TAQRALIK

August, 1984

ᐊᐅᒍᓯ, 1984

ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᖕᒍᑎᓗᒍ ᖅᑲᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᐅᕕᒥ

Summer At Qasigiarsiuvik

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ

Inside front cover: Inuit bringing in winter supplies at Old Fort Chimo. Public Archives Canada. C 80751.

ᑕᖅᕋᓚᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᑐᖅᑲᕐᒨᓯᒍᑦ.

Centrespread photo: Inuit at Stupart's Bay, Northern Quebec, 1884. Public Archives Canada. C 20323.

ᑕᖅᕋᓚᐅᑉ ᕿᑎᕐᒪᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᒍᐊᖅ: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ STUPART'S BAY-ᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᕐᒪᓂ, 1884-ᒥ.

CONTENTS

Nasivvik.......................... 9
Priority of Employment for Inuit Workers May Soon Apply.............. 14
N.Q. Electoral Districts Turn Tory.......................... 17
Mary Simon Meets Douglas Frith....... 20
Community News...................... 26
Kativik Teacher Training At Kangiqsujuaq...................... 32
Research Update..................... 49
Eider Duck Study at Qamanialuk and Tasiqjuarusik.................... 54
Summer at Qasigiarsiuvik............ 58
Kangiqsujuaq Hosts Inter-Community Sports Event........................ 61
Your Health......................... 66
Social Services for Inuit in Montreal.......................... 72
Air Inuit Ungava Coast Timetable..... 79

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

ᓇᓯᑉᕕᒃ 9
ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐸᐅᑦᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ
ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᑲᓵᒃ ᐊᑐᑐᐃᓇᑎᐊᖃᓕᕐᐳᖅ....12
ᑯᐸᐃ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᐃᑦ
ᓴᖑᒥᕗᑦ PC-ᒧᑦ 16
ᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑲᑎᓯᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᓚᔅ ᕗᑎᔅᒥᒃ 18
ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᐃᑦ.................. 26
ᑲᑎᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦᑕ
ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ............. 30
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑯᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖅ............... 49
ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᒪᓂᐊᓗᒥ
ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕈᓯᕐᒥᓗ...................... 56
ᐅᐱᕐᖓᖑᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᐅᕕᒥ.............. 59
ᐱᓐᖑᐊᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ
ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓄᑦ.................... 60
ᐃᓘᓯᕐ ᓱᓕᑎᓂᖅ...................... 64
ᐃᓄᓕᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ............ 68

Front cover: Juusipi Angnatuk swings from the mast of the family's Peterhead boat at Qasigiarsiuvik. Photo by Harry Hill.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖅ: ᔪᓯᐱ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᖓᑕ ᓇᐸᕆᑕᖓᓂ ᖃᓯᒋᐊᕐᓯᐅᕕᒥ. ᖄᕆ ᕿᐅᓪ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖓ.

Taqralik magazine is a publication of Makivik Corporation's Communications Department. Editorial offices are located in Kuujjuaq, Quebec, and the telephone number is (819) 964-2925. The views and opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its Executive. Taqralik is published 10 times per year and distributed free of charge to beneficiaries of the Northern Quebec Agreement. Others may subscribe by writing to Box 179, Kuujjuaq, Quebec JOM 1CO. Rates are $10 per year for individuals and $20 for companies and government agencies. Please make cheques payable to Makivik Corporation.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕈᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᑕᐅᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᕐ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑰᔾᔪᐊᒥᑦᑐᕐ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ, ᓯᕙᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ (819) 964-2925. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᐃᓗ ᑕᖅᕋᒃᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᖓᓄ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᕚᕆᔭᖏᓄ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᖏᓚ. ᑕᖅᕋᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᕐ ᖁᓕᕕᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑎᓇᒍᓗ ᐊᐃᑑᑎᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓕᕈᑎᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᑮᒍᑎᕕᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕈᐊᑖᕈᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ 10-ᑖᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᐃᓗ 20-ᑖᓚᐃᕈᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᒧᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ, ᐅᕗᖓ ᐊᓪᓚᑭᓐᓇᑐᓯ MAKIVIK CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 179, KUUJJUAQ, QUEBEC JOM 1CO ᐊᓪᓚᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᑐᐊᕈᑦᓯ, ᐊᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑯ MAKIVIK CORPORATION.

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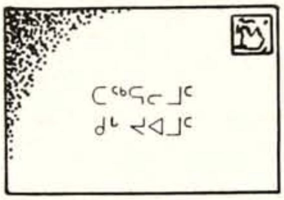
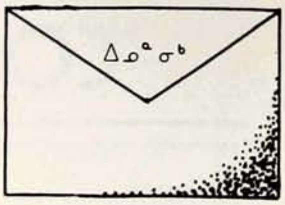
ᑕᒃᑯᐊᑕᒐ ᒪᑭᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏ:
ᐋᓕ ᑯᐊᑕ: ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨ
ᖄᕆ ᕿᐅᓪ: ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᔨ
ᐋᓐᑕᕆ ᔨᕌᑦ: ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎ
ᒫᓕ ᓵᓐᑕ: ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᓂᒃ
ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑑᓕᕆᔨᓗ ᓵᒥ ᐳᑐᓕᒃ. ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᓕᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᕇ-ᓯᓯᐅᓪ ᐳᕋᓰᒧᑦ.

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᓯ



LETTERS



ᑕᕐᒃᕋᓖᖕᒐᐃ,

ᒪᓐᓇᕋᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓗ ᐊᓇᐅᓪᓚᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ. ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓐᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕈᒪᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᒍᓐᓇᑐᑐᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐱᓐᖕᒍᐊᕐᑲᑎᒋᔪᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᕐᑭᓕᒫᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᓚᐅᕆᕙᕗᑦ. ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗ, "ᕐᑲᐃᒍᒪᔭᕕᖕᒐᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᕗᖕᒐᕈᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᖕᒋᑐᒍᑦ." ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒥᐅᓄᓗ. ᑭᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᓚᐅᖕᒋᓇᑕ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔭᓄ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᐃᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᖕᒋᑐᐃ ᐸᓯᖕᒋᑕᒃᑲ.

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑐᑐᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᓂᓗ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔭᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᐃᓚᐅᕆᕗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᕐᒃᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓵᓚᐅᒋᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓕᒪᕐᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᑕᓄᑦ ᓈᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐱᓐᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᕈᕋᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᕆᕗᑦ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑐᑐᕕᓂᓕᒫᓂᒃ. ᓇᑯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓇᓯ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᓯ. ᓂᕆᐅᒍᒪᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᓪᓚᓕᕈᒪᓗᑕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᓗᑕ ᐃᓕᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔭᓄᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᔭᓂᒃ.

ᔪᐊᓇᓯ ᐃᐳ
ᐱᓐᖕᒍᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨ
ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ

Dear Taqralik,

Recently there was a baseball game between teams from Sanikiluaq, NWT, and Inukjuak. The Inukjuak team challenged four other teams at the same time, but Sanikiluaq was the only one that could afford their transportation.

We gave all the communities one month's notice. Kuujjuaraapik said, "We more than anything want to come but we just cannot afford it." It was the same with Povungnituk and Akulivik. Since we did not ask for help from any organizations whatsoever, I do not blame them.

There were quite a few people who came to watch the games. In fact, there were quite a few guys here from POV to watch the games. They organized a team, but quit after losing one game to Sanikiluaq.

After over a week, the Inukjuak team won the ball games four to two.

The Inukjuak team thanks the team from Sanikiluaq, as well as the POV team and all who came to watch the baseball games. Thank you all who participated in the ball games. Let's all hope to do it again soon, but with more help for transportation from some organizations that are are willing to help.

Joanassie Epoo
Recreation Co-ordinator
Inukjuak

ᑕᕐᒃᕋᓖᖕᒐᐃ,

ᑮᓇᐅᔮᓗᓄᓗ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᕈᑎᐊᓗᓄᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓂᑦ ᓄᕐᒃᑲᓚᕐᑭᓕᐅᖕᒋᓕᖕᒐ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᒪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᕐᒪ ᕐᑰᓕᓂ ᒪᕐᐱᑐᕋᖕᒐᓂ 35-ᒥ ᑕᕐᒃᕋᓕᒻᒥ ᔭᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᓕᐃᓯᐅᑎᒥ. ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒋᓕᐅᕐᑕᕋᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᒐᓗᐊᕐᒃ. ᐃᓄᓯᕋᓂ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑕᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᕐᑐᖕᒐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᑕᕋᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᓴᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᓱᐊᓕᖕᒐᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓯᖕᒐ ᑮᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒋᓕᐅᕐᑕᑲᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᒃᑯᐊᓗᑦᓯᖕᒐ, ᑲᑎᖕᒐᔨᓂᒃ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᑦᓴᖕᒋᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔭᖕᒋᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓄᒐᓴᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᕆᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃ ᑭᓐᖕᒍᒪᑦᓯᒋᕗᕐᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᔨᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᑭᓐᖕᒍᒪᒋᔭᖕᒋᓂᓗ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᑦᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᓕᕆᕗᖕᒐ ᒪᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᔨᖕᒋᓂᓗ ᑲᒪᕙᑦᑐᒥᒃ.

ᑲᑎᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᓕᒃᑲ ᐃᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕆᕗᑦ: ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓕᕆᕐᑐᓂᒃ (ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖕᒋᓂᒃ, ᐃᑦᓗᓂᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᒥᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂᓗ); ᒥᓂᓯᐸᓕᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᕐᒃ ᐱᑦᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᕐᑐᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑎᓕᔨᒍᑎᖕᒋᓂᒃ; ᑲᑎᖕᒐᔨᓗ ᐃᕐᐱᒋᔭᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒐᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᕗᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ; ᒪᓂᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ;

ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓕᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑲᑦᓴᑊᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᕋᒍᑎᐅᒍᓇᑐᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᑐᑯᒥᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᑊᒪᔩᐅᔪᐃᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕆᐊᓕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑊᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓕᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᑦᔭᑊᒥᒪᕆᑦᑐᑊᓚ ᐃᓚᑊᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᑲᓗᐊᑊᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔭᕐᑲᑊᒥᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᓗᓂᑦ.

ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᕈᔪᑊᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᕈᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᓚᑊᓕᕗᑊᓚ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᕋᓄᑦ ᑮᑕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᒪᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᑊᓚ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᖅᕋᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓴᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᑊᒥᓄᑦ.

ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᕈᒪᕗᑊᓚ ᑲᑎᑊᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓗ ᑮᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᓯᑲᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓚᑊᓕᒪᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᑊᓚᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓗᒍ, ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᑊᒥᓄᓗ, ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᑊᒪᔩᑊᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᓂᓗ.

ᑭᐊᓂ ᔭᕋᕈᓯ
ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᓯᔨᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ
ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑊᓚᓂ

Dear Taqralik,

It was not for the "big bucks" and the "big benefits" that I left Makivik Corporation as stated above my picture on page 35 Taqralik June and July issue 1984. Although it influenced my decision and made it easier. I had made some hasty decisions in my lifetime but it was the most difficult decision when I decide I should work for Kativik Regional Government as I had grown very fond of the people I worked with, the directors, executives of the Makivik Corporation, and the people it serves.

The people too have right to know the progress their regional government is making as well as KRG needs information officer to know what people want and need.

The Department I am working under is Municipal Technical Assistance Department which deals with infrastructure construction projects, dealing with community councils, etc.

As KRG Information Officer some of my duties includes: Informing communities about programs upcoming or already undertaken (Corporation projects, housing programs, airstrip program, etc.). To explain to the municipal councils the mandate of each section of MTA department, to get from the council their feelings about the work being performed by the department and report to the department head, to submit progress reports, to use all the media of communication to release KRG news about the services available and the work being done by technical assistance department.

The councils and councillors in each community are already aware of my other duties so no need to mention some less important one unless requested by individuals or organizations.

I will do my best to serve the people that KRG serves as long as I am able because it is important that Northern Quebec progress for the comfort of all who are of the north.

I would like the help of councils and people too since helping each other will increase the speed of progressions in Northern Quebec, its organizations, its municipal councils of corporations, and certainly both Makivik and KRG.

Ken Jararuse
KRG Information Officer
Kuujjuaq

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒻᒧᑦ,

ᐳᕈ ᐲᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᑊᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᓚᑊᓕᓚᐅᔪᓕᓕ ᑭᐅᓯᕗᑊᓚ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐳᕈ ᐊᐱᕆᒥᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᓕᔨᐅᓂᒪᑊᓚᕐᒪ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᑯᔨᐅᑦᓯᑊᓚ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂ. ᑭᐅᒍᑎᓚ ᐊᐅᑲ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᒃᑲ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓄᑦ, ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃᑯᓄᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᔪᐅᑊᒥᓕᑦ. ᐸᑉ ᑖᓴᓐᑊᒍᕗᑊᓚ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕆᐸᒃᑲ.

ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᕐᑭᒪᑦᑕᕕᓂᑊᓚ

ᐃᓄᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕈᓂ, ᑕᑦᓯᒪ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔪᑊᓚᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᐳᑎᑦ. ᐃᑭᑦᑐᒪᕆᑦ ᕐᑲᓗᓇᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᒥᕗᑦ ᐳᕈ ᐲᑎᐅᑉ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑊᓚᓂᒃ. ᕐᑲᓂᑊᒥᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᑊᒥᓂᒥᐅᑊᒍᑦᓯᓂ. ᐳᕈ ᐲᑎ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᑊᒪᔨᒥᔪᐅᑊᒥᓕᑦᓯᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᑦᓯᐸᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᕙᒥ, ᐊᓪᓚᓯᓂ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑊᒥᔭᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔪᓂ ᒥᑭᔭᓂ. ᑕᑉᐸᓃᒥᕗᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑉ ᕐᑭᐅᔭᓇᕐᓂᑊᓚᓂ, ᑐᕿᑊᓕᓚᑎᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᐊᕈᕐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᕿᒥ ᑲᑎᑊᒪᔨᒥᔪᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᓯᒪᓚᔪᑊᒥᑕᑊᒥᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ.

ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᐅᓕ ᐳᕈ ᐲᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᑊᓚ. ᑐᓴᕿᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᓕᕿᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕿᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᔭᕕᓂᐅᔭᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᕿᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓯᑊᒍᕗᑦ, "ᒪᕿᓚᐅᔭᕗᒃ ᕐᑲᓗᓇᒃ, ᒪᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᐅᑦᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓃᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕈ ᐲᑎ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐲᑎ ᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕿᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᑊᓚ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᑊᓚ... ᐊᑐᕿᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᔪᑊᒥᓚᑦ." 56 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᐸᓯᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᑉ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᑊᒥᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕿᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕆᕗᑦ ᐳᕈ ᐲᑎ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᒪᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓯᖑᒥᕗᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ. ᐊᑐᕚᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖑᕗᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᕚᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᐊᓗᖃᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓱᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐊᑐᕚᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕐᑐᑕᐅᕙᒋᕗᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᖏᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐊᑐᕚᒥᐅᑦ ᐸᓯᑦᓯᓯᖑᒥᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑐᐃᓇᐅᔭᒥᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ.

ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒧᓂᕆᕗᖅ 1975-ᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᖏᓂᓕᒪᖓᓂ 1978-ᒥ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᕚᒥᓚᐅᔪᖏᓚᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᓄᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, "ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᒫᑦ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓇᐅᓂᐊᕐᐸᑕ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᓕᒪᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᒥᑎᕐᑕᐅᕗᑦ".

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ, ᑭᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕈᑦᔭᐅᓚᖓᓂᖁᕐᓂᖁᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ. ᒪᓐᓇᓴᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓕᖓᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᓯᐅᕕᓂᓗ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᔪᕕᓂᐅᕙᑦ? ᐊᐅᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᐅᑉ ᐸᓯᔭᑦᓴᐅᒍᑎᒥᖏᑕᖓ.

ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᐃᓂᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᒥᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᓕᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᐅᔭᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᓇᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖃᖅᓱᓂ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᕘᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓕᓂᒃ.

ᑕᓐᓇ ᓄᑕᖅ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᓄᓇᓕᒧᓂᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᖃᖅᑐᒧᑦ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖃᖅᑐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᖃᖅᑐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓄᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕐᕕᓕᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᓕᒧᑦ ᒪᕈᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓕᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᓕᒧᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᓕᒧᑦ, ᐳᓚᕆᐊᕐᐸᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᕆᓄᑦ ᑭᒍᑕᐃᕐᓯᔪᓄᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᕕᓕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᓕᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᐸᑐᒥᒃ ᒪᕈᕕᑦᓯᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒪᑦ.

ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑐᐃᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 18 ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᒐᓯᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓪᓗᓄᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᐃᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᖏᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑎᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᔪᕕᓂᐅᒐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᓕᐊᓕᕆᐊᖓ.

ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᐸᓕᐊᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓈᕐᑎᑳᕐᓯᒋᑦ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᒥᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᓇᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᑎᑦᓯᒍ ᐃᓱᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᕕᒋᑦᓯᒍ.

ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ, "ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐃᓗᓇᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᓕᕐᓕ". ᐊᑐᕚᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᓐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ, "ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᖃᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᐊᓗᓕᖓᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ".

ᐊᑐᕚᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᒥᕐᕕᓕᐊᖑᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᒥᑭᓕᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᓂᖁᖅ. ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᕕᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᒃᑲᐃᓕᓐᓂᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒪᕆᒃ ᑭᒍᑕᐃᕐᓯᔪᓗ ᐊᐃᓪᓗᐊᖃᔪᐃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᕈᔅᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔭᕈᕐᑎᓯᓐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᐊᑐᕕᓂᐅᕙ? ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓕᖅ ᐳᕈᔅ ᑭᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖁᐊᕐᑎᓯᓐᓂᒪᑕ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐳᕈᔅᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᑎᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᑦᓯᓃᒃ ᓴᓇᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅᑲ? ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᓕᒋᐊᓕᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ.

ᐲᑎ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᒥᓂ ᐅᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑕᕈᑎᑕᕐᐸᑐᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒧᑦ ᓄᒍᒪᔪᕕᓂᐅᓂᕈᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖃᕈᒪᒧᑦ. ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᓇ ᓯᖅᑲᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ? ᐃᓄᐃᓂᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕿᑕᕈᑎᑕᕐᐸᑐᕕᓂᑦ ᑮᑕ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐱᓇᓱᖅᔭᑦᓯᐊᓂᖏᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᓂᒃ?

ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐸᓯᒐᑦᓴᐅᖏᓚᖅ. ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᔭᕕᓂᐅᒥᒐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᕐᓯᕕᖕᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓇᖏᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ. ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕈᒪᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᓐᓂᕆᕗᑦ. ᐲᑎ ᐃᓄᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒋᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᓐᓂᖏᓪᓕᖅ ᑮᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᒪᑦ. ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔭᕈᕐᑎᓯᔪᕕᓂᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᕈᓐᓇᓂᖏᑐᖅ.

ᐊᑐᕚᒥ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᕆᕗᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᒍᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᐸᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᖕᒪᓂ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᑎᒍ ᐃᓱᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᕕᓂᐅᕙ ᑭᑕ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔭᐅᖅᑲᔭᕐᓂᖏᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ? ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᑭᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᒪᑭᑕᒍᓐᓇᓂᖓ ᕿᒥᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᕐᑖᑦᑕᖏᓄᑦ?

ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒍ 1977-ᒥ, ᐅᑭᐅᖑᓕᖓᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᓕᖔᒥ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᓴᑎᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐳᕈᔅᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂᒃ. ᑎᓕᔭᕕᓂᑦ ᐳᕈᔅᒥᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᖁᔨᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐊᓯᐃᓚ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓕᕐᓂᖁᐃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖁᒍᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᑕᐅᓂᑦ, ᓴᓂᕐᑕᑕᐅᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓇᕐᑕᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᕈᓐᓇᐃᖁᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᒪᖃᕿᔭᕐᒪᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᑲᔭᕐᓂᖏᓚᑦ, ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᓴᐅᑎᖃᒪᔪᖏᒥᐊᖏᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐃᓚ ᑲᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᑎᑦᓯᓕᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ. ᖃᓄᐃᓗᕈᓐᓇᑐᕕᓂᕆᓐᓇ? ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᓴᖏᑐᖅᑕᖃᐅᓕᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᕐᓯᑎᓗ. ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓕᓕᐅᔭᕗᖅ. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᖃᕿᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᑦᓴᖃᕿᓂ, ᓯᕿᔭᕐᑐᕕᓂᕐᓕᑭᐊᖅ ᐱᐊᕿᖅ ᑲᓂᒻᒪᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ? ᓯᕿᔭᕐᓂᕐᑲᓕᑭᐊᑦ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓇᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓯᑭᑐᕐᓗᓂ? ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐲᑎ ᐅᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᒥᓂ,

ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 21-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕙᖅ ᑎᑭᒐᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕙᕗᖅ. ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓇᒥᓕ ᑐᖁᕙᖃᖅᓂᐸᑦ? ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐸᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᕋᔭᖅᑲ?

ᓯᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᕙᑎᖃᕐᒥᓇᓂᖅᑲ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅᒥᕐᒥᓇᕋᔭᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕕᐅᕙᓂᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓯᓕᖅᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔪᓂᐅᕙᓂᒃ? ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᑦᓴᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᐃᖅᓂᖅᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᕈᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᓯᖃᔭᓚᖓᕐᒥᒪᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᑯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃ ᖃᒥᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᕋᔭᖅᓂᖅᑲ? ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᓴᐅᑎᖃᕋᔭᕐᒥᓚᑦ.

ᒪᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᐅᓪᒋᐊᓪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᑦᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖁᕈᓂᐸᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕙᓂᒃ, ᐊᑎ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑕ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᕈᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᑕᖅᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᖅᑐᒥᒃ.

ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᐅᕙᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᓕᕆᕗᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᕙᒥᒃ ᓯᕕᖃᕐᒥᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᖅᑎᓯᓕᖅᓂᖅᑯᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᕙᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖁᕈᓂᕆᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᐃᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᒥᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ, ᑮᑦ ᐸᓯᔭᐅᒪᓂᕐᒥᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᒍᑕᐅᕙᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᓇᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᒥᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᓕᖅᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᖓᕙᖅᑲᖑᑎᑦᓯᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ.

ᒪᐃᒃ ᓯᑭᐅᓪᒋᐊᓪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᑦᓯᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓇᖅ ᑐᖁᓕᐅᖅᑎᓇᒍ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᕈᒃ ᐊᖑᑏᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᕙᑦᓴᒪᕆᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒥᕗᒃ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓅᑎᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᑖᑦᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᕕᓂᐅᓂᖃᖅᑯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖁᕈᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖃᑎᑐᒍ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᖅᓂᕐᒥᓚᖅ. ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᕆᕗᖅ. ᒪᓐᓇᐅᕙᖅ 56 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓚᓄ ᐸᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓕᕆᕗᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᓂᖃᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖁᑎᐅᕙᓂ. ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐊᕐᒥᓂᖅᐸᐅᓯᓂ ᑕᒃᑯᓇᑎᒋᔭᐅᓕᕆᕗᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᒥᒃ ᓇᑯᖅᓴᓖᕆᕗᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓵᓚᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎᒥᒃ ᐸᓯᑦᓯᓖᕆᕗᑦ.

ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᕗᖅ ᐸᓯᔭᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᕚᒥᐅᑦ ᐸᓯᒐᑦᓴᓕᕆᐅᕗᑦ. ᐳᕈᔅ ᐲᑎ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑐᐃᓇᕕᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᕿᒪᑦᑕᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ.

ᓵᑉ ᑖᓴᓐ
NORTH HATLEY
ᑯᐸᐃᒥ

CORRECTION: Debbie Astroff of the Kativik School Board has pointed out that a switch in paragraphs in the layout of her article entitled "School Board Commissioners Meet in Kuujjuaq" in the May issue made the piece difficult to follow. From the bottom of page 42, the reader should jump to the third line of the second paragraph on the next page ("the school will not begin..."). From the bottom of the first column, go to the top ("plans for the Kuujjuaq...").

To Taqralik,

I promised to reply to Bruce Beattie's letter and I will. Mr. Beattie asks if I was commissioned by the Inuit to write in the newspapers. The answer is no. The stories I write are not necessarily the opinions of Makivik, Taqralik or the Port Burwell Inuit. I am Bob Dawson and these are my words.

The School Teacher They Left Behind

To understand a person, you must understand that person's situation.

Very few white people have done what Bruce Beattie has. Far in the North, working with Inuit, living in their villages. Bruce Beattie is not some government bureaucrat sitting in an office in Ottawa, writing big words on little pieces of paper. He is up there in the cold climate of the North, working directly with the native people, in small remote villages where most Ottawa bureaucrats would not stay through one winter.

Consider Bruce Beattie's problem. When journalists ask Ottawa who closed down Port Burwell, Ottawa says, "Well, there were these two guys, Mike Stilwell in Frobisher and Bruce Beattie in Burwell, and Beattie said the Inuit decided to close down the village ... Ottawa knew nothing about it." A $56 million lawsuit for violation of human rights, and Ottawa says Bruce Beattie is the man with the answers.

It's always that way in the North. Ottawa controls the budgets, Ottawa has the experts who make the plans. If the plan works, Ottawa takes the credit. If it goes badly, they lay the responsibility on some junior civil servant working out of Frobisher Bay.

Bruce Beattie was in Burwell from late 1975 until the village was closed in 1978. But he was not in Ottawa when they passed the law saying, "All rights, titles and interests, whatever they may be. In Canada, of all Inuit of Port Burwell are hereby extinguished."

In return for that, the Inuit of Killiniq were promised many things. Immediately improved health care. Better government services. A permanent community. Ownership of their hunting and fishing grounds. Did they get what they were promised? No, but it was not Bruce Beattie's fault.

About the time of the signing of the James Bay Agreement, the government sent Bruce Beattie to Port Burwell to be an elementary school teacher, along with his wife Pam. An adventurous couple, willing to teach the children of a unilingual Inuktitut-speaking community in one of the most remote villages in Canada.

This new teacher arrived in a village where there was a health clinic, a full-time government administrator, a municipal office with a budget, economic assistance, an electricity station, a school with two teachers, a classroom assistant and a custodian, a housing maintenance program, a visiting optometrist and dentist, mail service and transportation once or twice a week.

Bruce Beattie was just a school teacher. But within 18 months he was, according to his letter, the manager of Economic Development, Social Services, the Housing Program, financial accounting, meetings of the town council and other community organizations, and basically all relationships between the people and the government, including the job of warning the government about political problems, as when he called to Frobisher to warn them that Charlie Watt was coming.

The government cut off services to the villages one by one, they withdrew government workers, and they left Bruce Beattie alone with the problems.

The government withdrew the settlement manager and they said, "Let Bruce Beattie take care of everything." Ottawa closed down the health clinic and withdrew the medical personnel and they said, "If there is an emergency, Bruce Beattie will figure out what to do."

Ottawa cancelled construction of the runway and air service was cut down. Mail service slowed down and the optometrist and dentist came less often. They left Beattie in charge of the housing. Did he do a good job? He had no choice because the government put a freeze on the housing budget. They put Beattie in charge of writing cheques, but how many could he write? The government reduced the municipal budget.

Beattie said in his letter that people on welfare wanted to move to Quebec to have a better future. Was Beattie a failure as manager of Economic Development? Were the people on welfare because he was no good at his job?

It was not Beattie's fault. The government had closed down the fish-packing plant and handicraft shop, and cut off all economic aid to the island. When the co-op wanted to re-open the fish plant, the government confiscated the village fishing boat. Beattie was a failure as manager of Economic Development because there was none. The government put him in charge but made it impossible for him to do anything.

In Ottawa, the government files say that the Inuit of Port Burwell, which had once been one of the most prosperous village in the North of Canada, started to have "serious social problems". Was this because Bruce Beattie was a failure as manager of Social Affairs? Or was it because the community's ability to survive was being squeezed off by decisions made in government?

In the fall of 1977, with winter coming on, the government put the final burden on the shoulders of this man they had sent to teach children. They ordered him to help close the nursing station.

Then the government said the school would be closed next year. The village budget would be cut off entirely. There would be no government service for drinking water, garbage or sewage. And they could not guarantee that there would be electricity, which meant there would be no heat in the houses.

And then the government left Bruce Beattie to handle the situation. What could he possibly do? The people were already angry and sad. It was a very dangerous situation. With no health clinic, and no safe air transport, what would happen if a child got high fever? What would happen if someone broke his back in a snowmobile accident? As Beattie says in his letter, sometimes it took 21 days to get an airplane to come to Port Burwell. What if someone died? Who would they blame? Would Bruce Beattie be held responsible?

What was the point of staying on an island where the government had closed all the industries and was shutting down all the services? The government stopped sending spare parts for the electrical generator, and warned that the electricity could not be guaranteed. What would happen if the power went off? There would be no heat in the houses.

If it really was Mike Stilwell and Bruce Beattie was "invited" the people to leave and chartered those airplanes, then let us say that these two men were the only ones in the government who had the sense to make a gutsy decision.

The pencil-pushers in government made it happen. They put the village in an impossible situation. They wanted the village to be closed down, but they didn't have the guts to come right out and say that, because they didn't want to take the blame or answer any questions. So they left Bruce Beattie alone in charge of that island in a desperate situation.

Mike Stilwell and Bruce Beattie got those people out before anyone got killed. Those two men even helped the native people move furniture. Theirs was the only courageous decision in a cowardly government plan to close the village.

The Inuit had no real choice. Neither did Bruce Beattie. Now there is a $56 million lawsuit, and a controversy in the newspapers. Bruce Beattie is a major witness of the government. If the government wins, they will thank Bruce Beattie. But if they lose, they will blame Bruce Beattie.

Bruce Beattie has been set up to take the fall. But the real responsibility lies in Ottawa. Bruce Beattie was just the school teacher they left behind.

Bob Dawson
North Hatley, Quebec

ᑕᖅᕋᓛᖕᒐᐃ,

ᐊᓪᓚᓂᐊᓚᐅᕆᕗᖕᒐ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᒪᕆᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᐊᔪᒐᐃᓕᐅᓯᖕᒐᓗ ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᖃᓴᓗᐊᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᔪᐃᑦ ᔪᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ ᓯᐅᑎᓂ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒥ.

ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᓱᓕᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒋᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᒋᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕆᕗᑦ:

ᐱᓯᑎᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓴᐃᕐᑯᔨᖕᒋᓚᑦ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕐᑯᔨᑐᐃᓇᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᓴᕐᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᐸᐅᕗᖅ ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖕᒋᓂᐸᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 5, 1984-ᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᑦᔨᓚᐅᔪᕗᖕᒐ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᑯᐊᐸᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᑯᓂᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᐃᔪᕐᑭᑕᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᒍᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᕐᑎᓯᓯᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᔪᖃᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᐊᑭᓕᒋᐊᖃᕆᕗᑎᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2 ᐳᓴᖕᒐ ᐱᕐᑕᐅᓯᖕᒐᒥᕗᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓯᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑭᖃᖕᒋᑦᑐᓯᓂᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᐅᕗᖅ.

ᐅᕙᒍᑦ, ᖃᓄᓕᒫᖅ, ᐅᐃᕕᑦᑐᒐᓯᐊᖕᒋᓚᒍᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᖕᒋᑦᑑᓗᑕ. ᐱᓯᑎᑯᑦ, ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᒪᑭᒐᓯᐊᕆᕗᖅ ᓄᑖᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ.

DAVE FORREST
ᐱᓯᑎᑯᑦ ᐱᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᔪᑦ
ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ

Dear Taqralik,

I read, with great interest and amazement, the letter from Paulusie Kasudluak, concerning Pisitik Inc. and the Federation of Co-operatives published in the June/July issue of Taqralik.

Paulusie was quite right when he stated that there never was an agreement between the two companies. However, there are a few points that have to be clarified:

Pisitik does not want people to place their orders through the co-ops, merely transfer their payments for their orders through the co-operatives. This is the fastest and safest method for people who live in the communities to send money.

