

LPAB d d d n l y
q l e b s / President
Zebedee Nungak

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Makivik Corporation

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

Makivik News

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

- Editor: Bob Mesher
Information Officer: Stephen Hendrie
Other contributors: Karl Kristensen, Paule Lamarche, Robert Lanari, Victor Mesher, Stas Olpinski

- Drawings: Sammy Kudluk
Translations: Eva Pilurtoot, Minnie Amidlak, Eva Kasudluak
Production Assistance: Martha Inukpuk-Iqaluk, Winnie Mickeyook, Annie Augiak, Vickie Okpiq

LPAB d d d n l y... Makivik Information Department, Inukjuak, Quebec, Canada, J0M 1M0, Telephone: (819) 254-8878, Fax: (819) 254-8706, ISSN 1195-2911



Cover: Atagootak Brassard looking up at the big sculpture made by Noah Echaloak in Inukjuak. Photo: Bob Mesher

C b s D A s i n l y c n s... This season...

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In this edition we have articles from a larger number of Makivik staff than usual, as well as a contribution from Karl Kristensen about his personal hen house project in Ivujivik.

We encourage readers to provide greater input as well, in the form of letters to the editor or other items you have for printing.



Practice makes perfect.

the JBNQA beneficiaries of Nunavik. Did you know that the Makivik Executive positions are each assigned to act as key

representatives for three Nunavik communities? Check out the diagram on page 37 to see which Makivik representative, besides your community board member, is available to serve you.

We are providing three main articles from outside of Canada this summer: events that took place in Arizona, New Zealand, and Washington. The youth of Nunavik have received some great honours as well lately, such as the Role Model status bestowed upon Sammy Duncan of Kuujuaq, as well as the Partnership Focus Award presented to the IPL students and the Northern Store in Kangiqsujuaq.

We enthusiastically welcome your feedback. Please drop us a few a lines.

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construct, was used as a base camp to study water characteristics for the power corporation. "A lot of the Hydro people are very happy that the camp is taking on a new life," Palmer says, "Basically, we took this abandoned infrastructure which had the doors banging in the wind and the spirit gone from it, and we have started to turn it into something of pride for the community."

The facility

Nobody is more proud of Nunami's progress than Alec Tuckatuck. "We have been working on an outfitting business which is also a job creation program for the beneficiaries, and now we have a first class facility," Tuckatuck describes, "Nunami provides everything a guest needs in order to hunt and live good. After a nice long hard day, you have showers, good food, and good lodging in that camp. We also have guides who really know the territory."

Nunami's Mollet Lake Lodge is the closest outfitting infrastructure to a road that is connected to the South in Nunavik, 127 miles north of the LG-4 road, and 142 miles north east of the road from LG-2.

Situated in proximity to a road and to the airport at Radisson has made it more affordable to bring in equipment and building materials. Loads can be trucked up and then air lifted or hauled to the camp by snowmobile.

Located just below the tree line, the territory is more wooded than most of sub-Arctic Nunavik, good for shelter and campfires. There are also a lot of sand beaches, with many rolling hills but less tracts of rock than further north. The warmer climate also gives Nunami a longer period of time to operate with open waters.

In a vast unspoiled environment with so much moving water in its system, Nunami is at one of the best natural brook trout networks in North America. Other native fish species there include lake trout and northern pike.

Mollet Lake Lodge is presently equipped to bunk 40 clients at a time. "We are looking at other kinds of tourists besides hunting or fishing; things like adventure tourism, sight seeing or bird watching," Alec Tuckatuck says. "It's time to open up the tourism industry here wisely and fairly."

Plans and potential

Mollet Lake Lodge officially opened for sports fishing on July 15th, with plans to remain in full operation until October 6th. From the beginning of last year, when they first started marketing, until mid-May, Nunami registered 150 clients. Three quarters of them are strictly interested in fishing and the balance, hunting. The caribou hunt starts in the fall.

Ninety percent of their guests come from the United States. During their primary marketing efforts, Mollet representatives canvassed at many trade shows throughout the north eastern United States and Texas. Most of their clientele were recruited at these shows and through other agents which were contacted by Peter Palmer, who manages promotion for Nunami.

