ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ

MAKIVIK NEWS

ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᖅ SPRING 1995 ISSUE ᓇᐃᑕᖅ34

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᖓ:
ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᒥᒃ

Inuit Homelands:
Inspecting the Foundation

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ

ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ / President
ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑐᔪᖅ / Simeonie Nalukturuk

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒋᕙᖓ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᑭᒐᑐᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖁᑎᑐᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐃᕐᐱᒋᔭᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᕿᑐᖏᐅᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒍᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᑉᐳᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᓂᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᔭᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᑦ.

ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖓᑕᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖏᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

ᑐᓚᓯᑦᑎᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᑦᓯ ᐊᕿᓯᐃᔪᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᐊᓂᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᒋᐊᓕᓯ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᒪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᕐᒪᓂᓪᓗ 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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ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᖓᓂ: ᑕᑭᔪᕐᓯᓂ ᕆᑭ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗᒃ ᓂᑯᕐᕗᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᓂ ᒪᐅᔭᓇᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᒪᖃᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐊᓗᔭᕐᓯᐅᒍᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓯᓴᓯᐱᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ.

Cover: Tall Ricky Angatookalook stands with his seven-foot snowshoes which he uses s for moose hunting near Chisasibi. Photo: Bob Mesher

ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔩᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ

From the editors

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᒫᑦᔨᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ, ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖓᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᕆᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᑕᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐃᒫᒃ: "ᐊᓯᐊ ᐊᕐᕋᒍ - ᐊᓯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ." ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓯᕕᒋᕙᒍᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᖃᐃᔪᓄᑦ, ᓱᖃᑎᕆᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᕋᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᖓᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕈᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᓚᕆᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᖏᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐳᓛᕆᐊᕐᑎᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᓚᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ - ᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕈᑦᑕ.

ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖓᕖᑦ ᑯᕕᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓴᓯᐱᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ, ᐅᑕᕿᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑐᖃᕈᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᕐᑕᕗᓐᓂ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᒍᓯᓕᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ, ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᑦᑐᒦᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕿᓯᒪᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐳᓖᓰᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓂᖅ, ᐊᓂᕋᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᓪᓗ, ᑐᖓᓂᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓚᖓᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᖁᓯᐅᕆᔪᑦᓴᖅ ᓂᑯᓪᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᒥ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᕕᒻᒧᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᒥᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᒪᖓ ᑐᑭᑖᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᐊᒪᖔᒻᒥ ᓂᐊᖏᒪᖔᒻᒥᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ.

ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ, ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᒪᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᕆᐊᖓ ᐊᖓᔪᖃᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓄᑦ, ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑯᑑᑦᓰ ᓂᕈᐊᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᕕᒥᒥᐅᓯᓂᐅᒃ. ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒍᑦᔨᕗᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᑎᓂᒃ (ᖁᔭᓈᕐᐸᑎᒋᑦ).

BOB MESHER

ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ.
Seeing things from a new perspective.

In Kangiqsujuaq last March, one Makivik employee summed it up this way: "Another year — another AGM." The Makivik AGM gives us a chance to see our immediate place and sets a foundation for things to come, but it also serves to measure the progress that Inuit have made over the past year. Each article in this edition was discussed at the AGM. We looked at Inuit homelands beyond Nunavik boundaries to examine the groundwork of some fundamental aspects of Inuit life. Both federal and provincial AGM visitors were told of the importance of kinship between Inuit — wherever we reside.

Some new housing foundations should be poured for the Inuit of Chisasibi this summer, who have waited in ramshackle conditions for too long. At the time of writing, an agreement to revamp the public security system and create a Nunavik territorial police force was very close to signing. This service, with its domestic obligations which extend to the community, the region, and beyond, should be based more on Inuit thought.

An agreement to pave the way for nickel mining at Katinniq was signed with Raglan Mines. And finally, the Canadian government is left to decide whether or not it will heed the recommendations of a Royal Commission report on the Arctic Exiles.

At the closing of the AGM, it was announced that Mark T. Gordon was re-elected to the position of Third Vice-President, and Sheila Watt-Cloutier was elected the new Corporate Secretary. We congratulate you both.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ
ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ
MAKIVIK NEWS
ᐅᐱᕋᖕᒐᓴᖅ **SPRING 1995 ISSUE** ᓄᐃᑦᑕᖅ**33**

ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ
CONTENTS

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ 1995ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᖕᒐ: ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖕᒐ 5
Makivik 1995 AGM

ᐱᖁᓯᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓂᖅ 14
Constitutionally Speaking

ᐳᓖᓯ 17
The Police

ᓄᑖᖑᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ 23
Nickel Mining at Deception Bay

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ 29
The Inuit of Chisasibi

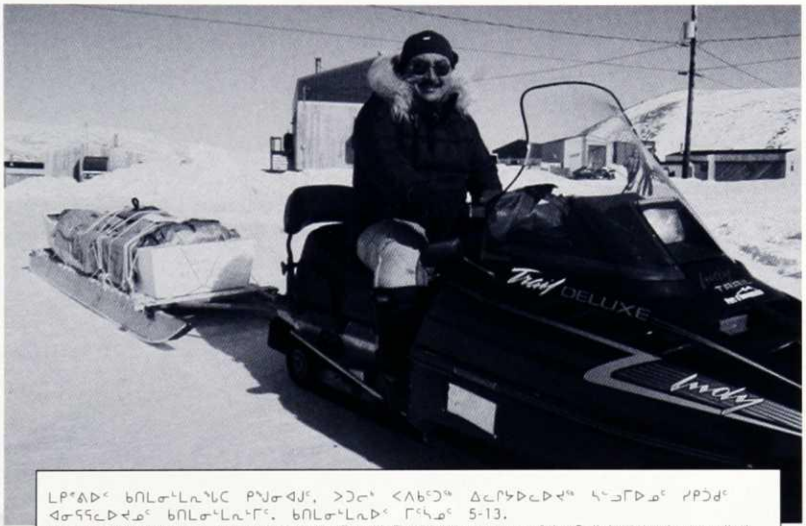
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᓴᑉᑕ? 35
High Arctic Exiles: Final chapter?

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ 40
NUNAVIK ARCTIC FOODS UPDATE

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᑫᓪᓕᐊᔭᑦ 42
NUNAVIK NOTES

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ 46
Youth

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᓯ 54
Letters


BOB MESHER

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᖕᒐᑕ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᐳᑐᓕᒃ ᐸᐱᑲᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓯᑰᑯᑦ ᐊᓂᕋᕋᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᓪᒥᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ 5-13.
After the Makivik AGM in Kangiqsujjuaq, Putulik Papigatuk was one of the Salluitmiuit who travelled back home by snowmobile. AGM story pages 5-13.

ᓵᓚᓃᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓇ ᓱᓇ?
CONTEST what is this?

ᓵᓚᓃᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᑎᑦ $100-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑯᑎᒎᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᓪᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓐᓇᒍᕕᐅᒃ. ᓵᓚᓃᑐᓐᓇᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᐆᒧᖕᒐ ᑐᕌᕐᑎᓗᒍ: (ᓯᑫᓂᕈᓐᓇᐃᓗᓯ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᑰᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᐃᓗᓯᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ)

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ
ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᑎᑦᓯᓂᖕᒐ,
ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᑯᐱᐊᒃ.
J0M 1M0

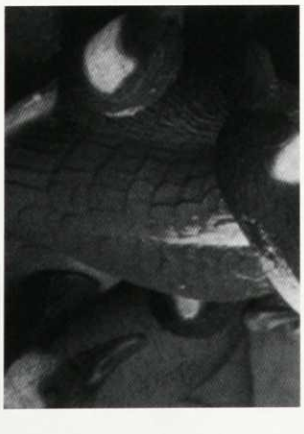
ᐊᒧᔭᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᓂ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᑐᓂ ᔫᓂ 9, 1995

ᐱᕆᐊᓪᓚᒍᑏᑦ ᓵᓚᒃᑲᐅᑏᑦ!

ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖑᐊᓂᕕᓃᑦ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᓪᒦᓕᕐᑑᒃ ᓂᑦᔪᕆᑎᐅᔾᔭᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᖃᑉᓗᓈᖅ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ

BONUS PRIZES!

2 Nunavik Concert compact discs, and 2 Kabloonak posters



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 June 9th, 1995.

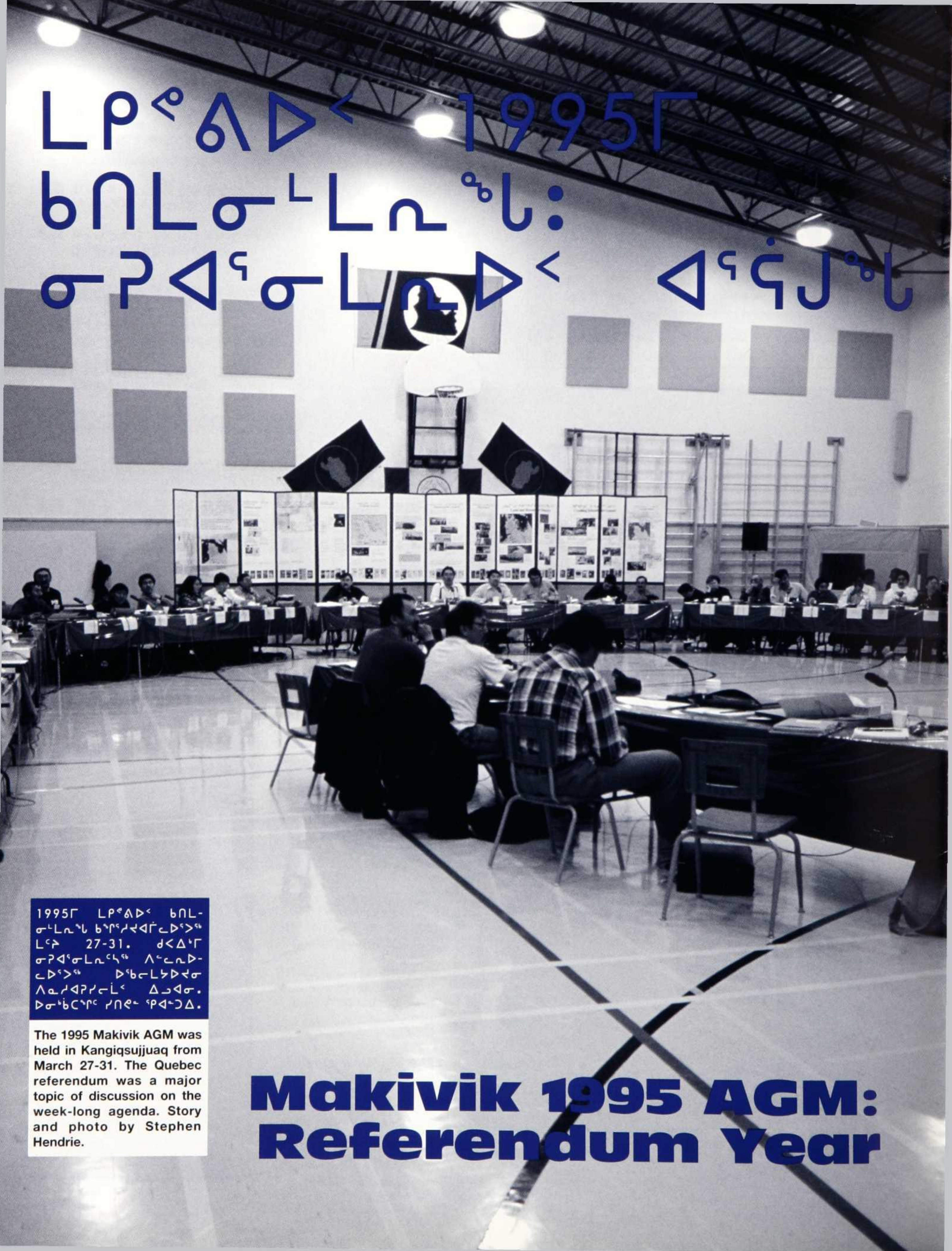
ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᓃᓚᐅᔪᖅ
CONTEST WINNERS

ᒥᓂ ᓇᐅᒃᑲᓯᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ $100-ᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᓕᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖅ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑦᓗ ᐅᕕᓂᓯᖕᒐ ᔭ ᓚᖃᐅᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒃ ᓕᓕ ᐊᑯᓕᐊᒧ, ᐊᓂᓚᕐᓚᐃᕋᓗᒃ, ᓚᓕ ᖁᖕᒐᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐃᑎ ᕿᖕᒐᓕᒃ.

BOB MESHER

Minnie Nowkawalk of Inukjuak won $100 by identifying these animal hydes. *Kabloonak* photos and Makivik T-shirts were won by Lily Akuliak, Annie Naqtairaluk , Laly Kingalik, and Heidi Kingalik.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ 1995ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ: ᓂᐳᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᖓ



1995ᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒦᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᒪᑦᓯ 27-31. ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᓂᐳᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᑦᓴᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓕᒫᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᖏᑦ ᓯᑎᕙᓐ ᕿᐊᓐᑐᐃ.

The 1995 Makivik AGM was held in Kangiqsujjuaq from March 27-31. The Quebec referendum was a major topic of discussion on the week-long agenda. Story and photo by Stephen Hendrie.

Makivik 1995 AGM: Referendum Year

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ 1995ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ 1995ᒥ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕕᓪᓕᕆᐅᕆᐊᖓ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᔪᒪᓪᓕᕆᓐᓂᖓ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᕝᒪᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓪᓕᕆᓕᐅᕐᐳᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᒪᕆᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᕝᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑕᑐᒧᑦ, ᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᕈᔅᒥᐊᕆ ᑲᑉᑕᓇ, ᐊᐃᓕᐅᕐᒥᔫᒃ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᑭᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᔫᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᒪᐅᑎᒍᑎᐅᔪᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐹᕐᓯᖓᐅᑎᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᓛᒍᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕆᓕᖓᕐᒥᒥᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖓᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓚᖕᒐᒻᒪᑦ.

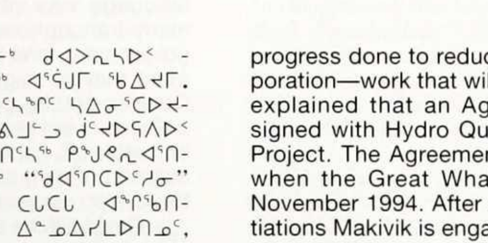
ᐊᕕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑭᐅᒪᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓕᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᓂᖅᑲᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ (ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ), ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ. ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕝᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕝᒪᖃᕐᓂᓴᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᑎᐅᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᔪᓯᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔩᐅᑉ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥᐅᑉ. ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓯᐊᕐᑲᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑭᐅᒪᐅᑎᒍᑎᐅᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ. ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᒐᓕᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᓕᕆᕕᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓚᕆᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ, ᒪᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᑭ ᖁᖏᐊᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᒥᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕋᑦᓴᖑᕐᓯᒪᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᒃ. ᒫᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᒥᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓᑦᑕ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᑖᓂᐊᓪᓕ ᐃᐳ, ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᖁᓕᐅᖓᓗᕐᑐᓂ, ᐃᓇᖏᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ-ᑯᓘᑦᓰᒧᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖑᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑑᔭᐅᑉ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓ ᓴᓕ ᐋᕐᖓᒧᑦ ᑐᖓᓱᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᓯᒥᐅᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᕐᐸᐅᒃ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᐅᑉ - ᑲᔪᓯᔭᐅᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᖃᐃᔪᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑯᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᓪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᐅᑉ ᑰᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ. ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᓴᖅ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ 54ᓄᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ “ᖁᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ” ᓄᕝᒻᐸ 1994ᒥ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓚᐅᑲᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕐᑲᑎᐅᕕᖏᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ - ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᕈᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕝᒪᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ - ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᒥᐊᕆᕐᑯᑎᖓ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ

1995 Makivik AGM

Makivik's 1995 Annual General Meeting could be seen as a milestone in the Inuit political process. The fact that it attracted ministers from the Canadian and Quebec governments was significant, but the new Canadian Ambassador to the Arctic, Mary Simon, and the President of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Rosemarie Kuptana also visited, and made political statements supporting the Inuit quest for self-determination. In the context of the current political debate over Quebec Sovereignty, the Inuit are positioning themselves above the fray, and stating that neither Quebec nor Canada will determine their political future. It will come from the Inuit themselves.

While the sovereignty debate had a significant effect on this year's AGM, it was but one story among many. Makivik Corporation has a mandate to develop the Nunavik economy, and to administer the compensation funds of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), as well as to represent the Inuit politically. These aspects of the mandate were demonstrated in the discussions of some key issues that are nearing resolution. The negotiations on self-government with the Province of Quebec occupied the delegates for many hours, as did the financial report from Treasurer Peter Adams. On the economic development side, Makivik had guided the negotiations with Falconbridge Limited regarding the Raglan Agreement, and this was the topic of a healthy debate towards the end of the week. Similarly, the host community, Kangiqsujjuaq is one of the four Nunavik communities to have a Community Processing Center in the Inter-Community Trade project. This file blossomed in the past year, and Mark T. Gordon and Jackie Koneak had much good news to report on it. Finally, there were two executive positions up for election. Mark T. Gordon held on to his post as Third Vice-President with a solid mandate, while Daniel Epoo, Corporate Secretary for the past nine years, lost his election to Sheila Watt-Cloutier.



It was the first AGM for Makivik President Simeonie Nalukturuk, a fact noted by the host Mayor Charlie Arngak in his welcoming remarks to all delegates. In Simeonie's opening address, he noted that since he was elected, the year passed by very quickly. He underlined the progress done to reduce operating costs within the Corporation—work that will continue in the year to come. He explained that an Agreement-in-Principle had been signed with Hydro Quebec regarding the Great Whale Project. The Agreement was postponed for 54 months when the Great Whale Project was put "on ice" in November 1994. After noting the current series of negotiations Makivik is engaged in — offshore claims, JBNQA Implementation, and Self-Government — he announced that on the business side Makivik's subsidiary, Air Inuit, would be inaugurating a new flight starting Monday April

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ 1995ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᖓ

ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᓛᓕᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓕᓈᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 3ᒥ, ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒧᑦ, ᓄᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᓗᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᓗ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖓᓂᒃ, ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕆᐊᓚᐅᕆᖁᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᕐᑐᓚᖓᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᐊᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ. ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᕕᒻᐸ 11, 1995ᒥ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᒥ.

ᐳᓖᓇᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ

ᐳᓖᓇᐊᕐᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓ ᑎᕕᑦ ᑭᓖᔅ David Cliche, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᖓᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓ ᕋᓐ ᐅᒍᐃᓐ Ron Irwin ᐊᐃᑉᐱᑐᓂ

BOB MESHER

ᑎᕕᑦ ᑭᓖᔅ: ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᕆᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᓯᒪᕐᓂᒥᒃ.
David Cliche: explaining the sovereignty option.

ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᐴᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕈᑎᒋᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᒻᒪᕆᐅᒋᐊᖓ. ᑕᕐᓯᓂᖓ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕋᖓᐅᓕᒻᒪᕆᓕᖓᕋᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᒥᓇᕐᓂᓴᐅᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖑᖃᑎᒌᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ 11ᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᑦᓴᔭᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒥ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔅᑯᔭᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᓯᒪᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒻᒥᓯᓂ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖃᑎᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᖓᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᓕᕐᐸᑦ.

ᑎᕕᑦ ᑭᓖᔅ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᕋᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᓯᒪᐊᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ. ᐊᓂᔅᑕ ᑐᒥᒃ, ᓯᕋᓕᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᐅᑉ ᑰᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᑦᓴᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ, ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᑦᓴᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᓂᐅᒃ. ᑭᓖᔅ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑯᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᐃᑯᒪᑦᓴᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᒋᑦ 2002 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᒪᐅᑎᓂᑦᓴᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᒍ 1995ᒥ ᐱᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᒋᓛᕐᑕᖓᓂ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓴᒥᓄᑦ. "ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᑭᓖᔅ, "ᑲᔪᓯᓕᕈᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᓖᕐᓂᐊᑐᒍᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓯᒥᑦᑐᐃᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᑖᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ." ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑭᓖᔅᒥᒃ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓴᐅᑉ ᑐᖓᕕᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖓ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᕆᐊᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᑭᓖᔅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒍᑎᖃᕐᖁᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᑕᕐᖁᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓂᒃ 50-50ᒥᒃ ᓯᒥᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᔭᐅᓐᓂᐸᑦ, ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᖁᐃᒃᓚᓐᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖁᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᑖᕈᑎᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ (ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ).

3rd, from Montreal to Puvirnituq, stopping in Kuujjuaraapik and Inukjuak. In closing, Simeonie also underlined the fact that the 20th Anniversary of the JBNQA will be commemorated this year. It was signed November 11, 1975, in Quebec City.

Visitors with a Political Message

The visits on the part of David Cliche, the Quebec Government political attaché on aboriginal affairs, and federal Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Ron Irwin on Tuesday and Wednesday showed that the governments in the South view the Inuit position on Canadian unity as being very influential. The stamp of approval by the Inuit of Nunavik would certainly go a long way in making Quebec's political strategy more palatable to voters, and to an international audience. So far, the Quebec Government has not received the support of any of the 11 aboriginal groups in Quebec. Makivik declined as an organization to participate in the commissions set up to discuss the Draft Bill on Quebec sovereignty, but stated at this AGM that it advocates that Inuit do vote in the Quebec referendum when it is held.

The visit on the part of David Cliche gave delegates at the AGM an opportunity to ask direct questions regarding the Quebec sovereignty project. Ernest Tumic, Mayor of Umiujaq asked if the Great Whale Project was put on hold because of the referendum, or because of an electricity surplus. Cliche replied that Hydro-Québec has a surplus of electricity until the year 2002. He added that an energy debate is planned for 1995 which the PQ will base their energy policy on. "One thing is clear," said Cliche, "When we will go ahead, we will have a policy, and we would like those dams to be built with the native nations." Treasurer Peter Adams responded to this by reminding Cliche that the Kuujjuaraapik AIP was negotiated with Inuit, and challenged Cliche to share the eventual hydro revenues 50-50 if the project would ever be built, as the Raglan Agreement has included revenue sharing as part of its compensation.

Regarding the specific issue of Quebec sovereignty, two questions made Cliche flesh out some sticky points. One was regarding what would happen to the Nunavik territory that was transferred to Quebec in the 1912 Act. Cliche responded, "If Quebec becomes a sovereign country, opinions that we have obtained from international sources say that the land transferred as part of the 1912 Act would be part of a sovereign Quebec."

Later, when Johnny Peters mentioned that the issue of Quebec sovereignty should be settled by southerners, and asked point blank, why did Cliche want a separate country anyway, Cliche responded, "We believe it would be better. In 1980 when we had a referendum, the French language was very much in jeopardy. Now, we have many francophone businessmen. We want to have one government, one income tax, and we want one government that will sign treaties on behalf of Quebec. I see Quebec getting poorer and poorer. We, the Quebecois believe we are ready to have one government and we will be better off, richer, and happier. The way to do this is to control our own affairs. Don't ask me how you are going to develop yourself. Ask yourself about this."

David Cliche surely knows that Inuit are already developing their own society. Since the signing of the James Bay Agreement in 1975 numerous organizations have been created in Nunavik along with Makivik.

ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᑐᕋᖕᒐᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕙᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑏᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᕐᐸᕆᒃ ᑭᓕᔅ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᖕᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᒐᔭᕐᒪᖕᒌᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᖅ 1912ᒥ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓄᑦ. ᑭᓕᔅ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒦᒃ, "ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕈᕐᐸᑦ, ᐃᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᒌᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒍᕐᑲᑎᒌᓕᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ 1912ᒥ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᓕᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒧᑦ."

ᑭᖕᒍᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᔭᓂ ᐱᑕ ᑕᐃᓯᓚᐅᓇᒎᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᓱᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐊᐱᓇᓪᓚᓇᑦᓱᓂᓗ, ᓱᒧᑦ ᑭᓕᔅ ᐊᕙᒍᒪᑦᓴᖅᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒌᑦ, ᑭᓕᔅ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒦᒃ, "ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓇᔭᓄᑦ. 1980ᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᓇᖅᑎᓗᒍ, ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᓯᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᓪᓚᓇᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑦᓴᔭᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᓯᔫᔭᕐᓗᑕ ᑭᓇᐅᑦᔭᖁᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᕐᓗᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑎᕆᖅᑲᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓪᓚᑐᕐᓗᒍ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᖕᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᔪᑭᕐᐸᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ. ᐅᑫᒍᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓇᓕᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᔭᕐᓯᓂᓗ, ᐊᑦᓯᐃᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑕ ᐊᓕᐊᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓂᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᒍᑦ ᓱᓇᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᒍᒪᕐᓇᒪᓕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒌᑦᓯ. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᓕ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑦᓯᐅᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ."

ᑎᕙᑦ ᑭᓕᔅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᓕᓈᓇᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᕆᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐱᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᕆᓐᓂᖅ 1975ᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ. ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒻᒪᓇᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᑭᐅᒪᐅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᓪᓗ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᒍᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕆᒫᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᒪᑦᓯᖕᒋᓐᓇᖅᑯᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ.

Ron Irwin (ᕋᓐ ᐅᒍᐃᓐ) ᐳᕖᓇᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᖕᒐᑦᓯᑐᓂ ᖃᑎᕋᓕᓈᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᖅᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᓚᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᓯᕋᓪᓕᐅᕆᔪᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᕆᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓄᐊᖕᒐᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ (ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᕋᖅ 35-39ᓂ), ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓱᓇᒥᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖂᕐᑕᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐄᒐᕕᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᕐᕋᒧᑦ ᓂᕐᕿᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᔫᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᒍᐃᓐ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᓯᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓴᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᒍᓗᒻᒥᑦ. ᐅᒍᐃᓐ ᖁᐊᑦᓵᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᕋᒥᒃ 86 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕋᖕᒋᑦ ᑯᕌᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓐᓂ, ᐃᓪᓗᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᑰᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒃᑳᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᓴᓯᐱᒧᑦ ᒪᐃᓚᓯᒃᑯᓂᑦ 1989ᒥ (ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᕋᖅ 29-33ᓂ).

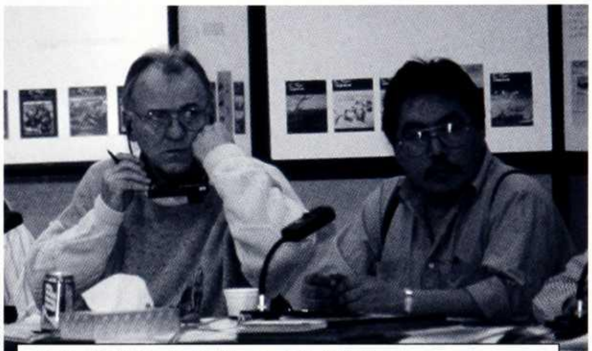
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔭᓯᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᓴᓂᒃ, "ᓱᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕋᓗᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᑦᑐᓚᓐᒥᒃ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᐊᕈᐊᕆᓂ, ᑕᒪᐃᑦᑐᓚᒃ ᓅᑎᕆᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᓕᑦᓴᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ. ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓴᕋᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒋᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᕐᑲᕈᑎᐅᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕙᓂᖕᒐ ᓅᑎᕆᓂᐅᑉ, ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᔪᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒪᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒥ. ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᖅᑲᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᒋᓚᓯᐊᓖᕐᓂᐊᐳᖕᒐ ᓯᓇᒥᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒃᑯᓂᒥᐅᖕᒍᖅᑲᑎᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᒥᐊᐱᒃᑯᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᕕᑦ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓂᖅᑲᓐᓂᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓄᑦ ᑲᕆᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓈᒍᑦ."

ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓕᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐅᒍᐃᓐ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑎᕆᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᑦᓴᖕᒋ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦ 1996ᒥ. ᐃᒐᑦᓴᕕᓴᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᓪᓚᖕᒐᕆᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᒪᒃᑯᒥᐅᖕᒍᖅᑲᑎᒥᓂᑦ, ᑕᒃ ᔭᖕᒥᑦ (Doug Young) ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ. ᐊᖕᒋᕆᑎᖅᑲᓯᓂᓗ "ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓂᕐᕿᑦ ᐅᓯᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒍᑦ." (ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ)

Together, the combined force of development has been remarkable, and arguably, Inuit are pushing both governments to keep up with them in terms of developing all facets of the economy.

Ron Irwin's visit on Wednesday afternoon did not focus on sovereignty, but rather on items that are priorities for Inuit in their dealings with the federal government. These include the claims of the High Arctic exiles (see related story on pages 35-39), settling the Nunavik comprehensive land claim to the offshore region, construction of marine infrastructures, and the northern Food mail program.

Irwin also heard about the poor housing conditions for the Inuit of Chisasibi from BOD member Paulosie Angutiguluk. Irwin was surprised to hear that there were 86 Inuit living in the Cree community, and that their houses, built in 1969, were floated across a river to Chisasibi in the 1980s (see related story on pages 29-33).


BOB MESHER

ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕙᑦᓴᐸᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᖕᒋᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᐱᑕ ᐅᒍᐃᓐ?
If Quebec separates, could we stay in Canada Mr. Irwin?

Although the Minister did not bring news of a resolution of the High Arctic Exiles case, he did make a declaration that points to a positive resolution, "No matter what the reasons for mounting a major undertaking like the relocation, no matter how well intentioned, such a major undertaking involving the movement of people would not be done in the same way today. It probably would not have been done at all. Also, there may be differences in opinion as to the motivation behind the relocation, recognition has to be given to the significant contribution made by the residents of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay to the establishment and maintenance of a Canadian presence in the High Arctic. It is my intention to discuss the matter in full with my government colleagues very soon. As you know, before any decision can be made, it must have the support of the cabinet and government as a whole."

Regarding the offshore claim, Irwin suggested that there would be an Agreement-in-Principle on the claim by 1996. On the issue of marine infrastructures, he noted that he would pursue the matter with his colleague, Doug Young, the minister of Transport. He also promised, "a renewed federal commitment to the Northern Food Mail Program."

Mary Simon and Rosemarie Kuptana visited the Makivik AGM at the same time as Minister Irwin. Mary Simon — former President of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC), and Makivik — was named to the newly created position as Canadian Ambassador to the Arctic. She made her first appearance at the Makivik AGM in

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᖕᒋᑦ

Makivik Awards Night

ᐊᓪᓕᓈᕐᑐᓂ ᒪᑦᓯ 27, 1995, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓕᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᒋᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ:

Harold Tincombe ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓱᓕᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐸᓱᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂ ᐃᓗᖕᒋᕐᑐᓯᐊᕐᓱᓂᓗ. Mr. Tincombe ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᒍᓐᓇᓕᐅᖕᒋᒪᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᓚᔩᓐᒥ.

ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ. ᓵᒧᐃᓕ ᐋᓇᖃᑕᒃ, ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᖅ, ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᓱᓇᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ. ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐸᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᔮᓂ ᓄᖕᒐᒧᑦ.

ᐱᑕ ᐊᑉᐸᖃᑦᑕᖅ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᐅᖅ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᖕᒐᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕝᓕᓕᐊᓯᓂ.

ᒍᐃᓕ ᐃᒪᕐᓕᖅ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ, ᐱᓯᓇᓯᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᓰᖕᒍᔪᑦᓯᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥᒃ ᑯᐊᐸᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ.

ᖃᓪᓕᖅ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᒥᔪᖅ, ᑲᖕᒋᓯᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᕕᓂᖅ, ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᕐᑖᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᒐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᖕᒋᓐᓇᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᑐᐃᓪᓗ, ᓱᓇᓱᐊᒐᓕᑦᑐᐃᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᑮᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᖕᒍᑎᖕᒐ ᓂᖕᒋᐅᖅ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑎᒍᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᑦᓱᒥᖕᒐ ᑭᒐᑐᕐᓱᓂ.

ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐸᓪᓚᔮᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᖕᒋᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᑉ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᖕᓕᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂ.

ᒨᓯᓯ ᖁᒪᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᕐᑕᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ. ᐊᖕᒐᔪᑦᓯᐹᖁᑎᖕᒐ ᐃᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᑕᒥ ᖁᒪᖅ ᑎᒍᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᔮᔨ ᖁᖕᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᕐᑖᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᕐᒍᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ 1994ᒥ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᓗ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᒥᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒌᓚᐅᔪᖕᒋᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ.

On Monday March 27th, 1995, Makivik Corporation honoured seven people for their contributions to Inuit society:

Harold Tincombe was honoured by the Inuit of Nunavik for being a genuine and sincere friend over many decades for looking after travellers who go to school, and hospital, and helped freely and in all humility. Mr. Tincombe was not able to travel to the Makivik AGM. He will be awarded in Lachine.

The remaining six people were awarded at the AGM. Samwillie Annahatak, who is now deceased, received his award posthumously for providing leadership in his community in all areas of life and in having negotiated the James Bay selection of lands. It was accepted by his daughter Jeannie Nungak.

Peter Akpahatak, from Aupaluk, was honoured for having established the new community of Aupaluk, and having insured the health and smooth operation of that community on its establishment.

Willie Emudluk of Kangiqsualujjuaq was awarded in three areas, one in establishing business enterprises, being a strong community leader, and for establishing the first co-operative in Kangiqsualujjuaq.

Qallik Kiatainak, of Kangiqsujjuaq, was given her plaque for having always volunteered her services to comfort people who have suffered grievous losses, and events in communities that required her special assistance in helping heal those wounds. Her husband Ningiuk Kiatainak accepted on her behalf.

Pauloosie Padlayat of Salluit was awarded for his leadership in establishing the Hudson's Bay Coast Hospital, and for having served for many years as an elder in the Anglican Church.

Moses Qumaq was honoured for assisting the Cape Smith Inuit establish their communities in Akulivik, and for having done the political lobbying for the formation of that new community. His eldest son Adamie Qumaq accepted the award.