On April 5, 1984, I bought a membership in the Fort Chimo Co-operative Association for Pisitik, from the manager. We even had a good laugh over the name of this new company: Pisitik.

The co-ops charge people when they make money transfers. You have to pay a fee of $5.00 to send the money and a fee of 2% is taken off the amount when it is picked up. It is not a free service.

We are not, in any way, trying to be sneaky or underhanded.

Pisitik Inc., a company with its head office located in Kuujjuaq, is striving to offer a new type of shopping service to all the residents of Northern Quebec.

Dave Forrest
Pisitik Northern Suppliers
Kuujjuaq

ᑕᖅᕋᓖᖓᐃ,

ᓯᕗᓕᐸᓗᑐᐊᓗᒥ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᒪᕗᖓ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᑦ ᐸᓇᓯᒐᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓂ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓯᒥᕗᖓ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᕐᑲᓇᐊᓪᓚᓇᐊᖓ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒥ ᐸᓇᓯᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓱᒃᑯᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᓇᓯᒐᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᔭᓇᐊᖏᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒋᔭᒥᓂ.

ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓱᐃᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᒪᕗᖓ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓂ. ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᓇᓯᒪᕐᑲᖏᑐᓄᑦ, ᐸᓇᓯᓗᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒥ ᐸᓇᓯᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᒐᔭᕆᕗᖅ. ᓂᕆᐅᒍᒪᕗᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕋᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓯᒪᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ
ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ

Dear Taqralik,

I would like to make some comments for the first time to Taqralik about Makivik Corporation's training program and for others who are organizing job training for Inuit in Northern Quebec.

Makivik has been doing training recently and it has been running successfully and we are pretty sure there will be more training in the future for us. But if this training for secretary, accounting, bookkeeping, office work, etc., was held in the North, I'm sure more people would be interested in having on-the-job training, especially in their hometown.

I would like to remind people organizing these programs to have more training going on in Northern Quebec. For people who don't have jobs, on-the-job training for office work would be interesting. I hope Inuit in Northern Quebec will respond to this letter.

A concerned Inuk
Kuujjuaq

Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de l'Environnement
Direction régionale Nouveau-Québec

ᐃᒪᔪᐊᖅ
ᑎᒥᒧᑦ
ᐱᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ
ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔨᑦ
Québec
D.R.N.Q.

ᐊᓚᒍᒪᒍᑦᓯ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᐊᑕᓚ ᓯᓚᑎᑦᓴᕗᑦ:
Contact us:
Pour nous rejoindre:

C.P. 390
Radisson
Baie James
J0Y 2X0
Tél: 0 819 638-8495

Nasivvik **ᓇᓯᕝᕕᒃ**

Zebedee Nungak ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᖅ

ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᕚᑦ ᐊᐅᓛᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓯᐊᖕᖕᒋᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ ᓱᓕ

ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑲᓪᓚᐅᓚᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᐸᖃᕋᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᖃᕋᒥ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᖁᔨᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᓂᒪᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑎᐊᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᓂᓗ ᐅᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᓇᑐᔫᓚᖅᑐᓚᓗᐊᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒥᓂᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕐᓂᕆᓚᐊᔭᔪᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖕᒐᕙᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᖕᒋᒃᑫᖃᑦᑕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᒐᑐᑐᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᕐᐳᑕᕕᓂᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓇᑯᖅᓯᓚᕆᑫᑕᖕᒋᓚᖅ ᔭᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔭᔭᐃᑦ. ᐱᑐᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᑐᐊᕌᑐᖕᒋᑐᒥᒃ 75-ᒥᓂᑦᓯᒥᑑᓃᑦ 90-ᒥᓂᑦᓯᒥᑑᓃᑦ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᑦᑐᓈᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᓕᕿᑦᓯᓂ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒥᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᒃᑫᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᐃᓯᐊᖅᑐᒪᕆᐅᓚᓚᐅᔭᔭᖅ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᔫᓚᖅᓯᓂ ᐊᖅᑫᓂ ᐱᔭᕋᓕᓐᓇᐸᓚᐅᕈᓐᓇᐃᒪᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᕆᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᓯᖅᑕᓯᐊᓚᑐᐊᕐᒪᓃᒃ ᓯᑕᒻᒥᑐᓂ ᑲᔭᔩᓐᓇᓇᓚᖅᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓄᖕᒑᖅ ᐊᐃᔭᖃᕋᒥ. ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᓇᑐᕋᑕᖅ ᓯᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᐊᖅᑐᒪᕆᐅᒥᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᖁᑎᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᔭᓯᑎᑕᐅᖃᔭᖕᖕᒋᒪᖕᒑᑕ.

ᐃᓚᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᑲᑕᒪᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᒪᑦᑕ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᒪᒐᓯᐊᖅᐸᓯᑕ (ᐃᒫᒃ ᓂᕿᑕᖅᑐᒥᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᓵᑕᖅᑕᐅᔭᒥᓪᓘᓃᑦ) ᓯᓚᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᑕᖅᓯᑕ ᐃᓚᑦᓯᓯᑕᓗ ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᒋᒃᑫᒍᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᐊᖅᑐᓯᐅᓚᓂᐅᖕᖕᒋᒍᑦ. ᓇᓂᓯᒪᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓈᒍᒋᕗᖅ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᑕᑕᓐᓂᕋᒃᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᑭᔪᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᕕᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓯᖕᒋᑕᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᖁᓄᖕᖕᒋᑐᒥᒃ, ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᖃᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓯᒋᑦ. ᐊᓯᐃᓛ ᓇᓂᓯᔭᖃᕋᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᓴᖅᓯᒋᑦ ᓯᖕᒋᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑎᒪᓯᐊᕐᓯᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᒪᑦᓴᑕᖃᕐᓃᑦ. ᑲᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑎᓚᒃᑳᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖃᑎᒋᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᓂᖅᐸᐅᓰᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓯᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᑳᓴᖅᑕᓚᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᓚᕋᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᒍᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᐅᕙᖕᒑᓕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓚᐅᕋᑕᕈᒪᓕᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᐃᓯᒪᖕᒋᓐᓇᓰᒍᒻᒥᔭᖕᒐ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒍᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐃᖕᒋᒃᑫᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖃᑕᐅᒐᒪ ᖃᓇᒐᓚᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᑎᒎᓇ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔩᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᔭᐃᓐᓇᒪᕆᒋᐊᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂ.

ᓄᐊᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᖕᒋᔭᐊᑑᒐᒥ ᐅᓇᒻᒥᓇᖅᒎᔫᖕᒋᒪᑕᑑᓃᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖁᒋᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᐅᕋᓯᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᔩᕐᓇᑐᖅᔩᔫᕐᒪᑕ. ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᖃᕋᒥᒃ ᑖᕙᖕᖕᒐᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᒋᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᑕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᑦᓯᑎᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᒻᒪᕆᐅᒐᓗᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᑕᐅᕕᖃᖅᔫᖕᖕᒋᒪᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᓄᖅᔫᕋᓯᐊᕐᓇᓯᐅᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᖅᑐᖃᕐᒪᖕᒑᕐᒥ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᔭᐅᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐃᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕆᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᐸᑕ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᑳᒻᐸᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔭᐃᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᖃᕐᒥᒐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᔩᒥ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᖅᓯᒥ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᖕᖕᒍᖕᒑᕐᑐᓴᖁᑎᖃᖅᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐊᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᒥᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕚᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔦᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒋᑕ ᐃᓯᐃᑦᑐᒪᕆᐊᑑᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᒍᔫᕐᑐᖅ. ᓇᓗᓇᕋᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᐸᐱᒍᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᑐᖅᑕᖃᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᑎᔭᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ ᓲᖕᒍᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔭᐃᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᑐᖃᑎᐊᓚᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔭᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᔭᖅᓴᐳᓐᓇᓚᖁᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᑎᐊᓚᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᕿᒋᐊᐳᑎᑦᓴᑕᖃᐳᓐᓇᒥᔭᓚᓗᐊᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓯᒪᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᒍᑕᐅᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᑎᓚᕆᐳᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ATC-ᑯᓄᑦ) ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ

ᓱᕗᕇᓂᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖅᑖᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑕ. ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ ATC-ᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᒋᐊᓛᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᖁᑎᑦᓴᑐᐊᖑᒍᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᖃᖁᔨᒍᓂ.

ᒥᑦᓯᑎᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᓱᐊᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᒪᕆᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᕕᑦᓴᓯᐅᑲᑕᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᓲᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᓱᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᖅᐸᓚᖓᒍᓇᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᓯᖏᐅᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓕᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᐊᙱᑐᐊᓗᕗᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ.

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒪᕆᒃ 1984-ᒥ

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᐊᖓᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᒻᒪᕆᖁᑎᕗᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒥ ᐊᕿᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᑉ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓂ, ᑐᑭᑖᖃᑎᒋᓚᓯᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᖅᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᐸᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᓚᓯᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᓪᓗᑐᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᒫᓂᒥᐅᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᒻᒪᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖃᑕᐅᕙᓚᖓᒍᑦᑕ ᑳᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᒍᓐᓇᐸᕗᑦ ᐊᑎᕆᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᑕ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᒪᔫᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᑎᐱᒥ (ABITIBI) ᒫᓂᑯᐊᒐᓐᒥᓗ (MANICOUAGAN) ᐃᒪᒃ: ’ᑕᑯᓄᖓᑕᒫ ᓯᓚᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᖅᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᖁᖓ?’

ᓂᕈᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᖅᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᖅᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᖃᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᑳᓇᑕᒥᐅᒍᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᙵᕕᖃᖅᑐᐅᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᖅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐃᓛ ᑯᐸᐃᑉ ᑕᖅᕋᖓᓂᒥᐅᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᑉᕕᐊᑕᐅᒐᑕᓗ ᓂᕈᐊᖃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᑦᑕ ᐱᔪᒪᒍᑦᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒥ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᑯᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓕᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᙱᒪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᓅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᖅᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᓯᐊᓕᖅᑎᓗᒋᓪᓕ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᑦ.

ᑭᒃᒐᑐᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᑳᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᖅᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᐅᑐᑦᑕᐅᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᖁᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓕᕆᑦᑎᑐᑦ, ᓯᓚᓪᓗᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᑐᓂᖅᕈᓯᐊᙳᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓲᕈᓐᓇᐃᓗᓂ.

Airline Schedules Still Designed For Inconvenience

Having long been a nagging advocate of sensible arrival/departure times for flights operated by Nordair and Air Inuit, it would seem logical and forthcoming for me to give credit where credit is due and commend Air Inuit Ltd.'s summer adjustments of its Ungava coast schedules.

However, there has been an overkill, a SUGALULUARNIQ as we say, in the sched changes affected last June. Where, at the most, a 75 to 90 minute adjustment from previous times would have fixed the problem, we now have sched times so disparate that one is hard pressed to describe ways in which matters have improved. A shining example of time and energy saving convenience was last year's Thursday northbound connection. One always asks why such common sense and good practicality, when proven to be a benefit, is not maintained and expanded.

Those of us who are veteran wanglers and hitchers on "loose flight" aircraft (assorted extra section, charter, or cargo flights) have even developed a sub-language acquired over many years of trying to get from place to place on notoriously inconvenient airline schedules. "Bumpables" are passengers listed on a full flight who can be considered non-essential. They are targets for coaxing and cajoling with intent to persuade one to give up a seat. They become "bumpees" upon their acceptance of such approaches. Government bureaucrats are most ripe for this kind of picking.

Volumes could be written on this subject. A certain aura of folklore surrounds individuals' stories and case histories in experiences with airlines, aircraft, and people who operate them. I myself have threatened many times to write a book on my own colourful exploits in this area.

Nordair, being a "big" company, seems to be beyond reach and very difficult to influence. It is southern based, southern "bossed", and seemingly contains many complexities intimidating even to the case-hardened veteran of air travel. Possible solutions closer to home inevitably start to be contemplated.

One solution to these problems will be the removal of the decision makers of the

company Air Inuit Ltd., its Board of Directors. As politely suggested to Makivik at the last Annual Assembly, they should be replaced with people from the out-lying villages where the impact of sched atrocities is most felt day to day. There are surely talented people out there with a sound business sense and no-nonsense ideas on how to make these schedules more humane and convenient. But something stronger than polite suggestion will have to be done to break the indifference of those in authority.

Another solution is to register formal complaints to the Federal Air Transport Committee on the need to have better sched times. This alternative should be investigated, and village authorities should become thoroughly familiar with its required steps and procedures. Opportunities to address the ATC should be known, because sometimes they become the best, or only, avenues for action.

In the meantime, it is certain that long-suffering "air-hikers" will still have quite some time to further develop the jargon and slang of dreadful airline schedules.

Election 1984

The urgent duty of our regional organizations is to take up the matter of electoral boundaries in Northern Quebec with the new government and other political parties. This is absolutely necessary if residents of this region will ever take part meaningfully in ANY federal election.

One can feel the urgency of this situation by asking of the M.P.'s for ABITIBI and MANICOUAGAN: "Do these people actually represent me?"

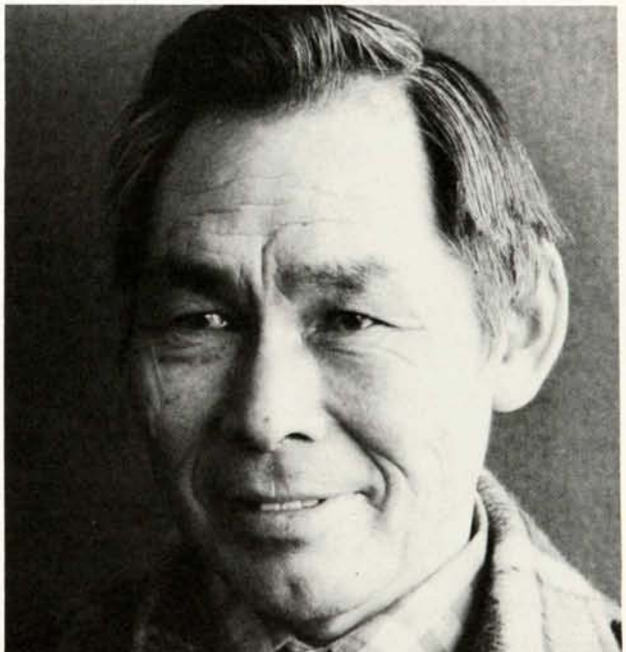
Voting and entitlement to representation in legislatures is one of the basic, fundamental rights we possess as citizens of Canada. Of course, we in Northern Quebec are not denied the right to vote. But as present electoral boundaries are drawn, our region does not have the fortune of electing one M.P. for the area, as is the case in NUNATSIAQ.

To be represented in Canada's House of Commons has to be a RIGHT, not simply a privilege or a luxury by fluke of bad electoral boundaries.

ᓵᓂ ᑐᑲᓚᒃ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᕆᕗᖅ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑐᓴᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᓵᓂ ᑐᑲᓚᐅᑉ ᐃᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᒻᒪᔭᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆ 3-ᒥ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 12, 1926-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥ ᐃᓄᓯᓕᒪᒥᓂ. ᓵᓂ ᐱᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒥ.

ᓴᓂ ᐃᓗᕕᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆ 6-ᒥ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᒥᓂᓗ. ᓴᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᔪᑦᓯᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕆᓴᒧᑦ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᑲᕆᕗᖅ ᑲᓚᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᑭᑐᖕᒐᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ.



ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐸᐅᑦᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᑲᔮᒃ ᐊᑐᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᐳᖅ

ᐊᓐᑕᕆ ᔨᕌᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖕᒋᑦ

ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 8-ᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᒪᓂᔨᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᓇᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᔨᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒍᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᒥ. 37-ᓂᒃ ᒪᑉᐱᑐᕋᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᐤ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ. ᒪᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑲᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᒧᑦ.

ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᒥᕗᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᐤ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᒥ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᐃᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑯᐸᐃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒋᓐᓂᒥ, ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᓗ ᓯᕋᐃᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔪᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᖕᒋᓂ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑭᖕᒍᓕᐹᒃ ᒪᔨᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᕆᕗᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ 1980-ᐅᓚᐅᔪᒪᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᐤ ᐃᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓄᓗ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᒪᓂᔨᑦᓯᓂ, ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᑭᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᒧᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᓇᒻᒪᓈᖕᒋᒪᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑲᑎᒋᓐᓂᒥᑦᑐᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᑦᓕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓕᕐᑭᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᕐᒥᓂ. ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑉ ᐃᓕᖕᒐ ᓯᕗᓕᐸᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᖕᒋᕋᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᓂᒧᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ

Photos by André Girard

Northern Quebec leaders during their presentation to the commission.

ᑲᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓂᔨᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᐤ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

ᒫᒃ ᕗᐃᓯᓐ ᔩᒥ ᔭᐊᓇᓯᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓂᑦ.

ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᐃᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᒍᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᑯᐊᒎᖅ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖃᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓗ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑖᕐᑯᔨᑦᓯᓂ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᓂᖃᕐᕆᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦᓯᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᓗ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ.

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᑖᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆ 15 ᑎᑭᓗᒍ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓂᕋᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ 29-0-31-ᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᒥᑦᑐᒥ ᐃᖕᒋᕋᓯᕆᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ (ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᐅᔪᑦ) ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᓂ: ...ᑕᓐᓇ 29-0-31-ᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕆᕗᖅ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᕋᒥ, ᐅᖃᕈᑎᒥᔨᓯ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᐳᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓯᓐᓄᑦ...

ᑕᓐᓇ ᑭᖕᒍᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖕᒐ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕆᑦᓴᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔨᓄᓗ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᕐᑯᔨᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓚᓂᓐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᓴᕐᓱᑎᒃ 29-0-31-ᒥ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ. ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᓂᕆᕐᓯᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓯᒪᒍᑎᒋᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ 29-0-31-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᓂᑦᓴᖕᒋᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᑲᓴᕗᖅ 29-ᒥ (ᐃᓅᓯᓯᐊᕆᑎᑦᓴᓄᓕᕐᓗᔪᖅ) ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᐸᐅᑎᑦᓯᓗᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓯᐊᕆᑎᑦᓴᓄᓕᕐᓗᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᑖᕆᐳᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᓗᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᒥᖃᑎᒥᓐᓂᒥ ᓇᒻᒪᓇᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᒥᐊᔨ ᐅᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓴᓇᓂᒎᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᐸᑉᐸᑦ (ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆ 15-ᒥ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᖕᒐᕈᓐᓇᐃᑐᓂ) ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᒐᔭᕐᐳᖅ. ᑕᒪᖕᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒋᓚᐅᕆᕗᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᔪᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ. ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆ 15 ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᑭᖕᒍᓕᐹᒥᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᓕᖕᒐᓗᓂ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔭᓄᑦ.

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᒥᐊᔨᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᑦᑐᐊᑎᒥᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᑎᐊᖅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᒥ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᑐᑎᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᔪᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᓐᓇᕋᔪᕐᑎᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓗᒍ, ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ; ᓯᐊᕈᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᕿᒥᕈᔪᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ.

ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐅᖃᕆᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᒋᒪᑕ ᔪᓂᐊᓐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔨᖕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᑕᓯᒃᑯᑕᐅᒥᐊᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑲᒪᖅᑲᔨᖕᒥᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᔪᓂᐊᓐ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑐ ᑲᑎᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᐅᒥᐊᓕᓕᒪᓂᒃ. ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓪᓕᕋᔪᒥᐊᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᔪᓂᐊᓐ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᒧᓕᖕᒐᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇ 55-ᕐᑯᑖᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑑᔪᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᖕᒐ.

ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑭᖕᒍᓕᐹᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᑯᐊᒎᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᒋᔨᐅᔪᑦ (ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᖕᒐ) ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ, ᓴᓇᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᖕᒐᓕᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᕋᒍᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᓇᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓂ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᖕᒋᒪᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ, ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᒻᒧᐊᓂ, ᐅᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᔪᖅ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᔪᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᖕᒋᑦ.

ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᒥᐅᑕᒥᒃ.

Priority Of Employment For Inuit Workers May Soon Apply

by Andre Girard

On August 8, the Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) and the Kativik School Board (KSB) presented a joint brief to the Parliamentary Commission on Economy, Work and Labour in Quebec City. The 37-page brief entitled "Inuit Manpower and the Construction Industry in the Kativik Region" was presented to the commissioners in Inuktitut by Makivik President Mary Simon.

The brief is divided into eight sections describing the historical context, the importance of Inuit participation in the construction industry, the rights and obligations established towards Inuit under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), the problems tied to qualification and the laws affecting and ruling the employment of Inuit workers in the industry. The two last sections of the brief describe the steps undertaken by all parties since 1980 along with the conclusions and recommendations to the commission.

In her presentation, Mary Simon pointed out that the present regulation ruling the construction industry contradicts a section of the JBNQA which forces the government to give priority of employment to native people on their territory. One of the problems in implementing preferential status is that it could

Photos by André Girard

Mary Simon made her presentation in Inuktitut.

ᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑕᐅᓇᒍᖅ ᒪᓂᑉᐳᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ.

contravene the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms. On that issue, the minister replied that the problems listed in the brief needed immediate attention and solutions. He suggested that am interdepartmental team be formed with a specific mandate to set up meetings between Inuit organizations and government representatives to seek possible solutions. This committee could be composed of representatives from the Department of Manpower and Income Security, the Department of Labour and Housing, the "Office de la Construction du Quebec" and any other groups or organizations that could serve the purpose of such a committee.

The minister added that the committee will report on the situation by November 15. He expressed his support for the implementation of section 29-0-31 of the Agreement (on which most of the joint brief is based) in these words: "...that section is quite clear. And since it should apply, the conclusion is clearly the one you're asking for..."

He concluded by saying that the reason for giving such a mandate to the committee was to have all amendments to the laws and regulation adopted to conform with article 29-0-31 of the Agreement as soon as possible. Mary Simon said that she appreciates the minister's concern towards section 29-0-31 and that she supports the creation of a special committee. However, there are major clauses of section 29 (which deals with economic development) that give priority to Inuit in economic opportunities and these will have to be discussed and settled as well to suit the Agreement.

She added that since the construction season has just started in the North, immediate action taken (instead of waiting until November 15) as a result of the hearings, could benefit Inuit right now. Both parties agreed that the committee should start working immediately on all urgent problems. November 15 could be kept as a deadline for a more general view of the problem.

The minister responded favourably to a suggestion by Mary Simon that in order to promote employment this summer, hiring of Inuit workers during the interim period could be allowed without having classification cards and that the contractors could be responsible for qualification and union cards. In other words, not to impose the fact that the workers need to have their cards to be hired; they could get them at a later date. The minister replied that in fact, he would have to look at this possible solution.

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The Parliamentary Commission.

Following Mary Simon's statement that most Inuit are not aware of the implications behind union membership and that as far as they're concerned it's just an additional obstacle in acquiring jobs, the minister replied that the government had no jurisdiction on that matter. However, he insisted that the unions should take the initiative of meeting with native leaders and the population to provide the workers with all needed information. Mary Simon explained that she would be very open to discuss with union representatives any problems related to construction in the North.

Opposition members sitting on the commission accepted the recommendations and stated that the territory north of the 55th parallel should constitute a distinct region.

Mary Simon concluded by explaining that due to the effort of the local organizations (Makivik, KRG, KSB) there was an accelerated construction program underway for the next four or five years in the region. This program involves the construction of additional houses, schools and so on. The problem here is that there are no jobs created at the moment to actually work within this plan. This, among others, is a good example of the cases that should be dealt with immediately.

ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᖕᒍᒋᕗᑦ PC-ᒧᑦ

ᕐᑳᓂ ᕐᑭᐅᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖕᒥᑦ

ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆ 4-ᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒪᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑐᒍ, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE-ᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᒐᑦᓴᕆᔭᖕᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᒃ LIBERAL-ᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᒐᑦᓴᕆᔭᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᖕᒐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑑᓂᒃ. MANICOUAGAN-ᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕆᕗᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᒃ, ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᑯᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᐊᕐᑕᖅ, ᑕᓐᓇ BRIAN MULRONEY-ᒧᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᓐᑕᕆ ᒪᓪᑎ̊ᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ. ᐊᐱᑎᐱᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ, ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒃ, ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒃ, ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒃ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓴᓯᐱ, ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ GUY ST-JULIEN-ᒧᑦ RENE GINGRAS-ᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ.

ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒪᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑐᒍ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᔪᔭᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᔪᒥᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᕋᐃᓂᕐᑲᓗᐊᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᑭᑦᑐᒪᕆᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᒐᓚᐃᑦ, ᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᒥᐅᑕᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᕈᖕᒍᐊᒐᓚᐃᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦᑕᐅᓂᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᓕᖕᒋ̊ᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᕐᑐᑕᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᖕᒥᓚᑦ.

ᐊᓐᑕᕆ ᒪᓪᑎ̊ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᓂᑯᐊᑲᓐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓄᕐᑐᑐᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᒃᑯᑎᓂᕐᓴᐅᔭᑦᓴᕕᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᐳᓚᕆᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᓯᓂ. LIBERAL-ᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᑎᒪᕆᖕᒐ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒐᒧᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᖕᒐᑎᒍᑦ, 25 ᒥᑦᓴᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᒥᕗᑦ ᒪᓪᑎ̊ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᑎᑐᒍ ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 14-ᒥ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᒪᓪᑎ̊ ᐅᕐᑳᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓂ ᐊᐱᕆᒍᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ, ᑕᓐᓇ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖕᒥᒥᐊᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᒍᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕆᐊᓚᖕᒐᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᓂ ᐱᑕ ᒪᑭᕐᕕᑯᓂᒥᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᕈᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᓗ ᒪᓪᑎ̊ᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᕋᐃᑦᓯᓂ. ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 15-ᒥ, ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᓚᐅᔭᕗᖅ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᑕᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᓪᑎ̊ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᓕᐊᓚᐅᔭᕗᖅ ᓇᐅᒥᓗᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᕋᑎᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓂ.

ᐊᐱᑎᐱᐅᑉ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᕕᖕᒪᓂ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᕕᓂᖅ RENE GINGRAS ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐳᓚᕆᐊᕋᓯᓚᐅᖕᒥᓕᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂ.

ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᔪᔭᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᑭ̊ᑕ ᐃᓗᓇᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓇᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᒐᓯᐊᕐᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐳᓚᕆᐊᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᕕᒥᒐᓯᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑳᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᕐᒥᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᑦᑐᓇᑎᑐ ᓯᐱᓯᑯᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᐱᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐅᑯᐊᑕᒃᑲ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᐳᑕᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ:

MANICOUAGAN ᒪᓂᑯᐊᑲᓐ:	
BRIAN MULRONEY (PC)	30,386
ANDRE MALTAIS (LIB)	9,729
DENIS FAUBERT (NDP)	938
LAURIAN DUPONT (PN)	544
RAYNALD TOULEAU (PCC)	100

ABITIBI ᐊᐱᑎᐱ:	
GUY ST-JULIEN (PC)	22,386
RENE GINGRAS (LIB)	12,168
ROYAL TREMBLAY (NDP)	3,496
ROBERT HAMELIN (RHINO)	2,186
GEORGES CARON (PN)	1,945
ALPHONSE LEDUC (SC)	1,194

ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ:	
ᑕᒥ ᓱᓗᒃ (PC)	2,273
ᕌᐸᑦ ᑯᑉᑖᓇ (LIB)	2,007
ᕈᑕ ᐃᓄᒃᓱᒃ (NDP)	1,990
ᐱᑕ ᐃᑎᓐᓄᐊᖅ (IND)	684

ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ, PC-ᑯᑦ 211-ᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᑕᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ 282-ᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᕕᐅᔪᓂ, BRIAN MULRONEY-ᒥᒃ, ᒪᓂᑯᐊᑲᓐᒥ ᓄᕈᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑐᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑲᖕᒍᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

N.Q. Electoral Districts Turn Tory

by Harry Hill

In the September 4 federal election, the Progressive Conservative candidates in both Northern Quebec districts defeated the Liberal candidates who had previously held the ridings. Manicouagan riding, which includes the communities of Kangiqsualujjuaq, Kuujjuaq, Tasiujaq, Aupaluk and Quaqtaq, was taken by Brian Mulroney, at the expense of former MP Andre Maltais. In Abitibi riding, which contains Kangirsuk, Kangiqsujuaq, Salluit, Ivujivik, Akulivik, Povungnituk, Inukjuak, Kuujjuaraapik and Chisasibi, Guy St-Julien defeated Rene Gingras.

As usual during federal elections, the people of Northern Quebec felt like bystanders watching the event take place with their votes having little effect on the outcome. Very little election material, such as posters and pamphlets, was distributed in the North and none of it was in Inuktitut.

The only candidate to visit the northern part of Manicouagan riding was Andre Maltais and he probably did himself more harm than good during his quick visit. Although Liberal Senator Charlie Watt made repeated announcements on the local radio, only about 25 people showed up for the public meeting for Maltais on August 14 in Kuujjuaq. During his talk and his answers to questions, Maltais made it obvious that he had little understanding of northern concerns and problems. He said he would visit the other four Inuit communities in the district the next day and Johnny Peters of Makivik Corporation made phone calls to the municipal councils to tell them Maltais was coming. On August 15 the weather was good for air travel, but Maltais went south again without telling anyone in Kuujjuaq or the other communities.

In Abitibi riding, former MP Rene Gingras and the other candidates didn't bother to visit any of the northern communities.

The electoral race in Nunatsiaq riding was probably more interesting for Northern Quebec Inuit because there all four candidates were Inuit and the issues discussed during the campaign were northern issues. The candidates visited most of the communities in the district and talked about their platforms in Inuktitut and English on the CBC Northern Service radio and on the IBC television network.

These are some of the results of the election.

Manicouagan:

Brian Mulroney (PC)	30,386
Andre Maltais (Lib)	9,729
Denis Faubert (NDP)	938
Laurian Dupont (PN)	544
Raynald Touleau (PCC)	100

Abitibi:

Guy St-Julien (PC)	22,386
Rene Gingras (Lib)	12,168
Royal Tremblay (NDP)	3,496
Robert Hamelin (Rhino)	2,186
Georges Caron (PN)	1,945
Alphonse Leduc (SC)	1,194

Nunatsiaq:

Thomas Suluk (PC)	2,273
Robert Kuptana (Lib)	2,007
Rhoda Innuksuk (NDP)	1,990
Peter Ittinuar (Ind)	684

Nationally, the Progressive Conservative Party took 211 of the 282 electoral districts, making Brian Mulroney, representing Manicouagan riding, the next prime minister of Canada.

ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑲᑎᓯᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᓚᔅ ᕗᕆᔅᒥᒃ:

ᑲᓇᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᖏᓚᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᕗᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ

ᐊᓐᑕᕆ ᐹᕗᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ

ᓯᑕᒪᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 9-ᒥ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖓ ᑲᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᓚᔅ ᕗᕆᔅᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖄᖃᑦᒥᖓᓂᒃ (ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ) ᐃᓇᖏᓚᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᔭᓐ ᒪᓐᔫᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᖓᖃᒻᒥᖅ. ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒻᑕ ᐃᓕᖓᓂ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᖓᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑯᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᖏᓇᒥᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑐᐊᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ: ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖓ, ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓ, ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦᑐ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓ, ᐃᓪᓗᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑭᑉᐸᓕᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ.

ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒥᐊᖓᓯᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᖏᓂᕗᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒥᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᓐᓇᒎᖅ ᓄᑖᖑᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᓂᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᕿᒪᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒥᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᕈᑎᒥᓪᓕᕆᑦᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕗᖓᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᔭᓐ ᒪᓐᔫᑉ. ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓚᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᕗᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓐᔫ. ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᕗᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓐᔫ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 19, 1984-ᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕆᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᒪᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ. ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᕆᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᒎᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᕆᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑐᒍᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᖃᑕᖑᑎᑦᓴᕈᑐᒥᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᔪᕉᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᒥᐊᔨ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᒎᖅ ᒪᓕᒥᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ 19-ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᑖᓕᓂ ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖓ ᐃᖃᐃᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓐᓇᐃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕈᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓐᓇᐃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦᑐ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᑦᔨ 1981-ᒥ.