Mollet has also attracted the attention of Mirage Outfitters. Located on the LG-4 road, 125 miles south of

ბ ელჯიბიძე ორლები
 დეპუტეტი

Standing Committee
 Sits Down in Kuujuaq

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The House of Commons Standing Committee on
 Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development travelled
 from its usual home in Ottawa to visit the North recently.
 Their goal was to visit communities which they had heard
 of frequently, but in some cases had never visited.

There are 16 members on the committee, which is
 composed of all parties in the House of Commons
 (Liberal, Reform, Bloc Québécois, New Democratic
 Party, and Progressive Conservative). Eight members of
 the Standing Committee went on the trip.

The first stop was in Kuujuaq from Tuesday May
 19th to Wednesday May 20th. The group, accompanied
 by a staff of three, held their meetings in the Makivik
 board room. The members who travelled to Kuujuaq
 were: Committee Chair Guy St. Julien, Liberal MP for
 Abitibi, Quebec; Vice-Chair John Finlay, Liberal MP for
 Oxford, Ontario; Nancy Karetak-Lindell, Liberal MP for
 Nunavut, Northwest Territories; Bernard Patry, Liberal
 MP for Pierrefonds-Dollard, Quebec; Vice-Chair Derrek
 Konrad, Reform MP for Prince Albert, Saskatchewan;
 Claude Bachand BQ MP for Saint-Jean, Quebec; Gordon
 Earle, NDP MP for Halifax West, Nova Scotia; and Gerald
 Keddy, PC MP for South Shore, Nova Scotia.

As is usually the case, individuals or groups who
 make presentations to the Standing Committee sign in
 before the meeting. This was done in Kuujuaq as well.

On this trip the committee wanted to learn about the
 key issues facing the northern regions regarding econo-
 mic development. They intend to write a report to be
 tabled in the House of Commons, which should alert the
 government as to the most pressing needs of
 northerners.

Makivik Corporation was the first organization in
 Kuujuaq to make a presentation to the Standing Com-
 mittee on the afternoon of May 19th. Presenting for
 Makivik were executive members Zebedee Nungak,
 Johnny Peters, Mark T. Gordon, and Pita Aatami.

Generally speaking, the
 Standing Committee hears
 witnesses and asks questions
 following the presentations.
 The Committee members were
 all given copies of Makivik
 Corporation information docu-
 ments outlining the history of
 the corporation, the main
 points of the James Bay and
 Northern Quebec Agreement,
 statistics regarding the
 Nunavik region, and copies of
 the 1997/1998 Annual Report.

Makivik's presentation
 was made by Zebedee
 Nungak. It focussed on six
 major issues which the corporation feels are the most
 vital ones facing the Nunavik region right now.

The first is taxation. When the JBNQA was signed in
 1975 the Inuit made a conscious decision to be full tax-
 payers, both federally and provincially. The committee
 members were told that it is frequently surprising to learn



Standing Committee Sits Down in Kuujuaq

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Johnny Peters: "We are starting to lose here, and there is no representation on our behalf in Ottawa."

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following: "We are aware that there are opposition MPs here. We have not been feeding questions to opposition members. We have not played that game. It demonstrates a high degree of diplomacy on our part. Some of my people are starting to ask me, though: 'Zebedee, we stood up for Canada during the last referendum, how is Canada treating us now?' They say, 'Nothing is being resolved.' I think it is Canada's turn to honour its obligations towards us. We can do what we can to improve the



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Tikile Kleist made presentation on the Nunavik Investment Fund.

lot of our community. I am expressing a general state of dissatisfaction and frustration. I would like the government to assist us in getting some of these items off of the outstanding list and on the done list."

The MPs were also told that Nunavik is still far away from getting on the information highway, though a Quebec health department initiative may solve that problem soon. They were also informed how the stringent rules governing the construction industry have systematically prevented Inuit from getting the required certification to work as skilled personnel.

