-ᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᖀᓂ ᐊᕐᖁᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᒻᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑯᑦ ᐊᖁᓕᓂᑐᖃᐅᓕᓈᕐᑐᑦ. ᐅᓇᓕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᒍᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᐊᐲᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓴᓗᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᖃᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑲᐃᓚᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᖑᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᖃᓛᕐᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ" ᓚᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᖀᐳᑦᓴᓐ.

Pavement Project In Kuujjuaq

Development in Kuujjuaq, Nunavik's largest community, is progressing at rate that they are constantly showing even more resemblance to communities in southern Canada. Municipal workers in the community expect that the project of paving all the roads in the built up area there (approximately 13 kilometers in all) should be completed by the summer of 1997.

They estimate it will cost a total of $1,400,000 for the project, not including the purchase of the asphalt plant and paving equipment made previously, amounting to $200,000. Most of the funding has come from a 1994-1995 contract with the Department of National Defense (DND) to clean up contaminated sites and remove barrels and other scrap.

Ian Robertson, who works on municipal improvements in Kuujjuaq, says the budgeted paving cost is approximately $110 per meter, not including the preparation of the road for asphalt which has been done, as much as possible, under the road upgrading project funded by the Quebec Municipal Affairs Department through KRG, at a total cost of $4.2 million. About 3,200 barrels of asphalt were collected under the DND project, 500 of which originated from the last re-paving of the airport in 1987 and the contents of these barrels could be used for asphalt as they were. Asphalt contained in the other barrels was older (from 1967 and before), and requires a polymer mixture to improve its quality for paving.

During 1995, Kuujjuaq completed the paving of about 1.5 kilometers of roads at a cost of $440,000, including the start up and reconditioning of the plant, the purchase of 700 barrels of polymer asphalt (for mix) and other start up costs. Most time consuming to pave were the junctions at the intersections and the wider roads which receive the heaviest traffic. These areas will be completed first, so the project will speed up as workers get to work on the narrow streets.

This year, from June to October, about 10 local people were employed full time, with an opportunity to work on the roads at least 70 hours per week, weather permitting. Two other full-time jobs and four part-time jobs were created at a camp set up for the project, while a plant operator and a pave operator were hired from the South. Local personnel were also being trained to operate the plant and the paving equipment so Kuujjuaq will not need to hire these specialists from the South next year.

Less than halfway through the project, the dust level in Kuujjuaq has noticeably been reduced compared to previous years. This may also be partly due to the substantial efforts to grow grass and other vegetation on private plots.

Robertson says they expect that traffic regulations (The Highway Code) will be enforced more strongly by the Kativik Regional Police Force not only because of the pavement, but more because of the number of vehicles using the roads, which is always increasing. "We have not noticed any major change in peoples' driving habits since the new asphalt has been installed. The road to the airport has been paved since 1987, and some roads were paved last year, so people are used to driving on it. One big problem we have is with parents who allow very young kids (sometimes 5 or 6 years old) to drive (small) motorcycles as well as ride bicycles, unsupervised, on the roads," he maintains.

ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓂᕐᐸᖅ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑎᓴᓂ

ᐸᐱ ᐊᑯᓕᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᓂᑦᑕᓂᕐᐸᐅᓚᐅᔪᕋᖅ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑎᓴᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ. ᓴᖕᕕᒥᐅᑕᕐᑖᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᖃᑯᕐᓕᒥ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓂᕐᐸᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᔮᖕᒐᔪᕐᓗ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᓇᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐊᑯᓕᐊᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᓄᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑎᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᕙᓪᑲᑦᓰ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᔪᓚᐃ 15-ᒥᑦ 26-ᒧᑦ.

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑎᓴᖅ ᐃᓚᐃ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᑲᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑎᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕆᐅᕐᓴᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᕙᓪᑲᑦᓰᓕᐊᓚᐅᕋᑎᒃ. ᐱᕆᐅᑦᓴᕕᓪᓚᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᐅᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓛᑭᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕆᐅᕐᓴᒪᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᑎᓪᓗ.

Outstanding Junior Ranger

Bobby Aculiak of Inukjuak stood out among a group of Junior Rangers this summer. He won outstanding medals of achievement. A gold medal for being the best Ranger, and a silver medal for coming in second in exams.

