ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ
ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖅᑎᑦ

MAKIVIK
NEWS

ᐊᐅᔭᖅ SUMMER 1995 ISSUE ᓄᐃᑕᖅ35

ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᕐ
ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑕᐅᓕᐊᓃᕐᓗ
Changes and Challenges

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴ
ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ / President
ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑐᔪᖅ / Simeonie Nalukturuk

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴᖓ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᕆᕙᖓ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓯᓂ ᑭᒡᒍᑎᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖁᑎᑐᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᕆᔭᖃᓐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᐊᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑖᓇᓯᒪᔭᕆᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᖅᑭᑐᕐᕆᐅᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᕕᐅᒍᑎᖃᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᖁᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᕝᕙ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᑦᐳᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕕᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᖅᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒨᓗ ᑕᖅᕋᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᑦ.

ᑕᑯᓇᑕᐅᔭᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᕆᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴᐅᑉ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᖖᒐᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖏᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

ᑐᖓᓱᑦᑎᓯᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᑦᓯ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔩᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒡᓗ, ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᕆᐊᓕᔭ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑭᑎᖓᓂᒡᓗ 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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ᓯᓚᖅᐱᐊᖓ: ᑲᑲᓛᕿᐲᑦ ᐸᐃᓐᓯᕕᖕᒥ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥ: ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑎ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓰᑦ.
Cover: Children at daycare in Kuujjuaq
Photo: Bob Mesher.

ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔩᑉ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ
From the editors

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 20-ᓂ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 20 ᓈᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒪᕆᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᑎᕆᕙᓕᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᒥᑦᓯᖅᑲᖅᑯᔭᖅᑯᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓐᓂᖏᑉᐸᑦ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᓕᔫᖏᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᓯᐊᒍᕗᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒍᓯᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖏᓐᓇᐃᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑎᓕᔫᓄᑦ ᑭᒻᒧᖅᓂᖅᒪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᑎᓕᔫᓂᒃ (ᕗᔅ ᐃᐊ).

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓖᖕᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒍᓇᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᕗᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᑐᑭᓕᐊᑎᓯᐋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖑᕐᑎᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᕆᓂᐊᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᕿᑦᓴᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᑭᐊᒍᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐃᒍᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᓖᕐᒥᑎᑦᓯᑦ.

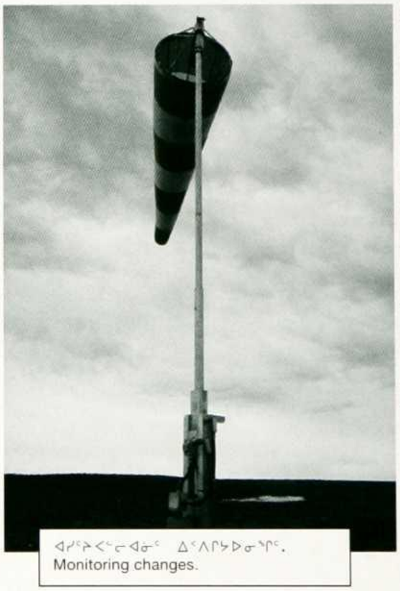
ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓪᓚᓂᕐᑳᓂᖅ? ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 20-ᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑳᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔫᒪᓂᕆᕗᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓂᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓇᓕᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ 1996-ᒥ. ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑕᐅᑎᓂᖅᒥ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᓕᕐᒥᓯᓂ - ᐅᖃᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᖅᑲᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᓪᒪᕆᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅ - ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ, ᑕᕝᕙᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᒥᓂᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕈᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ. ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᖑᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᖏᓂᖅᓴᖑᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗᓂᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᑦᓱᑕ ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑕᒐᑦ, ᓯᓚ ᕗᐊᑦ-ᑯᓗᑦᓯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᑖᖅᑲᒥᒐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑲᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐃᑭᐊᒃᑯᔨᑦᓱᓂ.

ᐃᒪᒃᑲᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓂᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᓯᔭᒐᑦ ᐅᓇ: ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓯ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔨᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᒪᑦ. ᐹᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᐱᒪᒍᑦᔨᔪᒍᑦ. ᑯᕐᒍᐃᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᕙᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔨᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ, ᑯᕐᒍᐃᕐᕕᒍᐸᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 20-ᓂ.

The amount of change that has occurred in Nunavik in the past two decades is staggering. In this 20th anniversary year of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, we are thinking about twenty years of changes.

Many of the topics we are writing about today might not exist without the JBNQA. The Landholding Corporations and Makivik's subsidiary airline Air Inuit are good examples. Inuit are now thinking about land in a different way, and are all owners of a regional airline, and a national Arctic airline (First Air).



ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ.
Monitoring changes.

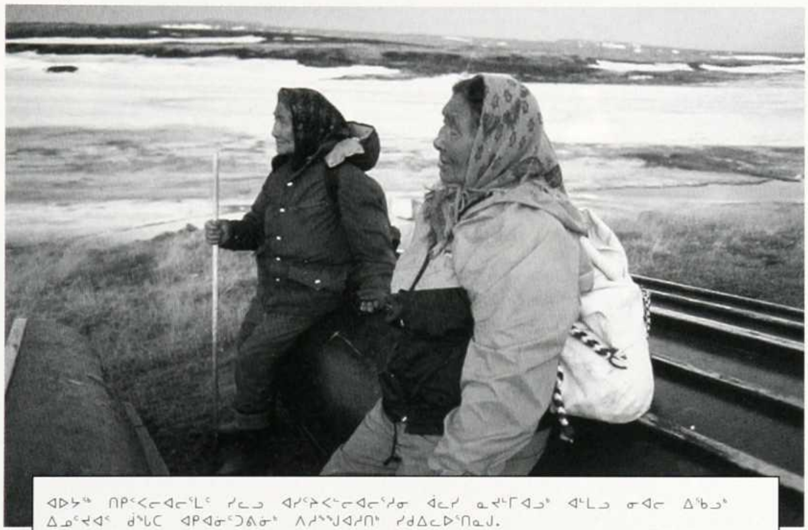
Makivik Members of the Board of Directors sometimes change with political votes, but their mere existence signals a change in the Inuit political process. On the human level, changing Directors mean new Inuit leaders to look up to. We present some portraits of our leaders in this issue, to be continued in the fall.

And what of infrastructure? The housing situation has changed dramtically in 20 years, and new changes are in the works for 1996. As for communications, there is a revolution going on — known as the information highway — and Nunavik, and the North won't be left out.

People can change too. For better and for worse. Working to develop our individual and collective potential, Sheila Watt-Cloutier our new Corporate Secretary has her sights set to ensure we change for the better.

Perhaps the best change we have to report is this: Bob Mesher has been promoted to Editor of Makivik News. Congratulations Bob. You're the new custodian of the editorial pen, passed on for over 20 years.

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖅᑎᑦ
MAKIVIK NEWS
ᐊᐅᔾᖅ Summer 1995 ISSUE ᓄᐃᑦᖅ35


BOB MESHER

ᐊᐅᔾᖅ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᖓ ᐊᓯᑉᐹᑉᓕᐊᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᐋᓚᓯ ᓇᔫᒥᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐊᓕ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᑰᖓᑕ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᑦᑐᕕᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᖕᖑᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᑯᐃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ.
Enjoying the changing seasons with the arrival of summer. Alicie Nayoumealuk and Nellie Echalook return from a walk across the Inukjuak River.

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CONTEST what is this?

ᓵᓚᓃᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᑎᑦ $100-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑯᑎᒌᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᓇᒍᕕᐅᒃ. ᓵᓚᓃᑐᓇᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᐆᒧᖓ ᑐᖀᖅᑎᓗᒍ: (ᓯᑯᓂᕈᓐᓇᐃᓗᓯ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᑰᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᐃᓗᓯᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᕐᓂᐊᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ)

ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖅᑎᑦ
ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔫᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓ,
ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᑯᐱᐊᒃ.
J0M 1M0

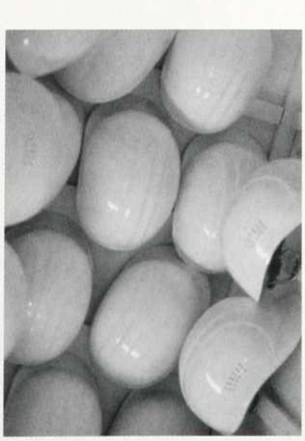
ᐊᒎᓯᐅᓃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᑐᓂ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆ 1, 1995.

ᐱᑦᐊᓚᒎᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑏᖅ!

2 ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓂᐱᓕᐊᕖᓃᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2 ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓇᓴᖕᒋᒃ

BONUS PRIZES!

2 Nunavik Concert compact discs, and 2 *Makivik News* baseball caps.


BOB MESHER

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 September 1, 1995.

ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᓃᓚᐅᔪᖅ
CONTEST WINNERS

ᓴᐅᒥᒃ ᐃᐳ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ $100.00-ᑖᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᔪᓂ ᓂᕐᓕᐅᔭᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓂᐱᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᓵᓚᓃᑦ ᑭᓕᐊᔭ ᖃᓴᓗᐊᖅ, ᓵᔭᐃᓕ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ, ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓯᒥᒑᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᐊᑲ ᐃᐳ.

BOB MESHER

Saumik Epoo of Inukjuak won $100.00 by identifying Canada goose decoys. *Nunavik Concert* CDs and Kabloonok posters were won by Clara Kasudluak, Sarollie Inukpuk, Simionie Simigak, and Jacob Epoo.

ᓴᐳᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᒻᒥᐅᒃ ᒫᑕ
ᖃᐅᒃᑲᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕗᐃᓕ ᑑᒪᓯ ᐅᔭ
ᕿᕐᓂᐊᕙᕙᓂᕐᒦᑑᒃ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓲᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ
ᓴᓂᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥ - ᑲᑎᑯᔦ 1-ᒥᒃ
ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ
ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᒐᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓲᑉ.

Saputik Landholding's Martha Kauki and Willie Thomassie at an abandoned mine site near Kangirsuk which needs to be cleaned up — just one of the concerns that LHCs have as owners of Category I lands. Story and photos by Bob Mesher.

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖕᒋᑦ: ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ

Landholding Corporations: on Solid Ground

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖕᒋᑦ (ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ) ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᑦᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ (ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ). ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᓈᔪᓂ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᓱᖕᒋᕐᑑᑎᕐᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᑲᓵᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᓄᑦ. ᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᓪᓚᓇᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᓄᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ "ᓱᒃᑯᔨᐊᖅ ᓄᑕᕋᖕᒐ" ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ. ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᕚᑦᓴᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᑉᐸᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᑯᔨ 1 ᓄᓇᓂᒃ. ᑐᕋᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖕᒐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᓈᔪᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐊᑦᓯᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᐸᓕᐊᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᕈᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᒍᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᑭᒍᓐᓇᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᔭᒐᑎᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓕᕐᑐᐊᓛᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ.

ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᑯᔨ 1 ᓄᓇᓂᒃ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᔫᑎᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑦᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᒍᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ. ᓄᓈᐲᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ-ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᓄᑦ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᐊᐱᓐᓄᑦ, ᐳᓖᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ $1.00ᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᒥ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ

From raising money to raising awareness, Nunavik Landholding Corporations (LHCs) have changed tremendously over the life of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). In past years, LHCs have been almost totally dependent upon grants for their operations. In fact, financing has always been a main problem for Landholdings. Once, many referred to LHCs as the "poor child" of the JBNQA. While their existence is central to the JBNQA, and financing was provided for other organizations in the Agreement, Landholding Corporations received no provision for ongoing funding. They work to finance themselves from the administration of category I lands. The direct funding that Makivik used to provide for LHCs in past years was discontinued due to budget constraints. Through the growing pains of establishing proper organizational and financial management strategies, in time, many Landholding subsidiaries have come to fruition and certain Landholding Corporations are not only becoming more and more self-supportive, but they are also able to support other interests in the communities.

As owners of Category I lands, LHCs can grant leases and occupation permits to individuals and businesses and can collect money from these grants. Lots that are used for public services, such as government-funded schools, clinics, and police stations, are charged an annual token sum of $1.00. Land leases

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖕᒋᑦ: ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ

ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᖕᖑᖁᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ. ᕿᓄᐊᕐᑎᓄᒍ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖕᒋᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᑭᐊᖕᒐᖁᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑯᕆ 1 ᓄᓇᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᖕᒋᑐᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖁᑦᑕᓴᔭᖅ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᒍᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᑎᓯᐅᒍᑎᒋᓗᒋᓪᓗ. ᓯᐅᕋᐃᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᔫᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᐅᖁᑦ "ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᐅᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ", ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᐅᕋᕐᑕᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ.

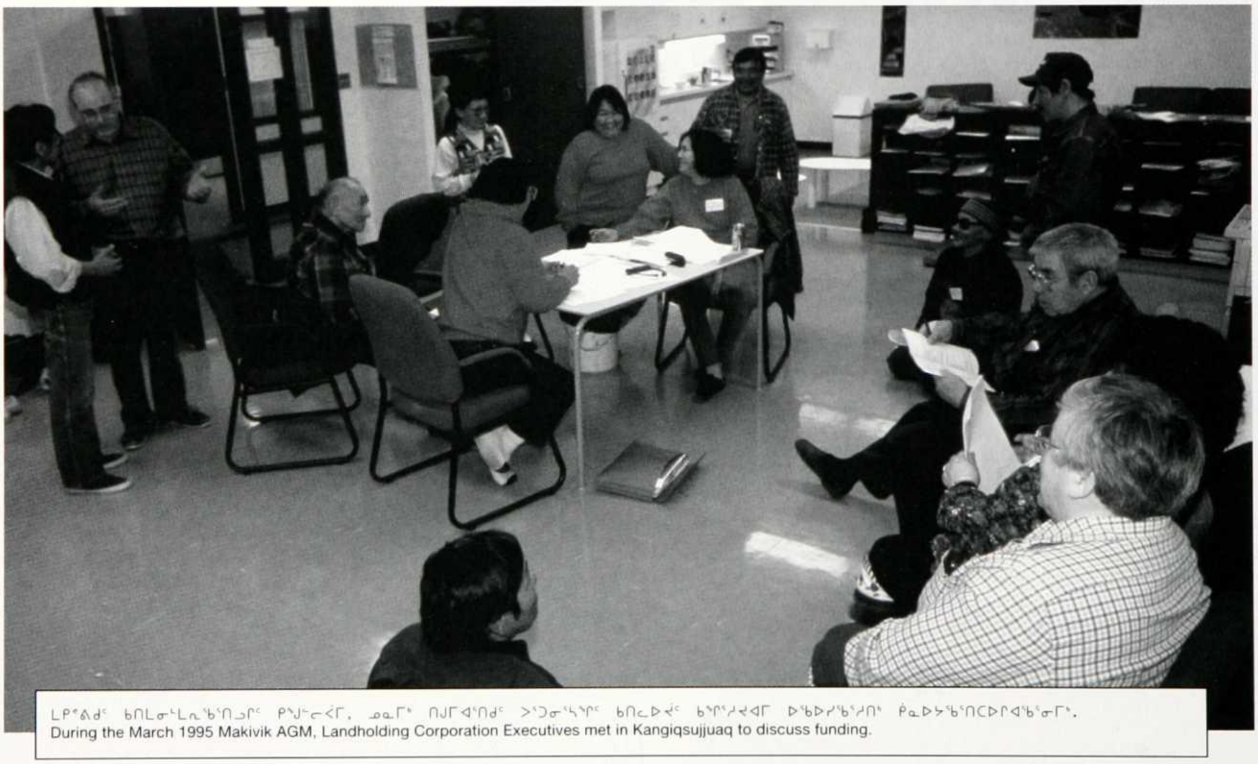
ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐹᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᕐᑲᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ, ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᖕᒍᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᒥ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ. ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑎᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᖅ *(1988ᒥ)* ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐱᕕᕐᑲᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ $48.5 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᓄᑦ ᓴᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᓂᐊᐱᔅᑲᐅ ᑰᖕᒐᑕ. ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑲᖕᒐ ᒍᐃᓕ ᑯᐊᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᕈᑎᕆᓯᒪᕋᐅᑉ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓂᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ 1994 ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖕᒐᓂ. ᐅᑯᓂᖓ $100,000.00 ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐸᑦᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓴᕙᓗᑖᕐᑎᓯᕖᑦ (ᐴᓕᖕ), $200,000.00 "ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᑭᓪᓕᕆᐊᕈᑏᑦ" ᐊᒡᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔭᕖᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ, $40,000.00 ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᒐᓚᓐᓂᓗ.

ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ $19,000.00ᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕈᓯᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᓂ ᕿᒻᒪᒃᑲᑯᕐᑕᓕᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ. ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᖅ **GPS** ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓗ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᓄ ᓴᓇᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᕿᔪᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐱᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓃᕐᑐᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓯ-

that are granted for more than five years need to have the consent of the members. The members are the beneficiaries of the community that the LHC represents. The Quebec government, however, still holds the mining and subsurface rights to Category I lands, with the exception of soapstone. Landholding Corporations must approve any mining activity and be compensated for it. Gravel used for such things as road fill is legally considered "minerals", so LHCs receive compensation for access to gravel quarries.

The Nayumivik LHC of Kuujjuaq, with the largest population in the region, plays a key role in the development of the community, which is becoming a veritable metropolitan site compared to most other Nunavik communities. Nayumivik was a signatory of the of the *Kuujjuaq (1988) Agreement*, which provided $48.5 million in compensation for the diversion of the Caniapiscau River. Nayumivik President Willie Gordon explained that the success of their LHC has allowed Nayumivik to contribute major amounts to the community in donations over the 1994 fiscal year. This included $100,000.00 towards Kuujjuaq's new bowling lanes, $200,000.00 in "gas rebates" which was dispensed equally to beneficiary households, around $40,000.00 for the women's shelter, and funding towards other activities and festivals.

The Nayumivik LHC recuperated $19,000.00 from the sale of old metal barrels that were collected from nearby abandoned sites. Other community projects that Nayumivik directors have planned are the purchase of Global Positioning Systems and a marine mapping project for boating navigation, a trail upgrading project,



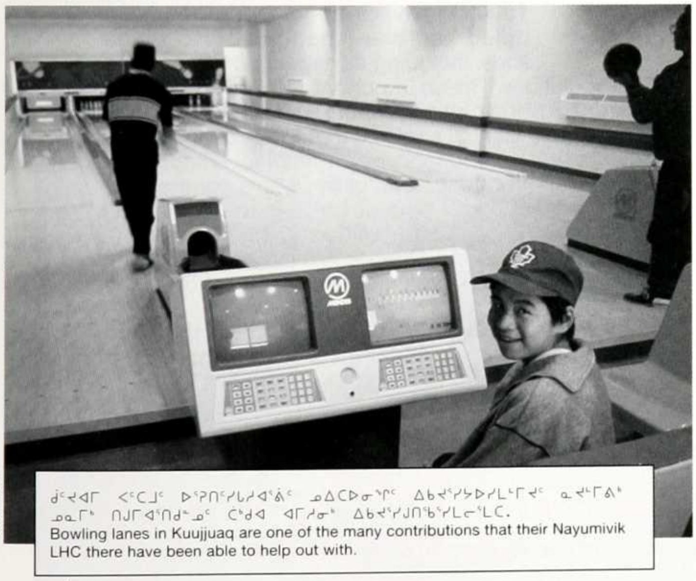
BOB MESHER

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐸᒥ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᓂᕐᒥᒃ.
During the March 1995 Makivik AGM, Landholding Corporation Executives met in Kangiqsujjuaq to discuss funding.

Landholding Corporations: on Solid Ground

ᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᑦᓴᐃᖕᒋᓐᓂᒥᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔮᐅᔮᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᒍᐃᓕ ᑯᐊᑕ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ "ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᓕ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᕈᒪᒐᖕᖓ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᑕᐊᕆᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᑎᓪᓗᑕ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ, ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓕᕐᓯᑕᓗ."

ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᑦ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᓪᓗ (ᑭ.ᐊ.ᑎ.ᓯ.) ᐱᓪᓕᕆᐅᖃᑕᐅᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᑭᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᖃᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭ.ᐊ.ᑎ.ᓯ.ᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ. ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖃᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖕᖓᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ, ᖃᖅᑲᓕᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑐᕐᓕᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᕈᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕋᔭᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᔭᕐᕋᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᓯᑉᐸᑦ. ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓇᓯᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᓂᕐᐸᑯᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᐃᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓯᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ.



ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐸᑦᑕᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ.
Bowling lanes in Kuujjuaq are one of the many contributions that their Nayumivik LHC there have been able to help out with.

BOB MESHER

ᐊᑦᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᖓᖕᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᖓᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᖓᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᐅᐱᕐᖕᖔᒥ 1993, ᓄᓇᑐᕐᓕᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᒃᑯᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᖓ ᑐᕌᖓᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᖓᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᖓᑦᑕ ᓴᓂᐊ ᐅᐸᒍᒥᓇᕐᑑᑐᓂ ᐱᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕈᑐᓚᕆᕕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ - ᐃᓚᖕᖓᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᒥᓇᕐᓂᐸᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑭᑖᖅ, ᐱᖕᒍᐊᓗᐃᑦ.

ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓂᖕᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖕᖓᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑐᕋᖓᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒦᑦᑐᖅ. ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥ ᓇᑐᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ, "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖕᒋᑦ". ᔪᓚᐃ 1994ᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔩᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᔭᐅᒍᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ "ᖃᖕᒋᕐᓂᑯᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᒌᖕᒍᔪᑦ" ᓴᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᖕᒍᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ "ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ" ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑕᓰᖅᑲᔭᖕᒋᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓛᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ. ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᖕᒋᕐᓂᑯᓕᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓱᖕᒍᒐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᕈ-

and a community public carpentry shop. They are also providing special long-term land leases so that residents who are participating in the new home ownership program can acquire mortgages. Willie Gordon mentions, "I personally would like to thank Makivik Corporation for the annual budgets that we have received to get us prepared. Now, we are doing the best we can, and we are doing very well."

Landholdings have always been identified by Makivik and the Kativik Regional Development Corporation (KRDC) as very important players in the field of economic development . LHCs have a representative who sits on the Board of Directors of KRDC along with other Nunavik organizations. LHC development usually progresses according to the extent that LHCs are proactive, the size of the community, and the size of local development projects. Now in Salluit for example, the

ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴ
NAYUMIVIK LANDHOLDING CORPORATION
kuujjuaq

ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᐊᐃᑦᓯᓴᓐ, ᒐᐃᓕ ᑯᐊᑕ, ᒐᐃᓕ ᒪᑭᐊᔪᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᓂ ᐲᑕ ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒋᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ.
Jason Aitchison, Willie Gordon, Willie Makiuk, and Johnny Peters at their Nayumivik Landholding office in Kuujjuaq.

BOB MESHER

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖏᑦ: ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ

ᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.

ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖓᑕ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐱᓘᖑᕗᑦ $735.00ᓂᒃ $1.00ᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᕆᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᑲᒪᖏᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕐᑯᑎᒥᑕ.

ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑳ ᐃᓱᐊᓈᖏᓐᓇᑐᖅ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ "ᓱᒃᑯᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓚᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ" ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᒫᑕ ᖃᐅᒃᑲᐃ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ ᓴᐳᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᖓ ᓴᐳᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ (ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᑦ)." ᓴᓇᔮᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᖕᒐᖏᓐᓇᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᕕᒥᒃ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐅᐱᖔᖅ. ᓄᓇ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᕿᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ $1.00ᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᓴᓇᔪᕐᑲᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᓲᑦ ᓂᐅᕈᓯᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᐅᕿᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᐊᐸᔫᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑐᕐᑎᓯᑲᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᓄᑦ. ᓴᓇᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓕᒫᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓲᖑᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᐊᖏᔪᒃᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓯᓇᓕᐅᓪᓗᐊᖏᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒥᒃ. ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᖓᑕ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᓴᓇᔮᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᑎᐅᑉ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᑦᓯᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᑦᑯᑎᖓᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖓ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᓇᐊᕈᑎᒋᓯᒪᑦᓱᒍ ᐊᕿᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒪᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ. ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓚᓄᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᕕᓂᓪᓗᐊᒥ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓄᑦ ᓇᑎᕐᓇᒥ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑉ ᑰᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ: "OCEANIC PAYNE BAY" (ᐅᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐲᓐ ᐲ). ᑕᕐᓯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᓇᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒥᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ 1950 ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᕗᖓ ᓂᒪᑦᑐᑐᐊᖑᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᖅ ᐊᕐᑭᒡᑮᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᑭᓕᑲᓪᓚᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᖓᑕ ᑲᐃᕕᑦᑐᖓ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᕿᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓂ ᑲᐃᕕᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ. ᐅᔭᒥᐅᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᖏᓪᓚᖅ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᓄᑦ 1950ᓂ ᐅᔭᕗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥ

Qarqalik LHC, and the Nunaturlik LHC of Kangiqsujjuaq are planning subsidiary ventures for when the Raglan mining project gets under way. They have also created local advisory committees to decide upon the wisest plans for distributing compensation funds.

A common goal of Landholding Corporations is to create employment for their respective residents. In the summer of 1993, the Nunaturlik LHC created Ammuumaajuq Adventures, with that very goal in mind for the Inuit of Kangiqsujjuaq. Ammuumaajuq is working to turn the area into a popular, and successful, tourist destination — one of their most popular attractions being the crater, Pingualuit.

In legal terms, LHCs were incorporated by the effect of a section in the *Act respecting Land Regime in the James Bay and New Quebec Territories* , a specific provision in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). In the Agreement, they are identified as "Inuit Community Corporations". In July 1994, Makivik's Legal Department updated and fine-tuned past LHC guidelines, including all aspects of these "non-profit associations", as an important tool for each LHC in the form of an "Instruction Manual for Landholding Corporations". The Manual explains that LHCs cannot invest in projects that will benefit only a few individuals. LHC profits are used for the benefit of the whole community.

One very important duty of LHCs is to maintain the beneficiary lists. Each LHC receives $735.00 plus $1.00 per beneficiary from the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services for keeping a track of their list of beneficiaries.

Still fitting, perhaps, the description of the "poor child" are the LHCs in some of the smaller communities. Martha Kauki, President of Kangirsuk's Saputik Landholding Corporation says, "We have had a shortage

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖏᑦ. (ᒫᓐᓇ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᖃᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ.)

Landholding Corporations and their Presidents. (Presently there are no Landholding Corporations in Puvirnituq or Ivujivik.)

ᑭᒡᒐᓗᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ / Kigaluk LHC of Killiniq	ᓵᒥ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ / Sammy Arnatuinak
ᕿᓂᕐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓲᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ / Qiniqtiq LHC of Kangiqsualujjuaq	ᒍᐃᓕ ᐃᒪᓪᓚᒃ / Willie Emudluk
ᓇᔪᒻᒥᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ / Nayumivik LHC of Kuujjuaq	ᒍᐃᓕ ᑯᐊᑕ / Willie Gordon
ᐋᖅᑮᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥ / Arqivik LHC of Tasiujaq	ᒍᐃᓕ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᖅ / Willie Angnatuk
ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ / Nunavik LHC of Aupaluk	ᔮᓂ ᐊᒃᐹᕐᑲᑦᑕᒃ / Johnny Akpahatak
ᓴᐳᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ / Saputik LHC of Kangirsuk	ᒫᑕ ᖃᐅᒃᑲᐃ / Martha Kauki
ᑐᕚᓗᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥ / Tuvaaluk LHC of Quaqtaq	ᓕᓯ ᑯᓗᓛ / Lizzie Kullula
ᓄᓇᑐᕐᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ / Nunaturlik LHC of Kangiqsujuaq	ᐊᐃᐱᓕ ᖁᒫᓗᒃ / Aipili Qumaaluk
ᖃᖅᑲᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ / Qarqalik LHC of Salluit	ᑲᒃᑭᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᐃᔪᖅ / Kakinik Naluiyuk
ᕿᑭᒋᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥ / Qekeirriaq LHC of Akulivik	ᑑᒪᓯ ᖁᐃᑦᓴᖅ / Tumasi Quissa
ᐱᑐᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᒃ / Pituvik LHC of Inukjuak	ᔮᓂ ᐃᓄᒃᐸᒃ / Johnny Inukpuk
ᓴᒃᑯᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᒥ / Sakkuq LHC of Kuujjuuaraapik	ᐋᓕ ᑕᒃᑲᑕᒃ / Alec Tuckatuk
ᓴᒃᑯᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ / Sakkuq LHC of Umiujaq	ᐅᔮᐱ ᑐᑲᓗᒃ / Robbie Tookalook
ᑭᒡᒐᓗᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ / Kigaluk LHC of Chisasibi	ᓕᓕᐊᓐ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗᒃ / Lilian Angatookalook

ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓯᐊᖑᒍᔭᕐᑐᓴᐅᔪᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᑕ ᖃᐅᒃᑲᐃᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒍᐃᓕ ᑐᒪᓯᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖓᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᒥᓇᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ. ᑖᕙᓂᑲᓪᓕᒫᖅ ᓯᑦᔭᖓᓗ ᓴᓂᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑦᑐᖅ, ᒪᕆᐊᓗᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ (ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑕᑕᕆᓐᓇᑐᑦ), ᐊᒫᒪᒍᑎᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᑭᑭᐊᖅᓗᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ. ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᑖᕙᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᖅᑳᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᒥᐅᓂᓯᐹᓕᑎᒧᑦ (ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ) ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᐳᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᓚᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑕ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ.

ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒻᒥ ᓂᐅᕈᓴᐃᓂᕐᔫᓕᖓᔪᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᓚᔭᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᕙᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑕᓚᑕᓚ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᕈᖁᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓈᕐᑑᑉ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᑉ. ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᐅᑉ ᑯᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᑲᐃᓐᓇᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᕿᔭᕈᓐᓇᐃᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᒋᐊᖓᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖓᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐊᑦᓴᐅᖕᒋᑦᑑᒍᑎᖓ ᓴᒃᑯᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓅᓕᖓᓂᒥ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒻᒧᑦ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᒧᓪᓗ. ᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᔫᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᕿᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖓᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᓱᓇᒥᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓅᑲᔭᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᒧᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᒐᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᑎᕙᓐ ᑰᔭᓯᒥᒃ, ᑭ.ᐊ.ᑎ.ᓯ. ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᒥᒃ, ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖏᑐᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓪᒪᖔᑕ. ᑕᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ. "ᓇᓗᓇᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᖃᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ," ᑯᔮᓯ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ. ᐱᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᒍᐃᓕ ᑯᐊᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ. "ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᒥᑭᔫᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ. ᖃᑦᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᓚᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᒪᑕ. ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ.

BOB MESHER

ᒪᐃ 11, 1995: ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ.
May 11, 1995: The first meeting of the Raglan Advisory Committee in Salluit.

of funding ever since I have been with Saputik (four years ago)." A construction company is planning to continue some renovations to the school in that community this summer. Although the land occupied by the government-funded school brings in a token amount per year to the LHC, while the construction is taking place, there is a chance to gain revenues through the sale of gravel and temporary land leasing to the contractors. Construction projects, especially in the smaller communities, are not always ongoing. A big year in rental income may be followed by a very small year. In Kangirsuk, as partial payment to the LHC, the construction company agrees to do some maintenance on the Saputik-owned office building.

One important responsibility that LHCs have taken action upon is environmental cleanliness. Printed out of big rocks in parking-space-sized capital letters on a level rise of tundra across the Arnaud River from Kangirsuk are the words: "OCEANIC PAYNE BAY". The landmark was placed there to signal aircraft to the location of an iron ore find in the early fifties. The only thing that moved in the area while *Makivik News* visited the site are two ptarmigan and the radiator fan of a rusted John Deere tractor that has been spinning in the breeze for about forty years. Good bearings.

For those with a curiosity for 1950s mining technology, the site may be an interesting find, but for Martha Kauki, and Saputik Director Willie Thomassie, it is an eyesore that must be taken care of. The local area and shoreline is strewn with a variety of old domestic junk, rusted barrels (many full), propane tanks, and large metal parts identifiable to mining engineers. A clean-up project for the site that was first planned by the local Municipal Corporation of Kangirsuk has been handed over to Saputik. The LHC is attempting to get funding from government departments that are responsible for environmental clean-ups, including a percentage to manage the project.

In Kuujjuaraapik a commercial venture is being planned that will benefit Inuit residents there. Present owners of the Auberge Sinittavik Lodge may join with a subsidiary of Sakkuq LHC to expand the existing hotel. Naturally, with plans for the Great Whale Project resting on ice, there will not be a need for as many rooms as it was first thought. Unique to Sakkuq, the Landholding Corporation covers both the communities of Kuujjuaraapik and Umiujaq, although they each have separate Boards. This situation stems from a past idea, when it was thought that the full Inuit population from Kuujjuaraapik would move to the new community of Umiujaq.