Finally, Governor George Koneak was given a wall plaque, recognizing his position as a Nunavik Governor. He was named Governor in 1994 and did not receive his plaque at that time.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ 1995ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐ

ᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕉᔅᒥᐊᕆ ᑲᑉᑕᓇ ᐳᓚᕆᐊᓚᐅᕐᑑᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐅᒍᐃᓐᒧᑦ. ᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ — ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒍᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᖕᒐᓂ (ᐊᐃᓯᓯᑯᓂ). ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥ —ᑎᓕᔭᐅᖅᑲᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᒪᕆᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒪᕆᒻᒧᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓚᐹᒥ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᐃᓂᒦᓚᕐᓱᓂ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ. ᐅᖃᓚᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᐃᕙᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔭᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᒐᑎᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᓗᐊᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᓯᐊᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖕᒐ ᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓂᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐊᐃᓯᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᒋᖕᒋᓐᓇᓱᒍᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᒍᑎᐅᓚᖕᒐᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᔪᓂ 1995ᒥ, ᑕᖅᑭᓕᒫᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᐃᓯᓯᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᓅᒻ ᐊᓚᓯᑲᒥ.

ᕉᔅᒥᐊᕆ ᑲᑉᑖᓇ, ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑲᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᐊᐃᑎᓯᑯᑦ) ᐅᖃᓚᒪᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒍᕐᑲᑎᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᕈᑎᖃᓇᐊᓪᓚᒥᑦᓱᓂ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒍᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᕝᕕᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᓇᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᖕᒍ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑐᐃᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᑎᑦᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒍᕐᑲᑎᒌᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᕈᔅᒥᐊᕆ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑐᐃᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ. “ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᑳᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᒍᓐᓇᖕᒋᓪᓛᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᖅᑳᕐᐳᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖕᒐ? ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖅ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᕕᖃᕐᐱᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ? ᓴᐃᒨᕈᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑏᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓇᐃᓚᖕᒐᕕᑦ? ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᒃ, ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑐᐃᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓚᖕᒐᖅ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ,” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᑎᓯᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒐ.

ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᓕᕆᐅᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐ

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᓇᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 30, 1995. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓯᐊᕐᑎᒪᕆᒃ, Réal Forest (ᕆᐊᓪ ᕗᕆᔅ) ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐸᑎ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓇᖕᒋᕐᓯᓱᓂ ᕗᕋᓐᓯᔅ ᕙᒃᔅᒥᒃ Francis Fox ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᐅᑎᖕᒐᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᑉ.

ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᒻᒥᓂᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓯᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᖃᔨ ᑐᓗᒐᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔨᓕᕆᔨᒧᑦ ᔨᐅᓪ ᑳᓐᔨᒧᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ, ᑕᖕᒋᕐᑕᓚᓇᖕᒐ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᐃᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᐊᖕᒐᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒐᔨᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᖃᕐᓗᓂ 55 ᐃᑲᖕᒍᔩᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᒫᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒻᒪᕆᓐᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᐊᐃᐸᖕᒐᓗ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᒥᒃ, ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓯᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕋᑦᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ. ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᐅᑉ

1995 Makivik AGM

this capacity this year. Her speech to the delegates reflected a broad perspective on issues of development, obtained from observing them from the point of view of many Arctic Regions. She spoke of contaminants to the Arctic environment stemming from multi-national corporations engaging in large-scale development with little regard for the environment, and described her role as one of a watchdog against this practise. Another important issue for Mary Simon is the creation of the Arctic Council, something she has been working on for many years as ICC President, and is continuing in her role as Arctic Ambassador. She foresees a positive development in this regard in June of 1995, a month before the next ICC General Assembly in Nome, Alaska.

Rosemarie Kuptana, President of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) spoke next, and picked up on the international theme, noting that the United Nations is currently working on defining human rights, such as the right to self-determination. Linking the discussion at the U.N. with the sovereignty debate in Canada, Rosemarie called on the Canadian government to recognize the U.N. process, including recognizing the right of self-determination. "Inuit have the right to choose the future of the Inuit. Canada and Quebec cannot decide the future of the Inuit. Inuit in Nunavik are asking what is the federal government's role in this debate? Mr. Prime Minister, what is your role? Will you simply shake our hands and say good-bye? Whatever the results of the referendum, recognition of this right of self-determination would assist us in our political process," stated the ITC President.

Self-Government Progress

The stated deadline for an Agreement-in-Principle on creating a Nunavik Government is April 30th, 1995. The Makivik Annual Report noted that a new special negotiator, Réal Forest was appointed by the Parti Québecois government to replace Francis Fox, and the mandate had been broadened to include more substantial discussions of financing the government.

The delegates were updated on some key developments that the principle negotiators, Harry Tulugak, and lawyer Gilles Gagné had achieved in the past months. The first is that, in essence, the Quebec Government has agreed to create a third order of government under the Canadian federal system, as the Nunavik Government would be a public non-ethnic government with jurisdiction over the entire territory north of the 55th parallel. This is a major political achievement. Secondly, on the financing of the Nunavik Government, the negotiators have managed to agree on a block funding transfer as well as a share of the taxes that Quebec obtains from the Nunavik territory. Regarding block funding, this is vital as a Nunavik government would be essentially strapped if it could not decide on the budget allocation of its departments. A third significant achievement, also related to financing, involves the sharing of revenues that come from developing the region economically. The Raglan Agreement predates the Nunavik Government, but illustrates this concept already as Inuit will share in the revenues of the Nickel Mine as it is being developed.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ 1995ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ

ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᒃ ᐱᕚᕈᑎᓯᒪᒐᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕆᒍᓐᓇᖕᒋᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᑦᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖁᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᒋᑐᓄᑦ. ᐱᖕᒐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᐊᖕᒋᔫᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒻᒥᔫᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᑯᑦ. ᖃᐃᒃᓚᓐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᒥᒃ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ.

ᐅᓂᒃᑲᕕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ) ᐹᓪ ᐸᓯᐅ, ᖃᕆ ᑐᓗᒐᖅ, ᓴᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᖅ, ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ, ᑕᓂᐊᓪᓕ ᐃᐳ.
Updating delegates on Self-Goverment talks (L-R) Paul Bussieres, Harry Tulugak, Zebedee Nungak, Peter Adams, Daniel Epoo.

STEPHEN HENDRIE

ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓱᑲᓗᐊᕆᐊᖕᒐ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕈᑎᐅᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᔮᑕᖃᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᒪᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᖃᕋᓱᐊᒃᓂᑯᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐹᒥ ᐱᔭᖃᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓄᑦ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᓂᕆᒋᐊᓕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᕙᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒋᐊᖕᒐ, ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᐅ. ᓴᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᖅ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖕᒐ ᐃᒫᒃ, ᓱᓕᔪᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ. ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᓇᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓪᓚᕆᑦᓴᐅᒐᓂᓗ ᓱᓕ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕐᓴᓕ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᒪᑦ. ᐃᓱᐊᓂ, ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖅ ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑑᔭᖅ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᑲᓪᓚᐅᓕᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ. "ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒋᐊᕈᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑕᕐᑕᖃᖕᒋᒋᐊᖕᒐ," ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕕᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᕋᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ.

ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᓄᐃᓕᕐᑭᔪᖅ ᓱᑲᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 30ᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᕕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᖕᒋᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᐸᐅᒍᓇᐅᕗᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᑐᓵᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓇᐅᕙᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᑦᔭᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕗᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᑎᓗᓃᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᑏᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᐸᑐᑦ ᑐᓵᖕᒋᓇᐸᑦᑎᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᑦᔭᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦ

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᐸᐅᒋᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ $127,097,118 ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᑦ

There was a feeling in the ensuing discussion that the self-government work was going too fast, but at the same time that Inuit had the political leverage necessary to negotiate with Quebec at this time for the best arrangement possible. Some delegates felt that the deadline should be postponed, while others felt that this issue merely illustrates the heavy workload that Makivik Corporation has. Zebedee Nungak responded to this point saying that indeed Makivik Executives do have many files to work on and self-government is one of them. He reminded delegates that they were negotiating an Agreement-in-Principle, and not the Final Agreement, something that would take more time to negotiate. In the end, President Simeonie Nalukturuk, who had worked as President of the Nunavik Constitutional Committee in the past stated that the progress was substantial. "I would like to clarify by saying that there are no major problems," he said, adding that they were working during the evenings to reach the deadline.

One consequence of the increasing pace of the self-government negotiations in order to meet the April 30th deadline is that not as much information is reaching the population. Women in Nunavik are likely the most informed, according to the comments heard at the AGM, because they are more likely to be able to listen to FM radio broadcasts about the self-government talks whether they are at home or at work, whereas many of the men who are out hunting miss these broadcasts.

Finance Report

Treasurer Peter Adams had the pleasant task of delivering a brighter financial picture to the delegates. Beneficiaries' Equity has reached its highest level ever at $127,097,118 an increase of over $6-million dollars versus the 1994 figure of $120,996,578.

Peter also reported a financial turnaround for the corporation of roughly $8-million dollars. He reported that Makivik had, at the end of its 1994 fiscal year on September 30th, an excess of revenues over expenditures of $3,704,655 while in 1994 the corporation spent $5,685,354 more than it earned. Contributing to the positive results were aviation profits of $4.3-million dollars, and a $2.3-million dollar cheque by Hydro-Quebec to reimburse Makivik for negotiating costs related to the Great Whale Agreement-in-Principle.

Finally, the finance portfolio reported a realized return of $3,465,896.93 during the fiscal year, which represented an average yield on realized return of 8.42%.

The morning of Tuesday March 28th seemed very much like any shareholder's meeting. Peter Adams read out the financial statement, elaborating from time to time on the significance of the numbers. When he had finished with the presentation of the document, he fielded questions for the delegates. The finance presentation took up less time than usual due to the good performance. Members of the media were given copies of the audited financial statement, and were briefed by Victor Mesher, Assistant to the Treasurer before Peter Adams answered their questions on the finance issues.

Raglan Mining Agreement

Kangiqsujjuaq Mayor Charlie Arngak, Salluit Mayor Willie Keatainak, and Makivik Treasurer Peter Adams chaired a discussion on the implications of the Raglan Mining Project (see related story pages 23-27). Charlie

$6-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᓂᑕᕐᓂᑦ 1994ᒥ $120,996,578.

ᐱᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓕᐅᒥᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒥ ᒥᑦᓵᓂ $8-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑕᓚᐃᑦ. ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓱᐊᓂ 1994 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖓᑕ ᓯᑉᑕᒻᐸ 30ᒥ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑑᑎᑦ ᐲᕐᓱᑎᑦ $3,704,655ᓂᒃ 1994ᒥ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ $5,685,354ᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᒥᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖏᕐᓂᑯᓕᐊᑦ $4.3-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑕᓚᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ $2.3-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑕᓚᐃᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓂᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖓᓱᐊᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᐅᑉ ᑯᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓴᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᕕᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑐᓂᒃ $3,465,896.93 ᐊᕐᕌᒎᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ, ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐅᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ 8.42%ᒥᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐱᑐᓂ ᒪᑦᐳ 28 ᑐᖓᕕᖁᑎᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓇᔫᖓᑕ ᐊᑦᐳᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓ. ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᕆᐊᓪᓛᖃᑦᑕᓱᓂ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐱᔭᓐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᓂᑦᓯᓂᖓ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᐱᕐᔫᑎᑦᓴᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓯᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᐅᑎᕐᒥᑕ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓃᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔫᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ. ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒻᒪᓯᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᕕᑦᑐ ᒥᐊᓱᒍᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᑭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ.

ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ ᓵᓕ ᐊᖓᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᒍᐃᓕ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᖓ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖓᓂᒃ (ᑕᑯᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᕋᖅ 23-27ᓂ). ᓵᓕ ᐊᖓᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᔪᓈᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᕈᑎᒥᑦᓱᖑ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓗ. “ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᓚᖓᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥ. ᐱᔪᓇᑦᓯᐊᐳᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓱᑕ ᓱᓇᑖᕐᕕᒥᓕᕐᒪᒥᐊᕐᒪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ. ᐳᑐᓕᒃ ᐸᐱᑲᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓱᓂ ᓱᓕ.”

ᒍᐃᓕ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᒪᓂᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ Falconbridge $1-ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᕝᕕᐅᒍᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᖏᕐᓂᑯᓕᐊᓂᒃ-ᐱᑦᑕᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᖁᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ 3%, ᑭᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ 5%ᖑᔪᑦᓴᐅᑭᐊᖓᓂᒃ. ᐃᓱᐊᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ 4.5%.

ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕆᒍᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓲᓇᐊᖓ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ, ᓵᓕ ᐊᖓᖅ, ᕋᐱᐊ ᓚᓇᕆ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓕᕉᓪᓗᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ ᐱᖓᔪᕐᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖁᔨᓕᕐᓂᒪᑕ. ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᓯᒥᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖓ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓪᓚᕆᕕᓂᐅᕆᐊᖓ, ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᕇᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᕕᕈᐊᕆ 28ᒥ, ᐱᔭᖃᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᕿᓯᒍᓗ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕐᒥᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᐅᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᒥᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔫᕐᒍᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᐸᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑕ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᕆᒐᔭᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑕ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᓵᓕ, ᒍᐃᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑕ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓕᕐᐸᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕋᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ 25 ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖃᓚᖓᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓘᓯᖓ, ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᓯᕕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇ.

Arngak expressed pride at successfully negotiating this Agreement with Falconbridge. "For the first time Inuit will be full participants in this mine. We feel good knowing that we will obtain something from this activity. Putulik Papigatuk worked hard on this agreement as well when he was mayor."

Willie Keatainak described the negotiating process. He told of Falconbridge's initial offer of $1-million dollars, and the subsequent work of developing a negotiating strategy. He told the story of when he received a phone call regarding the percentage of the profit-sharing. They offered 3%, and he replied that it should be 5%. In the end he is satisfied with the final figure of 4.5%.

STEPHEN HENDRIE

ᓵᓕ, ᒍᐃᓕ, ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥᓗ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ.
Charlie, Willie, and Peter explain the Raglan Agreement.

Later, Keatainak continued to explain that the implementation of the Agreement will be done by a Raglan Committee composed of himself, Charlie Arngak, and Robert Lanari of Makivik, as well as three people from Falconbridge.

Peter Adams explained that his implication with the Falconbridge negotiations came during the last six months because the negotiators wanted a Makivik Executive involved in the process. He reminded delegates politely that the Raglan Agreement was a Final Agreement, already signed on February 28th, and characterized it as a significant achievement. He noted that Falconbridge could have proceeded without negotiating with the Inuit parties, but that practise is passé now as the world has expressed concern about environmental impacts.

Many people spoke about the environmental impacts that may be caused by the project. Charlie, Willie, and Peter answered these concerns by referring to clauses in the signed agreement that relate to the work that will be done to monitor the environment during the development, and operations phase of the project, as well as the work that will be done once the mining operations are terminated in an estimated 25 years to return the land to its original state.

Inter-Community Trade: Full Steam Ahead

Mark T. Gordon and Jackie Koneak spoke on the topic of the Inter-Community Trade project on Friday morning. They explained that over the past year, a new

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ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ: ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᓪᓚᕆᓚᖓᓕᕐᑐᖅ

ᒫᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᑭ ᖁᖏᐊᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑑᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖓᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᑐᓂ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑑᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ, ᓄᑖᖅ ᑎᒥᐊᑭᖅ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖓ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᓐᓂᑦ.

ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑑᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᓚᖓᓕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᔫᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔨᖓᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᒐᔭᕐᓱᓂ. ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ 10ᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10-15ᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ, ᐳᐃᔨᕕᓃᑦ, ᐊᕿᒡᒋᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓅᔭᓕᕐᓴᔭᕐᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ, ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ.

ᒫᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ 5,000 ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᓚᔭᐅᔫᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓃᒐᓚᓕᕐᑐᑦ 1,000,000. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2,000 ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᓇᑦᓯᕕᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᓐᓂ.

ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᔮᑭ ᖁᖏᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᔭᕐᑐᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐱᔮᕆᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑑᓚᐅᖃᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ. "ᖃᐅᔨᓵᕐᓂᐊᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᓯᓚ ᑭᖑᒪᓇᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᒃ

subsidiary company had been created called Nunavik Arctic Foods Incorporated to market the meat coming from the four Community Processing Centers.

They informed the AGM delegates that the four plants would soon be certified to process meats, and a government inspector would be stationed in the communities. The plants would employ 10 people each, and between 10-15 hunters. Initial markets for the caribou, seal, ptarmigan, and Arctic Charr would be in Nunavik, with eventual markets developed in other parts of the Arctic, southern Quebec, Canada, and Europe.

Mark T. estimated that 5,000 caribou would be taken during the first year of operations. He estimated the George River Caribou herd to number in excess of 1,000,000 head. In addition, about 2,000 seals will be processed by the plants.

In answer to questions from the delegates, Jackie Koneak pointed out that although more plants were originally planned, the four existing facilities are the only ones so far. "We will see if there is a need for more. If a community wishes to proceed with more plants, they can. But in terms of the existing plants, that is it for now."

During a tour of the plant in Kangiqsujjuaq given by Mark T. Gordon and Tikilie Kleist *Makivik News* can attest

ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ

Executive Election Results

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 6, 1995 ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓲᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᓂᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᓗ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒦᑦᑐᕕᓂᑦ. ᐃᓛᓂᐅᖏᑑᓪᓚᕆᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒋᐊᖓᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖓᓂᖃᒑᐱᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᓱᒃᑯᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖏᑐᖅ, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖏᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᑕᒐ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᒃᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᓱᐃᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓛᓂᐅᖏᑐᕈᑎᖃᕐᒥᔪᖓ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᕙ ᑐᓗᒑᑉ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 38ᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᕕᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᒐᒪ 33ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔪᓐᓇᐃᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑕ ᑕᒻᒪᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒃ, ᓂᕈᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᐸᒌᑦᓯ. (ᓂᕈᐊᑐᓂ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᒫᑕ ᖃᐅᒃᑲᐃ)

Here are the results from the universal elections as of April 6, 1995 following verifications done on the number of turnout and votes cast per community, including the AGM delegates and Inuit in Montreal at the time. We are very sorry about the discrepancies in the numbers from some communities. In such cases, some spoiled ballots were not included in the total counts and in some cases they had to recount altogether the whole ballot sheets and number of turnouts, some communities at the time did not include the out of town eligible voters. In the case of Salluit I apologize for having written 38 instead of 33 votes cast for Aliva Tulugak. Please forgive us for our mistakes and eligible voters, take advantage of your rights to vote. (Chief Returning Officer, Martha Kauki)

			ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᖏᑕ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓄᑦ ThirdVice-President				ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᖓᓄᑦ Corporate Secretary		
ᓄᓇᓖᑦ	Community	ᐃᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ Total eligible voters	ᔫᓯᐱ ᐊᓇᕼᑕ Josepi Annahatak	ᔩᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓗᒃ Jimmy Audlaluk	ᒫᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ Mark T. Gordon	ᐊᓕᕙ ᑐᓗᒑᖅ Aliva Tulugak	ᑖᓂᐊᓪ ᐃᐳ Daniel Epoo	ᔩᓇ ᐃᔅᐱᕋᓐ-ᕇᓴᓐ Gina Esperon-Rayson	ᔩᓚ ᕗᐊᑦ-ᑯᓗᑎᐅ Shiela Watt-Cloutier
ᓯᓴᓯᐱ	Chisasibi	31	3	3	15	3	11	3	11
ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ	Kuujjuaraapik	264	5	16	47	25	36	35	22
ᐅᒥᐅᔭᖅ	Umiujaq	150	6	10	45	23	31	33	19
ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ	Inukjuak	536	24	24	112	100	197	25	40
ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ	Puvirnituq	496	4	9	15	134	88	27	45
ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒃ	Ivujivik	136	2	15	2	9	10	6	12
ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒃ	Akulivik	186	2	8	25	44	37	18	24
ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ	Salluit	453	5	35	55	33	44	9	75
ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᖅ	Kangiqsujjuaq	220	11	12	68	16	48	13	46
ᖁᐊᖅᑕᖅ	Quaqtaq	116	10	4	43	8	21	3	42
ᑲᖏᕐᓱᖅ	Kangirsuk	203	58	11	27	7	24	9	70
ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ	Aupaluk	61	8	3	22	20	18	2	33
ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ	Tasiujaq	88	19	4	31	8	19	10	33
ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ	Kuujjuaq	789	22	7	213	15	37	12	208
ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ	Kangiqsualujjuaq	297	24	4	103	4	39	10	86
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ	Makivik AGM	130	11	10	87	20	56	7	65
ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊ	Montreal	74	17	10	22	18	11	25	32
ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᑦ	**Total**	4230	231	185	***932***	487	727	247	***863***

ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᒪᒍᓂ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑕᖃᕇᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑑᓚᐅᑲᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ.”

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᒪᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒃᑭᓕᒃ ᑲᓚᐃᕐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᑎᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᓇᑲᑎᕆᓂᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ, ᓯᖃᓪᓕᕈᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᓪᓗ. ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᐅᓱᑎᒃ. ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᕇᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᓚᔪᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᑎᒃᑭᓕᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ, ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᒪᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑑᕐᑎᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 5ᒥ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᓐᓂ, ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒋᐊᖓᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᐅᕙᓂ Institut d’Hôtelerie du Quebec ᒫᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᑯᕐᑐᕋᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕆᐊᖓ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᒋᐊᖓᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ. ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᓪᒨᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓂᓗ

7 ᑐᑭᑖᕈᓰᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖓᓂ ᕿᑎᖃᓕᕇᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᒻᒥ. ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ; ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᓗ; ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐃᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᕿᒻᒦᑦ ᐊᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᒥᕝᕕᒥ ᒫᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ, ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓂ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒻᒥ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ; ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖓ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑖᒃᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕉᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᓯᔭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ; ᒪᕐᕈᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑏᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᔫᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑕᒻᒪᓯᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒻᒪᓯᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ.

ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓘᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕋᑦᓴᓯᐊᖑᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑐᕌᒐᖃᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᓱᓇᒥᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ ᖃᐃᔪᓂ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ, 9:30ᒥ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᓇᔪᑖᕐᓂᐊᑕᖓᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐃᓄᑦᐊᐸᑉ ᓵᓕᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓱᓂ 31ᓄᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᖓᓕᕆᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 28ᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓱᓂ, ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒃ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 23ᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓱᓂ. ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᒫᑕ ᖃᐅᒃᑲᐃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᒪᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎ ᓵᓕ ᐊᖓᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕈᒪᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓱᑕ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖓᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᓴᑭ ᐹᓪᓚᔮᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔭᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑖᕐᑑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐅᑎᓚᖓᒻᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖑᐊᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᑦᔭᐅᓯᔭᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔨᓂ ᓄᖓᖅ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑐᓂᒃ, ᑲᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ, ᐳᐊᓗᓐᓂᓗ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐅᑎᓛᕆᕗᒍᑦ.

Abraham 94
Salluit

to the cleanliness of the installations. All processing is done within the facility, which has the ability to make all cuts and produce ground meat as well as sausages. The plants were custom designed for the task of processing caribou. They contain an elaborate railing network which allows the plant to process animals in a very efficient manner. As TNI taped the tour, Tikilie explained all the parts of the process to us in English, while Mark T. did an on-the-spot translation in Inuktitut.

While production is scheduled to begin on April 5th in the plants, a product launch was planned for mid-April in conjunction with the Institut d'Hotelerie du Quebec in Montreal. This is a gratifying file to observe as it has gone from the proposal stage on paper to production in less than five years. Delegates were able to read the paper documents in the AGM kits and the Annual Report and then take a short walk down to the processing plant to see for themselves what has been accomplished.

Resolutions and Finale

There were seven resolutions passed on the final afternoon of the AGM. Standing out among these were a resolution supporting the current Nunavik Government negotiations; one to work with the Kativik Regional Government to advise Bell Canada and the CRTC of the inadequate telephone systems in Kangiqsujjuaq and Kangiqsualujjuaq; a resolution advocating the use of police dogs to sniff illegal drugs at the airports of Montreal, La Grande, Kuujjuaraapik, Kuujjuaq, and Salluit; the creation of a Pan-Northern Taxation working group to examine taxation issues relevant to all areas of northern Canada; and two resolutions dealing with the approval of the Makivik Audited Financial Statement and the appointment of our auditors for the current fiscal year.

There were, of course, many other topics on the AGM agenda, all worthy of feature articles on their own. It is our intention to treat topics such as the offshore claims, Nunavik housing, and eligibility with more depth in the months to come.

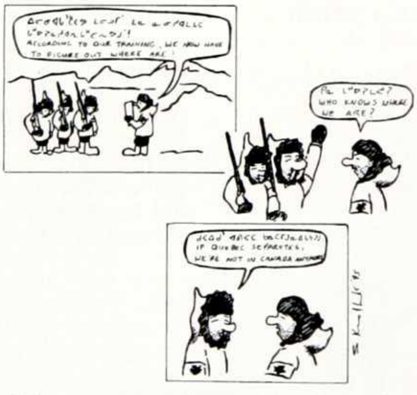
Before the meeting ended, at 9:30 p.m., voting took place to choose the site for next year's AGM. The community of Inukjuak won with 31 votes, while Kangiqsualujjuaq came second with 28 votes, and Ivujivik third with 23 votes. The reports of another kind followed, with Chief Returning Officer Martha Kauki announcing the results of the Executive elections.

With that job done, host Mayor Charlie Arngak invited the youth to be with him and closed the meeting with a prayer. We managed, with the help of Zebedee and Issacie to take a group photograph before the delegates disappeared into the night, only to reassemble later that evening for a performance by the Salluit band, the Makivik Orchestra (Zebedee and Jeannie Nungak), and the raffling off of many outstanding prizes such as kamiqs, amoutiqs, and pualuks. Until next year.

ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᒪᓂᖅ

“ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᕐᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᖑᕗᖅ.” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᓕᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᑎᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ, ᓵᒨᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᒪᕆᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 6, 1994ᒥ. ᐅᓪᓘᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓈᑎᓪᓗᒋᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒍᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᖁᔭᑦᓴᓕᐊᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑦᑐᔨᐊᒥ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑏᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᖏᐅᑎᓪᓚᕆᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᖃᒻᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐊᕕᒍᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᐅᖏᑐᖅ.

ᔩᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑑᔭᖅ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 8ᒥ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒋᐊᓪᓚᔾᔨᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕋᒍ ᓄᑖᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᓯᑦᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑎᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖃᕋᔭᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ.


ACCORDING TO OUR TRAINING, WE NOW HAVE TO FIGURE OUT WHERE ARE!
WHO KNOWS WHERE WE ARE?
IF QUEBEC SEPARATES, WE'RE NOT IN CANADA ANYMORE

1980ᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᖓᑕ. ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᖏᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒐᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ. ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓪᓗ ᓈᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᓕ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᖏᑐᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒍᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᕕᖃᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓵᐸᑐᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥ. (ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓂ). ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓪᒪᑦ, “ᐱᐅᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒨᖏᑐᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᑦᑎᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᒌᖑᓪᒪᑕ.”

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ (ᑲᒥᓴᓐ) ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᓕᕐᑑᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᕐᑎᓚᕆᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ, ᔩᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑑᔭᖅ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᓗ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ. ᐅᖃᓕᒪᕕᖃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᓪᒥ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 6ᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑲᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᑐᔨᐊᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᒪᑦᔨ 9ᒥ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᕕᖓᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᑲᑦᑕᕕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᕕᖓᒍᑦ, ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 14ᒥ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᔩᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᐅᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᓪᒥ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒋᐊᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᑎᕕᑦ ᑭᓕᔅ (David Cliche), ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᑉ ᔫᒃ ᐸᕆᔩᒧᑦ, ᐅᖃᓚᒪᕕᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᐸᐱᑐᓂ, ᒪᑦᔨ 29. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᖃᕈᒪᓯᒪᖏᒋᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᓕᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᐸᐅᒐᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ.

ᑭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ, ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᖃᕋᔭᖏᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᒥᓄᑦ. “ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒫᓇ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᖑᓪᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᒥᑎᑐᑦ. ᑖᒃᓲᔭᕐᑎᐅᓯᑎᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᒍᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒐᑦᓴᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᑉ ᕿᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓴᔭᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᖓᑦ. ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓂᕆᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᑎᓴᒻᐸᒥ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑦᑎᑑᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᖑᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᓚᐅᖏᑑᑎᓂᐊᖏᒪᕆᑦᑕᕗᓪᓗ ᖃᖕᓚᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄ ᓱᓇᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ,” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᔩᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑑᔭᖅ.

ᖃᐅᖓᓂ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓ Ron Irwin (ᕌᓐ ᐅᒍᐃᓐ) ᑲᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᓪᒦᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᖏᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᔭᒥᒍᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᒪᕐᓯᓂᓕ ᐄᓚᕐᕕᓴᓄᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᓂᕿᑕᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓚᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖓᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓱᑎᒃ (ᑲᓇᑕᒦᖏᓐᓇᑐᑦᓴᐅᒋᐊᖏᓪᓗ).

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓚᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒌᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᒍᐃᓐ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ. ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓪᒪᕆᒃ ᔭᔨ ᖁᖏᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒦᖏᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᓴᐸᑕ, ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᓯᐊᓚᖓᕗᖓ, ᐊᕕᒐᓯᐊᕐᑎᐅᖏᑦᑐᖓ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔨᐅᔪᖓ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᖑᔪᖓ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓚᖓᕗᖅ ᑲᓇᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᐊᕐᔪᖅ ᐸᐃᕆᑦᓯᔨᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑕᒫᓃᑦᓯᒪᕗᓯ 7, 8, 9 ᑕᐅᓴᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ. ᑲᓇᑕᒦᖏᓐᓇᕈᒪᒍᑦᓯ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᐅᑎᓯ.”

ᒪᑭᕕᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᖃᐅᖁᔨᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᕆᓪᒥᓄᑦ, ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐲᑦ ᖃᐃᖁᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ. 1995ᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᓪᒧᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕆᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᔪᓚᐃᑦᑑᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᒋᒃ ᑲᕙᒫᒃ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᒋᐊᒋᒃ. ᑎᕕᑦ ᑭᓕᔅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᓱᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓪᒪᖔᕐᒥ, “ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑎᐅᔪᓯ 3,500ᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᓯ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑭᓯ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ.”

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐱᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᑦᓴᓕᐊᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᓚᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 6, 1994ᒥ. ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᑑᔭᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᓂᐱᒃ ᓄᐃᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᖏᐊᖓ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓚᖏᑦᓯᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕝᕙᓕᒫᖓᓐᓂᑦᓯᓂ.

Constitutionally Speaking

"Quebec is a Sovereign Country". So begins the Draft Bill on Quebec independence, tabled in the Quebec National Assembly December 6, 1994. Two days later, the Inuit reacted to the proposed Bill at a press conference in Montreal. Inuit leaders from Makivik and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada stated their fundamental opposition to the newly elected Quebec Government's sovereignty plan. They stated calmly that the Inuit agenda included business and political development between Inuit groups across Canada, not Quebec sovereignty.

Simeonie Nalukturuk and Zebedee Nungak issued a political statement on December 8th, and were repeating the message into the new year when they met with representatives of ITC to flesh out a concept of holding a pan-Inuit referendum on the issue of Quebec Sovereignty.

STEPHEN HENDRIE

In 1980 Inuit held a referendum of their own prior to the Quebec referendum. They firmly opposed Quebec separation at the time. Fifteen years later, Inuit continue to be opposed to Quebec's sovereignty plans. The point of holding a pan-northern Inuit referendum is to illustrate that Nunavik Inuit have developed political and economic links with Inuit in Labrador, Nunavut, and the Western Arctic. As Zebedee Nungak explained, "It is not out of any dislike of Quebecers in the South, it is just that these are our kin."

While the commissions on Quebec sovereignty were travelling throughout the province collecting opinions from citizens about how they envisioned an independent Quebec, Makivik's key spokespeople on this issue, Simeonie Nalukturuk and Zebedee Nungak spoke in public to articulate the Inuit position in the North, and the South. Public speeches were made at McGill University on February 6th, the Assembly of First Nation's Conference, and Zebedee Nungak spoke at Trent University March 9th, later broadcast on the Parliamentary Channel.

In the North, Zebedee Nungak participated in a live phone-in television broadcast from Iqaluit on the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation network, February 14th. Later, during the Executive field trip, Zebedee and Simeonie explained the Inuit position again on FM radio stations throughout Nunavik.

Makivik's position was reiterated at the Annual General Meeting in Kangiqsujjuaq when a delegation from the Quebec Government arrived to speak to the assembly. David Cliche, Assistant to the Minister in charge of Native Affairs, Premier Jacques Parizeau, spoke to the delegates on the afternoon of Tuesday March 29th. He acknowledged that Inuit did not want to participate in the travelling commissions. He assured the delegates that all the provisions of the JBNQA would be handled by a sovereign Quebec Government, and promised that Inuit self-government for Nunavik would be the most advanced model in the world.

In reacting to these comments, Zebedee Nungak pointed out that while Makivik has stated that they would not participate in the commissions, Inuit did intend to vote in the Quebec referendum when it would be held, as well as voting in their own Inuit pan-northern referendum.