Aculiak was one of the Junior Rangers who attended a course in Valcartier, Quebec from July 15 to 26th.

Inukjuak Ranger Eli Weetaluktuk says the Junior Rangers practiced for two weeks in Inukjuak before going to Valcartier. It was like boot camp where they had to get up very early every morning, and do drills and study.

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓴᖕᒐ

ᓕᐊᕆ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ

ᓕᐅᕆ ᒍᐊᑦᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐ ᓯᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᓗᑦᓯ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓕᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑦᔨᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ.
Larry Watt and Makivik Corporate Secretary Sheila Watt-Cloutier discuss priorities for the youth of Nunavik.

ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᓚᐅᔪᕗᖕᒐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥ ᔫᓂ 3-ᒥ. 1995-ᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᖕᒐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥ ᓄᕐᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑎᕐᐸᓕᐊᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ. ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖕᒐᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᐅᒥᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂ ᒪᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᐱᖕᖕᒍᐊᑐᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᕆᔭᖃᕐᐸᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᖕᒐ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕆᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂ - ᓄᐃᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᕐᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖕᒋᑑᒍᑎᖕᒐ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒑᒃ ᓄᑖᖕᒍᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓂᓴᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᕿᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 1994-ᒥ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᓂ ᐊᐃᑉᐹᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕿᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖕᒋᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᕕᖕᒐᓂ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᕕᑖᓇ ᐊᓪᓚᒐᓯᐊᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔨᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕿᑎᒋᒋᐊᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᖕᒋᕐᑑᑎᖃᕐᑕᖕᖕᒋᒪᑕ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕿᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕿᐊᕐᓂᖃᓇᐊᖃᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑕᒐ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᓚᖕᒐᕗᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐋᕐᕿᓱᐃᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ

ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᒋᓚᖕᒐᔭᕿ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓱᐃᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕿᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᔪᕐᒍᖕᖕᒋᒪᑕ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᑲ ᐊᓪᓚᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓱᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᕐᑐᕆᐊᑦᓯᐊᓱᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕿᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖄᖕᒍᑎᒃᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒃᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᑦᓯᐊᓗᒋᓪᓗ.

ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᓚᖕᒐᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖕᒋᑐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᕐᖃᒥᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᑦᓱᓂ. ᒪᓕᒑᐱᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕿᑎᕕᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐋᕐᕿᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᖕᒋᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᖕᒐᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᖃᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓕᑐᐊᕿᒪ. ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᐃᓗ ᓂᕿᐊᕿᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᐅᒑᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᖕᖕᒍᐊᓯᓂ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᖃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ; ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕿᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᖕᖕᒎᒪᓇᕐᑑᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᖕᖕᒋᒪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᖄᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᖄᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᔫᓂᒥ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᖃᔭᓚᐅᔪᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᒥᖕᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑕᓯᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑦ, ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᒍᒪᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓲᕐᑲᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓪᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖕᒋᑦ.

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓕᓃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖄᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐ ᑎᒥᖕᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕿᑕᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᕕᖕᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᖕᖕᒍᕿᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒥᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕿᑎᒥᒃ. ᑐᑭᑖᕿᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐋᕐᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕿᑎᒋᓗᒍᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓪᓗ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᒋᐊᖃᕿᔭᕐᑐᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᑐᕆᐊᖃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓖᕿᓇᐅᔪᖕᒐ. ᑯᐸᐃᑉ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᖕᖕᒐᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐᓂᒃ 1994-ᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᖕᒍᓚᖕᒐᔪᒥ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑦᔨᒋᐊᖃᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕿᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᓂ

YOUTH

Makivik's New Youth Liaison

By Larry Watt

I filled in the new youth employment position at Makivik on June 3rd. Back in 1995, the Youth Coordinator of Makivik resigned. That time, the youth were reorganizing in several ways. The role of the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) expanded in terms of the Recreation Department which has been dealing with youth on a more wider scale with new programs.

Also in that year, the youth entered a new era of taking action and the Nunavik Youth Association (NYA) was created. Since then, the role of Makivik in the field of youth issues has required some change, therefore the Youth Coordinator's position was changed to that of Youth Liaison – an outcome which mirrored the new youth involvement in the Corporation. The NYA executives participated in the interview and selection stages.