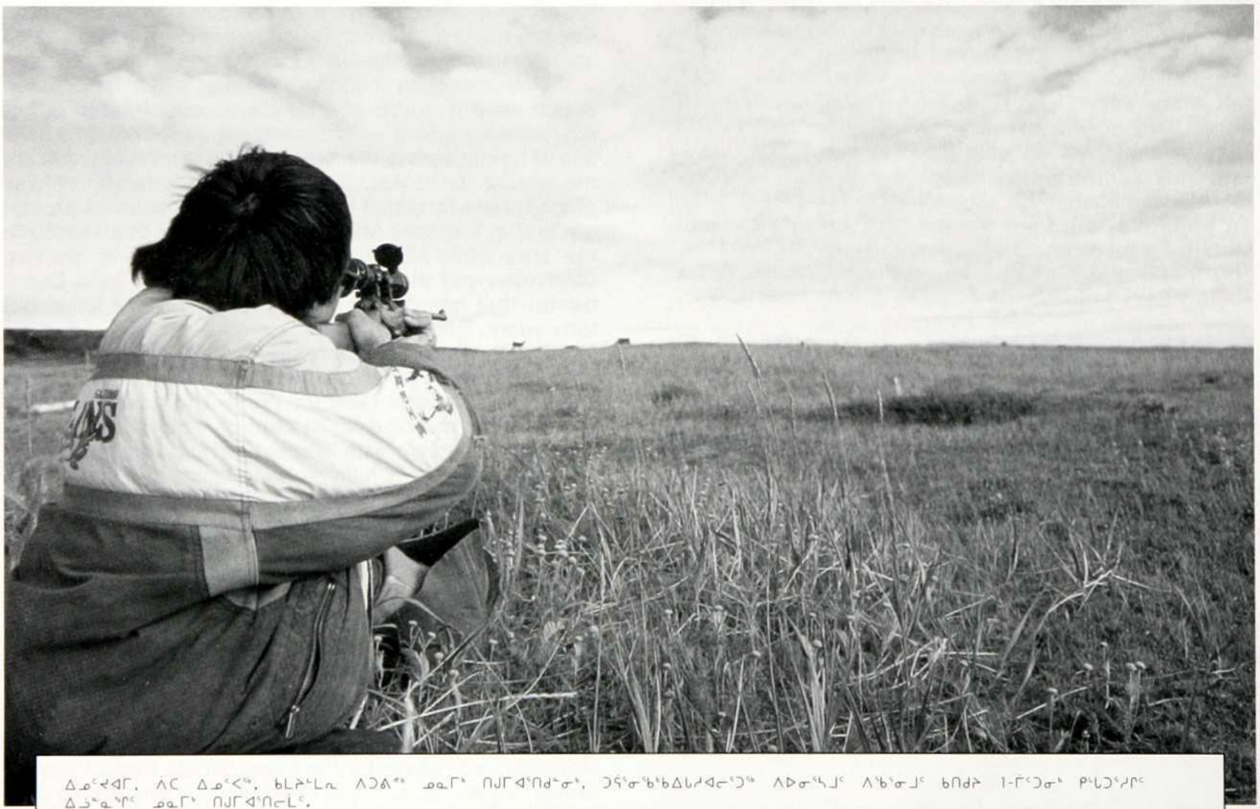
Makivik News asked Stephen Grasser, the KRDC Development Officer based in Salluit, about the various LHCs working relationships with each other. He explains that, although there is no framework for regular meetings among the various Landholding Corporations, the idea of creating a regional Landholding body has been discussed. "Certainly all LHCs can learn from each others' success and failures," Grasser says. After the success of Kuujjuaq, Willie Gordon is very willing to help other communities. "For example, even if it is a small community, funds can be generated. Even old barrels are worth money. There may be ways for other communities to make money, that they may not know about," he says.

Grasser has worked on files for LHCs from Kangirsuk to Akulivik since 1989. "There are many good

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖏᑦ: ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ

ᑯᔮᓯ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒧᑦ 1989ᓂᓂᑦ. "ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓯᐊᑦ ᓄᐃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ. ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᑭᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᕚᓗᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥ: ᐃᒃᑲᕈᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᒐᓚᓐᓂᓗ, ᑯᕝᕕᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᖃᐅᑎᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᖅᑳᕈᑎᓅᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᑳᓴᓖᒧᓪᓗ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᓴᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᕐᑎᓯᕕᒃ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒋᑦ

news stories coming out of these communities," he says. These stories include the news of three subsidiary companies which belong to the Tuvaaluk Landholding Corporation in Quaqtaq; Ikkaruq Service Center which deals in small engine vehicles and hunting supplies, Kuvviti Fuel Inc., which owns fuel storage tanks and provides heating fuel and gasoline in Quaqtaq, and Annisaq Leasing, which owns and rents office space to various organizations. Bob Deer, manager for Tuvaaluk,



BOB MESHER

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᐲᑕ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ, ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆ ᐱᑐᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂ, ᑐᕌᓂᖅᑲᐃᓚᓯᐊᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒧᑦ ᐱᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᑯᔨ 1-ᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓗᑐᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᓕᒫᑦ.
In Inukjuak, Peter Inukpuk, Manager of the Pituvik LHC, aims towards a more positive sense of ownership over Category I lands for all Landholding Corporations.

ᐊᑦᔨᕇᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᓄᑦ. ᐹᐱ ᑎᐊ, ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᑐᕚᓘᑉ, ᐃᓚᐅᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᓯᓂᒎᖅ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᓗᑲᓴᐃᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᓱᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ. "ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖃᖏᑐᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᖏᑐᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᑐᕋᒐᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔪᒃᑰᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕋᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ."

ᐲᑕ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᑐᕝᕕᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᒧᑦ. ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒪᒐᑦᑕ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᑭᓪᓚᕆᑦᓱᑕ. ᓱᓇᒥᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᑖᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᕗᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᓯᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᓕᕆᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᕿᐅᓐᓇᑐᒧᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᒃ ᓱᖏᐅᑎᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᓂᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ."

ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓂᒥᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᑯᔨ 1 ᓄᓇᓂᒃ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑯᔨ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2 ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓯᐅᕋᑎᒃ ᐅᒪᔫᕐᓂᐊᕕᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕕᖃᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ. ᑲᑎᑯᔨ 2 ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ,

says that when he first became involved with Landholding about twelve years ago, there was a big need for proper organization. "Today, we realize that unless we have trained personnel or sufficient plans with proper direction, the Landholdings will have difficulty in developing. Especially since they represent the communities and they play a very important role in development."

Peter Inukpuk is the Manager of Inukjuak's Pituvik LHC. He explains, "We Inuit have lived for (thousands of years) as truly free people. We do not (fully) have the concept of land ownership in our culture. While people in other parts of the world were collecting thrones, we were protected by the cold." He adds, "We had better adopt that concept if we plan to stay in the game."

Besides owning Category I lands, LHCs also have some responsibilities regarding access to category I and II lands for sport hunting and fishing. Although category II lands are owned by the Quebec government, LHCs

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᑐᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑎᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓯᐅᕆᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᖏᑐᓄᓪᓗ. ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᒪᖃᐃᕚᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 49% ᐅᖓᑖᓅᖏᑐᖅ. ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᑑᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᑯᔭ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2 ᓄᓇᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᖏᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑐᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᑦᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᓯᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ.

“ᐱᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᒍᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑮᒍᓐᓇᓯᑕᓗ ᖃᑦᓯᖀᕈᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᖏᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖏᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᓖᓯᖃᖏᑐᒍᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓯᓪᓚᕆᒍᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ,” ᐲᑕ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ. ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᐸᓕᐊᔭᑦᓴᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᐅᒥᓪᓚᕆᑉᐸᑕ. ᐲᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓚᖓᔫᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᒋᐊᓕᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᖏᓂᒥᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ: “ᓄᓇᓕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᓪᓚᕆᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓱᖏᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖃᒥᓱᓂᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖓᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᕆᐊᕈᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓱᒍᓗ ᐃᒫᖅ “ᐋᒻ” ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᐳᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ,” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ.

“ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒦᖏᓐᓇᕿᓗᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᐊᕕᒐᓗᐊᕈᑦᑕᓘᓐᓂᑦ, ᑲᒪᒋᐊᖃᖏᓐᓇᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ. ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓴᐃᒻᒪᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ, ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑑᒍᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᖏᒃᑯᑕ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᕗᓐᓄᑦ ᔭᐅᓚᖓᒻᒪᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑐᑭᖃᕈᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᒋᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ,” ᐲᑕ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ. “ᑕᑯᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ.”

ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᐱᑐᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑉᐸᑕᖏᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒥᒪᑕ ᑎᑐᒥᐊᕐᑏᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᕗᑦᑕ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓪᓚᕆᓛᕐᓂᐊᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, “ᐱᔪᕆᓂᒃᑰᓗᓂᓗ. ᓄᓇ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᐅᖏᓕᖅᑲᔭᖕᒥᒪᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᑎᒐᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᐅᒃ.”

ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᑐᒥᐊᕐᑎᒥᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᖃᖏᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑕ, ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᐸᓕᐊᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᕐᒋᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ.

must authorize all outfitting permits and commercial hunting and fishing licenses for these activities on the lands. This applies to both natives and non-natives. All new camps are controlled by Inuit and non-native partners own no more than 49% of shares in them. Natives have the exclusive right to hunt and fish in Category I and II lands, while non-natives must meet the conditions established by LHCs, including quotas and the purchase of special hunting and fishing permits.

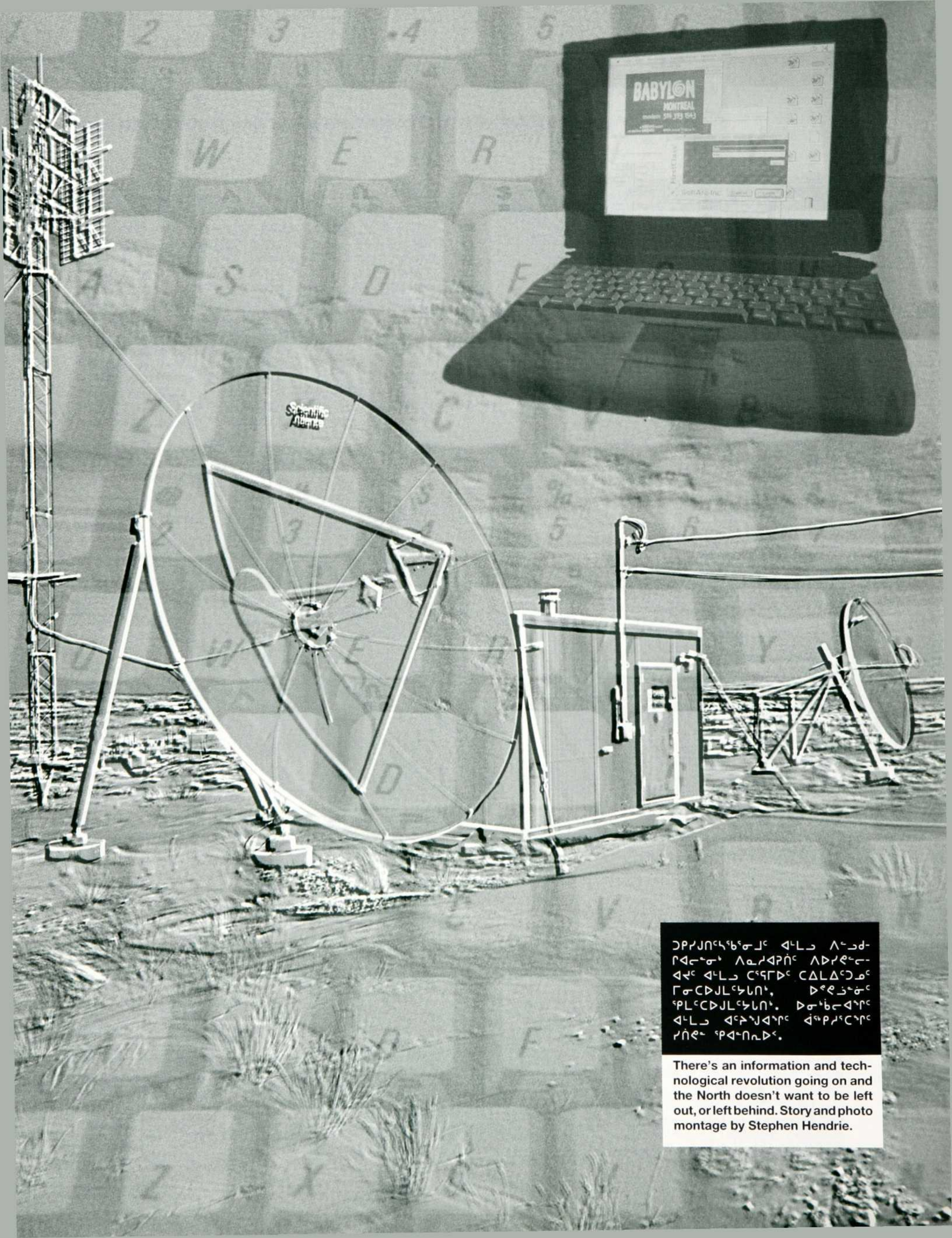
“We can issue licenses and set quotas, but (due to a lack of resources) we have no conservation officers. Therefore we cannot execute the rules that we set,” Peter Inukpuk explains. He feels that this will become a more important matter to be taken on if certain species are significantly reduced. Inukpuk believes that there are three stages that communities go through in recognizing their full authority: “There are communities that are not completely sure they own the land, then there are communities which ‘think’ they own the land, and finally there are feelings and actions that, ‘yes’, we do own the land,” he says.

BOB MESHER

ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᑐᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐅᔭᐱ ᑐᑲᓗᒃ ᐊᓇᕐᓴᓯᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᕐᒧᑦ.
At the end of a LHC meeting in Kuujjuaraapik, Robbie Tookalook departs for his home in Umiujaq.

“Whether we stay with Quebec or separate, we still have to deal with land. No matter what flag the community is flying. We cannot afford to be unorganized about land management. If we are not able to organize our own land someone else will do it. But that means we will be less of an owner than they are,” Peter Inukpuk says. “We want to find solutions that will benefit Inuit.”

When asked about the work that Pituvik, like other Landholding Corporations assume to maintain a non-contaminated territory, he says that one day, Inuit in NUnavik will truly feel and know they own the land, and “it will be with pride. The land cannot dirty itself. People dirty the land, so it is the people that have to keep it clean.”As Nunavik communities, with assistance from their Landholding Corporations, continue to benefit from the beauty of their environment, it appears they will also be enjoying more profits from the development of that environment as well.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ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᓂᒎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒥᐊᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓐᓚᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅᑫᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᔭᒐᑎᒃ, ᐅᑉᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖅᑭᒪᑦᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᔭᒐᑎᒃ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᖅᑕᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᑏᕙᓐ ᖅᑭᐊᓐᑎᓇᐅᑉ.

There's an information and technological revolution going on and the North doesn't want to be left out, or left behind. Story and photo montage by Stephen Hendrie.

ᐃᓕᕕᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖕᒐᔭᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᒃ

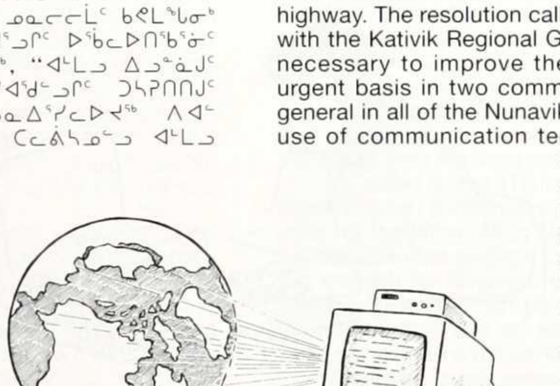
Plugging in to the Global Village

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓᑕ ᒫᑦᓯᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᒥ, ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑫᖅ ᑕᐃᓯᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑖᕐᐸᓕᐊᒍᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᖅᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓇᐊᕈᑎᖃᓯᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᑎᒋᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ, "ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ." ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᐊᓪ ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ (ᓯ.ᐊ.ᑎ.ᓯ) ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᖃᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ.

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ. ᓃᓂᖅᑕᑫᐃᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓯᐊᑫᓗᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ, ᓂᐸᖏᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᑫᓯᐊᕐᕚᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᑫᑦ 1950ᓂᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᑐᖃᔭᕐᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᐱᓕᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᑯᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓅᖓ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᑦᓯᐊᖃᔭᖏᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᓯᓇᔩᑦ ᐃᑎᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓱᓲᖑᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕐᑕᐅᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᑳᓂᑯᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᖏᑕᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᑎᐅᓪᓗᐊᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᑖᖑᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂ, ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒪᓇᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᒪᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᕐᑯᓇᒍ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ. ᐱᓪᓚᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᑫᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᓕᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓚᐅᔪᑫᖅ ᐊᕐᑫᓂ ᓈᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᓄᕝᒻᐸ 1994ᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂ



On the final day of the Makivik Annual General Meeting this March in Kangiqsujjuaq, a resolution was passed that indicates Nunavik's desire to get on the information highway. The resolution called on Makivik, in conjunction with the Kativik Regional Government, to take the steps necessary to improve the telephone systems on an urgent basis in two communities in particular, "and in general in all of the Nunavik region in order to permit full use of communication technologies." The resolution specified advising Bell Canada, and the Canadian Radio Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) of the inadequate telephone systems of these communities.

The communities in question were Kangiqsujjuaq, and Kangiqsualujjuaq. Although push-button phones were in evidence at the AGM, the sound quality and dialing noises were reminiscent of the 1950s rotary dial telephones. People spoke of giving up on sending faxes to these communities because of the number of incomplete transmissions. We were told that technicians were fearful of entering the old telephone switching room because of the heat and the electrical charges.

While there was not much discussion on the topic of modern communications at the AGM, the resolution passed is in keeping with much work that is being done to ensure that the North is not left behind in the current

ᐃᓕᕕᖅᑲᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᒃ

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖑᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᒃ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓕᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᔪᑎᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕆᐊᓪᓚᓯᓐᓇᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ.

ᐱᑐᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᑲᓪᓚᓂᐅᔮᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᑦᑖᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᓃᓂᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᑯᑖᒥ ᐊᐳᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓯᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᑯᑖᖑᒻᒥᔪᒥᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᑲᓪᓚᔭᐅᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓘᓕᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᕐᑲᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᐊᓘᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᖏᑦᑕ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖅ ᕐᑭᒪᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓛᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒫᓃᓐᓇᖅ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᕙᒻᐸ 23-25, 1994ᒥ. ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ 27ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒥᑦ ᔫᑲᓐᒧᑦ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᑎᑎᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᒍᓯᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᕐᑭᑎᖅᑲᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᒌᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᓂᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ, ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᕐᑭᑎᕐᑲᓕᕇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᐊᓗᒻᒦᑐᕐᑎᑐᑦ. 38 ᒪᓂᑦᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ, ᐃᓗᓯᖅ, ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ, ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ. ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᒌᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᑐᐃᓕᐊ (ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ) ᑕᓇᒥ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ 96ᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ (ᑎᕕᐃᐊᓐᓰᑯᑦ).

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ, ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔮᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᓂ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᓂ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᕆᑕᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ. ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᒃ Marshall McLuhan ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᒐᔭᕐᓂᕋᐃᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᕕᐅᓂᐅᕐᑰᑐᖅ. ᑐᓴᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᕐᑲᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ - ᐊᖏᓂᕐᐹᒥ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᕐᑲᕆᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᒍᑎᖓ -ᑐᓴᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᑕᒻᒐᓴᐃᓐᓇᒐᓚᒃ, ᐱᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ.

ᔅᑎᕝ ᑯᔮᓯ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓃᑦᓯᓂ, ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᓄᑭᖓ ᕐᑲᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒎᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᔭᕆᐊᖓ, ᐃᒋᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐳᓪᓚᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᖓᑐᐃᓐᓈᓯᒍ ᐅᑎᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ. ᑯᔮᓯ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᓄᕙᒻᐸ 1994ᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᑐᓂᒃ “ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ” ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥᓪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᒪᑎᖏᓐᓇᕋᓱᐊᕐᓱᒍ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔮᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᕙᒻᐸᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓕᑎᒋᐊᕐᑎᓱᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓱᒋᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᕐᑲᐅᑎᒦᑦᑐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᕐᑕᐅᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑐᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖓᒋᐊᖓ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑎᑐᑦ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒪᓂᑦᓯᐅᑎᓕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯ.ᐋ.ᑏ.ᓰ.ᑯᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᓪᒥ ᒪᑦᔨ 28, 1995ᒥ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦ

information revolution. One crucial event that made northerners across the Arctic aware of the issues took place late last year.

For three days in November 1994 a unique interactive televised symposium was broadcast called *Connecting The North*. The topic of the conference was the North and the information highway. It became clear that, with respect to the latest developments in communications technology, some historical economic inequities seemed about ready to replay themselves yet again in northern Canada.

Connecting The North was like hitting a big red emergency button in a speeding train on a collision course with another locomotive. The symposium instantly alerted people across the Arctic about what was happening with the Internet. The South was enjoying the information highway because of its sophisticated telephone network, while the North was literally left out in the cold.

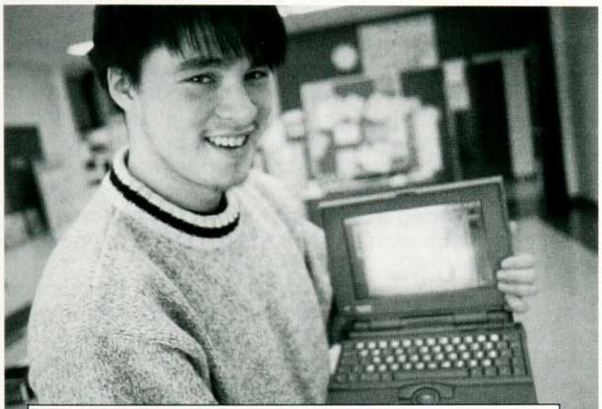
The conference was hosted by the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation November 23-25, 1994. It linked 27 communities from Labrador to the Yukon via television, telephone, and video conference. Four-and-a-half hours of live television were broadcast each day. Formal presentations were made in the morning, and open discussions, like giant Town Hall meetings took place in the afternoon. Thirty-eight presentations were made on topics such as education, health, justice, economic development and self-government. A highlight of the event was a live video-conference hookup with the Tanami Network in north-central Australia. Northerners in 96 communities were able to view the broadcasts over the Television Northern Canada (TVNC) satellite network.

Inuit leaders and government officials, as well as anyone interested in the new communication technology that links telephones with computers, participated. When communications guru Marshall McLuhan prophesied about the global village, this is perhaps what he meant. The information highway, characterized by the Internet—a generic term that describes the biggest computer network on the planet—allows users to communicate with people all over the world virtually instantaneously, and gives everyone access to huge volumes of information.

Steve Grasser, who works for the Kativik Regional Development Council in Salluit, describes the power of the Internet as throwing a message in a bottle out into space and getting a dozen replies to it. Grasser was a participant in the *Connecting The North* conference in November 1994, and has been working ever since, together with a small group of "connected" people in Nunavik and across the Arctic to keep the momentum going.

Since the November conference there have been

ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᑉᐸᓯᒪᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᔪᐃᓪᓗᐊᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᑉ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ 15ᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᓪᓕᓯᑎᑐᑦ ᒍᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᓪᓗ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᑉ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᓯᐊᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᒍᒪᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ, ᕿᒻᒪᑕᐅᒍᒪᒐᑎᒃ. ᐊᐃᑎᓰᑯᑦ ᒪᓂᓚᐅᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᐳᑦ, “ᖃᓄᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖃᕋᓗᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᓂᖃᕋᓗᐊᕈᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᑖᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕈᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᐸᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᒍᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᓗᐊᕐᐸᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥᐅᖑᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᖏᓪᓗ. ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓴᐅᔪᕆᑦᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᑉᐸᑕ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓗᐊᓚᖓᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᕿᒪᑦᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ, ᓰ.ᐋ.ᑏ.ᓰ.ᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔨᔪᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓈᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕌᓗᒐᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.”



ᔫᔨ ᐳᑎ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖓᒃᑯᒥᐅᖅ ᑕᑯᓯᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ Internet ᐊᑑᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ.
George Berthe of TNI sees plenty of uses for the Internet in the North.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓪᓕᕆᒋᒐᓯᐊᕐᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᐃᑎᓰᑯᑦ ᓰ.ᐋ.ᑏ.ᓰ.ᑯᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᒍ ᓄᐃᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔨᖓᑦᑕ ᑭᔅ ᔅᐸᐃᓯ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ, “ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ.” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ.

ᕈᔅᒥᐊᔨ ᑲᑉᑖᓇ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᐊᐃᑎᓰᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒪᖓᑦ ᑲᓯᖃᑎᒌᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖓᑦᑕ. “ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕇᕆᕗᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᕕᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᕗᒍᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᑦᔭᖏᓪᓚᓯ. ᑲᓇᑕᒦᑉᐳᒍᑦ. ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᔨᐅᒍᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ, ᑐᖕᖓᕕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓕᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ. ᓄᑖᖑᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᖏᑯᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᐅᖏᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᐳᒍᑦ.”

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᐃᑎᓰᑯᑦ ᒪᓂᑦᓯᐅᑎᓕᐊᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ ᕿᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ, 1995ᒥ, ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕆᒐᔭᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᖏᓐᓂᓴᐅᓚᔭᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᔫᔭᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑕᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔨᓄᑦ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᒍᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓯᒪᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓕᒻᒪᓇᐅᒐᓯᕐᐳᖅ. ᐃᕙ ᖃᓴᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᓯᓕᕐᑎᓯᐅᔨᕗᖅ

developments on getting phone companies to beef up existing telephone installations, and to let them know that if the old, antiquated, in some cases museum quality telephone equipment is not replaced, the political forces in the North would be communicating the good old fashioned way, by making political statements.

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada made a presentation to the CRTC in Hull on March 28th, 1995. It noted that the northern population is spread over a third of Canada's land mass, and speaks fifteen indigenous languages, as well as English and French. Following the *Connecting The North* Conference, it was clear that these communities want to be connected to the information highway, and don't want to be left behind. The ITC presentation went on to note, "No matter how remote or how small the community, these new technologies have the potential to provide us with access to health, justice, information, education and other human services which are now often unavailable or inferior due to the barriers of distance and cost. We would suggest that because the North has so much to gain from the rapid implementation of the new technologies, and because it has so much to lose if it is left behind, the CRTC should give priority to the development of universal and affordable services in remote regions of the country."

The key message from ITC to the CRTC was accurately characterized by its Chairman Keith Spicer for reporters afterwards, "It's clear the North wants access, access, and access." said Spicer.

Rosemarie Kuptana, the President of ITC spoke about how the Information Highway illustrates the inequities between North and South. "Once again the North is being forgotten when there are policies that are moving this country forward in technological advances. And we are saying to the federal government that you cannot have regional disparities like that. This is Canada. This is a country in which all citizens enjoy universal services, basic services that are vital for the standard of living for all Canadians. And if there is no electronic highway for the North then we have substandard conditions."

As noted in the ITC brief, and the *Connecting The North* Report, published in mid-April, 1995, the potential uses for the information highway in the Arctic are plentiful, and the cost savings on travel alone appear interesting enough for northern organizations to invest in the technology, which can be as simple as a laptop with an internal modem and an account with Compuserve, or a large server and a full on-line gateway to the Internet.

There are many ways the Internet could be useful. Eva Kasudluak is a translator in Inukjuak. She receives documents by modem and fax to translate from English to Inuktitut. She spends many hours transmitting the completed translations back to customers in other communities in Nunavik, or back to Montreal. Connection speeds to Inukjuak are routinely 1200 or 300 bits per second (bps) — tortoise-like in the world of the Internet where people in southern Canada routinely log on at 9600, 14,400, or 28,000 bps. If Eva had access to the Internet, she would spend less of her time transmitting her work, and considerably less expense.

George Berthe, a television and radio producer for Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated (TNI), participated in the *Connecting The North* conference from Kuujjuaq, and Iqaluit. During the week of March 27-31, 1995 he needed to rent a mobile satellite dish in order to properly broad-

ᐃᓕᕕᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᒃ

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ. ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᑰᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑑᓕᑎᓴᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᕙᓪᓚᔪᓯᕐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᒐᒥ ᐱᔭᓈᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᖃᕐᑐᖅ 1200 ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 300ᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓴᒐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᕕᖃᓕᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᓪᓕ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ 9600, 14,400 ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 28,000. ᐃᕙ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᓐᓇᕈᓂ ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ, ᐊᖏᔪᑲᓪᓚᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ.

ᔫᔨ ᐴᑎ, ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑰᑐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑰᑐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓯᓂᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖕᒐᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᓗ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᒪᑦᔨ 27-31, 1995ᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᓴᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓅᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐆᒍᑕᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒐ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ.

ᔫᔨ, 20 ᐅᖓᑖᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ, ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᐅᑉ. “ᓴᓇᖑᐊᑎ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓈᑦᓴᐸᑦ, ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖕᒐᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒨᕐᓗᒍ ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᒨᕐᓗᒍᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᒌᕐᐳᖅ. ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᔨᑲᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᕗᖅ. ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᕆᐊᑐᒍᓐᓇᐃᐳᖅ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ. ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᓗᓂᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᕗᖅ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᑎ.” ᔫᔨ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᑦᓴᑕᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓪᓚᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᒐᓚᒃ ᓯᓚᑎᕋᓐᓃᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᔫᔨ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐱᐅᔪᕋᑕᐅᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ. “ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓲᖑᖏᑐᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᑎᑭᓯᐃᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᐃᔭᕐᑲᕋᒥ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᕕᓂᕐᐱᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖏᑕᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᒋᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᓪᓗᐊᓂᒃ.”

ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᐊᓕᖕᒐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒋᒃ ᔫᔨ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔅᑎᕝ ᑯᔫᓯ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓯᐊᕋᓗᖏᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑑᒃ ᓇᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᕿᓪᓕᑎᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᓪᓚᕆᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ. ᔫᔨ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ - ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃ ᑕᓚᕕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ - ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᐲᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᒪᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ. “ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᕕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ. ᕿᒪᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᕐᓇᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᑐᖕᒐᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᒻᒪᑐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖅᑯᑎᒥᓂᒡᓗ. ᐊᒥᓱᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᐹᓚᕿ. ᕿᒪᑦᑕᐅᒪᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕿᑦᓯᑎᒃ.” ᔫᔨ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᑎᓕᒃᑯᑦ-ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᑲᓕᐅᒥᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ 60-70%ᒧᑦ.

ᔅᑎᕝ ᑯᔫᓯ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᖑᓯᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᕋᐃᒃᓚᓐᒥ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᓖᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᒋᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓂᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑯᒪᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥ ᐊᑖᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᓃᓕᕐᒪᑦ. ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᕿᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐊᕕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ. ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᕆᐊᖕᒐ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ “ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ-ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ”, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᕆᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᒍᑎᖕᒐᒍᑦ. ᐅᑦᑐᕋᕐᑕᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᕈᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖅ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ.

cast from the Makivik AGM in Kangiqsujjuaq.

George, who is in his early twenties, sees the benefits of the Internet immediately. "Let's say a sculptor makes a soapstone carving. He takes a picture of it, gets it digitally scanned, and puts it on the Internet. Bang. It's out there on the market right away. It's in Paris, Berlin, New York in a split second. No more middlemen. It is going to be sold right away, and the money goes right into the pocket of the carver." Berthe adds that the same electronic technology can obtain payment for the carver via Visa, Mastercard, or American Express. Similarly, the market of the outside world will be accessible to the North via the Internet. Berthe sees this as a good thing. "The Internet is very accurate. There won't be any more mistakes. Right now when you order from Sears for example, you get something back that is three sizes too big, it's the wrong colour, and it has no buttons. It is exactly what you didn't want. With the Internet, you have proof right there."

From a social perspective, both George Berthe, and Steve Grasser see tremendous potential for the Internet to alleviate chronic problems in the North. Berthe says by using video-conferencing technology—a sort of telephone with a video image—political leaders will have to be away from their families less often. "Our politicians make a big sacrifice. They leave their husbands, or wives, and children to go to represent their people. It causes a lot of fights. They are alone. They get into drinking." Berthe estimates that in the next five years, video-conferencing will cut down on travel by 60-70%.

Steve Grasser, in Salluit, observes a new mining operation starting up at Raglan. A lot of Inuit will be hired to work at the mine, and they will be working for periods from two to four weeks. He has seen firsthand how tough it can be on families when the head of the household is out at the mine. Video-conferencing is one way to alleviate the separation of families. It is also seen as a way to provide services such as distance education, some social services, and legal aid.

For the health community, the buzzword is "telemedicine", where a doctor in a central location, such as Iqaluit, can monitor a patient in a remote community via modem. A test is planned from Kuujjuaq to the Montreal Children's Hospital this fall to perform an electrocardiogram by modem.

Some headway has been made in Nunavik to solve the technical problems before the northern politicians have to shift into high gear. Bell Canada will be upgrading its infrastructure by the fall of 1995 in all 14 Nunavik communities. They will modernize the ground stations of their satellites using a technology called DAMA (Demand Assignment Multiple Access). This will increase the communications capacity of the Nunavik communities so that they will be guaranteed at least 4,800 bps transmission speed for data, which can be increased with computer software to 9,600 bps. Further improvements will come when the switching equipment in each community is changed from what Grasser describes as "museum quality" mechanical switches (in some cases), to switches based on integrated circuit boards.

Once the phone companies update their equipment it will be up to governments and northern organizations

ᖃᓂᐅᕐᓯᒪᒐᓚᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓗᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒋᑦ. ᐱᐊᓪ ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᑦ (ᐅᖃᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᑦ) ᐱᕙᓪᓖᒋᐊᓛᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᒌᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᖅ 1995 ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂ 14ᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕆᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐹᒍᑕᐅᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ DAMA (Demand Assignment Multiple Access). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᖏᑦ 4,800ᒨᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒥᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔮᒃᑯᑐᓄᑦ 9,600ᓄᑦ. ᓱᓕ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᒐᔭᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑯᔮᔩᑉ ᑕᐃᔭᖏᑦ “ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᖃᐅᑎᒦᑦᑐᓴᑐᖃᐃᑦ” ᓴᖑᑎᑦᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑏᑦ (ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ), ᑐᖓᓂᖃᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᖑᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ.

ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᑎᕆᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᓯᓇᒃᑯᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒋᐊᖃᓕᕋᔭᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᑎᓯᒐᔪᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕐᕋᓗᖏᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔩᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᒪᓂᑦᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᑕᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔩᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᒐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓴᓇᐊᕈᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᒫᖓᓂ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᓚᔭᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ.

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐸᕆᓴᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᐸᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᒍᑦ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆ ᐱᑕ ᐊᑕᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕋᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᔭᑲᑦᑕᕋᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᑐᕋᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᑰᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᖃᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓱᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖓ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᑦᑐᖅ. ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᖃᒻᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆᖓ ᓰᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ-ᑯᑑᑦᓰ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᕆᕙᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᑎᒍᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᒫᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᑐᖓᓕᕆᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᑖᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᒐᓚᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᖅ ᐅᐃᒪᔫᕈᑎᖃᖏᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃᓗ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᖁᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᓕᕐᑕᑕ 1990 ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑏᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑐᑦ. “1970 ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᑕᑦᔩᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖓ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᑦ ᐸᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖁᑎᖓ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔭᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᐸᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ.” ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᕗᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᓯᓈᑦᑑᓂᕐᕋᓯᒋᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᒌᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᐊᕕᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᓯᕆᔩᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᖓᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᑕᑦᓰᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖏᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᑭᑎᑦᓯᓚᖓᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ. “ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᒐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᕐᓯᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᒋᐊᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᖓᓕᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ.”

ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᓱᓪᓗᐊᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᐊᓪ ᑲᓇᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓚᖓᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ 1995 ᐃᓱᐊ ᑐᕌᒐᓇᓗᒍ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᓯᒪᔪᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔩᖏᑦᑕ ᑕᐃᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᐊᓪᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᒐᓱᐊᓚᐅᕐᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑉ ᐃᓱᐊ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍ. ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑎᒃ ᓱᑲᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᐊᑦᓱᓇᐃᕈᓐᓇᓯᓗᑎ ᐃᒥᐊᕙᓪᓖᔪᒥᒃ, ᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᓚᖓᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕕᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᓇᒧᓕᒫᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ. ᑐᖓᓱᒋᑦᓯ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᔪᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ.

to work together to find a way of providing northerners affordable access to the Internet. In Nunavik the Kativik Regional Government and the Development Council are working on a proposal to install a central computer server in each community. Each community server would provide a gateway to the Internet, and users would be billed for their log-on time. The progress in Nunavik illustrates the kind of action that is being taken in Canada's northern regions to get connected.

On January 24th,
Apple Computer will introduce
Macintosh.
And you'll see why 1984
won't be like "1984"

ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ 1984-ᒥ.
Apple Computer kick started the revolution in 1984.

Within Makivik Corporation, there are more members of the Executive now who use computers for their day-to-day work. Treasurer Peter Adams readily admits that he is a beginner with his PC laptop computer, but that he is able to send faxes directly from it in Kuujjuaq, and communicates in this manner with his assistant in Lachine. Newly-elected Corporate Secretary Sheila Watt-Cloutier has been drafting her reports on a Mac for years, and is eager to embrace the new information technologies. Mark T. Gordon, Vice-President in charge of Economic Development has been eager to get an Internet account for some time now.

Zebedee Nungak is modest about his understanding of the new technologies, but tells a story which illustrates how the nature of change we are experiencing in the 1990s has evolved in twenty years. "In the early 1970s when the phone companies were starting to install services in Nunavik, I was at a meeting with a telephone executive who told us it would take eight years to do all the villages." Zebedee described the attitude at the phone company as intransigent. Before leaving the meeting, he told them that he would agitate to prevent them from installing phone services in any community if they could not alter their lengthy installation schedule. "Three months later, they flew into my community in a typical northern blizzard to tell us that they would begin installation that summer."

Although Zebedee is somewhat skeptical about Bell Canada's commitment to upgrade phone services in all communities by the end of 1995, a newsletter published by the Katívik Regional Government Research and Economic Development Department indicates that Bell does plan to complete the work by the end of the year. The upgrade will allow for faster data transmission rates, and people in Nunavik can say good-bye to the notorious echo, caused by using half-duplex lines. Nunavik is going full-duplex, and will gradually plug in to the net. Welcome to the Global Village.

ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓂᖅ

ᓂᐸᐃᓕᐅᒥᓪᓚᕆᒐᓚᑦᑐᔫᔭᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓃᑦ. ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒧᓕᕐᒪᑦ, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑦᑎᒐᑦᓴᐅᔭᒐᑎᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖃᒐᓚᑦᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᐸᓘᒪᒧᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᖅᑳᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ.

ᐅᐱᖓᓴᖅ ᑕᖅᑮᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓪᓛᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐹᑎ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᐊᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓᑕ ᔮᒃ ᐸᕆᓲ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᐅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦᓴᐅᒐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖁᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᕋᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᐅᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪ, ᐊᐃᕆᓕ ᓈᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂ ᒪᑉᐱᕆᐊᓚᐅᕐᓇᒥᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᑦᓴᓕᕈᓂ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕋᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᖃᑎᖃᕋᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᕕᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕆᓲ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓚᕆᒋᐊᖓ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ, ᓘᓯᐊᓐ ᐳᓵ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᓂᐅᔭᕐᒋᑐᑲᓪᓚᐅᔫᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓂᐊᖁᖑᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑦᓴᓂ *Le Devoir* ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 25ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ, "ᐳᓵ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕆᓲ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑑᑎᒍᓐᓇᐃᐳᒃ."

ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓃᓪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒐᓚᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᒪᕆᖃᕋᔭᕐᐳᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓯᑦᑎᓇᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒪᓂᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᖅᑲᓯᓂᒥᓃᑦᑐᑦ. ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᖓᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᕿᓂᕐᑕᖃᓚᐅᔪᖏᑐᖅ: ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕋᔭᖏᑐᑦ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒧᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ.

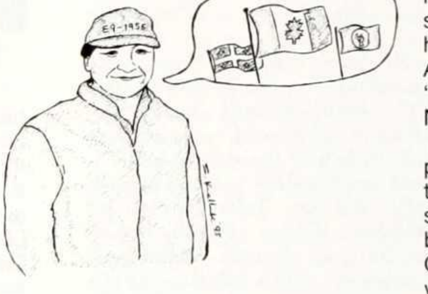
ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᒪᐃᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᕆᐊᓪᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᖃᕋᔭᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓄᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ. ᒪᐃ 18ᒥ, ᔮᒃ ᐸᕆᓲ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᕕᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑑᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᑦᓴᖓ ᓴᒎᑦᑕᐅᒐᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᒪᕆᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖅ. ᐱᖁᔭᑦᓴᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᓂᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᒡᕕᒥᒃ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᑦ. ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᕆᓲᖓ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᒪᕆᖓᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᓯᑉᑕᒻᐸᒥ, ᐱᒋᐊᖏᓛᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᒋᓲᒥᓂ ᐆᑐᐳᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕈᑎᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᓕᕆᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐃᓕᖓᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᑫᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᑦᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑑᑉ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᖅ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖓᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᖏᑐᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᐱᔭᑦᓴᒪᕆᐊᓗᓐᓂᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ, ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᐅᒥᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᑖᑕᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓄᑭᓂᒃ." ᐊᒥᓲᒍᓐᓇᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᕋᒐᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 30, 1995ᒧᑦ, ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓃᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᓘᖏᑐᖅ. ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᔪᖃᓚᐅᔪᖏᑐᖅ, ᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐊᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓴᐅᕗᖅ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒧᑦ. ᑲᒃᑭᓂᖅ ᓇᓘᐃᔪᖅ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒍᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᒥᐅᓂ ᓈᓚᑦᑐᔭᐅᑉ ᓯᖏᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓᓂ.

ᓄᑖᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᑯᔮᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒪᕆᒋᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᔭᖓᑦ ᐱᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᓐ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ

Things appear to have quieted down substantially on the referendum front. Summer is here, and summer is not a time to trouble constituents with heavy political matters. However there was some activity that will keep many politicos busy during the warm weather.

We have spent the spring months observing the realignment of Parti-Québecois leader Jacques Parizeau. He has come to terms with the political reality of what his pollsters must have told him regarding the unsalable position of a hard-line referendum question. So, in late April, we read front page news to the effect that a separate Quebec would seek political and economic alliances with Canada. Some editors noted that this internal political process within separatist ranks demonstrated that while Parizeau clearly ruled the Quebec government, Lucien Bouchard appears to have a firm grip on the sovereignty agenda. The headline in *Le Devoir* on April 25th read, "Bouchard and Parizeau Make Peace."



The economic and political structure contemplated would be a sort of common assembly where ministers from Quebec and Canada would meet to iron out issues of common jurisdiction. The federal government's response was quite blunt: they would not negotiate offers of political and economic association with Quebec.

Later in May, more details of the political timetable for the fall referendum began to surface. On May 18th, Jacques Parizeau announced that the referendum question, and enabling sovereignty bill would be tabled in the National Assembly in the fall. The bill would include an offer of association with the rest of Canada. The fall session of the National Assembly would likely begin in September, rather than its usual date of the third week of October, to accommodate the referendum timetable.

More germane to the political process in Nunavik, the deadline to reach an Agreement-In-Principle on self-government has been postponed. "This is not because of the referendum," explains Makivik's First Vice-President Zebedee Nungak, "It has to do with the sheer amount of work involved, as the scope of the negotiations has broadened to include block-funding, revenue sharing, and new powers." A few days before the April 30th, 1995 deadline, the press was notified that talks would be extended by at least six months, and that the fall would be a likely time to arrive at a protocol. Kakinik Naluiyuk was appointed President of the Nunavik Constitutional Committee, replacing Simeonie Nalukturuk.

A new feature in the aboriginal referendum landscape is that the Cree have just begun exploratory talks

Constitutionally Speaking

ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᖓᑕ ᒪᐃᑉ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓱᓂ "ᐃᒐᓛᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᑦᓴᓄᑦ" ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ. ᓴᐃᓂᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓴᐅᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ ᒪᐃ 23ᒥ. ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᑯᕖᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓅᕋᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᒻᒥ, ᓇᒍᑦ ᓅᓐᓂᐊᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᑯᐸᐃᓕᒪᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᒪᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᑭᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑎᒍᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ 20ᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ, ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓕᑎᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᐅᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᓂᕈᐊᕋᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᒍᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᑕᓕᐅᒥᓯᒪᒋᐊᖓ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ, ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ: ᐊᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑕᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᐃ 18 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 24 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ 51.4%ᖏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᐅᑦ "ᐊᖏᕋᔭᕆᐊᖏᑦ" ᐊᕙᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑕᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ, 48.6% ᐊᐅᑳᕋᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᑦᓱᒧᖓ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᒧᑦ. ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᒥ 53.1% ᓂᕈᐊᕋᔭᓚᐅᔪᑦ "ᐊᖏᕐᓗᑎᒃ" ᐊᕙᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑕᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐊᕙᑦᓚᕆᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ 44% ᐊᖏᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ 55.7% ᐊᐅᑳᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. Léger and Léger ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓱᑎᒃ 1001ᓂᒃ, ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᕕᓂᒃ *Journal de Montreal* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *Globe and Mail*.

ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒻᒧᑦ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᐳᓈᑦ ᓚᓐᑐᕆ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑲᑦᑕᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂ *Le Soleil* ᓄᐃᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᒪᐃ 27ᒥ. ᒪᓂᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᒐᔭᕐᐳᖅ, "ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᐱᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᕙᑉᐸᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᖃᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ?" ᓛᓐᑐᕆ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ "ᐊᖏᕐᓂᒥᒃ" ᓂᕈᐊᑦᓴᐸᑕ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᓵᕆᒐᔭᖏᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᒥᒃ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᓚᐅᑲᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓪᓚᔫᒥᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐱᕙᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᓚᐅᑲᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒻᒪᕆᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓪᓚᕆᖏᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᑑᔭᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᖏᒋᐊᖓ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖓᓂ ᔮᓐ ᑯᕆᑦᓯᐊᒥᒃ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨ ᓵᑕᑦᓴᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᖓᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓖᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᓚᖓᕗᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐅᔪᒐᒥᒃ "ᐋ"-ᒥᓪᓗ "ᐊᐅᑳᒥᓪᓗ" ᐱᕙᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒐᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᕙᓃᓐᓂᒃ 1980-ᒥ. 1995-ᒥ "ᐊᖏᕐᑐᑦ" ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᔫᓂ 12-ᒥ ᔮᒃ ᐸᕆᓲ, ᓗᓯᐊᓐ ᐳᓵ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᕆᐅ ᑐᒫᓐᑦ (ᓂᐊᖁᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ Rassemblement Democratique-ᑯᓄᑦ) ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔮᖃᓚᖓᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ. "ᐊᖏᕐᓂᒥᔪᑦ" ᐃᓚᒌᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓚᓅᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ, "ᐊᐅᑳᕐᑐᑦ" ᐃᓚᒌᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᒥᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ Liberals-ᖁᑎᖏᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓖᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᑐᕕᓃᑦ.

ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᕋᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᔫᔭᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᖔᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᑎᒍᓪᓗ. ᐃᓗᒥᐅᑕᕆᓛᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓛᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᑉᑕᒻᐸᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᓛᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᒪᕆᖃᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓᓂ ᓅᒻ ᐊᓚᓯᑲᒥ ᔪᓚᐃᖑᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᒐᓯᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᑐᔮᓐᑐᒥ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᕙᒻᒥ.

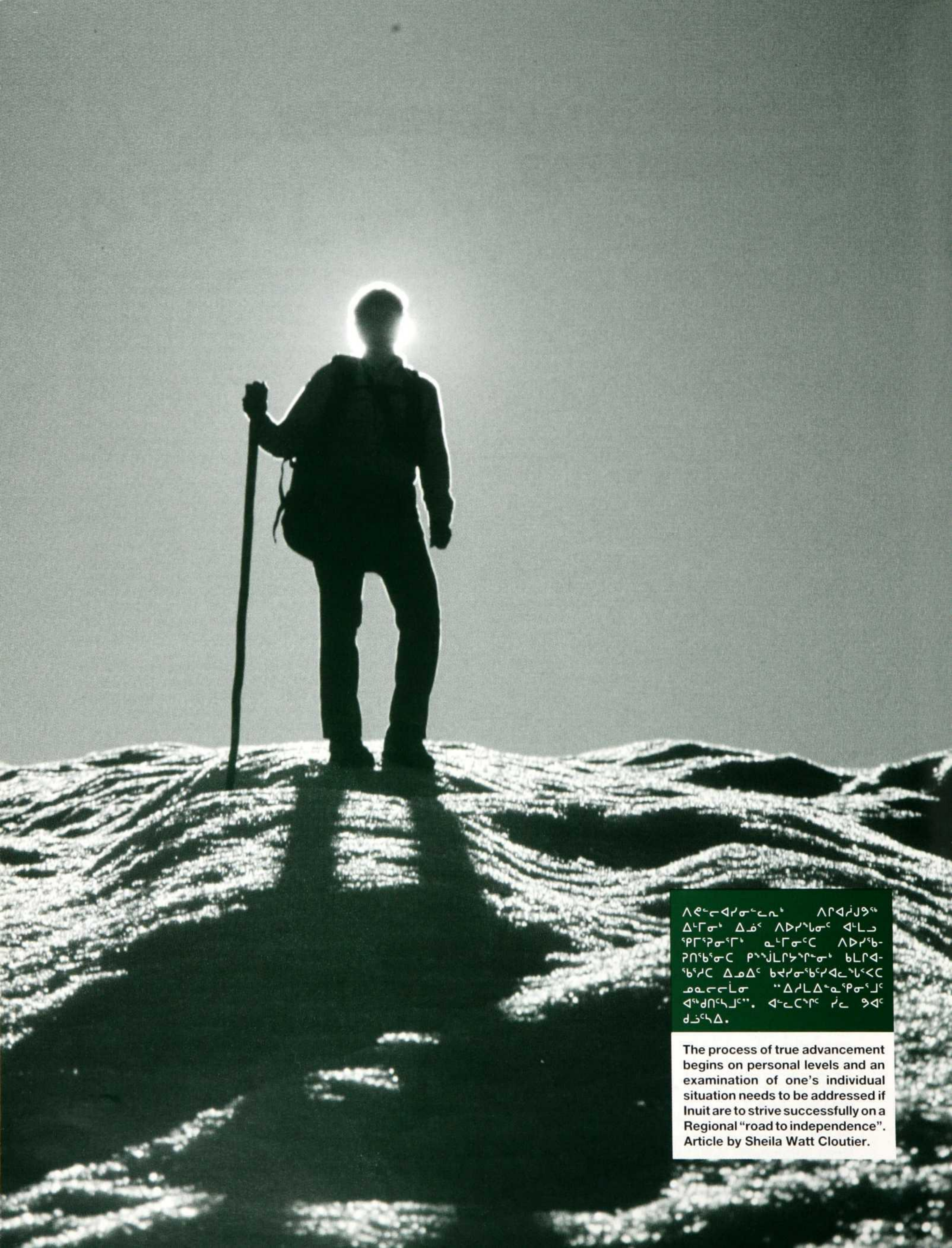
with the Quebec government to discuss self-government structures. Former Grand Cree Chief Billy Diamond could be heard on morning radio programs during the third week of May talking about the "window of opportunity" that currently exists to negotiate with the Quebec government. They signed a framework Agreement with Quebec on May 23rd. Newspaper articles explained that the Quebec Cree know that regardless of what happens during the referendum, they are not moving anywhere, nor is the rest of the province of Quebec, so they have decided to work with the powers that be, and examine the possibilities to re-open the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 20 years old this year, to improve their state of affairs.

Meanwhile, the polls show that appeal for sovereignty has declined among Quebecers, even for the new variety: sovereignty with association. A poll conducted between May 18 and 24 showed that 51.4% of Quebecers would vote "Yes" to Sovereignty with association, while 48.6% would vote "No" to this question. A month earlier, 53.1% would have voted "Yes" to sovereignty with association. Meanwhile, a hard-line sovereignty question yielded a 44.% "Yes" vote, and a 55.7% "No" response. The Léger and Léger poll surveyed 1,001 people, and was done for the *Journal de Montreal,* and the *Globe and Mail*.

As for a possible question, Quebec Vice-Premier Bernard Landry floated a trial balloon in an interview for *Le Soleil*, published May 27th. The proposed question might be, "Are you in favour of Quebec sovereignty coupled with an offer of association and a new political and economic partnership with the rest of Canada?" Landry speculated that with a "Yes" vote, Quebec would not rush Canada into a tough negotiation session, but rather take a year to let the dust settle, perhaps allow for a federal election to take place, and then begin serious talks. Reading between the lines, it appears clear that the Quebec government does not relish the thought of negotiating sovereignty with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, the politician they hold responsible for the current constitutional crisis in Canada.

Referendum observers will recall the "Yes" and "No" camps that formed in 1980. The 1995 "Yes" camp was solidified June 12th when Jacques Parizeau, Lucien Bouchard, and Mario Dumont (head of the Rassemblement Democratique) signed a three-party agreement to work together for separation. The "Yes" team also includes the main labour unions in the province, while the "No" team is shaping up to include the Quebec and federal Liberals, employers groups, Inuit and other aboriginal nations.

So, the pieces of the puzzle appear to be falling into place. Inuit leaders will be meeting this summer at the national, and international level. Details of the Inuit referendum will become known by September. The Inuit homeland will be apparent at venues such as the Inuit Circumpolar Conference General Assembly in Nome, Alaska in July, and in August when Inuit from all corners of Canada converge under one roof in Toronto at the well-titled Canadian National Exhibition.



ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓂᓪᓚᕆᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᓲᕗᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᑦᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᑕ ᑭᖕᒎᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᖅᑲᕐᓱᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓚᖕᒐᑉᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ "ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᑭᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ". ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᑎᑦ ᔩᓚ ᕗᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓯᐃ.

The process of true advancement begins on personal levels and an examination of one's individual situation needs to be addressed if Inuit are to strive successfully on a Regional "road to independence". Article by Sheila Watt Cloutier.

ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᑭᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎ

The Road to Independence

ᐅᕙᒍᑦ, ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᓕᕿᑦᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᑯᑦᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕿᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒃ ᑕᑭᔫᒐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐃᓛᓐᓂ, ᐱᔭᕆᐊᒻᒪᕆᓐᓇᑑᑦᓯᓂ, ᐊᕐᓱᕈᓐᓇᑑᑦᓯᓂ. ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᔫᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᕐᑭᓈᔭᕿᓱᐊᕐᓯᑕ ᓇᓃᒻᒪᕐᒑᑕ ᑕᕐᓂᒐᓐᓂ ᑭᓪᓚᕐᒍᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᒥᒍᒪᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑯᑦᓴᓇᙱᑐᒦᒍᒪᓕᕐᓯᑕ. ᑐᖀᒐᓪᓚᓇᒐᑦ - ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᒐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐱᙳᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔫᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔫᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᓯᓚᑐᔫᑎᑦᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᑎᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᓪᓗᑕ.

ᑭᑦᓴᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑕᖏᕐᓯᒪᕙᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᒐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐋᙳᔮᓐᓇᑐᓂᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᓯᒪᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐳᐃᒍᕿᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᑕᐅᒪᒐᒥᒃ, ᑭᖑᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᙱᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᑎᑦᓯᓚᕐᑭᕙᒃᑲᒥᒃ, ᐊᓕᐊᓇᙱᑐᕐᔪᐊᖑᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦᓯᑎᓗ, ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᙱᓂᕐᐸᒎᔫᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᙱᓂᕐᐸᐅᓯᓂᓗ - ᐃᓅᑉ ᓄᑭᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᒍᓐᓇᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ - ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᑭᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᐃᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᕐᑮᓯᒪᓲᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᙳᔮᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᕆᓯᒪᒋᐊᓪᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᕆᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᐃᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᑳᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᒻᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᖅ - ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓗᓐᓈᒍᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᐊᓗᓂᑦ

As we, the Inuit, work towards the path to self-government as a means of taking back control of our own destiny, many things must be thought about and worked through with care on a personal level as well on a regional level. The path is long and, at times, *difficult*, to say the least. It has a tendency to throw one around as we seek to find the holes in our souls in attempt to find inner peace. The ultimate goal — to gain control of our lives with the Creator and the Wisdom of the Universe as our true guide.

Much turmoil and pain surrounds our communities as the use of alcohol and drugs becomes the most popular means chosen by people in an attempt to change the quality of their experience. With this choice, however, has come disastrous consequences in terms of loss of life, morbidity, socio-economic costs, and most devastating and insidious of all — the loss of personal powers — ultimately the loss of freedom.

This loss of personal powers has led to further dependence upon alcohol and drugs, as well as to heavy dependence upon other people and systems. This way of life is not so particular to our Native communities but

ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᑭᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎ

ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᓴᔭᓇᖕᖏᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑖᖑᓯᓐᓂᓴᐅᓲᖑᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕐᕆᓯᑦᑕᑐᐊᕆᔫᕐᓱᒍ ᐅᐃᕆᓯᒪᖕᖑᓯᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᖕᖏᑕᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑖᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑦᓴᐅᕐᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᕆᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖓᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᕝᕙᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᓂ, ᐅᐃᕆᓯᒪᓃᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᐳᕇᖕᖏᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᕆᓯᒪᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᐊᕐᑎᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᕆᔭᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕐᑲᕋᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑎᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑎᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓂᑎᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓯᐊᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓈᕐᑎᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᕐᐸᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕᒫᖄᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᐃᕆᓯᒪᐅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑯᑎᓕᒫᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᐸᓯᑎᒃ. ᓄᐃᑕᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᕆᑦ ᐃᓚᕇᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᕆᓐᓂ ᐊᓇᕐᕿᒥᐅᖃᑎᕇᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖕᕆᑦ, ᖁᓄᔪᕐᓂᐊᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᓂ ᖁᓄᔪᕐᓂᐊᓃᑦ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᕐᓃᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓈᕿᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᐊᕿᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒃᑕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᔭᖕᖏᓂᖏᑦ. ᐃᓚᕇᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐊᕐᑭᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᐸᐅᕙᒻᒪᑕ, ᐆᒻᒪᑎᕐᓗᑎᑦᓯᐸᑦᓯᑎᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖑᕐᓗᓚᕿᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᕇᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᖕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᕆᑦᓯᐊᖕᕆᑦᑑᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᓗ, ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖕᕆᑦᑑᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᓯᑎᓗ, ᑲᒃᑳᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᖕᕆᒍᑕᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᕆᐊᖃᑦᑖᒍᓕᕐᑮᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᐃᓯᒪᒍᑎᕆᕙᒻᒥᔭᖕᕆᑦ, ᓱᓚᓗᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᔭᓚᑎᒃ, ᓄᐃᑕᓚᕐᑭᐅᑎᕆᕙᒻᒥᓯᑦ, ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᑎᖕᖑᐸᓪᓚᐊᔭᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᖕᖑᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᔭᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᕙᓪᓕᕐᑕᖕᕆᑦ. ᐱᕈᕐᓴᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᕇᓂ "ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖕᕆᑐᒃᑰᑐᓂ" ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᖃᓕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᐃᕆᓯᒪᖃᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖕᖏᑐᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᑲᕙᕐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᔫᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐃᓱᕐᓇᖕᕆᓐᓂᒥᒃ, ᓇᓗᒫᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᑳᖅᑲᔭᖕᖏᑑᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ

is in fact representative of a much bigger problem — that of society as a whole. However, due to the long history of Native peoples being paternalized, we are much more susceptible and, in fact, groomed towards dependence upon many substances, processes, people, and systems.

It is evident that addictions to substances like alcohol and drugs, addictions to various processes, and addictions to people such as co-dependent relationships and being overly looked after or controlled by others are well established in our communities and in individuals.

The more evident consequences to family life are domestic violence, rape and incest, suicide, low family income, and teen delinquency. The health of family members is also very affected since the use of alcohol and drugs is a major factor to accidents, heart and liver problems, family psycho-social problems, poor nutrition, child neglect, and wife battery.

The secondary effects, but just as serious, are what many youth and young adults are going through. Having grown up in a "traumatic" family life and environment, besides having addictions themselves they are living a sad emotional and spiritual reality that includes symptoms of anxiety, insecurity, confusion, control problems, relationship difficulties, and suicidal tendencies.

The socio-economic impacts of alcohol and drug abuse on the community and its organizations, whether they be political, educational, or service-oriented, are plenty and come at a high cost. In most organizations the story is the same — high employee turnover, absenteeism, loss of productivity, poor performance, lack of initiative, increase in staff, vandalism of property, breaking and entering, and robbery.

The link between the alcohol and drug problems and

STEPHEN HENDRIE

ᓰᓚ ᕗᐊᑦ ᑯᓘᑦᓴᐃ: "ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᑦᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᕐᕆᑦ ᐋᖕᑭᒍᓐᓇᓯᓗᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓘᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᑭᒋᖕᓇᑕᖓ ᓲᖕᕆᓗᐊᕈᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᖕᖏᑦᑕᖅ - ᐊᑐᑎᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒪᒥᑉᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ."
Sheila Watt Cloutier: "Examining our past can help to clarify many of our problems and one cannot underestimate the power of this exercise — but healing occurs in the present."

ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖕᒐᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᐊᖖᒍᓱᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐃᒥᐊᓘᑉ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖖᒐᐃᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᔭᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᕕᓴᔭᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᒥᒎᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᑐᔫᓕᖀᓯᒪᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᐸᑐᑦ - ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔭᑲᑦᑕᒪᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓇᐊᖖᒋᑑᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑦᓯᐊᖕᒋᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᖖᒋᑑᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔫᖖᒋᑑᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐊᑎᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ, ᓯᖁᑦᑎᑕᐅᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᑖᕐᑕᐅᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᔮᔭᐅᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᓂᒃ ᓯᖁᒥᑦᓯᑲᑦᑕᓗᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᑲᑦᑕᓃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑦᓯᐊᐳᑦ. (ᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᒪᒍᓃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᕿᔭᐅᓯᒪᓲᒍᕗᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᓄᓪᓗ.)

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖁᓇᖖᒋᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕖᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᒪᓇᓱᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᖃᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᐃᓇᕈᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᕿᑦᓯᔫᔭᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᖕᒑᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᒐᓯᐊᖕᒑᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦ. ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥ ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᒪᑕ, ᐃᓅᓯᓕᓇᐴᑦ ᐊᓯᒋᐊᓪᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᒍᓱᑦ. ᐱᓂᕐᓗᓂᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᖁᒥᑦᓯᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᒪᑦ, ᐳᓛᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕖᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑕᐅᖕᒑᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᐋᓐᓂᑐᑦ, ᖃᓂᒪᓐᓇᐃᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓗᑐᑦ ᓄᐃᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᐅᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒐᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᕐᑐᓇᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒐᓯᐊᓲᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐃᓇᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᓛᑦ ᐃᓛᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᐅᑉ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓛᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᒪᑎᒃ. ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᖅ ᐅᐃᓇᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓈᒍᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓕᐊᕐᑐᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦᓯᑕ ᐱᓪᓚᓇᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᕕᑦᓯᑕ ᑕᒻᒪᑲᑦᑕᓲᖕᒍᑦᓯᑕ ᒐᓯᐊᑦᔭᖕᕿᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖖᒋᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᖖᒋᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑐᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖖᒋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒪᖖᒋᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᓇᓃᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᖖᒋᑦᑕ ᑲᒪᓂᖃᕐᑐᑕ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᕈᑎᖃᓇᐊᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᐃᓇᕈᒪᐅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᒧᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑕᒐ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑕ, ᑲᔪᓯᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒍᒪᓚᕐᒍᑦᑕ, ᕿᓈᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓈᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐱᓇᐃᑐᑕᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᐃᓇᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᐃᑦ. ᐊᖕᒋᔪᕐᓴᐅᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᕗᑦ ᒪᒥᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᕗᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑎᒋᒋᐊᓕᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᒍᓐᓇᕈᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᑐᑕᓗ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᕈᑕ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᕗᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓛᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᐳᔪᓪᓕᐊᓯᑐᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᒪᐃᓗᑕ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᕗᑕᕐᓗᑕ.

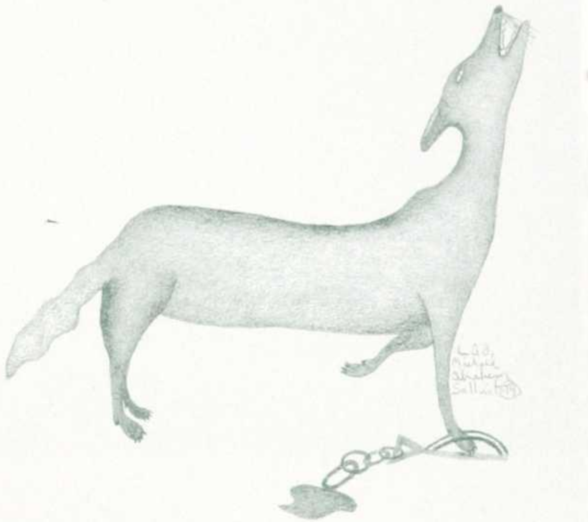
ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑦᑎᓗᑕᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᑦᑎᓂ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑦᑎᒋᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᓐᓇᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕈᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᒍᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᓂᖖᒐᐅᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᓇᓗᒫᕐᓂᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᓴᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑭᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᑕᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᓗᑕ ᑲᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᑲᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑎᓗᒍ ᑐᖖᒐᓇᑦᓯᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᓪᓕᖕᒐᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᑑᒪᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᖖᒐᐅᒪᓐᓇᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᐃᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᓂᓪᓕᖕᒐᓇᕐᑐᖃᖖᒋᑯᑦᑕ, ᓯᓚᑐᔫᖅᑲᔭᕐᓂᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

the high crime rate and delinquency is very evident. (In fact, the majority of prison sentences in the south are alcohol and drug related.)

Unfortunately many institutions make the big mistake of growing with the problem and thus embrace the addictions rather than confront and deal with them. As social problems increase, more social workers are hired. As the crime rate increases, so does the police force as well as the number of court halls. As more accidents, diseases, and handicaps occur, the medical staff and facilities increase and the list goes on.

Everyone is trying to do what they perceive as being helpful to alleviating these addiction problems but most are dealing with only one piece of the problem, and really to little avail. The problem of addictions must be treated as a whole. All too often many of us in helping professions or roles make many mistakes, not intentionally but more out of lack of knowledge and skills and very often from a lack of understanding and recognition of where we stand with our own relationship to addictive substances and processes. This is why we must start with ourselves — so that we may, with clarity, find effective solutions to the problem as a whole.



The problem of alcohol and drug dependency cannot be dealt with by focusing only on alcohol and drugs. The larger issues of healing our wounds, learning life skills, controlling one's life and destiny, and gaining and living with freedom must be dealt with to effectively start the process of change from dependence to independence.

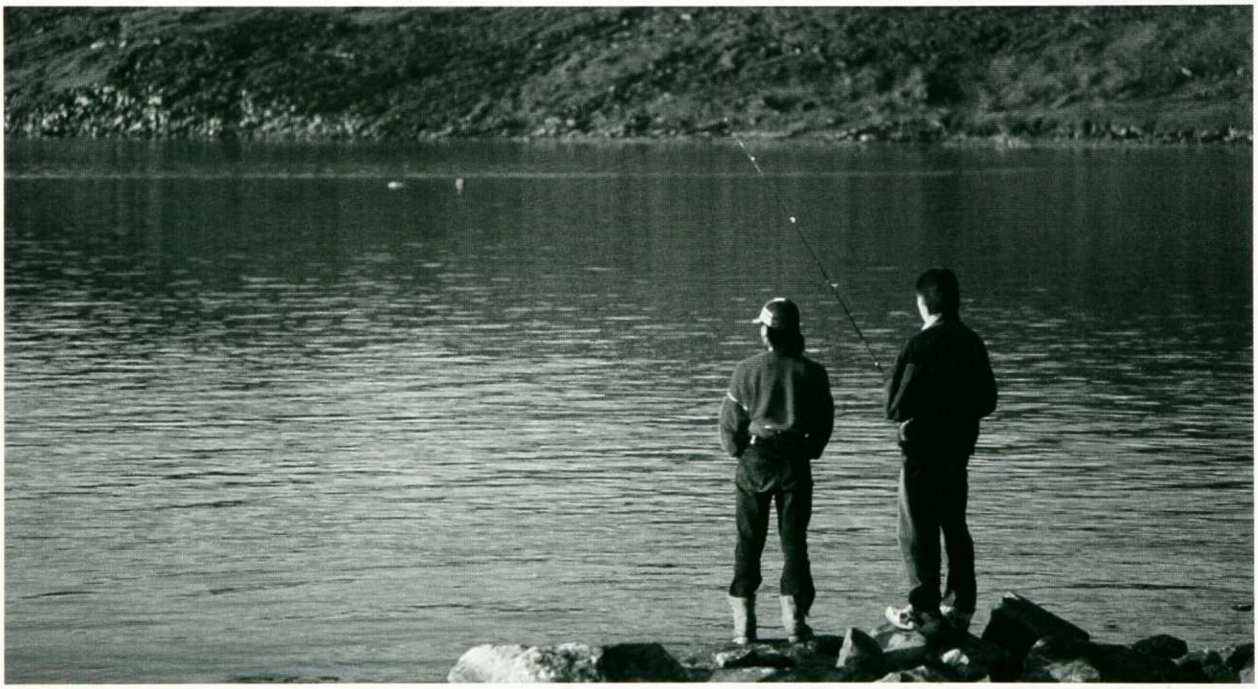
As we prepare for independence and self-government on a political level, so must the preparation of personal independence and empowerment begin, otherwise it will not be true self-government.

ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎ

ᓯᓚᑐᓂᖃᙱᑯᑦᑕ, ᑎᒥᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᒍᓐᓇᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᒍᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓗᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕈᓐᓇᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑑᒍᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᓂᖃᒻᒪᕆᓪᓗᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓚᖓᑦᓯᒍ.

ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᒋᐊᖃᓚᖓᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᕗᖅ. ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᔭᐅᓂᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ, ᑲᒪᒋᐊᓯᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕈᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᑲᑦᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᖃᑦᑕᓂᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᖃᐃᕐᓯᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᒥᓴᓯᓗᓂ. ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓕᕈᑦᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᓴᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᖄᖏᕐᐸᓕᐊᓕᕈᑦᑎᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᒍᓐᓇᓯᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ, ᖃᐅᒪᓂᕐᓴᒨᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᑉᐸᓕᐊᒍᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᒍᒪᓂᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᓚᖓᔫᒃ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑐᒪᕆᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑐᒪᕆᐅᔮᕐᓗᓂᓗ. ᑕᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᙴᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᙵᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒐ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᓚᖓᕙᕗᑦ. ᑕᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᐸᑕ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᑉᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓚᖓᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕕᒋᒐᓱᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ-ᓱᒃᑯᕋᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᖏᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᑉᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᑭᑖᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓗ.

ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓚᖓᕗᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕆᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᖃᕈᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓘᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᒻᒪᕆᓚᖓᔭᕗᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓃᓪᓗᑕ ᒪᒥᖅᑲᔭᕐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ - ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒦᓪᓗᑕ ᒪᒥᒍᓐᓇᓚᖓᓗᐊᕐᑐᒍᑦ. ᖃᐅᒪᔪᒨᖅᑲᔭᓚᖓᒐᑕᓗ ᓄᖅᑲᔪᐃᑦᑑᓗᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᓗᑦᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖓᒍᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓗᑦᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑕ - ᖃᐅᒪᔫᕈᓐᓇᓚᖓᔪᒍᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᑎᕐᓗᑕ. ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒦᑎᒐᓱᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑦᑕ, ᖄᖏᕋᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᑲᐃᓐᓇᕋᓱᐊᕆᐊᓕᕕᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓴᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᔪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᕕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ



BOB MESHER

First we must be able to look at our pain, anger, confusion, and despair and the source of these emotions and allow these feelings to talk to us so that we may start to take action from a source of peace and clarity rather than from a source of fear and anger. Without clarity, there is no wisdom and without wisdom, human bodies may live but the spirit dies. This process of looking within takes time and a great deal of support.

Getting on the path is the most important thing. Counseling, self-help groups, getting in touch with our rich cultural heritage, reading helpful literature, attending workshops and lectures, and meditation and prayer are some ways to begin the process of healing. Once we allow ourselves to work through these difficult feelings and emotions and come to terms with their source, we start to become clear and as the hunger for growth and freedom begins, the process begins to unfold in a miraculous way. The spiritual need to become free, independent, and at peace now becomes a lifelong journey. As the spirit starts to mend, the opportunities for growth become easier to recognize and indeed become more and more appealing. The pattern of self-destruction starts to break down and in its place a pattern of growth and empowerment starts to emerge.

Examining our past can help to clarify many of our problems and one cannot underestimate the value of this exercise. But healing does not occur in the past — it occurs in the present. We don't get to the light through endless investigation and analysis of the darkness — the only way to the light is by entering the light. If we keep ourselves in the past, after a certain point the problems will only keep repeating themselves. Then we remain in a victim role and keep thinking that it is others who have done things to us and who are continually at fault. In that way, we run the chance of staying in our pain and

ᐱᐅᓯᖃᑦᓴᐃᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᖏᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᑕᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᕕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖅ ᐸᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᑦᔭᒍᓐᓇᐃᓗᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᖓᒍᑦᑕ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᒍᓐᓇᐃᓚᖓᑦᔭᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᒫᕈᓐᓇᐃᓚᖓᑦᔭᒐᑕᓗ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓚᕿᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᕋᑦᑎᒍ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓚᕿᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓱᒍᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᓂ ᓱᓇᐃᑉ ᐱᔭᕐᓃᑑᒻᒪᖔᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᑦᓴᐅᖏᓪᓛᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐃᓚᖓᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᓅᒍᓐᓇᖏᕈᑎᒋᕙᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᓅᓐᓂᓇᒋᐊᓚᕗᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᕕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᓂᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎᒋᒋᐊᖃᕈᑦᑎᒍ ᐃᖏᕐᕈᓯᒍᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑐᕌᒐᓱᐊᓯᓗᑕ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ - ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᑦᑕ ᑐᖀᕐᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᓚᖓᑦᓯᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ. ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᓂᖅ ᕿᒪᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓇᐊᕐᓂᐅᕘᒃ ᐃᓗᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᓕᓇᐊᖃᕋᑦᑕ ᕿᓈᔭᕐᐸᑕᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᖃᓕᕐᓯᒍ. ᑐᕌᓪᓚᓇᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᓗᑦᑎᓂ ᑐᖕᖓᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᓕᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᒫᖓ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓯᓗᒍ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓚᖓᔭᕗᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓱᐃᒍᕗᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓂᖏᑦ (ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᓐᓇᓂᐅᑉ), ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᐅᓲᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕗᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᖏᐅᑎᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕐᓃᑑᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᖃᕋᓗᐊᕋᒥ. ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕈᑎᓪᓚᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᓄᐃᒍᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᖀᕐᓗᓂ ᓘᖅᑲᔪᑦᔪᖏᓐᓇᒥ. ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᐅᑎᑎᑐᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᕈᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ, ᐃᖃᐃᓕᓴᑦᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᑎᒃ ᓱᔪᓐᓂᐅᔭᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᖃᐃᓕᓴᑦᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᑎᒃ ᓱᔪᓐᓂᐅᔭᖕᖏᑐᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᓗᒍ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᖃᒧᑎᑲᓪᓚᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᔭᓇᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᖃᓲᒍᒻᒪᑦ ᓇᒍᖕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓕᕈᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑮᒋᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᓱᓂ. ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᓯᓚᕐᓗᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓱᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓇᕐᑐᑯᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᓐᓇᓂᑎᒍᑦ, ᓇᖏᐊᑦᑕᐃᓂᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔩᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᔩᒍᕗᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᓇᒍᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕌᓯᐊᕐᑕᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᕿᐅᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑎᑎᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᐸᑕ, ᖃᐅᔨᓚᖓᔭᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕗᑦᓴᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᕐᐱᑦ, ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑭᓐᓃᕕᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᕐᓃᕕᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑮᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᒍᓐᓇᐸᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕈᕕᒃᑭᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᓃᑦ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓗᒋᓗ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑎᑎᑦ, ᑎᒦᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓇᕐᑐᖕᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᖃᑦᑕᓗᒍ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᕐᓂᐱᑦ ᐊᓚᐊᓚᐅᒥᒍᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᓃᕕᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᔭᕐᑕᕆᓗᒍ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕈᑎᒋᒋᐊᓕᕗᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑑᑎᒋᕙᑦᑕᕗᑦ ᕿᒪᑉᐸᓕᐊᓯᓚᖓᒍᑦᑎᒋ. ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᓇᒻᒥᓂ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᕗᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓚᖓᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᐃᖅᑲᓗᒋᑦ. ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᖏᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓴᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᖓᐸᑕ, ᓄᑭᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᓇᒻᒥᓂ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᑕ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕙᑦᑐᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᑦᓴᐃᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᖓᒪᑦ. ᓄᑭᖃᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᓴᖑᑎᒋᐊᖃᕐᐸᕗᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᑑᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᖕᖓᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐃᑎᓗᒍ ᓴᖑᑎᖔᕆᐊᓚᕗᑦ ᓄᑭᖃᕐᓂᖔᒍᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕿᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖀᖃᑦᓯᐊᕐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᓪᓕᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑐᓂᕐᒥᑦ.

confusion. The purpose of knowing and examining our past is valuable because it allows us to understand and clarify certain difficult areas in our lives. This examination and knowledge must not be used to remain stuck in our pain and confusion though. Moving out of our victim role is a crucial part of the journey towards independence — and thus towards self-government. Forgiving the past and letting it go is also an important step in allowing ourselves the inner peace that we seek and deserve. With inner peace as our ultimate goal, freedom can become real in every sense of the word.

There are many advantages to freedom (independence), which is why much of history is a story of human struggle for greater freedom. Freedom allows you to make more choices in life and makes it easier to adapt to different and uncertain situations. Freedom requires skills and does not just happen. Everyone has some of these skills but like any kind of fitness, freedom skills will develop or decay, depending upon *whether* they are exercised and depending upon *how* they are exercised. Freedom skills are what it takes to do a good job of being in charge of, for example, a snowmobile or canoe expedition in which one has to figure out what is going on and what to do next. The more difficult the journey, like travelling in bad weather or rough waters, then your freedom skills of judgment, courage, and initiative show up as important skills for survival and for reaching your destination.

Hazlehurst
A HEALING PLACE
The Politics of Northern Frontiers
HERITAGE LANGUAGES • CUMMINS & DANESI
BOTKIN, ELMANDJRA & MALITZA
NO LIMITS TO LEARNING
Pergamon
A QUALITY CURRICULUM
GARDNER
Creating minds

STEPHEN HENDRIE

Once your freedom skills begin to develop, you will discover that you always have choices, no matter what is going on. Knowing the different places in which you can apply your powers is necessary for independent travel in life. You can apply these powers by changing your outlook on life, developing your skills, improving your physical health, or working on something in the spiritual or cultural environment.

These fundamental spiritual changes on a personal level must begin if meaningful change is to happen. As a part of the self-government plan we can certainly restructure our institutions and create new policies. If some attitudes and feelings of the people and leaders do not change, however, the energy of our self-government will remain the same as the governments that have been already in control. We must shift the energy of power from one of fear and anger to an energetic power of commitment and vision based on inner peace, clarity, and wisdom.

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᖅᑭᓚᖕᑲᑕ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖕᑲ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᑦᔭᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. ᓛᕆ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᓯᒍᖅ, ᑕᖅᑭᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᖕᑲᔪᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᖅᑲᒦᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᐃᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᑏᕙᓐ ᖅᑭᐊᓐᑎᓇᐅᑉ.

The Inukjuak skyline changed last summer with the construction of more than a dozen new housing units near the beach. As Larry Watt reports, the new residents will face rent adjustments in the months ahead. Photo by Stephen Hendrie.

ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ 1996ᒥ

New Rent Scale for 1996

ᐊᓯᑦᔩᒍᑎᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᓂᐅᓲᒥᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓱᖅᑲᐃᓂᖅᑳᕿᓇᐅᕗᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ. ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᑐᖕᒐᓂᖅᑳᖅᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖅᑲᑎᑏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓵᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᓱᖕᒋᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᒪᓈᖅᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᕿᑕᖅᑐᓂ 25%ᖕᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓵᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓕᐅᑎᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᕿᔭᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ.

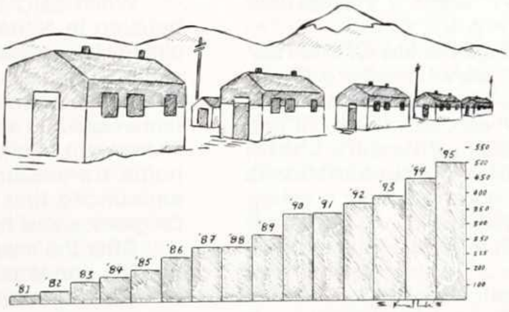
ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ (ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ) ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᓂᒃ ᔮᓐ ᑐᐱᐃᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᓗ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᓂᒨᓕᖓᔪᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᓱᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᓈᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 1996ᒥ. ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ.

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ

ᓅ ᑦᑎᓕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ 1981ᒥ ᑯᐸᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᑯᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᓚᐅᖅᑕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓂᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ, ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ "ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᕿᑏᑦ", ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᖅᑲᓕᖅᑕᕝᕕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑯᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦᑕ. ᖅᑭᒻᒪᖅᑯᓯᐊᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᖅᓂᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔮᓯᔪᕝᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑭᐊᓇᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐃᓇᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ. ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᒻᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᓯᓐᓂᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ-ᑯᐸᒃᑯᓗ

The proposed changes to the way social housing is delivered, notably the increases in the rent scale, will have a potential impact on a wide spectrum of Nunavik residents. The new rent scale is to be based on the household income level. A transition period will be put into place until 25% of income becomes the amount of rent to pay.

Makivik News had the opportunity to interview Kativik Regional Government (KRG) Chairman Jean Dupuis and discuss the history and current state of the social housing file, and more specifically on the rent scale adjustments to take place in April 1996. KRG is the main organization in charge of the social housing file and has taken part in negotiations with the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and Société d'habitation du Québec (SHQ).



History of social housing

A transfer agreement was signed in 1981 between Quebec and Canada on providing social housing in Nunavik. It was then that the SHQ took over the housing program from the federal government. This agreement also meant that existing houses of the Department of Indian Affairs, referred to then as the "housing park", became the responsibility of the SHQ. The inherited buildings were below standards and hence a priority to renovate and replace them went into effect. Shortly after the

ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ 1996ᒥ

"ᐊᖑᑎᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ" ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓴᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᑐᕿᒐᐅᔫᑉ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᓂ "ᐋᖅᑮᕿᒪᓂᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓇᖕᒋᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒫᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓂᑦ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔭᖅ ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓕᓈᕐᓂᖁᒥ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᑎᒍᑎᑦ.

ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓲᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᕿᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓕᓈᕐᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐅᔫᕐᕕᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᓱᐅᑎᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓱᑎᒃ 1981ᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓯᒪᓪᒪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᕕᓴᐃᑦ. ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓲᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑯᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑏᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᕿᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᔭᕕᓂᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓚᖕᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ: ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖅᑲᓚᖕᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᑐᕚᓕᐊᓚᐅᔭᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒥᓪᓗ. ᑐᐳᐃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔭᕕᓂᐅᓂᖁᐃᔭᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ "ᖄᖕᒋᕐᓂᑯᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑏᓐᓂᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᑲᖁᔭᕐᑐᖅ. ᑕᑯᒋᐊᓚᐅᔭᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓇ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᑕᓗ ᐱᕕᖃᔭᕐᖏᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᐅᑭᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ." ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓲᒪᕆᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᕙᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᐸᑦ.

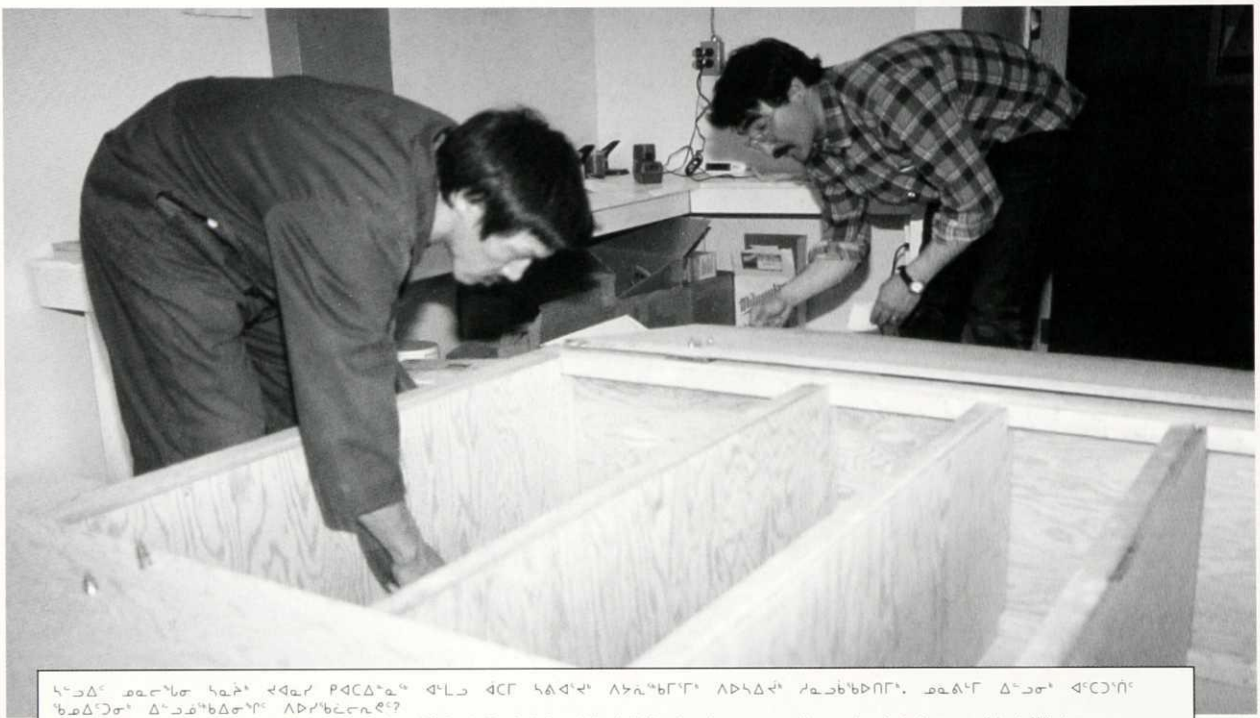
1981ᒥᓂᑦ, ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᔫᒍᓐᓇᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᒥᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᕿᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑯᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑎᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᐅᔭᓂ.

agreement was signed, Makivik and KRG started negotiations with the federal government on a federal-provincial "catchup" program which had been proposed by the federal Tate Report. One of the aims of these negotiations were to "settle a program for replacing and renovating houses being transferred from the federal government," according to Dupuis who was also involved in the issue then.

When SHQ became directly responsible for social housing in Nunavik, the Northwest Territories (NWT) already had access to private home ownership. The leadership in Nunavik at the time was enthusiastic about the changes stemming from the 1981 agreement because there would be a prospect for a home ownership market. There were efforts to ask SHQ to access CMHC private home ownership programs, however, Quebec soon announced that there would be only one applicable program: social housing.

After the announcement was made that there would be only one housing program in Nunavik, KRG went to Ottawa to get information on private home ownership programs being applied in the NWT and Labrador. Dupuis said the government's response was that "a non-profit housing corporation would have to be created. We looked at what this meant and found out that we would not be able to afford it." The subsidy for maintaining and operating houses being provided by SHQ would have been dropped if such a corporation were to be formed at the time.

Since 1981, the rent formula in Nunavik has managed to remain different from the rest of Canada, despite pressures to have it conform with social housing



ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᓴᓇᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᓇᓯ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᒥ ᓴᕕᐊᔾᔪᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑲᒥᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓴᐃᔪᒃ ᓱᓇᓗᑳᖅᑲᐅᑎᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓅᖅᑲᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑲᓕᕆᓛᑦ?

Salluit municipal carpenters Joanasie Keatainak and Adamie Saviadjuk put the finishing touches on a newly-constructed storage cabinet. What new housing rental changes are in store for Nunavik tenants?

New Rent Scale for 1996

ᖃᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, 1996 ᓱᕐᖃᐃᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᓛᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᓴᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᓯᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᓱᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᐅᓕ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ?

1994ᒥ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖕᒐ ᔮᓂ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᓐ ᑐᐳᐃ ᑲᑎᓯᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦᑕ, ᔮᓐ-ᐸᓪ ᐳᓖᒥᒃ. ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓪᒪᑦ, "ᐱᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᖕᒋᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᓴᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ." ᐱᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᓴᖁᑎᖕᒐ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᖕᒐᖕᒋᓐᓇᓇᐊᖕᒐ 1995 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᐱᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᓴᖁᑎᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔭᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᓪᓚᕆᖕᒋᓐᓇᑐᑦ $800,000ᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᕿᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᒐᔭᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐᒋᐊᓪᓚ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕆᒍᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ-ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ. ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᕕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ "ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ" ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓵᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒥᔅᑕ ᐳᓖ, ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1, 1995ᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᖅ.

ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦᑕ/ᑲᑎᕕᐅᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ

ᑐᕌᒐᐅᖅᑳᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒥᔅᑕ ᐳᓖ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ, "ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑑᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᐃᓗ ᓱᖕᒋᐅᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᕿᑎᒃ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᖕᒋᓐᓇᖅ." ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᐊᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦᑕ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᖕᒐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᓄᑖᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕆᓂᖅ ᓱᕐᖃᐃᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᓯᐊᓪᓚᓇᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐆᑦᑐᖃᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓴᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᑦᑐᐃᒍᓐᓇᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᒋᓚᐅᔭᖕᒐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᓯᔭᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᐃᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓕᕿᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᓐᓇᓂᖃᕿᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕋᓪᓚᐊᖕᒋᓐᓇᓚᖃᒥᒃ, ᐊᓯᑦᔩᒍᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᒋᑐᐊᐱᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᖁᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓴᓴᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᓱᕐᖃᐃᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᓱᕐᖃᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖕᒐᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓴᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒋᐊᖕᒐ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᓚᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑐᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᖃᓪᓗᐊᒑᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᖔᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᓈᕐᑑᑉ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᐅᑉ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑕᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᒋᐊᕐᕕᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᓇᒥᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖅ.

ᐃᒎᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ "ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᖕᒍᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ" ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᖕᒍᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᒋᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᒋᑐᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᑦᑕ, "ᐃᓗᓐᓈᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ" ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᑐᐳᐃ.

ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑐᖃᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓖᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᔫᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᒍᓯ 1995 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᓄᐃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖃᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓴᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐆᑐᐸᐅᑕᕐᐸᑦ.

programs in other jurisdictions. Nevertheless, 1996 will be the year in which a transition phase will begin and result in Nunavik tenants having to pay the same percentage as social housing tenants in the rest of Canada.

Why address the rent scale?

Back in 1994, Kuujjuaq Mayor Johnny Adams and Jean Dupuis met with the President of SHQ, Mr. Jean-Paul Beaulieu. As Dupuis put it, "He had good news and bad news." The good news was that the construction program in Nunavik would continue until 1995. The bad news was that the CMHC was demanding an additional $800,000 from the Quebec program, resulting in SHQ's need to perceive that additional amount through rent collection. This increase in the region's contribution is part of a cost-sharing agreement between Canada and Quebec. SHQ has access to the federal government's construction programs and serves as the "executioner" of such programs for Nunavik. Hence, due to changes in the way Quebec receives transfer payments from Canada, Nunavik would have to face changes in the rent scale for social housing. During that meeting with Mr. Beaulieu, the target date for the increase in rent levels was January 1, 1995.

ᓯᐊᔭ ᓂᕕᐊᑦᓯ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᓅᖅᑲᐃᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔪᖅ.
Sarah Niviaxie collects rent payments at the municipal office in Inukjuak.

SHQ/KRG working group

The original target date mentioned at the meeting with Mr. Beaulieu, as Dupuis stated, "was not realistic and the majority would not be able to adjust overnight." After further discussion regarding the social and economic situation in Nunavik, SHQ agreed to put together a working group composed of technical people from KRG and SHQ. This group was mandated to study the different aspects of how the new rent increase would affect the people.

One of the main items in the terms of reference of the working group was to evaluate the capacity to pay. This work involved Makivik participation in terms of providing information on taxation returns. The documents were used without using peoples names and enabled the group to identify particular households and their capacity to pay.

As the working group progressed, the plan to change the rent forumla in such a short time before an analysis and social impact evaluation was seen by Nunavik leaders as very unfair. The social impact evaluation was deemed as very necessary especially since

ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ 1996ᒥ

ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒻᒥᔪᖅ, "ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᖕᒋᒪᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓂᕋᐃᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ 'ᐊᔪᕐᓴᖕᒋᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᖅ'." ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖕᒋᒪᓇᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᔭᓐ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑐᐃᔨᓂᒃ ᖃᒻᒥᐊᐱᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᐅᒥᓐᓂᕋᐃᔪᖅ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᑐᕌᒐᖅᓯᒪᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᐅᑉ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ (ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1995), ᐊᑐᓕᓪᓚᕆᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐅᑕᕐᑭᐅᑎᑦᓴᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᑎᑦᓴᖅ "3ᓂᑦ 5ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓛᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ." ᐃᒫᒃ, 25%ᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕆᒐᔭᕐᑕᖕᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓵᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓪᓚᕆᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.

ᔭᔨ ᐋᓇᖅᑕᒃ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ. ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᕕᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᓃᑦ.
George Annahatak in Kangirsuk. The price of water and sewage delivery must be considered into the costs of housing rentals.

ᓄᑖᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᓖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐋᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᓰᒋᐊᖃᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑎ-4ᖕᒍᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᑖᒃᓯᔭᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓄᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓚᖕᒐᔪᒥ. ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒐ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕈᑎᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖅᓕᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᖑᓐᓂ ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ, "ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᑦᔭᓵᕈᑎᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᑕᓅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕋᑕᖕᒋᑐᖅ." ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑦᐳᒋᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᓚᕆᒋᐊᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ.

ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᑖᑉ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᐅᖕᒐᔭᕐᑑᑉ, ᐃᑦᑑᒍᓯᑖᕐᑕᑐᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᐃᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᓕᕐᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᑖᕈᑎᑖᕐᑕᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᖕᒋᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒐᔭᕐᑐᓴᐅᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᓲᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓵᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ $20,000ᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᒥ.

ᑐᐳᐃ ᑕᐃᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐹᓇᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓅᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᕆᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᓂᐅᔫᑉ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᓕ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒍᑎᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᖕᒎᔭᕐᓂᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᐅᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᓇᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᒥᒃ

there is hardly any housing alternatives due to only one existing housing program. Therefore, the working group also noted that there should be alternatives provided prior to the full operation of the rent formula.

Everybody agreed on these issues and a decision was reached to have "simulations" in the communities of Nunavik. These simuluations were to take place in different regions and in different size of communities, according to Dupuis, "to get a good overview."

An important decision was also reached directly pertaining to the population of Nunavik. An information tour will be conducted by KRG starting in late June until August, 1995. The results of this tour would be ready by fall and the analysis of them are to take place in October.

Dupuis also stated that, "some civil servants respect the Inuit culture and traditions, but some have no respect at all and refer to the lifestyle in Nunavik as a 'luxury'." Despite the lack of understanding in some cases, Jean added that the southern decision-makers have only recently arrived at a better understanding of the economic and social situation in Nunavik.

The new rent scale

Despite the original target date for the launch of the new rent scale (January 1995), a transition phase will be incorporated in the program development. This transition "will be between 3 to 5 years." In other words, the 25% level of rent pay from the gross revenue of a household would be in full effect only after a few years.

When the new formula is imposed, tenants will have to go to their housing authority office and show their previous year earnings along with their T-4 slips and other income tax return information in order to receive a specific rent formula for the coming year. The formulation of rent pay is expected to consider specifics such as job changes and status.

At the time of the interview, Dupuis stated, "the formula for additional wage earners in a household and the like is still not at hand." This means that there will be different ways of calculating the actual rent amount of each particular household.

According to the structure of the new rent scale, old age pensioners, retired people and welfare receipients will pay less under the new system. Other groups that may face lower rent levels or very low rent pay will be the seasonal workers earning less than $20,000 annually.

Dupuis also mentioned that there will be a maximum rent imposed before alternatives are in place besides the single social housing program in Nunavik. A maximum amount is still at the discussion level and will be part of the transition period. This consideration reflects the avoidance of penalizing the higher wage earners too much, especially before alternatives such as a private home market are available.

Possible impacts of the new rent scale

The highest impact of the new rent levels is expected to be on the middle wage earners. Dupuis said, "The hardest hit will be the ones making between $25,000 and $50,000 annually." According to the negotiations on this file, the reasoning of the government is to avoid penalizing the lower wage earners when the higher wage earners can afford something more than social housing.

In the long-run, wage earners might be affected in

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᔪᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᓇᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᔪᒋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐃᑦ.

ᓱᕐᕋᐃᒍᑎᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᑉ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᐅᑉ

ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᒐᔭᕐᑐᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, “ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑐᑦ $25,000 ᐊᒻᒪ $50,000 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᒥ.” ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ, ᑐᑭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕖᕈᕐᑎᓯᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᓪᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑎᔪᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᑐᖅ ᒥᑭᓕᐅᒥᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑎᕐᑲᓕᕈᓂ. ᑲᑕᓕᐅᒥᓂᖕᒐ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᕐᑲᕋᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

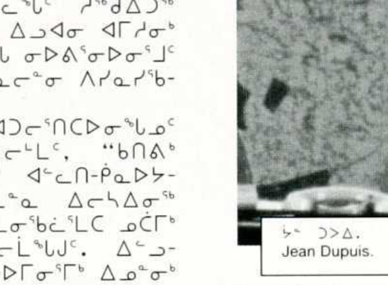
ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᑕᐅᒻᒪᐃᑑᓚᖕᒐᖕᒋᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᑉ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᐅᑉ. ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒻᒪᑦ, “ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓕᐅᒥᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑎ-ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ.” ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓛᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒌᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓕᒫᖕᒐᒍᑦ. ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᓪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᐊᓇᓕᐅᒥᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᑦᓴᑖᕐᐸᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓄᑦ.

ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ

ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖕᒐ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᑎᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐅᑎᐅᒍᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓕᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑐᕋᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐱᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᓇᐊᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᕆᓯᑉᐸᑦ. ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, “ᕐᑯᓕᐅᖕᒋᒪᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒡᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒻᒧᑦ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒻᒧᑦ.” ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐲᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᕈᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

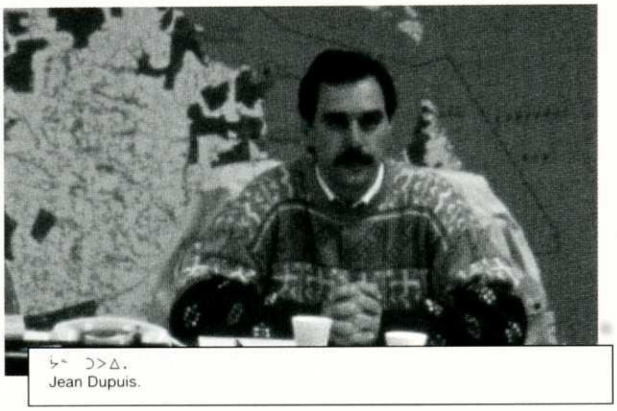
ᑐᐳᐃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, “ᑕᑯᒍᑦᑕ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓖᓕᕐᑦᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᓗ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ.” ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑐᐸᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓄᕙᒻᐸᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ, 1995ᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᔭᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓕᕋᔭᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᕐᑐᐃᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᕐᑭᓪᓕᐅᒥᓕᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐊᑑᑎᕙᑦᑐᖅ (ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐸᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂᓗ) ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᕆᔭᑦᑕᖕᒋ ᐊᑑᑎᓚᖕᒐᕗᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓯᓕᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᐃᓚᕐᑭᓯᒪᕗᖅ 1981ᒥ ᓅᑦᑎᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᐃᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓇᑕ ᓴᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ. ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᐳᖅ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ: ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ; ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ; ᕐᑯᐊᕐᑕᖅ; ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ; ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ.



several ways by the new rent scale. One concrete prospect is the decline of purchasing power in the community due to higher amounts of money to pay for rent. This decline in consumer spending may affect the local businesses.

KRG is expected to be affected significantly by the imposition of the new rent scale too. As Dupuis put it, "KRG will have the burden of providing extra training to Secretary-Treasurers and Housing Managers." This training will be necessary because the rent pay will be formulated in a new way and followups will be necessary throughout the process. Housing Managers are also expected to be closer to applying pressure to the people who get entangled in rent arrears.


ᔮᓐ ᑐᐳᐃ.
Jean Dupuis.

On-going work in the field of housing

A part of the transition phase and proposed changes to social housing in Nunavik is the pilot project for a home ownership program taking place in Kuujjuaq this summer. This community was chosen for technical support and followup reasons. The objective of this project is to provide alternatives to social housing by the time the new scale is in full effect. Dupuis said, "Nine people are in this project and went through an evaluation process with KRG, SHQ and the bank." One immediate effect is that these people will be liberated from the waiting list.

Dupuis stated, "If we see success stories, we will be able to negotiate with Canada and Quebec for a more permanent project immediately." It is expected that, by October or November, 1995, such success stories will materialize and therefore a point will have been made that people want to invest and that the waiting list and overcrowding problems could be alleviated.

The regular (and last) SHQ construction program will take place this summer and will mark the end of the federal commitment to social housing construction in Nunavik. This continuation was the result of the review of the 1981 transfer agreement by the governments, KRG, Makivik, and Senator Charlie Watt. The construction program for new houses or renovation will take place in the following communities: Kuujjuaq; Tasiujaq; Quartaq; Salluit; Puvirnituq; and Kuujjuaraapik.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᕋᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎᐅᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᒥᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔨᑦᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎ: ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓯ.

Makivik Community Directors are important voices for the Inuit beneficiaries in their respective communities. This article begins a series to introduce a number of newly or re-elected BOD members to our readers. Researcher: Bob Mesher.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦᑖᖅᑲᒻᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᒪᖕᒑᑕ

Introducing the Makivik BOD

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓚᖕᒐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᔮᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖅᑎᐅᔪᑎᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐱᕝᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᑖᖅᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᑫᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᐅᖅᔩᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᑫᒍᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᔫᓈᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓚᖕᒐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐃᑕᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ:

a. 1995-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑫᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓈᑉᐸᑕ ᑕᒫᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᐸᓗᑎᒃ; ᖁᐊᖅᑕᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ, ᓯᓵᓯᐱ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ.

b. 1996-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑫᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓈᑉᐸᑕ ᑕᒫᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᐸᓗᑎᒃ; ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ, ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᖅ, ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒃ, ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᔪᐊᖅ, ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᖅ.

c. 1997-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑫᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓈᑉᐸᑕ ᑕᒫᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᐸᓗᑎᒃ; ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᐳᕕᖅᓂᑐᖅ, ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒃ.

ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᑦ ᐱᕝᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᑖᖅᑐᓴᔭᖅ 18-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᓇᖅᑫᖅᑲᔫᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑦᔮᖅᑲᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᖑᕈᓐᓇᓲᖅ. ᐊᓯᒋᒻᒥᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᔫᖕᒍᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᒍᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᖑᑎᓗᒍ; ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᒐᔪᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᕈᓯᒪᒋᐊᖅᑲᔫᒍᖕᖕᒋᑐᖅ, ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᓂᒃ ᓯᖁᒥᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᑎᑦᓴᑖᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖅᑲᖁᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᑭᓂᑦᓵᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖁᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᓂᑦᓵᖅᑲᕈᑎᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ 90 ᓈᓚᐅᖅᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᒐᔪᐊᑏᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᑭᑏᓯᒪᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᒃ.

ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᑎᓇᒋᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᖑᑦᓱᐃᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓂᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᔫᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕕᓂᐅᑐᐊᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔪᕕᓂᖅ, ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᓇᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᓚᖕᒐᓕᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂᒃ, ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓂᖅᑖᑕᐅᑐᐊᖅᑫᒥᒃ

Makivik Community Directors are elected to administer the affairs of the Corporation and to represent the beneficiaries of Inuit communities in Northern Quebec on a rotating basis for a three-year term. Elections in the communities have been planned in the following order:

a. In 1995 and every third year thereafter; Quartaq, Salluit, Aupaluk, Chisasibi, and Inukjuak.

b. In 1996 and every third year thereafter; Tasiujaq, Kangirsuk, Ivujivik, Kangiqsujuaq, Killiniq, and Umiujaq.

c. In 1997 and every third year thereafter; Kangiqsualujjuaq, Kuujjuaq, Puvirnituq, Akulivik, and Kuujjuaraapik.

Any Makivik beneficiary who is eighteen or over, and ordinarily lives in and is affiliated with a community, is eligible to become a member of the Makivik Board of Directors. There are certain other conditions that potential Community Directors also have to meet; a candidate cannot be bankrupt, they must not be convicted of particular punishable offenses, and they cannot have outstanding debts with Makivik or Subsidiaries which have been left unpaid for more than ninety days.

Prior to election, potential BOD members are nominated, but if only one nominee has presented notice, they shall be elected by acclamation to represent their community, provided the nomination is endorsed by a petition signed by at least 7.5% of beneficiaries in the community who are of age to vote (18 or older).

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦᑖᖅᑲᒻᒥᖏᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᒪᖕᒑᑕ

ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᕈᑦᔭᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕝᓪᓕᑐᑦᓴᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦᑕ 7.55-ᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ (18-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᓪᓘᓃᑦ).

ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᓲᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᐹᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓵᓚᓐᓃᓲᑦ. 25 %-ᖏᑦ ᐱᕝᓪᓕᑐᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓖᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᕆᐊᖅᑲᓲᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᓚᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᓯᔭᖏᓐᓂ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᕕᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᐃᐸᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᐃᓐᓈᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᓲᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᖃᒪᐃᔭᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᓯᖏᑎᕆᓂᐊᑦᑕᖓᓗᓄᑦ. ᐊᕐᖀᒍᒥᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᒪᕕᕆᕆᐊᓕᖏᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑐᖅᑲᐸᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᔫᒍᓐᓇᔫᑦ ᑎᓕᔩᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᖃᓇᐊᖅᑐᓇᔭᒥᓂᒃ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᕐᖀᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᒐᓯᐊᔫᑦ, ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐱᓪᓚᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖅᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ.

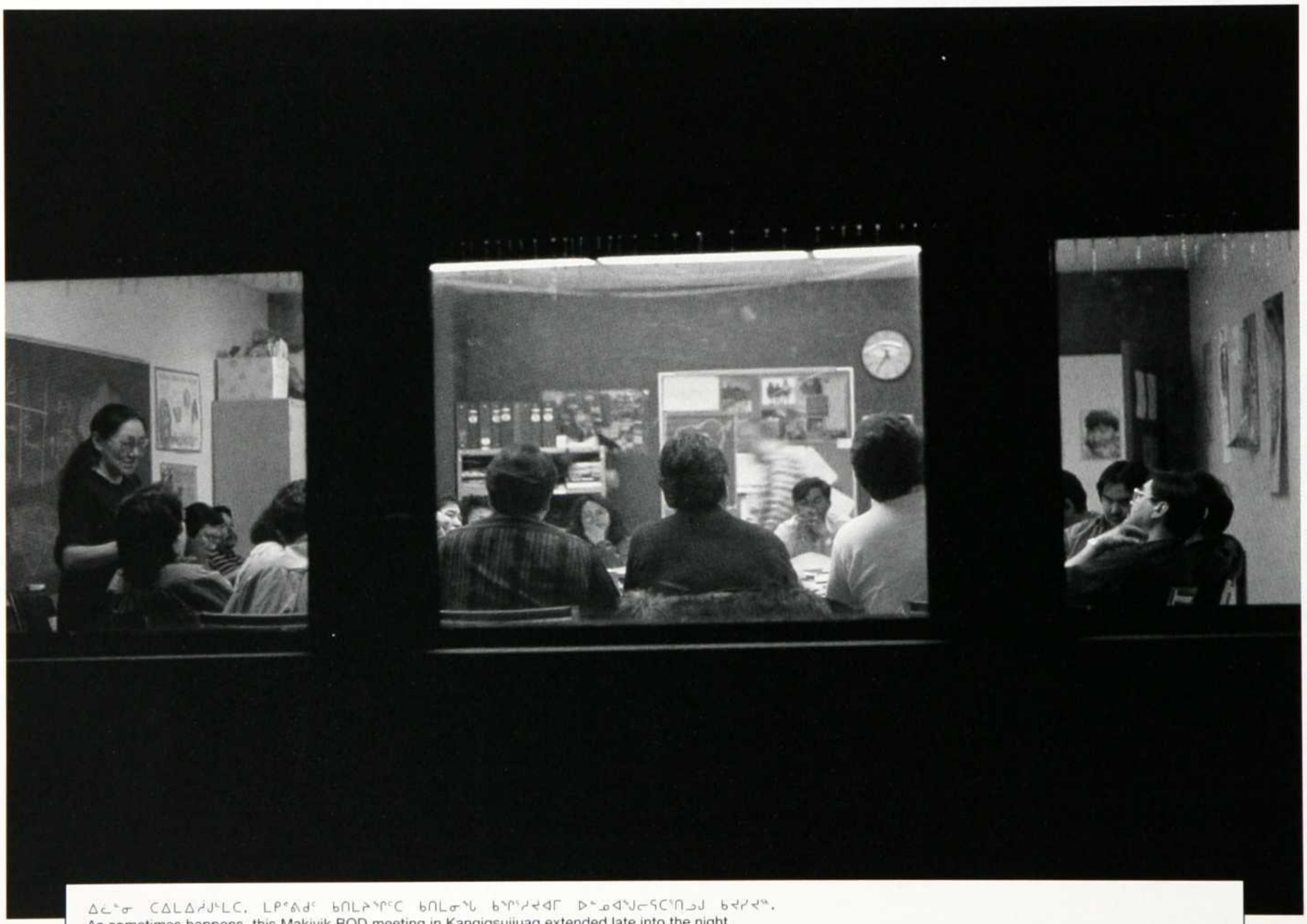
ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1995-ᒥ, ᐄᕙ ᑎᐊ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᖅ, ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᖃᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ

Elections are by secret ballot, and a nominee has to get the majority of votes in order to win. At least 25% of the beneficiaries of the age of majority in the community must have voted, either personally or by proxy, in order for the election to be valid.

If a Director's position is vacated with more than one year remaining in the term of the position, an election is held in the community to fill the vacancy. If there is less than one year remaining in the term, then the Board of Directors may fill the vacancy by appointing an eligible member.

The Board of Directors normally try to meet at least three times per year, according to decisions made by the executives or the Board. Nevertheless, an official BOD meeting may be held by any four Directors. The agenda for BOD meetings is prepared by the Makivik Executives, with additional items added to the agenda by the Community Directors.

In February, 1995, Eva Deer of Quaqtaq, Paulusie Q. Weetaluktuk of Inukjuak, and Paulossie Angatookalook of Chisasibi regained their posts by acclamation, while Katsuak Angotigirk of Salluit and Johnny Akpahatak of



ᐃᓛᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓲᒻᒪᑕ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔾᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᖑᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ.
As sometimes happens, this Makivik BOD meeting in Kangiqsujjuaq extended late into the night.

ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᖅ ᐃᓂᑖᕆᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑎᒍᑦ, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑉ ᑲᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᒻᒋᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂ ᐊᕐᐹᖃᑦᑕᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᐅᖅ. ᐊᒻᒪ, ᔩᓂ ᓄᖕᒐᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓯᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐃᓚᔨ ᑯᑭ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥᐅᖅ ᐃᓂᖃᓕᕐᒥᓯᑎᑉ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᕈᑦᑑᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᑉ.

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᕆᓛᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᑐᐊᕋᑦᓴᓕᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᑎᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐅᖃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑎᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖃᕈᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ.

ᐄᕙ ᑎᐊ

ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥ, 250 ᓴᓂᐊᓃᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓵᕐᑐᓴᐃᑦ, ᐄᕙ ᑎᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓯᓂ, ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑯᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᒐᖅᓯᓂ, ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕆᐊᓪᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕆᐊᖃᔫᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᓯᓂᓗ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᓕᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᔭᐅᔭᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᓕᕐᐸᑕ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖑᑎᓗᒍ ᓱᓕ. ᐄᕙ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᓕᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᖑᕆᐊᓪᓚᓯᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᔨ 15, 1995-ᒥ. ᐄᕙ ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ, "ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᖓ. ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᒥᑭᔫᖕᒋᓐᓈᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᖓ (ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓂᖃᕋᓗᐊᕋᒪ). ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᐅᖑᔪᒍᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᓲᒍᒐᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᓂ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓᑐᐊᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᖕᖏᑐᒍᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᔫᖕᒍᒐᑦᑕ," ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ, ᓚᒋᐊᓪᓚᓯᓂᓗ, "ᔫᖕᒍᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᐅᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᒐᖅᓯᑎᑉ." ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᕗᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᒐᖏᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒧᖓ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᑉ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓰᓇᔫᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓱᔪᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ. "ᐊᔪᕐᓯᐅᒪᑦᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖓ. ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᖓ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᖃᕐᒪᑦ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕙᓪᓗᑐᖓ ᐃᓂᖃᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ (ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓂ) ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᑲᒪ," ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ. ᐄᕙ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᓐᓇᔫᒍᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ. ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑕᐅᖁᔨᑦᓯᓂ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓄᑦ, "ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᓴᓚᐅᕐᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕈᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ."

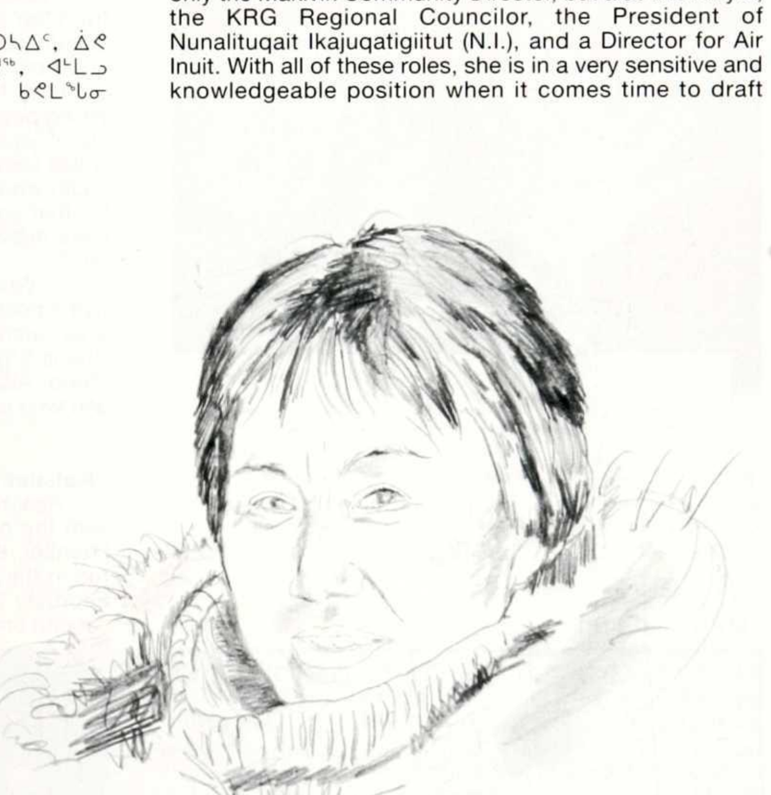
ᑕᒐᑕᒐ, ᐄᕙ ᐃᓕᒪᖕᖏᑲᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓯᒻᒪᓴᕐᕕᒥ. ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᓱᖏᐅᓐᓂᓯᐊᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᑦ/ᒪᑭ-ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᔭᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔨᖕᖑᕈᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᓕᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕝᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᒪᖔᑦ, ᐄᕙ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ, "ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓂᒃ

Aupaluk were elected. Also, Jeannie Nungak of Kangirsuk, and Silas Cookie of Kuujjuaraapik are now filling positions that were vacated on the Makivik Board of Directors.

In this, and the following edition of *Makivik News*, we are publishing a brief introduction of these Community BOD members, mentioning some of their main concerns as Inuit leaders.

Eva Deer

In Quaqtaq, with 241 beneficiaries, Eva Deer is not only the Makivik Community Director, but also the Mayor, the KRG Regional Councilor, the President of Nunalituqait Ikajuqatigiitut (N.I.), and a Director for Air Inuit. With all of these roles, she is in a very sensitive and knowledgeable position when it comes time to draft community reports for discussion at any Makivik BOD meetings. She has been a Makivik Community Director for about the past ten years, first elected when Mary Simon was the Makivik President. Eva won the seat again by acclamation on February 15, 1995. Eva says, "I have seen a lot of changes. Ten years ago, Makivik was not as big as today. I don't see any major problem in (holding these many positions). We (in Quaqtaq) make plans according to the needs that we have presently in our community. This is not depending on just Makivik, but are more from a municipal approach," she says, adding," But we need support from all organizations for



ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦᑖᕐᑲᒻᒥᖏᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᒪᖔᑕ

ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᓲᒃᑲ. ᐊᖓᔪᑦᓯᐅᒫᐱᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᐃᓇᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ - ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᓂᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᓂᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕐᑖᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᓛᕐᑐᕆᔪᒃᑲ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖕᖓᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᐃᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ.”

ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᒐᒥ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓖᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕐᒥᑎᒍᑦ, ᐄᕙ ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ, “ᐱᐅᔪᕆᑦᓯᐊᑕᕋ (ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎ) ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ. ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᓅᑎᓗᒍ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᑦᓯᐊᑕᕋ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᕆᑦᓱᒍ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᐅᔪᕆᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓱᖓ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ.”

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᐄᕙ ᑎᐊ ᓂᐱᕐᑲᕐᐸᑐᖅ ᕐᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ.
As a community leader, Eva Deer is vocal on many Quaqtaq concerns.

ᑲᑦᓱᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᒡᒋᖅ

ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓯᒐᒥ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᑐᓴᔭᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕈᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕈᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ, ᑲᑦᓱᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᒡᒋᖅ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᓛᕐᑐᓂ 1995-ᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ. ᒪᕐᕈᕕᑦᓱᓂ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᓕᕐᓱᓂ, ᕕᕗᐊᔨ 25, 1995-ᒥ, ᓵᓚᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, ᑐᖓᓕᐊᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᑲᑦᓱᐊᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒥ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᕐᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᒫᑦᔨᒥ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᓱᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒻᒪᖔᑦ, ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ, “ᐅᐱᕐᖓᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐃᓚᓐᓃᕙᖓ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓗᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᓕᕈᒪ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂᐊᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᓛᕐᒥᔪᖅ - ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑕᒐ ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓂᕐᐹᕋ.” ᕐᑲᑭᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐲᔨᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᕈᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᕐᑭᓚᓈᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂ.

ᐃᖏᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᒥᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑕᓕᒻᒥᑐᒥ ᓴᓪᓗᓄᑦ 40 ᒪᐃᓕᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᒡᒋᖓᓂ “ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᓄᐃᒐᓱᐊᕐᓱᒍ. ᑕᒐ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᓂ (1994-ᒥ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᔪᕕᓂᖅ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒍᓕᕐᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᑦᓱᖓ,” ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ. ᑲᑦᓱᐊᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑦᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᓚᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᓯᑕᐃᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ. “ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᕕᒐ ᐱᐅᔭᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔭᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔨᐅᔫᖑᑦᓱᓂ.

various projects.” She is first of all a Mayor, and her other positions tie into that.

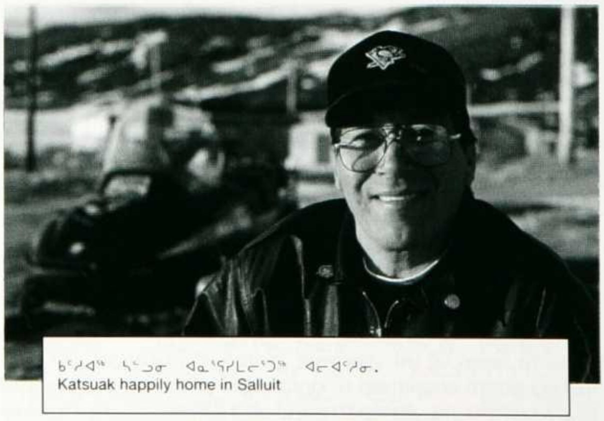
As a Makivik BOD member she keeps the people of Quaqtaq informed of what is happening within the organization. “I am not stuck. I can explain if anybody asks about certain things. The main reason why I am staying in the (Makivik) position is because I can communicate to the people,” she says. Eva points out that she knows the channels to take for information and assistance, including from the various levels of government. She hopes that Quaqtaq will benefit from any available resources, “as long as it really helps the community to grow.”

Presently, Eva is on a temporary leave of absence from her postion as the Center Director at their local Isummasaqvik School. She is an experienced educator and holds a KSB/ McGill teacher’s certificate. When asked by *Makivik News* about how she sees the future of young people in Nunavik, Eva replies, “There are two levels of youth that I see. Some who are a bit older and which have a high drop-out rate — but also the younger youth who are continuing in school. I see more chances for that younger group in obtaining jobs, because they have more education than the ones that are dropping out.”

When asked if there is anybody special who has had a positive effect on her career, Eva replies, “I have a great admiration for (Arctic Ambassador) Mary Simon. She is a person that I really respect a lot, and a good friend. Also, I admire all leaders who are working hard and who are helping other people.”

Katsuak Angotigirk

Realizing that it is possible for any Salluit beneficiary with the necessary criteria to become a Makivik BOD member, Katsuak Angotigirk accepted a nomination to run in the 1995 election. After two run-off elections, on February 25, 1995, he won the position, making it his second time being elected as a Community Director.



ᑲᑦᓱᐊᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓕᐊᑦᓱᓂ.
Katsuak happily home in Salluit

Katsuak was born in the Chesterfield Inlet hospital, but his home has always been Salluit. *Makivik News* asked him in March what he enjoys doing in his spare time, he replied, “ Spring is coming. It will be nice for camping and fishing with my family — that is what I enjoy the most.” He also looked forward to watching the NHL playoffs. He has worked as a mechanic and is presently Manager of Salluit’s recreation center.

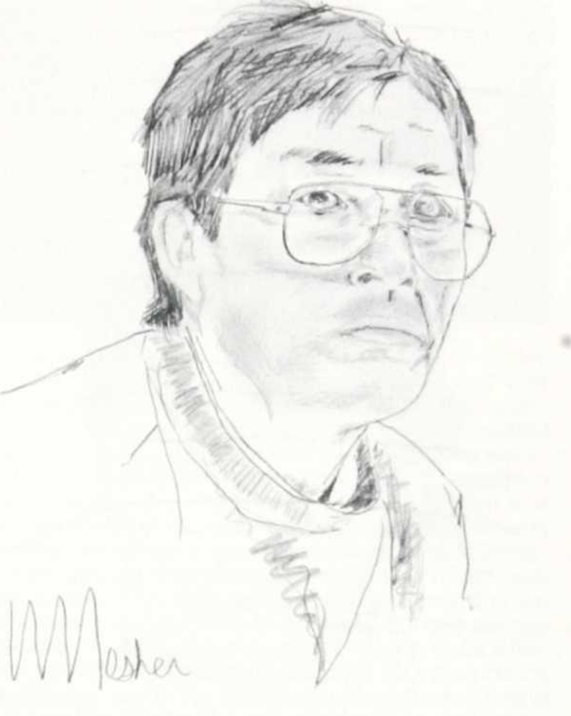
ᓇᐹᕐᑐᖅᑲᑦᔭᖏᓐᓇᒥ, ᑕᑯᓐᓈᓯᐊᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᓂᒃ," ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ.

ᔫᓄᐊᓇᐅᓚᐅᔫᒥ, 1995-ᒥ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ "ᐊᓇᕐᕋᑲᕕᑦ ᑐᙵᓯᒋᑦ" ᓚᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓲᑎᖅᑲᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᒐᓂ ᑎᑭᒪᑦ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᐅᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᑎᓗᒍ. ᓅᑖᒥᒃ ᖃᒧᑎᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᓂ (ᑰᔨᐊᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ) ᓴᓪᓗᓅᓇᐊᓯᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓘᑦᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᓴᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᖅᑲᔭᐃᓂᐊᓕᕐᒪᑦ. ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑦᓰᓯᓂ, ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᕐᔪᑭᑦᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᓇᐊᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖅᑲᓯᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᓕᕐᓂᒥᔪᖅ. ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᖅᑲᒻᒥᐅᑎᓗᒍ, ᕿᓂᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑉᕕᒥᒃ. "ᐃᓂᕐᑑᒪᓚᐅᔪᙱᑐᖓ. ᐃᓪᓗᒦᓚᐅᔪᓚᒪ ᓂᕿᑕᓕᒻᒥ ᓱᓇᓕᒫᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᒍᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖅᓃᕙᖓ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂ," ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ. "ᐃᓯᒫᓘᑎᑐᐊᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᔪᖓ ᐊᕐᓇᓃᕙᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑖᑕᓐᓃᕙᖓ ᓴᓪᓗᓃᑦᑑᓂᒃ. ᐅᕙᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᖕᒋᒐᑦᑑᓂᒃ."

ᐊᐱᕐᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᑲᑦᓱᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ. ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ: "1987-ᐅᑎᓗᒍ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᒐᒪ, ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ." ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᐅᓐᓂᒪᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᑦᓯᒍ ᖁᐊᓴᕐᕕᑖᖅᑲᒥᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᓕᕐᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᓖᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᓯᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂᑦ.

ᒫᑦᔨ 1995-ᒥ, *ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ* ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑦᓱᐊᒥᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᓕᒫᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᒍᒫᕐᓂᐊᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓯᒫᓘᑎᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐅᖅᔭᐅᓵᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓵᕈᒪᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᓕᐊᕆᔭᕐᑲᕐᓂᐹᒍᓛᕐᓂᐊᓂᕋᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑕ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙵᐃᓂᖃᓛᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᒥᐅᓂᒃ. "ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ. Falconbridge ᕙᓪᑲᓐᐳᔨᑦᔅᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᖓ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᑦᓯᒍ, ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᑭᖑᕚᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᒥᒪᑦ. ᐃᓄᖁᑎᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕆᐊᖃᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓗᒋᑦ," ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ.

Katsuak also operates a new outfitting camp about 40 miles east of Salluit "I worked for many years to bring it into existence. Now it is all ready and operating (since 1994), and I am expecting more clients this season," he says. So far, Katsuak has hosted hunters and fishermen



ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᑐᓴᓄᑦ ᑭᑎᑕᐅᒪᒍᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓕᕆᐅᑏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᔫᓂ 1995-ᒥ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ.

Beneficiary counts according to the official register provided by the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services in June 1995.

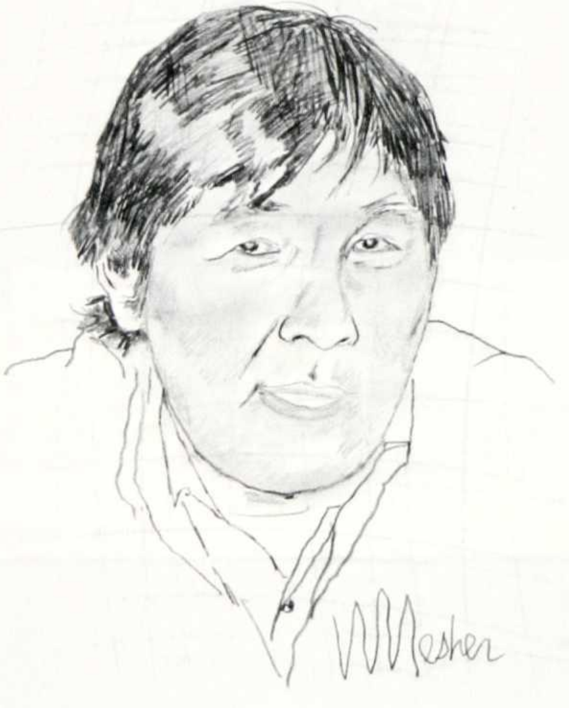
ᓯᓵᓯᐱ / Chisasibi	ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᖑᑎᒍᓗᒃ/ Paulossie Angatookalook	62
ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ/ Kuujjuaraapik	ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᑯᑭ/ Silas Cookie	586
ᐅᒥᐅᔭᖅ/ Umiujaq	ᐅᔮᐱ ᑐᑲᓗᒃ/ Robbie Tookalook	270
ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ/ Inukjuak	ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ/ Pauloosie Weetaluktuk	1171
ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ/ Puvirnituq	ᐋᓂ ᐹᓕᓴ-ᑐᓗᒐᖅ/ Aani Tulugak-Palliser	1086
ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒃ/ Ivujivik	ᐅᕿᑦᑐᖅ ᒫᒃ/ Uqittuk Mark	150
ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒃ/ Akulivik	ᐲᑕ ᒫᑦ/ Peter Matt	355
ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ/ Salluit	ᑲᑦᓱᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᒃᑭᖅ/ Katsuak Angotirk	952
ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᖅ/ Kangiqsujjuaq	ᔮᔨ ᐱᓗᕐᑑᑦ/ George Pilurtuut	470
ᖁᐊᖅᑕᖅ/ Quaqtaq	ᐄᕙ ᑎᐊ/ Eva Deer	241
ᑲᖏᕐᓱᖅ/ Kangirsuk	ᔩᓂ ᓄᙵᖅ/ Jeannie Nungak	400
ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ/ Aupaluk	ᔮᓂ ᐊᐹᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅ/ Johnny Appahatak	128
ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ/ Tasiujaq	ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᐴᑎ/ Silas Berthe	178
ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ/ Kuujjuaq	ᕗᐃᓕ ᑯᐊᑕ/ Willie Gordon	1318
ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ/ Kangiqsualujjuaq	ᕗᐃᓕ ᐋᓇᓈᒃ/ Willie Annanack	549
ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅ/ Killiniq	ᑭᐊᓂ ᐋᓯᕙᒃ/ Kenny Assevak	54
	ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᑦ/ Total	7970

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦᑖᕐᑲᒻᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᒪᖕᒑᑕ

ᔮᓂ ᐊᕐᐹᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅ

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᕐᐱᒋᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕈᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᐸᑦᓱᑎᒃ,” ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᔮᓂ ᐊᕐᐹᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅ. ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔫᖅ 1980-ᐄᑦ ᓄᖕᒍᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 16, 1995-ᒥ. “ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᑐᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᖅ” ᔮᓂ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ. 1975-ᒍᓯᓐᓂᒪᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᕐᐹᕐᑲᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᓇᓂ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓂᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᓂᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ: “ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥ, ᑖᒥ ᑲᐃᓐ ᐱᓯᓂᓯᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓂᕐᑯᖕᒐ. ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ, ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓱᒋᓪᓗ,” ᓚᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ, “ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖕᒋᑐᖕᒐ. ᑭᓪᓕᓂᓕᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᓕᕋᑦᑕ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥᒃ ᕐᑭᒪᐃᒍᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖕᒋᑐᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕈᒪᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖕᒋᒪᑦ. ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒑᒍᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔫᖅ. (ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᓕ) ᒪᕐᑲᐃᓗᑭᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓱᖕᒐ. ᓯᕐᑳᐱᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᒍᒪᓂᕐᓴᒪᓇᐅᒐᒪ ᐃᓕᓴᕈᓐᓇᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ.”



ᔮᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᓅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᒪᓪᓚᕆᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ. “ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ, ᑎᓕᔨᐅᒪᒍᑎᕐᑲᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖕᖕᒋᑑᓂᕐᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᑦᓱᑕ, ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑎᓂᒃ (ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ) ᐊᑐᔫᖕᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᓱᑕ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᕈᓯᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᐅᑦᓴᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᓚᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ.”

ᑭᖕᒍᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᐹᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔫᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖕᒋᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ ᑎᒥᓄᑦ. “ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᓪᓗ

from Montreal and other parts of Quebec, and the United States. "My camp is very good and people enjoy it there. There are no trees, it has a great view with nice landscapes and some lakes," he describes.

In January 1995 Salluit held a "welcome home" celebration in thanks for Katsuak's safe return, after he had gone missing for five days on the land. He was driving a new snowmobile (that he had purchased in Kuujjuaq) back up toSalluit when bad weather set in and he became stranded. After waiting out the weather, the sky cleared and he regained his bearings from the stars. Shortly after, searchers from Quaqtaq, Kangiqsujuaq, and then Salluit located Katsuak and reported the good news that he was safe and sound in somebody's hunting cabin. "I was not worried. I stayed in a house where there was food and all that I needed," he said. "I was only concerned about my wife and my father in Salluit, and how they may be worried about me."

We asked Katsuak what developments he has observed by Makivik over the years. He replies: "Since 1987, when I was last a BOD member, some of the issues that we discussed have been implemented, which benefit the communities." He cites certain proposals that have been carried out in Salluit since then, such as the building of a new arena, a community center, and other donations that have been made by Makivik.

In March, 1995, when *Makivik News* interviewed Katsuak, he had been the newly-elected BOD member for just a month, and was planning to meet with Salluit residents to get more input on how he can best represent the community's concerns. He expected that there would be questions about funding and other assistance to prepare for the future. One of his most interesting challenges, he says, will be dealing with proposed mining projects near the community and the impacts that it will have upon his home and the Inuit there. "As it is, it is quite obvious that some things need to be improved in the community. Falconbridge mining, for example, has the potential to provide benefits for our descendants and for the future. It will be a challenge for our people to learn these trades," he says.

Johnny Akpahatak

"Inuit are aware of Makivik and also make use of it's service," says Johnny Akpahatak. He was Aupaluk's Makivik BOD during the late 1980s, and was re-elected to the position February 16, 1995. "Makivik is very much a channel for benefits to Inuit," says Johnny. He has lived in Aupaluk ever since 1975.

Makivik News asked Akpahatak where he was born and raised: "In Tasiujaq, where Tommy Cain has his business, is where I was born. Aupaluk, Kangirsuk and Killiniq are places I have come to know well while growing up," He continues, "I did not learn in English. When we had to leave for Killiniq I wanted to stay in Kangirsuk and go to school because there was no school in Killiniq. Eventually, a school opened there. (By then) I was really into hunting and learning the Inuit culture. I attended for a short time, but I was more strongly attracted to the ways of hunting."

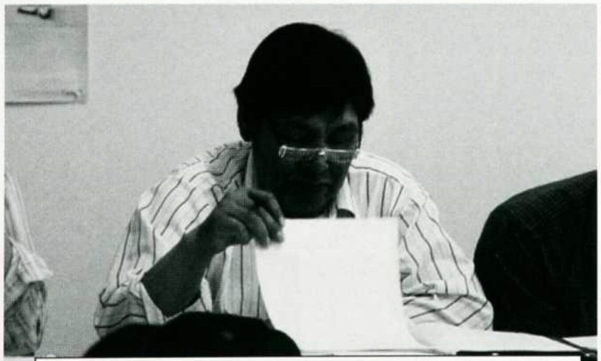
Johnny stresses the fact that he is an Inuk who wants to help his people. "When people get elected, they have the mandate to approve or reject proposals. As Board members, we use our own language (Inuktitut) and

ᐃᓚᐅᓯᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓚᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᐃᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒧᑦ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᐃᓕᒪᑦᓱᓂ, ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖑᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᒥᓯᓇᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ. “ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᖕᒐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒃᑲ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ,” ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ.

ᔫᓂ ᐊᕐᐹᖃᑦᑕᖅ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᓇᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓂᐸᖅᑭᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓘᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᕐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ. “ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᓂᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖕᒍᓐᓇᓲᔪᒍᑦ,” ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ. ᒪᕐᕉᕕᒃ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᖃᓇᓘᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑕᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᐃᑦᑑᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᖃᓪᒪᕆᓕᕐᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓃᖕᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒥ, ᓯᑯᓇᓵᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ ᓯᑯᐃᓇᓵᕐᑎᓗᒍ. “ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᕈᒪᒻᒪᕆᓲᑦ,” ᔫᓂ ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕌᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᒪᖃᐃᖕᕕᑐᖃᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑲᑎᒪᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔫᓂᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᔫᓂ ᐊᕐᐹᖃᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕈᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓱᑎᓲᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᖏᓯᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᓯᐅᒻᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᕐᓯᒥᐅᑕᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕆᖕᒍᒥᐊᓯᓐᓂᒪᑦ 1987-ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. “ᑐᓱᕋᓚᐅᕐᑐᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᔭᓯᒍᒪᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᑑᓯᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᓯᑎᓂᒃ. ᐃᓱᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᓚᐅᕐᓱᖕᒐ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᔭᓇᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ,” ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ. “ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓕᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓲᕐᒥᐅᑎᓴᕐᐸᓕᕐᑐᖕᒐ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔪᒃᑲᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᕆᐊᒥᒃ.”

ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓚᐅᔭᔭᒍᑦ ᔫᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᑭᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ: “ᐃᓅᓯᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᖕᒐ. ᒪᖃᐃᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᐸᐅᑦᓱᖕᒐ. ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒍᓰᑦ ᐊᑦᓴᕇᑦᓴᖕᒥᒻᒪᑕ - ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑐᔫᓚᓯᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᒍᑦ ᐄᒃᑮᓇᕐᑐᐊᓘᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᓂᓗᓰᒍᑦᓱᓂᓗ. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ. ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᕐᑐᖕᒐ ᕿᑦᑕᐃᖕᒐᐅᑎᕆᕆᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓕᐊᑦᓱᖕᒐ. ᐃᓕᓭᕐᕕᔪᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓭᓯᒪᓂᕋᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᓲᒍᒻᒥᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᓂᕋᕐᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᓐᓂᒥ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ.”