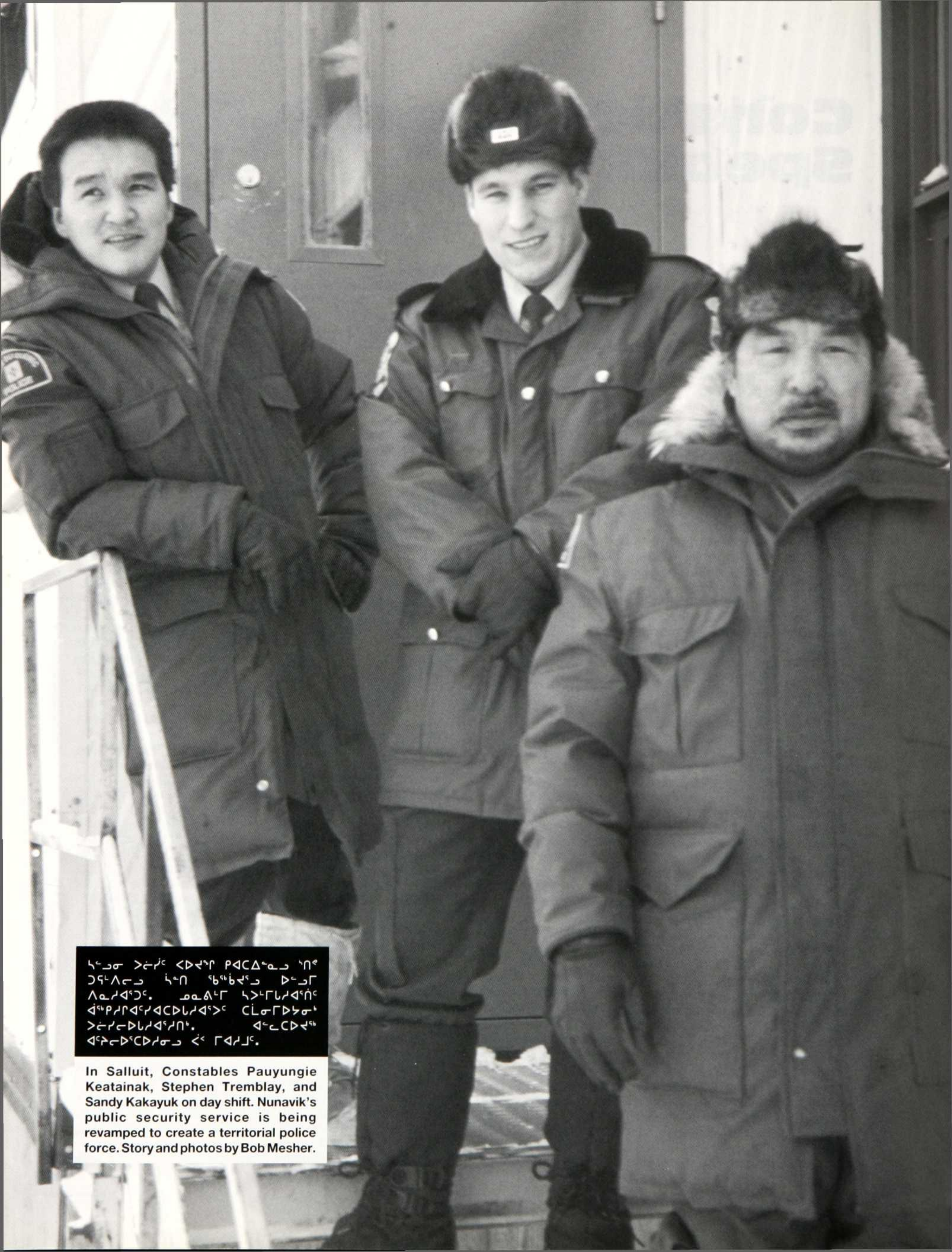
During the ensuing question and answer period, it was noted that the travelling commissions only went to Kuujjuaq, perhaps thinking that they woul have adequately covered the entire region this way. President Simeonie Nalukturuk made it clear that while Makivik had stated that it would not participate in the commissions, individual Inuit were free to do as they wished. "Inuit at the moment are citizens of Quebec like anybody else. They are taxpayers, and they wish to know all information concerning the possibility of Quebec leaving the country. That is their right. Our decision in December was not meant for our citizens to be blocked out. Our decision was a conscious decision of the leadership of Northern Quebec not to take part in something that we did not believe in, but that does not block out any individual members of the Quebec society. And we will never, never, block them out of other happenings in Quebec," stated Simeonie Nalukturuk.

The next day, Federal Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Ron Irwin attended the AGM. He did not address the sovereignty issue in his prepared text, making reference instead to marine infrastructure, the Food Mail Program, the High Arctic Exiles issue, Makivik's claim to the offshore, and self-government negotiations with Quebec. The unspoken message was that the federal government was working hard for the Inuit (and that they should stay in Canada).

This unspoken message was more clearly articulated during the question and answer session following Irwin's prepared remarks. Responding to a question from Governor George Koneak on whether the federal government supported the Inuit right to remain in Canada in the event of Quebec separation, Irwin responded briefly, "I'll be clear. I'm not a separatist. I'm a federalist. I'm a Canadian. There's going to be one Canada. We have an historical fiduciary and constitutional relationship with the Inuit of this country. You have been here seven, eight, nine-thousand years. If you choose to stay in Canada, that is your choice."

Makivik has always invited ministers from the Canadian and Quebec governments to attend their Annual General Meeting, few have ever accepted the invitations. In the 1995 referendum year, it is not surprising that both governments attended. David Cliche articulated the reason why when he said, "Although you are only 3,500 voters, your political power is much greater."

The Inuit political voice has been heard since the Draft Bill was made public on December 6th, 1994. It appears clear that once the date of the Quebec Referendum is announced, that voice will rise up, and demonstrate a remarkable solidarity that will be vividly illustrated in word and action in the Inuit homeland, stretching across the Canadian Arctic.



ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐸᓖᓯᑦ ᐸᐅᔪᖏ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᒧ ᔅᑎᕝ ᑐᕋᒻᐱᓚᒧ ᓵᓐᑎ ᖃᖅᑳᔪᕐᒧ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕆᐊᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᒥᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐸᓖᓯᓚᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᓚᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂᒧ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓱᑦ.

In Salluit, Constables Pauyungie Keatainak, Stephen Tremblay, and Sandy Kakayuk on day shift. Nunavik's public security service is being revamped to create a territorial police force. Story and photos by Bob Mesher.

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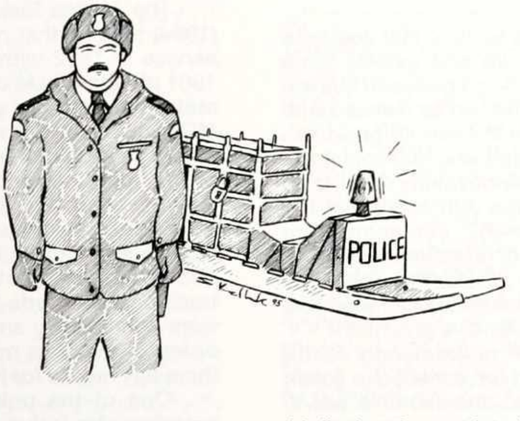
The Police

ᐃᒻᒥᒎᕐᑎᑐᓂ 21ᒥ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒦᓐᓂᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒦᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᒍᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᑕ (ᑲᑎᕕᒃ) "...ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᐊᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐸᓖᓯᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂ." ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᒪᐅᑎᐅᑉ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᓇᒋᐊᓕᖏᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕐᓂᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐸᕐᑐᓕᓈᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᓕᓰᑦ.

ᐸᓕᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ 1991ᒥᑦ 1993ᒧᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖓ: ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓯᐊᖕᒍᓂᕐᓴᒧᑦ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᓇ ᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ; ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᔭᓇᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐸᓕᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᒎᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᑕᑦᓯᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐸᓕᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᑉ; ᑐᖕᒐᓕᐊᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᓕᓯᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ, "ᒪᓐᓇᓯᐅᑎᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ", ᐸᓖᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᐸᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᖕᒋᓂᖕᒐᓂ "ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᓕᓯᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ"; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐸᓕᓯᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 500ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᕐᑲᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᑦᓯᒍ "ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ, ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᖏᓗᒋᑦ," ᐸᓕᓯᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ.

ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ 20 ᓈᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒦᓐᓂᖅ, ᑐᑭᕐᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓴᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᐅᑎᖏᑦ, ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔫᓕᕐᑐᖅ



Section 21 of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and Complementary Agreements* describes the responsibility of the Regional Government (KRG)"...to establish by ordinance and maintain a Regional Police force in its territory." The section stipulates the particulars of this authorization, including the necessary qualifications, hiring, training, ranking, and responsibilities of police officers.

Policing in Nunavik was also one of the themes that the Inuit Justice Task Force, consulted with Nunavik communities about during their rounds from 1991 to 1993. The Justice Task Force Report: *Blazing the Trail to a Better Future*, makes three recommendations on law enforcement; first of all to work out a plan of action to create a regional police force for Nunavik, including the specifics of this force; secondly that the Sûreté du Québec, "on an interim basis only", should provide police services and protection to each community until "an Inuit regional police force has been established and implemented"; and thirdly that the restricted ratio of one officer per 500 citizens be altered so that "every Nunavik community, irrespective of its population or size," have local police protection.

After twenty years since the signing of the JBNQA, and kick started by these Justice Task Force recommendations, it seems iminent that a Nunavik territorial police force will soon be arrestingly into position. A resolution to

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᓚᐃ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᔨᐅᖅᑲᒥᐅᕗᖅ. ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖅ ᐳᓖᓯᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔫᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᖕᒋᒻᒪᑦ.
Kuujjuaaraapik Special Constable Caroline Weetaltuk was previously a social worker. She finds that police work is not as hard.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐳᓕᓯᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᓪᓕᓴᐅᑎᒋᓕᖕᒐᓕᓇᐊᖕᒐ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᖕᒐᒍᓯ 1991ᒥ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᐊᓕᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᖅᑲᖅᓂᐅᑉ. ᐱᖕᒐᓯᐃᑦ ᓵᖕᒐᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ. ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒐ ᔫᓐ ᑐᐳᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᖕᒐ ᔭᓂ ᐊᑕᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖅᑎᒋ ᔭᐅᔫᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒻᒧᑦ. "ᐱᐅᓯᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪ ᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑲᕋᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᓱᓇᒥᑦᓯᔪᒥᒃ - ᑭᑎᑦᔪᑎᖕᒋᑦ, ᐅᓄᖅᓂᓇᒋᐊᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐳᓖᓰᑦ, ᑐᕋᖅᓂᓇᒋᐊᓕᖕᒐ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥ ᔭᐅᑦᓯᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ." ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎ ᔮᓂ ᐊᑕᒥ.

ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔮᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪ ᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᓂᖅᓱᓯᒪᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ (1994ᒥ) ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐳᓕᓯᑖᓚᐅᖅᑐᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖕᒐ 1922ᒥ ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᑭᖅᑕᓖᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐳᓖᓯᖅᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ). 1961 ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᖅᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᒥᓂᒃ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᖕᒐᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒻᒥ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᓗ. 1978ᒥ, ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓕᔩᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᓇ ᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐳᓕᓯᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ."

ᐅᖅᑲᓕᒪᕕᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪ ᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑲᖅᓂᒃ, ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᖅ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᓯᔮᒋ ᔭᐅᓂᖅᒥᒍᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔮᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᖅ: "ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐳᑭᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᕈᕋᒥᒃ ᐱᖅᑯ ᔭᖅᑲᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂ, ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯ ᔭᖅᑲᖅᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᓇᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒍᑐᒧᑦ....ᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋ ᔭᐅᒐᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ...."

ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᑦᑐᒦᒍᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᓇᒐ ᔭᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓕᔩᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖕᒪᓇᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ. ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᒫᒃ, "ᒫᓐᓇ 18ᓂᑦ 22ᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐳᓕᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᒪᑕ. ᓄᑖᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥ ᐊᖅᕋᒍᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᑕᑯᓚ ᔭᖅᐳᒍᑦ 32 ᐊᑖᓂᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖅᕋᒎᑉ

enter into discussions for the creation of a regional police force with the Quebec government was adopted by KRG in August, 1991. The three parties involved in the negotiations are the Canadian Government, the Quebec Government, and the Kativik Regional Government. KRG President Jean Dupuis and Kuujjuaq Mayor Johnny Adams are the negotiators representing KRG. "Our role has been to negotiate basically the whole package — the figures, the number of constables, the direction and so on is coming from us, with the support of the regional council." says Mayor Adams.

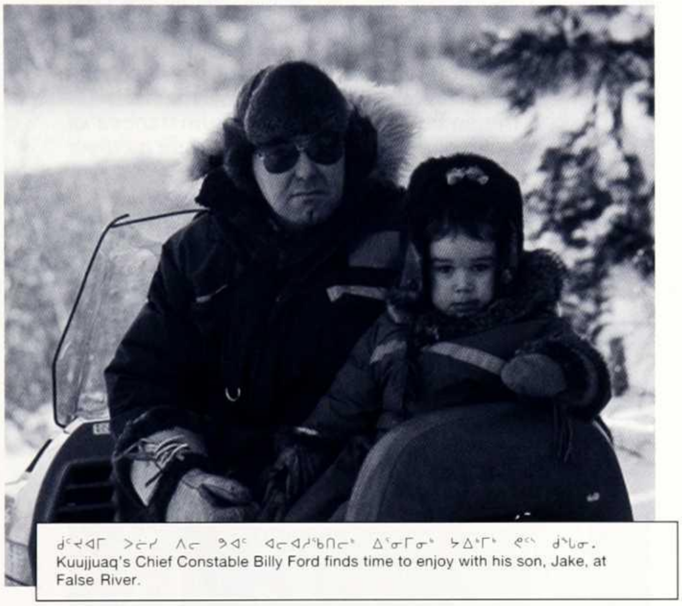
The Justice Task Force's *Profile of Crime in Nunavik* (1994) tells us that northern Quebec got its first Police service in 1922 with the arrival of the RCMP. Not until 1961 did the Sûreté du Québec set up operations, at first stationed only out of Kuujjuaraapik and Kuujjuaq. In 1978, pursuant to the JBNQA, "Inuit special constables began to be hired in order to ensure the ongong presence of police officers in every community in Nunavik."

In a speech to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Zebedee Nungak, as Chairperson of the Justice Task Force committee, stated: "When the (RCMP) became the chief arbitrators of justice among the Inuit, traditional methods and customs of dispensing justice were immediately and completely displaced by the new order....There was no place for Inuit traditions, nor was there any regard for how things were done before...."

One of the points negotiated in the new public securities plan is that the number of Inuit police officers will increase substantially. Johnny Adams told *Makivik News*, "At the moment there are between 18 to 22 native constables. In the program that we have in the first year you would see at least 32, in the second year, 37, and in the third year, it would go up to 42 constables. So you would have, as a basic minimum 2 constables per community,

ᑐᖓᓕᐊᓂ 37ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂ 42ᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᓕᓰᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖏᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᐹᖓᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓕᕋ ᓴᕐᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓚᕈᑎᖏᓪᓗ, ᒫᓐᓇ ᐳᓕᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᖏᒪᑕ."

ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑲᑦᑕᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᐳᖅ ᐱᕐᑯ ᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱ ᔭᓇᐊᑐᔫᒍᓐᓇᒋᐊᖓ



ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐳᓖᓯ ᐱᓕ ᕗᐊᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᕐᑲᑎᓕᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᐃᕐᒥᒃ ᒉᑦᔅ ᑯᖓᓂ.
Kuujjuaq's Chief Constable Billy Ford finds time to enjoy with his son, Jake, at False River.

ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕋᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᖓᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓯᐊᖑᒐᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ, ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᐳᓕᓰᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᓱᓇᒥᑦᓯᐊᑐᕋᕐᓂᓇᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᒃᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᕙᐅᒐᑎᒃ.

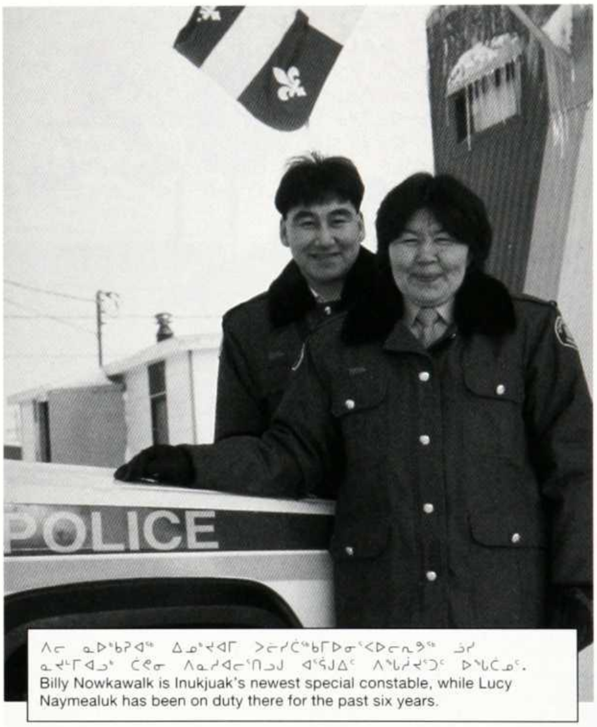
ᐊᖑᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐳᓕᓰᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᐱᓕ ᕗᐊᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᓴᓯᔪᒥ, 10 ᒪᐃᓖᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᑦ. ᐳᓗᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᑖᕙᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᒥᐊᐱᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᓕᐅᒥᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᖃᐃᓇᑲᑦᑕᐸᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒋ ᔭᐅᔪᑦ. "ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᓐᓇᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᔪᖅ, ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ, (ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓈᐱᐅᓯᒉᑦᑎᓗᒋᒃ ᐳᓕᓰᒃ) ᐱᓇᓱᖏᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᓕᒫᕐᓗ." ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐳᓕᓰᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᕐᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᐱᓇ ᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᓱᓇᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᑎᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᓗᐊᕐᒪᖓᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ, "ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᒋ ᔭᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕗᓐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓕᖃᕐᒋᑐᖅ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐳᓕᓯᖃᑦᑐᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᒃ ᑕᓯᐅ ᔭᒥ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᓗ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᑦ ᓴᓴᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᓇᕐᑐᑦ."

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ ᐳᓕᓯᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᔭᓂ ᐅᕓᐅᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓱᓂ ᐳᓖᓯᕐᒍᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᖁᓕᐅᕐᒋᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐳᓕᓯᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᓯᕗᕐᓃᓪᓚᓇᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᕐᑯ ᔭᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᐊᕐᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᒋᖏᓂᕐᐸᖓ ᐊᖓᔮᓐᓂᖅ. 80 ᐳᓴᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐸᑕᕗᑦᑕ ᐊᖓᔮᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᔪᑦ. ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᖃᕐᒋᐸᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᓪᓗ, ᓱᓇᓱᐊᕗᑦᓴᖃᕐᒋᑐᒐᓚᐅᒐ ᔭᕐᐳᒍᑦ, "ᐅᓇ ᐊᓪᓚᒐᑦᓴᓇ ᔭᐃᑦ: ᐊᐱᕐᓱᕋᒪ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ (ᓱᒧᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᕋᓱᖑᒪᖓᑕ), ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒉᑦᑐᑦ 'ᐊᖓᔪᕐᑲᑲᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦ ᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖏᓇᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᒻᒪ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ'...ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓐᓇᐃᖃᑏᒋᐊᖃᕐᐳᒍᑦ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

with a better salary and benefits package, because at the moment our constables are not paid adequately."

From interviews with a number of Inuit constables it is clear that, although being a police officer has its rewards, law enforcement can also be a difficult occupation under the best of conditions, and the inconstant arrangement of special constables working without a fully described directive has sometimes been tough.

We caught up with Kuujjuaq's Chief constable, Billy Ford, at his cabin on False River, ten miles east of the community. He was hired as a constable six years ago, and says that until recently it was very hard working with other officers who were frequently resigning. "The job is always challenging, but in the beginning, (with sometimes as few as two officers on staff) we were working all night and all day." Now, with five special constables in Kuujjuaq, the schedule is more tolerable. When asked what main improvement he would like to see in the new police system, Billy replies, "My concerns are not just for our community. There should be more than just one special constable in the smaller communities like Aupaluk and Tasiujaq, overall better working conditions, and hopefully a better salary."



ᐱᓕ ᓇᐅᒃᑲᕈᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐳᓕᓯᑖᕐᑲᒥᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓕᓇᕗᖅ ᓘᓯ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᐊᓗᒃ ᑖᑉᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ.
Billy Nowkawalk is Inukjuak's newest special constable, while Lucy Naymealuk has been on duty there for the past six years.

Puvirnituq's Chief Johnny Oovaut was the first Inuit police constable in Nunavik, and after nine years of police experience, he has seen a lot. From the front lines of law enforcement, he knows that "what Inuit hate the most is drunkenness. Eighty percent of our work is alcohol-related. Without the problem of alcohol and drug abuse, we would have almost nothing to do," he says. "You should write this: Whenever I ask young men (why they commit certain crimes), they tell me 'My parents never told me how to behave in life.'...but we have to forgive one another," he told *Makivik News*. Oovaut also

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ᐅᕙᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᑦᓱᓂᒧ ᐃᒥᐊᔪᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. "ᐃᓄᑦᑕᕐᑲᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓇᓂᒃ 'ᑰᒃᑯᓯ'. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓴᐃᓐᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᓕᕋᒥᒃ. ᐃᓄᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᖅ - ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᓈᖕᒐᓖᑦ - ᐃᓱᒪᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᒐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᔮᕋᐅᓯᓂᒃ 'ᑕᕐᕋᓕᔮᕋᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᓕᓰᑦ', ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᒧ.

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᐊᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑕᓕᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᐱᓂᕐᓕᑲᑦᑕᓂᓕᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐᓗ, ᓴᖕᒍᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ. ᒪᕐᕈᑭᐊᓪᓛᓂᒃ ᐳᓕᓰᑦ ᐃᓚᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 1994ᒥ, ᑲᒪᒋ ᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒃ, ᐊᑯᓃᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᔪᓪᒪᕆᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

ᐃᓛᓐᓂ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᓐᓇᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᕙᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖕᒐ, ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐃᕆᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕋᕈᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᐅᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐳᓕᓯᐅᓂᖅ. "ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᐅᒥᓇᕐᑐᖅ. ᐊᑦᓱᕈᓐᓇᑐᒃᑲᓕᐅᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ, ᑲᕙᕐᓇᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓇᕐᓱᓂ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ". ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᖀᒥᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ "ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᒋᒍᕕᐅᒃ, ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᑖᕋᓱᐊᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᓂ." ᑲᒪᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑲᒥ ᓱᒃᑯᖕᒐᕈᑕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ), ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᒧ ᑲᕐᑎᓐ ᐱᖑᐊᑎᓂᒃ, ᐳᔭᐃᔭᓐ ᒪᓪᕈᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᓂᐊᓘᓪᓗ ᐃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᐸᓂᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂᒥᐅ ᔭᒥᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓯᐊᐸᓘᒐ ᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖕᒐ, ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓗᓂ "ᐱᓪᓚᕆᓪᒧᑦ...ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐃᖏᑎᐊᓗᒃ."

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ ᐳᓕᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᔭᓂ ᐅᕙᐅᑦ
Puvirnituq's Chief Constable Johnny Oovaut

ᐃᓄᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᓂᒃ 200, ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᓕᒫᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐳᓕᓯᓕᒃ. ᑕᒥ ᑮᓐ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓕᕋᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓯᕆᔨᐅᑦᓯᓂ (ᒦᑲᓂᒃ), ᐅᑉᐱᓂᕐᒧ, ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᕐᒧ ᐃᕐᑲᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔨᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᐃᖅᑭᕐᕋᑎᑦᓱᒍᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥ ᑲᓕᒐᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᔭᖅ, ᖁᕐᓱᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖁᕐᑕᐅᓱᓂ - ᐊᑦᔨᖓ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐳᓖᓯᑕᐅᒪᕕᐊᐲᑦ. ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᑭᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓃᓂᓚᔫᖕᒍᑦᓯᓂᒧ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᕕᒻᒥ. "ᐃᓅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋ" ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑖᒥᐅᑉ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᕕᐅᒍᑎᒋᕙᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᐸᕝᕕᓴᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᐸᓖᕐᑭᔪᓪᓗ. ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᓚᖕᒐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᒥ ᐳᓕᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥ, ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐳᓕᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᑕᕐᑲᕋ ᔭᕐᑐᓂ. ᓵᑕᐅᔪᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᓕᐊᓇ ᐊᕐᑲᓲᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ. "ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᓂᐸᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔫᖕᒍᖏᑐᖅ ᓂᐸᐃᑦᑐᔫᔭᕐᑐᓚ-

explains the stereotypical feedback that he sometimes gets from people. "There are some people who call us 'pigs'. But when there is a problem, these same people call us for help. There are those — even some adults — whose idea of a police man is based on American television shows — 'movie cops'," he says.

Puvirnituq, which was beginning to receive a reputation in the media for having a lot of social tensions and crime, has made a big turn around within the past year. With the hiring of two additional constables in April, 1994, stricter controls on alcohol, and a long-term program of early intervention to prevent violence, the community has seen some very big improvements.

Despite the sometimes arduous circumstances of his job, he encourages young people to explore a career as a police officer. "You get to know a lot of people. It is a challenging job, never boring, and you never stop learning about things in life." For those who are now beginning, he advises," If you stay with it, it will be easier to get jobs in the future." He has patrolled at the Oka crisis, and has worked at security for Kashtin, Brian Mulroney, and a prince from Spain. A good occupation, Chief Oovaut feels, would be to work as a body guard for "somebody important...perhaps a rock star".

With a population of less than two hundred, Tasiujaq now has just one part-time special constable. Tommy Cain works a very tight schedule as a municipal mechanic, as a religion, culture, and gym teacher, as well holding the fort at Tasiujaq's green, yellow, and white trailer — the same kind that serves as police stations in most communities. He also enjoys playing hockey and plays the organ in church. "It is my life," he says. Most of Tommy's calls are for rowdiness. Tasiujaq would be one of the communities that should, with the new police plan,

ᓗᐊᖅ" ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᑎᖕᒐ.

ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐳᓕᓯᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖕᒐ ᓵᓐᑎ ᖃᖅᑳᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋ ᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᒫᑦᔨ 1992ᓂᑦ. "ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᒐᒪ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᕋᒍᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᕋᓂᒃ ᐳᓕᓯᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ. ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖕᒐ ᓯᑎᕚᓐ ᑐᕋᒻᐸᓖ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᐅᕙᒍᑦ (ᓴᓪᓗᓂ) ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᐳᓕᓯᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ." ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑉᐸᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ, ᑕᑕᖅᓴᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓐᓂᓘᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᒃᑯᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᓄᐃᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᒍᑏᑦ.

ᓘᓯ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᐊᓗᒃ ᐳᓖᓯᐅᓕᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓲᔪᖅᑐᑲᓵᓂ. ᐃᓕᓴᓇᐊᖕᒐᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᓄᑖᒥ ᐆᖅᑭ ᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐊᒥ ᐊᒥᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐳᓖᓯᖃᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᓕᐅᒥᒍᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᕆᓲᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ "ᑐᑭᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᐅᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓯᐊᒪᖕᒑᑦ." ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᔪᖅᑮᕆᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᓂ ᓵᓚᐅᒍᒪᖕᒋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐅᑉ,

ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᓱᐃᔨ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐳᓖᓯ ᑖᒥ ᑮᓐ ᓄᑲᖅᓯᖅ: "ᖃᖕᒐᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᕕᐅᑐᐊᕋᒪ ᐊᐃᒋᐊᖃᖅᐸᑐᖕᒐ." ᓚᓚᐅᔪᖅ.
Tasiujaq mechanic, teacher, and police man Tommy Cain, Jr.: "Whenever I get a call, I have to go."

ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᑲᖕᒍᒋᓇᒍ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖃᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖅᓂᒃ. "ᐅᖄᓚᕕᐅᒐᑦᑕ ᐊᐱᕆᒋᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᑕ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐃᓂᒃ (ᑭᓇ, ᓱᓇ, ᖃᖕᒐ, ᓇᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒧᑦ) ᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕆᒋᐊᑐᓲᖕᒍᖕᒋᑐᒍᑦ. ᐃᓄᖁᑎᒋᒐᑦᑎᒋᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᑦᑕ ᓱᒻᒪᖕᒐᑕ."

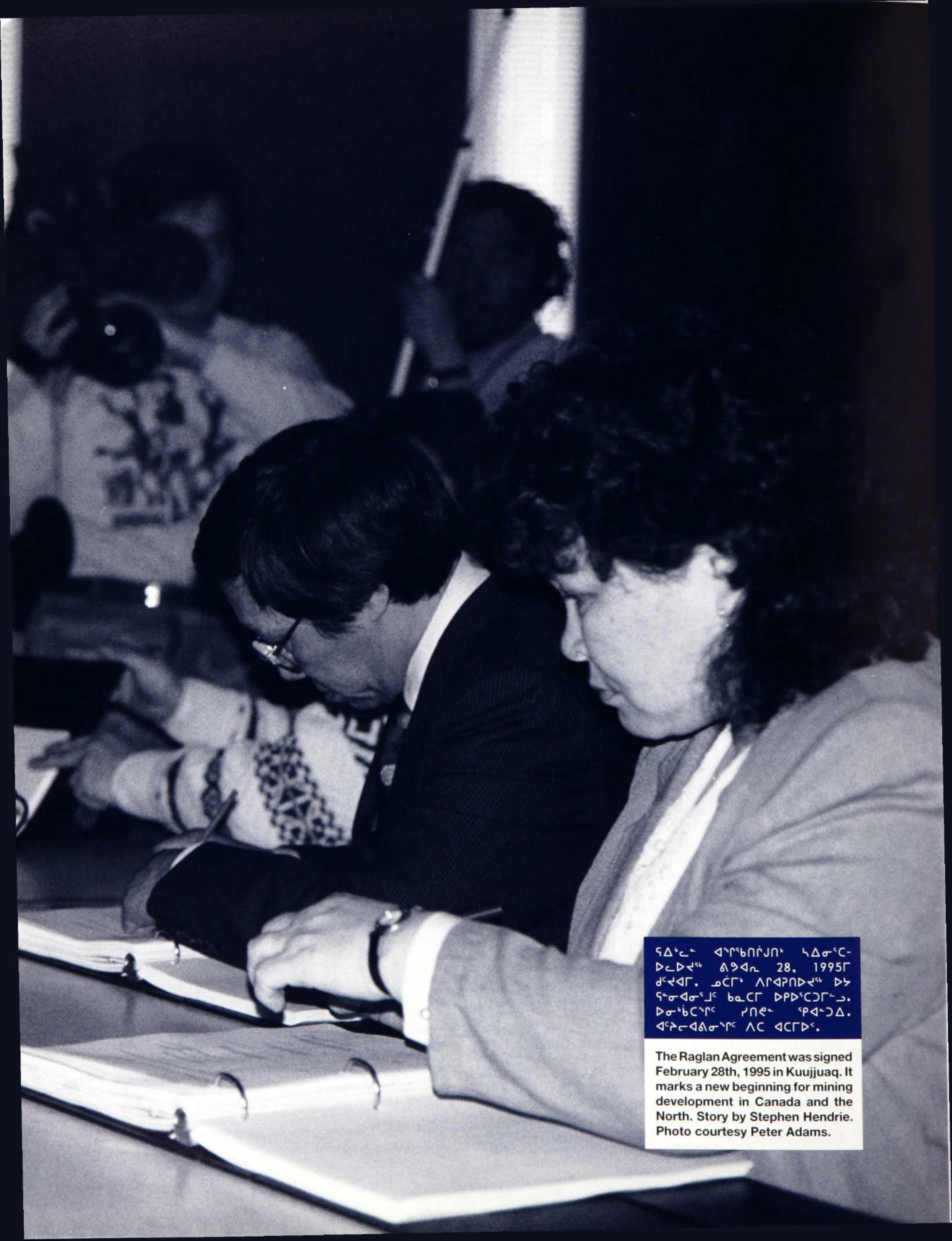
ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑲᖕᒐ ᔫᓐ ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒻᒥᔪᖅ, "ᒫᓐᓇ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐳᓖᓰᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ. ᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᐅᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ." ᓄᑖᒥ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐳᓕᓰᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕆᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ. ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᓱᓂᓗ, "ᑐᕌᒐᕋᑦ ᐳᓕᓯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᓖᓯᓪᓚᕆᖕᒍᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᖅ... ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓱᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓴᐃᓂᓕᕈᑦᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓴᓇᐊᕐᕕᒋᓕᕐᓗᒍ (ᐃᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᑦ) ᑭᖕᒍᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᓗᑕ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒍᓐᓇᓗᑕᓗ ᐱ ᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᓯᑕᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ."

have two police constables. When somebody has a charge laid against them, they usually appear before the court in Kuujjuaq. "This community is not always quiet," he says, "but it may look quiet."

In Salluit, special constable Sandy Kakayuk is one of four police men and has been at the job since March, 1992. "I want to help my people in every way I can, and I know I can help by doing police work," he says. His partner, Stephen Tremblay, claims, "We (in Salluit) have the best police force in Nunavik." They say that most of their job is office work, such as filling out forms for complaints, court documents, and subpoenas.

Lucy Naymealuk has been patrolling in Inukjuak for nearly six years. She says that in basic training courses she learned about such things as standard arrest procedures, documentation, and the illegal drug situation. With the new design to have more native constables, she hopes to find opportunities to change the negative public image that police often get and "let people know more of what the police are about." She advises in order not to be overcome by the more distressing aspects of the job, it is important to have a trusted friend or social worker to talk with. "When we get a call we are supposed to ask the 'five Ws', (who, what, when, where, and why) but usually we don't need to ask them all. Since they are our own people, we know what's going on."

KRG President Jean Dupuis explains, "Right now all of the special constables are considered municipal employees. But they are dressed like the SQ. They are under the supervision of the SQ. But they have working conditions that are quite different from the SQ." In the new Kativik Regional police force, native special constables will become KRG employees. Dupuis adds, "Our objective is to have special constables become fully-fledged officers... We want to make sure that when we sign the deal, that it is a deal that we are going to come out of (at the end of 3 years) and be able to look back and say we have a success story and we are keeping on going for the future."



ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓭᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 28, 1995ᒥ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ. ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᓪᓗ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᖏᑦ ᓯᑎᕙᓐ ᕿᐊᓐᑐᐃ. ᐊᑦᐹᓕᐊᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥᐅᑉ.