Other presentations highlighted areas in which the federal government could drastically improve on. One example was in the tendering process. The local boat builders in Kuujuaq lost a tender on a \$200,000 contract by \$10,000 to a firm in Winnipeg. Nunavik now has the spectacle of receiving boats built in Winnipeg when there is a boat shop in the region. Obviously when the boats need repairs, they will be done at the local boat builders. It was an example where the federal government really was not helping the region by simply looking at the bottom line.

Other presentations were made in Kuujuaq by the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik Regional Development Council, the Kativik Investment Fund, Air Inuit, and representatives of local businesses.

A final comment made to the MPs was by Makivik Second Vice-President Johnny Peters. "We have been lobbying forever, it seems. We are Canadian citizens, but we are considered second class citizens. We are being torn apart by taxes. We pay the highest taxes in Canada. We are starting to lose here, and there is no representation on our behalf in Ottawa."

The Standing Committee went on to Iqaluit, and then to Mistassini before returning to Ottawa. Over 30 individuals and groups made presentations to the Committee. The report is expected to be tabled in the House of Commons this fall.

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Chickens: a Rewarding Choice in Pets

By Karl Kristensen

Whether a dog or a cat, a rabbit or a duck, a seagull or a young raven, or some fish in an aquarium: people like pets. Furred, feathered or finned, a pet can be fun. While most pets are an additional expense to the family income, a flock of chickens can provide eggs, which are excellent food. The total cost of taking care of a flock of chickens can be significantly less than the value of the fresh eggs produced. The purpose of this article is to provide information about how to get and how to take good care of chickens.

Some may remember that the Department of Transport station at places such as, for example, Inukjuak, Quaqtaq, and Nottingham Island used to have flocks of chickens back in the days before cargo flights bringing fresh food became common.

If, after careful consideration, you decide to have a flock of chickens, the first step is to have a suitable place to house them. Nests and roosting must be provided, and also electricity for light bulbs which could be lit for 12 hours daily from late fall to spring, and also during cloudy days at any time of the year. All carpentry and electrical work should be completed before receiving the chickens, and the electrical work should be either done by or inspected by a qualified electrician to avoid a fire.

Depending on the size of the chicken house and the number of chickens in it, you may need a heater, especially for the winter months. There needs to be as much window area in the chicken house walls as possible. The matchbox and also the slant-wall design of the old federal houses are both ideal because they have a large window in one of the walls as well as some smaller windows in other walls.

Some other things you should get before the chickens arrive are a feeder and a waterer. These are both metal cylinders with a circular tray underneath. The feed and the water enter the tray from under the bottom edge of the cylinder all around. The tray is larger in circumference than the bottom edge of the cylinder, and the chickens eat and drink from the tray whenever they are hungry or thirsty. Using these prevents the feed from being scratched out on the floor and the water from becoming dirty. Basement deodorizers are ideal to prevent unpleasant smell in the chicken house. These deodorizers, which use volcanic ash granules, are non toxic, effective, and last for years.

Before you get the chickens you need to get the feed. The kind of feed you need depends on how old



BOB MESHNER

Indigenous Peoples in New Zealand



Indigenous Peoples in New Zealand

By Paule Lamarche and Robert Lanari

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For the first time, the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) held its eighteenth annual conference in Christchurch, New Zealand, from April 21st to 24th. For the first time since the beginning of IAIA, Indigenous Peoples were invited to prepare a three-day session to share their experience pertaining to traditional knowledge and their relations with industry. The conference brought together representatives of the Maoris, Inuit, Mohawk, Cree, American Tualip and Peruvians, as well as representatives from Shell (Peru) and Hydro-Québec. Within this session, Makivik and Hydro-Québec devoted a day to discuss hydroelectric development in Nunavik.

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The co-chairman of the Indigenous Peoples Program, Mr. Maurice Manawaroa Gray, who is a Maori leader, organized a pre-conference meeting. The meeting was an opportunity to get acquainted and discuss common issues. An elaborate welcoming ceremony — a powhiri (in Maori language) was held at a marae (special meeting place). The visitors were greeted by a choir singing ceremonial songs followed by the hongi or pressing of noses and exchange of gifts. Everyone introduced themselves and a number of concerns regarding threats to the Aboriginal way of life were also discussed.