The primary difference between these two positions is that the new position will have a more active role to play in the assistance of the NYA and the local Youth Committees. The NYA was formed through elections in November 1994 and legally incorporated the following year. Since then the Association has made progress, among others, in the areas of gaining formal representation at the Kativik Regional Development Council (KRDC) and the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services. The NYA will continue to seek official representation of its youth in other major Nunavik organizations.

The local Youth Committees have had several success stories but the problem securing adequate funding is still a reality. Some of the Youth Committees are active but there are some that will require elections when the summer vacations are over. It is within this new context that I will attempt to assist the NYA and local Youth Committees.

Standardization of documents

One important way I will assist the youth will be through the standardization of documents used by the Nunavik Youth Association. NYA members are volunteers and do not necessarily have time to keep these documents in order. I have taken on the initiative to retype and renumber the Resolutions pertaining to youth. Also, I will make sure the Minutes of tele-conferences and other meetings are well typed and consistent.

Other essential documents to be worked on will be guidelines of various kinds. The NYA is a recently developed organization. The introduction of By-Laws and implementation of Resolutions have yet to be realized. I will be able to assist in the technical details of such documents and will offer political advice when necessary. Basic forms necessary to carry out elections will also be produced for the main reason that some Youth Committees have asked for such material. Efforts will be made to make sure that all documents pertaining to the NYA are translated into Inuktitut; a requirement which was not met in the past for various reasons.

First tele-conference

I attended my first tele-conference involving Nunavik Youth Committees in June. Some of the communities could not participate, however, several important issues were on the agenda, including the incorporation of the Akulivik Youth Committee, financial installments to the NYA, Youth Committee requests for assistance, routine matters such as Minutes, and updates from some of the NYA Executives.

Some progress has already developed out of this tele-conference. One of the communities which did not have an incorporated Youth Committee has acquired funds to incorporate and the next step is to complete the government application. The Resolutions of past Nunavik Youth Annual Meetings have been compiled and are being translated into Inuktitut. One outstanding issue to discuss and settle is holding the monthly tele-conferences of Nunavik Youth Committees.

Conferences to attend

There are some tentative possibilities for attending conferences on my part. At the national level, the Youth Coordinators from Inuit organizations attended the first National Inuit Youth Summit in 1994. There are plans to have another Summit this coming fall. One priority for the first months of fall will be to brief the Nunavik delegation about the issues. Representatives from the NYA and some local Youth Committees will comprise the delegation. As the Youth Liaison, I will make sure we are familiarized with the issues before attending and take all necessary efforts to be active in the discussions of various topics, including the Resolutions from 1994.

As for the other possible conferences to attend, I am still in the process of gaining contact persons with the various organizations. Only after these basic points of information are received will the youth have a better understanding of which conferences to attend. Depending on the status of gaining youth representation in Nunavik organizations, I will be close at hand to offer assistance to the Youth representatives of the NYA.

Other pertinent projects

As soon as I joined the corporation there were on-going issues to attend to. One of them is the Youth Empowerment Video series project which is being worked on from this summer until 1997. This video series is funded by the federal government, along with some

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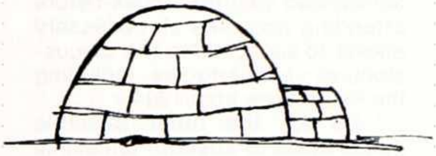
ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᓚᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᓚᖕᒐᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᖏᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᓱᐊᓚᖕᒐᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᕐᓂᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᕆᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ 1994-ᒥ.

ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐅᕙᒻᒥᔪᑦ

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓯᑦᓴᑐᐊᕐᒪ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᒥᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᖕᒍᑦᓱᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ 1997 ᑎᑭᕋᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑳᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕐᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ. ᑳᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᐅᔫᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ



ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᑖᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᕐᕕᓴᒥᒃ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᑦᑑᒋᐊᖅᑲᕐᒪᖕᒌᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᖅ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᑦᑐᓯᐊᖕᒍᒋᐊᖅᑲᕐᒪᖕᒌᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᒋᒐᔭᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ.

ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᐊᓱᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᕕᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓗ ᑲᒪᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒐᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᐊᕐᕕᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖅᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓰᑕᕐᑎᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᓪᓗ. ᖅᑲᐅᔮᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᓈᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᖕᒐᔫᖅᑲᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ.

ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖅ ᓄᖕᒍᑉᐸᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕐᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒪ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᖕᒐᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᒐᑦᓴᖅᑲᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᐊᓕᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑮᒍᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᑦᓱᑕ ᓂᕈᐸᕐᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᒑᐱᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒨᓕᖕᒐᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ.

ᓄᖅᑲᓇᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒃᑲ

ᖅᑭᓚᓈᕐᐳᖕᒐ ᐃᑲᔪᓛᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᖕᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᓕᖕᖕᒐᐃᒍᓇᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓃᕐᑐᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᒐᑦᓴᖅᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᑕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᑯᒪᐃᓗᑕᖅᑲᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᑕᓗ ᓇᒻᒪᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᑯᓃᕐᑐᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᒥᓪᓗ. ᑳᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᖅᑲᓲᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓯᐊᖕᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᓚᖕᒐᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑮᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ.

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ
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ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᑎ

Nunavik Players

ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᒍᐃᓕᐊᒻ ᖃᑉᓗ
ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᖓᑕ:	ᒫᑦᓯ 25, 1979
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᖓ ᓄᓇ:	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᓱᖖᒍᐊᕈᓱᖕᒋᑦ:	ᖃᑭᓂᖅ
ᐱᓇᓱᑲᖓ:	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎ ᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᔭᕐᕕᒥ ᑲᒪᔨ
ᐱᓇᓱᑲᒻᒪᕆᒍᒪᔭᖓ:	ᖃᑭᕐᑎᒪᕆᐅᒍᒪᔪᖅ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᒪᔭᖓ:	ᕿᑐᕐᖓᒧᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᓯᐊᖑᓂᖅ
ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒋᓂᕐᐹᖓ:	ᒪᑦᑕᖅ
ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ:	ᓇᒡᓕᒋᔭᒃᑲ
ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᕋ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓂᖅ:	ᖃᑭ
ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐃᓕᓴᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ
ᑲᕙᕆᖖᒍᐊᑕᖕᒋᑦ:	ᐋᖓᔮᑦᑐᑦ

Name:	William Hubloo
Birthdate:	March 25, 1979
Place of birth:	Kuujjuaq
Hobbies:	Hockey
Occupation:	Student and security worker at the Kuujjuaq Forum
Professional ambition:	To be a professional hockey player
Personal ambition:	To be a good parent
Favorite food:	Muttaq
Favorite people:	My loved ones
Favorite sport:	Hockey
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Combining school and hockey training
Pet peeve:	Drunks

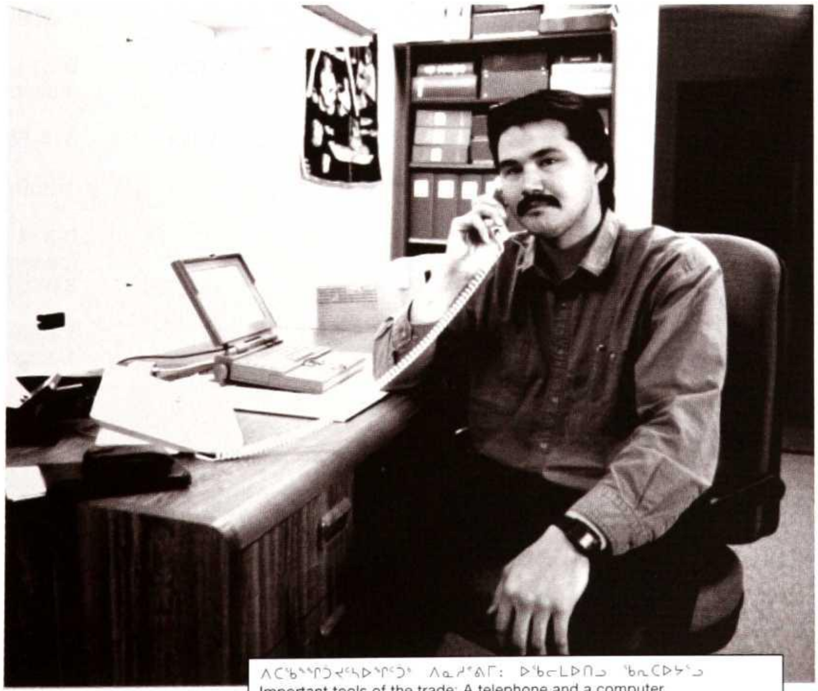
Makivik input. This video has its potential benefits to the youth in Nunavik and elsewhere, and the youth have been given a proper place in the discussions of the outline for the video and other details that will ultimately shape it.