The Raglan Agreement was signed February 28th, 1995 in Kuujjuaq. It marks a new beginning for mining development in Canada and the North. Story by Stephen Hendrie. Photo courtesy Peter Adams.

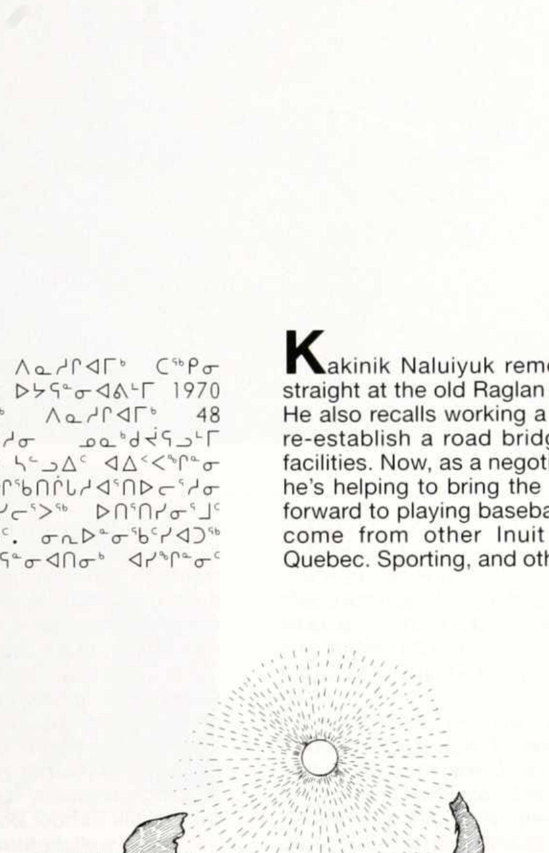
ᓄᑖᖕᒍᓕᕐᑐᖅ
ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ

Avant Garde Mining

ᑲᒃᑭᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᐃᔭᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᔨᒍᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑭᐊᒥᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ ᖁᓕᐅᖏᒐᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᒫᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕝᕕᒻᒥ 1970 ᐱᑭᐊᖅᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᔨᒻᒥᔭᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑭᐊᒥᒃ 48 ᑲᐃᕋᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔮᕋᓗᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᑭᐊᓪᓚᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᑳᕈᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓵᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓯᖏᐊᕝᕙᓕᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ, ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓱᐊᖅᑎᐅᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᕿᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᓕᖅᐳᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᓵᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᓂᕈᐅᓐᓂᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓇᐅᓪᓚᖅᑲᑎᖅᑳᓚᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᖑᐊᓃᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑑᒍᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᒌᒍᑎᒥ ᐱᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᕆᓪᓚᐊᔭᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᕆᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕆᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᒌᓚᖕᒐᔭᓄᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ ᓴᐃᓂᓚᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᖏᔭᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᕿᐃᒃᓚᓐᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ, ᓱᓇᒥᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᕈᖅᑯᑎᑭᔭᐅᔭᖅ Falconbridge-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᕿᐃᒃᓚᓐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔭᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᕕᒍᐊᕆ 28, 1995ᒥ, ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕿᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓱᐊᕐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖏᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ “ᐱᕋᓪᓚᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᒍᑎᓄᓪᓗ” ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᕆᐊᖕᒐ. ᑕᒪᑐᒨᓇ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑕᖅᑲᖅᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕝᕕᒻᒥᒃ, ᓵᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᕐᓗ, ᐱᕆᓪᓚᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᓴᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᒡᒐᖓᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔭᒥᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂᐊᕝᕕᖏᓪᓗ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᓂᕐᐸᓪᓚᖕᒪᒪᑕ ᐱᕆᓪᓚᐊᑎᑕᐅᔭᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᐱᕆᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᕐᓂᐊᒥᔭᖅ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ.

Kakinik Naluiyuk remembers working nine months straight at the old Raglan Nickel Mine in the early 1970s. He also recalls working a 48 hour shift on a bulldozer to re-establish a road bridge to the Deception Bay port facilities. Now, as a negotiator for the Raglan Agreement, he's helping to bring the mine back to life. He's looking forward to playing baseball with the new miners who will come from other Inuit communities and southern Quebec. Sporting, and other cultural exchanges between the Inuit and southern workers are the sort of hallmarks that make this new Agreement on the cutting edge of mining development in Canada as we advance to the new millennium.



Makivik Corporation signed a major agreement with Société Minière Raglan du Québec Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Falconbridge Limited. The Raglan Agreement was signed in Kuujjuaq on February 28th, 1995, following a two-year period of negotiations. In the jargon of negotiators, it is known as a "benefits and impacts" agreement. In this case the communities most closely located to the Raglan mine, Salluit and Kangiqsujjuaq, stand to benefit the most from the project, as their hunting and fishing areas will be the most impacted by the development. The Nunavik region as a whole will also benefit by the manner in which the compensation funds will be distributed.

Salluit Mayor Willie Keatainak was mandated by

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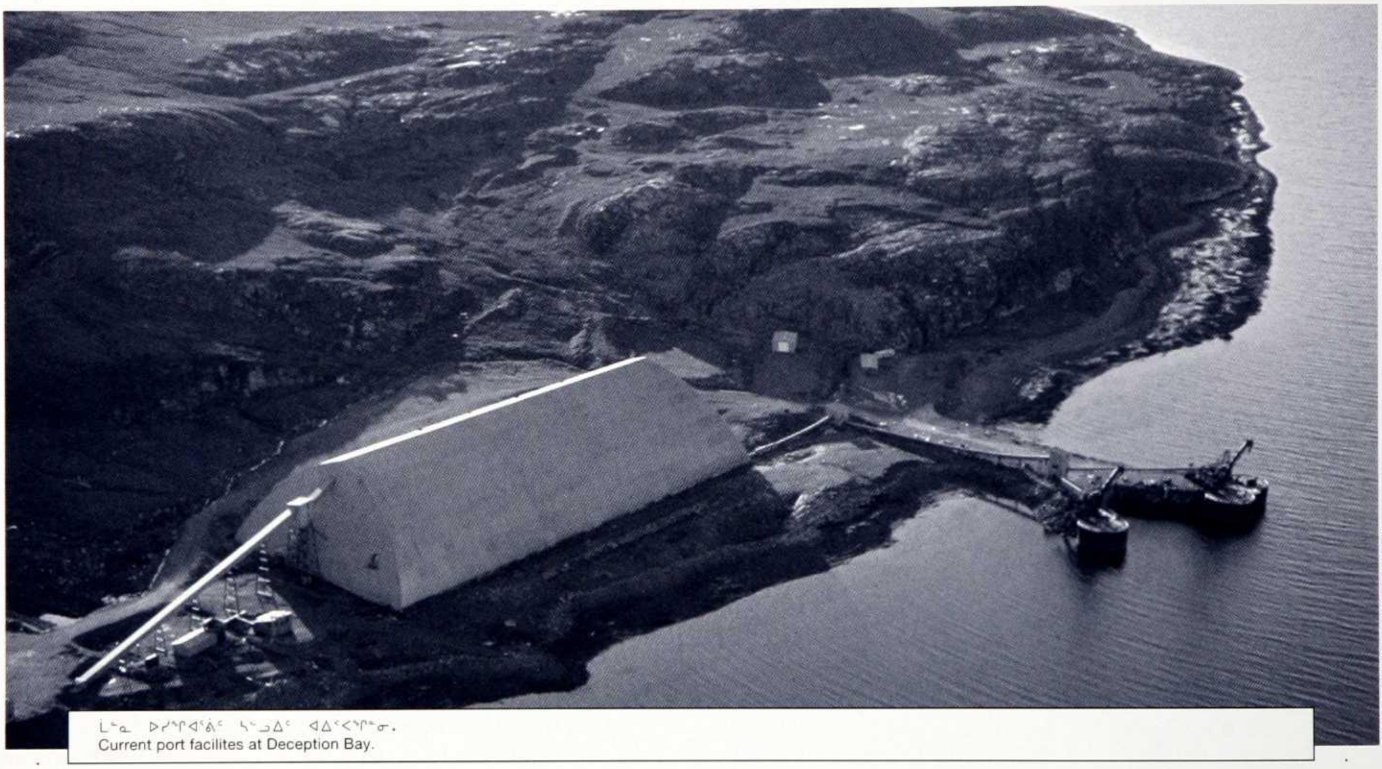
ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓯᕐᒋᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕐᒥᓐᓂ.
Current port facilites at Deception Bay.

PHOTO COURTESY FALCONBRIDGE LTD

ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖕᒐᑦ ᒍᐃᓕ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓱᓂ. ᐊᐅᓚᔮᔪᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓚᓇᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓕᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᒋᐊᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᕈᒪᐅᑎᒥᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑐᕐᑲᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᕐᑲᐅᒪᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. “ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᖅᑲᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᒐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᑖᕐᓂᖅ ᕐᑲᖕᒋᕐᓂᑯᓕᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᕐᑲᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᒥᓚᐅᔭᕗᓪᓕ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐅᕐᓃᑦ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖕᒋᒪᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᓂᓗ.”

ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᑦᓯᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ ᕐᑲᓂᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᐹᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᒐᓚᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒐᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᕐᒥᑐᒃᑰᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓂᕐᓴᓇᓗᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐊᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕐᓴᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔫᑉ. ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᓂᖅ ᓇᑉᐸᑎᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓅᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓪᓚᓇᖕᒐ ᓂᓇᐅᒋᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᖕᒋᕋᓂᕐᑲᕋᔭᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 15 ᐊᑖᓂᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐅᖕᒐᒻᒧᐊᓇᐊᓪᓚᕿᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ 30 40ᓄᑦᑐᓃᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔩᖕᒐ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒻᔅ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᖕᒐᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᕐᑲᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, “ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐱᓯᓂᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ,

his community to be one of the negotiators. He recalls that before formal negotiations started, Falconbridge had visited the community and stated what they intended to do. Local concerns surfaced, especially following the experience of the first mine. As talks progressed, Keatainak thinks back on what was achieved. “I guess the high point for myself was succeeding to have an agreement regarding profit-sharing. We felt it was a success in that sense because at the start of negotiations, it was never mentioned, let alone thought about.”

There are other parts of the Agreement that set precedents. In the area of employment, the agreement gives priority to Inuit in the two closest communities, the Region as a whole, and other Inuit from Nunavut. Similarly the developer has made a commitment to create training programs for Inuit workers in conjunction with the Kativik School Board.

As well, in the area of contracting with Inuit enterprises, the objective of the negotiators was to allow Falconbridge to proceed with development in short order, and concentrate the benefits of contract obligations with Inuit companies during the lengthier operations phase of the project. Clearly, building the infrastructure for the mine site will take no more than two to three years, whereas the operations stage is expected to last at least fifteen years, and possibly 30 to 40. Makivik Treasurer Peter Adams says this will develop entrepreneurial values in the region, “There is going to be a positive impact on the businesses that are operating in Nunavik, and it is going to open more avenues for the people in the North to create business.” Thus the three years spent developing new businesses in time for the

ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂᒧ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᕆᐊᓪᓚᓴᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᓪᓴᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᓂᓯᕆᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ." ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᒐᔭᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᓚᓇᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᕕᖅᑲᕐᔪᑎᒃ.

ᐃᒻᒪᖅ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᔪᑎᖓ ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒋᔪᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᖓᒍᖅ ᖃᖏᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ-ᐱᑦᑕᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᕙᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᒍᐃᓕ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᕙᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᒻᐸᓂ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᔪᑦ, ᐊᕐᖁᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓲᕙᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᔭᕐᑐᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ 4.5% ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᕆᓕᖃᔭᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑐᖃᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓈᒍᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 15 ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᖃᔭᕐᑐᓴᔭᐅᕙᖅ $60-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑕᓚᐃᑦ.

ᖃᖏᕐᓂᑯᓕᐊᓂᒃ-ᐱᑦᑖᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᖓᕙᕆᔭᐅᕙᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓕᖕᒐᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᑕᐅᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒋᔪᑎᒥ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ $10,000,000 ᓱᖅᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 15 ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖃᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓂᐊᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᐸᓗ. ᑐᖓᓕᐊ $4,125,000 ᐃᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 15 ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᕖᖑᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖃᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᑦ $275,000.

ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 15 ᐅᖓᑖᓅᑦᓴᐸᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᖃᔭᕐᑐᑦ $800,000 ᐊᕐᖃᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ $275,000-ᖑᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᖏᕐᓂᑯᓕᐊᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑖᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ 4.5%ᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑭᓇᓖᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᔾᔪᒋᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒍᑎᓯᐅᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐅᓚᖕᒐᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐃᖅ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᒐᑦ. ᑲᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᕐᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑦᑎᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᓗ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑦᑕᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓕᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒐᑦ: ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ (ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᓪᓗ). ᐊᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᕐᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ, ᐅᑑᑎᕆᓗᒍ

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ᐴᓐ ᐱᐊᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᐅᖅ ᐸᓪ ᓯᕕᓐᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᑦ.
Bern Pennee of Makivik and Paul Severin of Falconbridge.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᓕᒫᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ 55 ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓴᓕᒫᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᕕᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᕙᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᖕᒐᓂ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᒍᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂ. ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᓚᓛᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒋᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᒍᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓂᑯᓪᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐᒥ. ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᓯᓚᖕᒐᑦᓱᑎᒃ $486-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓚᓂᒃ 1998 ᕿᑎᖕᒐ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. 800,000 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1,000,000 ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᐅᖅᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᒪᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓂᓐᓂᐅᕆᔭᐅᒐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ 130,000ᓂᑦ 160,000ᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᒪᓐᓇᑦ

operations phase will be time well spent.

Perhaps the most innovative aspect of the Agreement involves profit-sharing, as mentioned by Salluit Mayor Keatainak. Again, this has been calculated to allow the company time to recoup their initial capital investment, which is expected to take roughly six years. After that, 4.5% of operating costs will be shared with the Inuit communities directly involved and the Nunavik region as a whole. Over fifteen years, this has been calculated to be worth approximately $60-million dollars.

PHOTO COURTESY FALCONBRIDGE LTD.

ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑐᑦ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ: ᒍᐃᓕ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᑲᒃᑭᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᐃᔭᖅ, ᐋᓂ ᑎᕐᑎᓗᒃ.
Signing in Kuujjuaq (L-R): Willie Keatainak, Kakinik Naluiyuk, Annie Tertiluk.

Profit-sharing is the third of a three-part compensation formula in the Agreement. The first part is an amount of $10,000,000 that is guaranteed to be paid out over fifteen years once the project commences, whether or not the project continues. The second part represents $4,125,000, paid over 15 years in equal installments of $275,000 per year.

If the project goes beyond 15 years, the first part becomes $800,000 per year, the second part remains at $275,000, and profit-sharing remains at 4.5%. It is thus in everyone's interest to see the mine prosper.

In order to manage payments to the Inuit, a vehicle called the Raglan Trust was created. The Trust allows flexibility in the distribution of compensation to individuals, as well as to Makivik, and the Landholding Corporations. The Trust has been established with three distinct groups of beneficiaries: Salluit, Kangiqsujjuaq, and the Region (the Region also includes Salluit and Kangiqsujjuaq). Each class has sub-classes, for example in the communities of Salluit and Kangiqsujjuaq the sub-classes include the Landholding corporations, all the people who live there, all Inuit over 55, all students, and other sub-classes. This allows the flexibility to benefit the elders one year, the youth another, and the LHC the next year. Similar sub-classes exist for the Region.

The Agreement gives Falconbridge the green light to develop a nickel mine at the Raglan site. It plans to invest $486-million dollars in the mine by mid-1998. Between 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of ore is expected to be mined per year, and from that 130,000 to 160,000 tons of concentrate will be produced. The concentrate will be shipped to Quebec City using the M.V. Arctic, which has a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 tons. This will require between four and six trips per year to transport the product south. The concentrate will be further processed at the Falconbridge facilities in Sudbury before being shipped to Norway for final treatment. Nickel is

ᓄᑖᖑᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ

ᐱᑦᓴᕈᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ. ᐱᑦᓴᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᑎᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥ M.V. Arctic, ᐅᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ 25,000ᓂᑦ 30,000ᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓯᑕᒪᕕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᓲᔪᕐᑐᕕᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑕᕐᑲᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ. ᐱᑦᓴᖕᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓴᑐᓪᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᓴᑦᐳᔨᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕋᑎᒃ ᓄᒍᐃᒧᑦ (ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓄᑦ) ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓚᕆᒋᐊᕐᑐᑐᑎᒃ. ᓂᑯᓪ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔫᖅ ᑭᑭᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᑯᑦ (ᐊᒥᑦᑕᔭᒥᒃ).

ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓕᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ. ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑕᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᕐᑯᓕᓂ ᓈᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ. ᓵᖕᒋᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓄᒥᓂ.

ᕐᑯᑉᐹᒍᓪᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᒦᓐᓂᓴᐅᖕᒍᓯᔫᖕᒍᒻᒪᑕ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᖕᒋᑑᖕᒍᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒪᑦ ᐃᓅᕕᖕᒪᓪᓗ ᑲᑕᑉᐸᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᓂᑕᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑦᑑᔭᕋᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐃᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕐᑭᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

STEPHEN HENDRIE

ᕈᐱᐅ ᓚᓇᕆ ᒪᑭᕕᒥᑦ: "ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ."
Robert Lanari of Makivik: "An avant garde Agreement."

ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ *The Whitehorse Initiative*. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆ 1992ᒥ, ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ, ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᐅᑎᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑐᕋᒐᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒪᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᒋᐊᓕᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᑉ.

ᒪᑭᕕᒥᐅᖅ ᕈᐱᐅ ᓚᓇᕆ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ, ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᐊᑎᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ - ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕕᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓚᓇᕆ ᒥᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᑦᑎᓯᐅᑎᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓱᒋᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᖑᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ. "ᑐᖕᒐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᕋᑖᕐᑕᕗᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᓐᓇᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕌᐱᑦᑕᖕᒐ, ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᕇᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᓴᐃᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᖕᒋᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃᑰᓯᓂ." ᐊᒥᓱᕕᓐᓂᓴᐅᑦᓱᓂ, ᑕᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᓚᓇᕆ, ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᒻᒪᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᒍᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᑐᓲᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᖕᒋᓂᕐᒥᓂ. ᑕᒻᒐᓂᓕ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕋᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᕗᑦ Whitehorse-ᒥᑦ (ᒍᐊᐃᑦᒍᐊᔅ) ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ᐴᓐ ᐱᐊᓂ, ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᔨᖕᒐ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎ-

used to manufacture stainless steel.

Negotiating the Raglan Agreement has a colourful history. The mining industry in Canada had run into difficulties with the development of new projects in the past decade. The climate for development had soured, to say the least, from the perspective of mining companies. They faced a barrage of opposition from environmental, aboriginal, and community groups opposed to large-scale development in their backyards.

PHOTO COURTESY FALCONBRIDGE LTD.

ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑐᑦ (ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ): ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑐᔪᖅ, ᓴᓕ ᐊᖕᒐᒃ, ᐸᓪ ᓯᕕᓐ.
(L-R): Simeonie Nalukturuk, Charlie Arngak, Paul Severin.

On the other side of the coin, as mines tend to be situated in isolated areas, the local communities were frequently left out of the development process, and observed their environment and living conditions decline as mining companies exploited nearby minerals seemingly without regard for the townsfolk. For the mining industry, opposition drove it to develop projects in other countries, while potential deposits in Canada languished.

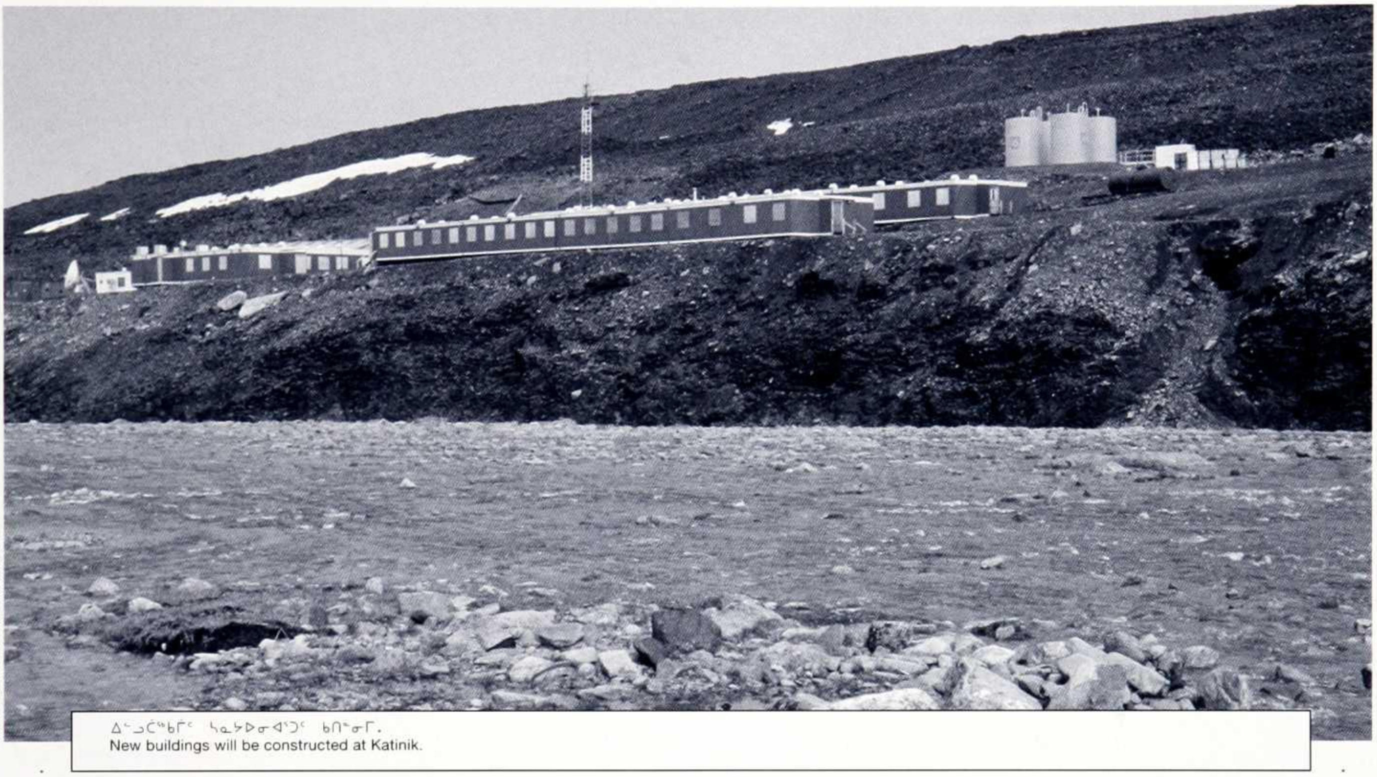
Then came what has become known as *The Whitehorse Initiative*. It was a meeting of minds between opponents, and proponents of the Canadian mining industry. Starting in September, 1992, over a period of two years, issues pertaining to the development of mines were discussed with the objective of establishing some guidelines, and a code of ethics for the mining industry.

Makivik's Robert Lanari participated on behalf of Inuit at the Working-Group level, and on the specific issue of the environment. As the negotiations with Falconbridge — who also participated in the Whitehorse initiative — occurred concurrently, Lanari would bring the theoretical discussions to Makivik's negotiators. It is for this reason he characterizes the Falconbridge Agreement as avant garde. "The principles that we were just discussing, and people were barely just starting to accept, were already accepted in practise by the company, in a signed agreement, under a contract." Most of the time, says Lanari, when it comes to codes of conducts, or ethical guidelines, it takes years before they are implemented. In this case the theory went straight from Whitehorse to the Falconbridge negotiating table.

Bern Pennee, Makivik's lawyer who kept the negotiations on track with Falconbridge over the years, recalls that the opinions he encountered at the outset of the talks changed considerably over the years. Falconbridge was very conservative at the beginning, very businesslike. They became attuned over time — with the Whitehorse initiative being a prime contributing factor — to the benefits of positive negotiations, and

ᓯᖕᒋᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓂ ᓈᓕᕐᑐᓂ, ᐊᐅᓚᔨᕗᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒪᓇᑦᓯᒪᓕᓇᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᓪᓗᐊᑕᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ, ᐱᓯᓂᓯᓕᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᐹᓗᕐᔫᔮᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

working with the local communities. "The most edifying thing in this whole process," says Pennee, "is the fact that when we started, during the first year of negotiations, Falconbridge wanted to keep the whole thing very low key, very private. We had talked about publicity of the Agreement itself and they weren't sure about that, and in the second year, as we came towards an agreement, suddenly we could see that Falconbridge was taking real pride in having come out with this kind of an agreement with the Nunavik Inuit." In fact, Falconbridge issued a press release on February 2nd, 1995 announcing their decision to proceed with the project, four weeks before the agreement with the Inuit was officially signed in Kuujjuaq on February 28th.



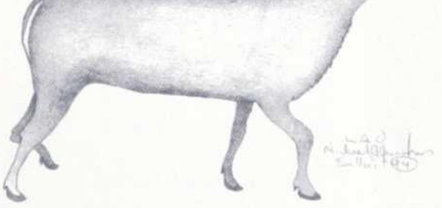
ᐃᓪᓗᑖᖅᑲᒦᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᒥ.
New buildings will be constructed at Katinik.

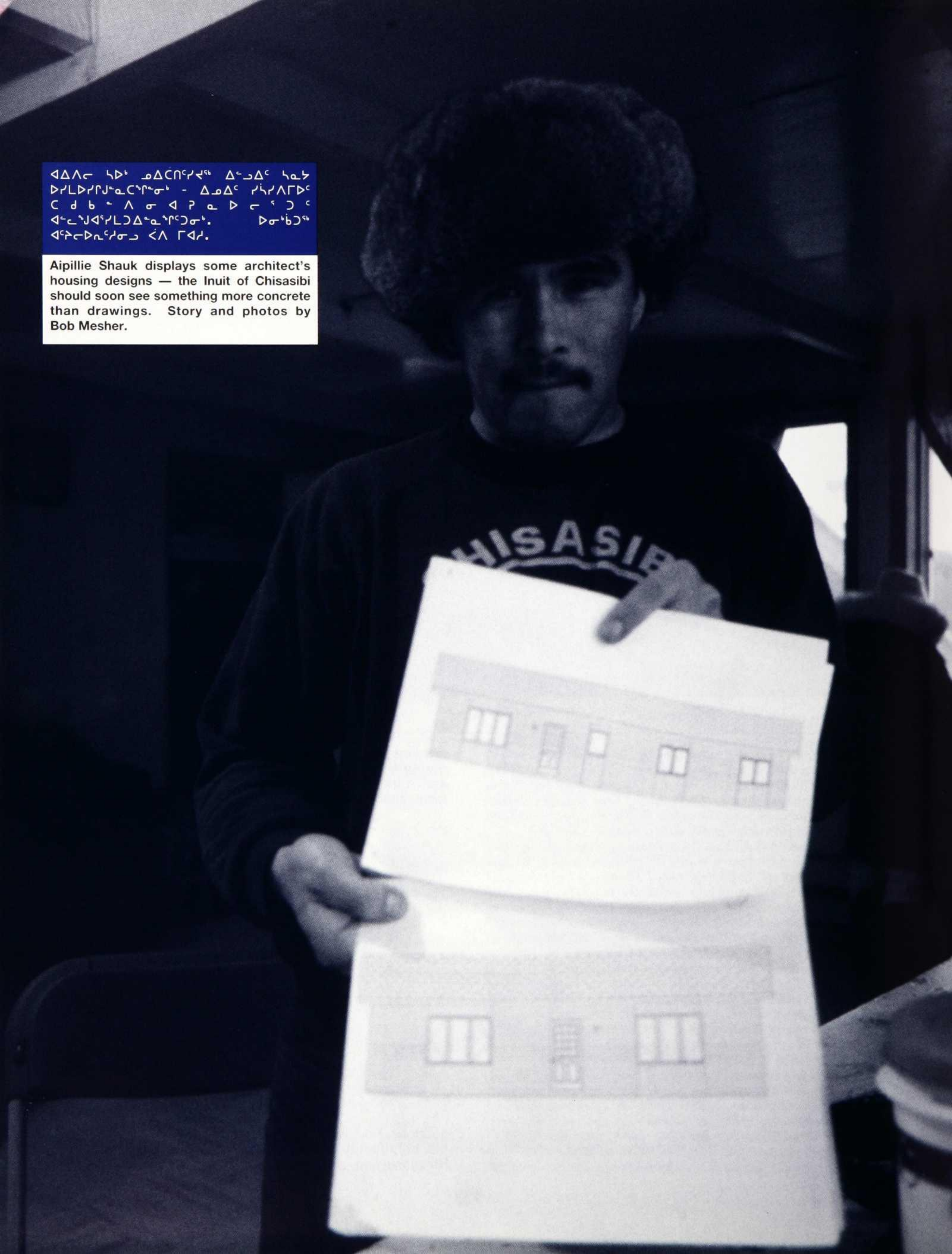
PHOTO COURTESY FALCONBRIDGE LTD.

ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᒥᓚᐅᔪᑦ - ᑖᓐᓇ ᒍᐊᐃᑦᒍᐊᔅ ᓚᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᕿᒍᑎᐅᒻᒪᕆᑦᑎᓗᒍ - ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕆᐊᕈᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ. “ᐱᕙᓪᓕᓯᒪᓂᕐᐸᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᓇ,” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᐱᐊᓂ, “ᐱᒋᐊᖕᒐᓱᑕ, ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᑕᓪᓗᐊᖁᔨᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᑦ, ᐃᕐᐸᓗᐊᖁᓇᒍᓗ. ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐᓗ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓱᕐᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᑦ, ᐊᕐᕿᒎᑉ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᐊᓂ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕿᑦᑕ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒧᑦ, ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᓯᑲᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ.” ᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 2, 1995ᒥ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᒥᓂᒃ, ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 28ᒥ.

ᑲᒃᑭᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᐃᔪᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒦᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐊᐅᓚᔨᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐳᓛᕆᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑑᕋᓐᑐᒥ 1972ᒥ ᐃᓂᖃᖃᑕᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒎᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᔭᖕᒐ ᐱᐅᔫᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᑎᑦᓯᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑭᖕᒍᒪᓇᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓈᒍᑦ.

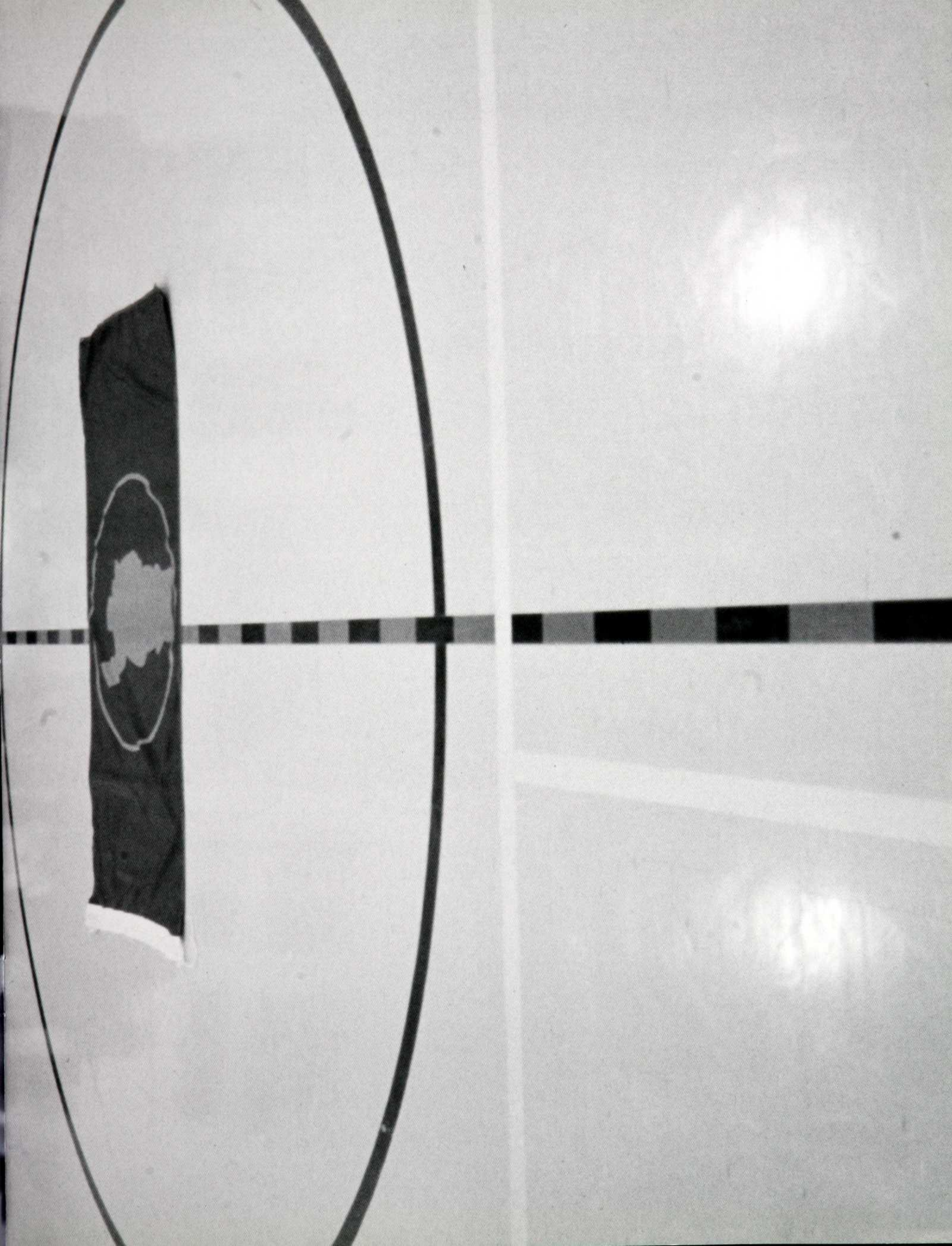
Kakinik Naluiyuk was there in Kuujjuaq for the signing ceremony. His memories of visiting Falconbridge in Toronto in 1972 are now sharing space with fresh experiences of visits made in the past two years during negotiation sessions. He calls it a good agreement, one that will give his community much needed jobs, as well as for Kangiqsujjuaq, and Nunavik as a whole.