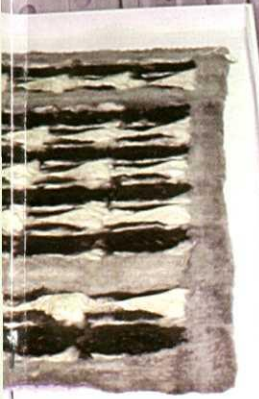
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After the ceremony, the delegates went to the Convention Centre for the official opening of the conference where Aboriginal visitors along with the Maori delegation greeted the participants. Welcoming words were addressed and the Maoris performed traditional dances.

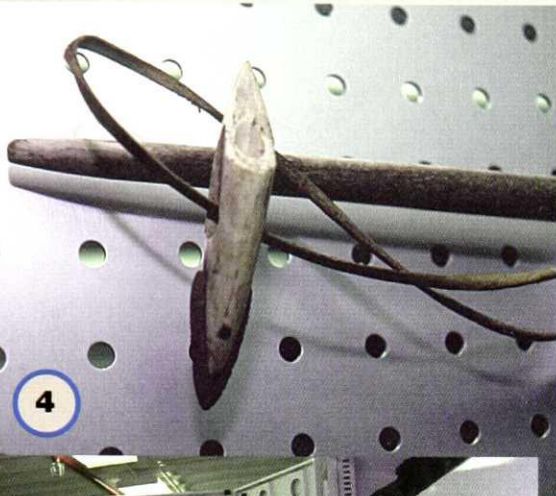
The co-chairpersons, Maurice Gray and Terry Williams (Tualip) opened the morning session of April 22nd by



COURTESY: INTRODUCING MAORI CULTURE



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Photo Notes

- 1) Corrugated sealskin "over-shoes" worn by Tarramiut Inuit hunters from Northern Nunavik, used while hunting on the sea-ice. Narrow strips of sealskin are ingeniously sewn to create small "no-skid" ridges on the sole of the boot. Collected by Lucien Turner at Kuujuaq.
- 2) A man's caribou skin parka is carefully laid out and preserved in the special storage cases at the Museum Support Center.
- 3) A bird skin blanket (made with the skins taken from the heads of almost 50 eider ducks) from West Greenland, circa 1890.
- 4) Detail of the end of a sealing harpoon collected from northern Quebec by Lucien Turner in 1883.
- 5) A spear-thrower from West Greenland.
- 6) An ivory carved snow knife collected by Turner.
- 7) Stephen Loring shows some of the hundreds of Inuit spears and harpoons in the Smithsonian collections. Most of the specimens date from the late 19th century. They come from all over the Arctic — from Siberia, Alaska, Nunavik, Nunavut, and Greenland.
- 8) Zebedee Nungak examines a beaded amautiq, more than 125 years old.
- 9) A model qayaq anthropologist Lucien Turner acquired from an Inuk hunter trading at Kuujuaq between 1882 and 1884.
- 10) Examining a steatite cooking pot Lucien Turner acquired from an Inuk family visiting the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Fort Chimo from 1882 to 1884. Fort Chimo is across the river from Kuujuaq. It is locally referred to as "Old Chimo". Lucien Turner also collected artifacts — tools and clothing — from the Innu who also came to trade at Kuujuaq. Beside the stone cooking pot is a large Innu drum.
- 11) Zebedee Nungak stands beside one of the sleds that Robert E. Peary used during his explorations in northern Greenland. The sled, made by Peary's polar Eskimo companions, is constructed of pieces of ship's lumber and driftwood carefully fitted together and lashed in place and has whalebone runners.
- 12) Close-up of whalebone harpoon foreshaft.
- 13) Close-up of an ivory harpoon foreshaft from the Yukon-Kuskokwim region in Alaska. This is the homeland of the Yü'pik Eskimo who believed that the predatory spirit of the mythological animals depicted on their harpoons would aid in the capture of seals. A small barbed ivory harpoon head would have been fitted in the small hole in the center of the mouth. Collected circa 1878 by Edward Nelson.
- 14) Umiak model collected by Lucien Turner.
- 15) Inuit fiddle, made from driftwood with strings of sinew, collected by Lucien Turner.
- 16) Zebedee Nungak holds an assortment of Inuit arrows collected by Lucien Turner. The arrows still have their original feathers, wooden shafts, and bone foreshafts with iron arrowheads.