ᒥᐊᔨ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᒥᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᕗᖅᑕᒥᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔫᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒍᒪᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᔭᓇᒥᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐸᑦᓯᑎᒥᑯᔭᐅᖑᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᕆᑦᓯᓕᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕚᓪᓕᐊᖏᒍᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ.

ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᖓ

ᓯᕗᓪᓖᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᕆᑦᓯᒍ .ᓄᐃᑕᕕᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᑉᐱᒥᔭᑐᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒥᐊᔨ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓕᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ (ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ) ᑐᖓᓕᖓ ᑐᖓᓕᓕᖅᑭᖓᑐ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᓴᐃᔪᕐᔫᔭᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔫᒪᑎᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑑᔫᑦᑑᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖃᑦᑕᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᕗᕆᔅ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᓯᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓐᓇᐃᑐᑕᖅᑕᖃᕆᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒐᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᕿᒥᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᒥᐊᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᓂ ᑐᖁᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᑦᑕᐅᖓᖃᑦᑕᖁᔭᕐᑐᓂ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ ᐊᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓇᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᐅᓖᕈᒪᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᕈᑎᔅᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᖓᒍᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᒥᓕᕆᔭᕆᒥᖏᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᐃᕚᓪᓚᒍᓯ ᓈᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᓕᕐᒥᒐᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔨᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔩᕆᐊᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᕗᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ.

ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᑦᓴᖓ

ᒥᐊᔨ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᕿᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᖓ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦᓴᑐᖄᑐᒃ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᑐᐃᕕᒃᒎᕆᐊᖃᓕᕿᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᔭᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖃᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓅᑐᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕘᒍᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖁᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕗᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᖓᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᕗᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᔅᐅᑎᒥᒃᑯᑦ. (ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1984-ᒥ, ᒪᓐᔪ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᓖᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᓯᑦ ᒪᖅᑑᒃ ᓈᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᕿᒪᕆᒍᑎᐅᓕᕗᔭᕐᒎᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ).

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᖏᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᒥᓕᖅᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓕᔭᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᖃᔭᖏᓂᕗᕐᓯᓂ. ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᔭᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ $150,000.-ᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᓴᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑉᕚᕈᓐᓇᑐᐊᕈᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ. ᐃᒪᐃᓕ-

ᒥᐊᓪᓚᓯᓂᓗ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒥᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑑᔮᓚᕐᒐᔪᖅ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᑦᓴᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑯᕐᒥᒻᒪᑦ.

ᐅᐸᓯᐊᕋᑦᑎᕐᒥᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᑭᓪᓚᓂᕐᒎᓚᕐᒐᔪᖅ ᐅᕐᐱᓇᑦᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᕐᒥᒥᐊᕐᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᒥᔪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᐅᓚᕐᑭᓚᕐᒐᑐᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔩᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᒎᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕋᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕆᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᔫᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᕆᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑕᑕ ᐊᕐᒐᔪᕐᑳᑖᕆᒐᓯᐊᑦᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᑦᑕᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᕐᒥᓐᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᕿᒥᕈᕆᐊᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᓂᕋᕋᑐᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑭᓪᓚᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᕐᒐᓂᒃ, ᓯᕐᑯᐃᓯᒐᓚᑮᕐᓂᕋᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᑦᕗᒐᔭᕐᒥᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ.

ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒧᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᐅᔭᑦ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒥ ᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᒐ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ, ᕈᒪᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᕐᒐᓂᑦ 1950-ᒥᓂᑦ ᓄᑕᒥᐊᕐᒐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᒪᓂᕐᒐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᕐᒐ ᐅᑎᑦᑕᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ 1960-ᒥᓂᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᕋᑕᕐᒥᓕᖅ.

ᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑰᑎᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᕐᑐᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᓕᒫᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᑎᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᑎᑦᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦᓗ ᓯᒃᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᒥᖃᑎᒦᒐᓯᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᑎᕆᐊᓖᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᐃᔫᖅ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᐃᓗᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᕐᒐ ᓄᑦᑎᑎᕆᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᒐᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᒐᔭᕐᑳᕐᒥᑦᑕ ᓴᕐᒥᓐᓃᓯᒪᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᕿᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓕᓂ. ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᕐᒐ ᐊᑯᓂᕆᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᓂᕋᐃᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᕐᒐ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᐃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᓚᕐᓯᓂ. (ᑕᒪᑐᒥᕐᒐ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ).

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᐃᑎᓯᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᑦᓯᒪ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᐃᑐᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᒎᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᑭᕈᑕᐅᓕᕐᒐᕐᒥᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦᓗ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᑦᓴᕐᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᔪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᒥᓐᓇᓚᕐᒐᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᒪᒥᔭᐅᑲᐱᓐᓂᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᑐᓂ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒐᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ

ᑕᒪᑐᒧᕐᒐ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓕᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᓯᐊᓗᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᒐ ᑯᐸᐃᑉ ᑕᕿᕐᒐᑕ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓴᐅᔪᕆᓯᒪᔭᕐᒐᑐ ᒪᓐᔫᑉ (ᕕᕗᐊᕆ 1984-ᒥ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒦᑦᓯᓂ) ᓄᐃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᑲᑐᑦᕈᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕ-ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑐ ᑲᑎᒪᕈᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕈᕈᑦᓴᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᕈᓴᕋᔭᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒐᓂᒃ ᓴᑉᑕ 29 ᐊᕐᒥᖃᑎᒥᓐᓂᒥ; ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦᓗ ᑎᑭᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᕐᒥᑦᑎᒍᑦ (ᓴᑉᑕ 29-ᒦᒻᒥᔪᖅ); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᒍᒪᔭᕐᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 1984-ᒥ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕐᒥᑐᓯᓕ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᕐᒐ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓴᐅᑎᒥᓖᕐᓂᐊᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᒍᒪᔫᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᓂᕆᒐᔭᕐᑕᕐᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᒥᑐᐊᕐᑐᕋᑕᐅᓂᕋᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᕐᑯᐃᓯᕐᒥᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂᑐ ᐃᑑᓐᓇᕐᒐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒐᔭᕆᐊᒥᒃ. (ᑭᕐᒍᓂᕐᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᒍᓯᐅᓕᕐᑎᑐᒍ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕋᓯᓚᐅᔭᖅ $100,000-ᓂᒃ 40 ᐳᓴᓐᑐᐊᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᕐᒍᒪᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᐃᑦ).

ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᕈᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᐃᔫᖅ ᐃᓕᕐᒐᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᒐᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᕐᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ 29.0.31-ᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᖃᑎᒦᓐᓂᒥ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᒥᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓚᕐᒐᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ. (ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᕐᒐ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ).

ᓄᖃᕆᐊᕈᑏᑦ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᑐᐊᕐᑎᑐᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕆᐊᕈᑎᐅᓵᐱᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ. ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒥᑐᒍ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᑦᓴᕐᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᕐᒐᕐᑰᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᒪᓂᒐᕆᐊᕐᒐ ᐊᓯᑦᓰᒥᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᖃᑎᒦᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᕐᒐᓂᒃ ᑲᑦᓯᕐᒐᐃᓕᐅᒥᓐᓇᒥᔪᖅ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᒥᓂᒐᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑰᑎᒥᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᒐᐅᑎᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᖃᑎᒦᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᕐᒥᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᕆᐊᖃᓚᕐᒐᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᑭᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᕐᒎᒪᑦᓚᕆᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

Charlie Tookalook Passes Away

The people of Northern Quebec were saddened to hear of the death of Charlie Tookalook of a heart attack on September 3. Born on February 12, 1926, Charlie lived most of his life in and around Kuujjuaraapik. He had many friends throughout the region.

A funeral was held on September 6 in Kuujjuaraapik and was attended by many people of the community, as well as executives and employees of Makivik Corporation. Charlie had worked for many years for the Northern Quebec Inuit Association and as a director of Makivik Corporation. He is survived by his wife Clara and four children.

Mary Simon Meets Douglas Frith:

Canada Cannot Fulfill Its Obligations

by André Girard

On Thursday, August 9, Makivik President Mary Simon met with Douglas Frith, the new minister of Indian and Northern Affairs who replaced John Munro earlier this summer. The meeting took place in Eastmain, Quebec, and concerned the problems related to the implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) and the federal secretariat.

Because of the short time available for the meeting, only five major issues were dealt with, namely: the federal secretariat, the Killiniq issue, the Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord issue, the housing shortage in Umiujaq and economic development as described in chapter 29 of the Agreement.

In her introduction, Mary Simon stated that the Canadian government was not living up to its obligations in implementing the JBNQA. She told the new minister that he had inherited all the undertakings made to Inuit of Northern Quebec by John Munro and that he should now carry them out. A number of commitments were made by Munro in Kuujjuaq on February 19, 1984, but there has been virtually no action from the federal government. Mary Simon added that Inuit often feel as if the federal government treats them like the poor cousins of the Crees. As an example, she said that Makivik had to follow the minister to Eastmain just for a meeting while, at the same time, the Crees were receiving a $19 million package from the federal government.

Finally, she reminded the minister that he in particular should understand the implementation problems of Inuit since he was a member of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs which reviewed those problems and reported to Parliament on that matter back in March, 1981.

Mary Simon finished her introduction by pointing out that Canada has obviously undertaken obligations in a land claims settlement (JBNQA) which they are unwilling or unable to satisfy. In addition, she said that DIAND was using the federal election as an excuse for not acting.

The federal secretariat

The first issue discussed was the federal secretariat that was formed to deal exclusively with implementation of the JBNQA. Mary Simon pointed out that the deputy-minister and the associate deputy-minister appear to be delaying or blocking implementation issues instead of facilitating them through the secretariat.

Frith agreed that there were problems with the secretariat and suggested that it be changed in a manner that would allow it to report directly to him instead of going through the deputy-minister. The minister then invited Makivik to write its recommended alternatives and mail them to him as soon as possible for consideration. However, an hour later while meeting with the Crees, Frith announced that he had decided to change the secretariat so that it would now report directly to the minister.

The Killiniq relocation

Mary Simon stated that a solution to the Killiniq issue is now overdue. Makivik has been forced to file a court action because the government has not been moving on the issue for several years.

Makivik requested that the DIAND minister provide a commitment in writing that he supports the total financing of the relocation and that he is prepared to get the whole issue processed through Cabinet immediately. (In February, 1984, Munro said he would go to Cabinet within two weeks concerning a permanent solution).

Frith responded that he had not obtained adequate briefings from his department on the Killiniq issue and that he could not make any commitments for the moment. He said that he would be prepared to possibly provide $150,000 for a Killiniq site study if he could "find the money". The minister also added that it would probably be throwing money away since there probably would never be a relocation.

He also stated that he was not convinced that the Killiniq issue justifies such a large expenditure by the federal government. He added that DIAND had no money to fulfill all the promises made by Munro during the Liberal leadership campaign. Although the minister is willing to look once again in more detail at the Killiniq issue, he was quite certain that he would not change his position prior to the federal election.

Resolute, Grise Fiord, Umiujaq relocation

Makivik stated that the commitment of the federal government to return Inuit from Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord to Inukjuak, if they so requested, has existed since the 1950s. Inuit demands in this respect have been reiterated since the 1960s, but nothing has yet been done.

Mary Simon asked the minister for a written commitment that he will support the total financing of the relocation including housing and compensation for damages as well as reimbursement of negotiations costs to Makivik.

In addition, Makivik indicated that a letter with an innovative solution to the housing problems related to both relocations has been sitting on the desks of the minister's senior officials for several months. The minister agreed that this was much too long a delay and has undertaken to ensure that the letter would be sent. (The minister has since followed-up on his commitment.

Makivik reminded the minister that the letter in question does not in itself resolve the Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord relocation issue and much work would still be required in the future on a more timely basis.

Economic development

These discussions touched a number of economic issues including the development of a comprehensive economic development strategy for Northern Quebec; a proposal made by Munro (February, 1984, in Kuujjuaq) to establish a joint Canada-Inuit Review Board to study implementation of chapter 29 of the Agreement; a letter that was supposed to be forthcoming from the minister concerning priority of contracts to Inuit (chapter 29); and the Makivik Economic Conference Proposal that was submitted in April, 1984, and that was never answered by the federal government.

On these topics, the minister indicated that he would immediately write a letter responding to the Economic Conference Proposal. However, he said the cost of the conference was rather high and was not certain he would be prepared to fund it entirely. (Later, in August, the minister agreed to provide $100,000, representing 40% of the funding requested.)

The minister assured Makivik that the letter concerning priority of contracts under section 29.0.31 of the Agreement would be sent immediately. (This commitment was later carried out by the minister).

Conclusions

For Makivik, this wasn't a very satisfactory meeting. Nevertheless, there have been some positive actions which ultimately resulted from the meeting. For example, planning for the Inuit Economic Conference may now be able to proceed. Also, the fact that the minister was prepared to consider a change in the secretariat was encouraging.

However, the fact that the minister states that there is no money for the government to fulfill its obligations and commitments under the Agreement is unacceptable. Therefore, Makivik will have to use other ways to resolve some of the outstanding vital issues.

ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᓚᐅᕆᔭᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑐᑐᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᔨᐅᓂᖃᕐᑕᓂᒃ

ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐅᕐᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ

ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 1984-ᒥ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᒥᔨᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐃᕐᑯᔨᐅᓚᐅᕆᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕙᑦᑐᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᒥᓇᓚᖕᒐᕕᑕ? ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᔭᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᔨᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᓗ.

ᐃᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᔨᐅᓂᖃᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖃᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖃᐃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ, ᐊᓚᔅᑲᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᓚᐅᕆᔭᑦ ᔨᐊᓗᓇᐃᒥ, ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 6-ᒥ 10-ᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑐᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒫᖕᒍᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᒥᖅᑯᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕈᓯᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᐸᐅᓯᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ, ᓯᒃᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᒋᔭᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ ᑕᐃᒫᖕᒍᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ.

ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐅᕐᑭᑦᑐᖅ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᓯᐊᕐᑎᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐄᓚᐃ ᐅᐃᑖᓗᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒍᕕᒐᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒦᓚᐅᕆᔭᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᖃᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᔭᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᔩᒪᓐ ᓂᖕᒥᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕆᑦᓴᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᔨᓚ ᒪᔅ-ᑎᕕᔅ, ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᔨᔨ ᐃᕚᒪᓐ, ᐊᓪᓚᓚᕆᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᑦ ᓯᑎᕙᓐᓴᓐ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ.

HOW WILL WE SUR
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S CONFE
ON CULTURAL SURVIVA
SPANISH

Michael Roberts/Nortext

The conference in Yellowknife was organized by the Dene Nation.

ᔨᐊᓗᓇᐃᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒥᓄᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᕐᑲᕐᑎᓄᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒨᓕᕐᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᓯᕐᒥᓐᓅᓕᕐᒐᔪᓂᒃ. ᐅᕐᑳᐳᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓖᔅᑲᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒥᔭᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᕙᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᓯᕙᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᐅᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᒥᖅᑯᓕᓐᓂᒎᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑲᔭᐃᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᕐᒥᑐᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᕐᕋᐃᓂᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᒐ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᕈᑎᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᔮᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᑕᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑲᕙᒪᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᒪᕐᒑᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᕙᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓂᕋᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᕋᕐᑐᕋᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᔨᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᒍᓪᓕᕆᒃ ᑐᕐᒐᕕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᒥᑐᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓘᑉ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕆᓕᕐᑕᕐᒐᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕙᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᕇᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᓴᓂᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᑲᓕᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᒥᐊᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᓕᕆᕗᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᐅᑲᓴᑦᑎᓗᒍ. ᐊᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᔭᓴᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ, ᒪᑯᐊ ᒥᖅᑯᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕋᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᒥᑐᕐᑲᑦᓴᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᒪᑯᓂᕐᒐ ᑲᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ.

ᑲᑎᒪᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᒥᖅᑯᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒥᐊᕐᑲᕆᕗᖅ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕐᒥᓂᓕᒫᕐᒐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᕈᓇᐃᓗᓂ.

ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᕈᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕈᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒨᓕᕐᒐᔪᓄᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᕈᐊᐱᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒨᓕᕐᒐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᕐᒐ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᓚᕐᒐᒥᕗᖅ, ᐊᓪᓚᓚᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕆᑦᓴᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᒐᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑕᑦᓯᒧᕐᒐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᑦᓴᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᕐᒥᕐᓴᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᕐᒐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᕐᑲᓚᕐᒐᔪᖅ ᐳᐊᓗᓇᐃᒥ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᑖᕐᒥᓐᓂᓕᒫᒥᓂ.

ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᓗᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᑐᕐᑲᕐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ.

ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᕐᑲᑖᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑖᕐᑐᒥ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᒻᒪᓯᐊᕐᒪᕐᒑᑦ ᐅᕙᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᓂᕐᑲᕆᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᐅᒪᕐᒑᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ.

Native People Meet To Combat Effects Of So-Called Conservation Groups

by Paulusi Okituk, Makivik Research Department

In the spring of 1984, Makivik Corporation was invited to send a representative to a conference for native hunters and trappers entitled "How Will We Survive?" The conference was planned by the Dene Nation to counter the gains made by radical conservation groups, such as Greenpeace, the International Fund for Animal Welfare and others, in their attempt to put an end to harvesting activities, which include hunting and trapping.

Considering the efforts of these so-called conservations groups to be detrimental to subsistence and commercial harvesting, the native peoples of Canada, Alaska and Greenland met in Yellowknife, August 6 to 10, to plan a strategy to combat the effects of the bad publicity created by these groups. The once-flourishing fur industry, a major source of income for northern native peoples, has been devastated by this bad publicity.

Paulusi Okituk of Makivik's research department and Eli Weetaluktuk of the Anguvigaq Wildlife Management Inc. attended the conference as representatives of the Inuit of Northern Quebec. Other participants at the conference included Raymond Ningeocheak of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Jeela Moss-Davies of the Inuit Women's Association, Georges Erasmus of the Assembly of First Nations, and Robert Stevenson of the Native Council of Canada.

The first day of the conference consisted of presentations by guest speakers on national and international topics. The

speakers from Alaska were most concerned about the continuation of their harvest of bowhead whales and fur seals. The Greenlander said the boycott of sealskins in Europe has had a very bad effect on the economy of Greenland. The representatives from Canada talked about the best ways to combat the publicity campaigns of the anti-harvesting groups.

Government speakers gave statistics on the past and present harvest levels of wildlife and mentioned their support of the natives in their effort to combat the anti-fur movement but were not able to commit themselves in any specific area.

On the second day, workshops were held to discuss the bad economic situation faced by native hunters and trappers and to suggest possible solutions. Native trappers who could once make a living by trapping have seen the fur market almost disappear. Other sources of income were looked at, such as the introduction of a fur garment industry in native communities and the commercial production of traditional native clothing and footwear like sealskin kamiks.

Participants at the conference supported research to develop more effective fur harvesting methods for trapping. The continued use of the leg-hold trap is necessary until a more effective trap is developed and introduced without burden to trappers.

Michael Roberts/Nortext

Dene Nation president Steve Kakfwi.

ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᒪᓇᖓ STEVE KAKFWI.

Michael Roberts/Nortext

William Andersen and Georges Erasmus

ᒍᐃᓕᐊᒻ ᐊᓐᑐᓴᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔭᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᖓ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ GEORGES ERASMUS ᐊᓪᓚᓚᓇᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖓ.

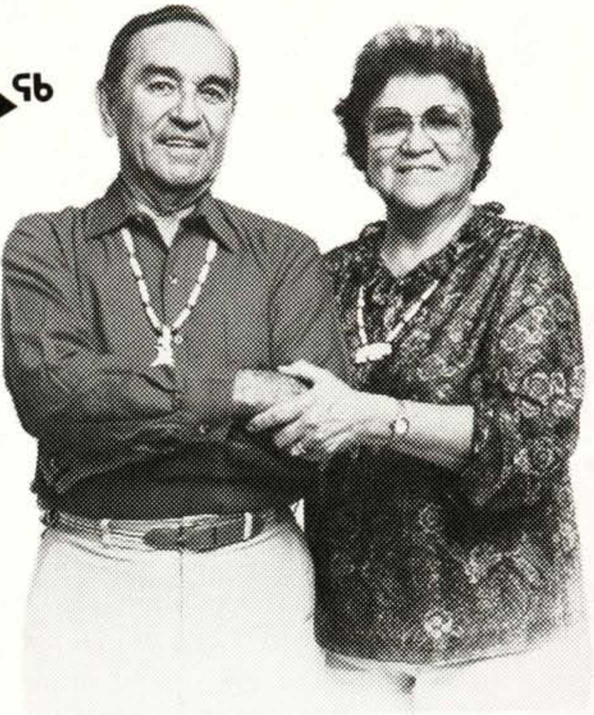
A resolution was passed establishing a steering committee called "Indigenous Survival International" which will guide the activities of the concerned native parties on the international level. To represent Canada on the committee, Georges Erasmus of the Assembly of First Nations and Thomas Coon of the Cree Nation of Quebec were appointed by acclamation.

A sub-committee on the national level will consist of representatives of the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapirisat, Native Council of Canada and Metis National Council. A secretariat for the committee was established to deal with matters relating to the implementation of the goals set at the conference. The secretariat will be hosted at the Dene Nation's office in Yellowknife until it gets its own premises.

One resolution called for native people to be included in all aspects of wildlife management and for the natural economies of native peoples to be given legislative protection.

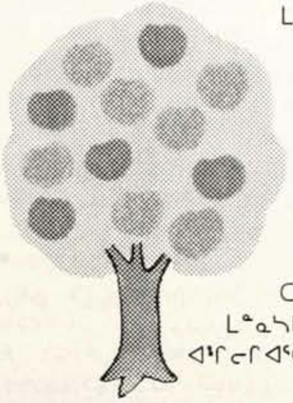
Another conference will be held next year to determine whether this effort is sufficient or whether it requires additional support of any kind.

ᑲᓇᑕ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕆᕋᖅ ᐃᑦᑑᒍᑎᑖᓰᓂᒃ



ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᖦᒥᓕᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕆᕋᑦ ᐃᑦᑑᒍᑎᑕᕐᑕᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖦᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᓄᓗ.

65-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᖃᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᖦᒐᑕᓄᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒦᓯᒪᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᓂᒃ ᐅᖦᒐᑕᓄᓗᓂᑦ, ᐃᑦᑑᒍᑎᑖᑎᑦ ᐊᖦᒥᓕᒥ ᐊᕈᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ.



ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᑦ
ᐃᓚᐃᓇᖦᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑦᑑᒍᑎᑖᓯᑦ
ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ
ᕆᐊᖃᑉᐸᑕ
ᐃᓗᓇᖦᒐᑎᒍᑦ
ᐃᑦᑐᒍᑎᑕᕐᐸ-
ᓚᖦᒐᓕᕐᑐᑦ.

ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ
ᐃᓗᓇᖦᒐᑎᒍᑦ
ᐃᑦᑐᒍᑎᑕᕐᐸᒍᕕᑦ
ᑕᒃᑯᐊ
ᒪᓐᓇᓴᐅᑎᒥᒃ
ᐊᖦᒥᓕᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᖦᒐᓕᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓄᑐᐊᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᒍᑎᑕᕐᐸᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᕐᐸᑐᑦ, ᑕᒃᑯᐊ $50-ᓄᑦ ᐊᖦᒥᓕᒥᐊᕐᑐᑦ: $25 ᔭᓚᐃᒥ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ $25. ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ ᐱᒥᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ.

ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑎᑦ ᐊᖦᒥᓕᒥᐊᕆᐊᖃᑐᐃᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓯ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖦᒐᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕈᓐᓇᖁᓯ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗᓯ:

INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS
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Health and Welfare Canada
Santé et Bien-être social Canada

Canada

Community News

by Alec Gordon

Akulivik: Mayor Peter Anautak said that they are expecting to have their new 45-foot aluminum boat completed in September. It is being constructed in Halifax and is styled after Quaqtaq's Tuvaaluk. The community is purchasing the boat through their Hunters Support Program. Josepi Qakuqtuq, Markusie Anowtak and the new boats captain Silasie Qungasiruk will fly to Halifax to bring the boat back to Akulivik.

Mayor Anautak said that they have had some Peterhead boats in the recent past but they have become too old and their motors are breaking down. Earlier this spring they decided to buy a brand new one like some other communities have.

The new community school is also expected to be opened in September. Officials from the Kativik School Board are to be present at the opening ceremonies.

Mayor Anautak also stated that four duplexes are now standing but renovations are still being done and are not expected to be completed until November. He added that many families will have to live in tents until their houses are completed.

Ivujivik: Mayor Moses Mark reported that the landing strip construction is progressing very slowly. The construction crew is still surveying and blasting the site. Mark said that he doubts that the airstrip will be completed this year.

Mark also stated that the construction of a garage has been underway but was halted due to more supplies required and said that some of material needed to complete the garage may have been off-loaded at some other community. However, he added that he was hopeful it would be completed in late fall.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᐃᑦ

ᐋᓕ ᑯᐊᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᓛᑕᖕᒋᑦ

ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒃ: ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖕᒐ ᐱᑕ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᐅᓂᕋᓯᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᓴᖕᒐ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᑕᐅᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᖃᓂᐊᖕᒍᕆᓕᕐᓯᒍ ᑕᒐᓂ ᑕᕿᐅᔪᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᓇ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ 45-ᓂ ᐃᑎᒐᓂ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᒃ ᑭᑭᐊᖕᒍᓯᓂ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑦᔨᒐᓛᖕᒐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᓯᓂ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕼᐊᓕᕙᒃᔅᖕᒥ ᖃᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ. ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᓚᖕᒐᕗᑦ ᐊᖁᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᓴᐳᒥᔭᐅᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᔪᓯᐱ ᖃᑯᕐᑐᖅ, ᒪᑯᓯ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐃᓚᓯ ᖁᖕᒐᓯᕈᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖄᖕᒐ ᖄᓕᕙᒃᔅᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐱᑕ ᐊᓇᐅᑕᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖃᖃᑕᓯᒪᒥᔪᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᑕᐅᖕᒋᑐᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᑯᖃᑕᓯᒪᓯᑎᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᕗᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑕᕋᔭᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦᑎᑐᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᑖᖃᒥᓴᖕᒐ ᑕᒐᓂ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᑕᕿᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᑯᐃᑕᐅᖕᒍᓯᑐᖅ. ᑲᑎᖕᒐᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᓕᐊᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎ.

ᐱᑕ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᑦᓯᒥᑕᑎᕆᖕᒍᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᓇᐸᓕᕐᓂᕋᐃᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᒐᓂᕋᐃᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᑕᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᖕᒍᕐᓯᓯᓂ. ᐱᑕ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᐱᕐᒥᐅᖕᒍᑲᐃᓇᓚᖕᒐᓕᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕿᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ: ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᑦᑐᓂ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒥ ᔪᓂ ᔪᓚᐃᓯᐅᑎᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒍᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᓐᖕᒐᕕᑦᓴᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᕆᕗᖅ. ᐃᒫᖕᒐᕐ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᕕᓂᖅ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ. ᑭᑎ ᐊᓇᓇᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖃᓗᐊᖕᒋᓂᕋᐃᑦᓯᓂ.

ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ: ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 22-ᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓂᖕᒋᐅᕆᓂᕐᐹᖕᒐ, ᑭᑎ ᐹᓐ, ᐃᓄᒍᓐᓇᐃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ 92-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᖃᓕᕐᓯᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᐃᓗ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐃᓗᕕᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒥᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐅᒥᐊᖕᒐ ᑯᕘᓗᒃ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᓕᐊᓕᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ 51-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᓯᓂ. ᑯᕘᓗᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᑐᓚᐅᖕᒋᓕᕐᓘᓂᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᓕᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᑐᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᑎᓚᐅᕋᑎᒃ.

Kuujjuaq: This community has had a very hustling and bustling summer with various types of construction going on. Seven duplexes have now been built with the interiors still to be completed. The area where the duplexes are being built across the creek from the main part of the community (Siuralikuup akiani) has become about the size of Quaqtaq in a matter of five years and is bound to become bigger in the coming years. About 45 construction workers for the QHC are in the community and have built a make-shift bunkhouse to accommodate themselves. About 15 local people have also been hired to help out with construction.

For a few weeks last month in the lower part of town near the river, many houses were lifted off their original foundations to prepare for renovations. Some houses were moved onto the middle of roads where in some instances occupants felt uncomfortable for the fear of their houses being hit by careless drivers. Fortunately, there has been no signs of any unfortunate incidents.

The foundation for the supposedly largest building in Northern Quebec which is the construction of the new Kativik school in Kuujjuaq is well underway. Quite a number of out-of-towners have also been imported to construct it. A municipal house which was in the way of the construction site was torn down to make room as well two trailer schools have been moved out of the way. Two more buildings may also have to be moved out of the construction site.

The salmon run started in late August and many people have gone to the mouth of the Kuujjuaq River to set their nets. The co-op in Kuujjuaq is no longer buying salmon from fishermen this fall. Instead, most of the fishermen are now selling to any of the three local salmon buyers who have recently set up their own companies, namely the Koneak, Gordon and Watt fisheries.

A film crew from CBC's Fifth Estate was recently in Kuujjuaq to do a program on the people of Killiniq. The program may be shown on TV in the beginning of winter this year.

Many women have had their share of this fall's berry picking season -- red, black, blue, small raspberries, and other berries with no known names in English such as miqualiks and aqpiks -- yummy.

ᑯᑦᔪᐊᖅ: ᑕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔭᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᑐᖅᑲᒪᕆᑐᖅ ᑕᒐᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᓚᕐᔪᔭᒥ. ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔭᕐᕆᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᕐᓯᒥᑕᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᕐᐸᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐃᓗᕐᕆᑦ ᓴᓇᔪᕆᐊᓛᑦ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓅᑦ ᓴᓇᔪᐅᕕᕐᓚ ᓄᓇ ᓯᐅᕋᓕᑰᒃ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᖅ ᐊᒥᓯᒪᓂᓂ ᐃᓗᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᕐᔪᓂᐊᔫ ᑕᓕᒪᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑎᓗᕆᑦ, ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᕐᑯᐊᑕᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᓂᕐᑲᓕᑐᖅ. 45-ᒥᑦᓴᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᑎᕆᓂᓛᑦ ᐊᕐᔫᑦ ᕐᑲᓘᓈᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᐅᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ 15-ᕐᔪᕋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᑲᑕᐅᔦᑦ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᕐᑲᓘᓈᑦ ᓴᓇᔫᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓴᓇᓚᐅᓇᕋᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑯᑖᕋᓗᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᕋᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑯᔦᐊᒥ ᓅᑎᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᓇᕋᑦ ᑐᕐᓚᕕᓴᕐᕆᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᑕᐅᑎᓗᕆᑦ. ᐃᓚᕐᕆᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᑰᑦ ᕐᑭᑎᕐᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᕆᑦ ᑲᐱᐊᓯᕐᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐳᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᔪᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑯᔦᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᐳᕐᑕᐅᔦᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᔦᑕᕐᑲᓚᐅᕋᑕᕐᕆᑐᖅ ᓯᓚ.