ᐊᐃᐱᓕ ᓴᐅᒃ ᓄᐃᑖᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭ ᐅᓯᒪᐅᓯᒋᔫᓐᓇᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ - ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᑲᓐᐱᓂᐊᕈᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᑦᓯᓂᒧ ᐹᐱ ᒥᐊᓯ.

Aipillie Shauk displays some architect's housing designs — the Inuit of Chisasibi should soon see something more concrete than drawings. Story and photos by Bob Mesher.



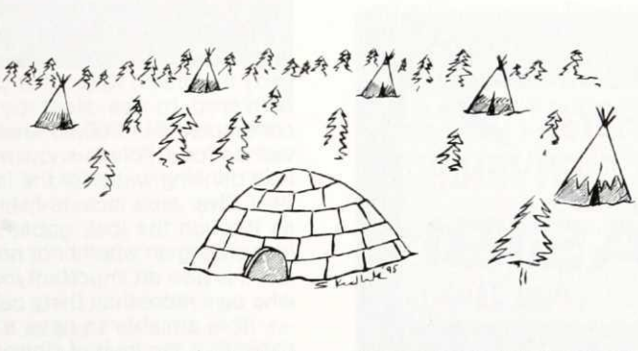
ᑐᖅᓴᓯᒋᑦᓱ ᒪᑭᐱᐅᑉ
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖅᓴᓂ
ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᐊᒥ
DDG

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ

The Inuit of Chisasibi

ᖁᑭᕆᐊᕐᕋᓗᑦᓯᖅ ᖁᐊᕐᓵᓇᕐᓂᐅᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᖄᕐᕋᓗᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᓚᖓᔭᓂᒃ. ᐱᖓᓱᕕᑦᓱᓂ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗᒃ ᖁᑭᕆᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑐᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᖓᓄᑦ 30-30-ᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᑦ ᑰᖓᓂᑦ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓕᒻᒥ ᑕᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᖓᓕᑦᓯᔭᑦ. ᖁᑭᐅᑎᑖᖅᑲᒥᒥᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᓱᓂ ᓄᑕᐃᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕋᓂ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓂᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᓴᐳᓗᑕᓯᒪᓇᒍ ᖁᑭᐅᑎ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᐱᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓯᑯᒥ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᒪᖅᑲᐃᑦᑎ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᒍᓯᒥᒃ ᑐᓗᑦᑕᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᖓᓐᓂ ᑐᓐᓅᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᒧᑎᐅᑉ ᑲᓕᖓᕐᑦᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓅᕐᓯᓱᓂ. ᑲᔪᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᒐᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑑᖏᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᑐᓗᑳᓘᒃ ᖁᓚᐅᕐᑰᒃ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᐃᓕᖓᒍᓇᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᓱᑎᒃ. “ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᖕᖏᓚᕿᕗᖅ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ” ᓚᖕᖑᐊᓱᓂᓗ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᕕᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1995-ᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᒋᒋᐊᕐᑐᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᐊᕐᑐᓱᒍᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᐅᒥᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦᑕᓗ. ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓᓂᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᑕ 27-ᑖᓚᕌᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᒃᑯᒧᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᒧᐃᑦᓯᕿᑑᓐᖁᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᕕᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒃᑭᓚᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᕕᒥᒃ ‘ᐸᓂᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒧᑦ’.

ᖃᐃᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑭᑑᒃᑯᓗ ᒪᖅᐃᕝᕕᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᕐᑎᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᖅᑲᐃᑦᑎᓄᑦ, ᓯᑭᑑᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᒪᖅᑲᐃᒧᑎᓚᑳᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐊᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᒃᑲᐃᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᕐᑐᒧᑦ



Click! It can be more startling than a boom when you are expecting the latter. Three clicks and the caribou that Paulossie Angatookalook was aiming his son's new lever-action 30-30 at follows the rest of her herd out of the Seal River forest, and onto a small frozen lake. An examination of the spanking new rifle reveals that Paulossie had omitted to release the safety. Moments later, we meet the herd out on the ice. Soon, Paulossie, who is first of all a hunter but has also taken a butchering course in Moose Factory, places quarters of the fat doe into his qamutik box. A red fox watches from some nearby willows, and two ravens pass overhead, waiting to clean up. "The reason why there are no caribou in Kuujjuaq this winter is because the George River herd is all over here in Chisasibi," he jokes.

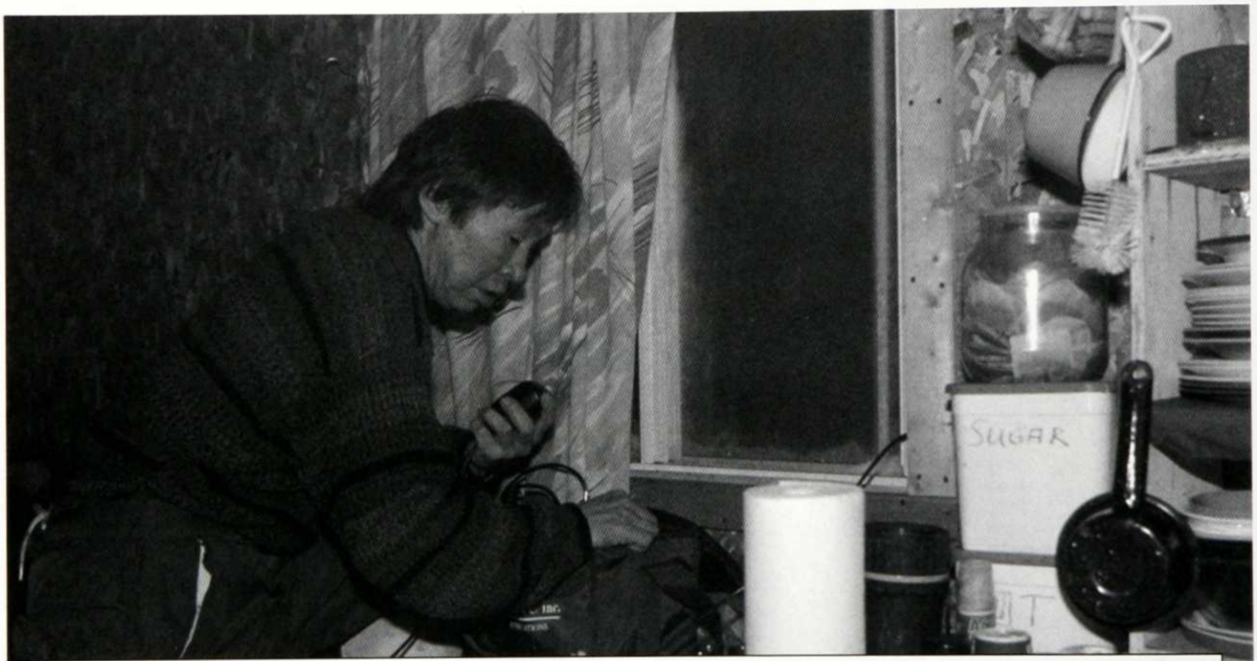
Makivik News visited the Inuit of Chisasibi in February, 1995, with the motive to gather information and to provide photos, so that our readers in Nunavik can have a more informed notion of this community and its people. From the LaGrande airport, one can take a $27-dollar hour-long van ride via the Wiichihiituun Chisasibi Bus Service. Just before entering the Cree reservation of Chisasibi, we must pass a check point where vehicles can be searched to ensure that they are not bringing any alcohol into the 'dry town'.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ

ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᓄᕗᒻᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓃᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᓯᑭᑑᒃᑰᒥᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓇᑦᓰᑦ ᑰᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑰᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᐸᐃᒧᑦ 20 ᑭᓗᒦᑕᓄᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᔫᓐᔅ ᓄᕗᖕᒐᓂ.

"ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᔪᕆᐅᑎᒋᒻᒪᕆᑦᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᕗᑦ" ᓕᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᑕᕆᐅᓪᓕᑐᐃᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᐊᐱᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᖅᑰᔪᐊᐱᒻᒦᒍᓐᓇᓕᖅᑯᒍᑦ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᓕᑐᐊᕈᑦᑕ." ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᑭᑦᑕᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᐊᑐᕕᓃᑦ 24-ᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 30 ᐃᑎᒐᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᒧᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓱᓂ. ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᑦᓴᐃᑦ

We were also invited to travel by truck and then by snowmobile to a hunting cabin which is owned by the Inuit of Chisasibi. A Cree Band Council flatbed truck transports, free of charge to Inuit hunters, snowmobiles and hunting equipment to the end of a highway that passes over the LG-1 dam, and ends at Long Point. It is then a two-and-a-half hour snowmobile ride to the mouth of Seal River, which flows into James Bay, about twenty kilometers south of Cape Jones.



ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᒻᒥ Seal River-ᒥ, ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᒍᓗᒃ ᓈᓚᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᕐᑎᑐᑦ, ᐃᖕᒋᓪᓕᓯᑎᑐᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᑎᑐᓪᓗ.
From the cabin at Seal River, Paulossie Angatookalook keeps in contact with the rest of the world by CB radio. He communicates in Inuktitut, English, and Cree.

"We're very proud of this cabin," says Paulossie, as he flavours a cast iron pot of fresh caribou meat. "Now we have a warm place to stay when we are hunting." The local Kittaluk Landholding Corporation hired workers last August, who completely finished the twenty-four foot by thirty foot cabin within four days. Building materials were delivered to the sight by freighter canoe. Makivik contributed $11,300.00 towards the cost of the cabin as well as for a Polaris snowmobile that was purchased to haul drinking water for the Inuit. Outdoor activities in the Seal River area include fishing, (both in summer as well as through the ice), goose hunting, and berry picking, (depending on whether or not the geese have eaten them all). It is also an important location for a number of Crees who own more than thirty cabins in the area.

WACHIYA
WELCOME – BIENVENUE
to
CHISASIBI
Pop: 2600

ᑖᕗᖕᒐᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᔭᕆᐊᒃᑯᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᕕᓂᖅ $11,300.00-ᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᐅᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓯᑭᑑᒥᒃ ᐳᓚᐅᕆᔅᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᕋᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ.

It is amiable to have a community-owned hunting cabin, but the Inuit of Chisasibi also urgently need more and better houses to live in. To say that present Inuit housing conditions are poor and overcrowded in the community is an understatement. Chisasibi is south of the 55th parallel, (about 200 miles south of Kuujjuaraapik) and is therefore below the territory of Nunavik. It is also situated on category 1-A land — a federal Indian reserve. Like other northern Quebec Inuit,

ᒪᖃᐃᕝᕕᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓘᕕᐅᓰᖅ ᓇᑦᓰᑦ ᑰᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᓯᐅᓯᑎᒃ (ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᓗ) ᓂᕐᓕᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᓯᓂᓗ ᐸᐅᖕᖕᒐᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᓯᓂᓗ (ᓂᕐᓚᓄᑦ ᓄᖕᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᖕᒋᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ). ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᕋᓚᓲᖕᒍᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᒥᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ 30 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

ᓈᒻᒪᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒪᖃᐃᕝᕕᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᒻᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᐅᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᖕᖕᒋᑑᓂᕋᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᕋᕐᑐᒋᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᑦᔭᖕᒋᒻᒪᑦ. ᓯᓵᓯᐱ 55 ᐃᑳᖕᒐᔫᑉ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᖕᒐᓃᒻᒪᑦ (200 ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᓐᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᖀᐱᒻᒥ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᑯᒉ 1-ᒦᑦᓯᓂ - ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᓗ ᓄᓇᓇᑦᓯᒍ. ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᐸᐃᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖕᒐᓂ. ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᐱᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖕᒐᐃᓐᓈᔭᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑑᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᖕᒐ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᓵᓯᐱ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓖᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᒻᒧᐊᓃᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓕᒻᒥ. ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒪ ᑐᑭᖕᒐ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᒐᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᖕᒋᒪᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᖃᖕᖕᒋᒥᔪᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓗ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓂᖀᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑦᔭᐅᓰᖕᒍᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ.

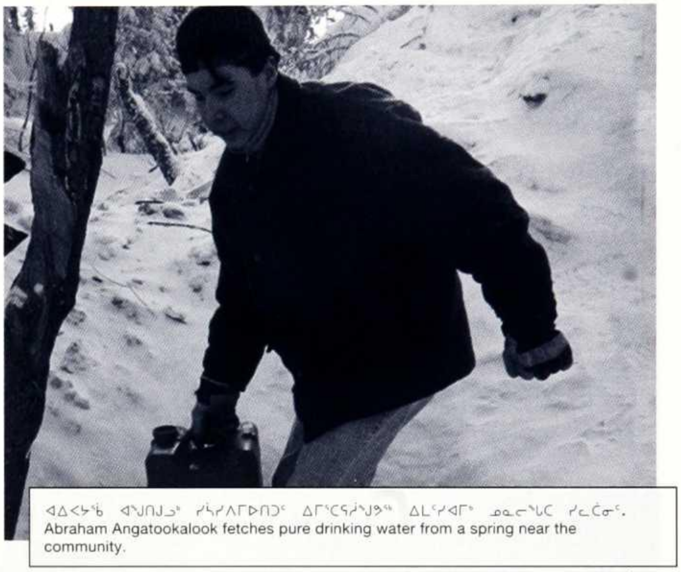
ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖕᒐᓕ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐ ᒥᑭᔪᐊᐱᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ 2500 ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ. 83-ᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ 7 ᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᑎᓕᖅᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ: ᐊᖕᒍᑎᒍᓗᒃ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᒃ, ᐃᕐᕈᒥᐊᖅ, ᐸᓚᒥ, ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᓗᒃ, ᒪᓂᕋᔭᖅ, ᒪᓐᒉ, ᓇᕐᑕᐃ, ᓴᐅᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᐹᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒧᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᒐᓴᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᑐᑦ.

15 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐ ᐅᓗᑦᔭᐅᔭᖕᒎᓇᑦᓯᒍ ᑰᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᒥᑦᑐᐃᓂᑯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᒥᑦ ᒪᐃᓚᓯᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᓕᕐᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᔫᑉ ᑰᑉ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᒥᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᕆᑦᑕᖕᒐ ᐅᑭᐅᕌᑑᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᕕᕗᐊᕆᒥ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᑰᖕᒐ ᓯᑯᖅᑲᔭᖕᖕᒋᒪᑦ. ᐃᓪᓗᕕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᐃᓚᓯᒃᑯᓂ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᒥ ᐃᑳᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ 7 ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᑎᓪᓗᐊᑲᓴᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᖕᒋᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ

ᓯᑭᑑᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑰᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᒃᑯᑦ.
Snowmobiles are transported over the LG-1 dam by truck.

Chisasibi Inuit are covered under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. For some important concerns, though, their voice has been muffled by a hand of sometimes confusing government technicalities.

A number of other factors distinguish Chisasibi from most Nunavik communities. Geographically, because Chisasibi is located below the tree line, it is surrounded by stands of forest. This means not only a different vegetation, but also a different variety of wildlife than we find on the tundra. The community is connected to the south by a highway, which means that groceries and other provisions are trucked in.


ᐊᐃᐸᔭᖅ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᒍᓗᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᕋᓲᖕᒍᕗᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ.
Abraham Angatookalook fetches pure drinking water from a spring near the community.

Culturally, the Inuit community is relatively small in a settlement of approximately 2500 Crees. There are eighty-three persons on the Inuit beneficiary list, just seven of which speak Inuktitut. The family names of these Inuit beneficiaries are: Angatookalook, Audlarock, Ekomiak, Fleming, Koperqualuk, Menarick, Monger, Nuktie, Shauk, and Weetaltuk. The first language of most residents, including the young Inuit, is Cree.

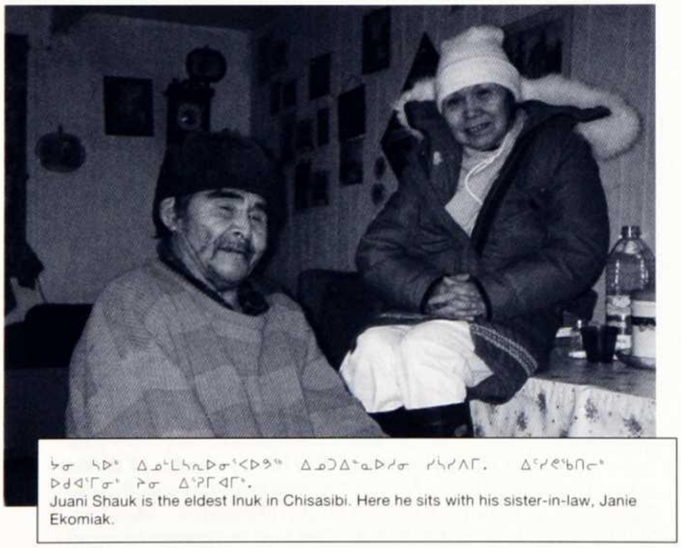
Around fifteen years ago, out of fear that the community might be washed away with high waters caused by damming for the LaGrand hydro-electric project, everyone was relocated from the Island of Fort George to the present sight on the south side of the LaGrande River. One curiosity that visitors see, even in frigid February, is that the La Grande River does not freeze over. Houses that stood on the Island of Fort George were floated across to the mainland, including the seven cedar homes that are now clustered near the heart of the community and are occupied by Inuit. Chisasibi homes have a running water system, which comes from the LaGrande River, but people choose to fetch more pure drinking water that gushes from a spring on the edge of the community.

Freddie Ekomiak shares a home with his mother, Maggie, as well as some other family members. He speaks all four local languages, and is the youngest permanent Inuit resident living in Chisasibi who is fluent in his mother tongue. As a child in Fort George, he attended St. Philip's School in English and learned Cree "on the school grounds

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ

ᑰᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᕈᒪᒐᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᓲᑦ ᐃᒪᑦᓯᐊᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ. ᕗᕆᑎ ᐃᖅᑭᒥᐊᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓂᒃ ᒫᑭᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᙳᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᒃ. ᐃᓅᓐᓇᙳᓂᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᐅᖄᔭᐅᓲᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑲᖅᓯᐸᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓱᓂ. ᑲᒃᑳᙳᑦᓱᓂ ᒪᐃᓕᓯᒃᑯᓂ ᕖᓕᐱᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕖᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖄᓗᓈᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᐊᓃᖕᖑᐊᕖᖅᑭᓐᓂ ᐊᓃᖕᖑᐊᓕᑐᐊᖁᒥᒃ." ᐃᖅᓯᖁᖅᔭᐊᑯᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᓰᓱᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᒃ. "ᐱᔭᕐᓂᐊᕿᑦᑑᓯᒪᑦᔭᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕆᐊᒥᒃ." ᕗᕆᑎ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᖅᑐᖅ. ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᒪᕚᓪᓗᓂᖁᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᒃᑲᐅᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖌᐱᓪᒥ. ᐅᖃᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᐃᓕᓯᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᕖᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒐᒥᖕᒋᑦ.

ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐹᖅ ᐃᓅᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ ᔪᐊᓂ ᓴᐅᒃ ᐊᖅᓇᖓ ᑕᐃᓇ ᑭᒐᑐᓗᐅᔩᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᓂᒃ 11-ᖑᖑᑎᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓᓐᓂ, ᐅᒥᐅᔭᒥ ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 1994-ᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕖᖅᑭᓐᓂ. "ᐃᓱᐃᑦᑐᑉᐹᓗᒪᑦ ᐅᕙᒃᑰᑦ ᐅᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᑐᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑲᔭᖅᓇᕆᓪᓗ," ᓚᑦᓱᓂᓗ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑖᕆᐊᖅᑲᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓖᒐᓱᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᕐᒥᓗ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᖅᓕᓯᐅᖅᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᙵᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔫᓂᑯᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᔭᕋᓯᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᙵᓴᐅᓕᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᒪᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓯᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᙳᐊᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᔪᓚᐃ ᓄᙳᐊᓂ.

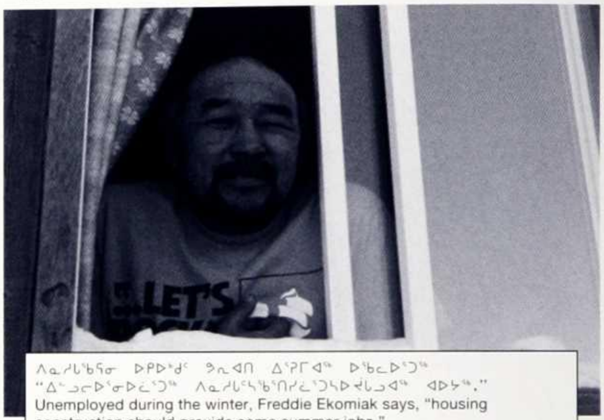


ᔭᓂ ᓴᐅᒃ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᓴᓇᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᒐᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓱᓂ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ. ᐃᑦᓯᕇᖅᑲᑎᓕᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᔩᓂ ᐃᖅᑭᒥᐊᒥᒃ.
Juani Shauk is the eldest Inuk in Chisasibi. Here he sits with his sister-in-law, Janie Ekomiak.

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓯᙳᓪᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᒥᒃ ᔪᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᒃᑲᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓱᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᕙᓂᖅᒥᓂᒃ: "ᐃᒡᓗᕙᒐᖅᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᖓ ᐃᒡᓗᕙᒐᖅᒥᐅᖑᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦᔭᕆᓪᓚᖓ" ᓚᓚᐅᔪᖅ. "ᒪᖅᑲᐃᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᒪᐅᕋᒪ ᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᔫᓂᐅᑉ. ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓱᖑᔪᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖄᒥᖅᑲᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ." ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᓂᖄᓐᓂᐊᑉᐳᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᑭᑐᒥᐅᖑᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᐃᓕᓯᒃᑯᓕᐊᖅᐸᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᓂᐊᖅᑐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑦᓯᐊᔭᕆᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᕆᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐅᔩᓂᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ, ᔪᐊᓂ ᓇᑯᖅᓴᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᐊᓇᐊᖕᒋᑦ.

ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕙᖅᓯᐊᖃᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ. ᒪᓂᐅ ᒪᓐᔨ ᐊᖅᓇᖓ ᓕᓕᐊᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᑦ ᕿᑐᔾ

at recess time." The Roman Catholic Mission, which once raised some livestock and grew much of their own vegetables, operated in French. "It wasn't easy for me to learn Inuktitut," Freddie says. He picked up much of the language as a teenage student in Kuujjuaraapik. He recalls, also, when Inuit patients would come down to the hospital in Fort George, it gave him and other Inuit more opportunities to chat in Inuktitut.



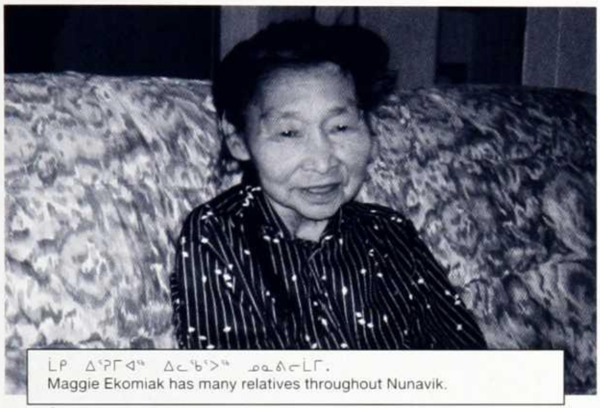
ᐱᓇᓱᖕᖃᖏᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᕗᕆᑎ ᐃᖅᑭᒥᐊᖅ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᖅᑐᖅ "ᐃᒡᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᓚᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓛᖅᑐᓴᐅᔪᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ."
Unemployed during the winter, Freddie Ekomiak says, "housing construction should provide some summer jobs."

The eldest Chisasibi Inuk is Juani Shauk. He, along with his wife, Dinah, represented the Inuit of Chisasibi at the 11th Inuit Elder's Conference, held in Umiujaq in December, 1994. At the conference, he expressed his concern about the non existence of Inuit culture or language lessons in the Chisasibi school. "It is irritating when our young children speak to us in English, which I don't understand," he said. Residents hope that they will soon recruit a qualified Inuit teacher to help preserve the language and culture. Because of the important spring goose-hunting season, and the difficulty to travel back and forth to the hunting grounds during the spring thaw, Chisasibi's school year finishes at the end of April, but compensates for the early dismissal by beginning at the end of July.

ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᒃ ᒥᑦᑐᓕᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐳᑎᒧᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ.
Cabins drift over with snow at James Bay

As some are prone to do when they have a fairly long life to reflect upon, Juani reminisces about his younger

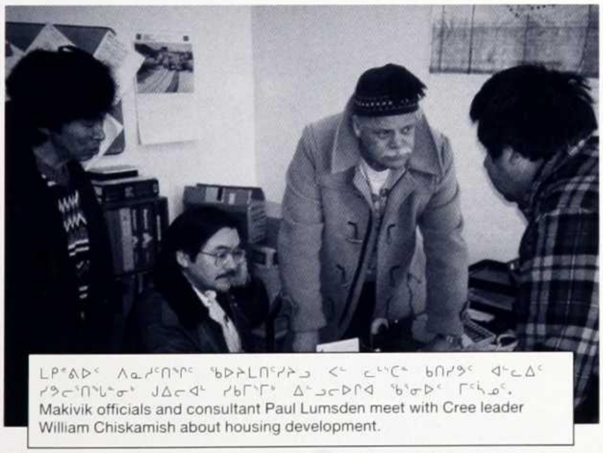
ᕐᑭᐅᔪᑎᐊ ᑰᓇᐅᔭᓚᐅᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᓘᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᕐᕿᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖕᖑᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖕᖑᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ "ᐃᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᕚᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᖑᕆᓚᐊᔪᑦ," ᒪᓂᐅ ᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ. "ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖑᓂᑯ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᑭᒡᒍᑐᕐᑎᕆᓚᐅᔪᒥ (ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ) ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᑖᕐᑎᓯᒍᓱᐊᕐᐸᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ



ᒫᑭ ᐃᕐᑭᒥᐊᖅ ᐃᓚᖕᑲᕐᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥ.
Maggie Ekomiak has many relatives throughout Nunavik.

ᑭᖕᖑᒪᒋᔭᕗᑦ (ᐅᕆᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒍᑐᕐᑯᑦᓱᒍ)."

ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕋᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕆᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖂᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓈᓚᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᕆᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᑦ ᐱᒍᓱᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᑰᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕆᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᓚᖃᑕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕆᒥᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓄᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ 15-ᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᖃᓱᐊᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕚᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓯᐊᖑᓂᕐᓴᑖᕆᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ 10 ᒥᓂᑦᓴᖕᖑᖕᖏᑐᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᖏᔮᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓘᑖᕆᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᐅᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᒃ ᑎ. ᑯᐊᑕᒨᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓪᓗᒨᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᖏᔮᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᒫᑦᐳ 25, 1995-ᒥ.



ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᓯᔨᓗ ᐸᓪ ᓚᒻᑕᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓯᒍᓚᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᔫᐃᓕᐊᒻ ᓯᑲᒥᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᐅᕆᐊ ᖃᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ.
Makivik officials and consultant Paul Lumsden meet with Cree leader William Chiskamish about housing development.

ᑖᒃᑯᓂ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑰᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕆᑎᕐᑲᕋᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕆᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 18-ᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓴᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᖑᓂ. ᓴᓇᕕᐅᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᖕᖑᓂ 1995.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᑦ, ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᒦᑦᑐᖅ 29.0.42-ᒥ ᔭᐃᒻᔅ ᐸᐃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑖᕐᖃᖕᖑᓂᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᕆᓐᓂᒥ ᑲᕆᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᕆᒪᖕᖑ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᑎᓯᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᓯᕚᓯᐱᒥᐅᓂᒃ. ᐃᓪᓗᓯᐊᖑᓂᕐᓴᑖᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᑎᓯᒎᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕆᒫᕐᓂᐊᓯᓂᓗ ᑲᕆᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖕᖓᒍᑦ. ᖃᓪᒥᐊᐱᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕚᓯᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᕈᑦᔪᑦᓯᐊᒥᑦᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᑦᓯᑦ ᑰᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᑦᑖᓯᐊᓗᓚᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕆᐊᓗᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕿᐅᕆᐊᓗᑦᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᙵᕆᐊᓕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᑕᖕᖑᑎᕐᕆᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᕐᕆᑎᑐᑦ.

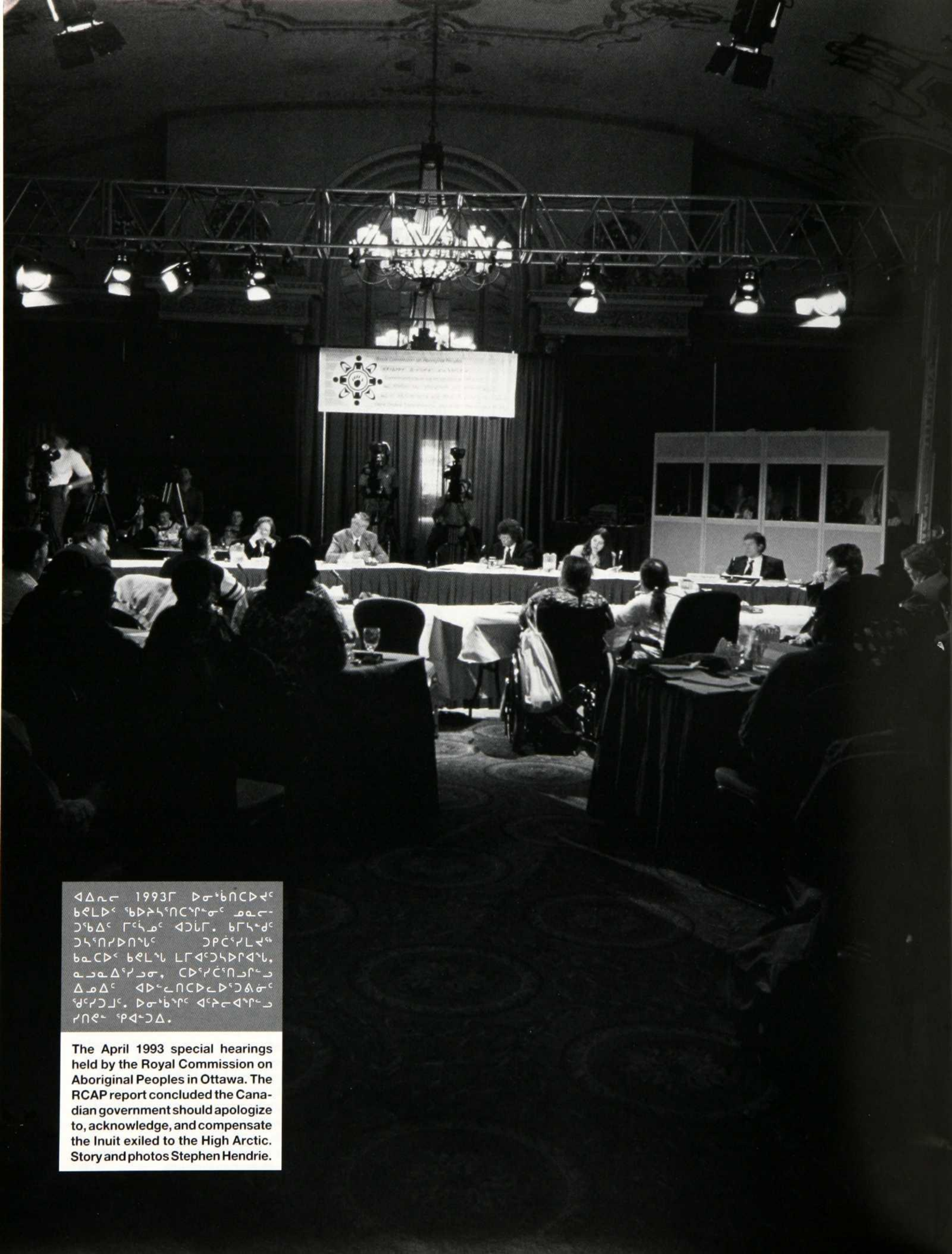
days: "Although I have seen igloos, I have not lived in one," he says. "I used to hunt with the Cree near Cape Jones. The Indians had very strong dogs." He describes situations in past days when food was scarce. Living in the country, they would travel to Fort George to buy provisions. In spite of the poor housing conditions and other social difficulties in Chisasibi, Juani is grateful that groceries are relatively easily available.

Employment is extremely scarce in the community, especially in winter. Mario Monger; his wife, Lillian; and a third partner, Roderick Herodier, operate a retail business that employs two full-time and three part-time Inuit workers. "The Inuit population in Chisasibi is growing," Mario says. "Ever since Paulossie has had the position (on the Makivik BOD), he has been trying to get us new housing. That is why we need him (to represent us)."

Just as Paulossie Angatookalook has been successful at catching caribou and other game, after years of urging a Makivik hunt for housing funds, he has finally been able to seize the news that his community was hoping for. Following nearly fifteen years of pleading by Chisasibi Inuit for better homes, it took less than ten minutes for the Makivik Board of Directors to approve the housing request that Third Vice-President Mark T. Gordon and Paulossie presented to the BOD meeting in Kangiqsujjuaq on March 25, 1995. There, it was decided that Makivik will spend the necessary amount from compensation moneys to build seventeen to eighteen new houses for Inuit on the reserve. The construction project is proposed to begin in the summer of 1995.

ᒪᕐᐲᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑏᒃ ᔭᐃᒥᑦ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᔪᒃ ᒫᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕᒥᒃ ᐸᐅᓗᓯᒥᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᒪᖕᖑᑕ ᕋᑎᓯᒥ.
Two service workers from Baie James show Mark T. and Paulossie the type of housing in Radisson.