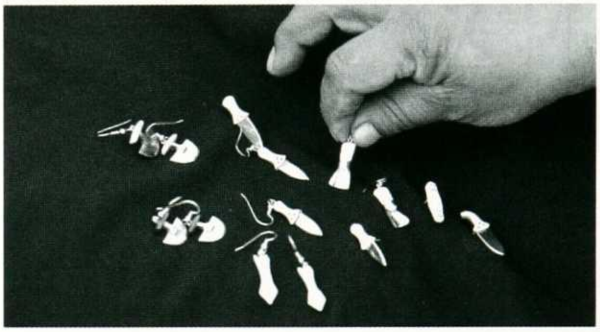


ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ.
Studying the agenda items.

ᔫᓂ ᐊᕐᐹᖃᑦᑕᖅ ᓚᕆᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ, “ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᓕᐊᑦᓱᖕᒐ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ - ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖃᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ.”

we understand each other. The culture and ways of the Inuit people differ from the white people or any other ethnic group," he comments.

During his previous term on the BOD, Akpahatak was also a leader in various other Aupaluk organizations. "I've been involved in negotiations from the beginning, and have kept myself up to date on the progress," he says. When the municipalities were introduced as a result of the JBNQA, he became the first Aupaluk mayor for five years, he was the President of the Co-op, and was among the first KSB commissioners. "Now the community is more organized and other people are qualified and are taking over these important positions," he says.



Johnny Akpahatak is also President of Aupaluk's Nunavik Landholding Corporation, which puts him in a prominent position to voice his community's concerns about their need to get a more convenient access to certain abundant areas of land outside of Aupaluk's present residential location. "It's only during part of the year that we have access to our old home land," he says. There are two problematic travelling seasons, which happen to be when the fish are most plentiful. These are in the fall, when the ice is late forming, and in the spring when the ice takes a long time to recede "These are times when there is a widespread craving for country food in Aupaluk," Johnny says. The community would like to have a road linking them to these traditional gathering sites.

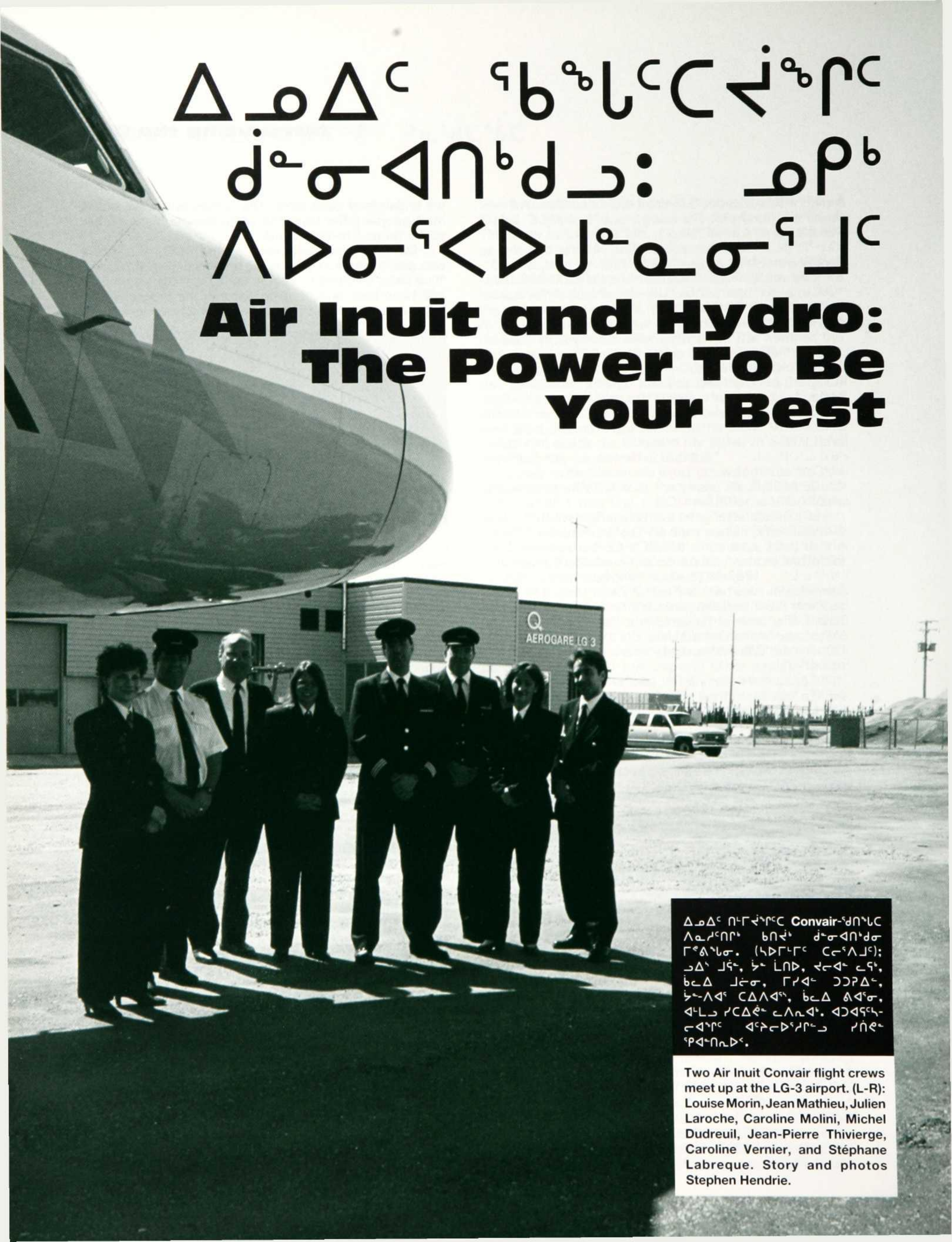
Those who attend meetings or gatherings with Johnny Akpahatak can usually enjoy seeing, and maybe even purchase, some of the meticulously crafted jewelry that he has been producing since 1987. "I have always admired and wanted to imitate people with different talents in music or art. I thought about it but never experimented until I began making jewelry. I don't work on these crafts full time. I do it when I want to, and then I make time for it," the self-taught artist explains. "I am still experimenting with this medium and it is a long and hard process."

We asked Johnny if he had other favorite activities. He replies: "Without a doubt, I enjoy my life. Hunting is number one for me. There are different levels of doing big things — in hunting and in being wise. In our land it is a cold climate and we get foul weather. I have been well taught about the dangers in this. I like the excitement in hunting, and the life I live. People say they are educated in universities and have their degrees. In a sense, I hold a degree in the area of traditional Inuit hunting skills."

Johnny Akpahatak adds, "Also, I enjoy situations where people are brain storming — working towards a better future."

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓗ: ᓄᑭᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅᒧᑦ

Air Inuit and Hydro: The Power To Be Your Best



ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖏᑦᑕ Convair-ᖁᑎᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᒋᒃ ᑲᑎᔫᒃ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓂ ᒥᕝᕙᖕᒐᓂ. (ᓴᐅᒥᒻᒥᑦ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᒧᑦ): ᓗᐃᔅ ᒧᕇᓐ, ᔮᓐ ᒫᑎᐅ, ᔪᓕᐊᓐ ᓚᕈᔥ, ᑳᓚᐃ ᒧᓖᓂ, ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᑐᑐᕈᐃᓪ, ᔮᓐ-ᐱᐊᕐ ᑕᐃᐱᐊᕐᔅ, ᑳᓚᐃ ᕙᐊᕐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑕᐃᕓᓐ ᓚᐱᕆᐊᒃ. ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᓴᓕᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᓯᒥᓐᓗ ᓯᑏᕓᓐ ᕼᐊᓐᑎᕆᐅᑉ.

Two Air Inuit Convair flight crews meet up at the LG-3 airport. (L-R): Louise Morin, Jean Mathieu, Julien Laroche, Caroline Molini, Michel Dudreuil, Jean-Pierre Thivierge, Caroline Vernier, and Stéphane Labreque. Story and photos Stephen Hendrie.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓗ: ᓄᑭᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᑯᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓗ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᓐᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ. ᐱᓯᓇᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᐅᒋᕗᖅ, ᑐᖓᓂᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂ ᐱᓯᓇᓯᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐱᐊ ᓴᕈ Pierre Charron ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᔪᕐᑐᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓᓐᓂ. ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ 1990ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓᑦ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᓚᖓᒥᐊᖓ. ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᓯᒥᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᒥ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᕈᐊᐃᓐ-ᓄᔮᓐᑕᒥᑦ, ᐱᑲᑦᕕᐅᓪᒥᑦ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᑦ.

ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ, ᐃᓱᒪᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖏᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᒐᔭᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔪᒥᒃ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᓐᓇᕆᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᖃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᓴᕈ. ᓱᒨᒻᒪᖓᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᖅ, "ᓄᐃᖅᑲᒥᐅᑦᓱᑕ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓚᖓᒥᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕆᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᒋᔭᕗᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒧᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᔨᖃᕐᓂᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᔫᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᖑᕗᑦ."

ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1991ᒥ, ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᒃᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓚᖓᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᖁᐊᕐᓵᓇᒐᓚᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᐹᑉ ᑎᕕᔅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᖅ, "ᐊᔪᒐᐃᓪᓕᐅᒐᓚᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ. ᑕᖅᑭᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᑕ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᖅᑲᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ, ᕿᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᕆᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᓴᕗᓐᓂᒃ ᔫᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ ᐱᕚᖃᕐᑯᑦᓱᒍ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖏᓐᓇᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓗ ᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ." ᑎᕕᔅ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦ 1991ᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑖᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᐃᑭᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓴᓇᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑖᕐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥ 51 ᐱᓇᓱᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᒧᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᐊᕙᓪᒥ, ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᓂ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᓂᒥᔅᑯᒥ, ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓂᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓂ. ᒪᕐᕈᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᕙᓪᒥᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᔭᐃᒥᔅᐱᓕᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑲᓐᔭᐊᑦ ᓚᐳᕋᓱ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᒋᐊᓖᓐᓂᒃ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᕈᐊᐃᓐ-ᓄᔮᓐᑕᒥ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᒍᑦᓴᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ-ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᐳᕐᑐᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓃᑐᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᒋᐊᖃᓚᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᒋᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔫᓱᖅ ᓯᓚ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᕐᒥ ᐃᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ.

ᓚᐳᕋᓲ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᑭᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᒪᔫᓄᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᒥᐊᓚᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᓂᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒫᑦ. ᐅᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓ ᓯᖁᒥᑦᓯᒪᑦᓴᐸᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᐊᓂ, ᑕᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᕿᑕᕐᓂᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᐊᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᓚᖓᔪᖅ. ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨ-

Air Inuit and Hydro: The Power To Be Your Best

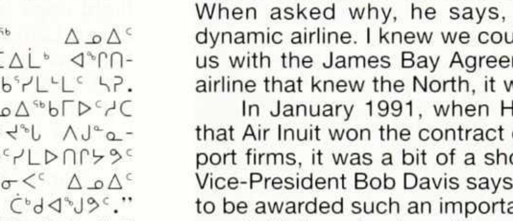
The transportation contract Air Inuit has with Hydro-Québec is a story of human energy, and belief. And it is a business story, based on sound business principles.

Pierre Charron has worked for Air Inuit for sixteen years. Today he is the Project Manager for the Air Inuit Hydro contract. In the fall of 1990 he knew that Hydro-Québec would be putting its northern transportation contract out for tender. The contract involved transporting Hydro-Québec employees to the power dams in the James Bay region from southern destinations in Rouyn-Noranda, Bagotville, Quebec City and Montreal.

At the time, it was almost unthinkable for Air Inuit to take on a contract that big. But Charron believed in it. When asked why, he says, "We were a young and dynamic airline. I knew we could do it. Our history linked us with the James Bay Agreement, and if there was an airline that knew the North, it was Air Inuit."

In January 1991, when Hydro-Québec announced that Air Inuit won the contract over some larger air transport firms, it was a bit of a shock for Air Inuit. Executive Vice-President Bob Davis says, "We were quite surprised to be awarded such an important contract. The company was initially only given three months to begin service, however by working in partnership with Hydro, we delayed inaugural flights until June so that a flawless operation could be provided at the time, which has been maintained." Davis adds that the first three months of 1991 were spent hiring pilots, flight attendants, maintenance personnel, and getting the necessary permits.

Today, fifty-one people are employed for Air Inuit on the contract. They are mostly based in Dorval, but some work at the airports, operated by Hydro-Québec at Nimiscu, LG-2, LG-3, and LG-4. There are at least two scheduled flights each day departing Dorval airport which transport Hydro employees to their work sites in the James Bay region.



Conrad Lebrasseur, Director of Air Transport for Hydro-Québec based in Rouyn-Noranda is completely satisfied with the way Air Inuit is providing the service. He describes the standards that Hydro-Québec sets as very high. The clientele is mostly unionized, and it is important that they be able to arrive at work on time. In the North, this is sometimes difficult, because of weather. But what it translates to in aviation terms is that the maintenance of the aircraft, and the professionalism of the crews has to be top notch.

Lebrasseur explains that the passengers are not the same as those who fly on regular airlines. A worker will travel the same day each week. If, for example, an airplane seat is damaged one week, and the same seat is still not repaired the next week, the worker will notice this kind of detail. In a Hydro survey conducted in March

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓗ: ᓄᑭᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᑦᓯ 1995-ᒥ ᓚᐳᕋᓲ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ, “ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓕᒫᖏᑦᑕ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ 95% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᒍᑦᓯᓂᐅᕝᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ 100% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᑑᕙᓪᓗᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓲᓄᑦ.”

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᓅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓈᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒪᐃ 8, 1995-ᒥ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᖃᓇᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᐊᕓᓪᒥᑦ ᐱᓗᓂ, ᕈᐃ-ᓄᕌᓐᑕᒧᑦ, ᓂᒥᔅᑲᐅᒧᓪᓗ, ᓚᑯᕌ-2-ᒧᓪᓗ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-3-ᒧᓪᓗ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-4-ᒧᓪᓗ, ᐸᐃᑲᑦᕕᐅᓪᒧᓪᓗ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᑎᓚᖕᒐᒻᒥᓗᓂ ᑐᐊᕓᓪᒧᑦ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᓚᖓᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ 7:30-ᒥ. ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᐊᕓᓪᒦᑦᑐᒧᑦ 6:00-ᖑᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ.

ᑳᓐᕕᐊ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᖓ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖑᓂᖓ ᔮᓐ-ᐱᐊ ᑎᕕᐅᔾᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᑦᔨᓱᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ,

ᐱᐊ ᓵᕋᓐ: ᐅᑉᐱᓇᐊᖃᑉᐳᑎ!
Pierre Charron: you have to believe!

ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᕗᑯ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒦᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓛᒪᓇᒃᑯᑦ 4:00-ᖑᒥᓂᑦ. ᑲᒪᔨᐅᒐᒥ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᕆᐊᖃᓲᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑕᐅᔫᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓚᒥᐊᖃᔫᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᕝᓪᓚᒍᔨᕐᓂᒃ ᔨᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓚᖕᒐᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᔪᖅᑯᐃᕆᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖃᓚᖕᒐᒻᒪᖕᒫᕐᒥᒃ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᓄᐃᕆᐊᓪᓚᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᒪᓇᖕᒐ ᔮᓐ ᒫᑦᔨᐅ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖕᒐᓗ ᔫᓕᐊᓐ ᓚᕈᔅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᒃ ᓗᐃᔅ ᒨᕆᐃ ᑳᕈᓕᓐ ᕕᐊᓂᐊ. ᓯᓚᒃ ᐱᐅᔪᒍᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᖅᑭᓚᖕᒐᓂᕋᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᕿᓐᓂᑐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᖅ. ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ ᓯᕿᓐᓂᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᐅᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦᑕᖅᓯᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᑳᓐᕕᐊ 580-ᖑᔪᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓯᐊᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᑦᔨᑎᒃ ᓇᑎᕐᒥ ᐃᓱᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᒥᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ.

ᓯᐊᕈᑭᐊᖑᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᔨ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᕕᓕᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ 38-ᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑳᓐᕕᐊ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑎᖑᓄᑦ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᖏᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᒍᑦ ᐱᓱᕋᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᒃ, ᑲᒪᔨᖏᒃ ᓂᕿᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓚᐅᔫᒃ. 6:54-ᖑᕋᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ, ᐃᑭᒪᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒧᖅᑲᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᓯᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ 49-ᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᒪᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖅ.

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ 7:17-ᖑᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓄᓪᓗ ᓴᖑᔨᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᑦᓯᑕ, ᑕᕐᕋᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᓯᑦᓯᑕ. ᕿᓚᐃᑦ ᓄᕗᔭᕐᑕᖃᓚᐅᖕᖏᑐᑦ, ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒧᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓯᐊᕐᓯᓂ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᕕᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑏᒃ ᒫᑦᔨᐅᓗ ᓚᕈᔅᓗ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑎᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᑕᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᒥᓂᒃ, ᓴᑑᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᕆᐊᒥᓪᓗ. ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᑭᕆᐊᖃᓲᑦ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ 4:00-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ 6:00-ᖑᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕆᐊᕐᑐᓇᐊᖃᓱᑎᒃ. ᑭᐅᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᑐᖓᓕᓈᑦᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓱᖑᖏᕆᐊᒥᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 10:00-ᖑᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᒐᓛᒃ ᓯᓂᒐᓱᐊᔫᖑᓂᕋᓚᐅᔫᒃ.

ᐃᑭᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕈᓯᖕᒐᓂ, ᓗᐃᔅᓗ ᑳᕈᓕᓐᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓇᓯᓚᐅᔪᒥᑦᑕᕐᑕᐅᑦᔨᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓛᒥᑦᑕᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓂᐊᖅᑯᔭᖅ ᒪᓐᓂᑕᕐᓯᓂ

1995 Lebrasseur says, “The overall satisfaction rate was 95%, while the level of satisfaction for in-flight services was 100%, a rare statistic in the aviation industry.”

Makivik News had the opportunity to join a crew on Monday May 8th, 1995. The flight was scheduled to go from Dorval to Rouyn Noranda, Nemiscu, LG-2, LG-3, LG-4, Bagotville, Quebec City, and back to Dorval. Departure time was scheduled for 7:30. We were told to be at the Hydro-Québec hanger in Dorval at 6:00 a.m.

Convair Chief Pilot Jean-Pierre Thivierge greeted us, and made the early-morning introductions to the members of the two flight crews. One member of the ground staff, Michel Foucault had been at the office since 4:00 a.m. As the Dispatcher, his job is to monitor the flights on their daily run, and he receives telephone calls from the pilots, who must call in two hours before departure to confirm their flight readiness.

Inside the cavernous hanger, more members of the flight crew arrived, Captain Jean Mathieu, First Officer Julien Laroche, and flight attendants Louise Morin and Caroline Vernier. The day looked promising as the forecast called for clear sunny skies all day long. The morning sun shone directly into the hanger where two of the Convair 580s rested, in impeccable condition, on the spotless grey painted cement floor.

Soon a mechanic drove the flight crew in a white Air Inuit van out to gate 38 where another Convair awaited the crew. While the pilots did their walkround on the outside, the flight attendants received the caterers food delivery. At 6:54 a.m. the passengers begin to file in the plane, and take their places in the comfortable reclining seats. There is a capacity of 49 passengers.

We take off at precisely 7:17 a.m., bank right immediately, and head for the North. The skies are free of clouds, and the visibility is excellent. A spectacular day to fly. The crew is happy. Pilots Mathieu and Laroche talk about their good fortune in getting their jobs, and the feeling of security it gives them. We ask about the long days. They get up at 4:00 a.m. to be in by 6:00. They reply that they don't fly for more than three days in a row, but they usually don't go to bed past 10:00 p.m.

Back in the passenger section, Louise and Caroline are busy with the breakfast service. French Toast with maple syrup is the main part of the breakfast. This is accompanied by a choice of danish, muffins, or scones. There are two cheezes on the tray, and a small portion of fruit.

Louise says that on the whole the Hydro-Québec passengers are very good. They appreciate the services provided on board. It gets a little hectic in the summer months, she says, but that is to be expected when people are eager to take their summer holidays.

The time passes quickly on board. At 9:44 we land in Nemiscau, 10:27 in LG-2, and 10:57 at LG-3. It's there that the other crew, which flew to Quebec City first, and then Bagotville, and LG-4 meets up with us. There is Convair Chief Pilot Jean-Pierre Thivierge, First Officer

Air Inuit and Hydro: The Power To Be Your Best

ᒥᓲᑦᑕᒐᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐅᓪᓛᕈᒥᑕᕐᑕᐅᓚᖓᓚᐅᔪᖅ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᓂᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᖅᑰᔮᕆᕐᓂᓗ. ᓰᓯᒐᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᖏᑦᑕᒦᑦᑎᑕᐅᔪᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᕐᓇᑐᓚᑲᓂᓪᓗ.

ᓗᐃᔅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑭᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ. ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᒋᓲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥ. ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐅᐃᒻᒪᓂᐅᔭᕐᓇᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᕿᑲᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓕᕐᓯᒪᓲᖑᓪᒪᑕ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ.

ᓯᕿᕐᖑᔭᖅ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. 9:44-ᖑᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒥᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᓂᒥᔅᑲᐅᒥ, 10:27-ᖑᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-2-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10:57-ᖑᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-3-ᒥ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᓕᐊᕆᐊᖕᖓᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᐃᓛ ᐸᐃᑲᑦᕕᐅᓪᒧᑦ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-4-ᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑳᓐᕕᐊ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᔮᓐ-ᐱᐊ ᑎᕕᐊᔾ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖓᓗ ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᑐᑎᕆᐅᓪ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᒃ ᑳᕈᓕᓐ ᒧᓖᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔅᑎᕙᓂ ᓚᐳᕆᐊᒃ. ᑕᒪᖏᒃ ᖃᖔᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒍᒥᑕᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᓂᕆᕕᖓᓂ.

ᐊᖑᑎᒃ ᓈᓚᓲᖅ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-3-ᒥ ᐊᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᐊᕆ ᐃᓅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᓲᖑᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓚᖓᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᓂᒥᔅᑲᐅᒥ, ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-2-ᒥᓗ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-4-ᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑳᓐᕕᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᓂᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓗᒍᒥᑕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓚᑯᕌᓐ-3-ᒥ, ᔮᓐ-ᐱᐊ ᑎᕕᐅᔾ ᐅᖃᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑦᔨᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒪ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᓂᕋᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ. ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒍᑎᐅᒋᐊᓕᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓲᖑᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᓈᒻᒪᓈᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᓗ. ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓲᖅᑯᐃᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᓲᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓪᓚᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᐅᓪᓗᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ.

ᑐᐊᕚᓪᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑕ, ᓯᖁᒥᑦᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ ᓯᐅᓪᕙᐃ ᓂᐊᑉᕗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ. ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᔭᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕈᓯᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᑦᓴᔭᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓕᒫᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᐅᓪᕙᐃ ᐱᔪᕆᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓂᒃ ᑳᓐᕕᐊ 580-ᓂᒃ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑉ ᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᕿᓪᓕᑑᒧᓪᓘᓂᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᑑᑎᕐᔪᔭᑦᓴᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒋᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᓲᖑᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓕᒫᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᓕ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓕᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓕᓇᒻᒪᕆᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᐸᑉ ᑏᕕᐃᔅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᓂᕋᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓕᐅᒥᕝᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᑕᐅᓂᕆᓲᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂᐊᓪᓛᑦ. “ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓲᖑᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᑎᑕᐅᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᐊᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ.”

ᐊᖑᑎᒧᓪᓕ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐱᐊᕆ ᓴᕉᓐᒥᒃ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒧᖓ ᐊᓕᐊᓱᑦᑎᑕᐅᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᕋᓱᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓐᓂᑑᑎᒪᑦᓴᓚᕆᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᓂᐅᓕᕋᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔪᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᔅ-8-ᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᑦᔭᖓᑎᒎᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᕆᔪᑉ ᓄᑭᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᔪᕐᓴᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᕝᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᐊᖓᓂᒃ.

Michel Dudreuil, and flight attendants Caroline Molini and Stéphane Labreque. Both crews have lunch in a kitchen inside the bright green airport.

The man on the radio to the Hydro Convairs in LG-3 is Pierre Heneault. He is a Flight Agent whose tasks include general flight control, weather reports, and managing the ticket counter. He's worked for Air Inuit for the past two years. There are also Flight Agents working in the Nemiscau, LG-2, and LG-4 airports for Air Inuit under the Convair contract.

ᐱᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ (ᓴᐅᒥᒻᒥᑦ-ᑕᓕᕐᐱᒧᑦ): ᐸᑕᕆᔅ ᓴᕐᓕᐳᐊ, ᕕᒃᑐ ᓯᓪᕙ, ᕋᔭᐃ ᓴᕙᑦ, ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᑕᓪᐸᑦ, ᓯᓪᕙᐃᓐ ᓂᐊᑉᕗ.
Part of the maintenance team (L-R): Patrice Charlebois, Victor Silva, Roger Savard, Michel Talbot, Sylvain Nepveau.

During lunch in LG-3, Jean-Pierre Thivierge talks about the nature of the contract. He describes the operation as a mini-airline. Hydro-Québec owns the planes, and Air Inuit operates, maintains, and provides all other ground services for the aircraft. It works out best for both parties. Hydro needs the assurance that it has complete control over the flight schedules, and it allows Air Inuit to concentrate on providing quality service.

Back in Dorval after the day of flying, Maintenance Foreman Sylvain Nepveu shows us around the hangar. He points out a quarantine area where defective parts are put, and a spare parts store room, all carefully labled. Sylvain is clearly proud of the excellent maintenance record of the four Convair 580s. The propellor blades are so shiny they are like mirrors, and reflect the attention given to the entire fleet.

For Air Inuit, the experience gained has been invaluable. Bob Davis admits that it has helped the airline expand, and improve the image of the company. "The word has gone out within Hydro, as well as the aviation community, that given the job, Air Inuit can produce excellent results. This opportunity was only possible by working as a partner with Hydro-Québec."

For the guy who believed in the airline, Pierre Charron, he says that it makes him "very happy". He adds in French, rather poetically, "Ca mets de l'eau dans le moulin pour Air Inuit," which means it has given a big boost to the airline. It's the kind of experience that Air Inuit has capitalized on to start up the Dash-8 service to the Hudson's Bay coast. It's a perfect illustration of the human power to believe, have faith, and shows how business is, after all, a creative venture.

ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᐳᖅ

A Star is Born

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᒃ "ᖁᕕᐊᓲᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ" ᒪᐃ 1-ᒥ ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᓪᓚᖓᓐᓂᖕᒐᓐ ᑲᒪᐸᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ Institut de Tourisme et d'hotellerie du Quebec (ITHQ)-ᑯᓂ - ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᓪᒥ ᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥ - ᐅᖃᕐᑎᓚᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒫᒃ ᑏ. ᑯᐊᑕ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ. "ᐅᐱᒪᓇᓪᓚᓇᓪᓕᕐᑐᖅ" ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓚᓚᐅᔪᖅ, "ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓵᕐᓯᓂ ᓂᑯᕐᖁᓕᖁᕐᑕ ᐃᖏᕐᖁᓯᓪᓚᓇᑦᑎᓯᑦᓯᒍ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑲᒥᐸᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖄᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᑦᑕᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᕕᒋᓗᒍ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ."

ᓈᓚᒋᐊᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᓪᒥᔪᖅ ᒪᕐᓯᐊᓪ ᓚᓐᑕᕆ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑦᑎᓕᓇᖓ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᓄᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᕖᑦ ᑭᓕᔅ, ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖄᕐᔪᐊᓂᓕᕐᓂᓄᑦ, ᑭᒡᒐᑦᑎᓕᓇ ᓚᓐᑕ ᑐᖕᓱᓯᑎᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᔨᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᒋᓕᐅᑎᖁᑦᓯᒍ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓚᖓᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᓯᒎᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ, ᑐᓂᔭᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒫᒃ ᑏ. ᑯᐊᑕᒥᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦᑕᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᑲᑦᑖᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ, ᑯᐸᐃᓕᒫᒥ.

ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᑮᔦᐊᕐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᓯᐅᑎ ᔮᓐ-ᐹᓪ ᑲᖀᑉ ITHQ-ᑯᒥᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᕕ ᒨᑲᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᒥᔫᒃ ᑕᓚᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓂᓇᓂᐊᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑲᖀᑉ ᓂᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᓐᓂᖃᐃᓕᐅᖅ, ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ "ᐆᒪᔪᓯᐅᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖃᐃᑦᓯᓂ" ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᔫᖅ ᓄᑭᖅᑲᖅᓇᑐᕐᑕᖅᑲᖅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᕐᓱᕐᑲᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕿᑦᑑᓯᑦᓴᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ.

ᐳᕉᓄ ᐱᓛᓯ, ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᖓ, ᑲᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᓲᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᐳᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᖅᓚᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᒥᒌᑦᓯᑎᓗ. 15 (ᓱᓕ ᐊᓯᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᒧᑦ) ᓈᓚᐅᑏᑦ, ᑕᓚᕖᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᕋᓴᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᔫᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖕᖏᓃᑎᓗᒍᐊᓪᓛᑦ *Gazette* ᐱᓯᓂᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕋᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᕕᖕᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐊᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᖁᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᑦᑐᓯᑎᑉ ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᑦᑐᓂᖅᓴᖕᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᑦᑕᑑᓪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖓ ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒧ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ. ᒪᐃ 1-ᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑑᖅ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᕐᖃᒥ ᐱᐅᓲᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᑦᐳᒥ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᓛᓕᕐᒥᔭᖓ - ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᑲᓪᓚᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ!

Nunavik Arctic Foods was the "toast of the town" on May 1st at a press conference to officially launch the company to the southern public. Held at the Institut du tourisme et d'hotellerie du Quebec (ITHQ) - Montreal's renowned cooking school - the main speaker was Mark T. Gordon, president of NAF. "It is with great pride" he stated in his opening speech, "that we are standing before you today launching a new company that will generate revenue for the Inuit and make available a unique product in the South."

Also sharing the spotlight were Marcel Landry, the Quebec minister of agriculture, fisheries and food (MAPAQ) and David Cliche, Quebec deputy parliamentary assistant for native affairs. Minister Landry welcomed Nunavik Arctic Foods into the Quebec food industry and to mark this achievement, presented Mark T. Gordon with four MAPAQ permits. These will allow the inspected meat from the processing plants to be sold outside Nunavik, throughout Quebec.

Michel Guygère and Chef Jean-Paul Grappe of ITHQ also took the podium and spoke about the tremendous opportunities such country food enterprises offer the culinary world. Mr. Grappe said it was a great day for chefs everywhere, proclaiming caribou "the king of game animals" due to its high protein, low fat and natural tenderness.

Bruno Pilozzi, Economic Development Department Head, acted as moderator for the event and fielded questions from the attending journalists. The press coverage which appeared during the week of the conference was extremely positive and plentiful. FIfteen (and still counting!) radio, television and newspaper stories appeared, which included a front page feature story in *The Gazette* Business Section.

Also present at the launch were the Makivik executives, Ambassador Mary Simon, NAF staff and numerous provincial and federal government representatives. The May 1st event was in succession to the northern press opportunity which took place at the Makivik AGM held in March.

Nunavik Arctic Foods next challenge - filling the endless requests for caribou products generated by all the attention!

NUNAVIK ARCTIC FOODS UPDATE

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᕐᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑐᕐᒃ
First Commercial Harvest Season Comes to a Close

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᕐᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓂᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᓚᐅᔫᕐᒃ ᒪᐃ 31-ᒥ, ᐅᒥᐅᔮᕐᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒃ ᓄᕐᒃᑲᒪᑦ. ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 3-ᒥ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᓐᓂᒃ. ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᔫᕐᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᕐᒋᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒍᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕖᓪᓖᒋᐊᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐃᑦᓰᓕᓗᐊᕐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒍᓚᐅᔪᒪᑦ (ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒪᑕ ᐊᐳᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᔮᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᔭᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᑦᔮᑎᓕᐅᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑉ ᑐᑦᑐᓯᐅᕐᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓯᓕᑲᐱᐅᑎᒋᑦᓯᓂᐅᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᒋᒍᑕᓚᐅᔫᒐᐊᕐᒃ, ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕖᑦ 500-ᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ 5-ᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓂ. ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᕖ ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᒥᐅᔮᕐᒥ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᒃ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᖑᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓂᐊ ᑐᑦᑐᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ. ᑐᑦᑐᓯᐅᒐᑐᖕᒋᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᔫᓯᐊ ᓵᓚ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᐹᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᑖᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᕐᒃ.

ᐅᐱᒪᒍᑦᔮᕗᒍᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒪᕆᑦᓱᒍ ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᓴᐸ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐅᔮᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᑦ.

NAF's first commercial harvest season officially came to a close on May 31st, when the Umiujaq plant terminated its caribou production. The plants began producing marketable caribou products on April 3rd with the presence of MAPAQ inspectors at the four plants. The on-sight inspection allows NAF products to be sold throughout Québec as opposed to only JBNQA beneficiaries and special promotional events.

An unusually warm winter (the caribou can only be harvested when there is snow on the ground) and delays in obtaining the MAPAQ permits made for a short first season. Despite these frustrations, the four plants produced 500 caribou in only 5 weeks. The crux of this production fell on the Umiujaq plant because of the cooperative weather conditions and proximity of caribou to the community. In an ammazing display of harvesting skills, Joshua Sala provided the majority of this caribou.

Congratulations go out to the four managers for all their efforts and patience this year and special thanks to Davidee Sappa and the Umiujaq crew.