ᑐᕐᓚᕕᓴᕐᓚ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᑦᓵᓗᑉ ᓴᓇᔪᐅᓯᒪᓕᕋᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᑕᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᓴᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᓂᕐᔮᕐᔪᓂᐊᕐᔪᓇᐳᐅᔦᕐᕕᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᔦᐊᕐᔪᓗᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᕐᓚᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᕐᑲᓘᓈᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕆᕋᑦ ᑕᓯᒥᕐᓚ ᓴᓇᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔦᑦ. ᐃᓪᓗᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᓇᕋᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᕕᐊᑐᕐᕕᑦ ᓴᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ, ᓄᐅᑕᐅᔪᓇᓕᐅᕐᕆᓇᒥ ᓄᑕᐅᕐᕆᑐᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ. ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᒪᕈᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᐊᕕᐊᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᕕᐅᔦᒥ ᓅᑕᓚᐅᓇᕋᑦ ᓯᓚ ᒪᕈᑉ ᐃᓪᓗᒃ ᓄᐅᑕᐅᕆᐊᕐᑲᓕᕐᑯᒥᕋᑦ ᐊᕕᐊᓗᐊᓕᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᕕᐅᔦᒥ.

ᐊᒥᓯᓯᓚ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔦᐊᑦ ᑎᑭᓂᐊᕐᔪᓇᐳᐅᕋᑦ ᓂᐅᕋᐃᒥᐊᓛᑦ ᓯᓇᓚᓕᓂᒃ.

ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᔫᑦ ᒪᕈᑦ ᓈᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᕆᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓵᒪᓂᐊᓇᐊᑐᓯᓚᐅᔦᒥᕋᑦ ᑯᔦᐊᒃ ᕚᕐᓚᓄᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᓇᐊᑐᓯᑎᒃ. ᑯᔦᐊᒃ ᑯᐊᐸᕐᓚ ᓂᐅᕈᓯᕕᐅᔪᓇᐃᑐ ᑕᒐᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᓚᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᓚᓯᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓂᐅᕈᓯᕕᐅᕐᑲᑕᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓂ ᓵᒪᓂ ᑕᑯᐊ ᐅᑯᐊᕐᔪᕋᑦ ᑯᐊᑕᑯᑦ, ᕐᑯᕐᕆᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐧᐊᑦᑯᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦ.

ᑕᓚᕕᓴᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓯᐱᓯᑯᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓚᐅᓇᕋᑦ ᑯᔦᐊᒥ ᐅᓂᕐᑲᓴᓯᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕖᓂᕐᕆᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᓚᕕᓴᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᔦᕕᓂᕐᕆᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᑕᐅᓛᕐᓂᐊᕐᔪᓇᐳᐅᔦᑦ ᑕᒐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᔪᓚᕐᓚᔦᒥ ᑭᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᓕᕐᓚᔦᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᑯᔦᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓂᕚᕐᑲᑕᓕᕋᑦ ᐸᐅᕐᓚᓂ, ᑭᒍᑖᕆᓇᓂ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᐱᓂ ᒥᕐᑯᐊᓕᓂᓗ, ᒪᒪᑯᓃ.

Tasiujaq: On August 22, the community's eldest resident, Kitty Cain, passed away at the age of 92. Many close relatives and friends from Kuujjuaq and other communities attended the funeral services. After the services were held, the community's boat Kuugaaluk left Tasiujaq with 51 passengers and went to Kuujjuaq to bring back the people who had attended the funeral along with people from the community. Kuugaaluk took less than a day to arrive in Kuujjuaq and spent about three days in town before returning home.

Aupaluk: Mayor Lazarusie Angotinguak reported that there hasn't been too much hunting activity in his community due to many men working in the construction projects although they are able to use their weekends for food gathering. They have been hunting caribou and fishing char. The community has had no luck in catching any beluga whales this summer.

Angotinguak also stated that due to the lack of people in the community to work on construction projects, other men from Kuujjuaq, Kangirsuk and Tasiujaq have had to be hired to work with the help of Canada Manpower. He also said that there are many construction workers from the south working in the community.

The oxidation pond for waste water and sewage has been started but has been at a halt to wait for more supplies to come by ship and will resume construction after more materials arrive. The community garbage dump has also been completed. Both roads leading to the pond and dump have also been completed. The foundation for the new school has also been completed.

Angotinguak is also happy to report that his community is receiving a supply of goods for the first time ever by ship to stock up the Landholding Corporation's Pitaaqvik Store. In the past the store has received all of its goods by air freight. Angotinguak said that Air Inuit may lose some of its revenue now that the community will be receiving their supplies by ship. He also stated that with the new store being well supplied, there may be fewer residents of Aupaluk travelling to other communities to shop for their goods. A new manager from the south has also been hired to manage and train a local person for a period of six months.

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ: ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᑯᕙᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᑕᖃᒥᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕘᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᓚᕆᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ.

ᔫᐲ ᖃᐅᑲᐃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᓂ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᐱᒋᐊᖓᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᖑᐊᓂ ᕿᑲᕐᓇᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᐃᓄᓕᒪᑲᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓚᐅᑐᖅ ᑐᑦᑐᓯᐅᕆᐊᕐᑐᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓂᕙᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎ ᐸᐅᖓᓂ.

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᖅ: ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᖓᑕ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ. ᑕᒧᓯ ᓯᕗᐊᕚᐱᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᒥᐅᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑲᑐᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓄᑦ, ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᓇᐸᒍᑎᖏᓂᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᖓᐃᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᒍᓖᕐᑐᒥ 1985-ᒥᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᓚᕆᒍᓇᐅᔭᖅ.

ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᖓᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᖃᑎᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ. ᑕᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᐅᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᔨᑎᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐅᕐᒥᔭᑦ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐃᓅᓕᑦᓯᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᑎᑐᒍ ᐊᑎᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᑐᒍ.

ᖁᐊᕐᑕᖅ: ᐄᕙ ᑕᕐᑭᐊᐱᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓴᓕᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑲᐃᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖓᐃᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᓂ ᐅᐱᖓᒥ. ᐊᒥᓱᒪᓇᐅᓂᖓᐃᓯᓂᓗ ᖃᓗᓈᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᑎᖏᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᓴᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐸᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓗᐊ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᑯᕕᓴᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᒥᔭᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᖃᐅᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᑕᓯᔭᕕᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪ. ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔭᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᑕᕆᑯᑎᓴᖓ ᓴᓂᑯᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᓖᕐᒥᔭᖅ.

ᐄᕙ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᖏᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖓᐃᓯᓂ ᖃᕐᒪᒥᐅᖑᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᐱᒦᑐᓂᓗ ᐃᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᐃᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓚᓕᓖᒥᓄᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᒪᑕ ᐃᓂᓴᖃᑐᐊᖓᒥ.

ᑭᖑᓕᕚᖑᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔭᐊᖅ ᑎᑭᖃᒥᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂ ᒪᑭᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᖓᓴᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᒻᒪᑕᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᑐᕚᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᖏᑐᖅ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᕐᑐᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᓇᕐᓯᓯᐅᑭᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔭᕐᓂᓗ.

Povungnituk: The construction of the new hospital for the Hudson Bay coast in Povungnituk started this summer. Thomassie Sivuarapik, who is the representative of his community on the Hudson Bay hospital board, said that the foundation and frame of the building is now under construction and the final completion is expected some time next year or in 1986.

The Hudson Bay hospital board consists of six members from the communities on that coast along with other non-Inuit members from the administrative staff. The board held a contest in the communities to name the new hospital and chose Iinulisivik as the official name of the building which translates into, "a place to save lives".

Kangirsuk: The construction of the community garage has just started and finishing touches have just been completed on the community's new school which was constructed last year.

George Kauki said that during the Labour Day weekend, almost the entire community left by canoe to hunt caribou and for berry picking.

Quaqtaq: Eva Tukkiapik, mayor of the community, feels that this year's housing construction is much slower compared with that of the construction last year. There are many southerners working in construction projects in the community. The construction of the municipal office is well underway; the frame has been completed and the interior is now being worked on.

The construction of the dump site was delayed after some water seeped through the ground and into the ditch. The construction of the dump is to resume after special material has been shipped in to prevent water seepage.

Tukkiapik also stated that there are not as many families this year living in qaqmaks (wooden frames with canvas covering) and tents while waiting for their houses to be finished for renovations. That is because many people have moved in with close relatives for the time being.

The last ship of the season arrived in late August to off-load some trucks and two trailer units for Air Inuit and M.O.T.

The community's boat, Tuvaaluk, has not been used recently although not long ago it was used for seal hunting and mussel gathering.

ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ: ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ ᓚᓴᔪᓯ ᐊᖑᑎᖑᐊᕐᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑐᕐᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᓂ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓗᐊᕐᑲᑕᖏᓂᕋᐃᓯᓂ ᑕᒐᓂ ᐅᐱᖕᒑᒥ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᖑᐊᓂ ᐅᒪᔪᓯᐅᕐᑲᑐᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᒪᓈᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ. ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓕᕋᒥ ᑐᑐᐸᑐᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᕐᑲᑕᓯᑎᓗ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᐱᖕᒐᒍᔪᒥ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᕐᑐᕐᑲᓚᐅᕋᑕᖏᑐᕐᒃ.

ᓛᓴᔪᓯ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᑭᑐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᑎᑭᕐᑲᑕᕐᑯᑦ ᑯᔪᐊᒥ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᓈᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕋᐃᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᐃᒪᕐᓗᒥᒃ ᑯᕕᕋᕐᕕᓴᕐᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᕐᑲᐅᔭᐅᓯᒪᑲᐃᓇᓕᐅᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᑭᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉᓗ ᓴᓂᑯᕕᓴᖓ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕆᕗᕐᒃ. ᑕᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᑯᕕᕋᕐᕕᓄᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᓴᐃᑉ ᑐᖓᕕᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᓯᒪᓕᒥᓯᑎᓗ.

ᓛᓴᔪᓯ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᓛᓯᐊᒥ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᓂᐊᕕᖓ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᒍ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓴᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑕᔪᑯ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓴᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᕐᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᓛᓴᔪᓯ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑕᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᒪᓕᓂᐊᖑᕐᓯᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᐸᓘᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓴᖏᑦ ᐅᓯᔭᐅᕐᑲᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑲᓯᓂ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᕐᑲᑕᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᓂᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᕐᑲᓕᐅᒥᑲᐃᓇᓕᖓᓂᐊᖑᕆᓯᒥᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᓂᐊᕕᖓ ᓱᓇᕋᓕᕐᑲᓕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓴᓂ. ᓂᐅᕕᓂᐊᕕᐅᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᒪᕆᓴᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᔪᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᓯᓂᕐᑲᓂᐊᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓯᖑᒪᖔᑦ.

ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒃ: ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ ᒧᓯᓯ ᒫᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᒥᕕᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᑲᐃᑐᕋᑕᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᒥ ᓯᕐᑳᑎᕆᖏᓇᓂᕋᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᕋᕐᑎᕆᒥᓇᓂᕋᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒐᓂ ᐊᕌᒍᒥᔭᑎᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᑕᐅᓚᖑᓇᐅᖏᓂᕋᕐᓯᒍ.

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉᓗ ᓄᓇᑯᔪᕐᑲᐅᑎᑦᓴᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᒥᔪᒐᓗᐊᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᕐᑲᐅᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᒍᑎᑦᓴᖓ ᑎᑭᓂᖏᒪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᓴᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᓗᑯᐸᑕ ᑕᒐᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᑎᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᒍᓇᐅᔪᕐᒃ.

ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑐᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐᑲᑕᓚᐅᖏᑐᕐᒃ ᓯᓚᓯᑲᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓗᒍ, ᐃᕐᑲᓗᕐᑲᑐᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ.

ᑲᑎᖏᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ

ᔭᔨ ᑑᒻᔅ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᕐᒃ

45 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕆᐊᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᒥ ᑲᑎᖏᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᑎᕐᒃᑲᖕᒐᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᕿᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᕐᑲᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ.

ᑕᑦᓯᒪ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑑᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓇᕐᓂᐹᕆᔭᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓯᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᓐᖕᒍᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᑲᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓐᖕᒋᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᔪᕐᓰᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᒧᑦ ᑲᕈᓚᐃᓐ ᐹᓕᓴᒧᑦ.

ᐅᓪᓘᑎᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᕿᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒪᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓴᒥ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕐᕋᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑲᕈᓚᐃᓐ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ, "ᑕᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᖕᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓴᕋᑕᕐᓂᐊᓕᕋᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ."

ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᓕᕐᒪᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᐅᔪᒥ: ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᕐᑲᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕆᐊᖕᒐᑐᓄᑦ 1-ᒥᓗ 2ᒥᓗ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓕᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ; ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ 3-ᒥᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓕᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᖏᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ; ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ; ᐃᕐᑲᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕿᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᐊᖏᑦᑐᓯᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᖏᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂ, ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᕐᑲᕆᐊᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᕈᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᓲᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓯᖕᒍᒪᖕᒐ ᐱᓐᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᒃᑭᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᓕᓂᒃ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᕐᒃ 1978-ᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓇᓂᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐱᕿᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᐅᑎᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ.

ᒥᐊᕆ ᐃᓚᐃᔭᓯᐊᐱᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ, "ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓂᕐᓴᐅᕙᕆᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᕐᑲᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ, ᑮᑕ

Photos by Morrie Portnoff

The graduating teachers: Eva Deer, Caroline Palliser, Ida Watt, Sarah Bennett and Betsy Forrest.

ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ: ᐄᕙ ᑎᐊ, ᑲᕈᓚᐃᓐ ᐸᓕᓴ, ᐊᐃᑕ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᓯᐊᕋ ᐱᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐊᑦᓯ ᕗᐊᕆᔅ.

ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᒥᒃ, ᐃᓱᖅᑭᒍᑎᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᕐᓂᓴᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ."

ᑕᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐃᖃᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕙᓕᐊᓕᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᑎᓗ ᑕᓕᕕᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ. ᐃᖃᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐅᕐᓴᓕᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓐᖕᒍᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᑕᒧᑦ.

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᒥ ᓄᑖᒥ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ. ᒥᐊᔨ ᐊᐃᑦᓯᓴᓐ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᖕᒐ ᖃᓄᖅ ᒪᑭᑕᓂᖃᕐᒪᖕᒐᑦ, ᐃᓕᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒥᓴᓇᓂᒃ. ᔭᐃᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᒐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓂ, ᐃᓕᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐊᐸᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑏᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦᓴᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓕᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ. ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒧᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᔪᖃᓕᐅᖕᒋᓕᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑲᕈᓕᐃᓐ ᑰᓕᓴ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓇᒪᖕᒐᑦ.

ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᖅᑭᓱᕐᓯᒪᒋᕗᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᖃᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᖃᓗᓇᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐃᔭᕕᓂᖕᒋᓂᒃ: ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᕈᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᑦᓗᕆᐊᓂᒃ

ᐃᓄᓗᒃ ᕿᓰᖅ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓯᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᑐᑦᓯᐅᔪᑦᓯᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

Inuluk Qisiiq of Kangiqsujuaq says a prayer for the graduates.

ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑲᖕᒐ ᔪᓯ ᑐᑲᓗᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ.

Kativik President Jobie Tookalook at the graduation ceremony.

ᒪᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓐᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ, ᓇᑦᓕᐊ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᒍᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ.

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᒥ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓖᕆᕗᖅ ᓇᐃᓐᓂᓴᒧᑦ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᖕᒐᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓗ ᖃᓂᖕᒋᑕᕆᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ.

ᑲᕈᓕᐃᓐ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᕆᕗᖅ, "ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᕐᓇᒎᕗᖅ ᑮᑕ ᐊᓂᒍᒥᓂ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᖃᒍᒥᒃ, ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ -- ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᖃᕆᕗᑦ -- ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᒍᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᒥᓂ."

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᑦᓯᕈᕐᓇᖕᒋᓂᓴᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᕗᖅ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᓕᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᔭᐊᒥᖕᒐᕋᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, MCGILL ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᔭᐊᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒋᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᑕᑎᓯᓯᖕᒍᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᑕᐅᔪᖃᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ.

ᑕᑦᓯᒪ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒐ ᐱᔭᐅᕕᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓂ ᑐᓐᖕᒐᕕᖃᕐᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ, ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ ᓯᓕᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᕗᑦ.

Kativik Teacher Training At Kangiqsujuaq

by George Tombs

As many as 45 Inuit teacher registered in Kangiqsujuaq this summer for the Kativik School Board's three-and-a-half-week training program. They developed materials for courses ranging from language and culture to physical education.

One of the highlights of the session was an evening for the people of Kangiqsujuaq, during which co-ordinator of the language and culture program Caroline Palliser introduced performances by Inuit physical education teachers, as well as jugglers, singers and mime artists, to the amusement of the crowd.

In the day-time, teachers were occupied developing materials for this fall's classes. "In these training sessions," Caroline Palliser said, "the teachers all get together, and start collecting data on their own, and eventually they come out with material."

There are five categories of teachers in the program: teachers for kindergarten and grades one and two, who teach in Inuktitut only; language teachers from grade three and up to secondary school; culture teachers; physical education teachers; and Inuit teaching in second languages.

The teachers closed themselves off in different parts of the Kangiqsujuaq school to get their work done. In one project, they gathered in a classroom to observe the reactions of young Inuit children to a spelling game, using wooden blocks marked with syllabics.

This was part of the Child Observation Project, which has been running since 1978 to develop the teacher's skills based on

Photos by Morrie Portnoff

Jobie and Johnny Arnaituk sing for Kativik's graduating teachers.

ᔮᐱ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑲᖓ ᔫᓂ ᐃᖏᕆᔪᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖑᑎᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ.

an awareness of the specifically Inuit way of learning.

"They learn better when they have an Inuk teacher in the classroom," explained Mary Elijasiapik, "because they're using their own language, which makes them more relaxed and more open to give their creativity."

The physical education teachers meanwhile developed material in classroom sessions, watching education videos. They also practised gymnastics and games like basketball.

A new course offered this summer was one on Inuit institutions. Mary Aitchison explained how the Kativik School Board is structured, including the roles of the local education committees and the commissioners. Zebedee Nungak spoke about local, regional, national and international Inuit organizations, including the co-ops, land-holding corporations, Makivik, ITC and ICC. No curriculum has yet been developed for this kind of material, so Caroline Palliser suggested ways that teachers could use this information in their own classes.

Kativik's teacher training program is designed to increase Inuit content in the education system. The culture courses, for example, include those things many teachers missed out on in the old days of Qallunaat-run schools: how to make an amauti or kamiks, how to navigate by the stars, which plants are edible.

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ
1984ᒥ

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖓ ᓵᓕ ᐊᕐᖓᒃ ᑐᖓᓱᑦᑎᓯᒥᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑐᕆᔅ ᒍᐃᖕᑯᓗ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓱᒍᑦᓯᒥᕗᖅ ᐄᕙ ᑎᐊᒥᒃ.

Doris Winkler congratulates Eva Deer.

This summer's session will be followed by a shorter, ten-day winter course, to be held in another community. But the fact the teachers come from as far afield as Kuujjuaraapik and Kangiqsualujjuaq posed problems.

"It's very hard on the teachers," said Caroline Palliser, "because they have husbands back home, or girl friends -- we've got very few men -- and they've got a lot of children back home too."

Even so, it's probably easier for the teachers to go to Kangiqsujuaq than all the way down to Montreal. After completing 45 credits, they receive the "brevet d'enseignement dans les ecoles de langue Inuit".

In addition, McGill University is helping out with the program, and awards a certificate in native and northern education upon completion of the course, which goes towards a Bachelor of Education degree for those who want one.

The same certificate is available for teachers in the Eastern Arctic Teacher Education Program based in Frobisher Bay. While the required courses are in basic education, field work, and curriculum and instruction, other courses may be chosen, such as environmental studies or creative drama.

COMMISSION SCOLAIRE KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD

ᑕᓇ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᑲᓚᐅᑐᖅ ᔪᓂ 7, 1984

ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᑕ ᑭᓯᔪᑎᖕᒐ 110-1984-05 ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓄ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᓕᒃ 664-ᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 669 ᑕᒐᓂᑐᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᓂ (C.I.-14, R.S.Q.) ᓄᐃᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᓇᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒍᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᑭᓯᓯᒪᓂᖃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᓯᖕᒐᓄᑦ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓕᓂᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᐱᒃ ᑭᓯᔪᑎᓕᒃ 1-1979 ᐱᖁᔭᐱᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᕆᓕ 26, 1979-ᖕᒍᑎᓗᒍ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ "ᓇᓚᑲᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔭᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᓇᐅᑎᖃᖕᒋᑐᓄᑦ" ᐱᑕᖃᑎᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᔨᑎᓯᓯᒪᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐸᐃᓯᒪᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑐᑭᑕᕐᕕᓴᐅᓚᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᑕᐅᒥᐊᓚᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓚᓂᒃ, ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓴᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓴᐃᑦ, ᐃᓗᓇᖕᒐᒍ ᑐᕋᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕋᑕᐅᓗᑯᒐᓯᑐᑦ, ᓴᓇᒪᓂᓴᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᖃᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑐᔭᖅ ᑎᓕᔭᓗᓂ ᑲᒥᓴᓇᐃᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓴᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᑭᖃᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᖕᒐᑐᐃᓇᑲᓕᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓚᓂᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑭᒥᐊᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒍᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᒥᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓂᖃᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑕᐅᒥᐊᓚᓂ;

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑐᑭᑕᕈᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᑲᒥᓴᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᒃ:

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1-ᒥᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᖃᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓚᒥᐊᕈᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᒫ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᕗᖅ;

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2-ᒥᑦ. ᑲᒥᓴᓇᐃᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑐᐃᓇᑲᓕᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓚᓂᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒐᓄ ᐊᒃᑭᒥᐊᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒍᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐊᑐᐃᓂᖃᖕᒋᑐᓂ ᑐᑭᖃᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑕᐅᒥᐊᓚᓂᒃ;

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅ 3-ᒥᒃ. ᑕᓇ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᖃᓚᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᓂᖃᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᓕᒥᑦ 665 ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᓂ (C.I.-14, R.S.Q.).

ᐋᓂ ᓛᒃ
ᑲᔪᓯᑲᐃᔨᒃ

ᒥᐊᔨ ᐊᐃᓯᓴᓐ
ᐸᐸᑦᓯᔨᒃ

ᑕᓇ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᑲᓚᐅᑐᖅ ᔪᓂ 7, 1984

ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᑕ ᑭᓯᔪᑎᖕᒐ 110-1984-05 ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᖅ
ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐳᑭᓂᓴᒥᑦ.

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᓕᒃ 664-ᒥ ᑕᒐᓂᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᓂ (C.I. 14, R.S.Q.) ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᓇᑐᖅ ᓄᐃᓯᒍᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᓇᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᓯᓯᒪᓂᖃᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᓯᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒐᓄᑦ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᓕᒃ ᐊᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᒍᐃᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᓗᓇᑐᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᓇᒪᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓇᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᕕᖕᒐᓂ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑐᒪᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᔨᑎᓯᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐃᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕗᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ FRANNORD ᓇᒪᓯᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᓂ ᖃᓅᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐳᑭᓂᑦᓴᓂ ᐃᒪᒃ:

A) ᓅᐃᓯᒪᒥᑦ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᒋᓂ ᐃᓗᕐᑯᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ;

B) ᐊᕐᑭᓯᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᕋᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᓕᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒧᑦ ᑐᖕᒪᕕᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ;

C) ᐊᑯᓂᒥ ᐊᖕᒍᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᑕᐅᒍᓇᑎᑦᓯᔪᕐᒃ ᐃᓗᓇᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᕐᑐᓂᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

D) ᐱᑕᕐᑲᑎᓯᔪᕐᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᑲᐅᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᑎᓂᓴᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᐳᕐᑐᓂᓴᓄᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖕᒪ ᑲᑕᑎᑕᐃᓕᓗᒍ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᓴᐳᒥᔭᐅᕐᑯᔨᓇᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᑕᑦᓯᒥᖕᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒥᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᓕᕆᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᐳᑭᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᒥᒍᓇᑕᖕᒥᓂᑦ;

ᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᕐᑲᑐᕝᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᐊᑐᔪᕐᒃ ᑎᓕᔨᑐᓂ ᑲᒥᓴᓇᐃᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓴᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᑭᕐᑲᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑐᐃᓇᑲᓚᒃ , ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒍᖕᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓂᕐᑲᕋᔭᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓂᒃ;

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᓇᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᑕᕐᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᒃ:

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ 1-ᒥᑦ. ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒃ ᐃᓄᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᐳᑭᕐᓴᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐃᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕋᑕᐅᑎᓗ FRANNORD ᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᕗᕐᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒥᔭᐅᓯᓂ.

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ 2-ᒥ. ᑲᒥᓴᓇᐃᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑐᐃᓇᑲᓚᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒍᖕᒪ ᐃᓕᑦᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓂᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐊᑐᐃᓂᕐᑲᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᕐᑲᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓂᒃ;

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ 3-ᒥᒃ. ᑕᓇ FRANNORD-ᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓯᓕᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖕᒪᓂ 1984-ᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᕋᒍᖕᒪᓂ ᐃᓗᓇᖕᒋᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᕕᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᒥᒍᓇᑕᖕᒋᓂᑦ;

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ 4-ᒥᑦ. ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᓂᕐᑲᓕᖕᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᒪᓕᓂᕐᑲᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓘᓂᐃᑯᑕᓕᒥ 665 ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐱᕐᑲᔭᖕᒪᓂ (C.I.-14, R.S.Q.).

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ 5-ᒥ. ᐊᑐᕐᑕᓂᕐᑲᕆᓯᒪᓕᕐᕈᓂ, ᑕᓇ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒃ ᕐᑭᒥᕈᐊᒍᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᑐᕐᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᕐᑭᒥᕈᐊᑕᕆᔭᐊᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᒥᒍᓇᑕᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ, ᐃᓄᑎᑑᓗᓂ, ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑑᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᓗᓇᑎᑑᓗᓂ.

ᐋᓂ ᓛᒃ
ᑲᔪᓯᑲᐃᔨᒃ

ᒥᐊᔨ ᐊᐃᓯᓴᓐ
ᐸᐸᑦᓯᔨᒃ

THE FOLLOWING KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD ORDINANCE CAME INTO EFFECT ON JUNE 7TH, 1984

ORDINANCE NO. 110-1984-04 OF THE KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD
CONCERNING THE INUIT TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

WHEREAS sections 664 and 669 of the Education Act (c. I-14, R.S.Q.) allows for the establishment of a program of special training courses for Inuit teachers, based on the Inuit culture;

WHEREAS Administrative By-Law No. 1-1979 of April 26, 1979, concerning "the selection and retention of Inuit teachers who are not legally qualified" provides the obligation of attending the courses of the Teacher Training Program;

WHEREAS the Kativik School Board has developed and set up a program to this effect;

WHEREAS it is opportune to decree the basic principles, the admission requirements, the secondary considerations, the general objectives and specific objectives, the structure and the academic sanction of this program;

WHEREAS it is useful and convenient to delegate to the Executive Committee of the Kativik School Board the power to make, from time to time, administrative or functional modifications to this program or updates that would not affect its sense nor its scope;

WHEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD ORDAINS THAT:

ARTICLE 1. The Inuit Teacher Training Program as stated in the annex to this ordinance is approved.

ARTICLE 2. The Executive Committee of the Kativik School Board is authorized to make, from

time to time, administrative or functional modifications to this program or updates that do not affect its sense nor its scope.
ARTICLE 3. This ordinance will come into force in accordance with the provisions of section 665 of the Education Act (c. 1-14, R.S.Q.)

Annie Lock
Director General

Mary Aitchison
Secretary General

THE FOLLOWING KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD ORDINANCE CAME INTO EFFECT ON JUNE 7TH, 1984

ORDINANCE NO. 110-1984-05 OF THE KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD
CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRENCH TRAINING PROGRAM
FOR INUIT PUPILS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL

WHEREAS section 664 of the Education Act (c. 1-14, R.S.Q.) allows the Kativik School Board to provide for the establishment of programs, the teaching of subjects and the use of course materials based on Inuit culture and language;
WHEREAS official French teaching programs for Francophones as well as for Allophones are neither appropriate for nor applicable to the Inuit clientele of the Kativik School Board;
WHEREAS consequently, the Kativik School Board has developed its own French teaching program known by the name of FranNord which is better adapted to the Inuit clientele of the primary level as:
a) it reflects the cultural values of the Inuit;
b) it is based on the existing linguistic foundations of these Inuit, that is the Inuktitut language;
c) it allows the eventual study of all other school subjects in French; and,
d) it facilitates a more integrated transition of the pupils to higher levels of French education while avoiding the pitfall of assimilation;
WHEREAS it is advisable to sanction this program as a compulsory program at the primary level and do apply it to the Inuit clientele of the Kativik school municipality;
WHEREAS it is useful and convenient to delegate to the Executive Committee of the Kativik School Board the power to make, from time to time, administrative or functional modifications to this program or updates that would not affect its sense nor its scope;
WHEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD ORDAINS THAT:
ARTICLE 1. The French teaching program for the Inuit pupils of the primary level known by the name of "FranNord" is hereby approved and sanctioned.
ARTICLE 2. The Executive Committee of the Kativik School Board is authorized to make, from time to time, administrative or functional modifications to this program or updates that do not affect its sense nor its scope.
ARTICLE 3. The FranNord program will be applied from the beginning of the 1984 school year in all the schools of the territory of the Kativik school municipality.
ARTICLE 4. This ordinance will come into force in accordance with the provisions of section 665 of the Education Act (c. I-14, R.S.Q.)
ARTICLE 5. After its coming into force, this ordinance will be published at least once in a publication distributed in the territory of the Kativik school municipality, in Inuktitut, in French and in English.

Annie Lock
Director General

Mary Aitchison
Secretary General

CETTE ORDONNANCE DE LA COMMISSION SCOLAIRE KATIVIK EST ENTREE EN VIGUEUR LE 7 JUIN 1984

ORDONNANCE No. 110-1984-04 DE LA COMMISSION SCOLAIRE KATIVIK
CONCERNANT LE PROGRAMME DE FORMATION DES ENSEIGNANTS INUIT

ATTENDU QUE les articles 664 et 669 de la Loi sur l'instruction publique (chapitre I-14, L.R.Q.) permettent l'établissement d'un programme de cours spéciaux pour la formation des enseignants inuit basé sur la culture inuit;
ATTENDU QUE le Reglement administratif no. 1-1979 du 26 avril 1979 traitant de la "Sélection et le Maintien des Enseignants Inuit qui ne sont pas légalement qualifiés" prévoit l'obligation de suivre des cours de formation des enseignants;
ATTENDU QUE la Commission scolaire Kativik a élaboré et mis sur pied un programme à cet effet;
ATTENDU QU'il est opportun de décréter les principes de base, les conditions d'admission, les considérations accessoires, les objectifs généraux et les objectifs spécifiques, la structure et la sanction des études de ce programme;
ATTENDU QU'il est utile et pratique de déléguer au Comite exécutif de la Commission scolaire Kativik le pouvoir d'apporter de temps à autre des modifications administratives ou fonctionnelles à ce programme ou des mises à jour qui n'en affectent pas le sens et la portée;
A CES CAUSES, LE CONSEIL DES COMMISSAIRES DE LA COMMISSION SCOLAIRE KATIVIK ORDONNE:
ARTICLE 1. Le programme de formation des enseignants inuit dont l'énoncé apparaît en annexe de cette ordonnance est approuvé;
ARTICLE 2. Le Comité exécutif de la Commission scolaire Kativik est autorisé à apporter de temps à autre des modifications administratives ou fonctionnelles à ce programme ou des mises à jour qui n'en affectent pas le sens et la portée;
ARTICLE 3. Cette ordonnance entrera en vigueur selon les dispositions de l'article 665 de la Loi sur l'instruction publique (chapitre I-14, L.R.Q.)

la directrice générale
ANNIE LOCK

la secrétaire générale
MARY AITCHISON

CETTE ORDONNANCE DE LA COMMISSION SCOLAIRE KATIVIK EST ENTREE EN VIGUEUR LE 7 JUIN 1984

ORDONNANCE NO. 110-1984-05 DE LA COMMISSION SCOLAIRE KATIVIK
CONCERNANT L'ETABLISSEMENT D'UN PROGRAMME D'ENSEIGNEMENT
DU FRANCAIS AUX ELEVES INUIT DU NIVEAU PRIMAIRE

ATTENDU QUE l'article 664 de la loi sur l'instruction (chapitre I-14, L.R.Q.) permet à la Commission scolaire Kativik de pourvoir à l'établissement de programmes à l'enseignement de matières et à l'utilisation de matérial didactique fondés sur la culture inuit et l'inuktitut;
ATTENDU QUE les programmes officiels de l'enseignement du français pour les francophones de même que pour les allophones ne sont pas appropriés ni applicables à la clientèle inuit de la Commission scolaire Kativik;
ATTENDU QUE en conséquence, la Commission scolaire Kativik a élaboré son propre programme d'enseignement du français connu sous le nom de "FranNord", lequel est mieux adapté à sa clientèle inuit du niveau primaire en ce que:
a) il reflète les valeurs culturelles des inuit;
b) il s'appuit sur la base linguistique existante de ces inuit, soit l'inuktitut;
c) il permet l'étude éventuelle de toutes les autres matières scolaires en français; et
d) il facilite une transition plus intégré des élèves vers l'enseignement supérieur en français tout en évitant l'écueil assimilateur;
ATTENDU QU'il convient de sanctionner ce programme comme programme obligatoire au niveau primaire et de l'étendre à la clientèle inuit de la municipalité scolaire Kativik;
ATTENDU QU'il est utile et pratique de déléguer au Comite executif de la Commission scolaire Kativik le pouvoir d'apporter de temps à autre des modifications administratives ou fonctionnelles à ce programme ou des mises à jour qui n'en affectent pas le sens et la portée;
A CES CAUSES, LE CONSEIL DES COMMISSAIRES DE LA COMMISSION SCOLAIRE KATIVIK ORDONNE:
ARTICLE 1. Le programme d'enseignement du français aux élèves inuit du niveau primaire

connu sous le nom "FranNord" est par la présente approuvé et sanctionné.
ARTICLE 2. Le Comité exécutif de la Commission scolaire Kativik est autorisé à apporter de temps à autre des modifications administratives ou fonctionnelles à ce programme ou des mises à jour qui n'en affectent pas le sens et la portée.
ARTICLE 3. Le programme FranNord sera appliqué à compter de la rentrée scolaire en septembre 1984, dans toutes les écoles du territoire de la municipalité scolaire Kativik.
ARTICLE 4. Cette ordonnance entrera en vigueur selon les dispositions de l'article 665 de la Loi sur l'instruction publique (chapitre I-14, L.R.Q.).