It is Makivik's position that, according to section 29.0.42 of the JBNQA, the Canadian and Québec governments are obliged to provide the Chisasibi housing. As the need for proper housing is urgent, Makivik plans to go ahead and build the houses, and hopefully be reimbursed by the governments afterwards. Soon, the Inuit of Chisasibi should not only have a comfortable and relatively roomy cabin at Seal River — they should also have accommodations in the community that meet the building and living standards that many of their cousins in Nunavik enjoy.



ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 1993ᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑎᑕᐅᔭᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓛᒥ. ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖓᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᒪᒥᐊᑦᑐᓴᐅᒋᐊᖓ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓗᓂ, ᑕᐅᕐᓯᑖᕐᑎᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᑉᐱᓕᐊᕐᒋᓪᓗ ᓯᑎᕙᓐ ᖀᐊᓐᑐᐃ.

The April 1993 special hearings held by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in Ottawa. The RCAP report concluded the Canadian government should apologize to, acknowledge, and compensate the Inuit exiled to the High Arctic. Story and photos Stephen Hendrie.

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᓴᑉᑕ?

Exiles: The Final Chapter?

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᑦ ᓱᖁᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᓕᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ "ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ" ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᖅᑲᓕᓈᕆᒍᑦ. ᐃᓅᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᖓᓈᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ, ᐊᑐᒑ, ᐊᓐᑎᐅᐃᐅᒥ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᑉ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑕᒥᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᖁᒥᓄᑦ, ᓄᐃᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᑉ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑏᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᖁᓕᓐᓗ ᒥᑦᓵᓃᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᐃᑦ.

ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕆᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒻᒥᓗ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᑎᕈᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓈᒻᐸᓂᒃ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒃ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖓ ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑐᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ, ᓯᖁᑦᑎᓇᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕿᓪᓚᐊᓂᕆᒍᓐᓇᑕᖓᓂᒃ.

ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᒍᓐᓇᕆᒍᖅ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᑦᓯᐊᑑᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᖑᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᔫᓐ ᐊᒪᕈᐊᓕᒻᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᓂᐊᐱᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᓄᑲᖓ ᒫᑯᓯ ᐸᑦᓴᐅᖅ, ᐅᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᐳᖅ ᓇᓴᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᕐᓴᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᖅᑭᐊᖓᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓚᒥᑕ ᓅᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖓᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒥ.

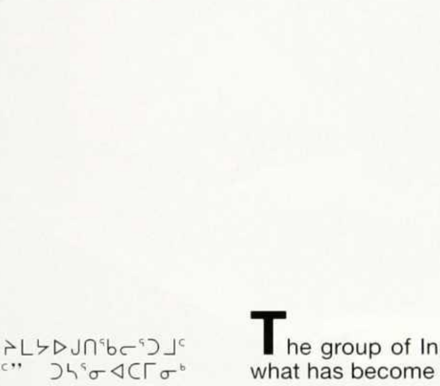
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑕᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ, ᖃᒻᒥᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ "ᐊᖕ" ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ

The group of Inuit whose lives have been marked by what has become known as the "High Arctic Relocation" are in a state of heightened anticipation. Their lives will once again be dealt a decisive blow by a group of cabinet ministers acting on behalf of the Government of Canada, in Ottawa, Ontario. This group of contemporary cabinet ministers has the duty to ponder some startling evidence before them, resulting from decisions made by Canadian cabinet ministers close to fifty years ago.

At that time the government approved a plan to relocate Inuit families from Inukjuak, and Pond Inlet to the High Arctic. The Inuit families were promised they could return after two years. That simple promise was profoundly broken, and the consequences of the entire relocation project have shattered the lives of many Inuit. Remarkably, it has not shattered their belief in the democratic political process.

One would also be hard-pressed to find more patriotic Canadians. John Amagoalik, one of the high Arctic exiles writes a column for *Nunatsiaq News* in Iqaluit called *My Little Corner of Canada*. Brother Markoosie Patsauq, who has returned to Inukjuak, wears a cap emblazoned with a maple leaf on its brim while giving interviews on the topic of his families' relocation to Resolute Bay, which was partly to preserve Canadian sovereignty in the High Arctic.

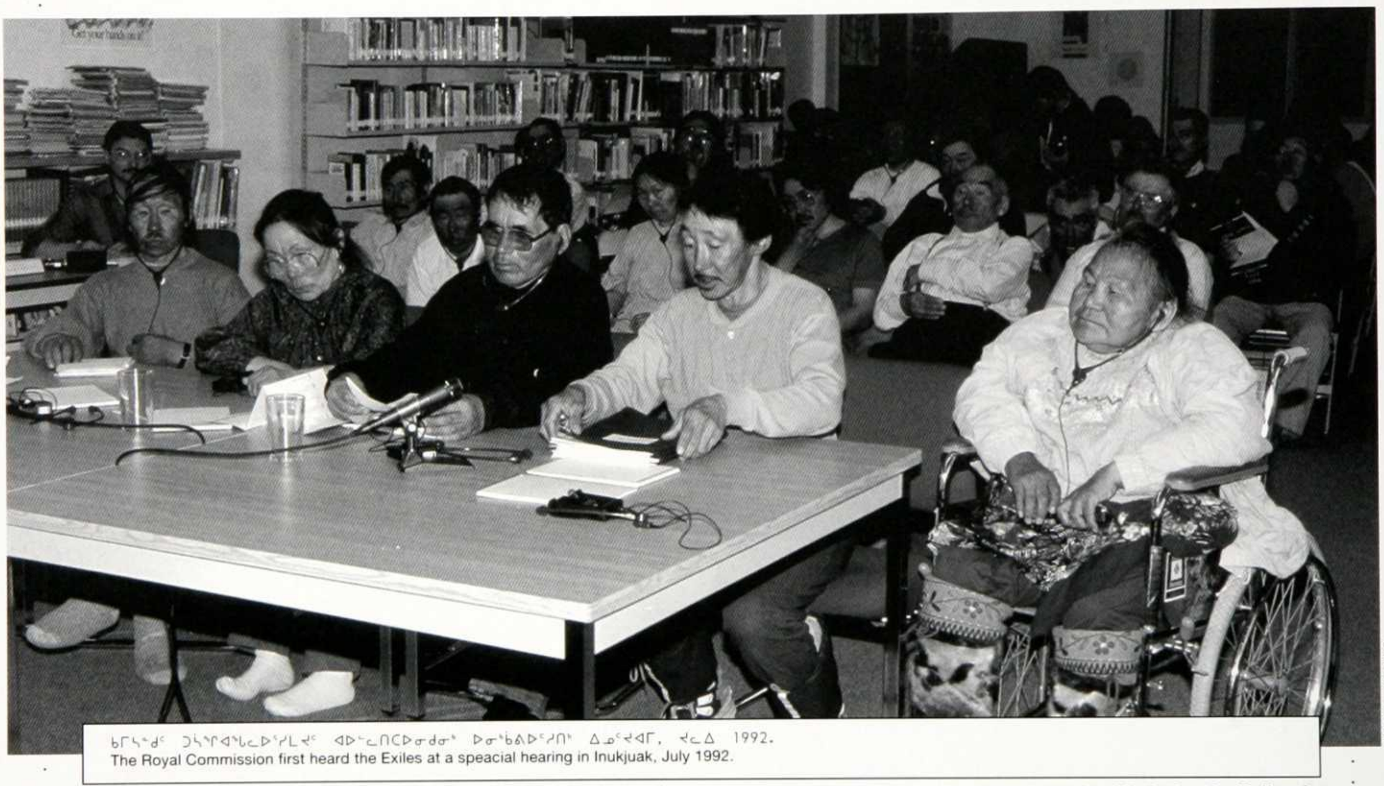
There are many painful ironies in this story, the most recent being the fact that a contemporary group of Canadian politicians has the task of saying 'yea', or 'nay'



ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᓴᑉᑕ?

“ᐊᐅᑲ” ᐊᖏᕐᓂᐊᒪᖔᓪᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᐊᖏᓪᒪᖔᓪᒥᒍ ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔭᓇᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓛᓂᐅᖏᑑᕐᒧᑎᓪᓗ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒧᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᖏᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ, ᑕᐅᕐᓯᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ.

to whether or not it will accept the recommendations of a Canadian Government Royal Commission and apologize to, acknowledge wrongdoing, and compensate the Inuit exiles. The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) made public its report on the High Arctic Exiles in July, 1994. The RCAP held specific hearings on the issue April 5-8, 1993, when it heard direct testimony from 33 Inuit witnesses in public and in camera, and June 28-30, and July 5, 1993 from former government bureaucrats involved in the relocation, experts on territorial sovereignty, members of the Academic community, and others directly involved with the relocation.



ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖏᐊᖓᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᕕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᔪᓚᐃ 1992.
The Royal Commission first heard the Exiles at a speacial hearing in Inukjuak, July 1992.

CHARLIE PATSAUQ

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᒃᑰᕐᖃᕐᓂᒃ (ᑲᒥᓴᓐ) ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 1994ᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᐳᓕ 5-8, 1993ᒥ, ᑐᖁᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓵᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ 33 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᐱᓕᐊᓄᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᓂ 28-30, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᓚᐃ 5, 1993ᒥ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᐸᒋᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᕐᒥ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᑦᓚᓐᓇᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑐᖁᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᕐᒥ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓚᓐᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑎᕕᓃᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᓪᓚᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓚᐅᔪᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓪᓚᓐᒥᓂᒃ ᔪᓚᐃ 21, 1994ᒥ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑦᓯᓂᕕᓂᖅ: ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒃ 1953-55 ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ. ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖓᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓕᖓᔪᖅ — ᐃᓗᓕᑦᑕᓪᓚᖏᑦ, ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᕋᐃᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᓇᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂᓂᑦᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ 1994/1995ᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᓪᓚᑦᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔭᓇᔭᖏᓐᓂᓗ (ᒪᑉᐱᖅ 65-67), ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓪᓚᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᐊᓪᓚᖁᑦᓴᐅᕙᒍᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ:

“ᓅᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖁᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒎᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᖓᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᕐᓱᓂ. ᓅᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒍᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᓯᒪᒋᐊᖏᑦ.

Following months of researching the transcribed testimony, and considerable additional written materials submitted to the Commission, the RCAP published its final report on the issue July 21, 1994, titled, *The High Arctic Relocation: A Report on the 1953-55 Relocation*. The report is composed of three volumes — a main volume, and two volumes of supporting documentation. Its findings are detailed, and examine the claims and testimony made by Inuit during the Royal Commission hearings, and in the past. The Makivik 1994/1995 Annual Report summarized the main conclusions of the RCAP, and its recommendations (pages 65-67), though a seminal concluding paragraph is worth quoting again:

"The relocation took place in circumstances that exceeded the government's legal authority. The relocation cannot be said to have been voluntary. It was planned and implemented in many respects with a lack of care and skill. Promises that were made were not kept. The relocation was inhumane in its design and its effects. As a result, the government failed in its fiduciary respon-

ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕋᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕋᑎᓪᓗ. ᐊᖏᕐᕕᖃᖃᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓂᐊᕐᓇᒥᓪᓗ. ᓅᑦᑎᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᓯᒪᓂᖓᒍᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᑲᕙᒪᑉ ᐸᐃᓇᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ ᓅᑦᑎᓯᒪᔭᒥᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᒪᖏᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᓅᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᓖᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ. ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᖃᕐᓗᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᒋᐊᖃᕐᑕᖓ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᑰᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᖓ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᖏᓂᖓᓗ."

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒥᒃ, ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᓴᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᒪᓂᖓᑕ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ. "ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖃᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ." ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᕈᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᑖᓂᐅᖏᑑᖁᔨᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᖁᔨᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᓇᔭᓖᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ. ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ, "ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓗᐊᖕᒍᐊᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᖏᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᕕᖃᕐᑎᓱᒋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ." ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑑᓚᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᓐᓄᓗ "ᓱᓕᓪᓚᕆᑦᑑᒋᐊᖏᑦ" ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖑᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᑎᒃ."

ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᕆᔭᒥᓂ, ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒪᒥᐊᕕᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᕗᓪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓕᒫᑦ.

ᑐᖓᕕᑦᓴᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᑦᓴᖓᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᖅ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᕋᓐ ᐅᒍᐃᓐᒥᒃ (Ron Irwin) ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆ 19, 1994ᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓖᐸᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ. ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑑᔭᖅ, ᓴᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᒻ ᓯᓪᕗᔅᑐᓐ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓯᒍ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᓐ. ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᕐᕕᖃᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᕿᓂᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ. ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᓯᕗᓪᓖᐸᒥᒃ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᕗᖅ "ᐊᖏᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ" ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᓯᒪᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑎᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂᓗ." ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᒥᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᑐᑎᒃ "ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᓪᓚᕆᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ." ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᒪᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕆᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓴᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᐅᓂᕋᐃᕗᖅ. "ᐃᓂᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒻᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓗ. ᐃᓚᖃᕆᕗᑦ, ᑕᐃᔭᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ, ᐃᑉᐸᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᖃᓪᓗᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ, ᑭᖕᒍᕙᕆᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ."

ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ, ᓴᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ, ᓵᒻ ᓯᓪᕗᔅᑑᓐ ᒪᑭᕕᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒍᐃᓐᑎ ᒫᔅ (Wendy Moss) ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕇᖓᑦ ᐊᐃᑎᓯᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓅᓕᖓᔪᑦ. ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ, John Rayner, ᔮᒃ ᐊᓄᒫᒃ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖕᒐᑐᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Brad Morse, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖓ Ron Irwin.

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ Irwin ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᑦᓯᐃᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑑᓂᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᕆᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᐳᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ, ᓂᕆᐅᒪᔭᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐸᓱᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᕋᐃᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓂᑦ

sibilities to the relocatees. These failings primarily affect the Inukjuak relocatees. There was a misunderstanding concerning compensation as regards the Pond Inlet Inuit, for which the government should accept responsibility. In addition, the Pond Inlet Inuit suffered many of the hardships caused by lack of care and skill."

Reacting to this report, Makivik's First Vice-President Zebedee Nungak spoke about the importance of the work of the Royal Commission. "It verifies a whole series of other studies that have essentially confirmed and agreed with the Inuit story." Previous forums that have urged the government to apologize and compensate the High Arctic Exiles include the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs, and the Canadian Human Rights Commission. Nungak adds, "The Royal Commission was particularly important because it was the only forum amongst all the others that gave quality time, which was four full days for the Inuit survivors to tell their story in their own words. After having done that, it came to the conclusion that what the Inuit have had to say to everybody else and to the Royal Commission was in fact, "fact", and not fantasy."

STEPHEN HENDRIE

ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᓯᓚ ᑯᕋᓐᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑎᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᔫᓂ 1993ᒥ.
Professor Shelagh Grant at RCAP hearings, June 1993

In its recommendations, the Royal Commission listed six points the government should address. It should apologize, and acknowledge the Inuit contribution to Canadian sovereignty. It should also meet with representatives of the Inuit relocatees and settle all aspects of compensation.

The groundwork for this to happen has begun. Makivik met with Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Ron Irwin on September 19th, 1994 for the first time since the RCAP published its report in July. Simeonie Nalukturuk, Zebedee Nungak and Sam Silverstone attended on behalf of Makivik Corporation. It was clear that the government was open to finding a solution. Nungak says, "For the first time, a minister acknowledged that 'yes', the issue and its implications are worthy and deserving of further meetings." A working group was created to provide the minister with some detailed information that would be required to draft a "cabinet document". The type of information required included a well defined list of who the High Arctic Exiles are.

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᓴᑉᑕ?

ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓪᒥᔭᓂᑦ. ᒪᓂᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 17, 1994ᒥ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᒍᑎᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓪᓚᕈᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓯᖁᑎᕆᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ, ᓲᖑᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖅᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑏᖑᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᔭᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᒪᓂᓯᒪᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᕝᕕᓂᖅᓄᑦ. ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᓄᑎᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᑎᓂᖅᒥᓄᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᕙᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᕝᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓰᑕᐅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖁᑎᑦᓴᖏᑦ ($17-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓚᐃᑦ. ᕿᑎᖅᑲᖏᑦ

Zebedee Nungak says this is an important question. "They are not situated only in the affected communities of Inukjuak, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord and Pond Inlet. There are certain members, what I call the diaspora, that have scattered all over the place, in the South as well as in the North, who are direct descendants of the relocatees."

The DIAND Working Group consists of Zebedee Nungak and Sam Silverstone of Makivik, and Wendy Moss, Legal Counsel at ITC for the Inuit. The government members are DIAND Deputy-Minister John Rayner, Jack Anawak, Member of Parliament for Nunatsiaq, and Brad Morse, Executive-Assistant to Ron Irwin.

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ

Exiles Documentary

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐃᔭᒥᒃ ᓯᖁᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ: ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᓅᑎᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕗᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᐊᓂᕐᓯᒪᔭᕐᓗᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᖓᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓅᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1953ᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ. ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᐊᖅᑐᕗᖅ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑲᖅᑎᒃ (ᑲᓚᖅᑲᖅᑎᒃ) ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᖑᖅᑲᑦᑐᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔫᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ, ᖃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐊᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑲᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ.

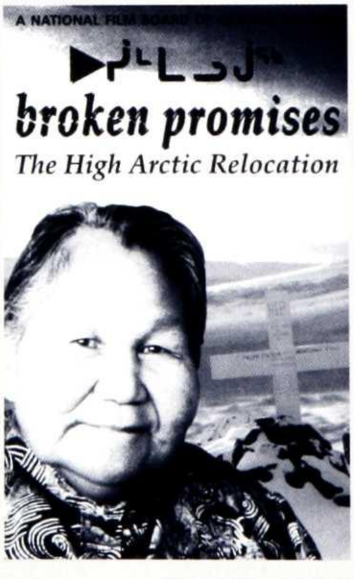
ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓄᐃᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᖕᒋᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᓐᓄᐊᖅ ᐆᐱᓐᓈᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᖁᕕᐊᓱᕐᕕᒥ 1954ᒥ. ᐃᓱᐃᑦᑐᕗᑕᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓂᐊᒥᒃ ᑭᖑᒧᑦ, ᐃᓱᖅᓇᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓇᑕᖅᑏᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓯᐊᖅᑕᑦ.

ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ Patricia Tassinari (ᐸᑐᕆᓴ ᑕᓯᓈᕆᒧᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ George Hargrave (ᔭᕆ ᖃᑦᓇᕐᒧᑦ) ᓄᑖᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᓂᐊᖅᕕᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐅᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᑕᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᐃᒍᑎᖃᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᓂᖃᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᒪᐃ 8, 1953ᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ 1,200 ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᖑᓯᓕᖅᓂᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᓂᖃᐃᔪᑦ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ 17 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ 1953ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓕ 1955ᒥ.

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥ. ᐅᑯᐊ: ᓕᓯ ᐊᒪᒋᐊᓕᒃ, ᐋᓇ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ, ᒫᑯᓯ ᐸᑦᓴᐅᖅ, ᒫᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ, ᐃᓚᐃᔭ ᓄᑕᖅ, ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᐊᒪᒋᐊᓕᒃ, ᓵᒧᐃᓕ ᐃᓚᐃᔭᓯᐊᓗᒃ, ᓚᐃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓗᒃ, ᑖᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕆᐊᓪᓚᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒪ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᒍᑎᐅᑉ, ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᔅᓯᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᒋᐊᓕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ.

ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᓴᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᕆᐊᒃᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆᒥ, ᖃᓪᒥᐅᓂᖅᓴᒧ ᒫᑦᓯ 10ᒥ. ᓄᐃᑎᑦᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᒥᔪᖅ ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑦ ᐃᖏᓕᓯᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᓂ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ.

The exiles story has been made into a documentary film called *Broken Promises: The High Arctic Relocation*. The film chronicles the life of the Inuit who were relocated from 1953 to the present. It expertly weaves black and white archival footage with fresh testimony of the exiles, many who have relocated to Inukjuak, recently filmed in colour.



The opening sequence features the Inuit families in Resolute Bay singing *Silent Night* for American servicemen, during Christmas 1954 celebrations. It is a disturbing scene to observe in hindsight, the discomfort of the Inuit and army personnel being plainly visible.

Directed by Patricia Tassinari and George Hargrave for Nutaaq Media in co-production with the National Film Board, the film supports the Inuit contention that the relocation was undertaken to promote Canadian Sovereignty in the High Arctic. A memo dated May 8, 1953 is presented on screen which warns parliament of the fact that soon 1,200 U.S. servicemen would be stationed in the high Arctic. This, claims the filmakers, contributed to the relocation of the 17 Inuit families, first in 1953, and again in 1955.

The oral testimony of many of the exiles are presented in the film. They are: Lizzie Amagoalik, Anna Nungak, Markoosie Patsauq, Mark Iqaluk, Elijah Nutaraq, Anna Nungak, Jaybedee Amagoalik, Samwillie Elijassialuk, Larry Audlaluk, Tommy Iqaluk, and Elisabee Allakariallak. Makivik and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada assisted in the production of the documentary, providing archival photographs, travel assistance, and funding.

The film premiered in its Inuktitut version across the North in February, and more recently on March 10th. It has also been shown on French and English television in the South.

ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᒐᔪᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᕙᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ 17ᖑᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᒌᓄᑦ, ᕿᑎᖅᑲᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒐᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᖏᓐᓄᓗ).

STEPHEN HENDRIE

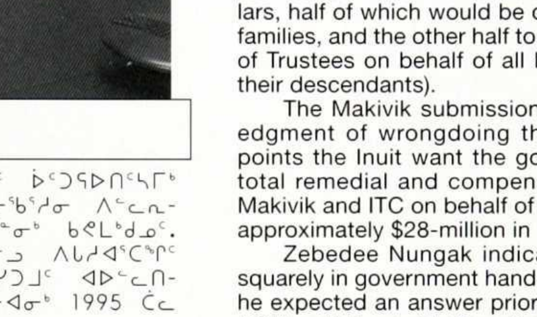
ᓵᒻ ᓯᓪᕗᔅᑑᓐ ᑲᒪᓴᓐᑯᓗ, ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖏᑦ.
Sam Silverstone with RCAP, and Makivik Brief.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᒪᓂᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᐊᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᖁᐅᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᖁᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐋᕐᑭᒋᐊᓇᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᐃᑎᓯᒃᑯᓗ ᑭᒃᑐᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᐳᑦ $28-ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ 1995 ᑖᓚ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᒍ.

ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖕᒐᖅ ᑕᐃᓯᕙᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑲᖏᓐᓃᓕᓚᓕᓚᐊᖓ. ᓄᖕᖕᒐᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᓚᐅᕙᖅ ᓂᓇᐅᓚᖓᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᑦᓭ 1995ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᐊᓪᓚᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᐊᓕᓚᐅᕙᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓂᖓ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᖓᖏᒋᐊᖓ. "ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖑᔭᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᖅᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔦᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖃᑦᑎᓯᐊᕈᒪᔭᒃᑲ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖏᑑᖏᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᑕ "ᐊᐅᑳᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᒻᒥᓗᑎᒃ", ᕿᓚᓈᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᒃᑰᓕᕐᓗᑕ."

ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᒻᒨᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᔪᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᖁᒥᐅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᕈᑎᑦᓴᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᖏᑉᐸᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐊᐃᑎᓯᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓂᕋᐃᒍᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᓅᑦᑎᑕᐅᓂᑯᐃᑦ. ᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᑲᒥᓴᓐᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓗᑦᓯᒪᒋᐊᖓ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᖑᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᐃᕐᓯᔨᐅᑭᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ.

ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖕᒐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᓂᓇᐅᓐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑫᓪᓚᐊᔭᐅᔦᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᓚᖓᒋᐊᖏᑦ. ᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᓄᖕᖕᒐᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᕙᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᕙᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᔫᑎᑦᓯᕙᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ. "ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᕙᒪᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕙᑑᕙᖅ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 15-16 ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ, ᐋᖕ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᕆᐊᓪᓚᓇᐊᓚᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ." ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑲᑦᓱᖕᒪᐃᖃᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᖑᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᔦᐅᔦᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᐸᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᖃᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᕿᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓚᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖓᓂᒃ.



Minister Irwin also wanted to know what distinguished this government relocation from others. It is clear that the government, and the Royal Commission, may expect similar claims from aboriginal groups who have also been relocated. In its submission to the government on December 17th, 1994, Makivik provided an answer to that concern as well, listing five points, among which the fundamental breach of promise, and the motive of strengthening Canadian Sovereignty stand out.

Makivik's submission also clearly outlines the issue of compensation for the High Arctic exiles. The main claims are for the construction of ten new housing units in Inukjuak, moving and relocation expenses, personal property losses, and the establishment of an Inuit High Arctic Relocatee Compensation Fund ($17-million dollars, half of which would be distributed to the original 17 families, and the other half to be administered by a Board of Trustees on behalf of all High Arctic Relocatees and their descendants).

The Makivik submission included a draft acknowledgment of wrongdoing that contains the essential points the Inuit want the government to endorse. The total remedial and compensatory package sought by Makivik and ITC on behalf of the High Arctic Exiles totals approximately $28-million in 1995 dollars.

Zebedee Nungak indicates that the issue is now squarely in government hands. Nungak made it clear that he expected an answer prior to the March 1995 Makivik AGM, which would allow the Inuit to make further decisions. In the week before the AGM it became clear that no government decision would be forthcoming. "If the government is taking its time because they are into accommodating a solution, I'm more than willing to give them the time they require, but in after taking all this time, it is simply another 'No', I'm anxious to pursue it in the only other available course of action, and this is in court."

Taking this case to court has always been an option reserved for when a political solution could not be found. Makivik and ITC have sought and obtained legal opinions which support the actionability of the claims of the High Arctic relocatees. In fact, the RCAP confirmed that the Canadian Government breached a number of its fiduciary duties towards the Inuit.

For Zebedee Nungak, and the group of High Arctic Exiles, they hope in earnest that the political process will work. In fact, Nungak gives the current government good grades on this issue. "This government is the only one that has ever said to us, over the course of the 15-16 years we have been pursuing this, 'Yes, there is something further here that has to be examined, and perhaps accommodated.'" He is as resolute as the exiles themselves, however, in turning to the courts if this group of contemporary politicians do not atone for what their colleagues in the middle of this century concocted.

ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ

ᐱᔪᕈᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᔪᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ

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Les Aliments
du Nunavik,

ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᑦᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᕈᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᔪᐊᕈᑎᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆᒥ ᓂᕆᒃᑲᐃᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᓂᐅᕿᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓚᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᒫᒃ ᑎ. ᑯᐊᑕ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᖓᑕ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᑐᑭᒍᐊᖅᑎᓯᓚᐅᔫᑉ ᓂᕆᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᒍᑦ - ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᐅᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᕿᒡᒋᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐸᐅᖕᖓᒃᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᕕᓂᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᕕᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔩᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᓗ ᓂᐅᕿᑐᓕᕆᕕᖓᑕ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐅᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒐᔪᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᕕᕗᐊᕆᒥ ᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᑐᕚᒥ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓐᓄᓯᐊᕋᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᑯᕕᖕᖓᓂ 200 ᐅᖓᑖᓅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐸᐅᖕᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒍᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓕ ᐋᑕᒥᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᐃᐱᑎᒥᒃ ᔨᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᓂᑦᔭᐅᓯᔭᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

PIERRE DUNNIGAN

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᖁᔭᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᕆᒍᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᕕᓂᖅᑲᑲᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᐊᖅᓯᒪᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᐃᕖᖅ ᐃᒐᔨᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐸᓪ ᐳᑭᐅᔅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅᐹᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᒐᔨᓂ. ᐳᑭᐅᔅ ᓯᑭᑑᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓂᐅᕿᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᐅᕿᑐᓕᕆᕕᖓᓄᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐳᑭᐅᔅ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᔫᔪᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒐᔩᑦ ᓂᕆᕕᖅᑯᑎᓛᓪᓗ ᓂᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑲᓕᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗ. ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᔫᔪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᕆᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓯᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐳᑭᐅᔅ ᐱᐅᑦᓴᕈᓪᓛᒪᓇᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᕋᔫᓂᕋᐃᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ.

ᐃᒐᔩᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᓇᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᔮᓐ-ᐸ ᑯᕋᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ (ITHQ-ᑯᓂ). ITHQ-ᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᑯᕋᑉ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕈᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖅᑎᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᓯᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

PIERRE DUNNIGAN

The employees of Nunavik Arctic Foods, Inc. (NAF) have been busy at work filling promotional requests. In December, NAF hosted a supper in Montreal for visiting participants of the Nunavik All Organizations meeting. Mark T. Gordon, Makivik's Third Vice-President and President of NAF, acted as Master of Ceremonies for the evening - which included a supper of caribou medallions, ptarmigan with wild fruits, and braised seal with vegetables. A slide show and videos were presented on activities in NAF and Makivik's Tourism department .

NAF continued on the promotional circuit in February with the Qaggiq festival in Ottawa. As part of the spectacular Nunavik Night held in the Canadian Museum of Civilization, over 200 guests dined on Arctic Char and "noisettes de caribou" with field berries, while a range of performances unfolded from Charlie Adams and the Kuujjuaq band to Zebedee and Jeannie Nungak on their accordions.

PHOTO COURTESY BRUNO PILOZZI

NAF was again called to provide seal and caribou during a Nunavik visit from French chef Paul Bocuse, currently one of the most celebrated chefs in the world. Bocuse was on a snowmobiling expedition in Kuujjuaq organized by Tourism Canada, Makivik's Tourism department and all Kuujjuaq - based organizations. Bocuse and his entourage - which included six other chefs and restaurant owners - feasted on arctic hare and caribou bourguignon. They also participated in a taste test of six different flavours of smoked seal. In a television interview on Radio Canada, Bocuse praised the Nunavik cuisine and remarked repeatedly on the "gentillesse" of his Kuujjuaq hosts.

The Head Chef in these events was Jean-Paul Grappe, a professor at the Institut de Tourisme et d'Hôtellerie du Québec (ITHQ). Through ITHQ, Mr. Grappe is developing special recipes that make the best use of caribou and ringed seal.

NUNAVIK ARCTIC FOODS UPDATE

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᑎᑕᖕᒐ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ

NAF Training Completed

ᐊᓕᐊᒍᑦᔭᕋᒍᑦ 80 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᑭᓕᕆᔩᓂᑦᑐ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᕕᕗᐊᕆᒥ. ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᕆᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᑐ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑦᑏᑐ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᑏᑦᑐ ᑲᑐᑦᔭᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑐ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕝᕙᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐ. ᓂᕐᑭᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔨᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᖕᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᑦᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᓕᕆᓕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ. ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᓂᐊᓪ ᓗᒃᑭᓕᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕ ᒪᐃᒧᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ. ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖕᒐ ᑖᕙᓃᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

NUNAVIK ARCTIC FOODS INC.

NUNAVIK ARCTIC FOODS INC.

Congratulations go out to more than 80 NAF harvesters and processing employees who completed their training course in February. The program, given in four communities, was a collaborative effort by the Kativik Regional Government, Kativik School Board, The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Associations, NAF, and Makivik's Economic Development, Training and Renewable Resources departments. For the processors, the sessions included two weeks of theory and hands-on practice given by experienced butchers from the Institut National des Viandes. The harvesters were instructed by Daniel Leclair and Peter May of Makivik's Renewable Resources Department on product-handling techniques to meet inspection requirements. A MAPAQ inspector was on-site to observe and make adjustments to procedures.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ

Nunavik Arctic Foods, Inc. and Inter-Community Trade

ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔫᖕᒍᔫᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᕐᑲᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᒥᐊᕈᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᔫᖕᒍᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᓂᕐᑭᓕᕆᕕᓂ - ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑎᕐᐸᓕᐊᔭᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ.

ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᒥᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᐅᔭᓂᒃ (ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᑭᓂᒃ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᖅᒋᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᓯᑦ ᐅᕐᓱᖅᒋᓇᓂᒃ. ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᓴᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᓃᓐᓇᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ.

Both Nunavik Arctic Foods, Inc. (NAF, Inc.) and Inter-Community Trade (ICT) are relevant terms used to describe the project which commercializes wild game in Nunavik. Nunavik Arctic Foods, Inc. is a Makivik subsidiary company which oversees and manages the operations of the four existing community processing centers — harvesting, processing and selling the meat products, as well as the expenses and revenues from these activities including employee payroll.

The Inter-Community Trade project still exists in the role of developing new products (such as value-added meat products), by-product sales like hides and seal oil, seeking new markets outside of Nunavik and promoting products to those markets, as well as expansion of the project to other Nunavik communities through the construction of new community processing centres.

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ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔩᑦ
Nunavik Arctic Foods, Inc.
Les Aliments arctiques du Nunavik, inc.

ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᐲᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᒍᑦ?

ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕗᖕᒐ:

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᓇᓄᑦ
ᓂᕐᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᒧᑦ
ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᐃᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ

Questions about Nunavik Arctic Foods?

Please submit them to:

Makivik News
Nunavik Arctic Foods, Inc. Update
650 32nd Avenue, 6th Floor
Lachine, Quebec H8T 3K5

ᒪᓚᐅᔮ ᑲᑎᓯᕗᖅ ᒥᓂᒥᒃ

Malaiya Meets Minnie

ᒪᓚᐃᔮ ᖃᓪᓗᖅ 12-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᓂᕕᐊᕐᓯᐊᖅ ᐆᒻᒪᑎᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᔪᓚᐃ 1993-ᒥ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓚᐅᔪᕆᕗᖅ ᔮᓄᐊᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᑎᔅᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑳᓕᕗᓂᐊᒧᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑎᒥᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᖃᕐᓯᓂ "ᐃᓚᓐᓈᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᐅᔭᒧᑦ" ᐊᑎᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

PHOTO COURTESY DISNEYLAND

Malaiya Hubloo, the 12-year-old Kuujjuaq girl who underwent a heart transplant operation in July, 1993, had another wish granted last January, when she was treated to a visit to Disneyland, California. Her magnificent tour was sponsored by the World of Dreams Foundation of Canada, an organization whose list of "Friends of the Foundation" includes long list of international celebrities.