The KRDC, along with the participation of the NYA and KRG, is taking on a Youth Initiative Program whereby youth will be involved in developing a business plan and eventually create a company for Nunavik to deal with marketing and trading. Informal arrangements have already been made between the NYA President, KRDC, and the Youth Liaison to keep everyone informed of this program.

As the summer nears an end, there will be a revitalized surge of energy relative to the youth in Nunavik. After this period, other projects will certainly come about and there are some definite objectives to deal with. Among these are the Youth Committee elections. Some of them have asked for assistance in these matters and it will be possible (and a good opportunity) to standardize some of the necessary election papers, including the By-Laws of the NYA pertaining to elections and other administrative requirements.

Some closing thoughts

I look forward to proceeding with assisting the youth of Nunavik in terms of political and non-political issues, and any other concrete matters that may affect the youth. There are some major long-term objectives to approach such as the stabilization of funding for the NYA. This association has been hampered by the lack of funding and it will be necessary to find a more suitable permanent set-up. Only after these routine matters are settled will the Youth of Nunavik be able to get at the heart of the issues which have been discussed by Nunavik organizations for many years.



BOB MESHER

ᐱᑕᖃᖖᒋᑐᔪᑦᓴᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᒥ: ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᑎᓗ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓗ
Important tools of the trade: A telephone and a computer.

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ
ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᑯᑦ/ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ
ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎ
ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ
ᓱᓚᖕᖑᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ANNIE WEETALUKTUK

ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᑯᑦ/ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓄᑦ/ᑲᒃᑲᓛᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑦ 5-ᒥᑦ 12-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕋᖅ ᔫᓂ 26-ᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 2, 1996 ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᖄᒎᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᓯᓂᒧ ᐊᕐᖄᒍᓄᑦ ᖃᐃᔪᓄᑦ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᐸᑦᓯᒪᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ: ᓕᓯ ᖃᓯᓪᓗᐊᖅ, ᐲᑕ ᑐᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓂ ᐅᐃᑖᓪᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑎᐅᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑏᓐ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ. ᐋᓂ ᐃᓚᐃᔭᓯᐊᐱᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑐᖕᒍᐊᒧᑦ.

ᓕᓯ ᖃᓯᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ, "ᐋᕐᑭᓱᓚᐅᔪᔭᕋᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᖕᖑᐊᕕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᑦᓱᒍ ᓱᓇᓱᐊᓚᑲᕕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ."

ᐅᕐᑲᓇᐊᓪᓚᒥᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓇᐊᕐᖕᒐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ/ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᒃᑯᒥᓄᑦ/ᐊᑖᑕᒃᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓛᓯᒪᕐᑲᑎᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ. ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕋᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᒋᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓴᐅᑎᒋᓖᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓱᓚᖕᖑᐊᑎᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᕕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑐᐊᕐᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᑕᕐᑲᔭᓇᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᓂᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᕐᑭᑭᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒐᒥᒃ ᓂᓇᓚᑳᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒐᒧᑦ ᐃᒐᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ. ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒪᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᓯᕋᔮᒋᐊᒥᒃ, ᐳᐃᑦᔪᕋᓇᐊᒥᒃ, ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓇᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐅᖕᖑᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᑦᔭᑐᑦᑖᓇᐊᒥᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓚᑕᓖᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᓖᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓚᐅᑉ ᐃᕐᑲᐃᓚᖕᓴᕐᕕᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᓚᑳᕐᑲᑦᑕᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᔭᓚᐃᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᑭᑦᑐᓇᐊᓕᔭᐊᔫᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᑉᐸᓗᓚᐅᔪᖅ.

ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᓱᓚᖕᖑᐊᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᕋᓂᑦᓴᓯᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᖕᓄᑦ. ♦

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᐊᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᒪᑯᓄᖕᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ

ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᓄᓪᓗᓃᑦ	1-800-265-2626
ᐊ.ᓴ.ᐱ-ᐅᑉ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ	1-800-661-0795
ᐱᐊᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᒎᕐᓂᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᐸᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ	0-514-278-9383 (ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᕖᑦ)
ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓴᐃᒻᒪᐅᑎᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ	514-528-8424
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓴᐤᕆᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒧᑦ	1-800-461-0140
ᐊᕐᓇᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕆᓯᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ	0-514-521-1508 (ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᕖᑦ) 819-373-0771
ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᕕᕐᑲᕈᒪᑦᓴᐸᑕ	1-800-263-2266 1-800-668-6868
ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᕐᑲᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒪᕕᕐᑲᕈᒪᑦᓴᐸᑕ	1-800-361-5085
ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᑖᖕᒍᓲᓄᑦ	1-800-463-5656
ᕐᑯᓄᔪᕐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ/ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᓗᑲᑦᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ	514-934-4505
ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᕈᒪᔪᓄᑦ	1-800-567-6407 514-723-4000 (ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ)
ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕆᑦ ᐱᓗᑲᐅᑎᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ	1-800-363-9010

Hotline Numbers

Alcohol, medication, and drugs hotline	1-800-265-2626
Aids hotline	1-800-661-0795
Consultation for child molestation	0-514-278-9383 (collect)
Community center for conciliation	514-528-8424
Gambling hotline	1-800-461-0140
Gay hotline	0-514-521-1508 (collect) 819-373-0771
Children's hotline	1-800-263-2266 1-800-668-6868
Parents hotline	1-800-361-5085
Sexually Transmitted Diseases hotline	1-800-463-5656
Sexual Abuse hotline	514-934-4504
Suicide hotline	1-800-567-6407 514-723-4000 (in Montreal)
Spousal abuse hotline	1-800-363-9010

YOUTH

Inukjuak's Summer Day Camp

ANNIE WEETALUKTUK

A summer day camp for Inukjuak children aged five to 12 took place from June 26 to August 2, 1996. It was the second year for the project, which is intended to be ongoing for the future.

The camp was moderated by three Recreational Leadership students: Lisi Kasudluak, Peter Tookalook, and Annie Weetaluktuk, as well as student Eileen Inukpuk. Annie Elijassiapik also volunteered to help out with this worthwhile undertaking.

Lisi Kasudluak says, "We set it up so the children could have fun and have things to do after school was out."

She explains that there were more children in town for the day camp before many of them began to go out camping with their parents. However, even with fewer kids taking part near the end of the project, they still had lots of fun and laughter.

ANNIE WEETALUKTUK

The kids especially enjoyed Fridays, when they got to canoe out to the nearby islands for a picnic. Besides roasting marshmallows and wieners, the children also enjoyed hiking, swimming, making arts and crafts, and singing.

Each morning and afternoon, the group typically met at the Youth Centre and sometimes did activities in the local gymnasium. Inukjuak had nice weather for the month of July, though there were plenty of mosquitoes.

Moneys for the day camp were obtained through the Brighter Futures Program, as well as financial assistance from the CNV of Inukjuak.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎ

Nunavik Players

ᐊᑎᖕᒐ:	ᐃᓚᐃᑦᔭ ᓂᖕᒋᐅᕈᕕᒃ
ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ:	ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1, 1975
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᖕᒐ ᓄᓇ:	ᑰᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᓱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖕᒋᑦ:	ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᖕᖑᐊᕆᐊᓂᖅ
ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖕᒐ:	ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᖕᒐ
ᐱᓇᓱᒐᒻᒪᕆᒍᒪᔭᖕᒐ:	ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᕐᓴᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᒪᔭᖕᒐ:	ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᑦᑖᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ
ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᐹᖕᒐ:	ᒪᑦᑕᖅ
ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᒃ:	ᐊᓈᓇᒐ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᒐᓗ ᓄᐊ
ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᕋ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᖅ:	ᕐᑲᑭ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᓐᓂᓗ
ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐ:	ᐋᕐᑭᓱᕐᑕᐅᓱᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᒧᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᑲᕿᓇᖕᖑᐊᑕᖕᒋᑦ:	ᑭᑦᑐᕆᐊᑦ

Name:	Elijah Ningiuruvik
Birthdate:	February 1, 1975
Place of birth:	Kuujjuaq
Hobbies:	Driving a vehicle
Occupation:	HSP Coordinator
Professional ambition:	Center Director in the Arsaniq School
Personal ambition:	To get a new Youth Centre for the community
Favorite food:	Muttaq
Favorite people:	My mother and my brother Noah
Favorite sports:	Hockey and hunting
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Being corrected by the Mayor for my mistakes
Pet peeve:	Mosquitoes

INFORMATION
ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᑦ

CLAIRE GIROUARD

May I help you?