ARTICLE 5. Après son entrée en vigueur, cette ordonnance sera publiée au moins une fois dans une publication distribuée dans le territoire de la municipalité scolaire Kativik, en inuktitut, en français et en anglais.

la directrice générale
ANNIE LOCK

la secrétaire générale
MARY AITCHISON

ᐊᑭᖃᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᑦᔭᕕᖃᓇᔭᖅ

ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᖃᖏᑐᖅᓯᓂ ᐱᔪᑦᔭᕕᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖃᖅᒪᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓚᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓯᕐᓈᑎᐅᔪᒃ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕿᖕᒪᓂᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑦᔭᔪᓐᓇᓕᕆᔭᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ. ᑯᓘᑦ ᐳᑎᐊᑦᖕᒍᒥᔭᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᑲᓐᓂᓄ ᐸᓯᔭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐤᐊᒪᓐ ᐴᓂᓐ ᓯᕐᓈᑎᐅᒥᔭᖅ ᐃᓄᓯᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕐᓈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕆᔭᑦ ᕿᑲᕈᑎᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᑖᕈᑎᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᕐᓗᑎᓗ ᑎᒍᐊᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᐃᕐᐸᕆᕐᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᓐᖕᒍᒪᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖦᓚᕙᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᓅᓖᕆᔭᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᐱᕆ 15-ᒥᑦ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 10, 1984-ᒧᑦ. ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᔭᐅᔪᓃᓖᕆᔭᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᐅᓕᖕᓚᔪᓂ.

ᒪᓕᒐᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᓂᒥᒃ ᓯᕐᓈᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕈᓇᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᕐᓗᒥᑦ (819) 825-6930 ᕙᓪᑐᐊᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒥ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑯᓘᑦ ᐳᑎᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐊᒪᓐ ᐴᓂᓐ ᐅᖃᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑑᒃ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕙᓂᖕᓚ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᓴᓕᐊᕆᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᓇᑐᖅ.

Free Legal Services Available

Legal Aid is a free service paid for by the government for people who can't afford their own lawyer. The services of two lawyers are now available to people in Northern Quebec through Legal Aid. Claude Beaudet is a defence lawyer for people accused of criminal offences and Normand Bonin is a lawyer for young people and for all other legal problems.

Legal Aid lawyers can help people who are having problems getting their unemployment insurance benefits or welfare cheques, who want to have a legal adoption, who have marriage problems, who need a birth certificate or a will, or who have any other legal difficulties.

The court and the Legal Aid lawyers will be stopping in villages on the Ungava coast on the weeks beginning October 15 and December 10, 1984. They will be in villages on the Hudson coast the week beginning November 12. Their schedule for 1985 will be announced in a few months.

If you want legal advice, you can speak to a Legal Aid lawyer when the court arrives in your village or you can telephone (819) 825-6930 in Val d'Or, Quebec. Ask for Claude Beaudet or Normand Bonin. Collect calls are accepted.

ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᖅ

société **Makivik** corporation
ᒪᑭᕕᒃ

ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔨᒃ
(ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖄᒥᒃ ᒪᑭᕕᑯᓂ)

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᑎᓴᑯᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖄᖕᒐ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᑯᑦ ᑭᖕᒍᒪᓯᕗᖅ ᑲᖕᒋᓯᓯᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖄᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐᓂ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᐅᔭᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᖃᐳᑦ:

- ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖄᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.
- ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᓂᐅᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖄᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ.
- ᐅᖅᑭᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖅᑕᓂᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᓂᖅ, ᓂᕐᓂᕐᑐᕋᕐᒧᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖅᑕᓂᖅ, ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᖅᑕᓂᖅ.

ᓯᓇᓯᐊᑎᐊᖅᑲᓂᓚᑎᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᒍᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᐊᕿᒥᐊᒃ. ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓴᓂᓴᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒍᓇᑐᑦ. ᑭᓇᑯᑐᐃᓇᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐ ᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓕᒪᒍᓇᑎᐊᓛᑦ ᐃᓄᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ.

ᐱᓇᓱᒍᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᖕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᕙᑦ:

ᔪᐊᓇ ᑯᑦᓯᐊ
Jo-Anne Kudzia
Makivik Corporation
4898 de Maisonneuve W.
Montreal, Quebec
H3Z 1M8
(514-483-2780)

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JOB OPPORTUNITY

société **Makivik** corporation

Executive Assistant

(to the President)

The President of Makivik presently requires a highly-motivated person to fill the position of Executive Assistant in the Montreal office.

General duties would include:

- assisting the President in liason with Inuit communities and native organizations
- coordinating the scheduling of meetings and other events related to the office of the President
- light secretarial duties, including filing, typing, telephone

Specific duties to be worked out later. Salary and benefits are negotiable. Persons applying for this position must be fluent in Inuktitut and English.

Interested applicants should kindly contact:

Jo-Anne Kudzia
Makivik Corporation
4898 de Maisonneuve W.
Montreal, Quebec
H3Z 1M8

(514-483-2780)

“ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᕆᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᓰᖑᔫᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᖅ ᐃᓅᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᒋᕗᒍᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ”

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔨᓴᐊᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᕚᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕋᑊᒪᓂ ᑕᒃᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᒥ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑖᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑊᒪᕗᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᑊᒥᑦ ᐊᑮᓯᒪᓕᕐᑳᑦ ᕐᑲᑊᒪᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᑊᒥᕐᑲᑎᒦᒪᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᖅᑲᑦ?

ᒥᐊᕆ: ᐊᑊᒥᕐᑲᑎᒦᒪᓯᕐᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕋᑊᒪᓂ, ᑲᑐᑦᕆᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕐᑳᓴᐊᕐᑲᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᓴᒍᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᕐᑎᒍᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᕐᓂᐅᒍᒪᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᑊᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᑊᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥ ᐳᕕᓂᑐᒥ ᒪᐃᑊᒍᑎᓗᒍ.

ᕐᑲᑊᒪᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑦᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ, ᐅᑦᕆᑐᐃᓃᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕋᑊᒪᓂ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐸᕐᓇᓴᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᓴᔭᑊᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᔭᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ 1985-ᒥ. ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᓴᔭᑊᒥᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᒪᒦᓖᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑊᒪᒪᓴᓐᓂᕐᑲᓕᕐᐸᐸᑦ ᑎᒥᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᒻᒪᓴᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᓕ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᓚᓴᐊᕐᑲᑊᒥᓐᓇᑐᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᐸᐸᓚᐊᓚᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᒪᔭᕐᒪᑊᒫᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᑕ ᑐᑊᒪᕕᑦᓴᑊᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒥᐊᑊᒪᐅᑎᐅᓕᑊᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑊᒪᓂ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᐸᓚᐊᕈᓇᕋᔭᕐᑑᒪᓗᐊ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑊᒥᕐᑲᑎᒦᒪᓯᐊᓂᓚᓴᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᑕ ᓄᑭᑦᓴᑊᒥᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᑦᓴᑊᒪᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᑊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒥᑐᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᒦᑦᓯᐊᕐᑳᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ. ᐊᑯᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓇᐅᔪᖅ.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᑊᒪ ᑲᕙᒪᕐᑲᕈᓇᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑳᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᓇᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᓕᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓱᓕᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸ?

ᒥᐊᕆ: ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᓯ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᒍ, ᓯᕗᑦᓚᕚᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᒪᕗᑊᒪ, ᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒥ ᐱᒍᑦᕆᓂᑊᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᑊᒥᑐᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᑐᐃᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᕆᓚᑊᒪᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓂᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᕆᑦᑕᐃᓕᓚᑊᒪᒍᑦᑎᒍ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑭᒻᒪᑐᕆᑦᕆᒍᓐᓇᓂᕗᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓴᐊᕐᑲᓚᑊᒪᕗᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᑖᓴᐊᕐᑲᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᔭᑎᓪᓚᓴᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓚᐅᑎᒍᒪᔭᕗᑦ.

ᐃᒥᓂᕐᑭᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒪᓯᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᑊᒪᓂ ᑕᒻᒪᑲᓚᕐᑲᑕᓂᐊᕈᓇᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒪᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒻᒪᑲᓚᕐᑲᑕᓂᕗᑦ ᐃᒥᓂᕐᑭᒍᒪᓂᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᔫᒥᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᐸᑦ ᓯᑊᒍᓯᕙᑦᓚᐊᒍᑎᒥᒍᓐᓇᒥᔭᕗᑦ. ᑲᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓐᓇᐃᑊᒫᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᐃᑦ ᓈᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᓕᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᖅᑯᓯᓕᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᒻᒪᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᑕᑊᒥᓐᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᕙᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᕚᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᐃᓕᓂᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᓕᓴᓂᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕋᑊᒪᓂ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑦᔭᑐᐃᓈᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᐸᓚᐊᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᑎᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᕐᑳᔭᐅᖅᑲᒥᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᑦᔭᑐᐃᓈᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖁᐱᒻᒥ.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔨᓴᐊᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᕐᑲᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑊᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᕐᑲᕋᑐᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓴᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᐸ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕋᑊᒪᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᑊᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ?

ᒥᐊᕆ: ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᓰᑊᒍᔫᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᒋᕗᒍᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑊᒍᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᓴᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᓂᑊᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᑊᒪᕐᑯᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᑐᐊᕈᑦᑕ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᑎᓴᒍᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᑎᒥᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓚᑊᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑊᒪᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᒋᔪᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᕈᑎᑦᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᓴᒍᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ ᓯᑊᒍᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᒍᑦ.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᕐᑯᕆᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᓴᐳᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᓂ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ

ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᒋᐊᖃᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᕙ?

ᒥᐊᔭ: ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᕕᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓗ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᒻᒪᑎᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕈᐲᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᕝᕖᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓕᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕇᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᖅ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ.

ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᔪᒥᓚᐅᔭᕗᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒪᖏᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ. ᐊᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᒪᖏᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ. ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᓯᑎᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ 9-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ EASTMAIN-ᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᓚᐅᔪᖓ ᑲᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᖓ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅᑖᖅᑲᒥᖓᓐᓂᒃ DOUG FRITH-ᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖓᖃᑎᒋᒋᐊᕐᑐᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᓴᖏᓂᕆᓯᒪᓕᑦᑕᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᒎᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᕐᕋᓯᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓯᐃᓪᓕᖓᐅᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓕᒫᖓ ᒪᑭᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕋᕐᓯᒍ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᕕᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕋᐃᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑖᑦᓯᒧᖓ MINISTER-ᒧᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᕕᖃᕋᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᓛᑦ ᑕᒃᒪᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓᐅᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖏᓐᓅᖔᖏᑐᖅ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓈᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖅᑮᒍᓇᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕝᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ?

ᒥᐊᔭ: ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᖏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒋᐊᖃᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᒥᐊᖃᕆᑐᖅ. ᔭᓄᐊᕆᐅᓚᐅᔪᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᓕᕆᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᓐᓂᒃ BILLY DIAMOND-ᒥᒃ. ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᐃᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᑐᐊᕈᑦᑎᒍ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓰᖑᓂᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᒍᑦ. ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔪᕕᓂᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᖁᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᕋᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᒥᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒋᐊᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ CREES ᐊᒻᒪᓗ NASKAPIS ᑲᔪᓯᒋᐊᖃᖏᓐᓈᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᑦᓴᖓ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᖏᓐᓇᒪᑦ.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓈᓯᒪᓕᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒥᕝᕕᑖᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᒪᑦᓴᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒥᕝᕖᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑖᓐᓈ ᒥᕝᕕᑖᕈᑎᑦᓴᖅ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑳ?

ᒥᐊᔭ: ᒥᕝᕕᑖᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᐸᓕᐊᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᒥᓗᐊᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓐᓇᐃᓗᑕᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ. ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓂᕆᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖓᒪᕆᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ 1984-ᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᒍ ᑎᓕᐅᕆᒋᐊᓪᓛᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᓴᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖁᑦᓯᒍ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐅᕐᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖔᓱᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑲᒪᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᓕᖓᔪᖅ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᒍ.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᒪᑦ ᒥᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑎᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᓯ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᒪᑦᓯ ᐃᒫᓪᓛ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᒋᐊᖃᖅᑲ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ?

ᒥᐊᔭ: ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᖅᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᕆᐊᓚᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐃᒪᔭᐅᕖᖔᓗᓪᓗᐊᕆᐊᖃᖏᑐᖅ ᐅᐃᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᕐᕋᐃᓕᖓᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᑦᓯᒍ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᓯᐊᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓕᒫᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᔪᕆᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᒋᐊᖃᓛᕐᑐᒍᑦ 1985-ᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂᖃᓕᕐᐸᑕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᒋᓚᐅᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ ᐃᓚ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥ.

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ: ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕇᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑎᒦᑦ 55-ᖁᓖᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᕋᓯᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᖃᓅᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕙᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒧᖓ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᒐᔭᖅᑲ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᓐ?

ᒥᐊᔭ: ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕈᑎᐅᒐᔭᖁᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᐅᓗᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕆᒋᐊᖃᕐᑕᖓᑕ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ. ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᑐᐊᕈᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᖓᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᕆᑦᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕋᒥ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖄᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ

ᕿᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂ ᐱᑦᓗᒍ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖁᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒑᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᓗᒍ ᓯᓇᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓇᓂ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᐊᕋᔭᒍᒪᒻᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᒪᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᕐᒥ ᐃᓯᐃᓗᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐅᖃᕆᐊᑦᓕᕈᒪᒻᒥᔭᖓ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᑲᑎᙵᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᔪᑉ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᒑᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒍᓐᓇᓂᓴᓕᐅᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᖕᒥᒪᑕ. ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐱᕆ 1983-ᖑᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᕆᓕᐅᔭᖓ JOHN MUNRO ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᒻᒪᕆᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᓕᐅᔭᒻᒪᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓴᔭᕐᓯᓂ ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᑲᑎᙵᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓴᑕᓕᐅᔪᖏᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ.

ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓪᒍᓯᐅᓕᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᑲᑎᙵᓯᓕᓕᐅᕐᒥᒐᓕ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑕᖃᒥᖓᓐᓂᒃ MINISTER DOUG FRITH ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓴᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᒍᑎᒋᓕᐅᓴᑦᑎᒍ. MR. FRITH ᐅᖃᓕᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᒐᓯᐊᓕᖓᓂᓴᕐᓯᓂ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓴᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᒍᓐᓇᓴᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᕈᓴᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᓕᖓᓂᓴᕐᓯᓂ. ᑕᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᒫᓈᐱᒃ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᓕᓕᐅᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᒎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ 100,000-ᑖᓕᓂᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ 40-ᒥᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᕕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᒋᓕᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᒍᑎᖃᓕᐅᔪᓚᑦᑕ ᖃᑦᑕᓕᐅᔪᓚᑦᑕ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓴᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᐳᖅ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᖁᑦᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᙵᒪᕆᓐᓂᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ 1985 ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᒪᕆᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ.

ᑕᖅᓴᓕᒃ: ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᖃᑦᑖᕈᓐᓇᐃᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓂᒃ 1984-ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓴᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᕝᕚᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑲᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ?

ᒥᐊᔨ: ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒧᓯᓕᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᑦᓯᒥᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓴᑕᖕᒥᑐᒍᑦ. ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᐳᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᕿᓂᓕᖅᑭᑖᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔫᓗᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒪ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋᓕᔭᕐᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ. FEDERAL ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓖ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᑦᓴᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒌᕐᐸᑦ ᓯᑦᑎᐱᕆ 4-ᒥ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓕᓴᐅᑎᒋᓖᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕕᒥᒥᐊᖃᕐᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑕᖅᑲᒥᒥᓖᕐᓂᐊᑕᖓᓄᑦ.

> **“ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ**
> **ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑎᕐᒍᑦ**
> **ᐱᕈᐸᓕᐊᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕗᑦ**
> **ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ**
> **55-ᖁᓖᓂ**
> **ᓯᕗᓪᓕᔭᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ”**

ᑕᖅᓴᓕᒃ: ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᖓᔪᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᓴᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᖅᕿᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᓕᖓᒻᒥᒪᑦ ᓯᓇᐅᕚᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᓐᓂᕆᒍᒪᓕᖓᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᒍᒪᓕᖓᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒎᓕᖓᔪᒥ?

ᒥᐊᔨ: ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑎᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᐸᓕᐊᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 55-ᖁᓖᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᔭᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑕᐅᓂᖃᖏᓐᓇᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᖁᔨᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᒍᑦᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᓕᓴᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᓐᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᒪᒥᔨᐅᒥᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕈᒪᓕᖓᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᒥᑦᓯᓯᐊᓴᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕈᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑑᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒧᖓ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓇᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓕᕐᐸᓕᐊᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐃᓯᒪᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑐᐃ ᐃᓕᐅᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᑕᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᓐᓂᕆᒍᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᒍᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓕᖓᔪᒥ ᐃᓕᖃᕆᕗᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓗᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᑖᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᕝᕚᓴᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓴᓯᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᒃᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᓄᖑᑎᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᐃᖔᕐᑎᓗᒍ.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᓴᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᒪᕆᓕᖓᕗᒍᑦ ᖄᕐᒥᕐᓂᑯᓕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᕆᒋᐊᖃᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒥᔨᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ COMPANY-ᖁᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᑦᒎᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᑭᒥᐊᖅ ᓴᓇᔮᑦ ᓴᓈᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒻᒐ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᓕᕆᔮᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᓕᖓᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓄᑦ ᑕᑦᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᕐᓯᒪᔨᕗᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᓄᖑᑎᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᖃᕐᒥᒪᑕ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕐᓗᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑲᒪᒥᔨᐅᒋᐊᓖᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᐅᒑᕐᓂᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑦᓗᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᒐᔨᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑦᓯᔨᓕᒫᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᖃᓖᕐᓂᐊᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓪᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᑕᕗᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓯᓕᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᒪᖔᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᓖᕐᓂᐊᒥᔭᕗᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑕᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᑮᖏᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᓕᔨᐅᒍᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᑦ 1984-ᒥ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᒪᕆᓐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥ.

"There is always greater strength and accomplishment when people are united"

Taqralik interviewed Makivik President Mary Simon about recent events in Northern Quebec and the corporation's activities for the coming year.

Taqralik: Probably the single most important event in Northern Quebec this year has been the movement towards self-government for the region. Have Inuit leaders set any kind of timetable for negotiating self-government?

Mary: Before we negotiate more adequate self-government for Northern Quebec, it is essential that Inuit first come up with a common position. This is the objective Inuit leaders and organizations agreed to in Povungnituk last May.

In terms of a timetable, the Ujjituijiit (Task Force) of Northern Quebec is hoping to have ready various options and recommendations sometime in 1985. These recommendations will be discussed in detail at a special general meeting of regional organizations. However, much work remains to be done. More in-depth consultations with our communities must take place.

Presently, we are discussing our goals and aspirations as Inuit, as well as the fundamental principles which must form the basis for self-government.

Preliminary discussions on more autonomous government in Northern Quebec could be initiated with federal and provincial governments. But the actual negotiation of the various aspects, such as powers, structures and financial arrangements, may take extensive periods of time.

Taqralik: Is it reasonable for Inuit to want control over the government institutions that affect them most directly before there are Inuit educated to work in those institutions?

Mary: In considering this question, it is important to note that the present system of having our matters looked after for us by Canada and Quebec is not working. If we are to break this cycle of dependency and maintain our distinct identity as Inuit, we must begin to rely more on ourselves. We must determine our future according to our own values and priorities.

In aspiring towards self-reliance, there is no doubt that some mistakes will be made - this is natural. But we believe it is better for us to make some mistakes on the road to self-reliance than the federal and provincial governments to continue to make theirs at the expense of the development of our people.

Over the years, many of our leaders have acquired essential skills by working on political, social, economic and cultural issues. These skills enable us to protect Inuit interests and negotiate with governments at the highest levels. We believe these same skills can be used to operate an effective and efficient government in Northern Quebec.

In addition, the Ujjituijiit is looking into management training programs. This was recently discussed at our Ujjituijiit meeting in Kuujjuaraapik.

Taqralik: The first effect of this movement to self-government has been to break down the barriers between Inuit and to get people talking to each other despite their political differences. Can this new willingness to work together be useful to the people of Northern Quebec aside from the eventual improvements in government?

Mary: There is always greater strength and accomplishment when people are united. At the same time, it is important to allow and encourage individuals and organizations to express different opinions and ideas. If we remain unified, all our energies can be devoted to dealing with the merits of our vital issues and more positive benefits will result. Collectively, as a people, we will be stronger.

Taqralik: At Makivik's request, a secretariat has been set up within the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to make sure the federal government is honouring the commitments it made to Quebec Inuit in the James Bay Agreement. To date, do you think this secretariat has been of any help?

Mary: We believe that the secretariat did help to finalize and implement the federal-provincial agreements relating to the accelerated program for school and housing construction and the airstrip improvement program. However, much of this work had preceded the creation of the secretariat.

The way the secretariat was set up within the department has not provided for the type of assistance which we anticipated. The structural set-up within the department is not adequate. Even when urgent matters arise, they are unnecessarily delayed.

> **"Economic development for our communities and region is a priority for Makivik"**

On August 9, I went to Eastmain, Quebec, to meet with the Northern Affairs Minister Doug Frith and express Makivik's deep dissatisfaction with the present process. To resolve current problems, we have proposed that the secretariat be completely restructured within the federal government. The secretariat Makivik is recommending would have clear powers within both DIAND and other federal departments. It would report directly to the minister and not to an assistant deputy minister as is presently the case.

Taqralik: Is there any chance of the Quebec government setting up a similar secretariat?

Mary: In light of Quebec's extensive obligations under the Agreement, a formal implementation process with Quebec is essential. Last January, I raised this issue with the Grand Chief of the Crees, Billy Diamond. I believe we could make a stronger case with Quebec if Inuit and Crees put forward a joint position. This would still allow us to work on our implementation issues separately. Further discussions with the Crees and Naskapis are still required in this area.

Taqralik: After many years of negotiating the federal-provincial agreement on airstrips for Northern Quebec, construction of the airstrips has finally started this summer. How is that program going?

Mary: The airstrip program has been initiated but we feel the beginning has been too slow and different problems always seem to arise. Following the instructions we received at the 1984 Makivik AGM, we have pressed federal and provincial governments to accelerate the timetable for construction. It has now been agreed that the program be completed within six years. However, Makivik will have to continue to monitor the situation very closely.

Taqralik: One topic of discussion at Makivik's general meeting in April was moving more of the corporation's operations from the Montreal office to the

North. A report is now being prepared for the next general meeting, but is it necessary to wait a year before any action is taken?

Mary: We are convinced that moving Makivik's operations to the North must not be rushed at the expense of adversely affecting Makivik's effectiveness in dealing with Inuit needs and concerns. In order to do it right, we will properly study the many aspects linked to the relocation and we will submit our recommendations at the 1985 Makivik Annual Meeting. This is exactly what we were requested to do at the last AGM in Quaqtaq.

Taqralik: Makivik Corporation and other regional organizations are planning a Northern Quebec Economic Conference for next year. How can people prepare for this conference and what benefits will it have for the region?

Mary: We are hoping to use the conference to develop a comprehensive economic development strategy for Northern Quebec. A well-planned economic conference can also benefit the region by providing an important opportunity for Inuit in our regional and local organizations to discuss and exchange ideas on various key aspects of northern economic development.

Our communities can prepare for the conference by determining the types of economic activity they would like to concentrate on and by identifying the specific problems which have arisen to date.

I should mention that the planning of the conference has been set back several months since the federal government (DIAND) failed to fulfill its financial commitments. Since September, 1983, former DIAND Minister John Munro had repeatedly promised us funding for the conference but nothing was done.

In August, I met with DIAND Minister Doug Frith on this issue to convey to him the urgency of obtaining the promised funding without further delay. Mr. Frith promised to see whether funding would be available. Recently, we have been informed that the federal government will provide $100,000 which is about 40% of the requested funding. Therefore, Makivik is determined to work with the other regional organizations and hold a northern economic conference before the 1985 Makivik AGM.

Taqralik: Makivik has decided that it will not give funding to the community landholding corporations after 1984. Have other sources of funding been found for the corporations?

Mary: Applications for funding for Inuit landholding corporations have been made to both the federal government and Quebec. However, we have not yet received any clear response. The federal secretariat has repeatedly tried to find a solution but it would appear that senior officials within DIAND continue to delay any real action on this matter. After the federal election on September 4, Makivik will raise the landholding issue with the new DIAND minister.

Taqralik: What are Makivik's goals and priorities for the coming year?

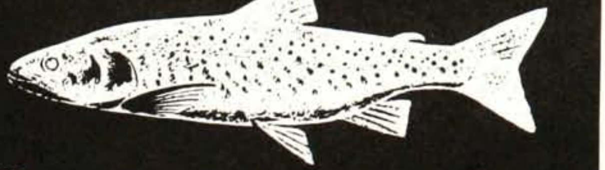
Mary: It is clear that economic development for our communities and region is a priority. We are concerned that Inuit adults with acquired skills are still prevented from working on construction. We also intend to develop an extensive program for Inuit youth. We hope to ensure that our youth will participate directly in the implementation of such a program.

Other goals and priorities for the coming year include preparing a common position on self-government and finding suitable alternatives to extinguishment of aboriginal rights when entering into land claims agreements.

In the financial area, we intend to continue our efforts to ensure the profitability and sound operation of our subsidiaries - Air Inuit, Kigiak Builders, Sanak and Kigaq Travel. We are also adhering to our five-year financial recovery plan.

In order to determine more specific goals and priorities, I have arranged for a four-day internal meeting with our department heads and executives. At the same time, I hope to establish deadlines for each of our many activities. Of course, work is already in progress in many areas following the 1984 Makivik AGM.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑯᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᖅ



Research Update

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ

ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐅᕐᑭᑦᑑᑉ ᓗᕇᓐ ᐳᕈᒃᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖓ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖑᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᐅᓚᖓᔪᓂ. ᓇᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓪᓚᕈᒪᒍᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᑦᓴᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ.

ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ - ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕆᓕᕐᑕᖓ

ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᔫᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᒥ. ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᓐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓗᐊᖑᐊᓚᖓᕗᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᒻᒪᕇᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᓛᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᐱᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕈᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖃᒻᒪᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᕗᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ. ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᓂᕆᐅᒥᔭᐅᒍᒪᒥᕗᖅ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᐅᑉ ᐆᒐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥ.

ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ - 1984

ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕗᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐸᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᑰᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓂᕆᓲᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓵᒪᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᕆᕗᖅ 1977-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᕐᑕᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᓂᐊᐱᔅᑲᐅᑉ ᑰᖓ ᓴᖑᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᑦ ᓴᖑᑎᑕᐅᒪᓂᖃᓚᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕗᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᑖᓐᓂᖃᕐᓯᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᑦᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓯᑕ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᖑᑎᑕᐅᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᕐᕋᐃᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᑰᖓᓂᑦ.

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓵᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᕆᕗᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐱᖑᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᒪᓐᓂᐊᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᕐᑭᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᑐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᑉ ᓵᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᑦᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒥᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔫᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ.

ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ - 1984

ᐱᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒥ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕈᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖏᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᖑᕆᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᓂᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᒥᑎᕐᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᒥᑭᔪᒧᑦ ᖁᓂᒍᕐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ.

ᒥᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅ

ᒪᓐᓇᖁᑖᖑᔪᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓚᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᖁᑖᓚᐅᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᖃᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᒥᑎᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᓯᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᐅᔪᑦᓴᒥᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᕗᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒪᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᒥᑎᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᓯᒪᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᑦᑑᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑐᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᓯᑦᑎᓯᕗᒍᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒍᓇᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓚᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐲᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᓐᖕᒑᕙᒥ ᐊᓯᐃᓛ ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓚᐅᕆᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ. ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᒥ ᑎᑎᕐᑐᐃᓂᖅ

ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒧᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒧᓪᓗ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐅᕈᒪᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒨᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓛᐸᑐᐊᖕᒍᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᓛᕆᕗᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᕋᑖᖕᒍᔪᖅ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᒪᓕᕆᕗᖅ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ, ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥ, ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ.

ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᑦᓴᖅ

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᕙᑕᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᑐᓴᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᖕᒐᒥᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑎᑕᐅᔭᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖕᒐᒥᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᕿᓂᕐᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᓗᒍ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓴᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᓛᕆᕗᑦ.

ᐊᖕᒍᕕᒑᒃᑯᑦ

ᐊᖕᒍᕕᒑᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᓴᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥᓗ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᓕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᒪᓕᕆᕗᖅ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᖅᑮᒐᔭᕆᕗᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᖅᑲᔭᖕᒋᑐᒥᒃ ᒪᕋᓚᐅᑉ ᑰᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᓯᐅᕐᕕᒥᐸᑦᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᒪᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᕐᓇᕕᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᕐᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔭᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓂᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᐱᕋᐃᓐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᒥᑭᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᓕᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ.

ᐊᓐᓂᑐᕐᕕᒃ

ᑕᖅᑭᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂ, ᐊᓐᓂᑐᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᓚᖕᒐᒥᕗᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪ ᔭᐃᒥᔅ ᐸᐃᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖕᒐᓂᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᓂᖃᓛᕆᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1976 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1980 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ. ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᕚᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓂᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᒍᒪᒋᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖅ ᓈᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᓗᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓗᒍ ᐊᖕᒋᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᓕᕈᑦᑕ.

Overview Of Research Projects

by Paulusi Okituk and Lorraine Brooke

The Makivik Research Department has had a very active spring and summer in the field and several interesting projects are planned for the upcoming months. We would like to provide a brief overview of the major projects or issues we have been involved in. If anyone wants more information or has specific questions, we invite you to contact us.

Killiniq Fisheries Project - Phase Two

Funding for a continuation of the Killiniq Fisheries Project was received from the Quebec government (MAPAQ - Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) this spring. This year the work will concentrate on an experimental fishery using one multipurpose fishing boat and two trap boats. The larger boat will also be involved in an exploratory fishery to search for more areas where cod exist in large numbers and can be easily fished. The catch from this effort will be salted and sold as part of the marketing study.

If this year's work is successful, it is hoped that the next step will be the creation of an Inuit-run fishery based on Atlantic cod, at Killiniq.

Koksoak Fish Study - 1984

We are continuing this year with a study of the harvest levels by the Inuit of Kuujjuaq of fish taken from the Koksoak River along with an investigation of the biological characteristics of the fish stocks, in particular the salmon. This type of work began in 1977 and ran yearly to gather baseline information prior to the Caniapiscau diversion. Since the diversion we have continued the work under the supervision of the Koksoak Fishermen's Working Group to gather information to help the fishermen of Kuujjuaq find out what effects the diversion has had and to manage the salmon of the Koksoak River.

George River Study

Over the past few years, concerns about the salmon of the George River has been expressed by the Inuit of Kangiqsualujjuaq and biologists from Quebec (MLCP - Mpinistry for Recreation, Hunting and Fishing) and salmon outfitters operating camps on the George River. These concerns led to the funding of a study by Makivik and MLCP to begin an investigation of the George River salmon using the same methods developed in the Koksoak Fish Study. This study is being run by Inuit at Kangiqsualujjuaq with assistance from the staff at the Research Centre in Kuujjuaq.

Eider Management Study - 1984

Work continued this summer at Virgin Lake in order to assess the effectiveness of various enhancement methods to increase hatching success and down production of eider ducks. This study is being conducted in order to provide information and direction for managing a particular group of eider ducks in a specific geographic area to provide the basis for a small eider down industry at Kangirsuk.

Eider Duck Brochure

We have recently completed a brochure entitled "Mitiq" for distribution to all the communities in Northern Quebec. This brochure was prepared with financial assistance from the Canadian Wildlife Service in order to provide information to the North on the biology, harvesting, research and management of eider ducks in Northern Quebec. The brochure will be ready for distribution in early Fall. We would welcome comments on this method of providing information to the communities and other interested groups.

Arctic Char Enhancement Study

We began a project this summer to investigate areas in Northern Quebec where the habitat for arctic char could be improved or changed to increase the availability of arctic char to the Inuit of Northern Quebec. The first step in this project was to interview knowledgeable Inuit concerning the location and behaviour of arctic char in the Ungava region and then to actually visit sites in order to make recommendations for enhancement. Funding for this project was provided by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Inuit Land Use and Ecological Mapping Project

Preliminary field work in Tasiujaq and Kangirsuk began this summer in response to direction from the Makivik Board of Directors in relation to the proposed construction of airstrips for mining exploration in the Labrador Trough. These two communities will be revisited in the Fall when the hunters return. The Research Department recently purchased a mapping computer and maps for the communities where work has been completed can now begin to be produced for use. To date, work has been completed in Kuujjuaraapik, Akulivik, Kangiqsujuaq, Kuujjuaq and Kangiqsualujjuaq.

Photo-history and Archives Project

This project was undertaken with the Avataq Cultural Institute in order to begin gathering all archival materials and photo materials related to the Inuit of Northern Quebec. This is one of the first steps in developing a history for the Inuit of Northern Quebec. All source materials will be catalogued in a computerized index for easy reference. Once funding is received for the Inuit History Project, all materials will be integrated.

Anguvigaq Wildlife Management Inc

Anguvigaq has been very active this spring and summer. A very important management agreement between Kuujjuaq and Kangiqsualujjuaq has been initiated. This agreement would set into place a no-hunting zone in the region of the Mucalic River for the purposes of protecting the beluga whales in their summer habitat where they are most vulnerable.

There are other management measures suggested such as special protection for females with young, reduction of wastage and reduction of whales shot but lost.

Annitukvik

Within the next several months, Annitukvik will have the responsibility for negotiating the guaranteed levels of harvest for the Crees and Inuit of Quebec as detailed in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. These negotiations will be based principally on the result of the Harvest Study that was conducted between the years 1976 and 1980. Earlier this summer we sent a summary of all the Harvest Study information to each community for review and final approval. This information was sent to each Wildlife Group, the Municipal Corporations, and the Landholding Corporations. It is hoped that each community will review this information by the end of the summer and contact us so that the information used in negotiations is as accurate as possible.

Cartography North Of 60: The Kangiqsujuaq Lab

by Morrie Portnoff

The Makivik research office in Kangiqsujuaq will be playing a new role beginning in September. The Kangiqsujuaq lab will be the cartographic (map making) and graphic centre for Makivik Corporation. This will be a first in the cartographic world, as there are no other such facilities in the North.

The Kangiqsujuaq office was first opened in August, 1983 for the Inuit Land Use and Ecological Mapping Project (see Taqralik, May 1984). That project will now be based in various communities as well as Montreal. This will allow the Kangiqsujuaq lab to develop its own projects.

At the beginning of this new program, the lab will be primarily involved with a cartographic training program. This training program will be based upon an on-the-job approach. Therefore the training will be very practical in nature.

There will be three individuals involved with the development of the lab: Morrie Portnoff will be responsible for the development and implementation of the training program in addition to project development and cartographic production; Juusipi Ilimasaut will be involved in the cartographic training program, in addition to special projects; the third person has not been hired yet, but will be trained in map design and production. Bill Kemp of the Makivik research department will also participate in the development of the lab, its projects and training program.

The lab has three basic objectives. The first is to produce the best maps and graphics possible. The second goal is to provide the best training possible and our final aim is to maintain an active role in the community by creating a map-making centre which employs Inuit and provides a service for individuals and organizations in the North.

Within the next year we hope to acquire a special mapping computer system for the lab. This will allow us to process large amounts of geographical information and produce maps in the most efficient manner possible. Therefore the Kangiqsujuaq lab will remain in the forefront of modern cartographic production.

Once the centre is set-up, we will inform the readers of Taqralik about our specific projects and the progress of the training program.

ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒃ 60 ᕐᑯᓖᓂ: ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃ

ᒧᕆ ᐳᐊᑦᓇᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖕᒋᑦ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᓕᕆᕗᑦ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ. ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᕕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᕗᓕᐸᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖕᒋᒪᑦ.

ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᕐᒃ ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 1983-ᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓴᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕐᑐᐃᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ (ᑕᑯᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᒃᕋᓕᒻᒥ, ᒪᐃ 1984). ᑕᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᓕᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᒋᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᕕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ.

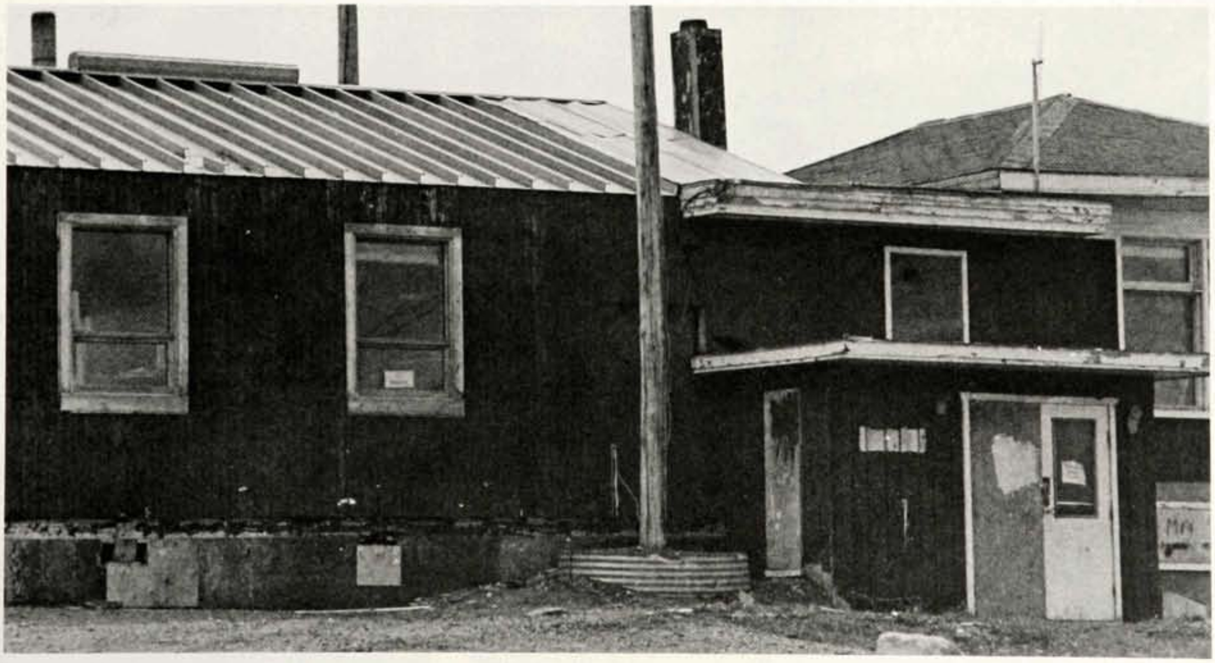
ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒪ ᓄᑖᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᔪᑉ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ, ᑕᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᐹᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐅᑐᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᒪᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ.

ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ: ᒨᕆ ᐳᐊᑦᓇᑉ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓚᖕᒐᒥᕗᕐᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ; ᔪᒥᐱ ᐃᓕᒪᓴᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᖕᒐᒥᕗᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ; ᐱᖕᒐᔪᒋᒐᑦᓴᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑕᕆᔨᐅᕋᑕᖕᒋᑐᕐᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᓖᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᒪᓂᑦᓴᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᓗ. ᐱᐅᓪ ᑭᐊᒻᑉ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓯᐊᕐᑎᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᕐᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᒥᕗᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᑉ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᐃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᒐᕐᑲᕆᕗᕐᒃ. ᓯᕗᓕᐹᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕈᒪᓂᐅᕗᕐᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑐᖕᒐᓕᐊᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᒪᓂᐅᕗᕐᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖕᒍᓕᐹᕐᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ.

ᐊᕋᒍᓚᖕᒐᔪᒥ ᓂᕆᐅᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᕆᑕᐅᔨᕐᑖᑐᑦᓴᐅᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔨᖕᒐᑕ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᒥᖕᒋᓇᐃᓇᓚᖕᒐᕗᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑕᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᓴᕐᒃ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᒪᑦᓴᓕᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ, ᑕᕐᒃᕋᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᓖᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕗᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕗᑦᑕ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ.



Morrie Portnoff

The research centre in Kangiqsujuaq.

ᑲᐅᔨᒪᓯᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ.

Eider Duck Study At Qamanialuk And Tasiqjuarusik

by Etua Tukkiapik, Makivik Research Department

This is the third summer that the Makivik research department has carried out a study of the eider ducks at Qamanialuk and Tasiqjuarusik near Kangirsuk. Five people from the research centre in Kuujjuaq and three young people from Kangirsuk participated in the nine-week project.

The purpose of the study is to find ways to increase the number of eider ducks nesting on islands in the lake because people in Kangirsuk are considering starting an eider down industry, making clothing and sleeping bags.

One way to increase the eider ducks we are looking at is the use of wooden shelters over the nests. Last summer we tried three different shapes of shelters. We found the tepee-shaped shelters to be the best, so that is the only type we used this summer. We used 50 shelters on three islands where nesting hasn't been regular in recent years. We hoped to attract the eiders back to these islands, but we didn't get the result we wanted. Only a few ducks had nests on these islands this summer and they did not use our shelters.

Some people from Kangirsuk suggested

Photos by Douglas Nakashima

The researchers' camp at Qamanialuk.

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George Peters and George Nassak preparing to take shelters to the eider nesting site.

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that we try putting shelters on basins where eider ducks were already nesting. We placed 15 shelters over nests and nine of these ducks didn't return to their nests. So we decided only to place shelters before the birds start nesting and laying eggs. It bothers them too much them if they are incubating.

We also tried using rock shelters to attract eiders. We found the birds prefer to put their nests in rock shelters. Each shelter consisted of three large stones. We built 25 rock shelters and they were all used except one.

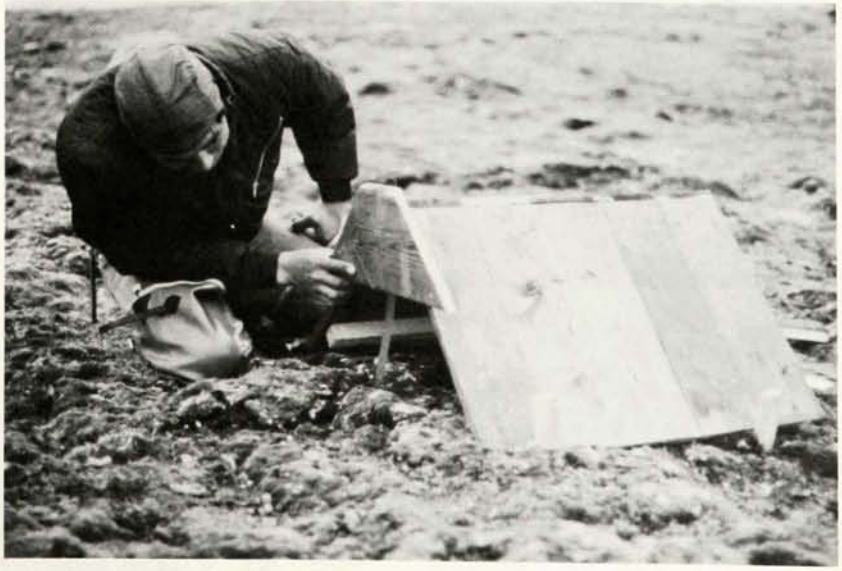
One of the big problems we had this summer was that 10 of our study islands were predated by foxes. This happened before we got all the research results we wanted. Some of the eider ducks that lost their own ducklings to predators helped to protect other birds' ducklings from seagulls.

The purpose of the shelters is to help protect the eggs and ducklings from predators, but we cannot say for sure that they do. We tried making the entrance to the shelters smaller to stop seagulls from getting inside and although this helped it didn't keep all seagulls out. Some eggs were still taken by seagulls from the sheltered nests. The shelters were of no use to keep foxes away from the nests. We tried setting traps around the islands but we caught no foxes.

By taking a small amount of down from each of the nests we collected about 120 pounds of uncleaned eider down. Half of this amount we divided amongst the six Inuit workers in the project. The other half was sent to the wildlife committee in Kangirsuk which will decide on the best use for it.

We are still reviewing the results of this summer's research. A more detailed report will appear in a later issue of Taqralik.

Carrying shelters from camp to one of the study areas.



ᐃᑐᐊ ᑕᕐᒃᑭᐊᐱᒃ.

Etua Tukkiapik measures how high the entrance to a shelter should be to keep out seagulls.

ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᒪᓂᐊᓗᒥ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᑭᓯᕐᒥᓗ

ᐃᑐᐊ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᖓᓂᑦ

ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᐅᓚᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᒪᓂᐊᓗᒥ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᑭᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᒥᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᓱᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ.

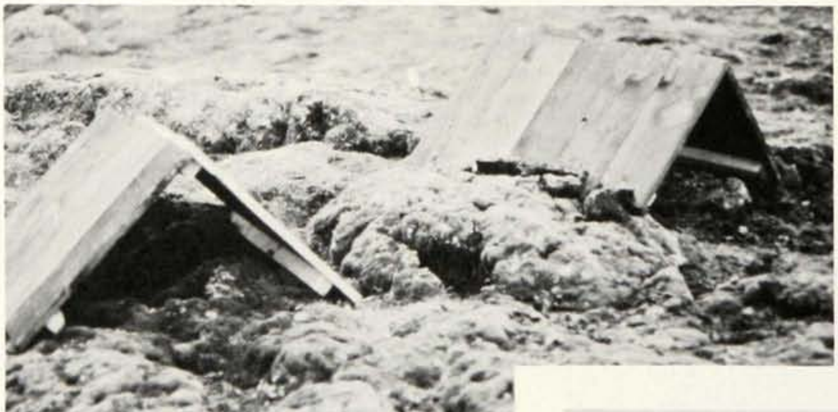
ᑕᕐᓯᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᐃᒍᓐᓇᒪᖓᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓚᐅᕐᐸᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᖏᓂ ᑮᑕ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᖁᓂᒍᓚᐅᕐᕕᒥᒃ, ᐊᓐᓄᕋᓚᐅᕐᕕᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᐱᓚᐅᕐᓂᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᐃᒍᑎᐅᒍᓇᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᕗᑦ ᕿᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ. ᐅᐱᕐᖓᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᑭᖑᓚᒥ ᐅᑦᑐᕋᕋᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖏᑐᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᑦ ᑐᐱᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᓚᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒥ.

50-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᐅᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖏᑐᒥ ᐊᕗᒍᓯᒪᓚᕐᑐᓂ. ᓂᕆᐅᒍᒪᓂᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᒥᑏᑦ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᐃᒐᔭᒋᐊᖏᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᖏᑕᕗᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ

ᒥᑎᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᖁᑎᕗᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᑎᑐᐃᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᕋᖁᔨᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖃ-



Photos by Douglas Nakashima

ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐲᑦ.

Nest shelters.

Réjean Dumas

Eider ducklings.

Marking eggs in an unsheltered nest to keep track of how many are taken by predators.

ᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᑦᑕᓯᖅᓱᒥᑦ. ᐃᓕᕚᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ 15-ᓂᒃ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᐅᒡᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᓕᐅᕐᒥᒐᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᒡᓗᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᒥᓚᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒪᑦ ᑐᑭᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᒥᑎᑦ ᐃᕙᓚᐅᖅᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓇᒥᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᒍᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᕙᓕᑐᐊᖅᒪᑕ.

ᐅᑦᑐᕋᓚᐅᔪᒥᕗᒍᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᒥᑎᖅᑯᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᖅᑯᕚᑦᓯᑕ. ᖃᐅᕚᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᒥᑎᑦ ᐅᒡᓗᖅᑲᕆᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᓕᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᑦ ᐱᕐᓚᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ. ᓴᓇᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍ 25-ᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᕐᒥᑐᖅ.

ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕆᑎᒻᒪᕆᒥᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᖅᓚᒥ ᑎᒥᒪᓐᓂᐊᑕᖅᑲᖅᓂᐅᓚᐅᓱᕗᖅ ᖁᓕᓂ ᖃᑮᖅᑕᓂ ᖃᐅᕚᓴᖅᑕᕗᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓕᐅᓱᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᕚᓴᖅᑕᕗᑦᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᕚᓚᐅᖅᑎᓇᑕᓗᓂᑦ. ᒥᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᑎᐊᖁᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᒥᑦᑕ ᒥᑎᐊᖁᖅᑯᑎᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᕚᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ.

ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒐᓯᐊᖅᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᒪᓐᓂᑦ ᒥᑎᐊᖁᐃᓗ ᓂᓱᔭᐅᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᔭᕐᒥᓕᒍᑦ ᓯᖅᑯᐃᓕᓱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᓐᓇᒪᕐᓚᑕ. ᐅᑦᑐᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᕕᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᓕᑎᒥᐊᖅᓯᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᕕᐅᑕᐃᓕᒍᓇᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᓕᐅᖅᑐᒐᓗᐊᖅ, ᓇᐅᔭᓕᒪᖅᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᕕᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐᖅᑲᔭᓕᐅᕐᒥᓕᖅ. ᒪᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᓂᓱᔭᐅᕐᒥᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᐅᓱᕗᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᐃᒡᓗᐊᐱᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᔭᓕᐅᕐᒥᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᓚᓂᐊᓄᑦ. ᐅᑦᑐᕋᓚᐅᔪᕗᒍᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᑦᕚᓯᑕ ᖃᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᒥᓚᓂᐊᓕᐅᕐᒥᑐᒍᑦ.

120 ᒥᑦᓴᓂ ᐅᖅᑯᒪᐃᓂᓕᓂᒃ ᖁᓂᒍᖅᑕᓕᐅᓱᕗᒍᑦ ᓴᓃᔭᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᑎᖅᑲᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᓚᓯᔪᖅᑑᓯᑕ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᑕ ᐊᕕᓕᐅᓱᕙᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑎᖅᑲᕐᒥᑦᑕ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕚᐊᐱᓄᑦ ᑲᕐᒥᖅᓯᒥ ᐊᐅᒡᓚᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᓕ ᑐᑭᑖᓕᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᓴᕐᒥᓂᒃ.

ᖃᒥᕈᕐᒥᓇᖅᑯᒍᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᐅᐱᖅᓚᕐᒍᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥ. ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᓂᒪᕐᓚᑕ ᐊᑦᓕᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᔪᖅᑲᓛᓱᕗᖅ ᑭᕐᒍᓕᒥ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒻᒥ.

A nesting site.

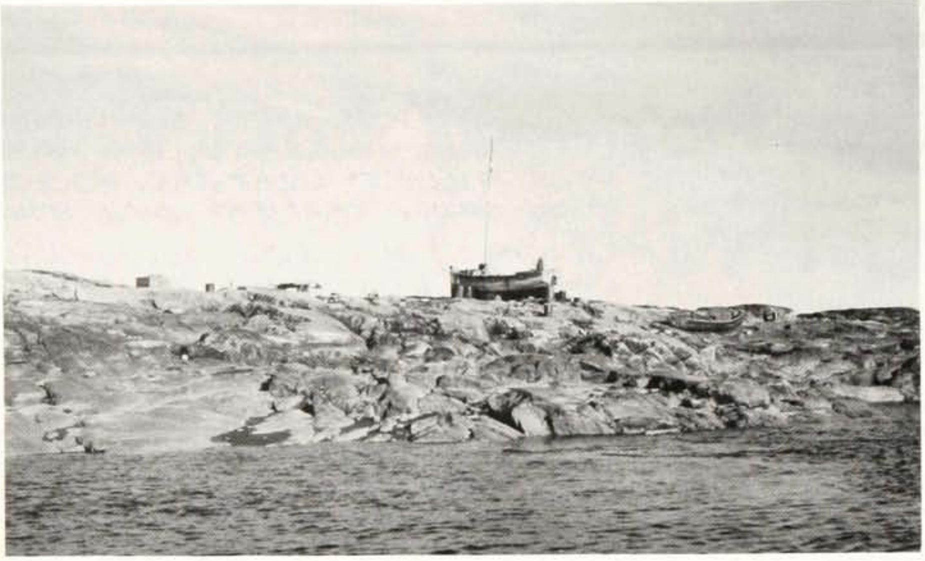
Photos by Douglas Nakashima

Réjean Dumas

A nest with ducklings and down.

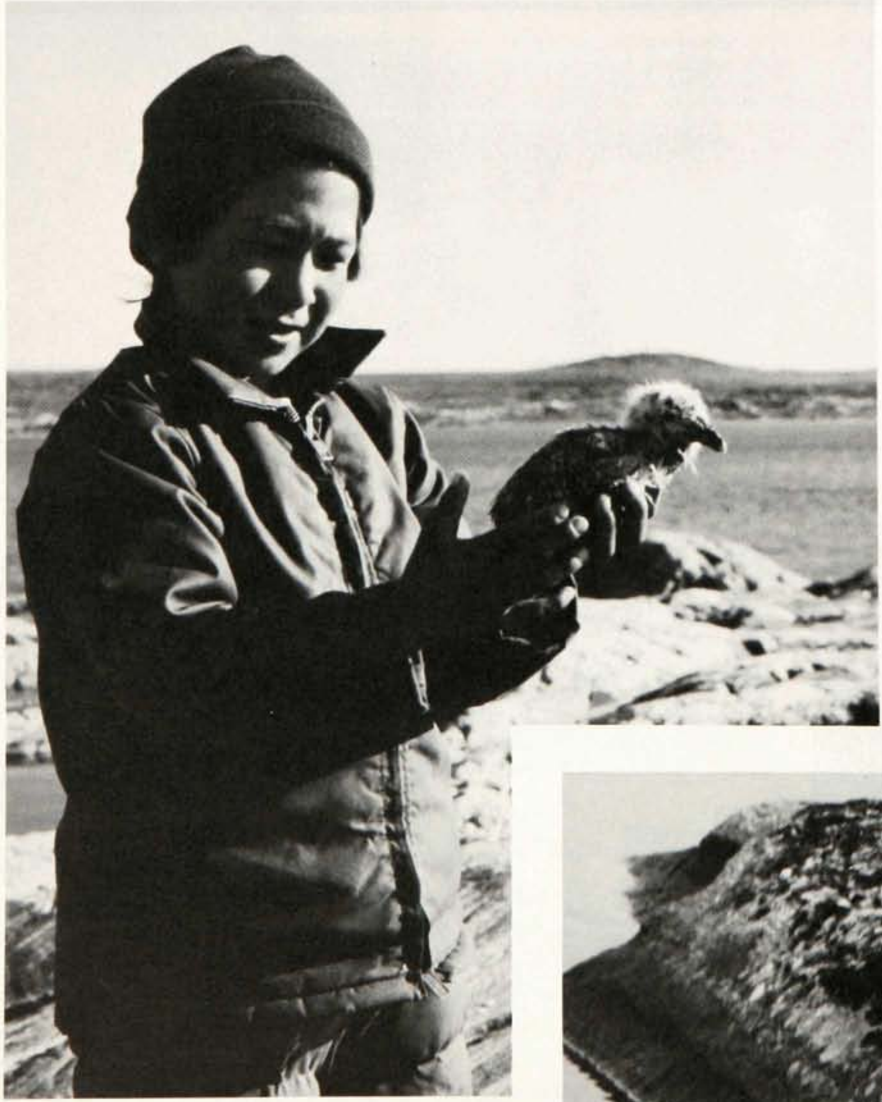
ᐃᑐᐊ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ.

Etua builds the frame of a down cleaner.



Qasigiarsiuvik, at the mouth of the Diana River, has been the traditional camp of the Angnatuk family for generations. Located half way between Kuujjuaq and Tasiujaq, it is the only permanent camp in the area and is visited by hunters and travellers from as far away as Kangirsuk. Elijah and Leah, the elders of the Angnatuk clan, still spend many months of the year in their qaqmak at Qasigiarsiuvik.

Summer At Qasigiarsiuvik



ᐃᔨᑭ ᐊᖕᓇᑐᖅ ᓇᐅᔭᕌᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔪᖅ.

Ijiki Angnatuk handles a seagull chick.

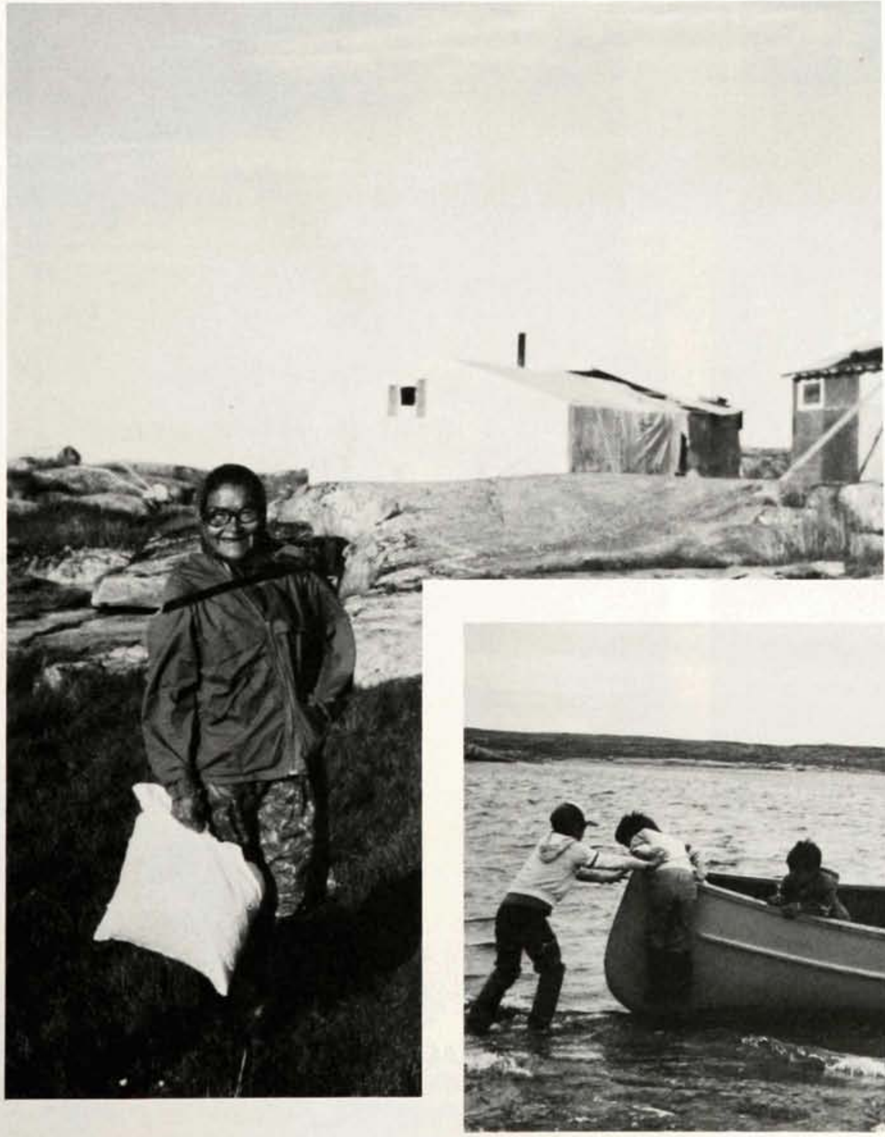
ᐊᕐᑭᒋᕐᑲᓖᑦᒍᔪᖅ ᐅᑲᓚᕐᓂᓗ.

Ptarmigans and rabbits abound at Qasigiarsiuvik.

Photos by Harry Hill

ᖃᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᐅᕕᒃ, ᑕᐃᐊᓇᐅᑉ ᑰᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᑎᕕᐊᖕᒐᓂ, ᐊᐅᑦᓛᓯᒪᕕᑐᖃᐅᕗᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᓂᒃ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᖃᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᐅᕕᒃ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᐅᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒥᕗᖅ, ᑕᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᓛᓯᒪᕕᑐᒥᕗᖅ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕕᐅᕙᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓄᓗ. ᐃᓚᐃᑦᔭ, ᓕᐊ, ᐃᑦᑐᖕᒥᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᑑᑉ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᖕᒥᑦ, ᐊᐅᑦᓛᓯᒪᓯᖕᒍᖕᒥᓇᖁᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᕋᒍᑕᒪᑦ ᖃᕐᒪᒥᓂ ᖃᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᐅᕕᒥ.

ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒐᖕᒍᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᐅᕕᒥ



ᓕᐊ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᖅ ᖃᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᓯᕗᕌᓂ.

Leah Angnatuk in front of the family's qaqmak.

ᑭᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒥᕗᖅ ᐃᐳᑦᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

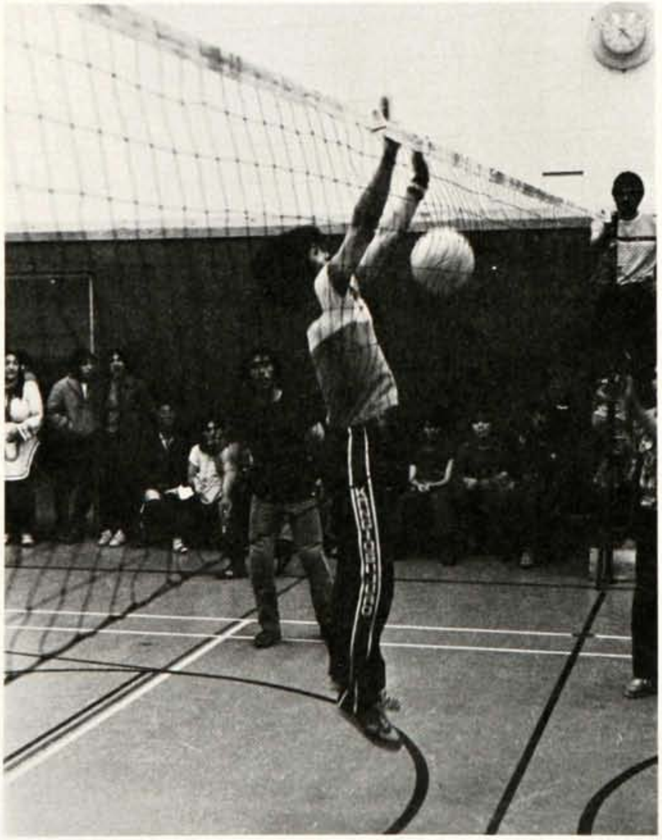
Kenny Angnatuk gets help from some young paddlers.