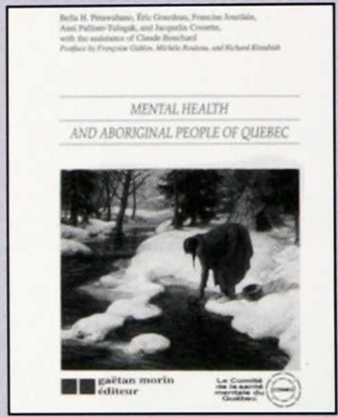
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ

Study on Mental Health

ᓄᑖᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕗᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᓇᐅᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐊᑎᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓚᐊᕐᓂᓗᑦᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᓗᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᐋᖓᔫᓐᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓗᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᓂ ᐱᑭᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑭᑦᓱᑭᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕐᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᖃᕐᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑭᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᓂ ᐸ. ᑐᓗᒐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᕐᑎᑕᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᑖᓐ ᒧᕆᓐᒧᑦ ᐆᓯᕕᐊᓪᒥᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑑᕐᓯᓂ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᓪᓗ.

ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᕗᕌᓐᓯᐊ ᑭᑎᐊᓐ ᐊᓪᓚᐅᓯᓂ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᔨ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ 25-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ "ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑕᐅᑮᕈᑎᒃ (ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑦ) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᓯᕐᑐᑐᖃᖅᑲᔭᐃᕐᐳᖅ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᕆᐊᕐᑐᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ." ᓚᑦᓯᓂ.



MENTAL HEALTH

AND ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF QUEBEC

gaëtan morin éditeur

Le Comité de la santé mentale du Québec

A new volume, *Mental Health and Aboriginal People of Quebec*, questions the social problems of suicide, violence, sexual abuse, alcoholism, and drug abuse among Quebec native peoples, describes some initiatives that are being taken to resolve these problems, and describes a number of other recommendations.

This report is authored by five mental health experts, including Aani P. Tulugak, and published by Gaëtan Morin Éditeur Ltée of Boucherville, Québec, in French and English.

In a postscript to the report, Françoise Gidéon, a Micmac social services worker for 25 years, says, "After one reads (this book), one can no longer plead ignorance; there is nothing left to do but take action."

ᖃᒥᓪᑕᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕕᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᕕᐅᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ

ᖃᒥᓪᑕᒥ ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᐅᒥ ᓴᓇᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᐳᑦ $50,000-ᖀᕐᑐᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᓂᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᕙᓪᓗᓯᑎᒃ 1950-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ $2000-ᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑖᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔾᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐ ᖃᓐᓴᓐ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᖅ.

36 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᒥᓪᑕᒥ 1950-ᓂ ᐳᕙᓪᓗᓯᑎᒃ. ᕿᑭᕐᑕᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂᓗ ᐃᓗᕕᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᑲᓪᓛᓯᑎᒃ ᒍᑦᓚᓐ ᐃᓗᕕᖃᐅᑎᖓᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓗᕖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑳᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ "ᐃ"-ᖏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᔫᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᖓᔪᓕᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓛᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᒥ ᓯᑎᔪᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑭᓂᖃᓛᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᓱᖅᑲᑎᕈᑎᕐᓚᓂᒃ (14-ᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᒐᕐᓂᒃ) ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᕕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᐸᑦᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒦᓯᑎᒃ. 36 ᐊᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᖁᕐᐸᓈᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓪᓗ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒍᑎᐅᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᓂ ᔫᓂ 11, 1995-ᒥ.

Hamilton Commemorates Inuit Graves

The City of Hamilton, Ontario, plans to construct a $50,000 cemetery monument for Inuit who died of tuberculosis in the 1950s. Makivik has contributed $2,000 towards the construction of the monument, along with other donors including DIAND, the GNWT, and Ann Hanson of Iqaluit.

Thirty-six Inuit died at the Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium in the 1950s from tuberculosis. They came from Baffin Island and Northern Quebec. They were buried in various plots in the Woodland Cemetery, many of the graves having little information other than a first name and a "E" number inscribed on wooden crosses.

The memorial will be made of grey Stanstead granite, and will stand four meters high (14 feet), decorated with reproductions of Inuit soapstone carvings produced by the patients while in hospital. The 36 names will be carved in the sides of the monument in English and Inuktitut syllabics. An official unveiling ceremony is scheduled for Sunday June 11, 1995.

NUNAVIK notes

ᓴᓇᙳᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᕈᑏᑦ ᐅᐃᕇᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ

Prize-Winning Sculptures in France

ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᑏᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᐅᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᑖᓚᐅᔪᖕᒎᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓚᒫᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᒃ ᐊᐳᑎᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᐳᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᒍᑎᙱᓂ ᕙᓕᐅᕐᒥ ᐅᐃᕇᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᔭᓄᐊᕆᒥ. ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎ ᐋᓐᑎᓂ ᐃᑦᑐᓵᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᒪᕐᕿᓈᕐᑎᑐᓂ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᐳᔪᓂ.

ᐊᐳᑎᒥᓕ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᐳᒍᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᓐᑎᓂ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐅᓯᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᒥᒃ ᐳᐊᓗᒥᓄᑦ ᓇᓅᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᔪᒻᒧᑦ ᑲᐅᐲᔪᙳᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᐊᖓᓄᑦ. ᐊᑎᖅᑎᓯᔪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᖓ "ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᖓ". ᐋᓐᑕᓂ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐳᑎᒃ ᐊᕿᑦᑐᐊᐱᐅᓂᕋᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓴᓇᒐᓯᑎᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᑰᓗᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕋᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐸᒥ ᓈᒪᓈᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒃᑮᓇᕐᓯᓕᐅᒥᒍᑦᔭᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᑕᖓ ᐊᑕᑯᑖᖑᓇᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ.

ᓯᑯᓕ ᓴᓇᔭᕕᓂᖓᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᙳᐊᙳᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᕐᕿᓐᓂᔭᕐᑐᙳᐊᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᕕᓂᖓ ᐋᓐᑕᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫ ᓂᕐᓕᙳᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓂᕐᓕᐊᓛᕝᙳᐊᓂᓪᓗ.

ᐱᓕᐅᑦᐳᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ 25-ᙳᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕆᑦᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐅᐃᕇᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒥᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᕆᑲᒥ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᕐᔪᐊᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᔮᑏᓇᒥᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᐳᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

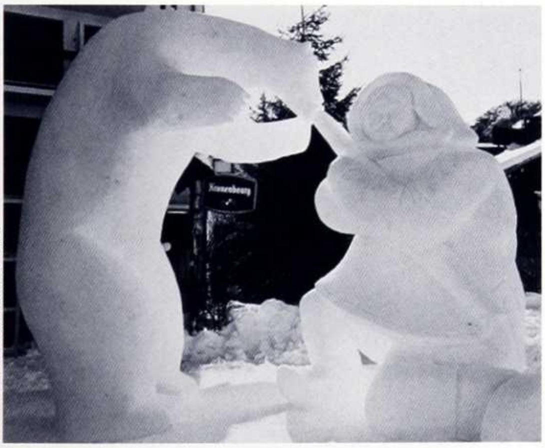


PHOTO COURTESY ANTHONY ITTOSHAT

A team of two sculptors from Kuujjuaraapik won five prizes at an international ice and snow sculpture competition in Valois, France this January. Mayor Anthony Ittoshat of Kuujjuaraapik, and Joe Angutiguluk participated in pairs and individual competitions.

For the snow competition, Anthony sculpted the legend of the women who shoved a mitten down a bear's throat with a stick. He called his creation "The Spirit of Nunavik". Anthony says the snow was very soft, sometimes too warm to work with, but on the final day they were lucky because the temperature dropped, and the sculpture held up well.

Their ice sculptures included a depiction of a seal basking in the sun done by Anthony, while Joe carved out two geese with their goslings.

They were competing against 25 other teams, many from France, and countries such as the U.S., Britain, and Argentina during the two-week contest.

ᓇᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ...

Briefs...

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ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᐲᓐᓂᒃ ᒫᑦᓯ 1, 1995-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒪᓕᒐᐱᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᓇᐊᖃᙱᓂᖃᐃᔪᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ 95-02-ᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᖁᔭᒐᓂ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᐱᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ 95-03-ᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᓈᒻᒪᙱᑎᐊᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᖁᔨᓚᓂ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᖃᖁᔨᓚᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ.

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ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᕕᖓᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᖓ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᓅᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑎᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ 685 Cathcart ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖓᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᕈᓯᖃᕐᓯᓂ 502-ᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ, H3B LM7.

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ᖃᖓᑕᔫᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᔪᐊᑉ ᒥᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᕇᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᐊᐱᖓᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᒻᒥ ᑏᕖᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᖓ.

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ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᒥᐊᕐᓯᐊᓚᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᕆᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᖁᖅ "ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔭᐅᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ". ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᑦᓴᓕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᖄᕕᖃᕐᓇᑐᑦ ᑲᓪᒑᓕ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓄᑦ (403) 269 1990-ᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕕᖓᓄᑦ 4077-ᒧᑦ

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ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖕᒐᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖃᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 6-ᒥᓂᑦ. ᔅᑏᕙᓐ ᐸᓚᓐᓯᒥᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᑐᒥᒃ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1993-ᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑐᐊᕙᓪᓕ. ᔫᔨ ᐴᑎ ᓄᐃᑎᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓯᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᖓ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᑎᒧᑦ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᑎᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᔅᑏᕙᒥᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᓃᓪᓗᓂ.

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ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓕᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᓇᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ: ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᓇᒍᖅ CCG-ᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖄᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ (819) 956-4802.

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ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒋᑦᓯ 20-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓚᕐᑐᓯ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦᓂᒃ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒥ. ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒋᑦᓯ 20-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᐊᕐᑎᐅᓚᕐᑐᓯ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑯᓂ.

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The Inukjuak Municipal Council passed two by-laws on March 1, 1995. By-law number 95-02 prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages and the issuing of permits for the sale of alcoholic beverages, while by-law number 95-03 declares alcoholic beverages a public nuisance and prohibits their consumption or possession in Inukjuak.

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The Great Whale Public Review Documentation Center in Montreal has moved to a new location, and is now located at 685 Cathcart St., Room 502, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 1M7.

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Passengers landing at the Kuujjuaq airport terminal can now shop for souvenirs at a new gift shop called Tivi Galleries.

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The Reform Party of Canada has initiated an "Aboriginal Affairs Task Force". Those who have submissions may call their Calgary office at (403) 269 1990, or fax 4077.

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TNI has a new Managing Director as of February 6th. Steven Blanchard, who worked in Salluit since February 1993 will manage operations from Dorval. George Berthe, Production Manager for Radio and TV will assist Steven from his base in Salluit.

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The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples has released a report on suicide. Choosing Life: Special Report on Suicide Among Aborignal People *is available from CCG Publishing by calling (819) 956-4802.*

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Happy 20 years of publishing to "Them Days" magazine in Labrador. Happy 20 years of broadcasting to TNI.

ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐅᓐᓄᖁᑎᖓ: ᑕᑕᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᓂᒃ
Nunavik Night: Full of Stars

ᒪᑭᕝᕕ "ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᕿᒥᕈᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᒍᖅ" ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᑯᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᓪᓕᕐᕆᓯᖓᕐᑐᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 18, 1995-ᒥ. ᓂᕆᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓱᓚᕝᕕᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᑯᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᒥᒃ ᑲᒻᒥᖅ '95-ᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓚᑕ ᕿᒥᕈᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ.

ᐅᖃᕐ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᙵᖅ ᐅᖃᓇᐊᙵᓚᑲᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᑯᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓴᕆᐊᖅᑐᕕᓂᐅᕆᐊᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒃᑲᕕᓯᓂ ᐋᑐᒥ ᑕᓚᒪᐃᑦᑐᕝᑦᑐᑐᖅᑲᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᐃᑦ 10 ᐅᕐᓚᑖᓄᑦ. ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂᓗ ᒫᒃ ᑎ. ᑯᐊᑕᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᓚᔭᖅᑳᕐᓚᑕ ᑐᕐᓚᓕᕐᓚᑕ ᐱᕐᓚᔭᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓚᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᓕ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐱᓚᓯᐊᕐᓂᕕᓂᕐᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᑳᕿᓐᓇᓯᓚᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᔾᔪᓐᓇᓯᖅᑯᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᕕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑕᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᓐᓄᒥ "ᐱᖁᔭᒥᒃ ᓯᖁᑎᕆᔪᓐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃ".

HANS BLOHM

ᓂᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ "ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᕕᓂᖅ" ᐊᒻᒪᓗ "ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᖅ" ᐱᐅᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓐᓄᒥ ᐃᓚᔭᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᔾᔪᑦ ᔮ-ᐸᓪ ᑯᕋᑉᒧᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᒐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᕆᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕋᐃᔭᓐ ᑖᓇᕿᐅᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᑯᕕᖅᑲᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ.

ᑎᕖᑖᓗᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑲᑦᔭᑏᒃ ᐋᓚᓯ ᑐᓪᓚᐅᒐᖅ ᓂᐊᓕ ᓄᖕᒐᖅ. ᐊᒥᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᐅᑎᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕆᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᑯᕕᐅᑉ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᓂᖕᓚᓂ. ᓵᓕ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐃᖕᒋᕈᓯᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖕᒋᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᖕᒋᕈᓯᖕᓚᓂᒃ: ᖁᕕᐊᓱᐸᖕᒋᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᑎᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖕᒋᕆᐊᓪᓚᓇᐊᕐᑐᓂ. ᐃᓚᖅᓯᓂ ᐸᐱ ᒪᐃᒥᒃ ᓵᓐᑎ ᑑᒪᒥᒃ ᔫᒥ ᔭᐊᓇᓯᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑏᕝ ᐳᑦᒥᒃ. ᑲᕿᓇ ᒧᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᔭᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᔨᐅᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓯᓂ. ᒪᑭᓯᒥᓗ ᕿᓚᐅᑦᔭᑏᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑎᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓚᐅᔪᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᓕᒦᖅ ᖃᖕᑕᑲᖅᑲᒥᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᔭᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓗᒍᑦᔭᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ. ᐸᐅᑦᑑᑎᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᓄᕿᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕈᔭᐅᓂᖅᓯᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥᐅᔭᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᕿᓂᒃ.

ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᓚ ᐱᑕᖅᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓪ ᖄᖕᒋᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓪ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐱᕐᓯᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᓚᔭᖅᑳᕐᓚ ᕿᑦᓯᕐᒥᐊᓇ ᑯᑦᑖᓇ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᕐᑲᓇᐊᕆᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦᓯᓂ ᓇᑯᕐᒥᒋᓯᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᓇᔭᓕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖓᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᕆᑎᖅᓯᓂᕐᓚᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ: ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᕋᑲᓐᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᑖᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑯᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᑖᓪᓗ ᑎᒃᑲᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕋᒪᓚᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᖅᑯᑦ.

ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓇᐊᕿᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᔭᐃᐱᑎᓗ ᐊᓇᕐᓚᓗ ᐆᓂ ᓂᑦᔭᐅᓯᔭᓚᐅᔪᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᕆᒃᑲᐃᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᐸᕐᓚᓂᒃ ᑲᒡᕆᐅᐸ. ᑲᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒍᑎᔅᑲᓯᓂ ᓂᑦᔭᑎᑦᓚ ᑲᔪᕐᕆᕐᓇᑑᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᑲᒥᓪᓚᑎᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᓂᓯᓚᐅᔪᒃ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᕐᓇᓂ ᔭᐃᐱᑎᐅᑉ ᐆᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᓄᐊᓂ ᓯᓂᑕ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦᓗ ᐊᐃᐸᕐᓯᓂ ᕈᔅᒥᐊᓇ ᑯᑦᑖᓇᒥᒃ.

HANS BLOHM

Makivik Corporation hosted a "Gastronomic Voyage to Nunavik" at the Canadian Museum of Civilization on Saturday February 18th, 1995. The gala dinner was held in the Grand Hall of the Museum as a major event of the Qaggiq '95 Inuit Cultural Festival.

Emcee Zebedee Nungak set the tone of the evening by noting that the Museum took the bold step to finally include Inuit in a winter festival, which has been held in Ottawa for more than a decade. Zebedee introduced Mark T. Gordon, Makivik's Third Vice-President in charge of Economic Development who spoke about the long road travelled to produce country foods so that the people could eat the caribou, and charr "legally" that night.

The food, which featured "filet of Arctic Charr", and "Noisettes of Caribou" was one star of the evening, prepared by Master Chefs Jean-Paul Grappe of the Institut d'Hötelerie du Québec, and Brian Donahue of the Museum of Civilzation.

A stunning audio-visual display featuring the people, land, and wildlife of Nunavik also set the tone for an evening that treated diners to outstanding Inuit performances. Throat Singers Alicie Tallaugak and Nellie Nungak performed in fur amoutiks on the large museum stage. Charlie Adams sang his well-known Nunavik anthem: Quviasupp*unga*, and returned for more songs later in the evening. He was accompanied by the Kuujjuaq Band comprised of Bob May, Sandy Tooma, Jimmy Johanes, and Dave Birch. Karina Moller, of Greenland surprised the crowd in her traditional Greenland Threatre presentation of an *uaajeertut*. The Mackenzie Delta Drummers and Dancers performed fresh from their long flight from Tuktoyaktuk where they had been weathered in for many days. Pauktuutit staged a fashion show as part of the gala, featuring fashions from across the Arctic.

Making the point that Inuit culture is vibrant, and that Qaggiq represented the Inuit collectivity across the Circumpolar world, ITC President Rosemarie Kuptana gave a closing address, thanking the sponsors who believed in the concept, and supported Inuit culture. In the case of Makivik's gala supper, they are: Falconbridge Limited, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Hydro-Québec, Transports Desgagné, and the Sécretariat aux affaires autochtones.

To close the evening, Zebedee and his wife Jeannie donned their accordions, and vividly illustrated the Qaggiq concept: getting together to celebrate. The ensuing music was infectious, and the first couple to kick off their shoes and dance on stage behind Zebedee and Jeannie, was Senator Charlie Watt accompanied by Rosemarie Kuptana.

ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᑐᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᑦᑐᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ

ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑦᑏᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᕕᖕᒐᓄᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᑭᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᖕᔅᑕᓐᒥ ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᐅᒥ ᓴᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓖᓕᕐᑐᑦ 20-ᓂᒃ 22-ᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᑎᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑭᑦᑐᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ. ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑏᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐊᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᒫᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐲᔭᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᖅ. ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑭᖕᔅᑕᓐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᒪᓇᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓛᕐᓯᓂ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᓂᒃ.

Heavy-duty Aluminum Boats

Umiak Builders, a new boat-building business, operated under Kuujjuaq's Nayumivik Landholding Corporation, the Kuujjuaq Hunter Support Program, and MetalCraft Marine of Kingston, Ontario, will manufacture 20-foot and 22-foot welded solid aluminum boats for sale in the north. Umiak Builders will use the building that was once Kuujjuaq's recreation centre as a factory. These boats, designed especially for adverse arctic conditions, can therefore be assembled during all seasons. Four Kuujjuamiut are learning boat building skills in Kingston, and a MetalCraft Marine expert will also inspect the Kuujjuaq boats.

ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᔭᓂᖅ ᔮᐸᓃᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ

ᐱᓐ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥ 4-ᒥ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐅᓯᓂ ᔮᐸᓃᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓅᖅᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᔫᓄᐊᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᕆᔭᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᒍᓪᓗ. ᐱᓐ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᕋᓯᐊᒥᐅᖅ, ᐊᓚᔅᑲᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᐅᕐᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓕᒫᒥ ᔨᐊᓗᓇᐃᑉᒥ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᒥᖕᖑᐊᖕᖑᐊᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᕆᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᖕᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᕿᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᒥ.

ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᔮᐸᓃᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓕᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᑯᕕᒻᒦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᐅᔨᓯᒪᒥ. ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᕖᒃᑲᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐱᓯᒍᑎᖕᒋᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᒍᑎᒥᒃ "ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᑲᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ" ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᖓᓂ ᕿᐅᔨᓯᒪᒥ.

Peace Message to Japan

Ben Watt, a Kuujjuaq secondary-four student, was one of four Inuit youths who travelled to Japan last January to share his views and concerns on peace and the environment. Ben and the other three, who are from Russia, Alaska, and Greenland, first worked together for a week in Yellowknife, where they designed a large painting. They then displayed their concerns and the painting during a peace symposium at the United Nations International School in New York.

From New York, they traveled to Japan, where they presented the painting as a gift to the Japanese, to be displayed at the peace memorial museum in Hiroshima. The four young Inuit also attended a ribbon cutting ceremony for the opening of the "Masters of the Arctic" Inuit art display temporarily showing in Hiroshima.

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᖕᖏᖑᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᐱ ᓄᐃᑕᓕᕐᑐᑦ

Arctic Albums Released

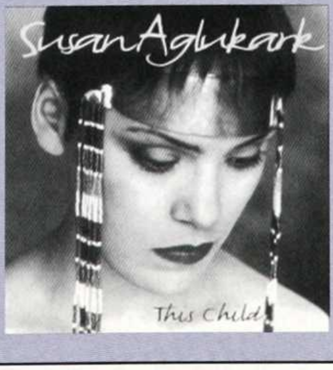
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖕᖏᖑᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓵᕐᓂᒍᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓇᓕᕐᑯᑦ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᓂᒃ ᓂᑦᔭᕈᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᖕᖏᖑᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᐸᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ 11-ᓄᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑐᒥᑦ (1994-ᒥ) ᓄᐃᑎᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᓱᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕐᕕᖓᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᓴᓐ ᐊᒡᓘᑲᖅ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᒥ ᓂᑦᔭᕈᑎᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᐱᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᒥᒃ ᐅᓇ ᓄᑕᕋᖅ ᐊᐃᐱᕆᑎᒥᓂ ᐊᐃᓇᓕᒥ ᐃᖕᖏᖑᐊᓚᐅᕐᒥᔭᒥᓂ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᕐᓯᐊᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥ ᓴᓪᓗᓂᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖃᑦᓯᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ "ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᒥ ᓇᓅᑉ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑎᑦ" ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕐᒥᓂ.

Nunavik Concert
Various Artists
• Salluit Band
• Charlie Tumic
• Minnie Palliser
• Annie Alaku & Sarah Sivuarapik
• Takuginai
• Rebecca Qu
• Charlie Iqaluk
• Kinguvaat
• Andre Brassard
Charlie Takatak & Mina Arngutainaq
Charlie Ningiuk

Inuit music fans can now purchase the new CD album, *Nunavik Concert*, available in stores all over Northern Canada as well as in other parts of the world. This collection of performances by eleven artists at the *World Inuit Artists Showcase*, (1994) was developed by Inukshuk Productions, Inc., Inukjuak.

Also, Susan Aglukark introduced her new CD album, *This Child,* during a tour in April, in which she and the "Arctic Rose Band" performed in Puvirnituq and Salluit. Proceeds from the Salluit concert will be used for the community's first ever summer youth camp, coined "Camp Nanuk Project", in Deception Bay.



ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ 1995ᒥ

ᓕᓯ ᑐᑲᐃ

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒦᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᓕᐅᒥᓚᐅᕐᖁᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑭᖕᖒᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓕᒐᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᓚᕆᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ. ᐅᕕᒐᕐᓂᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕝᕙᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑭᖕᖒᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᖄ ᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ. ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᖁᖅ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᓪᓗ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑕᓃᓐᓂᓇᓕᕐᑕᖓ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᖁᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᓴᐃᓗᒎᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᓂᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑑᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᕈᒪᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕆᓲᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

ᓯᐊᔭ ᐊᐃᕈ ᒥᐊᕆ ᐱᓗᕐᑑᓗ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᐃᔪᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ 1995-ᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓᓂᒃ.
Sarah Airo and Mary Pilurtuut set things up to begin the 1995 Youth AGM.

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐋᓂ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐅᕈᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᕋᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᐅᓱᒋᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᓚᑦᓱᓂ,"ᐊᖑᑏᒎᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓕᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᑯᓂ ᓂᐊᖂᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᒥᓂ ᐱᓪᓚᑕᑎᕙᓐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔨᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒐᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᓐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᒎᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᓕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᓂᑯᕐᕋᒍᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᕗᔭᐃᖕᑭ ᑯᐊᑕ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᓲᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᖑᑏᒎᖅ ᒪᖃᐃᓕᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᕐᑭᑐᕐᖓᒥᓂᒃ ᐸᐃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᒪᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

ᐱᓐᓇᐃᓗᑕᕆ ᔭᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖄᕐᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐋᓗᑉ ᑯᓗᑖᒥᒃ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪ ᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᖁᔨᑦᓱᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ 7500ᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐊᓴᐱᒃ ᐃᕐᐸᓯᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦᑕᑲᓴᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᒥᖁᔨᒋᕗᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᓯᐊᒍᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᒪᖐᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑦ ᔭᕋᑦᓴᐅᒪᑕ. ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᖃᑦᑕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᒪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᓯᐊᒍᖏᑐᒥᒃ. ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒐᒥᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᖓ ᓄᐃᑕᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ.

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓲᒍᒐᒥᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᐅᒥᓇᕐᒎᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓱᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐃᑦ ᓱᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ, ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗ. ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓖᕐᒥᒪᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ.

YOUTH

1994-95 Youth AGM

By Lizzie Tukai

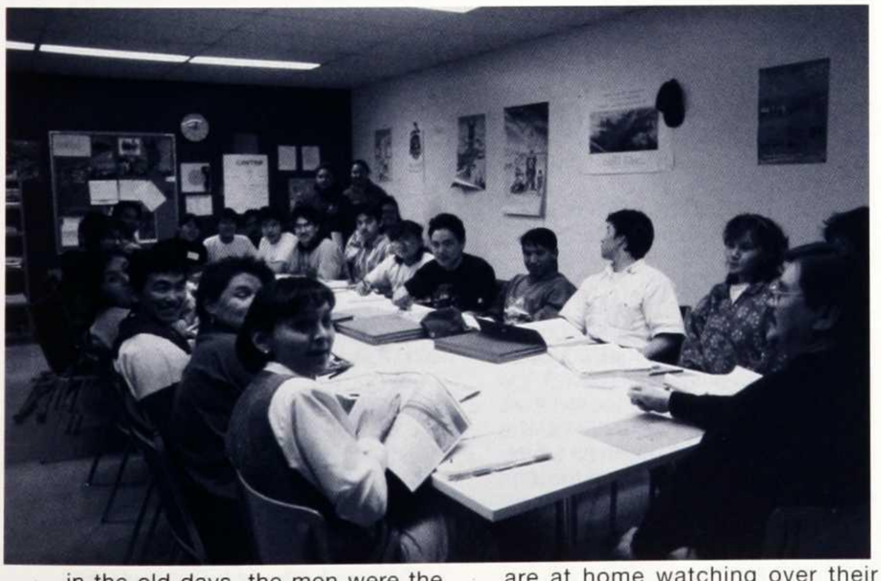
ᑐᖕᖓᓴᓯᒥᑦᔨ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒪᑎᖓᓂ

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᑦᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᔨᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒪᓇᖓ ᐃᔨᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
Youth delegates get together for a group photo at the end of the Makivik AGM.

The youth Annual General Meeting that was held in Kangiqsujjuaq opened more eyes of the leaders of Nunavik. The leaders were less aware of the needs of the youth before, but the youth sought for their recognition and have made it a long way.Youth populate 60 percent of Nunavik.They believe their needs are important and should be recognized and dealt with.

The concerns of the youth delegates were broadly discussed.The distance between the elders and the young people that has grown was a big concern. It was said that the youth and the elders are in conflict.The youth wanted to start being included in the elders AGM that's held by Avataq. They want to start working with their elders in dealing with their issues.

A delegate from Inukjuak, Annie Weetaluktuk, spoke about a man's wish to get his manhood back.She said that some men are lost in today's way of living because back in the old days, the men were the head of their families and they had been the supporters of their families. Frankie Gordon from Kuujjuaq also spoke about a woman's situation when her husband goes out hunting. He said that when men go out hunting they have fun. They are at peace while their wives are at home watching over their kids, doing house work and other responsibilities.



Besides the other concerns about family problems, Aloupa Kulula from Quaqtaq wanted to see young people become cautious about Aids.He said if Aids strikes in Nunavik, it's going to kill a lot of Inuit because there's only 7500 Inuit people all together in the region.

The young people would also like to see their leaders in the communities become more careful of their own behaviour.They should set a good example because they are looked at as role models. They want to see a healthy living environment in their communities. It is important for the people to have good leaders that set a good example for who they are working for. Because the youth are always told that they will take over in the future, they want to see more job positions advertised for the young people so that they can know which position holds what kind of responsibilities.

The youth of Nunavik feel that it is important for them to get an education which will prepare them to take on more administrative jobs in the future.

ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᒍᑎᖓ: ᐱᑕ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᑉ

ᓯᐊᔭ ᐊᐃᕈᒧᑦ

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓇᓂᒥᐅᖑᕚᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ. ᕿᓚᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗᐊᖅ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔫᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑎᖃᓚᕿᔪᖅ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᖃᐅᑎᐅᓐᓂᖓᒥ 1960-ᓂ 70-ᓂᓗ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᑦᓯᓃᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑭᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: 24-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑯᖓ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓱᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᖃᖅᑭᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᕗᖓ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᓄᖅ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᓂᖅᑭᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐱᐊᕋᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓯᒪ ᔭᕋ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᖓ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᐊᓕᐊᒋ ᔭᐃᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐋ. ᐊᓕᐊᒋ ᔭᕋ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᐱ ᔭᕆᐊᑐᔫᓯᒪᕖ ᐃᓚᓴᕆᐊᖓ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐋ. ᓯᕗᓪᓚᕚᒥ ᐆᑦᑐᕐᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔫᖏᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᓂᕆᓚᕐᓱᒍ ᓇᑐᓇᕈᓐᓇᐃᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓱᓂᑐ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓇᓃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᑭᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᓲᓐᕿᐅᐳᑦ ᒥᕝᕚᖓᓂ ᒪᕐᑐᕋᐊᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᓅᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᕆᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᑭᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪ ᔭᕋ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ 1990 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱ ᔭᕇᕐᓱᒍ ᒫᑦᓯ 1991-ᒥ. ᑲᑎᓚᒦᕐᓯᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᒃ; ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᖅᑭᓕᒫᖅ ᕿᒪᑦᓯᓂᕆᓚᐅᔭᕋ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓱᓈ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔫᓂᕐᐸᐅᓯᒪᕖ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐃᓱᒪᒐᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᕆᐊᒥ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓄᖅᑲᐃᓇᕈᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᓇᑦᓴᑕᐃᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑦᑕᕋ ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᓯᒪ ᔭᕋ ᕿᓚᓈᒋᑦᓱᒍᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓃᒍᒪᑦᓱᒍ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓱᓈ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓯᒪᕖ ᑲᕖᕐᓇᓂᕐᐸᐅᕖᓗ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᓱᓂ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐱᐅᒋᓂᕐᐹᕋ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᒍᓇᓕᐊᒥᒃ. ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑦᓱᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓚᐸᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑑᓯᓂ ᐅᓯᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪ ᔭᒃᑲᓂᒃ. ᐊᓕᐊᒋᖕᖏᓂᕐᐹᕋ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᒪᐃᒪᓕᑐᐊᕿᒪ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᖑᑎᓇᒍ ᖃᖓᑕᓚᖓᕐᒥᐊᒥᒃ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᓅᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᓯᒪᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᒍᑦᐳᓯᑎᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᑲᓵᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᖑᓕᕐᑐᖓ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒦᑦᓱᖓ ᐃᓕᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᖓᑕᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᑦᓱᖓ ᕿᓚᑯᕿᐅᕐᑯᓐᓂ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᒍᑦᐳᓯᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᕿᓚᑭᐊᓇᑮᓐᑯᓐᓂᒃ (ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ).

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓇᓃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕐᐹᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᓯᒪᓕᖅᑭᑦ?

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ, 1982 - ᓱᕈᓯᐅᕐᓱᓂᓗᓴ ᐱᑕ ᓇᓪᓕᒋᔪᓕᕚᓂᖅ ᖁᓕᒨᓕᓪᒥᒃ.
Kuujjuaq, 1982 — even as a young boy, Peter had a love for helicopters.

DENIS ROCHON

ᐱᑕ: ᐊᓂᕐᕋᕋᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᐹᖅ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᓯᒪᔭᕋ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓕᕆᓘᖑᒋᕚᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐋ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᖁᓕᒨᓕᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᔭᕐᑕᐅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᕿᓂᕈᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᐅᖃᐅᑦᐳᐅᑎᑦᓴᖃᕐᐲᑦ ᐅᕚᒃᑲᓂᒃ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕇᖁᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓂᑦ ᓇᑦᓕᑲᓕᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᖁᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕇᕐᓂᖃᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ. ᐱ ᔭᕇᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᖓᕚᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᑭᓈ ᐃᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᔪᕐᒋᕈᑎᒋᓂᕐᐹᕆᓯᒪᕖᐃᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐊᓈᓇᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᐅᑎᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓈᓇᑦᓯᐊᕋ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪ ᔭᕗᖓ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᖓ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓂᕿᑦ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᕈᒪᑦᓯᑎᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓯᒪ ᔭᕋ ᐱᐊᕋᐅᓂᓕᒫᕋᓂ. ᐅᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᒥᒪᒪ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᕋᖃᕐᓯᒪᒪᑦᑕ ᖁᓕᒨᒃᑯᕕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. ᐊᔪᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓯᓚᐅ ᔭᕋ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱ ᔭᕇᕐᓱᖓ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑭᕐᐸᓚᐊᑎᓪᓗᓗ ᐱᑕ ᖁᐊᕐᒪᓐ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᓱᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ 10-ᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᕐᕆᓴᐃᐳᒋᓯᒪ ᔭᕋ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᓚᓱᐊᕈᒪᓚᕿᑦᓱᖓ. ᐅᕝᕙᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕋᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᖁᓕᒨᒃᑯᓈᐅᕐᓱᒍ ᓯᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᓱᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᕕᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᖓ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᓄᕐᑖ ᐃᑉᐱᓇᕐᐸ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᓂ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ?