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PHOTOS: STEPHEN HENRIQUE



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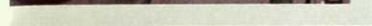
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Makivik Treasurer Pita Aatami made a brief tour to two Nunavik communities to explain various issues that are being dealt with by the Corporation's Finance Department and files which are handled jointly with other internal departments. He talked and received comments through the local FM radio stations during the tour, which took place May 11th and 12th.

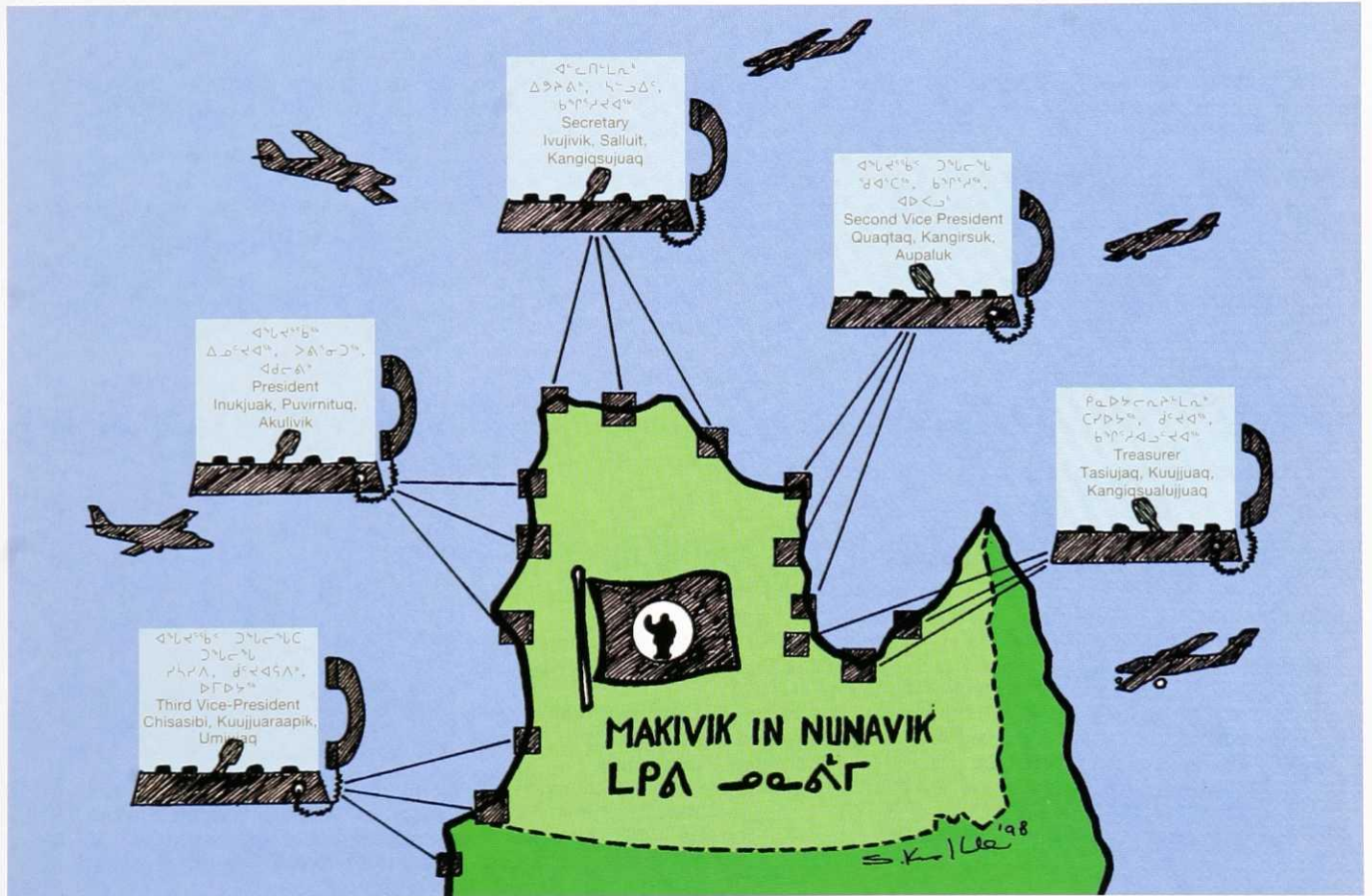
Topics that were discussed included the general finances of the Corporation, and responses to various inquiries made during last spring's Makivik Board of Directors meeting and the Annual General Meeting. Residents were also updated on activities regarding the Corporation's airlines and taxation issues, including federal, provincial and personal income tax returns, as well as the self-government process, and Makivik's new office building in Kuujuaq and the relocation of employees to there.