For the third straight summer, visitors and tourists to Kuujjuaq have been welcomed and informed by students posted at the information booth set up there by the Nunavik Tourism Association's Hospitality Project.

Willis Tagoona (tallest youth) has worked at the booth for the past three summers. From mid-July to September of the past summer, because of his gained expertise, he had the opportunity to supervise the project with fellow students Sheila Chalmers and Edward Watkins. Claire Girourad, from the Makivik Tourism Department, provided guidance for the young trio, while Makivik carpenter David Koneak helped to install the counter.

The Nunavik Tourism Association hopes to have a more permanent installation constructed in the terminal when the building undergoes some other renovations.

ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒌᑦ?

ᐱᖕᒐᔪᕆᓯᔭᖕᒐ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᓱᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᒥ ᐋᕐᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔭᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᓱᑦᑎᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ.

ᕗᐃᓕᔅ ᑕᒍᕐᓈᖅ (ᑕᑭᓂᕐᐹᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂ) ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᔪᓚᐃᒥᑦ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓕᕐᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔫᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᕐᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᓰᓚ ᓵᓪᒪᔅᒧᑦ, ᐄᑐᐊ ᒍᐊᑦᑭᓐᔅᒧᓗ. ᑭᓕᐊ ᔫᕈᐊᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᓇᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᔨᖕᒐ ᑏᕕ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓵᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓱᐃᑦᓱᓂ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔭᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᒍᒪᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᒥᕝᕕᒥ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᑲᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ.

BIENVENUE AU NUNAV
WELCOME TO NU

BOB MESHER

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓃᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒧᑦ,

ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᑦᓴᔭᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓱᖕᒐ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᑯᐃᓐᔅᓚᓐ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᐱᖕᒐᓂ ᒪᔅᒪᓐᒥ ᐊᐅᔅᑐᕋᓕᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᓱᖕᒐ. ᑖᓐᓂ ᓇᑎᓐᖕᒍᕗᖕᒐ ᐊᓈᓇᒋᔭᐅᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐸᓂᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᓕᐊᓱᒻᒪᕆᒐᔭᕐᖁᖕᒐ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ (ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᓪᓘᓃᑦ) ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᕋᔭᕐᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᒃᑲ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓯᓐᓅᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ.

ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᓯᓐᓄᑦ.ᑖᓐᓂ
24 Middlemiss Street
Mossman
Queensland, Australia, 4873
telephone: 070-981454

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I am an Aboriginal woman living in the North Queensland town of Mossman, Australia. My name is Daphne Naden and I am a mother of four girls.

I would dearly love to have someone (or a few people) to correspond with, and would appreciate it if you could publish my address in your magazine.

Thank you in anticipation,

Mrs. Daphne Naden
24 Middlemiss Street
Mossman
Queensland, Australia, 4873
telephone: 070-981454

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓃᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒧᑦ,

ᐊᓪᓚᓚᕿᕗᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᑎᓪᓗᖓ ᓄᐃᑕᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᒃᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᖁᓕᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᒥᐅᑎᒍᓪᓗ.

ᑭᓯᒃᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑑᒪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᒍᓯᒐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑑᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᖓᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᒍᓐᓇᐳᒍᑦ ᐋᕐᖁᓯᐅᕆᒍᒪᒐᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔨᖁᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᕈᓰᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᕈᑦᓯ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᑦᓴᖃᕈᑦᓯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᖁᔨᒍᑦᓯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᕗᖓ.

ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒃ.