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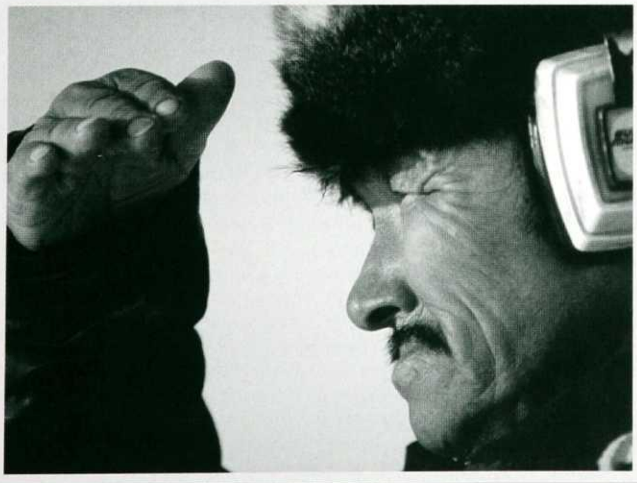
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓯᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑖᕐᑖᑕᐅᔪᑦ
Certificates of Proficiency Awarded



ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓯᐊᕐᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᒪᒋᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔭᖕᒐ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᓂᕐᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒃ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ 50 ᓂᕿᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕿᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ Institut National des Viandes-ᑯᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑕᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ.

True to the strategic plan, the focus of NAF's first commercial year was training, training and more training. Each of the fifty processors and plant managers received a certificate from the Institut National des Viandes or Nunavik Arctic Foods to mark the completion of their initial course phase.

ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᓪᓕᐊᔪᕐᑎᖏᑦ

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓪᓚᕆᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑖᑦᓴᓂᒃ
Exiles Discuss Compensation Package

ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓪᓚᕆᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ 17 - ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᕐᓯᒪᑎᓗᒋᑦ - ᑲᑎᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᓂ ᒪᐃᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ. ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᓵᒻ ᓯᓪᕕᓯᑑᓐᒥᒃ. ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᑐᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕐᓯᓂ ᔮᒃ ᐊᓄᕚᖅ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕐᑎᒪᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᐊᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕐᑎᒪᓇᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᕌᓐ ᐃᐊᕗᐃᖕᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᓐ ᐱᐊᒥᒃ, ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐᓂ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᔩᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᔫᖅ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᐅᒪᖕᒫᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕚᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᐊᒃᒥᓪᓗ, ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᔭᐃᓯᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᓴᕐᒪᖕᒫᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᕐᑐᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔫᖅ. ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑲᒦᓐᓂᒃ, ᓵᒻ ᓯᐊᓪᕕᓯᑑᓐ ᐅᕕᓂᕈᕐᑖᑎᓗᒍ ᕐᑲᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᒥᓂᑕᕐᒥᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᓯᑎᒃ NTI-ᒃᑯᓂᒃ.

Seventeen representatives of the High Arctic Exiles — one for each family — met in Iqaluit for two days in May to review the compensation package from the federal government. Zebedee Nungak chaired the meeting, accompanied by Sam Silverstone. Making the presentation on behalf of the federal government was Jack Anawak, M.P. for Nunatsiaq and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indian Affairs Ron Irwin, and John Berg, Director General for Sectoral Policy.

The group discussed the acceptability of the offer, and gave Anawack, and Berg their comments on how the package could be better structured. The two-day meeting ended on a positive note. Zebedee was given a new pair of Kamiks, while Sam Silverstone received a sweatshirt from Grise Fiord. The group thanked NTI for the use of their conference room, all signing a letter of appreciation.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕈᑎᑖᖅᑲᒥᖕᒐ ᓱᑲᐅᕈᑎᒃ
Air Inuit's Dashing New Service

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒐ 37-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒡᒋᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ C-FDAO ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕿᑕᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᓚᒥᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒧᑦ ᑐᕿᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 1, 1995-ᒥ. ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒥᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᑲᐃᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒧᑦ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓈᕐᑐᓂ, ᐱᖕᒐᑦᓯᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᑐᓂ. ᓯᑕᒻᒥᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑲᐃᓐᓇᓱᒍᒻᒥᔫᖅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᕿᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓈᖕᒐᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕿᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕕᑭᓪᓕᐅᒦᓯᒪᕙᓪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᓂᒃ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓅᒐᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᒍᓐᓇᐃᒪᑕ. ᐅᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᕐᓯᓯᒪᕙᓪᓕᕐᓯᓂ.

ᓱᑲᐅᕈᑎᒃ Dash 8 ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᒃᑳᕐᑕᐅᔭᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᓪᓕᕆᐊᕈᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᓄᑦ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒥᑎᒋᐊᕐᓯᒍ.

C-FDAO
Air Inuit

Air Inuit's 37-passenger Dash-8 aircraft C-FDAO began its scheduled route between Montreal and Puvirnituq on April 1, 1995. It stops in Kuujjuaraapik, Inukjuak, and Puvirnituq on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Thursdays it also stops in Umiujaq. This new direct flight means the elapsed time for passengers travelling between Hudson Bay communities and the South is reduced because it eliminates the need to transfer from one plane to another. It also enables an improved small cargo service.

The Dash 8 was chosen by Air Inuit as another step to elevate airline service in Nunavik.

ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓗᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᔫᖅ
Health Services Revamped

ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖅ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 24, 1995-ᒥ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓈᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᒪᓇᖕᒐ ᔮᓐ ᕈᓵ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᔭᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ. ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕆᐊᖕᖕᒐᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 1994-ᒥ ᐱᔪᓈᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1995-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓇᖕᖏᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᕕᒻᒥ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ KCRSSS-ᑯᑦ. ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓂᔨᕆᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᖅ “ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᒫᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᐃ 1, 1995-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᔨᐅᓗᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑐᕿᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᔨᐅᕐᑯᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ,” ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖅ ᓚᔦᑦᑕᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᕕᖕᒐᓂ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᕈᓵ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᓪᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓯᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᓪᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᓴᔅᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᓇᒍᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᓇᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᕐᑲᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 10 ᐃᓗᐊᓂ.

A press release was issued on April 24, 1995, by the new Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services two days after Quebec Health Minister Jean Rochon inaugurated their new office building in Kuujjuaq. Construction of the building began in September, 1994, and was completed in February, 1995. This new entity replaces the Kativik Council of Health and Social Services (KCRSSS). The previous regional board was to "dispose of full powers as of May 1, 1995 (and will be) responsible for granting budgets to Nunavik institutions and community organizations according to the budgets granted by the Ministry." On the same day, Minister Rochon also went to Kangiqsualujjuaq to open a new CLSC building which includes a four-unit home for employees. Kangiqsualujjuaq's population has doubled in the last ten years.

ᓇᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ...

Briefs...

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ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᔨᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᕕᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᓕᓛᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓇᖅ ᑎᑭᖕᒥᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ, 1995-ᒥ.

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ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖕᒐᒃᑯᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᓚᓈᓇᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᓕᐊᓇᐃᑦᑐᖑᐊᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓗᑎᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᑎᔪᓐᓇᑕᓯ ᐹᐱ ᒪᐃ ᐅᑉᐱᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓵᓐᑎ ᑑᒪ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒦᑦᑑᒃ. (819-964-2565)

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ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᒐᕐᑑᔪᑎᖓ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓛᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 15-ᒥᑦ 23-ᒧᑦ 1995-ᒥ, ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 15-ᒥᑦ 18-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓅᒃᒥ, ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 20-ᒥᑦ 23-ᒧᑦ, 1995-ᒥ. ᐊᐅᓯᒪᒍᒪᒐᔭᖅᑭᑦ? ᐅᖄᒍᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ (604) 291-3792 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 291-4940.

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ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎ ᐅᖅᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᓖᑦ ᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓰᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ Peak Performance Systems ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓂ ᔫᓂ, 1995-ᒥ.

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ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᑎᓪᓚᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᖓ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ Conseil des Arts et des Lettres du Québec ᐱᔪᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᒍᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓈᕐᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᕖᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᒪᑉᐸᑕ. ᑐᖕᒐᓕᐊ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓯᓕᕕᕆᓛᕐᑕᖓ ᐊᒃᑑᐸ 2, 1995. ᔭᐊᓪ ᐊ. ᐱᑳᕐ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᓪᒪᓇᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᕐᑐᕕᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕕᖓ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᑦᓯᓂ. ᐅᖄᒍᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ (ᑯᐸᐃᒥ) 1-800-897-1707 (ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᓚᒥ) 1-800-608-3350.

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ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕕᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᓃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒥ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᒍᓯᑎ 22 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᕆ 28, 1995 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᑯᐸᐃᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ. ᐅᖄᒍᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ 1-800-646-8868 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᐊᓪᓚᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ.

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Kuujjuaraapik, Inukjuak, Salluit, Kuujjuaq, and Kangiqsualujjuaq are again conducting summer youth camps until the next school year resumes in August, 1995.

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TNI in Kuujjuaq looks forward to meeting people who would like to share their interesting stories on camera, such as life adventures, comedies, or legends. Contact Bob May or Sandy Tooma in Kuujjuaq. (819-964-2565)

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The 7th Northern Justice Conference will take place September 15-23, 1995, beginning in Iqaluit, N.W.T., September 15 -18 and continuing sessions in Nuuk, Greenland on September 20-23, 1995. Interested? Call (604) 291-3792 or 291-4940.

• •

Over twenty Inuit employees of various organizations took part in a seminar on life skills and management conducted by Peak Performance Systems at Makivik's Lachine Office in June, 1995.

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The Conseil des Arts et des Lettres du Québec grant program for professional artists is accepting applications to financially assist individual or group art projects. The next deadlines for applications is October 2, 1995. Gilles H. Picard is Programs Manager and Native Section Coordinator. Call (Quebec) 1-800-897 1707 (Montreal) 1-800-608-3350.

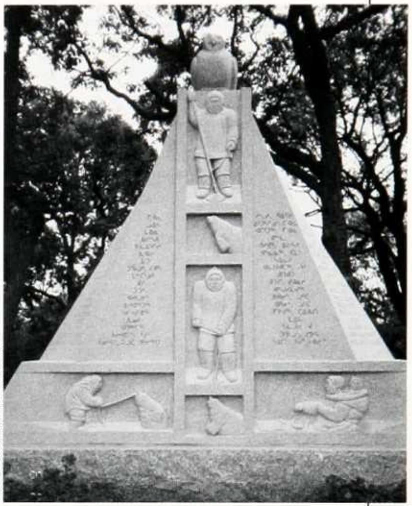
• •

Public hearings on Energy in Quebec are scheduled to take place between August 22 and September 28, 1995, in a number of Quebec cities and towns, including in Kuujjuaq. Call 1-800-646-8868 for information.

ᐋᒧᓪᑕᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖅ ᒪᑐᐃᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ

Monument Unveiled

ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᑯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐳᕙᓪᓗᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᓂ ᔫᓂ 11-ᒥ 1995-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐋᒧᓪᑕᒥ ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆ-ᐅᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᓗᕕᕐᓃᑦᑐᖅ Woodland Cemetary-ᐅᓂᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ.


STEVE USHER / TNI / DORVAL

The official ceremony to unveil the cemetery monument for Inuit who died of tuberculosis in the South was held Sunday June 11th, 1995. The monument is located in the Woodland Cemetery in Hamilton, Ontario. The ceremony was well attended by Inuit from Nunavut, and Nunavik.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᓐᓂᖓᓗ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥ

Inuit Unity and Spirit in Alaska

ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 1000 ᒥᑦᓴᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᓛᓕᓇᒍᑦ ᐊᐃᓰᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑑᒍᑎᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓪᒪᓇᖅᑲᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᓅᒥᒥ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥ ᔪᓚᐃ 24-ᒥᑦ 28-ᒧᑦ 1995-ᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᓛᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᖕᖑᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᓪᓚᒪᐃᖕᖑᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓖᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖕᖑ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑎᐅᓖᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓗᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖕᒥᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᓗ ᑕᐅᓰᖅᑲᑎᕇᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᖕᖑᖅᑲᑎᕇᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖕᒥᑦ. ᑐᑭᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᖅ: "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓ - ᓲᖕᖑᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᑯᑦ - ᐃᓅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᖓ."

Likely at least 1000 Inuit from across the Arctic will meet at the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) Seventh General Assembly in Nome, Alaska, July 24 to 28, 1995. Participants can expect environmental issues to be one of the most substantial concerns addressed, with five workshops on the topic. Other panel sessions will address Health and Social Issues, Economic Development and International Trade, and the United Nations and Human Rights Issues. The theme of the Assembly is: "Inuit way of life — strength in unity and spirit — a human right."

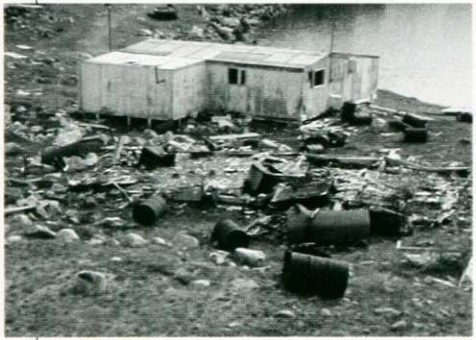
ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ

ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎ

Killiniq and the Environment

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 15 ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᕐᑭᒪᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ. ᐃᓪᓗᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᒐᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓱᔪᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᐅᓱᓂ, ᑭᐊᓂ ᐋᓯᕙᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᐸᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᕋᕐᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒥᖓ. ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᔮᑭ ᕐᑯᖕᒋᐊᖅ, ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓱᓂᓗ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕈᑎᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ. ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ, ᐊᕙᑎᖓ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔫᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ 7,000 liters ᐅᖓᑖᓅᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᓯᓕᓇᕐᑐᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᔭᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᕐᓱᕕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᓱᓴᔭᕕᓃᑦ. ᒥᑦᓴᐃᓵᕐᓱᒋᑦ 60,000 liters ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᐅᑎᕕᓃᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᓕ.



ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᑲᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕈᓐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᕕᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᒍᑏᑦ ᓇᐸᕈᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐲᔭᕐᓯᒪᔭᐃᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ, ᓱᓪᓗᓕᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 600 ᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᒪᕐᐸᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕐᓱᒋᑦ 17 ᐃᓪᓗᕕᓃᑦ ᐲᔭᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ, ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓗ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᓴᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᕕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓪᓚᕿᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ, ᔮᑭ ᕐᑯᖕᒋᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᕋᐃᓚᐅᔫᖅ $280,000-ᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᖕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᓴᓂᕐᓂᐅᓚᕐᑲᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᕐᑲᔪᒥ. ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ, $320,000-ᒋᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ 1996-ᒥ.

"ᑭᐊᓂ ᐋᓯᕙᒻᒥᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᑐᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ," ᔮᑭ ᓚᓚᐅᔫᖅ, "ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓱᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᓂᕙᖓ, ᓯᑖᔅ ᐅᓪᐱᓐᓯᑭᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᐃᑯᓪ ᐸᕆᐊᑦᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᒪᓃᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᖅ."

PHOTOS COURTESY MICHAEL BARRETT

Over 15 years have passed since the community of Killiniq has been abandoned. The elements have taken their toll on the remaining buildings and installations there. The site has become an environmental hazard.

Makivik's BOD member for Killiniq, Kenny Assevak, has raised his concerns about the situation at Board meetings. Second Vice-President Jackie Koneak, head of the Renewable Resources Development Department (RRDD) was given a mandate to obtain funding for a proper clean-up. Last summer, an environmental survey of the site was done, and a report submitted to DIAND. Over 7,000 liters of hazardous liquids such as battery acid, used engine oil, and transformer oil were found. Approximately 60,000 liters of diesel fuel remains in two large fuel tanks.

The report recommends creating a solid waste disposal site to safely store structures such as telephone poles, dismantled fuel tanks, piping, and 600 crushed oil drums. About 17 buildings should be dismantled, while ten residential units, and some municipal buildings, should be stabilized for future use, possibly by hunters or for eco-tourism.

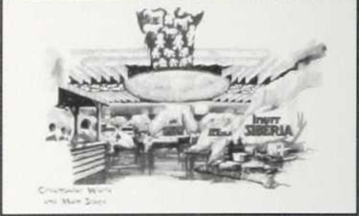
This spring, Jackie Koneak reports that $280,000 has been obtained from DIAND for the first phase of the clean-up scheduled for this summer. A second phase, with an additional $320,000 is expected for summer 1996.

"I commend Kenny Assevak for raising the issue, and realizing its importance," says Jackie, "And I thank my Department, Stas Olpinski, and Michael Barrett for their work on this project."

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑑᕌᓐᑐᒥ

Inuit In Toronto

ᑳᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᑲᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᒍᓯᑎ 18-ᒥᑦ ᓯᐸᑎᒻᐱᕆ 4-ᒧᑦ. ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑳᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᓅᒋᐊᒥᒃ.



ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᓛᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓂᕐᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᕈᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑎᒦᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕐᓱᒋᑦ ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᓵᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᕋᑦᓴᕐᑲᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓕᐅᒥᒋᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᒍᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ. ᑕᑯᔭᕐᑐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᑕ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓗᑎᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 20-ᐅᒍᑎᒋᓕᕐᑕᖓᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᒪᑦ ᔦᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᕙᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᕐᑯᓇᕐᑐᔪᐊᖑᑦᓱᓂ.

The Canadian National Exhibition will host an Inuit pavilion called *Spirit of the Arctic* from August 18th - September 4th. Groups from Canada, Alaska, and Greenland will give visitors a visual demonstration of what it means to be Inuit.

Nunavik will be well represented with a display sponsored by Makivik Corporation, produced in collaboration with its subsidiary companies, and Nunavik organizations KRG, KSB, TNI, and Avataq.

It's estimated over a million people will tour the pavilion, and learn about the Inuit way of life, past and present. Visitors to the Nunavik display will discover the Inuit of Northern Quebec, learn of the 20th anniversary of the James Bay Agreement, and that Nunavik is a new tourism destination of incredible beauty.

1995 ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᔭᕇᒍᑎᑖᕐᑐᓂᒃ

1995 Nunavik Graduates

ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒍᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᔮᓂᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᖓᓂ ᔫᓂᕈᖅᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᕕᖕᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᕐᑲᐃᖅᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑎᑖᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖖᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᑦᓯᒪᓂᖏᓪᓗ: ᑲᑐᕗᓐ ᐸᐅᑯ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ (ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐊᖖᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ); ᔮᓐ ᒪᐅᑯᐊᓐ, ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᖅ (ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐊᖖᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ); ᔮᓂ ᕐᑭᑦᓱᐊᓗᒃ, ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥᐅᖅ (ᕐᑲᖕᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ); ᑭᑎ ᐸᐅᓴ, ᒫᑭ ᔪᕐᑲᓇᔅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᓕ ᒍᐊᐃᑦ ᑐᐳᐃ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ (ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ); ᒪᐃᑯ ᑯᐊᑕ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ (ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐊᖖᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ); ᐅᔮᐱ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ (ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐊᖖᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒨᓕᖕᖓᔪᒥᒃ); ᓇᑖᓴ ᒥᒃᑖᓄᓪᑦ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᐅᖅ (ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐊᖖᖑᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ); ᑕᐅᓂ ᕐᑯᒫᓗᒃ ᓯᐊᓪᑕᓐ, ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ (ᕐᑲᖕᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ). ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕇᕐᒪᑕ, ᓂᕆᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᐃᖅᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖕᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑐᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᐃᖅᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓇᕐᑑᓯᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᓪᓘᓚᐅᔪᑦ.

Kuujjuaq hosted a graduation ceremony at Jaanimmarik School in early June for an impressive line of KSB graduates. The whole community was invited to meet the graduates, from a diverse field of studies. Their names, community of origin and discipline are: Catherine Parceaud, Kuujjuaq (Bachelor of Education); John Marquand, Salluit (Bachelor of Arts in History); Johnny Qitsualuk, Ivujivik (Pilot Training); Kitty Parsons, Maggie Johannes, and Shirley White Dupuis, Kuujjuaq (Registered Nurse); Michael Gordon, Kuujjuaq (Bachelor of Arts in Political Science); Robbie Watt, Kuujjuaq (Bachelor of Science); Natasha McDonald, Kuujjuaraapik (Bachelor of Education); and Tauni Kumarluk Sheldon, Inukjuak (Pilot Training). After the ceremony, a dinner by invitation took place at the Kuujjuaq Inn, where dignitaries, families, and other guests came to enjoy the grateful occasion and offer congratulations.

ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦᓴᐃᑦ

New Fishery Guardians

8 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᔪᒋᕗᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᒋᐅᕐᓴᓯᑎᒃ (ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ) ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑎᑖᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒫᑦᔨ 7, 1995-ᒥ. 8-ᖑᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒥᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑳᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓱᒃᑯᐊᕐᑭᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑎᑖᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᒋᔭᐅᓛᕈᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᒥ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᕐᓯᐅᓇᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔨᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᒋᐊᕐᑐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑦᓯᐅᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓚᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

PHOTO COURTESY FÉLIX MEISELS

Eight Inuit graduates of a five-week Fishery Guardian course, (provided by DFO and KSB) received their diplomas at a ceremony in Kuujjuaraapik, March 7, 1995. The eight, including seven from Nunavik and one Labradormiut, learned about such subjects as marine wildlife management and biology, marine habitat, regulations and enforcement, communication skills, product inspection, and first aid.

The graduates will likely be employed by Nunavik municipalities during the next beluga season to pass on their new knowledge while patrolling the beluga habitat to enforce the Fisheries Act and the Marine Mammals regulations.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᖖᒋᑐᑦ ᕐᑯᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒥᒃ

Inuit Oppose Gun Control

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦᓴᑦ ᑳᓇᑕᒦᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᖓᔪᖅᑳᖕᖓ ᕈᓴᒪᕇ ᑯᑉᑖᓇ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᔪᖖᒋᑐᖅ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ C-68-ᒥᒃ (ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑯᑭᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐊᕆᒍᒪᔭᖕᖓᓂᒃ) ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᖕᖓᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᒪᐃ 15, 1995-ᖑᑎᓗᒍ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᖏᖖᒋᓂᕐᒥᒃ "ᐃᓄᓐᓅᓕᖕᖓᓂᖕᖓᓂᒃ", ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑐᓴᕗᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ. ᑯᑉᑖᓇ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᑳᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕐᓰᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕗᐃᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 35-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓄᑭᒥᓂᒃ, "ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᑳᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕐᑯᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᔫᖅ" ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖖᒍᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ.

ᑯᑉᑖᓇ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ, ᑐᓴᕗᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᓂ, ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᑳᖏᓗᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕗᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖖᖓᐃᓯᒪᓕᖕᖓᑦᓯᓃᕐᒪᑦ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖕᖓᓂᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᕆᓲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒍ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑲᕈᑎᑐᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᑦᑑᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓇᓲᖏᓐᓂᒃ."

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖖᒍᑎᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᑯᑉᑖᓇ ᐃᖏᕐᓴᓯᑎᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖕᖓᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᔫᖅ "ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᑳᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᒋᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑑᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ."

ITC President Rosemarie Kuptana rejected Bill C-68 (the proposed federal Firearms Act) during her appearance before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, May 15th, 1995. Her rejection of this Bill was on the position of "as it applies to Inuit", she explained in a press release. Kuptana said aboriginal and treaty rights are recognized and affirmed in section 35 and require the federal government, in its exercise of legislative powers, to "take aboriginal interests into account" before legislation is adopted.

Kuptana also stated, in the press release, that the federal government has failed to consult with the Inuit wildlife management bodies on the proposed legislation and how it would have an impact "on Inuit culture, hunting practices and traditional means of self-regulation and safety norms."

As for the legislative process of the Bill, Kuptana stated that the implementation should be delayed "because of the failures to meet the federal government's constitutional obligations to aboriginal peoples".

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᐱᒃᑕᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ

ᐄᒪᓕ ᐊᕐᓇᑑᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖓ

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑐᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕋᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᖁᔨᔪᓂᒃ ᖁᑉ ᑰᐸᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓖᑦ 7-ᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖓᓂᑦ ᑭᓐᑎᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᒃᑕᓐ ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᐅᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᖁᔨᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 12-13, 1995-ᒥ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓕᓐᑎᐊ ᑰᐸᒧᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑐᓕᕆᕕᖓᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓐᓄᓗ ᐄᒪᓕ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᒥ. ᐱᒃᑕᓐᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᒍᒃ ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᐅᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓂᒃ 5 ᕿᑎᕐᖃᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓱᓄᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑐᕋᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐱᒋᐊᖕᖓᓚᐅᔪᒍᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᒪᖕᖔᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᖄᕐᓱᓄᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓱᓄᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᖑᐊᒧᑦ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓱᓄᓪᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᓄᐃᓐᓂᒪᖕᖔᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓱᓄᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓗ ᐃᓗᕐᖁᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐹᓘᓚᐅᕐᔪᒍᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᕈᑦᓴᓂᕐᒪᖔᕐᒪ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᖏᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ. ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖓ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᖑᓂᕕᓂᕋᓂᒃ.

ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᓯᓂᓗ ᓕᓐᑎᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᑕ. ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑑᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᖄᑭᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᒥᑭᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᓴᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᒐᓚᓐᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᖄᑭᕐᕕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᓚᐊᓱᕐᕕᒃ ᐸᑦᑖᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᓇᐸᔪᓂᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ. (ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᑕᑕᒥᓚᐅᔪᑦ).

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ. ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᔪᑦᓯᓄᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᒍᒪᑦᓯᒋᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᑐᓴᐅᔮᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᓕᐊᓯᑦᑐᐸᓘᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᓲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᖃᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓰᒥᒃ ᐆᒥᖓᓗ ᖃᒻᒋᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᖃᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕆᓚᐅᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᐃᑎᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᑯᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᒥ ᕕᕋᐊᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕆᕕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᑐᐹᓗᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᒍᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᓯᐅᒍᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᖃᔭᕆᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᐱᓱᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓰᓂᒃ ᓯᑭᑑᓂᒃ ᖃᔭᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓐᑕᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᑦᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓯᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᐅᒪᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᖁᖕᖏᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᖁᐊᒃᑯᕕᖃᓕᕆᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᒥᐅᑎᑐᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᑦᓯᐅᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᒪᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑐᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓂ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ. ᐅᖃᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔭᕋᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᐅᓰᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᖓᔭᕐᖃᓴᒥᒃ ᓯᕋᓕᕐᑎᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓄᓪᓗ. ᐊᐱᕐᓰᑎᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓰᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᓕᓐᑎᐊᒥᓪᓗ. ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᖃᕐᑎᓗᓄᒃ.

ᐱᔭᕇᒐᓐᓄᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᓚᐅᔪᒍᒃ ᐃᓕᓵᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕚᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ: ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᖑᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᓕᕐᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕉᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᒍᒃ ᒪᕉᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕖᓐᓂᒃ; ᐃᑯᓯᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓂ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᐅᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᕉᓄᑦ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᓂᕆᓚᐅᔭᕋᒃ ᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓚᐅᕋᒥ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᑦᑑᑲᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᓂᕆᓯᒪᔭᕋᓄᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᒥᐅᖑᕙᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᖓ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓂᕋ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒧᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᒋᓚᐅᕐᑕᕋ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒃᑲᓂᒃ.

ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒍᒪᕋᖓ ᖁᐸᒥᒃ ᒪᐅᑯ ᑰᐸᒥᓪᓗ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᓂᕆᓚᐅᔭᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓯᐊᔭ ᐊᐃᕈᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᑏᕙᓐ ᕿᐊᓐᑎᕆᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᒐᑦᑕ.

ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓂᕐᑕᕕᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ.
Demonstrating some of the crafts that are produced by Inuit in the North of Quebec.

PHOTOS COURTESY LYNDIA COOPER

YOUTH

The Picton Presentation

By Emily Angnatuk

The Youth & Training Department received an invitation from Herb Cooper, Grade 7 teacher at Kente High School in Picton, Ontario to do a school presentation on the Inuit of Nunavik on April 12-13, 1995.

This was organized by Lyndia Cooper, Makivik Training Coordinator, and myself, Emily Angnatuk, Secretary for the Training and Youth Department. We travelled to Picton, Ontario, by car. It was a good 5 1/2-hour car ride through very interesting countryside.

We began the presentation by introducing ourselves, our occupations at Makivik, and then explained Nunavik, it's population and the environment — with the aid of a map.

We spoke about the history of Makivik Corporation and how it was formed through the JBNQA. We also talked about the economic changes, and the old and new ways of living among Inuit. I was asked quite a lot of questions about how I grew up in the North and compared to life in the South. It was an opportunity to share my childhood.

The presentation continued with Lyndia talking about Office training and the role of the Youth and Training Dept. It was fun talking about sports, especially Hockey Night in Nunavik for juniors and seniors, including special events in Nunavik. We also mentioned there are arenas, schools, hospitals and recreational facilities in the communities, as well as the new bowling alley in Kuujjuaq. (They were shocked by this one).

We then discussed education in Nunavik and explained the role of the Kativik School Board. We brought Inuit clothing for our presentation and the students were eager to try them on. They found it a lot of fun. We talked about Inuit home-made clothing and also mentioned annual traditional shows, such as the Qaggiq Inuit Cultural Festival that took place at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, last February.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᒃᑕᓐᒥᐅᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᖅ ᐊᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑲᑎᖏᑦ.
This Picton student volunteered to model an amoutik for the rest of the class.

We also talked about the Nunavik Arctic Foods project which have country food processing plants in four communities. They found it very interesting to hear how Inuit hunted and fished in the old days using kayaks, dog-sleds and by foot, and also today's use of the ski-doo, canoe, and the four-wheeler. We discussed how the food was kept well under ground to keep it fresh and today we have freezers the same as people living in the south.

As fishing and hunting are becoming popular in the North, we discussed the role of the Tourism Department and how it serves the north and the south. There was also a discussion about elections and how Inuit vote for Presidents, Mayors, Commissioners and Boards of Directors for each organization and community. There were very good questions brought up to me and Lyndia. The students were positive and challenging during the presentation.

At the end of the presentation we gave the students some souvenirs; *Makivik News*, Nunavik maps, and a list of Inuttitut words with their translations. We also handed out the addresses of two schools; Ikusik School in Salluit and Innalik School in Inukjuak, so they could start to have pen-pal correspondence with students from these two communities.

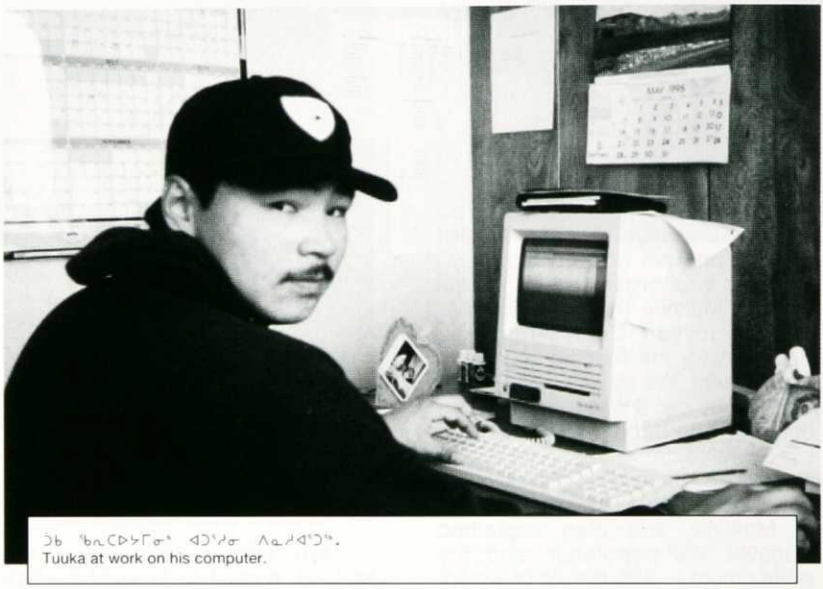
This presentation meant a lot to me because it helps me stay close to my roots, even if I have being living down south. As an employee of Makivik Corporation, it makes me feel good to serve my people.

I would like to say Thanks (Nakumik) to Herb & Margo Cooper for the accommodations, Sarah Airo for the Inuit clothing, and Stephen Hendrie for the slide-show.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᖏᑦ ᒪᐃ 17, 1995-ᒥ, ᑐᑭᑖᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐱᒋᐅᖅᓴᑐᓕᓇᕕᖓ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᐊᖅᕕᖓᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᖅᑯᑦᓯᒍ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔨᒋᕇᑦᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒃ ᑐᖓᓕᖓᑕ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓂᐊᓕᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᖓᑕ.

At a meeting of the Makivik Executives on May 17, 1995, it was decided that the Makivik Training and Youth Department is transferred from the responsibility of the Third Vice-President to the responsibility of the Corporate Secretary.

ᐊᒃᓘᑲᖅ
ᓴᓪᓗᓕᐊᕐᐳᖅ



ᑑᑲ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᖅ.
Tuuka at work on his computer.

BOB MESHER

ᓲᓴᓐ ᐊᒃᓘᑲᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᖓᑕ ᐱᙳᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓗᓕᐊᕈᑦᔨᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᙱᖕᒍᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕆᓕᒥ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦᓯᐊᒥᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᙱᑎ ᐱᙳᐊᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓯᕗᕋᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᑕ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᓪᓚᒍᒪᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂ.

ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑕᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᐊᒃᓘᑲᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᕋᐃᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᒃ ᐃᙱᓚᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓐᓄᖕᒐᓂ. ᓂᐅᕝᕕᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒍᓱᑦᑐᖁᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᑉ ᑕᒻᒫᑎᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ “ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᖓᓂᒃ” ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᖓᓂᒃ.

ᐱᙳᐊᓂᑦᓴᖓ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᖃᓗᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᑑᒃᑲᖅ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᔨᖓᓄᑦ. ᐃᓚᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓱᒐᓚᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᕚᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᒪᕐᑐᓚᑳᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓇᓅᑉ ᐅᕙᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᒪᖃᐃᙳᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᐊᓱᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᖓᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓂ.

ᑑᑲ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᓴᓐ ᐊᒃᓘᑲᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᒐᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓚᒃ.
Tuuka Keatainak and Susan Aglukark in an exchange of mutual encouragement.