A number of questions were answered about various funding arrangements overseen by Makivik, such as the Hydro-Québec Fuel Subsidy Program for businesses and private home owners and the Raglan Trust Fund (This year, for elders aged 50 to 59). Nunavik Inuit were also offered to participate in a provincial gov-

he met through FM radio. Corporate Secretary George Berthe travelled to Kangiqsualujuaq during the same tour. Aatami encourages the beneficiaries in Kuujuaq to feel free to call or drop by his office for a visit. He will also be going on the Kuujuaq FM soon.

Makivik President Zebedee Nungak keeps the communities of Inukjuak, Puvirnituq and Akulivik tuned in; Second Vice-President Johnny Peters has Quaqtaq, Kangirsuk and Aupaluk; Third Vice-President Mark T. Gordon has Chisasibi, Kuujuaaraapik and Umiujaq, and George Berthe is assigned to keep Ivujivik, Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq up to date. Communities are assigned to each Executive position, as opposed to being selected for certain individuals in any given Executive chair. These choices were made and approved some years ago by the Makivik Board of Directors. Traditionally, the Executives have combined their respective travel budgets for community tours and have gone as a group to visit the whole region.

This year one of the topics raised by the population at the



ernment infrastructure and job creation fund. There are certain aspects of this offer that have yet to be finalized. He also updated people on Makivik's \$100,000 Regional Donation Fund. Each of the above mentioned topics are important in their own right, while there are issues of equal importance being steered by Makivik Corporation's four other Executives.

The Executive Field Trips were a topic of great importance for the general population in both communities consulted and the overall consensus was that there should be more personal attention given to the communities by the Executives. In this regard, Pita explained that each Executive has been assigned three communities to keep residents more abreast of goings on within the Corporation. As Corporate Treasurer, Pita has the communities of Kuujuaq, Kangiqsualujuaq and Tasiujaq — the latter two of which

Annual General Meeting in Ivujivik was the need to hear directly from the Executive Committee, hence the quick follow up by Pita Aatami to his respective communities. Shortly after his return to Kuujuaq, Pita and his fellow Executives made a joint field trip to the community of Aupaluk to deal with concerns specific to the residents there. Another joint field trip of all of the Executives to every Nunavik community may take place next fall.

If any beneficiary would like to have information concerning the above mentioned topics or any other activity of the Corporation, do not hesitate to call and make an inquiry with the Executive of your choosing, or contact your local Makivik board member. Makivik has a new toll free number at the head office in Kuujuaq. It is 1-877-625-4845 (1-877-MAKIVIK).

Inukjuak CNV's New Office

The opening ceremony for Inukjuak's new municipal office took place in December, 1997, as this photograph shows. Elder Anna Nungak cut the ribbon, which was held by Mayor Siasi Smiler and Municipal Manager Johnny Williams. Standing beside the mayor is Anna Oweetaluktuk, and beside Johnny is Mary Pirti Kumarluk.