ᓗᐃ ᐅᑲᓕᒃ
ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂᑦ
510-170 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1P 5V5
1-800-668-6020

LETTERS

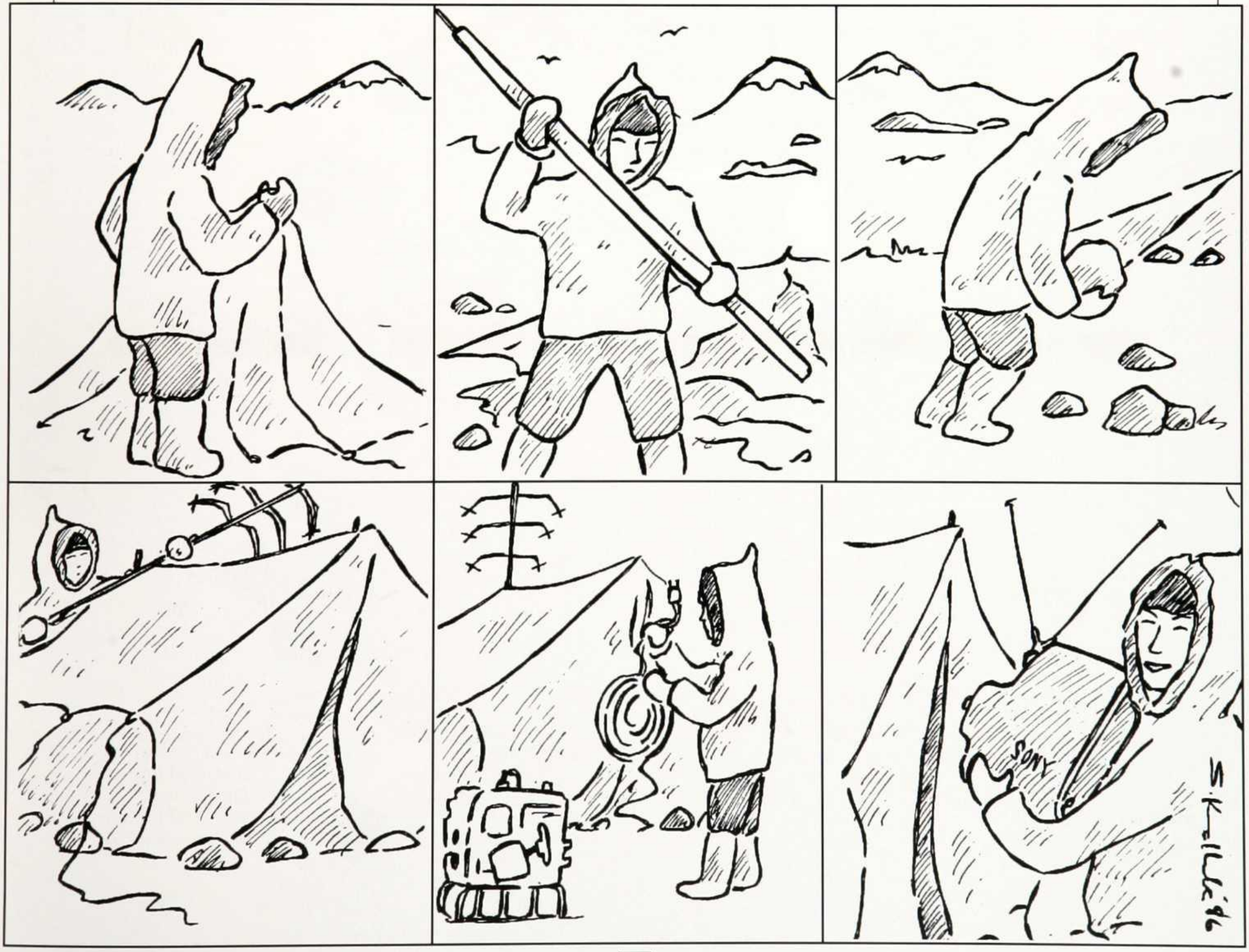
Dear Editor,

I am writing to seek assistance in identifying and displaying the regional dialect differences, specifically in counting from one to 10 in Inuktitut to allow for a better understanding across the North as well as the South.

Counting is essential in our culture for various purposes depending upon the issues involved. The writing system even differs depending upon regions; so for starters, this is what we want to bridge our audience with — dialect differences and writing systems.

If you have any comments, questions and/or suggestions, please let me know.

Qujannamiik (Thank you)!

Ms. Looee Okalik
Inuktitut Magazine
510-170 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1P 5V5
1-800-668-6020