ᐱᑕ: ᖃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᐅᓲᖑᕗᖓ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᓯᓐᓄᑦ (ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᑦᓱᖓ).

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᓄᕐᑖ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᒍᐊᕐᐱᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 10 ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᑕ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᒪᕗᖓ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᓗᖓᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᒻᒪ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᐅᓯᔨᐅᒍᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᒥᔪᖓ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᑎᐅᓗᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐱᐊᓪᑯᑦ ᖁᓕᒨᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓇᓃ ᖁᓕᒨᕐᑎᐅᒍᒪᒐᔭᖅᑭᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ (ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᕋᓄᑦ). ᐊᑑᑎᖕᖑᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᒍᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒃ ᖁᓕᒨᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᖁᓕᒨᕈᒪᒐᔭᖅᑭᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᓂᕈᐊᓪᓗᑯᐊᐱᑦ ᔭᕐᒋᑦᑐᕗ, ᐊᒥᓲᖑᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕈᒪᑐᐊᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᒥᔭᕋ.

ᓯᐊᔭ: ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖁᓕᒨᖃᐅᑎᑖᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᕆᓯᑦᕚᑦ? ᓱᒧᑦ?

ᐱᑕ: ᐋ. ᐱᒍᑦᐳᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᕐᓚᑕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᖕᒋᑐᑑᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ 1980-ᒥᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐱᒍᑦᐳᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᑭᖕᖑᒫᒋ ᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᐸᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑐᒋᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᒪᖃᐄᑦᑎᓗ ᖃᕐᓯᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᐊᐃᕕᒋᖅᑲᔭᖏᑕᕐᓗᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᐃᒍᒪᒪᔭᕐᑐᑦ. ᖁᓕᒨᑦ ᑕᑯᕖᒃᑕᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᕖᓪᓗᐸᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑯᓂᖕᖏᑐᑦᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᑎᕐᓂᐊᓕᕿᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓯᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᓄᖓ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓄᑦ.

Profile Interview: Peter Duncan

By Sarah Airo

Sarah Airo: Where do you live?

Peter Duncan: Kuujjuaq, Québec. Heli-Québec to be exact, for those who know Kuujjuaq. It's called that because there used to be a helicopter base here in the 60's and 70's.

SA: How old are you?

PD: I'm 24 years old.

SA: What is your occupation?

PD: Helicopter pilot.

SA: How did you end up with this job?

PD: It was my childhood dream to become a helicopter pilot.

SA: Do you like it?

PD: Yes, I enjoy it.

SA: Was it hard to learn?

PD: Yes, in the beginning. When trying new things it's always hard at first, but when you get used to it, it gets easier and better.

SA: Where did you study?

PD: St. Hubert Airport, just outside of Montreal.

SA: How long was your training?

PD: I started in the fall of 1990 and finished in March 1991. All together it took five months; not counting the one month I took off.

SA: What was the most difficult part of your training?

PD: The theoretical part of the training.

SA: Did you ever feel like dropping out of the training?

PD: Never, I was really into it and anxious to complete the training.

SA: What is the best and worst part of being a helicopter pilot?

PD: The best is being able to fly on my own. I'm proud to be the first Inuit pilot from Nunavik and I like flying people I know.

The worst part is when I'm away from my family for too long and when I have to go out flying in bad weather.

SA: How long have you been flying and for who?

PD: I have been flying for about four years now. The first three years, when I was attending CEGEP, I flew part-time on my own at Heli-Craft. This spring I started flying for Heli-Hurricane (based in Kuujjuaq).

SA: Where was your longest trip so far?

PD: The furthest from my home base, (Kuujjuaq) that I have gone is Salluit.

SA: Do you do rescue work?

PD: Yes. For example, the helicopters are equipped for medivacs and can be used for search and rescue.

SA: Do you have advice for the youth of today?

PD: To complete their schooling so they will have more choices once they graduate. Finish High School because it is the basic foundation of education these days.

ᖁᓂᒥᒎᓂᑦ ᒥᑦᕆᓗᐊᖅᓯᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᖅᓯᒪᒐ. ᐱᑕ ᑕᑯᔭᕐ ᑕᒪᓂ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂ ᔪᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᖓᓂᑦᑎᓗᒍ.
Helicopters need little space to land. Peter is seen here on the rocky terrain of Weymouth Inlet.

DAVID KRAMER

SA: Who was the biggest influence in your life?

PD: My mother because she is hard working, and my grandmother because of her strict discipline.

SA: When did you decide to become a helicopter pilot?

PD: It was a dream throughout my childhood. As I said, we used to live right beside the helicopter base. I really got serious about it after graduating from high school. Also, when I was growing up, Peter Horseman, who worked as a helicopter pilot in Kuujjuaq for about ten years, had a big influence on my decision to try to become a helicopter pilot. He took me for my first helicopter ride when I was only four years old and many more times during my school days.

SA: How does it feel being the first Nunavik Inuk helicopter pilot?

PD: It's all right, but I could do without all the extra attention I've been getting (all the interviews).

SA: How do you see yourself in ten years from now?

PD: Operating, managing, and piloting my own, or someone else's, helicopter company. I would also like to be a delivery or test pilot. Perhaps for Bell Helicopters.

SA: Where would you like to fly?

PD: Work-wise, around Nunavik (close to home). For a hobby or a one-time job, around the world.

SA: What kind of a helicopter do you wish to fly?

PD: No particular one. I would like to try as many as I can.

SA: Did you learn basic helicopter mechanics?

PD: Yes, it is part of the training. I also have some experience as an airplane mechanic for Air Inuit.

SA: Do you think Nunavik needs a helicopter base? Why?

PD: Yes, because it is the one service in aviation that has been missing since the early 1980's in Nunavik. Its versatility is often needed, but not available all the time. For example search and rescue, medivacs (emergencies), hunters wanting to go where the airplane can not go, etc. The helicopters we see around Nunavik are usually here for a particular job and for a short period of time, then they head back down south to their home base.

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖓ: ᓄᑖᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎ

ᑎᑎ ᔫᓪᒪᓐ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᐊᓇᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᓕᓛᓕᖅᑯᖅ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆ 1995-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓈᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᐊᔭ ᐊᐃᕈᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖕᒐᓄᓪᓗ ᐳᑐᕈᓐ ᒥᔫᒧᑦ.

ᒪᕐᕈᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᕉᓚᓱᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᖐᑦᓴᕈᓐᓇᓯᖁᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᖀᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᔪᐊᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕗᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓗ “ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᖓᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᖓ” ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᓯᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓄᑖᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔮᖃᑎᒦᓐᓂᖓ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᓅᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᓯᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᖅ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆᒥ.

ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᑦ ᓈᑉᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᖅᑯᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓄᑦ. ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᒥᑦ “ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒦᖏᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᒧᑦ” ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑉᓗᕕᐊᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ 36-ᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᕙᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒥᓪᓗ. ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᖃᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᖕᖏᕐᒍᐊᕐᓂᐅᓛᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᔫᓴᓐ ᐊᒃᑑᑲᕐᑐ.

ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᕆᓕᒥ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔮᒐᓯᐊᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓ ᐃᓯᓕᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᒍᑦᔮᒍᒪᓂᕗᑦ ᓚᖕᒐᓂᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᕗᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ.

ᓯᐊᔭ ᐊᐃᕈ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᖕᒐᒍᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᐅᓗᓂ. ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᑎᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂ. ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᓛᕐᒥᓱᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓚᖕᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᖓ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ/ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆᐅᓛᕐᑐᒥ.

97.7 ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃ, ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ

ᓕᓯ ᑐᑲᐃ ᑐᕋᒃ

ᐊᕐᕌᓂᑦᓵᓂᓂᑦ ᓇᑦᑐᕋᓕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᐸᓚᐊᓚᖕᖁᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ. ᑎᓕᔭᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1993ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓐᓇᐃᓗᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ.

ᓇᑦᑐᕋᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᓚᖕᒐᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑑᖃᑎᒦᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᕝᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓇᕐᐳᖅ ᓱᒐᑦᓴᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᓗ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓪᓗᕆᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᐅᒐᔭᖕᖁᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓚᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕆᐊᕈᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ.

ᓇᑦᑐᕋᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑦᔪᕐᒋᐃᓐᓂᖃᑦᔪᐊᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᒍᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᑦᑕᐃᖕᓚᓇᕐᑑᑐᓂ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑎᓯᒍᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ. ᐱᒐᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᓇᑦᑐᕋᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᑖᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᓚᒍᓐᓇᓯᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖕᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖁᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐊᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᒪᐃᒃ ᑳᕈᓪᒧᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᓄᑦ.

97.7 CINY-FM, Inukjuak

By Lizzie Tukai

Two years ago, the Natturaliit Youth Committee of Inukjuak began working to bring a youth FM station to their community. The idea was first proposed by the Municipality, in February of 1993. The Municipal Council approached the Youth Committee to organize this project, because they were concerned about the problems of Inukjuak youth.

The main goal of the Natturaliit Committee is to create activities that will be positive for the young people. The most important role is to be a resource for them to have a connection with their peers and share their own interests.

The youth FM will hopefully help to alleviate boredom, bring the youth closer together and make them more open about what they want in their future. This would be a big step in starting to bring about a positive change in Inukjuak.

The Natturaliit Committee is determined to pursue these goals and to make the FM exciting and interesting. After a lot of serious work, the Natturaliit of Inukjuak can say we are getting an FM of our own and we appreciate the assistance we received from the Municipality of Inukjuak, TNI, YVADC, CBC, KRG (CRSSS), Makivik, KSB, and Mr. Mike Carroll, the town manager.

YOUTH

Youth Training: A New Beginning

By Teddy Shulman

Makivik's Youth Agent Training Project will be ending in September, 1995. This project started two years ago with three local community Youth Agents whose training and activities were co-ordinated by Sarah Airo and her trainer Bertran Michaud.

Two major goals of the program were sensitization to social issues and enhancing awareness of the political process. A few accomplishments towards these goals can be seen with Kuujjuaq hosting the First International Youth meeting last November, our work with local Youth Committees, the development of their "Committee Working Guide" and the incorporation of the newly created Nunavik Youth Association.

Our original intention was to hand over the coordination of the Youth Agent training to KRG's Recreation Department and this will happen next September.

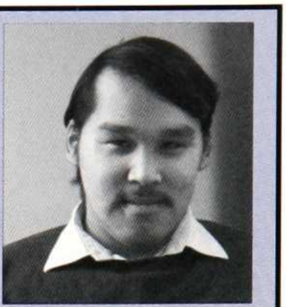
In the next five months, local Youth Agents will be organizing at least three new summer camps. Plans are well underway for our third KRG-funded "Stay In School" Science Camp at Abloviaq Fjord to introduce 36 new participants of the Ungava Coast to science and technology. We are also excited about Salluit's upcoming concert with Susan Aglukark.

Meetings with KSB and KRG are planned for April to coordinate how each organization can best utilize their resources to most effectively support Nunavik's youth. Though Makivik's Youth Agent Training Project is ending, our dedication and commitment to the Youth remains firm.

Sarah Airo will assume the position of Makivik's Youth Political Liaison. She will represent Nunavik's youth at regional, national and international meetings. Part of her responsibility will be to ensure the youth file Makivik developed over the last five years will be integrated into the KRG/KSB program starting up again in September.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᑎ

Nunavik Players



ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᔫᐱ ᖁᒪᖅ
ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᕕᓂᖓᑕ:	ᕕᕗᐊᓇ 13, 1971
ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᖓ ᓄᓇ:	ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᓱᖖᒍᐊᕈᓯᖕᒋᑦ:	ᐃᓚᓐᓈᓕᐅᕐᐸᓕᐊᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕆᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓪᒥ ᔭᕋ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᕕᓕᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ
ᐱᓇᓱᑲᖓ:	ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑐᓕᕆᔨ ᑭᒡᑲᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ
ᐱᓇᓱᑲᒻᒪᕆᒍᒪ ᔭᖅᑲ:	ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᑎᒍᒪ ᔭᖅᑲ:	ᐊᓂᕐᕋᓯᐊᖕᒍᒍᒪᒐᔭᖅᒍᖓ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᓕᕈᒪ
ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕐᖁᑎᒋᓂᕐᐹᖓ:	ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑉᐱᕕᓂᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᕐᓗ
ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᖓ ᐃᓄᒃ:	ᐊᑖᑕᒐ (ᓄᐊ ᖁᒪᖅ)
ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᖓ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓂᖅ:	ᓯᑯᒥ ᖃᑭᕐᓂᖅ ᕚᓕᐹᕐᓂᓗ
ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐊᑯᓃᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓃᑦ
ᑲᕙᓇᖖᒍᐊᑕᕐᒥᑦ:	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᐃᓇᖅᑲᑦᑐᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ

Name:	Paulusie Jobie Qumak
Birthdate:	February 13, 1971
Place of Birth:	Inukjuaq
Hobbies:	Making new friends and traveling. Something I like to do is going to church.
Occupation:	Travel Agent for Kigaq Travel
Professional ambition:	To be a travel agent.
Personal ambition:	Be a good family man.
Favorite food:	Arctic charr and caribou.
Favorite person:	My father (Noah Qumak).
Favorite sports:	Ice hockey and volleyball.
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Long-term training courses.
Pet peeve:	People dropping out of highschool.

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᐱᙳᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᐳᑦ

ᐳᑐᖀᓐ ᒥᓲ

"ᐃᑎᖅᑎᓯᒥᐊᖅᐳᖅ-ᐃᑎᖅᑎᓯᕗᖅ!...ᐊᑏ ᐊᑏ ᐊᑏ-ᐱᙳᐊᑎᒃᑳ ᐊᑏ!" ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᒥᓱᕕᑦᓱᒍ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖄᑭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓕᑐᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂ ᖄᑭᖅᑐᓂ.

ᐱᙳᐊᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥ ᒪᑦᔨᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᖏᖅᕋᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᑎᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᖅᒥ. ᓂᐅᖅᕈᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᐃᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑯᖅᑑᓱᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖓ.

ᖄᑭᖅᑏᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᑐᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᙳᐊᑏᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖄᑭᖅᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖓᑖᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᒥ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᑦᑐᑕᖃᖅᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐊᑑᑎ ᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒋᑦᓱᓂᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒋᓚᐅᔪᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᖃᔫᑦᑕᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᓂᒥᒃ 95-ᒥ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐹᐱ ᑎᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᔭᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᑦ ᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᖃᑭᖅᓂᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔭᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᕌᓛᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐃᖅᑰᕆᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪᕋᓱᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᕆᓐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᑎᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᐃᑦᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑯᖓᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᑐᕌᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᑐᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᒪᕆᓐᓂᑎᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ.

ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥ ᐊᑕᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᖃᖅᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ. ᓲᒥᐅᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔭᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖓ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᐅᕗᖅ.

ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᓕᕆᕕᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᓛᖅᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓯᐊᓕᐅᒥᒐᓱᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ. ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓛᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ. ᓴᐳᑦ ᔭᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓛᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᑏ ᐊᑏ!... ᐊᑏ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᒃᑳ!

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖄᑭᖅᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᐅᓂᖓ

ᕕᕗᐊᕆᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᕋᐃᑦ ᖃᑭᓕᐅᑎᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ 9-ᒥ 19-ᒧᑦ. ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ 130 ᐱᙳᐊᑏᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 36-ᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐱᙳᐊᑏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ 12-13-ᓂᒃ. ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᖅᕈᕕᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᔭᐸᓃᓯᓂᒃ ᒥᒃᓯᑯᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᖅᕈᕕᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓵᓚᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓚᓲᑦᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔅᑐᕆᐊᒥᐅᓄᓪᓗ. ᐱᙳᐊᖃᑎᖃᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᔭᐸᓃᓯᓂᒃ ᑏᕖᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᔭᐸᓃᓯᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ. ᕆᑦᓱᑦ ᐋᑕᒻᔅ ᐃᖅᓂᖓ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᑦᑕ ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐅᐃᒌᑎᑐᑦ.

ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᐊᖑᑎᐊᕈᑎᐃᑦ ᖃᔫᑦᑕᑖᕋᓱᐊᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᒫᑦᔨ 5-ᒥᑦ 10-ᒧᑦ. ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᐊᕈᖏᑦ ᓵᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᑑᔮᑦᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᕕᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᕋᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥ ᓵᓚᖃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᓱᑎᒃ. ᐱᖓᔫᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᒥᐅᑦ.

ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᑦᓴᕋᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒫᑦᔨ 17-ᒥᑦ 21-ᒧᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥ. ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖓᔫᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᙳᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᐊᕈᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᓴᐃᓗ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓵᓚᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᖅᒥᐅᓗ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᓵᓚᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐱᙳᐊᑐᖅᑲᕆᐊᓪᓚᓚᖓᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᕆᓕᒥ ᐊᖅᓇᓂᒃ ᖃᑭᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥ (ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 7-ᒥᑦ 10-ᒧᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓈᓂ ᖃᓪᓗᑎᑖᕋᓱᐊᓚᖓᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ (ᐊᐃᕆᓕᒥ 20-23).

Nunavik Hockey News

In February, the Quebec International Peewee Hockey Tournament took place from the 9th to the 19th in Quebec City. Team Kuujjuamiut was one of 130 teams from 36 countries participating with players aged 12-13 years. The Kuujjuaq team won two games against Japan and Mexico, and lost two against Lachute, and Austria. The game against Japan was broadcast live on French TV, and was simulcast in Japan. Richard Adams, son of Treasurer Peter Adams, was featured in a profile, and was interviewed in French.

The Ungava Junior Cup was played at the Kuujjuaq Forum from March 5th - 10th. The Kuujjuaq Junior team seems unbeatable, winning the tournament for the fourth straight year, beating Quaqtaq in the final game. Third place went to Kangirsuk.

Salluit unseated the defending Kuujjuaq champs in the Ungava Senior Men's Tournament held from March 17-21 in Tasiujaq. Kangiqsualujjuaq came second, while Tasiujaq was third.

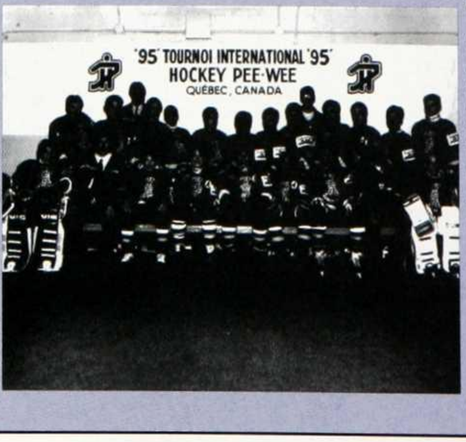


PHOTO COURTESY OF JEAN DUPUIS

During the Makivik AGM held in Kangiqsujjuaq, there were games played by the men's junior and senior teams. The Makivik team cleaned up in the Senior's competition, beating the Salluit and Kangiqsujjuaq teams. The Makivik Junior's weren't so lucky. They lost all three of their games, with Kangiqsujjuaq winning that competition.

More tournaments were scheduled in April, notably the Women's Hockey Tournament in Quaqtaq (April 7-10), and the Hudson's Bay Cup in Kuujjuaraapik (April 20-23).

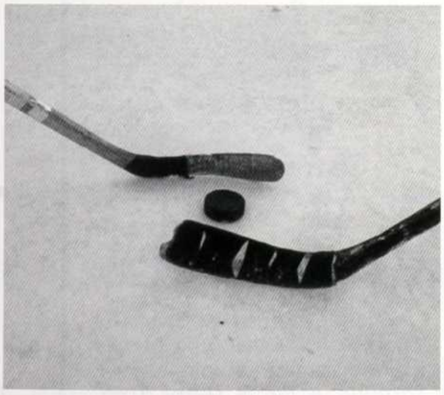
YOUTH

Teamwork Yields Success

By Bertran Michaud

"He shoots — He scores! ... Go, Go, Go — team go!" We have heard this many times, watching NHL games on TV, or at your local arena.

The tournament in Quartaq last March was a lively one. Everybody was a winner during that week. The exchange with other young Inuit from Nunavik is always a fun and a rewarding experience.



Hockey games are won because of strong team work. But behind what you see on the ice there is another important team working very hard to make it happen. The Quartaq organizing committee worked very hard to make the Ungava Cup 95 a success. A municipal collaboration, under the direction of Bob Deer, worked together. They invited people and organizations to help and support this event. Municipal and Regional organizations, including businesses, largely responded to the Quartaq invitation. Volunteers were also a very important factor in this success. This demonstrates that when we all pull in the same direction we can take a lot of positive actions as a Nunavik region.

The community of Quartaq has a full-time recreation worker who will also work directly with the Youth. Simiunie Tukkiapik, who received training at the KSB Recreation Courses in Salluit, is the Quartaq Community Animator.

In the future, KRG's Recreation Department, the Kativik School Board, and the Makivik Youth Department will work closely with Community Councils to help and support local Animators in giving a better service to the Nunavik residents. The Youth Agents will now also be involved in recreation in their community. A strong support from their Municipal Council will ensure success.

Go, Go! ... Team Go!

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎ

Nunavik Players

ᐊᑎᖓ:
ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᐅᓂᖓᑕ:
ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᖓ ᓄᓇ:
ᓱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖏᑦ:
ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖓ:
ᐱᓇᓱᒐᒻᒪᕆᒍᒪ ᔭᖓ:
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᒪ ᔭᖓ:
ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕐᒍᑎᕆᓂᕐᐹᖓ:
ᐊᓕᐊᕆᓂᕐᐸᕋ ᐃᓄᒃ:
ᐊᓕᐊᕆᓂᕐᐹᕋ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᖅ:
ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᖓ:
ᑲᕆᖕᖑᐊᑕᖏᑦ:

ᓈᓯ ᐊ. ᐹᓕᓴ
ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 15, 1969
ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᓪ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐊᓗᖓᓂ
ᒥᕐᓱᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᐃᓂᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᒥᐅᑖᐱᓐᓂᓗ
ᑭᐅᔾᔪᓂᖅ/ᐊᓪᓚᑎᐅᑦᓱᖓᓗ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓂ
ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᑎᐅᒍᒪᒐᖓ
ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᒐᖓ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᓪᓗᖓᓗ
ᑐᒃᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᒪᑦᑕᓗ
ᐃᕐᓂᕋ
ᐊᓕᐊᕆᓂᕐᐹᕐᑲᕐᑑᔫᖕᖏᓚᖓ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ
ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕋᑕᖕᖏᑐᖓ ᓯᓚ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᓐᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᓪᓗᖓ

Name:	Nancy A. Palliser
Birthdate:	December 15, 1969
Place of Birth:	Montreal General Hospital
Hobbies:	Sewing and collecting cups and pins.
Occupation:	Receptionist / Secretary for Avataq.
Professional ambition:	To become a nurse.
Personal ambition:	To help people and be happy.
Favorite food:	Caribou meat and muktuk.
Favorite person:	My son.
Favorite sports:	I don't really have a favorite sport.
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Nothing yet, so far.
Pet peeve:	People who think that they know you better than you know yourself.

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓃᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒧᑦ.

ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᒍᒪᕗᖕᒐ “ᐱᓱᖅᑲᔭᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒎᑎᓯᒪᒐᒪ”. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓱᖕᒐ ᑕᑯᒐᓱᐊᕋᒪ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᔭᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖃᖅᑰᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᐱᓱᖅᑲᔭᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᒪ 1952-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ 15 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒐᓃᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᖕᒐ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᕐᓱᖕᒐ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖕᒋᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᒡᒍᐊᓚᑳᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓚᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᑖᕙᓃᒍᑎᒐᓂ, ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒐᓕᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖕᒋᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᖕᒐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑖᕆᕋᓚᐅᕋᒃᑭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᑑᔭᕐᐸᓚᐅᖅᑯᖕᒐ ᐅᑎᑐᐊᕋᒪ ᑕᒦᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᑭᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑐᖃᕐᓂᐅᕆᖕᒐ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓕᕐᒪᑕ 1965-ᖕᒍᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᕆᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᓇᓃᒻᒪᖕᒋᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᓐᓇᐃᕋᒃᑭᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔨᑐᐊᕈᑦᓯ ᒨᓇ ᐃᔅᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒻᒪᕆᓚᖓᔪᖅᑯᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᒪ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᕗᖕᒐ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᔭᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒧᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᓯᒪᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒍᕕᒋᓯᒪᑦᓯᒍ.

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓯᕗᖕᒐ: “5-ᑫ-ᒥᐅᖕᒍᓯᒪᕖᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᕐᕈᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᑲᕐᐱᑦ ᑖᕙᓃᑦᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ?”

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᕆᓐᓂᕆᕙᓚᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᒍᒪᕗᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑭᓂᕐᓱᖕᒐ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᔭᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᒍᒪᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᕐᑯᔨᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᖃᑦᑕᕈᑦᓯ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖕᖕᒌᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ “ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᐱᓱᖅᑲᔭᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ”.

ᑐᓴᕈᒪᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᑦ.

ᒨᓇ ᐊᐅᓯᓇᓪᑦ
ᐱᓱᖅᑲᔭᐃᒍᑎᖅᑲᕐᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐ
990 Thomas Chapais
Chomedey, Quebec
H2V-3K3

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I would like to introduce myself to you as a "polio survivor". As such, I am trying to reach out to other polio survivors and I have been informed that there may be some in Inukjuak, and the rest of Nunavik.

I had polio in 1952 and over the next fifteen years spent a lot of time in the Montreal Children's Hospital recuperating from various orthopedic operations. While there, I met many children from far away places who did not get the opportunity to go home occasionally like I did. I made friends with many of these children and in a sense it was like going home each time I landed back in the hospital and found my old friends still there. A lot of time has passed since 1965, when I was last in the hospital, and I have lost touch with these friends. But if you remember Mona Israel, not only would I love to hear from you, but I would like to inform you about our organization, the Polio Québec Association, of which I am a founding member and Past-President.

And so now I ask the question: "Were you a resident of '5-K' at the Montreal Children's Hospital or know somebody who was?"

Although I would like to renew old friendships, I am also reaching out to all polio survivors and would like to pass on information about our association, and advice should any of you be experiencing new pain and weakness, which is now called "post-polio syndrome".

I look forward to hearing from you.

Mona Arsenault
Post-Polio Quebec Association
990 Thomas Chapais
Chomedey, Quebec
H2V-3K3

ᐋᖅᑭᓯᐃᔨᒧᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᖅ ᑐᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ ᑐᑦᓯᐅᔨᓕᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᖕᒐᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᐸᓘᑉ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᒐᑎᒃ ᑐᖁᕙᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ 13 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᒎᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒍᒪᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᕐᑯᓇᒍ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ ᑐᑦᓯᐅᔨᓕᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓄᑐᖃᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑉᐸᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᕐᑕᕕᓂᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᕐᑭᒪᒋᐊᕐᓯᒋ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᖕᒐᓕᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᖕᒐᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑐᖃᕕᓃᑦ ᕐᑭᒪᖕᒌᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖕᖕᒐᓚᖕᒐᓕᕐᓯᑎ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔨᐊᓚᖕᒐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᒋᐊᖕᒌᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓯᐊᖅ.

ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᑐ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᖅ ᓇᐃᓗᐊᕐᓂᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ.

ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ

Dear Editor,

This picture shows the people of Aupaluk, and people visiting from other communities forming a circle (April 10th, 1994). They are holding hands and praying against the incidents of death occurring by unnatural means. Thirteen people have died in this manner. They have decided to protect their community from calamities and are praying together.

By word of the elders, it had been predicted it would be like this in the community. But leaving aside the word of the elders, the people in the circle want to support the community. They want to step out from the old predictions and step into something productive and are claiming their individual responsibilities. This makes sense. This is good news.

This photograph can be enlarged. It can make a great statement. It was discoloured due to frost.

Community of Aupaluk.

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓃᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒧᑦ,

ᐊᓈᓇᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᒪᑦᓱᖓᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔭᕋ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᕿᑎᑦᓯᒍᖅ ᐊᓈᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ.

ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕐᓱᖓ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒪᓇᐊᓘᔭᕐᓱᖓ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓂᐅᕙᖓ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᑦ. ᕿᑲᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᓱᖓ ᑕᑯᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᕐᓂᕋ. ᐳᐃᒍᖅᑲᔭᐃᕐᓱᒍ ᓱᓂᕕᓂᖓ. ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᐊᓘᔭᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᑕᐅᔪᓇᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ - ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᒍᓱᖓ ᐃᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᐄᒃᑮᓇᕐᑐᒪᓇᐊᓘᑦᓱᑎᒃ - ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᐊᓘᔪᓇᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓂᑦ.

ᑎᒍᒐᒃᑯ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᓕᒥᐊᓕᒃ. ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕆᑦᓯᐊᓱᒍ ᐆᒻᒪᑎᒐᓂ. ᓴᒃᑯᑕᐅᒍᒪᐃᕐᓱᓂ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᒐᒥᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑲᑦᓕᓯᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᕖᕈᑦᑑᔭᕐᓱᖓ ᑖᕙᓃᒍᓐᓇᓚᖓᓇᖓᓗ ᕿᐊᓯᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᑭᖕᖂᒪᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓂᑦ.

ᐋ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕋ ᒎᑎ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓂᐅᕙᖖᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᓕᒫᖅ. ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓈᓇᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᒎᑎ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓂᒻᒪᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᒥᓂᑦ.

ᒫᑯᔭ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ,
ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

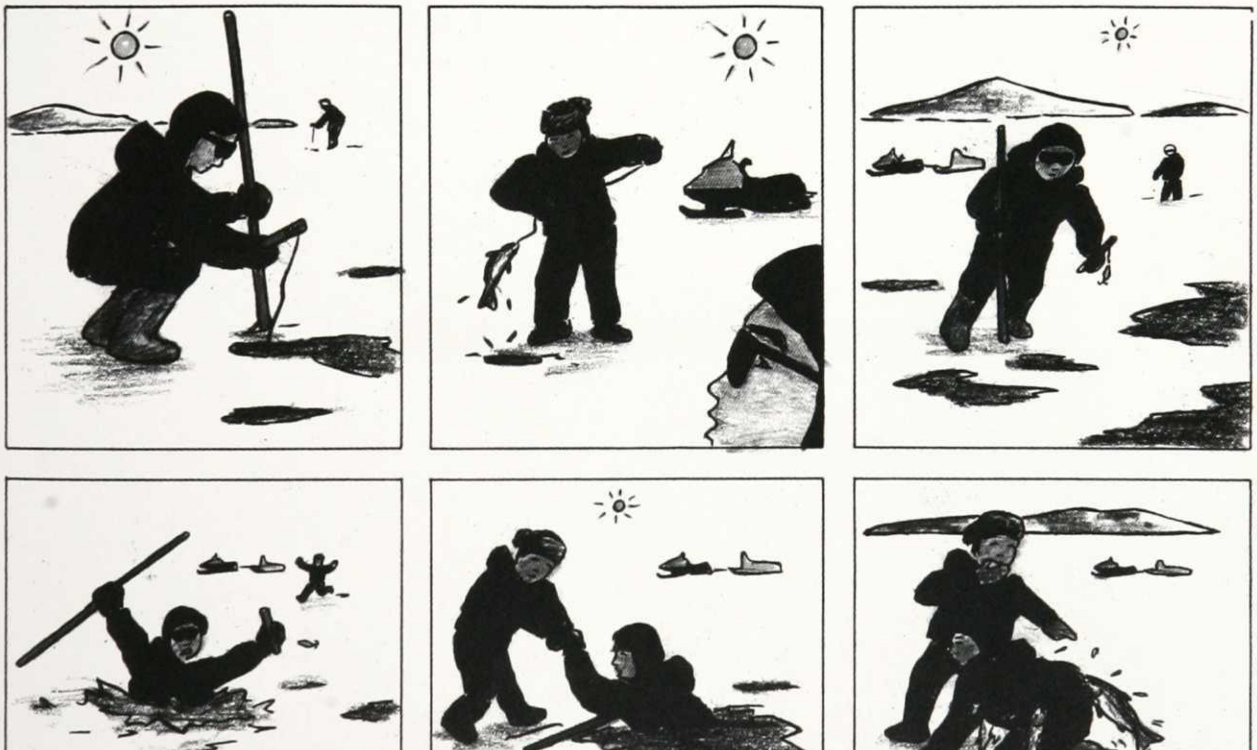
I have been a mother for two years, and I tried working for four days. So, with my experience from the first day, it leads me to write about working mothers.

I feel that it is very hard for me to be so far away from my two children. When I had a break, I went home and saw my son. I can hardly stop thinking about how he reacted. Maybe he felt so far apart from me, or he thought that I had forgotten about him—the way he looked at me with his cold eyes—maybe he felt so far apart from his mother.

When I took him, he felt safe. I could feel it in my heart. He wouldn't let go of me, and as he let go of me, he started looking right at me. I felt so helpless, and I can't be there for him when he starts to cry for his mother.

Of course, I knew that God is with my children ALWAYS. I just wanted to let the working mother know that God is protecting His children.

Margaret Oweetaluktuk,
Inukjuak



BACK COVER: MAKIVIK TEAM WINS AT AGM, BOB MESHER PHOTO