Photos by Harry Hill

ᐱᓐᖑᐊᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ ᓯᑕᒪᓅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓅᑦ

ᓵᒥ ᐳᑐᓕᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖕᒥᑦ

ᐊᐅᒍᓯ 6-ᒥᑦ 10-ᒧᑦ 1984-ᒥ, ᓯᑕᒪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ, ᖁᐊᖅᑕᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᓯᑎᒃ, ᓇᑎᕐᒥ ᖄᑭᕐᓯᑎᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕈᓚᕿᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᑦᑎᑐᓂᒃ, ᖁᐊᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᖃᖏᑐᑐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ. ᓴᓪᓚᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᖏᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᓇᑎᕐᒥ ᖄᑭᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᖏᑐ ᕈᓚᕿᑦᒥᒃ ᓵᓚᖃᖅᑎᑐᒥᑦ. ᐅᕕᑐᖅ ᐱᑐᖅᑑᑦ, ᐱᓐᖑᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᑲᓴᖕᒥᓂᖑᐃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑰᑕ ᑲᑎᕕᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒧᑦ. ᑰᑕ ᕈᓚᕿᑦᒥᒃ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕕᒥ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ, ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᖅᑲᔮᓚᐅᖏᓚᑦ ᑰᑕ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖑᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ.



ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᕈᓚᕿᑦᑎᖏᑦ

The men's volleyball team from Kangiqsujuaq.

ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᖏᑦ ᒥᓐᖏᕆᖔᑦ ᐸᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᒪᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ

Men on the Salluit team jump to block a volley.

ᐃᓗᓇᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᑎᒃ 55 ᒥᑦᓴᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ. ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᓗ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᓗ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᖏᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓯᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᐊᔭᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓕᖅᒥ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᓂᖃᓚᐅᔭᕗᖅ ᐊᓇᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ 1978-ᖑᑎᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᓂᖓ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕿᖓᓂ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖅᑭᓱᐃᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᑦᓯᑎᓗ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖏᓚᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᑐᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕈᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᓱᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

Photos by Morrie Portnoff

Kangiqsujuaq Hosts Inter~Community Sports Event

by Sammy Putulik

On August 10 to 16, 1984, Kangiqsujuaq hosted games of volleyball, baseball and floor hockey in which the communities of Kangirsuk, Quaqtaq and Salluit competed. Each community sent one men's team to play the three sports. Each community, with the exception of Quaqtaq, also sent a women's team to play volleyball. Salluit's men's team dominated the floor hockey and the baseball games and Kangiqsujuaq dominated the volleyball games for both men and women. Uvilu Pilurtuut, one of the games' organizers in Kangiqsujuaq, said the sports event was almost a failure due to the games coinciding with Kativik's teacher training program. Since the volleyball games had to be held at the school gymnasium, there was a night when they could not play because of the teachers' graduation ceremony.

Photos by Morrie Portnoff

ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᕙᓕᕚᓪᓚᑦ

A women's volleyball game.

ᓄᓗᑭ ᓂᖕᒋᐅᕐᓘᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᖅ

Nuluki Ningiurluut from the Salluit team.

In all, about 55 people went to Kangiqsujuaq for the games. The teams from Quaqtaq and Salluit were fortunate enough to have their local recreation committee pay for their transportation. However, this was not the case for the Kangirsuk teams who had to pay from their pockets. Uvilu mentioned that since the people of Northern Quebec want very much to compete in sports events the Kativik Regional Government should carry out its responsibility of organizing such events.

The last tournament, which was a softball tournament for the Ungava region, was held in Kangiqsualujjuaq in 1978. At that time, the NQIA's Sports and Recreation Department sponsored and organized the meet. Since then, there have never been any other tournaments organized regionally between the communities, except when the people in the communities felt like organizing one and paying for it with their own money.

ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓯᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᖕᒐ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᓚᐊᕆᕗᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᓗ

ᒥᕆᐊᒻ ᑲᓚᐃᓐ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖕᒋᑦ

ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᑕ ᐊᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓯᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᕗᕐᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᕈᑎᐅᕐᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᒪᔭᕐᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔭᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᕐᒃᑭᓇᕐᓂᓴᐅᒍᓇᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕐᒃᑯᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓇᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓕᕕᐅᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓇᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᐃᕆᓕᒥᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᒃᑯᒍᑦ, ᒪᕈᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑦᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔭᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᐅᔭᒃ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒍᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕐᒃᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᒍᑦ ᓯᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᑲᕈᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᒍᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑕᓗ, ᕐᑭᓂᕐᓯᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓕᑦᓯᑕ ᓯᓇᐃᑦ ᑲᔭᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ.

ᓯᕗᓕᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔭᕐᒃ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆᒥ ᓈᓂᕐᑲᓕᕆᕗᕐᒃ. ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆᒥᓕᕈᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕈᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᕐᑭᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᐱᒋᐊᕋᑖᕐᓯᒪᓕᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᓯᐅᑎᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ ᓯᕗᓕᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ.

ᕐᑭᒥᕈᓯᑕ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᑐᓯᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓂ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥᐅᓄᓗ, ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓚᐅᔭᕗᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒍᑎᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᑐᓂᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓂ ᒪᕈᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᕆᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐅᕐᒃᑯᓯᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᒪᓂᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᒃ, ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᐃᕗᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᕕᑦᓯᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓐᖕᒐᓯᑦᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒥᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒍᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᓯᒪᔪᕗᓂᒃ. ᓗᐃᔅ ᒥᓚᐊᑦ ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥᓗ ᑐᓐᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆᒥᑦ ᓄᕕᒻᐱᕆᒧᑦ. ᔨᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᒃᑲᐃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕆᐸᕗᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒍᓇᓱᓂ.

ᑕᑦᓯᒪᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᕗᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓯᒪᓕᕆᕗᒍᑦ

ᐃᓪᓗᑐᕐᑲᕕᓂᕐᒃ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒥ ᓄᓇᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᐊᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᒃ

An old house in Akulivik with the first form of insulation used in Northern Quebec -- moss.

ᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᖕᒍᓯᒃᑯᒍᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᒃ "ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᔭᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ". ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᒃᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᕆᕗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᓗᒥ ᓯᓇᐃᑦ ᑭᓐᖕᒍᒪᓇᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᕐᒃᑲᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᐳᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓇᑏᓗ ᐅᕐᒃᑯᓂᕐᓴᐅᒍᓇᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒐᓛᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᕈᕐᑎᓯᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᓂ. ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕈᓐᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ, ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᓗᑕ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᓯᒥᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓇᑐᓂᒃ, ᕐᑯᐱᓯᒪᔭᓂᓗ ᓯᒥᑦᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐅᒃᑯᐊᓂᓗ ᓯᑲᐃᒥᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑏᑦ ᐅᕐᒃᑯᓂᒃᓴᐅᒍᓇᓂᖕᒋᓂᒃ.

ᒪᕈᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓚᕆᕗᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᒃᑯᓯᓴᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᒃ ᐅᕐᒃᑯᓯᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᐊᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓂᕐᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆᐅᑉ ᕐᑭᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᔭᓯᓗᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᓇᑐᓂᒃ. ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓯᐅᐸᒥᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑐᕐᑲᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᒃᑭᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓗᓇᓚᐅᕆᕗᕐᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᕗᒍ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᒥᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᕐᑭᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᕐᒃᑭᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᕗᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᒐᓛᓂᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑑᑦ ᓯᓚᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᔭᓂᒃ. 1985-ᒥ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ, ᑯᐸᐃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᓴᐅᑖᓕᕆᕗᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᐊᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᐱᒍᓯᓂᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᑲᖕᒋᓇᓚᖕᒐᕗᑦ. ᑮᑕ ᐊᓄᕆᔮᓗᐸᒪᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᒪᑉᐸᓯᑎᒃ, ᑭᓐᖕᒍᒪᓈᖕᒋᓇᓚᖕᒐᕗᕐᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᕐᒃ ᐃᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᓯᒥᑦᑕᐅᒍᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᒥᑦᑕᐅᒍᓇᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

Project KEEP Comes To Kangirsuk And Kuujjuaq

by Miriam Klein

We are a group working for the Kativik Regional Government on a project called KEEP (Kativik Efficient Energy Project). KEEP is a demonstration and training program designed to teach people ways to make their houses more comfortable, warmer and healthier to live in.

Since April we have been working in Kangirsuk and Kuujjuaq, the two demonstration communities chosen by KRG. We have been collecting information on what kinds of things would be most useful for us to do. We have also been travelling and telephoning around, searching out other projects in northern communities to find out what worked well for them.

By looking at the fuel records for Kuujjuaq and Kangirsuk, we put together a great deal of information on fuel supply and consumption for the two villages to serve as a basis for developing an energy plan for the two communities. Right now, we are getting together a demonstration office and centre in Kangirsuk. People are welcome to drop by and see different materials and information we have gathered from different areas. Louise Millette will be based in Kangirsuk and Kuujjuaq from mid-September to mid-November. Jimmy Kauki is our permanent staff person in Kangirsuk and any questions there can be asked directly of him.

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Snow is sometimes the cheapest and most effective kind of insulation.

The first phase of KEEP ends in December. By that time, we plan to have trained two people in each of the two communities to be "house doctors." They will be able to help people understand what is needed to stop drafts, keep snow out, keep floors warmer and stop windows from icing up. We also want to teach the whole community how to improve their own houses, by showing different kinds of materials and ways to use special materials to plug holes, seal cracks, tighten doors and keep the floors warmer.

We will also be giving more in-depth training to two people from the furnace maintenance crews in each community on how to make the furnaces run more efficiently and keep them in good working order. The training will begin in mid-September and continue until mid-November. We have just begun to give some demonstrations on how to make the houses more weather-tight and less drafty. The first demonstration took place in Kangirsuk.

In this part of the project, we have discovered some interesting things. New and renovated houses show higher electrical energy consumption than older and un-renovated houses. This was puzzling at first, but we think that this reflects the fact that these houses have more appliances which results in more being used.

The newly renovated houses are using insulation and window standards that are more suitable for northern climates. From 1985 onwards, an increased high level of insulation will be used in all SHQ housing. Even though some of these houses are well-constructed and have good levels of insulation, maintenance skills will continue to be very important. Because of high wind conditions and building movement, there will still be a need for knowing how to plug holes and cracks and stop drafts from occurring.

ᐃᓅᓯᕐᓱᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᑲᖓᓂ

ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᒻᒧᖓ ᐊᓯᖃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᓚᖅ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕆᒃᑲᐃᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᓂ. ᐊᓯᐃᓚ ᐊᓯᐊ ᐃᒻᒧᖅ ᖁᒻᒧᔪᒻᒦᓱᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᕐᓂᕆᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᐋᓇᒥᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᓗᓈᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓲᖑᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᓚᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓴᐃᓈᖃᑕᐅᒐᔭᕆᐊᒥᒃ. ᐊᒫᒪᒥᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑭᓕᓯᒪᓂᖓ 30-ᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥᔭᐅᓚᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᑦᓚᑕᐅᓐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᕆᔮᓂᒃ ᑮᑕ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔭᐅᕙᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓂᓴᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᓱᕐᑕᐅᓚᕐᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᑲᐃᑐᐊᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒫᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᔮᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔮᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓈᑕᐅᓚᕐᓂᕆᕗᖅ.

ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᑲᖓᓂ?

ᑮᑕ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᖏᒪᑦ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᑲᖓᓂ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᑲᑦᑐᓂ ᑲᐃᑦᑐᐊᕆᒥᐊᖏᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᕐᓈᖅ ᑐᕙᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓗᐃᓯᐊᑦ ᓚᒍᓐᑕᐃᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕆᕗᒃ ᐅᖓᕙᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᔅ ᑐᕗᐊ ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᓚᒫᑦ ᐃᓅᓚᕐᑐᕕᓂᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖏᒐᕐᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᑦᑐᐱᕆ 1, 1978 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑎᒻᐱᕆ 30, 1980 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ (114 ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ). ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᓚᒫᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᐃᓅᓚᕐᑐᕕᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᐅᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒻᒥ ᔭᓄᐊᕆ 1, 1980 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 31, 1981 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ (79 ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ). ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᑲᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᕗᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ, 30 ᐳᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᓚᒪᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᕆᕗᑦ, ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᒥᔪᖅ ᐋᓇᓗ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓗ ᐊᕕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒧᑦ.

ᑭᑦᓕᖃᑦᓯᐊᐳᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᒥᑦ ᑲᐃᑐᐊᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖃᕆᐊᖃᖏᒥᐊᖓ ᐊᒫᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑮᑕ ᐱᖁᔭᑐᖃᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒥᐊᖃᓚᑐᐊᕋᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖃᖕᒫᕆᐊᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒫᒪᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒫᑕ.

ᖃᓄᖏᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᓲᑦ?

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖓᑎᒍᑦ, 48 ᐳᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓚᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒫᒪᒥᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᖅᑲᔭᖏᓚᑦ. ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᒻᒪᑦ, 35.4 ᐳᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 12.5 ᐳᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ. ᐅᖓᕙᒥᓗ ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᑮᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ, ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᕐᓂᓴᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᐃᓴᐅᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᒻᒧᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ, ᐋᓇᓗ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓗ ᐊᕕᓐᓂᖏᓗ ᖃᓂᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓇᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᕋᖓᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᖓᓂ.

ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᓯᐅᓯᕆᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᖕᒥᓚ?

ᓯᐅᓯᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᐸᐅᕙᒥᕗᖅ. ᖃᓂᒪᑎᑦᓯᓰᖕᒍᕗᖅ, ᓯᐅᑎᓚᕆᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂᑐ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᓚᑐᒍᓐᓇᕆᕗᖅ ᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑯᕕᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᑐᓂ ᑐᓵᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᐃᓚᕿᑐᓂ. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎ ᐅᑐ ᓴᐃᕗ ᐃᐊᑦᒪᓐᑕᓐᒥᐅᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᕐᓯᓂ 1971-ᒥ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ, ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᐅᓯᕆᓂᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔨᕐᑐᕕᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖕᒥᓂᕐᓴᐅᒥᐊᖕᒐ ᐊᒫᒪᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ (1982-ᒥ) ᐊᒥᓯᓂᕐᓴᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᒥᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᓄᐃᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᖕᒥᓚᖅ ᓯᐅᑎᓚᕆᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒥᖕᒥᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒍᑎᒧᑦᓗ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

ᓯᐅᓯᕆᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᔫ ᑐᕗᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓯᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᓯᐅᓯᕆᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᖕᒥᒪᖕᒫᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ ᓯᐅᓯᕆᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᓰᖕᒍᒥᐊᖕᒐ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᓯᐅᓯᕆᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᖕᒥᓂᖕ. ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦ (ᓄᕙᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᑦᓗᐃᑦ, ᓂᓐᓂᐅᓂᑦ, ᓯᐳᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐳᔪᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦᓗ) ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᐊᖕᒥᑦ.

ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᔪᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒐ

ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᐅᓯᕆᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᖕᒥᑲᑐᐊᕐᐸᐸᑦ, ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᒻᒧᖕᒐ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒪᖕᒫᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᐅᑉ ᑭᖕᒍᒪᒥᔭᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᑮᑕ ᐅᕐᓯᑉ ᐊᖕᒥᔪᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦᑐ. ᐃᑎᑦᑕᓂᑦ, ᐊᓂᕐᑎᕆᒍᑎᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓐᓃᑦᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᒥᔨᐅᖕᒥᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᖕᒍᒥᕗᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓚᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ ᖁᐃᓂᔫᓂᑦ, ᓈᖕᒍᓃᑦᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖕᒥᓂᕐᓴᐅᕙᒥᕗᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ

ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒥᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒧᐃᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ ENFALAC ᐊᒻᒪᓗ SIMILAC ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᖃᕆᕗᑦ CARNATION-ᓂᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒻᒧᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒪᒥᕗᑦ ᐊᓈᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᒻᒧᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᖁᔨᐅᒥᕗᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ CARNATION ᐃᒻᒧᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ GRAND PRE 3.5 ᐱᖕᒐᓰᔪᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᓇᑉᐸᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ. ᐊᓈᓇᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ CARNATION-ᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒧᒥᒃ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᒍᒪᖕᒥᓇᑉᐸᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕆᕗᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓃᑐᓂ ᒪᓚᒃᑐᓂ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᓚᕋᑕᓂ ᓄᑕᕋᓚᕆᓂᖅ (ᐱᐊᕋᓚᕆᓂᖅ).

ᔭᓐ ᓚᐱ
ᔫ ᑐᕗᐊ

ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂ

ᓄᓇᖕᒐ	ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᒥᑦ	ᐃᓅᓚᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ	ᐊᒫᒪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒫᒪᑦᑎᑕᕕᓂᐅᔪᑦ	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐳᓴᓐᑎᒥ
ᐅᖕᒐᕙᒥ	1978-80	114	60	52.6 ᐳᓴᐃᑦ
ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ	1980-81	79	45	56.9 ᐳᓴᐃᑦ
ᑯᐸᐃᒻᒥ	1976			36 ᐳᓴᐃᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ	1796			48 ᐳᓯᐃᑦ
ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ)	1978-79			69.2 ᐳᓯᐃᑦ

YOUR HEALTH

Breast-Feeding In Northern Quebec

Jean Labbé
Rose Dufour
Projet Nord.

In the old days, there was no substitute to woman's milk to feed a baby. Then Carnation milk was introduced in the North by the Hudson's Bay Company. Inuit mothers saw that many Qallunaat women bottle-fed their children and some of them decided to follow the example. A decrease of breast-feeding in the past 30 years was documented in several studies done in the Northwest Territories. The observation disturbed many health professionals because it is generally recognized that breast-fed children enjoy better health than bottle-fed children. Therefore, campaigns were organized in the Northwest Territories to promote a return to breast-feeding and an increase in the rate of women breast-feeding their babies was recently observed.

How many children are breast-fed in N.Q.?

Because no information was available on breast-feeding in Northern Quebec, it was decided to do a study before starting a campaign to promote it. The study was undertaken by Bernard Duval and Louisette Lamontagne on the Ungava coast, and Rose Dufour on the Hudson coast, with nurses' help in the settlements. The Ungava coast group consisted of all children born alive in the seven villages between October 1, 1978 and September 30, 1980 (114 babies). The Hudson coast group included all children born alive in the three settlements of Inukjuak, Akulivik and Ivujivik, between January 1, 1980 and December 31, 1981 (79 babies). The frequency of breast-feeding in Northern Quebec is higher than the national average, despite the fact that many Inuit babies cannot be breast-fed because they are adopted. During the study period, 30% of all children were adopted, which is a custom typical of the Inuit. The second most frequent reason was separation of the mother and the baby because of a disease of one or the other.

It is clear from the results of this study that no campaign is needed to increase breast-feeding frequency because it is already the rule whenever possible. But efforts should be made instead to preserve this high breast-feeding rate and make sure that bottle-fed children receive an adequate nutritional substitute.

How long are babies breast-fed?

In Canada as a whole, 48% of all newborn babies are breast-fed when they leave the hospital but the time of breast-feeding is quite short. In fact, only 35.4% of them are breast-fed more than three months and 12.5% more than six months. A difference was seen again between the two coasts, the length of time of breast-feeding being much longer on the Hudson coast. Reasons to wean early were essentially lack of milk, separation of mother and child due to illness, and the mother working outside the home.

Does breast-feeding protect against ear infection?

Severe otitis media (ear infection) is the most common bacterial infection in Inuit children. It causes fever, crankiness and earache. It may lead to chronic draining ear with loss of hearing. Dr. Otto Shaefer from Edmonton, after a study in 1971 in the Northwest Territories, concluded that severe ear infection was eight times higher in bottle-fed Inuit children than in children who had been breast-fed for at least one year. But a more recent study (1982) in a larger number of Inuit children in the NWT did not show any difference in the number of ear infections between breast-fed and bottle-fed children.

The frequency of ear infections was analysed in the Hudson coast group by Rose Dufour to see if breast-feeding offers any protection against it. It was found that acute otitis media was as frequent in the breast-fed children as in bottle-fed children (1.5 ear infection/child as a mean). This apparent lack of protection by breast-feeding may indicate that other causes are much more important than nutrition (colds, housing, crowding, cigarette smoke, etc.).

The advantages of breast-feeding

Even if breast-feeding does not protect children against ear infection, there are many other reasons why the mother's milk is better suited to the needs of the baby because of the quantity and quality of fat and proteins it contains. Iron in human milk is far better absorbed in the infant's guts than iron in cow's milk, therefore it helps to prevent anemia. In addition, there are many things in human milk (antibodies, enzymes) that help the baby to fight against infections. Diarrhea, respiratory infections and meningitis are reported to be lower among breast-fed infants. Other kinds of problems like overweight, constipation and allergy are also less frequently seen in breast-fed children. It is also less known that prolonged physical contact related to breast-feeding tends to promote an emotional attachment between the mother and the infant.

For those who cannot breast-feed

Special milks like Enfalac and Similac, have a far better nutritional value than Carnation milk for the infant. These milks are made to be like the mother's breast milk. It is recommended that Carnation milk or Grand Pre 3.5% homogenized milk be given to infants only after the age of six months. If a mother still wants to feed a newborn baby with Carnation milk, it has to be prepared as shown in the booklet "Living with a new baby".

Frequency of breast-feeding in Northern Quebec

Area	Years	Number of live births	Number of breast-fed children	Frequency in percentage
Ungava Coast	1978-80	114	60	52.6 per cent
Hudson Coast	1980-81	79	45	56.9 per cent
Quebec	1976			36 per cent
Canada	1976			48 per cent
N.W.T. (Inuit)	1978-79			69.2 per cent

ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ

ᐲᐊ ᓚᓴᕈᔅ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖏᑦ

ᑕᖅᕙᓕᐅᑉ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑎᖓ ᑭᐊᓂ ᔨᕙᕈᓯ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᕐᓇᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕆᕗᖅ: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ (ᑕᕐᕈᓚᒻᒥ, ᒪᐃ 1984). ᓰᑭᐊᖑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᐊᑦᑐᕐᓂᕐᑲᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᓚᐅᖏᓚᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓚᖓᔪᓄᑦ, ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓚᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓚᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ. ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᐅᓗᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᔨᐅᓗᖓ ᐊᑦᓴᒻᐸᐃᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᖓ, ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᓂᓐᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑎᓚᐅᖓ.

ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊ ᐅᐃᒪᕆᓐᓇᒎᕗᖅ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᕐᑯᕕᐊᓯᓐᓂᒍᑦ ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕙᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᕐᑲᕆᒍᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᓂᕐᑲᕆᒍᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓᒐᓴ ᑕᒃᑲᓃᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᒫᒥᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᓂᕐᑲᖅᑯ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᓄᓐᖕᒪᕆᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦᓗ. ᑲᓐᖑᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᓄᓇᓚᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒪᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᑲᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᑲᖑᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᖏᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓅᓚᓯᐊᕆᑎᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᒐᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᓗ ᐃᓅᓚᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᐳᖅ, ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑲᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓚᖓᓕᕐᑕᑲ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ ᑕᐅᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓇᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᓄᙵᑐᐊᑭᕕᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᑦᓚᐅᓚᑭᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᓚᕐᐸᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓇᒃ

1. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓇᒃ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᐳᑎᑦ. ᓇᓗᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ, ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᓱᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᒐᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ (ᑕᑯᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑖᓂ). ᓂᐅᕕᕙᑦᓱᐃᑦ ᓄᖑᖅᑲᔨᖏᓚᑦ; ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᑰᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᐊᖏᑦ.

2. ᐃᒻᒥᓃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᑎᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᐅᓯᑦᓱᐅᑎᕆᔪᑦᓱᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓇᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᕕᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᕈᑦᓱᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᑎᕈᑎᕐᑲᕙᔭᕙᕕᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᒥᔨᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

3. ᐃᓚᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑲᑎᑎᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑎᒐᓯᐊᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᓇᓂ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᒐᔪᕐᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᓐᓇᐸᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᖕᒪᓂᒃ.

4. ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔨᐅᒍᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᔨᓯᓗᑎᑦ -- ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒨᕈᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᒻᒪᕆᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᕗᑦ. ᐃᓅᓚᕐᓯᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔨᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᒥᕗᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔪᕆᓐᓇᐅᑎᑉᐱᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔨᐅᒍᑎᖕᒪ.

ᑕᐅᓄᖓ ᑎᑭᒍᕕᑦ

ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᐅᑎᑉᐱᑦ ᐅᑎᕈᑎᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ, ᐱᐅᔫᒐᔨᕆᕗᖅ ᐅᑎᕈᑏᑦ ᓄᐊᑎᐊᒃᑯᓅᕐᓗᒍ (ᕐᑯᑖᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᑭᕐᕕᐅᓰᒥ) ᐊᓯᐅᔨᒐᔨᖏᓇᕕᐅᒃ. ᕐᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᐃᓯᐃᑦᓛᓯᖑᒻᒪᑦ, ᑭᖑᕙᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᖕᒪᑦᑕᐅᑏᑦ ᑖᕙᓂᒪᔨᕆᒍᖅ ᑭᖕᒎᒪᒥᓚᕈᕕᐅᒃ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᔨᓯᒍᕕᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᒥᒐᔨᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᒎᓚᖕᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓚᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ (ᓯᐊᒃᑭᓂᒃ) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥ (ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑖᕐᕕᕐᑲᕆᒍᖅ ᑐᐊᑯᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ). ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦᓱᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᑭᑦᑑᒥᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᑦᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔨᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᑉᐹᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑦᓚᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᕕᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓰᖑᕗᑦ 10-ᒥᑦ 3-ᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕇᒥᑦ ᐱᖓᔭᐊᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10-ᒥᑦ 6-ᒧᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥᓗ.

ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᑐᐃᑦ

1. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓚᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔨᐅᔭᑦ: 2100 GUY ST, SUITE 204 933-2724.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓚᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᓰᖑᔨᑦ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᑦᓴᒥᑦᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᑐᓵᔨᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᕕᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᐱᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓯᑎᒃ. ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓈᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓵᔨᕐᑲᑎᒍᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓯᒻᓯᒪᑎᐸᐸᐳᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓚᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒍᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᐸᓂᕈᓐᓇᑕᑎᑦ ᓇᒍᖕᒪᑐᑦᓯᐅᒪᖕᒫᕐᐱᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᒪᔨᕙᕕᑦ. ᐊᒥᓯᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓚᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᓛᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᒃᑲᔨᓐᖕᒥᓚᑦ. ᐃᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒍᒪᓂᕐᐸᐅᕗᑦ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓚᐊᕆᐊᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᕗᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᐃᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓚᐊᕐᓂᓯᕐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᒥ:

2. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᐅᔭᖅ: CLSC GUY METRO CLINIC 935-0354.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑭᒍᑎᓕᕆᔪᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔨᐅᔭᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕆᕗᖅ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᑮᒥᐊᕐᑲᕙᓂ. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᕐᕕᖕᒐ: 8-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑯᑦ 10-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕇᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᖑᕗᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓯᐊᕆᓐᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗ.

3. ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒐ: 3465 PEEL ST. 842-8576.

ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕐᕕᖦᒐ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᓐᓄᑦ 35 ᐊᑖᓂ. ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖦᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ, ᐊᕐᓇᐃᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖦᒥᓐᓂ ᑲᒪᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᑦᓴᓕᓐᓄᓗ ᐱᐊᕋᑦᓴᕐᑲᓈᕐᑐᓈᑦᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᑎᒥᒥᐊᓕᖦᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᐊᕋᑦᓴᐃᓕᔭᐅᕕᒍᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓗᑎᑦᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕖᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔭᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᖦᒍᔫᑦ ᑐᖦᓚᓯᑦᑎᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖦᒐᕐᓂᖦᒐ 9-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓛᑯᑦ 10-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓕᓈᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ.

4. ᒪᓐᑐᕈᐊᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᑎᒃ: COTE DES NEIGES 937-6011.

ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒥᐊᕐᑐᖦᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᑭᒍᑎᓕᓚᔭᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᓚᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᕈᕕᐅᔭᕐᒃ.

5. ᒪᓐᑐᕈᐊᒥ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ: 2300 TUPPER ST. 937-8511.

ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒥᐊᕐᑐᖦᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᓚᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᖦᒥᓐᓄᓗ.

6. REDDY MERORIAL ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ: 4039 TUPPER ST. 933-7511.

ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖦᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒥᔭᐅᔭᕐᒃ ᐊᑦᔭᓴᐃᓐᓇᖦᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑯᓛᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᕈᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑳ ᐃᓅᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᑦᓯᐊᓇᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᔭᓯᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓴᕕᑦ.

7. ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ ᐳᓖᓇᐊᕐᕕᒃ: 3730 COTE DES NEIGES 937-5338-9-40 (ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ) ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖦᒐᓯᕐᒃ: 9-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓛᑯᑦ 10-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓕᓈᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ, 12-ᒥᑦ 7-ᒧᑦ ᐅᑦᓱᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖦᒥᓯᖦᒐᕐᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᓗ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐳᓖᓇᐊᕐᕕᐅᕗᕐᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᓄᑦ, ᓂᕐᑭᕐᑲᕐᒥᔦᑦ ᐊᑭᕐᑲᓐᖦᒥᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒍᓗ ᒥᑦᓲᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔮᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᐃᕕᒥᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᑕᓄᑦᓗ ᐅᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᓕᓇᓂᕐᒎᓕᖦᒐᔦᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᑲᔦᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᒍᒪᔭᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᓂᕈᕕᑦ. ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᕐᑲᔭᖦᒥᑐᑦ.

8. ᐊᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖦᒐ: 3585 ST. URBAIN ST. 842-4781-80.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᕐᒃ. ᒪᓐᑐᕈᐊᒨᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓚᔭᐅᔦᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ. ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᕐᒃ ᐃᓂᒥᔭᕐᓂᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᓐᓄᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᖦᒍᔦᑦ ᐃᑲᔦᕐᓯᑦᓯᑎᑦᓗ. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖦᒐᓯᕐᒃ: 9-ᒥᑦ 5-ᒧᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓪᓕᓈᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ.

ᑐᐊᕋᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑦᓯᖦᒐᓂ:

1. QUEEN ELIZABETH ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ: 2100 MARLOWE ST. 488-2311.

ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒦᒥᐊᕐᑐᖦᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓕᓚᓂᕐᓄᑦ.

2. LAKESHORE ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ: 160 STILLVIEW ROAD, POINT CLAIRE 695-1310.

ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒥᐊᕐᑐᖦᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖦᒥᑦᑐᓄ ᐃᓄᓕᓚᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᕈᕕᐅᔭᕐᒃ.

3. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᓕᕆᕕᒃ: 620 BORD DU LAC, DORVAL.

ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕕᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑦᔭᕇᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᒍᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᓪᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕙᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑎ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒍ.

4. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᕕᐅᔪᖅ: 1335 LAKESHORE ROAD, RM. 520 DORVAL 631-7219.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᐊᕙᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕗᖅ.

5. ᑐᐊᕙᖕᒥ ᐱᖕᒍᐊᕕᒃ: 1335 LAKESHORE ROAD 636-6000 ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᖕᒍᐊᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᕕᐅᔪᖅ.

6. VILLE MARIE ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕕᒃ: 795 CARSON ST. RM. L8, DORVAL 695-5251.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓯᐃᓚᐅᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᔪᐃᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᔨᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅ

ᐊᔪᕐᓇᒪᑎᑦᑐᕗᖅ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖅᑲᔭᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᑖᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᓂᕆᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᖅᖕᒋᑐᑦ, ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕖᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓐᖕᒋᑐᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᐃᑦ:

1. SAVI - ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᕕᐅᔪᖅ: 862 SHERBROOKE ST. EAST 526-9211. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᓯᖅ 9-ᒥᑦ 5-ᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕇᒥᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅᑲᒧᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕖᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ.

2. ᐃᓚᒦᓴᒃᑯᑦ: 8102 TRANS CANADA HWY - 332-0882. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᓯᖅ: 9-ᒥᑦ 5-ᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕇᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᖅᑲᔭᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑭᖅᑲᕐᑎᓯᓲᖕᒍᕗᑦ 5 ᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑦᓯᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2 ᐳᓴᐃ ᐱᕐᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᑎᑭᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᐱᖅᑲᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐃᓪᓘᓃᑦ $100-ᓂ ᑐᔪᐃᓕᓯᐊᑦᓴᐸᑦ, 5 ᑖᓚ ᐱᕐᑕᐅᓕᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2 ᑎᑭᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᕐᓯᕕᐅᓗᓂ $93.10-ᓂ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓕᔭᕐᑐᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᓪᓚᖅ: ᑕᒃᓯᑯᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᓯᓕᓯᐊᕈᕕᑦ 30-ᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ 40-ᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᓕᔭᕆᕗᖅ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒥᐅᖕᒍᒍᕕᑦ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒦᓴᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᓯᒥᐊᖅᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᑕᒃᓯᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑎᖅᑲᓯᑦᑐᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᑦᑐᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐃᓗᑎᑦ ᐸᓯᒃᑯᑦ. ᐸᓯᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᕈᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ 288-6287.

3. ᓂᕐᑭᑖᕈᑎᑖᕐᕕᒃ: ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒃ: 6161 ST. DENIS RM. 10 878-4280 ᑐᐊᕙᖕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒃ: 790 LAURENTIAN BLVD. ST. LAURENT 744-58L8 ᓚᓰᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓛᓴᓪᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒃ: 380 LAFLEUR, LASALLE - 365-45443 ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᓰᑦ: 9-ᒥᑦ 4-ᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕇᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ.

ᓂᕐᑭᑖᕈᑎᑖᕆᐊᖅᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᑕᐅᓇᓂᒥᐅᖕᒍᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᐳᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑐᖃᕐᕕᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᐅᕕᖅᑲᕈᕕᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᑕᓇᔭᐅᒍᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᑕᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᖁᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓰᖕᒍᒪᒻᒪᖕᒋᕐᐱᑦ. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᓚᑕᓇᔭᐅᒍᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᒥᔭᑎᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᕐᑭᑖᕈᑎᑖᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᓂᖅᑲᑎᐊᖅᑲᑎᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕐᑭᑖᕐᑎᓯᓚᓇᐳᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓚᐅᕈᑎᒥᑐᐊᕈᕕᒃᑭᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᒍᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ ᖁᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑖᕈᑎᑖᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᓗᑎᑦ.

ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ.

1. ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖕᒥᑦ.

A. CHEZ DORIS: 1956 DE MAISONNEUVE 937-2341. ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᓕᓪᓯᑎᓪᓗ. ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᒥᐊᖅᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᔪᕗᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᑎᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᓯᖅ 10-ᒥᑦ 4-ᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕇᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒧᑦ.

B. INTER-VAL 1175: ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ - 933-8488 ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᒥᓐᓄᓗ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᑕᐅᓂᕐᓄᑦ. ᐊᓂᕋᕐᑲᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᓯᖅᑲᔭᖕᒥᑐᑦ.

C. MARGUERITE HOUSE: ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ: ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ 935-2250. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᕋᕐᑲᖕᒥᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᓄᑦᓗ ᑳᑦᑐᓄᑦᓗ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔭᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦᓗ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ.

D. AUBERGE TRANSITION ᐃᓪᓗᖕᒐ: ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ 481-0495-6. ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ (ᕐᑭᑐᕐᖕᒐᓕᓐᓄᑦ) ᐃᓯᐃᓪᓕᐅᑐᓄᑦ.

E. WEST ISLAND ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖕᒐ: ᑐᐊᕙᓪᒥ 620-4845. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ: 9-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ 12-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᑕᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅ. ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᕐᓄᓗ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

F. ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᖕᒐ: ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒪᖅ - 932-5306 932-5833 SALVATION ARMY-ᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕ ᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᕐᑐᓴᐅᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᕋᑎᔭᐅᔪᖅ (16-ᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦᓗ) ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ.

2. ᐊᖕᒍᑏᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖕᒥᑦ:

A. SALVATION ARMY - ᐊᖕᒍᑏᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖕᒐ: 1620 ST. ANTOINE WEST - 932-2214. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ 5:30-ᒥᑦ 11-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ; ᐅᓪᓚᑕᓱᐊᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᐊᐃᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᐳᑎᑦ 11-ᖕᒍᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ. ᕐᑲᓱᐊᑦ ᓂᓱᒪᑦᓴᐃᓗ ᐊᑭᑭᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᕐᑲᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᓱᔭᐅᒍᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

B. WELCOME HALL MISSION: 915 CLARK ST. - ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ: 7:30-ᒥᑦ 9-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ 866-6591. ᐃᓪᓕᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᓂᕐᑭᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐊᖕᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᕋᕐᑲᖕᒥᑐᓄᑦ.

ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᖕᒐ: 3541 AYLMER ST. ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ: 8-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ 2-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᑯᑦ - 843-33L7. ᐊᖕᒍᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᔪᖅ. ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᖕᒐ $9.50 ᐅᓐᓄᐊᑕᒫᑦ. ᐃᓂᓚᐅᓱᐊᕐᑲᖕᒥᑐᖅ ᐊᐃᖅᑳᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑦᓴᐅᓰᑦ. ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᒥ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᓯᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᕐᑲᓯᖅ ᐊᒥᓯᓂ ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖕᒍᓕᕐᒪᑦ. ᓴᓗᒪᔪᑦ, ᓂᑦᔮᑐᐊᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᖕᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑏᑦ

ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖕᒥᓕᖅ ᑕᒃᓯᑯᓱᐊᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑭᑐᔫᕗᑦ. ᐱᓯᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᑭᑦᑑᕗᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᕐᑲᓇᕐᑐᖅ. ᐸᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᒍᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᕋᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᕗᑦ. ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᒍᕐᑑᕕᒻᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐸᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᒍᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕙᓂᕈᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ 288-6287.

ᒥᕐᕕᓕᐊᓱᐊᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᐸᓰᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓰᖕᒍᕗᑦ 30-45 ᒥᓇᐃᑦ ᓈᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕᒪᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ 5 ᑖᓚᕋᕐᑐᑦ (ᑭᖕᒍᓕᐹᒥ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᑎᓗᖕᒐ). ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕖᑦ ᐸᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ: MOUNT ROYAL - PEEL ST.-ᒥ; QUEEN ELIZABETH - DORCHESTER-ᒥ; BONAVENTURE - LA GAUCHETIERE.

ᓯᕙᓃᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓯᐅᑏᑦ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ 842-4242

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᒍᑦᐳᓰᖅ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᕋᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. TEL-AIDE - ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ - 935-1101 ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᒍᑦᐳᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒥᕗᖅ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑎᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᒍᓐᓇᑕᕐᓂᒃ. ᑲᕙᕈᕕᑦ, ᐃᓄᑑᒍᕕᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᕕᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᖕᒍᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᐃᕈᕕᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᕈᓐᓇᑕᑎᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓈᓚᓚᖕᒪᔪᑦ.

ᕐᑯᓄᔪᕐᓂᐊᑕᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ - 287-9656

ᕐᑯᓄᔪᕐᓂᐊᑕᐅᓐᓂᕈᕕᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒪ ᓯᕙᓂᕈᓐᓇᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑰᒪᓗᐊᖅ. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᐳᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ. ᐃᓄᓕᑎᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᐳᕕᒃ 527-7211

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖕᒐᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᒍᑦᐳᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓪᓕᐅᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᖕᒍᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕋᑎᒃ. ᐱᐊᕋᓯ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑉᐸᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓯᐅᒪᑉᐸᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᑉᐱᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑉᐸᑕ ᓯᕙᓂᕈᓐᓇᑕᑎᑦ.

ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᖅ, ᐊᐅᓚᔨᒥᑦ: ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕙᓃᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔭᖕᒥᓕᑎᑦ (ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑳ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᕐᓂᓄᑦ) ᐃᓯᐃᓪᓕᐅᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᓯᕙᓂᓱᐊᕐᑲᖅᑯᑎᑦ. ᐊᖅᑯᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᖕᒥᓕᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓰᒍᑦᓯ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᖕᒥᓂᓯᐅᕗᖅ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ. ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᓯᐊᓱᑦ.

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR INUIT IN MONTREAL

by Ber Lazarus, Social Worker, Povungnituk

Once again Taqralik reporter Ken Jararuse has touched on a very important and difficult subject: Inuit in Montreal (Taqralik, May 1984). Unfortunately, he has failed to provide very much useful information to would-be travellers, adventurers, students, patients, escorts and people on "business" in Montreal. As a social worker and organizer on the Hudson Bay coast and as one who has had extensive experience in Montreal, allow me to fill in some of the gaps.

Montreal is an exciting place, a virtual supermarket of "good times". It is also a relatively safe city by North American standards. Even so, any number and variety of dangers lie just beneath the surface. This is true for everyone, even those who have lived all their lives in the city. But it is especially true for the inexperienced and uninitiated. There is no shame in not knowing the ways of the city just as there is no shame in not knowing the ways of survival on the land. Knowing how to survive in the city and on the land both require experience, caution and a helping hand from friends who know the scene.

What follows are a few helpful hints on what to do before you go south and when you get there; a few resources available should get into difficulty and what to do and whom to call in the case of emergency.

BEFORE YOU GO

1. Try to make sure you have enough money to last you for the time you expect to be in the city. If this is hard to know, arrange with someone to have money transferred later on (see financial aid below). There is no end to what you can spend your money on; it flows like water.

2. If you are travelling as a private person be sure to buy a return ticket (unless you are certain never to return) before you travel. This way if you do run out of money you will at least be able to return north to "the ones who love you."

3. Try to let your family and/or friends know where you might be staying and, if possible, leave them a phone number where they can reach you.

4. Bring identification -- Medicare and Social Insurance cards are the best to have. A birth certificate and a driver's licence are also good.

WHEN YOU ARRIVE

If you hold a return ticket it might be a good idea to leave the return portion at the Nordair ticket counter (upstairs of the arrival area) so that there would be no chance of losing it. A lost ticket causes complications, delays and a lot of money. The ticket will be there when you need it.

If you are carrying a lot of cash, it is a good idea to buy travellers cheques at the nearest bank (there is one in the departure area of Dorval). Travellers cheques cost very little, are replaced if lost or stolen, and are as good as cash anywhere. Banking hours are from 10 am to 3 pm Monday through Wednesday and from 10 am to 6 pm Thursday and Friday.

SERVICES AVAILABLE

DOWNTOWN:

1. Patient Services: 2100 Guy St. (corner de Maisonneuve), Suite 204. 933-2724 (Module du Nord).

Provides for transportation, boarding, interpretation and makes appointments for patients sent by hospitals in the North. There are only two interpreters and they are usually busy working with patients.

If you want to locate a patient, call the Service and they will tell you where to go. Many Inuit patients receive very few visitors. They would love to see you!

If you are in need of medical care yourself, it is best to make your own arrangements with a private doctor, a local clinic (see CLSC below), or the out-patient clinic or emergency department of the nearest hospital. Following are some of the medical and social services in the downtown and West Island areas:

2. Local Community Service Centre: CLSC Guy Metro Clinic - Guy Metro - 934-0354.

It offers medical, dental, social and legal services. This is a walk-in clinic, no appointment is necessary, mostly for downtown residents. OPEN: 8 am - 10 pm Monday through Friday. Friendly and good service.

3. Youth Clinic and Women's Clinic: 3465 Peel St. - 842-8576.

The Youth Clinic is available to those under 35 years of age. No age limit for Women's Clinic. It offers general medicine, gynecology, pre and post natal medicine, abortion referrals, help to victims of sexual assault and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases (VD). Available to people from across the city. Friendly, warm and welcoming. OPEN: 9 am - 10 pm Monday - Friday.

4. Montreal General Hospital: Cote des Neiges - 937 6011.

Emergencies, out-patients clinic, dental clinic, social services.

5. Montreal Children's Hospital: 2300 Tupper St. (across from the Forum) 937-8511.

Emergencies and out-patient as well as social services for children and their families.

6. Reddy Memorial Hospital: 4039 Tupper St. - 933-7511.

A general hospital offering the same services as above but perhaps a bit more personal and friendly. REMEMBER YOUR MEDICARE CARD!

7. Native Friendship Centre: 3730 Cote des Neiges - 937-5338-9-40 (opposite the Montreal General Hospital).

OPEN: 9 am - 10 pm Monday through Friday, noon - 7 pm Saturday and Sunday. A drop-in centre for all Native People, it offers free meals, legal advice, referral services and cultural programs. They can put you in touch with what you may need. No sleeping over.

8. Women's Information and Referral Centre: 3585 St. Urbain St. - 842-4781-80.

A regional women's centre providing information and referral for all women. Orientation and adaptation services for newcomers to the city. Legal information and vocational counselling. Clothing counter. Friendly and helpful.

OPEN: 9 am - 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

WEST END, DORVAL AND WEST ISLAND SERVICES:

1. Queen Elizabeth Hospital: 2100 Marlowe St. (near Decarie Blvd.) - 488-2311.

Emergency, outpatient and social services.

2. Lakeshore General Hospital: 160 Stillview Road, Point Claire - 695-1310.

Emergency, outpatient, psychiatric and social services.

3. Centre Medical Centre: 620 Bord du Lac, Dorval.

A private clinic grouping different doctors and dentists. Telephone numbers listed according to the doctor.

4. Community Aid Service: 1335 Lakeshore Road, Room S20, Dorval - 631-7219.

Information and referral service to Dorval residents.

5. Dorval Community Centre: 1335 Lakeshore Road - 636-6000.

Social and athletic program.

6. Ville Marie Social Service Centre: 795 Carson St. Room 18, Dorval - 695-5251.

Mostly for residents it can help with counselling, welfare and youth protection.

FINANCIAL AID:

It is very hard, perhaps impossible to get cash handouts in the city from any organizations. Free food, clothing and shelter are available from the below mentioned places (Shelters, etc.). But no cash!

The following three places might be of some help:

1. SAVI - Travellers' Services: 862 Sherbrooke St. East - 526-9211.

OPEN: 9 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday. They may provide some emergency financial assistance as well as help in finding a place to stay.

2. Federation of Co-operatives: 8102 Trans Canada Hwy - 332 0882.

OPEN: 9 am - 5 pm, Monday through Friday. No financial aid as such but money can be transferred from the co-op in your village to the Federation. There is a charge, however: $5 is taken at the sending end and 2% is taken at the receiving end. So if your friend or family is sending $100, minus $5 leaves $95, minus 2% leaves $93.10. That's not all: if you are travelling from the downtown area by taxi, it could cost you in addition anywhere from $30 to $40 just to get that $93. This doesn't leave with you with very much. $50 won't last long.

If you do need to get money from the Federation, try to share a taxi with some other people to reduce the cost; or find a way to get there by bus. The bus and metro information number is AUTOBUS: 288:6287.

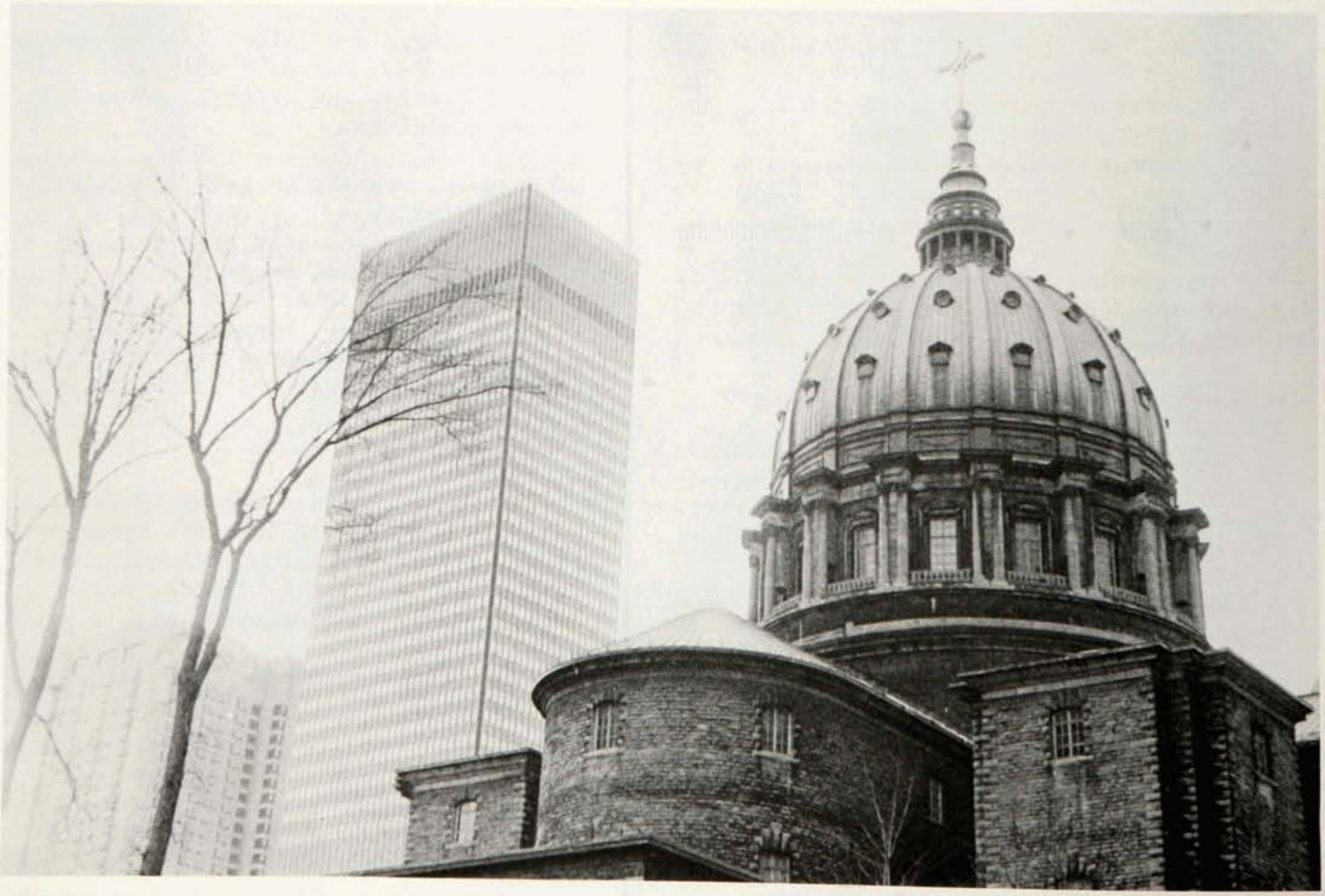
3. Social Aid: Montreal Centre Office - 6161 St. Denis Rm. 10 - 873-4280. Dorval Office - 790 Laurentian Blvd. St. Laurent - 744-5818. Lachine-Lasalle - 380 Lafleur, Lasalle - 365-4543.

OPEN: 9 am - 4 pm Monday through Friday. To receive social aid (welfare), you must be a resident with an official address or living permanently at a boarding home. You must show proof of address with a lease or a letter from the boarding home stating how much you pay in rent. You need identification (ID). There is a waiting period of at least two weeks, sometimes more. If you have any problem with the welfare people (they are not known as the most friendly of helpers) contact one of the social services listed above; or ask a friend who already receives social aid.

SHELTERS, HOSTELS AND RESIDENCES:

1. Women's Shelters

A. Chez Doris: 1956 de Maisonneuve, downtown - 937-2341. A day centre for women it offers food, shelter, friendship and activities. They will also refer you to another place if need be. It is a



little place but very helpful. Open: 10 am - 4 pm Monday through Friday.

B. Inter-val 1175: Downtown. OPEN: 24 hours a day - 933-8488. A shelter strictly for battered mothers and their children. They will not take homeless women.

C. Marguerite House: Downtown. OPEN: 24 hours a day - 932-2250. A shelter for homeless women, alone and hungry; also for women with problems with drugs and alcohol.

D. Auberge Transition House: NDG. OPEN: 24 hours a day - 481-0495-6. Room and board (with children) in crisis.

E. West Island Women's Shelter: Dorval, Pierrefonds - 620-4845. OPEN: 9 am - Midnight, seven days a week; with answering service. Shelter for battered women and children.

F. Women's Emergency Home: West End. OPEN: 24 hours a day - 932-5306, 932-5833. Run by the Salvation Army it provides emergency, short-term accommodation for women (16 years and older) who are capable of looking after themselves.

2. Men's Shelters:

A. Salvation Army - Men's Hostel: 1620 St. Antoine West - 932-2214. OPEN: 5:30 pm - 11 pm to get a bed - get there before 11 pm. Rooms and meals at low cost or free with identification.

B. Welcome Hall Mission: 1490 St. Antoine West - 935-6395. OPEN: 6 pm registration for a bed; 7 pm supper. Free beds, food and clothing for homeless men. Alcohol and drug program.

C. Old Brewery Mission: 915 Clark St. OPEN: 7:30 pm - 9 pm - 866-6591. Beds, food and clothing for homeless men.

D. Montreal Youth Hostel: 3541 Aylmer St. OPEN: 8 am - 2 am - 843-3317. For men and women. Accommodation is $9.50 a night. First come first served. Open all year round but especially busy during the summer. Clean, quiet and friendly.

TRANSPORTATION:

It is easy to take a taxi but they are expensive. Walking is cheap but tiring. Bus and metro service are fairly good. Maps are available at metro stations. Bus and metro information call: AUTOBUS 288-6287.

If you need to get to the airport, a bus leaves most of the downtown hotels every half hour or forty five minutes. It costs $5.00 one way (last time I checked). Hotels: Mount Royal - Peel St.; Queen Elizabeth - Dorchester; Bonaventure - La Gauchetiere.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

Urgence Sante - Emergency Medic. 842-4242. This 24-hour service provides emergency home visits and ambulance service.

Tel-Aide - Emergency Listening Service. 935-1101. This 24-hour service provides people trained to listen to any problem you might want to talk about without actually going to see anyone in person. If you are depressed, lonely, troubled or without hope call them, they will listen.

Rape Crisis Line. 287-9656. If you have been raped and need help, call any time of the day or night. Medical and counselling services available 24 hours a day.

Social Services and Youth Protection. 527-7211. A 24-hour service for people who are in crisis and have nowhere to turn. If your children are in danger or lost or those of someone else call this number.

A Final Word, Remember: If you keep your head and your pride as a person you probably won't need most of the numbers above (except perhaps the medical services). If you do get into trouble don't hesitate to call. The streets streets are fairly safe at night but safer in numbers at night, especially for women. **Be Careful!**

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ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᖅ: ᑐᓴᕋᕐᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᒪᑭᕕᑯᓂ ᑯᔪᐊᒥ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᖕᒐᓂ

ᖃᓄᐃᓗᑎᐊᖃᓂᖕᒐ: ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑎᓯᔨᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᓗᓂ.

- ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖃᓗᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑐᓂᒃ: ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᖃᑕᓗᓂᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᕿᓱᐃᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᑎᔨᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᓗᓈᑎᑐᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᑕᓗᓂ.
- ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᖃᑕᓗᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᖃᑕᓗᓂ ᖁᔭᐅᓕᕈᓂ.
- ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᖃᑕᓗᓂᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑎᓯᔨᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓴᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᖁᔭᓂᒃ.

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᑎᔭᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ: ᒪᕐᕈᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓇᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓗᓇᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕈᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᓗᓂ.

ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓵᑎᒐᔭᕐᑕᕐᒥᑦ: ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑐᒍ ᐊᕿᑕᐅᒍᓇᑐᑦ.

ᐱᕙᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ: ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓴᕐᓂᒧᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᕕᖅᑲᕐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑦᑐᑎᒥᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ. ᕿᑲᕈᓇᕕᖃᑎᑕᐅᔪᑕᐅᖅ.

ᑕᒪᓱᒥᖕᒐ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᖀᒥᔭᓕᑐᐃᓇᖅ ᒪᓐᓇᓴᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᒥᐊᓕᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓯᒪᓂᐱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᐱᑦ ᐊᓚᓯᒪᑎᑐᒥᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑎᓯᓴᐅᑎᒥᔪᑦᓴᐅᕗᑎᑦ ᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᑐᕋᕐᑎᑐᒍ:

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ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᖕᒐ: (819) 964-2925

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Position:	Reporter, Makivik Corporation, Kuujjuaq, Que.
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Qualifications:	Bilingual (Inuktitut and English) A minimum of two (2) years' experience as a reporter.
Salary:	To be determined
Benefits:	Group Insurance Plan Registered Retirement Savings Plan Vacation
Others:	All applications must be in as soon as possible.

Please send your curriculum vitae to, or contact:

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ᐅᑦᑐᐱᕆ 15-ᒧᑦ

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(102)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	7:30
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒥᑦ	8:20
	ᓴᓪᓗᓂᑦ	9:35
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒥᑦ	10:50
	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	11:40
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	12:25
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ	13:25

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ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ	2:00
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	3:15
	ᓴᓪᓗᓂᑦ	5:00
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒥᑦ	5:55
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒧᑦ	6:40

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ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	8:00
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	8:45
	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᑦ	9:20
	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᑦ	9:50
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ	10:15

(201)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ	11:30
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᐊᓗᔪᐊᒥᑦ	12:25
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᓇᐃᓂᒧᑦ	1:50

(202)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᓇᐃᓂᒥᑦ	2:10
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᐊᓗᔪᐊᒥᑦ	3:55
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ	4:35

(203)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ	4:00
	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᑦ	4:40
	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᑦ	5:20
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	5:45
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	6:30

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(301)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ	8:00
	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᑦ	8:40
	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᑦ	9:10
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	9:45
	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	10:30
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒧᑦ	11:05

(302)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒥᑦ	11:20
	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	12:10
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	12:55
	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᑦ	1:30
	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᑦ	2:00
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ	2:25

ᓯᑕᒪᖕᒐᓂ

(404)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	8:00
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	8:45
	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᑦ	9:20
	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᑦ	9:50
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ	10:15

(401)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ	11:30
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᐊᓗᔪᐊᒧᑦ	12:10

(402)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑲᖕᒋᓯᐊᓗᔪᐊᒥᑦ	12:25
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ	1:05

(403)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ	4:00
	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᒥᑦ	4:40
	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᑦ	5:20
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	5:45
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒧᑦ	6:30

ᓂᖅᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ

(502)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	8:00
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒥᑦ	8:50
	ᓴᓪᓗᓂᑦ	10:05
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒥᑦ	11:20
	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒥᑦ	12:10
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	12:55
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒧᑦ	1:55

(501)

ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓂ	ᑯᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ	2:00
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᒥᑦ	3:15
	ᓴᓪᓗᓂᑦ	5:00
	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓯᔪᐊᒥᑦ	5:55
ᑎᑭᑦᓯᓂ	ᖅᑯᐊᖅᑕᒧᑦ	6:40

Air Inuit
TIMETABLE
UNGAVA COAST
AUG. 27 - OCT. 15

Monday

(102)

Departure from	Quaqtaq	7:30
	Kangiqsujuaq	8:20
	Salluit	9:35
	Kangiqsujuaq	10:50
	Quaqtaq	11:40
	Kangirsuk	12:25
Arrival in	Kuujjuaq	13:25

(101)

Departure from	Kuujjuaq	14:00
	Kangirsuk	15:15
	Salluit	17:00
	Kangiqsujuaq	17:55
Arrival in	Quaqtaq	18:40

Tuesday

(204)

Departure from	Quaqtaq	8:00
	Kangirsuk	8:45
	Aupaluk	9:20
	Tasiujaq	9:50
Arrival in	Kuujjuaq	10:15

(201)

Departure from	Kuujjuaq	11:30
	Kangiqsualujjuaq	12:25
Arrival in	Nain	13:50

(202)

Departure from	Nain	14:10
	Kangiqsualujjuaq	15:55
Arrival in	Kuujjuaq	16:35

(203)

Departure from	Kuujjuaq	16:00
	Tasiujaq	16:40
	Aupaluk	17:20
	Kangirsuk	17:45
Arrival in	Quaqtaq	18:30

Wednesday

(301)

Departure from	Kuujjuaq	8:00
	Tasiujaq	8:40
	Aupaluk	9:10
	Kangirsuk	9:45
	Quaqtaq	10:30
Arrival in	Kangiqsujuaq	11:05

(302)

Departure from	Kangiqsujuaq	11:20
	Quaqtaq	12:10
	Kangirsuk	12:55
	Aupaluk	13:30
	Tasiujaq	14:00
Arrival in	Kuujjuaq	14:25

Thursday

(404)

Departure from	Quaqtaq	8:00
	Kangirsuk	8:45
	Aupaluk	9:20
	Tasiujaq	9:50
Arrival in	Kuujjuaq	10:15

(401)

Departure from	Kuujjuaq	11:30
Arrival in	Kangiqsualujjuaq	12:10

(402)

Departure from	Kangiqsualujjuaq	12:25
Arrival in	Kuujjuaq	13:05

(403)

Departure from	Kuujjuaq	16:00
	Tasiujaq	16:40
	Aupaluk	17:20
	Kangirsuk	17:45
Arrival in	Quaqtaq	18:30

Friday

(502)

Departure from	Quaqtaq	8:00
	Kangiqsujuaq	8:50
	Salluit	10:05
	Kangiqsujuaq	11:20
	Quaqtaq	12:10
	Kangirsuk	12:55
Arrival in	Kujjuaq	13:55

(501)

Departure from	Kuujjuaq	14:00
	Kangirsuk	15:15
	Salluit	17:00
	Kangiqsujuaq	17:55
Arrival in	Quaqtaq	18:40

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᖃᑕᕈᒪᔪᖓ. ᐅᕙᖓ ᑐᕋᕐᑎᓄᒍ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᖅᑯᕙᖓ:

ᐊᑎᖓ: ______________________________

ᑐᕋᕈᑎᖓ: ______________________________

ᐊᑭᖏᑦ:

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_____	$10-ᑕᓚ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒥᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖏᑐᓄᑦ
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ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑭᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒃ ᐊᑭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᓯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᕿᒥᕈᐊᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᖏᓚᑎᓯᒥᐊᖅ ᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᑦ ᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᓯᒍ ᐊᑭᑐᑎᐊᖅ ᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᒍᓚᖅ ᑎᓯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᒥᒃ. ᑕᒃ ᑯᐊᑕᓕ ᐊᑭᑐᑎᐊᒍᑎᑖᖅᑲᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᖅᕋᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᓯᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ:

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ᒥᑭᓂᖅ ᓴᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᔭᑦ, ᐊᑭᖃᑐᑦ $11-ᑕᓚᒥᒃ ᓯᖄᑎᒍᑎᐊᐱᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᒻ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᓕᒃ.

Inside back cover: Supply ship "N.B. Maclean" leaving Ivujivik, July 19, 1960. Photo by Eugene Arima, National Museums of Canada.

ᑕᖅᑯᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᖕᒍᓕᕌᒥ ᒪᑉᐱᑐᑯᕐᒥ: ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖅ N.B. MACLEAN ᐃᕗᔨᕕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᔪᖅ ᔪᓚᐃ 19, 1960. ᔪᑦᔨᓐ ᐊᕇᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖕᒐ.

Back cover: Etua Tukkiapik pegs down nest shelters during the 1984 eider duck study at Qamanialuk. Photo by Douglas Nakashima.

ᑕᖅᑯᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᑭᖕᒍᓕᕌᒥ ᒪᑉᐱᑐᑯᕐᒥ: ᐃᑐᐊ ᑕᖅᑭᐊᐱᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᑎᕆᒥᕗᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᑦᓴᖕᒥᓂᒃ 1984-ᒥ ᒥᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᒪᓂᐊᓗᒥ. ᑕᒃᓚᔅ ᓈᑲᓯᒪ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ.

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