COMPLIMENTS : TUUKA KEATAINAK

ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐱᙳᐊᕕᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᙳᐊᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᓅᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᓅᓇᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓐᓄᒋᐊᖑᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᑐᐃᓐᓇᓅᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᙱᖕᒍᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓃᑕᒧᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᑑᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᙱᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᓘᑲᒥᒃ ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓂ. ᐊᒃᓘᑲᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑲᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᙱᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᙱᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᕈᒥᓇᕐᑑᑎᑦᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᓯᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᓂᕐᐹᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᙱᕈᓯᖏᓐᓂ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᓂᐲᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓯᐊᒻ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᙱᑐᑑᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᑕᓐᓇᒦᒃ ᓴᐃᒪᓂᖔᒥᒃ.

ᐃᙱᖕᒍᐊᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᖃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᐊᓱᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓗ ᖃᖅᑲᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᑲᒧᔭᐅᑉ ᐱᙳᐊᕕᖓᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᖃᐅᔩᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᖓᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᙳᑎᒋᐊᕐᕕᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᓈᓴ.

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔨᔨ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ 22-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᓯᔭᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᙱᖕᒍᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓱᒍᓗ ᐃᑎᕆᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᒋᐊᕐᕕᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑦᑎᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑲᐃᓐᓇᑐᓪᓗ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᓃᓪᓗ ᓂᓇᓚᑳᒐᑦᓴᐃᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᑎᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᑎᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᒋᐊᖃᓚᐅᔪᖏᑦ. ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙵᓂᙱᓂᕕᓂᖓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ.

“ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒪᓇᐊᓗᓚᐅᕐᑐᖓ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐃᙱᖕᒍᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ”, ᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ “ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓱᖓ ᓱᓚᖓᔭᕆᓚᐅᔭᑦᔭᖏᑦᑐᖓ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓱᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓱᖓ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᖓ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᖓᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᒪᕆᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᕗᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᑎᕗᓪᓗ ᑲᑦᓱᖓᐃᑦᑐᓯᐊᖑᑎᑐᐊᕈᑦᑎᒋᑦ.

ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑭᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᐸᑎᑦᑕᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓂᑯᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓇᑯᕐᒥᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓲᓴᓐ ᐊᒃᓘᑲᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᔩᒻᒪᕆᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᕙᓪ ᖃᓴᒧᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒍᓯᓚᐅᕐᒥᔭᑦ ᓲᓴᓐᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᒋᑖᕐᑎᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᒥᕐᓱᑎᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᑕ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑖᒥ ᐊᓚᑰᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒫᕐᑐᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᑖᕐᓱᓂ. ᑭᓖᑕ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᙳᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᑦᓯᓯᐅᕐᑐᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᑯᒥ.

Aglukark visits Salluit

Susan Aglukark brought her Arctic Rose band into Salluit for a series of concerts this past April. This was the first time that an artist of this stature played before a Salluit crowd, and judging by the response, the community looks forward to similar events in the future.

As part of the *This Child* tour, Aglukark arrived in town straight from an appearance in Puvirnituq for two concerts held later that evening. She was greeted at the airport by her many fans, who followed her into town and camped out in front of her hotel to catch a glimpse of the "Arctic Rose" and, with luck, get an autograph.

The concert was organized by the Piqaluyait Youth Committee of Salluit, under the leadership of Tuuka Keatainak, Makivik's youth agent. Along with moneys raised from other related activities such as raffles, souvenirs and canteen sales, the proceeds went towards the establishment of the Nanook Youth Camp being held later this summer at Deception Bay.

Due to the size of the local concert hall, two shows were given — one for children with their parents, and a late show for adults only. The show was opened by Kalita, a country singer who has collaborated with Aglukark in the past. Ms. Aglukark sang most of the songs which have made her famous, and highlighted those on her most recent album. Tunes such as Pond *Inlet* and *Osiem* were real crowd pleasers, and she finished off both concerts with a solo version of Amazing Grace.

The concert was very much a community effort, and included the efforts and financial contributions of CNV Salluit, the Kativik Regional Development Council, the Kativik Regional Government, Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation, the Northwest Company, Cameron's Arcade, Expeditions Nordiques, Taqramiut Nipingat Inc., Angutigiarvik Corner Store and Makivik Corporation.

Youth agent Keatainak, 22, began working on the concert during the previous fall, and learned the ins-and-outs of project management. Details such as contracts, riders, waivers, accommodations, budgets, solicitations, refreshments, security and transportation were all his responsibility. The fact that the event went off without a hitch demonstrates the care and attention which Keatainak paid to his responsibilities.

"I really learned a lot with this show", said Keatainak. "When I started out, I didn't think I could handle it. But by working at it every day and getting some help from other people I found out that young people such as myself can do a lot if we set our minds and our hearts to it".

In recognition of his efforts, Keatainak received a standing ovation from the audience, as well as the personal thanks of Susan Aglukark and her manager, Val Haas.

The town showed their appreciation of Susan's concert by giving her a parka made by local seamstress Ida Saviadjuk as well as a drawing by Adamie Alaku of a woman with child in amautik. Kelita also received a sketch from the youth committee of a man hunting seals on pan ice.

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Nunavik Players

ᐊᑎᖕᒐ:	ᕉᐸᑦ (ᐅᔮᐱ) ᒍᐊᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐊᖖᒐᑐᖅ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ
ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ:	ᔫᓚᐃ 5, 1967
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᖕᒐ ᓄᓇ:	ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊ
ᓱᖖᒍᐊᕈᓯᖕᒋᑦ:	ᒥᖕᒍᐊᖖᒍᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᓗ
ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖕᒐ:	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ
ᐱᓇᓱᒐᒻᒪᕆᒍᒪᔭᖕᒐ:	ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᒪᔭᖕᒐ:	ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᒍᓱᒋᐅᕈᒪᕗᖕᒐ ᐃᓱᒪᓐᓈᓗᒃ
ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒋᓂᕐᐹᖕᒐ:	ᕐᑯᐊᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᑉᐱᒃ ᓇᑦᓯᕕᓂᕐᓗ
ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᒃ:	ᓇᔭᒐ ᓖᓴ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓚᐊᔭ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ
ᐊᓕᐊᒋᓂᕐᐹᕋ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓂᖅ:	ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒋᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑐᕋᐅᑎᑯᑖᒃ
ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐ:	ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓱᒍ ᐱᔭᓈᒍᑎ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐊᖖᒐᐅᑎ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ
ᑲᕙᕆᖖᒍᐊᑕᖕᒋᑦ:	ᕐᑲᓂᕐᓱᓂᖅ ᓱᓕᒐᓱᐊᖖᒋᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

Name:	Robert (Robbie) Watt, B.Sc.
Date of birth:	July 5, 1967
Place of birth:	Montreal
Hobbies:	Painting and reading
Occupation:	Student
Professional ambition:	To become a doctor
Personal ambition:	Learn to love myself unconditionally
Favorite food:	*Frozen* arctic charr and seal meat
Favorite person:	My sister Lisa, and Clara Aupaluk
Favorite sports:	Track and field and downhill skiing
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Getting a Bachelor of Science degree
Pet peeve:	Bad breath and insincere people

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᖅ (Quartzite) ᐅᖄᒍᓐᓇᓴᕐᐸᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ ᓗᐃᔅ ᐱᐊᕐᓇᐃ, ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᐊᓐ ᑯᔨᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕐᒥᒃ New Horizons-ᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨ

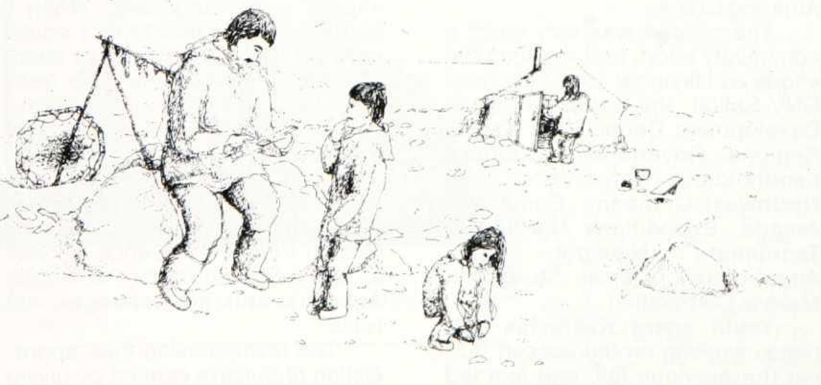
ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᖓᔪᖅ, 36 ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᑳᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓗᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ, ᐅᖓᕙᐅᑉ ᓂᒻᒋᖓᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᓖᑦ 12-ᓂᑦ 19-ᒧᑦ. ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᓈᕐᑎᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᖖᒋᒐᕐᑐᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ *New Horizons* (ᑕᑯᒍᓐᓇᑕᑎᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐊᖅ 1993, ᐅᑭᐊᖅ 1994). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒨᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᒃᑲᐃᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓚᕆᒻᒨᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖖᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕐᑖᒐᔭᕐᓂᒧᑦ. ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᕕᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᕐᓯᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᒧᑦ. ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓕᑦᑎᒎᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑯᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᕋᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᐊᓄᑦ ᖃᖅᑳᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᑑᕐᖓᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᓪᒥᒐᒥᒃ, ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᒋᐊᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑕᔭᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᓴᐅᓴᓐᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓈᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓪᓚᕆᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ Ramah Quartzite-ᓴᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᓴᓇᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᑎᔫᓗᐊᖖᒋᒪᑕ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᑎᓂᕐᓴᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦ ᐊᕿᖕᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᑎᓂᕐᓴᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᑦᓱᒋᑦ. ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓴᑰᒍᑏᑦ, Ramah Quartzite-ᒍᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓴᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓈᑦ, ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ quartzite-ᖑᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ, ᐅᓈᖅ quartzite-ᒥᒃ ᓇᐅᓚᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᑐᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᕐᕉᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓛᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓈᒧᑦ ᕿᓚᑦᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᓈᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ.

ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑏᑦ quartzite-ᓴᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᒐᑦᓴᐅᓱᑎᒃ Ramah Bay-ᒥ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᐸᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᐅᒻᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ quartz (ᐃᒐᑖᑦᓴᔭᐅᔮᕐᑐᑦ, ᐃᒻᒨᔮᕐᓯᑎᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑰᔮᕐᓯᑎᒃ), ᖁᓪᓕᓴᔭᐃᓪᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᐃᓪᓗ schist ᐊᒻᒪᓗ chert. ᐊᔪᒐᐃᑦᑑᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒪᕆᑉᐸᓂᕕᓂᖓ Ramah Quartzite, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᑦ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ Ramah ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᓲᖑᒐᓂ. ᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᔭᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 4,000 ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕗᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᒻᒥᑎᓗᒍ.

ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑰᖃᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᓃᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ Quartzite-ᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᐃᑦ, ᐃᓗᓕᓪᓚᕆᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ quartz-ᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ

ᓴᐃᓚᔅ ᐱᐊᕋᓐ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ.
Silas Baron of Kangiqsualujjuaq examines quartzite samples.

COMPLIMENTS: DIANE GRENIER



DRAWING BY SAMMY KUDLUK

YOUTH

If Quartzite Could Talk

By Louise Bernier, Archeologist, and Diane Grenier, New Horizons Program Coordinator

This summer, 36 students from the eight Ungava communities will visit Allurilik fjord, on the east coast. Aged between 12 and 19, the students will take part in four nine-day expeditions organized in the context of the *New Horizons* project (see *Makivik News,* Fall 1993, Fall 1994). The goal of these educational expeditions is to initiate youth to scientific and various related professions. The students will discover archeology by participating in the identification of numerous sites under the guidance of an archeologist. Subjects to be dealt with include land use and occupancy by Inuit over 4,000 years, and what archeology can teach us about a traditional way of life.

By boat and on foot, the students will spot sites in the fjord all the way to the base of the spectacular Torngat Mountains. On similar sites, the youth who participated over the past few years have discovered artifacts made with quartzite from the Labrador Ramah region. This rock, consisting essentially of quartz, was used by the Inuit to make tools several thousand years ago. Many tools that helped ensure the survival of Inuit were made with Ramah quartzite, which was easy to cut either with a harder stone or by making use of the weak veins in the rock. Some tools, like seal skin scrapers, were made entirely of quartzite. Others, like knives and harpoons, were made with a combination of quartzite and other materials. For example, a harpoon point made of quartzite was inserted in the blade slit of a harpoon head and then tied to another part that had two holes for the harpoon line. This tool was used to hunt marine mammals such as seal and walrus.

Traditional tools were made with quartzite from the Ramah Bay region but also included other materials such as quartz (crystalline, milky or hyaline), steatite (soapstone), schist and chert. What is surprising, though, is the wide use of Ramah quartzite, since that particular stone can only be found in the Ramah region of Labrador and is not available anywhere else. Nonetheless, artifacts made with this type of quartzite were found along the Ungava Bay coast, from its northeast tip to the northwest end. They were also found in the Payne Lake region, along the St.-Lawrence River, and as far down as Maine in the United States.

Ramah quartzite trade was very important some 2,000 years ago. It seems to have been at the origin of a barter economy, since the Inuit of the Ungava Bay west coast used it to make their tools. Ramah quartzite is translucent and has a smoky appearance. It was so widely used that we are lead to believe it had a symbolic or even a mystical value. Inuit had to travel over great distances to trade in Ramah quartzite,

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎ

Nunavik Players

BOB MESHER

ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᐸᐅᐸᔭ ᐸᐱᑲᑦᑐᖅ
ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᖓᑕ:	ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 7, 1964
ᐃᓅᓕᕐᕕᖓ ᓄᓇ:	ᓛᐸᑐᐊ
ᓱᖕᖑᐊᕈᓯᖏᑦ:	ᒥᕐᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧ
ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖓ:	ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᕕᒥ ᐱᕆᐅᕐᓴᕕᒻᒥᒧ ᐃᓱᐊᕐᓴᐃᔨ
ᐱᓇᓱᒻᒪᕆᒍᒪᔭᖓ:	ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᖓ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᒍᒪᒐᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᒐᓂ
ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᕆᓂᕐᐹᖓ:	ᑎᓂᓐᓂᒥᐅᑕ ᓛᑦᔅᑕ
ᐊᓕᐊᕆᓂᕐᐹᖓ ᐃᓄᒃ:	ᔫᓕᐅᓯ, ᔮᐃᒥ, ᐸᓪ ᐋᓐᑎᒧ
ᐊᓕᐊᕆᓂᕐᐹᕋ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᖅ:	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ
ᐱᔭᕇᐊᑐᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᖓ:	ᐃᓕᕐᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ
ᑲᕆᓇᖕᖑᐊᑕᖏᑦ:	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ

Name:	Barbara Papigatuk
Date of birth:	December 7, 1964
Place of birth:	Labrador
Hobbies:	Sewing and camping
Occupation:	Employment and training counsellor
Professional ambition:	I have arrived
Personal ambition:	To be more active in my community
Favorite food:	Lobster
Favorite person:	Yuliusie, Jamie, Paul, and Andy
Favorite sports:	None
Most difficult obstacle to overcome:	Learning languages
Pet peeve:	When people back out of commitments

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ

ᐅᖓᕙᐅᑉ ᓯᑦᔭᖓᓂ, ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᑕᕐᖃᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᕗᐊ ᓂᒡᒋᓯᕐᒥ. ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒻᒥᓱᑎᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ Payne Lake-ᒥ, ᑰᓪᓗ ᓴᐃᓐᑦ-ᓗᐊᖃᓐᔅ ᑐᑭᐊᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᓱᒍ ᔭᓇᐃᑎᔅ ᓯᑕᐃᑦᔅ ᓄᓇᖓ ᒪᐃᓐ (Maine).

Ramah Quartzite-ᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᔫᒍᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᑕᐅᓚᓐᓂᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᖑᐃᑦ 2,000 ᓈᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓛᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᑎᑦᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑕᐅᓛᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓚᓗᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕐᕿᑎᓕᐅᕐᐸᓂᕐᒥᒪᑕ. Ramah Quartzite ᐃᒐᓵᑦᓴᔭᐅᔮᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᔭᕐᑕᓕᐅᔫᕐᓱᓂ. ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒪᓇᑉᐸᑐᕕᓂᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖄᓪᓚᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔭᒐᐃᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᑉᐸᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓇᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᕕᓂᐅᔭᓇᔭᕗᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᓯᖃᕐᐸᓂᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᕐᔩᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᕐᑲᓇ ᐊᕐᑐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ Ramah Quartzite-ᒥᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᕙᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᓯᓂ Ramah Bay-ᒧᑦ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᑉ ᓯᑦᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ. ᐅᔭᖃᕐᓂᐊᐸᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᖏᓂᓕᒻᒥ 10 km²-ᒥᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᕙᓴᐃᑦ Maritime Archaic-ᒍᓂᖃᕐᑕᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᕐᕿᓯᓕᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᖃᕐᓂᐊᐸᓐᓂᒥᔭᑦ Ramah Quartzite-ᒥᒃ. ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎ ᐸᑐᔨᒃ ᐳᓗᒥᐊᑦ, ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᖃᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᒍᒪᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖃᐃᓚᐅᔫᖅ. Ramah ᐃᓐᓚᓕᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑯᑖᑉ ᐹᖓᓂ, ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᕕᓈᓗᖏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕕᓈᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᕕᓂᐊᓗᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᒻᒥᔭᑦ, ᐅᔭᖃᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᒥᓐᓂᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᕙᑦᑕᕕᓂᐊᓗᒋᒍᓇᖏᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑕᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᖑᒪᕙᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᓗᑦᓴᐸᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒍᓇᐃᑦ. ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᓈᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᕙᓗᒻᒥᔭᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑰᐸᓐᓂᖅᑲᑦ ᐅᔭᖃᑦᓴᔭᒥᒃ Ramah Quartzite-ᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᐱᑖᕆᐊᕐᑐᓕᖃᒥᒃ? ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖓ ᐃᐸᐃᑦᓱᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᕙᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᔭᓇᔭᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᓂᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᓇᐅᒃᑰᐸᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᔭᓇᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᓗ, ᑎᑭᖃᑯᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᖃᒦᑦᑐᑯᑦ ᓂᒡᒋᕙᓯᒃᑰᓯᑎᒃ (ᑭᓪᓕᓂᒃᑯᑦ). ᑰᕈᒃᑯᓲᕕᓂᐅᔭᓇᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᓗ. ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᑐᕕᓂᐅᔭᓇᔭᐅᒻᒥᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓗᕆᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᕐᓱᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑯᑖᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦᓯᐊᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᑖᕙᓇ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖃᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑑᕐᖓᐃᑦ ᖄᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᕙᐅᑉ. Ramah Quartzite-ᓴᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔫᒻᒥᔭᑦ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᐊᕐᕕᓂ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᓱᒍ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑯᑖᑉ ᐃᓱᐊ, ᑖᕙᓂ ᐆᒪᔭᕐᓯᐅᐸᓂᒥᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᒪᑕ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᑐᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓗᕆᓕᐅᑉ ᑰᖓᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕕᓂᕐᒥᑕ ᑐᒥᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᔭᓯᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᓈᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᕿᒻᒪᑰᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ, ᑕᑯᔪᕕᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖁᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᓪᓕᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ 650-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓖᓐᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᓅᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓇᕙᑦᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕕᓂᕐᒥᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᐅᒥᒍᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ.

ᐅᔭᖃᑦᓴᔭᕐᑲᓲᖅ quartzite-ᒥᒃ

Quartzite area

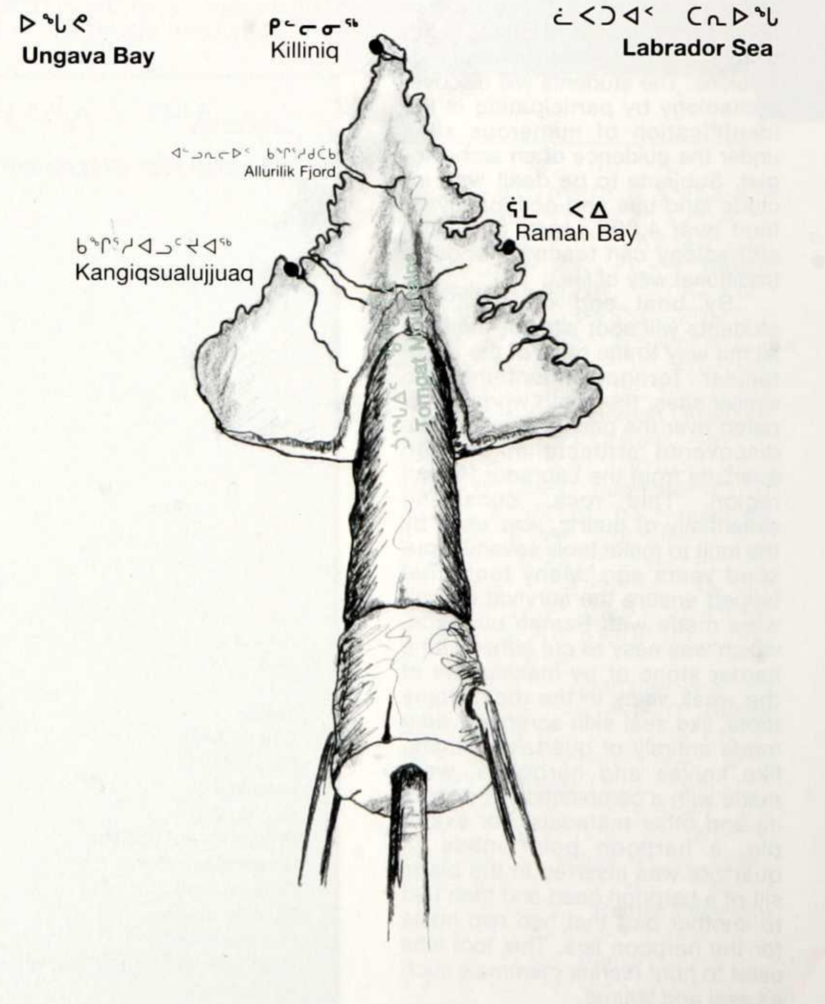


ILLUSTRATION BY BOB MESHER

YOUTH

which they had to get in Ramah Bay on the Labrador coast. They quarried it over a 10 km^2 area. Indians from the Maritime Archaic culture also quarried the Ramah quartzite. According to the archeologist Patrick Plumet, this deposit was highly coveted both by Inuit and Indians. At the mouth of the Ramah fjord, there are vestiges of large dwelling structures made by Indians, who could thus have controlled the quarry and defended this coveted territory. Later on, it seems these Indians moved further south.

What was the itinerary followed by the Inuit when they were trading Ramah quartzite in Ungava Bay? It is assumed that trading routes followed natural geographic passages. One theory is that they went by sea, north of the east peninsula of Ungava Bay (Killiniq). A second theory is that they used the Koroc River. Another hypothesis is that they reached Labrador by way of Allurilik fjord, which forms a natural passage through the Torngat Mountains between Labrador and Ungava Bay. Ramah quartzite flakes were found on archeological sites all the way to the head of the fjord, an area that was used for hunting marine mammals and caribou. According to oral tradition, the Inuit reached Labrador by boat in summer, on the Allurilik River for example, and by dog sled in winter.

Walking in the footsteps of their ancestors, the young participants in this summer's program will explore the area in search of archeological vestiges. Last summer, they found a steatite pot and an oil lamp dating back to some 650 years, thereby contributing to the advancement of knowledge about their ancestor's way of life.

COMPLIMENTS: DIANE GRENIER

ᐊᓪᓗᕆᓕᒃ ᐃᓇᖁᓇᕐᑐᐊᓘᕐᓯᓂ ᖁᐃᓕᕐᑕᓇᓚᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᒎᕐᑐᖅ.
A breathtaking view of the beautiful but mysterious Allurilik Fjord.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖓ

Nunavik's First Youth FM

ᔫᐱ ᐃᓚᐃᔭᓯᐊᐱᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᓇᑲᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᒐᖅ ᑐᖑᔪᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓱᓈᒥᒃ ᒪᐃ 25, 1995-ᒥ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥᒃ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᓂ 97.9 ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᑯᐳᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᖕᒍᐊᓃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᒥᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ. ᐋᓂ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᑦᑐᕋᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᔫᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᕆᐊᕐᑐᓱᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᐃᒃ ᑭᐊᕈᓪ ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕐᑯᔨᔨ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᓗ ᔫᐱ ᐃᐳ ᒫᒃ ᑎ ᑯᐊᑕᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ "ᐃᓅᓐᓇᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓂᒃ," ᓚᑦᓱᓂ.

Jobie Elijassiapik of Inukjuak cut a blue ribbon on May 25, 1995 to officially open Nunavik's first youth FM radio station. Some special programs that are planned for CINY 97.9 FM are telephone request shows, quizzes and jokes, interesting stories, and the promotion of positive life-styles. Annie Weetaluktuk, Natturaliit Youth Committee President, was at the opening to thank a list of people who backed the project, including Mike Carroll of the local youth advisory committee, Mayor Jobie Epoo, Mark T. Gordon of Makivik Corporation, and to "all other organizations and people who have helped us."

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓃᑦ

ᐋᖅᑭᒍᐃᔨᒧᑦ,

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒦᓯᒪᕗᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᒋᒻᒪᕆᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖓ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ, ᕿᑲᓕᕐᓱᖓ 42-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᕕᒻᒥ Spar Aerospace-ᒥ ᑐᕌᓐᑐᒥ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᕿᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᑦᓚᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᖓ 26-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᓂ. ᐊᕐᓇᕋ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂ ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 1992-ᒥ.

ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᕋᒪ ᐱᐅᔫᖅᑯᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᒍᒪᐅᑎᕐᑲᕋᒪ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᑦᓱᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑲᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᑲᐃᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑑᑉ ᓂᐊᖁᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᑭᓪᒋᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᒋᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᓅᓕᖓᔪᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᖅ. ᐊᑖᑕᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᓘᖅᑲᔭᑦᔭᓇᖓ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅᑯᒪᑦ ᑐᕌᓐᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ.

J.E. ᐳᖕᒍᒪᒪᒥᑎ
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LETTERS

Dear Editor,

I have spent a lot of weeks in Nunavik and I am truly infatuated with the Inuit way of life. Now, I am a retiree, after spending 42 years with the company Spar Aerospace, Toronto. Also, I was a taxidermy instructor for 26 years at a local high school. My wife passed away in November, 1992.

I feel that I have an interesting proposal to be heard — one that could maybe put unemployed Inuit into the business of mounting trophy caribou and ptarmigan, at the same time, raise funds for the children of any given town chosen for seminars on the subject. As a father, my time is limited, but maybe something can be done, even from my home.

J. E. Sammut
19 Bulbourne Rd.
Rexdale, Ontario
M9V 3N5

ᑕᒻᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- *ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ*, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ 1995-ᒥ ᐃᓂᕐᑕᕕᓂᕐᓂ, ᖁᑉᐱᒐᕐᒦᑐᑦ 52-ᒥ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᑕᒻᒪᓂᕋᑦᑕ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᓂ "ᖄᑭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑏᑦ" ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᓂᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᑎᐊᓗᑦᑖᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᖁᐊᓴᕐᕕᖕᒐᓃᓐᓂᖃᐃᓯᒪᓕᑦᑕ, ᒫᑦᔨ 5-ᒥᑦ 10-ᒧᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᖕᒑᒥᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᓛᓂᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ.

- ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥ (*ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦ*, ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ 1995) ᐃᓚᒦᑦ ᓴᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᒥᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᓯᒪᓂᕋᐃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕋᐃᑦᓱᑎᒃ: **ᔫᓂ** ᐊᒻᒪᓗ **ᐊᐃᐱᓕ** - ᐃᒫᒍᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᔪᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᐱᓕ (Aibillie - not Aipillie). ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒃ ᐹᒥᓚ.

Corrections

- On page 52 of *Makivik News*, Spring 1995, we reported in the "Hockey News" that the Ungava Junior Cup was played at the Kuujjuaq Forum, March 5-10. Rather, it was played in Quaqtaq. Our Apologies.

- In Chisasibi (*Makivik News*, Spring 1995) theShauk family correctly spells these names: **Johnny** and **Aibillie** — and not Juani and Aipillie. Thanks Pamela.

TAQRALIK
MAKIVIK NEWS

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᒐᐊᓱᕐᓂᖓ

MN35 Back Issue Liquidation

ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᒍᒪᒍᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖁᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓂᓂᒃ, ᑕᕐᕋᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᓯ ᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᓪᓗ 1 ᑖᓚᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᒪᒍᑎᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᓯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᕗᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᓗᓯ:

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑐᖃᐃᑦ
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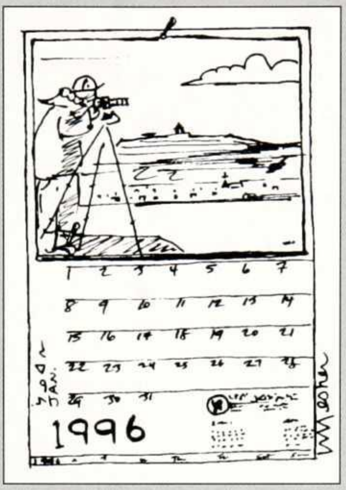
H8T-3K5

Anybody wishing to receive back issues of *Atuaqnik*, *Taqralik,* or *Makivik News*, please send your name and address, plus a $1.00 postage stamp for each magazine that you wish to receive, to the address indicated.

ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᖅᑲᐅᐊᕈᑦᓯ ᓯᒃᑭᑖᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᐅᐃᓐᓇᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᒧᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓄᑦ ᓈᒪᓈᑦᓯᐊᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖀᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑯᐸᒃ ᑕᕐᖁᙳᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᐅᖁ ᔭᕐᑯᔨᒍᑦᓯ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ 1995-1996-ᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᖁ ᔭᕐᑯᓚᓗᐊᕐᑕᕗᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑐᓴᖁᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᑮᒍᓐᓇᕋᕐᑐᑦ $50.00 ᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᐸᑕ ᑕᕐᕿᓂ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋ ᔭᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑯᓚ ᔭᕐᑕᕗᑦ (1) ᐊᑎᖓ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕆᔫᕕᓂᐅᑉ (2) ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖓ ᓱᒍᓯᕕᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᒦᑦᑐᑦ (3) ᐊᒥᑦᑐᑳᖀᐱᑦᑕᖓᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᑉ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐅᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (4) ᓯᓚᑏᑦ ᐅᑎᕈᑎᑦᓴᖓ.

ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ. ᐊᑦᔨᙳᐊᓯ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᖓ:



If you have any excellent slides or prints that depict a certain month of the year in Northern Quebec, and would like to have one of these fine images published in the 1995-1996 Makivik calendar, do not hesitate to send them in. *Makivik News* will pay $50.00 for any photos which are published in the calendar. Please include (1) the name of the photographer (2) the location and circumstances in which the photo was taken, (3) the negative if available, and (4) your return address.

All slides, prints, and negatives will be returned to you. Please submit your photos to our Information Deoartment in Lachine.

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Calling all Shutterbugs!

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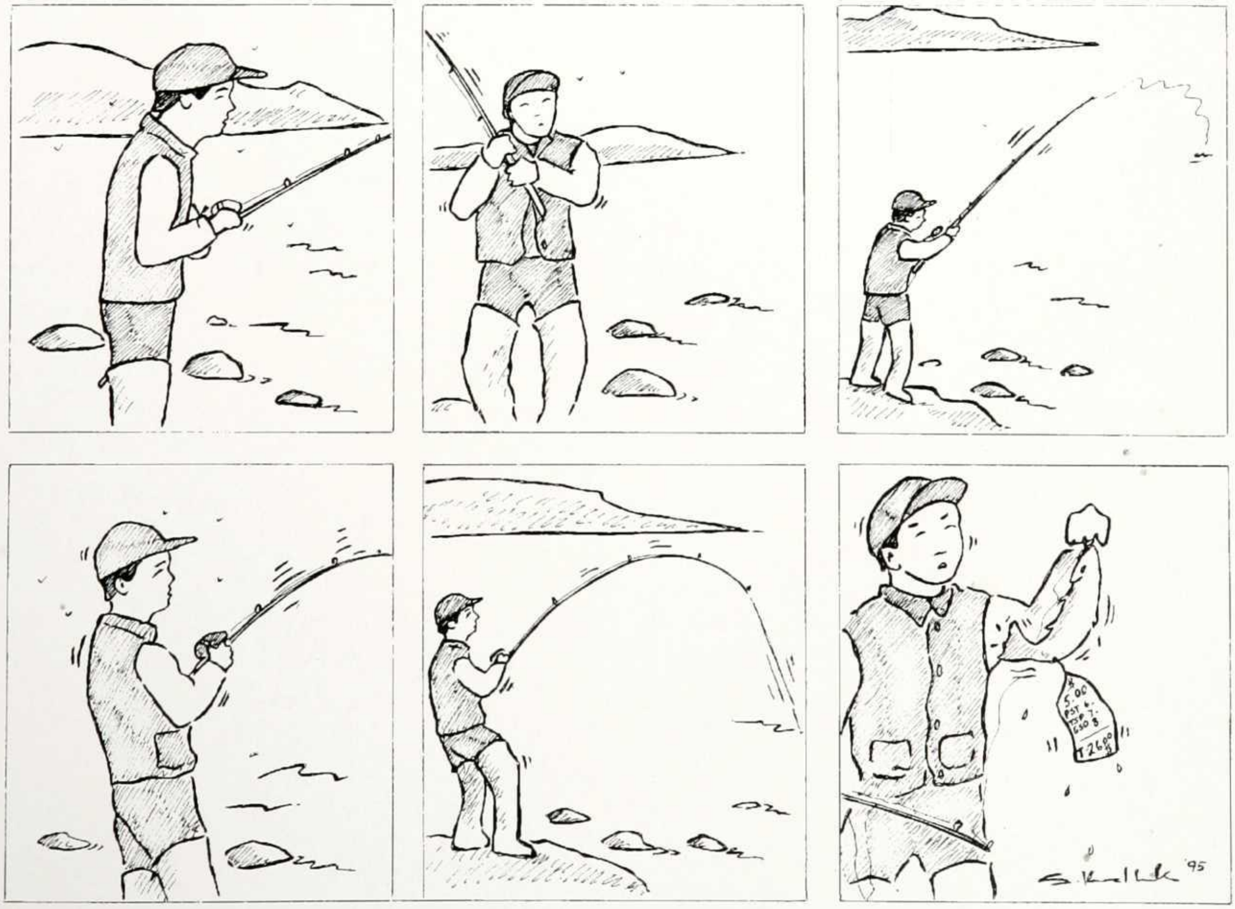

BACK COVER: BASKETBALL IN PUVIRNITUQ