The new CNV building is also home to SHQ Housing, the Hunter Support Program, and the Mental Health Office. It is already getting small for the number of people working there, but there are no plans for expansion this summer.

Fire destroyed the Municipal office in Inukjuak back in October, 1996. The municipality started up again in the group home beside the Makivik office in Inukjuak while the new office was being constructed.

New construction planned for Inukjuak this year includes an FM radio station, and a new community centre, the latter to be built up on the hill beside the Makivik office, where Avataq is located.



MARTHA INUKPIUK IOALUK

The Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research (IEMR) was established by the federal government in December 1995 to oversee environmental effects of allied low level flight training conducted from Canadian Forces Base, Goose Bay over areas of Labrador and northeastern Quebec. This decision was consequent to an earlier recommendation made by an independent Environmental Assessment Panel appointed to review military flight training activities.

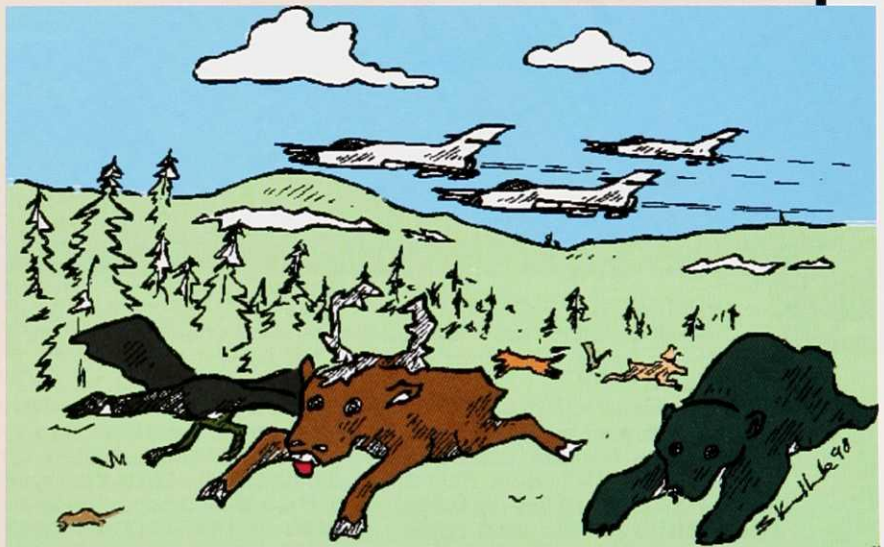
The Institute is governed by a board of directors composed of nine voting representatives of groups and organizations from Labrador/northeastern Quebec and five non-voting members representing the federal Departments of National Defense, and Environment, and the Provinces of Labrador and Quebec. There is, in addition, an independent non-voting chair.

The board operates as much as possible under a consensus model in making decisions. A scientific review committee composed of five members selected by the Institute board supports it. Permanent staff members of the Institute include an executive director and a secretary. Contractual staff are employed on a per need basis.

The IEMR's inaugural meeting was on December 11th and 12th 1996. Prior to this date Makivik Corporation had been informed that the original Environmental Assessment Panel's recommendation of separate board membership for the Inuit of Nunavik had been modified to share a joint seat with the Naskapi of Quebec on a two-year rotational basis. The Corporation felt this was completely unacceptable and challenged this recommendation both in writing and at the subsequent two meetings. It was ultimately agreed that a single seat would be retained for both parties, rotating on a two-year basis, however that both parties would be present at all Institute meetings and that either party could present a single vote on a given issue at their respective discretion. Except for the inaugural meeting attended by Robert Lanari, I have attended the balance of meetings and currently represent Makivik Corporation on the IEMR. Makivik's Renewable Resource Development Department employs both Robert and myself.

So far there have been five meetings, including a workshop on Traditional Knowledge in which Aboriginal representatives testified regarding the importance of various renewable resources including both wildlife and assorted flora. The Institute has also established four technical advisory groups for the present whose mandate is to prioritize and screen research projects targetting waterfowl, caribou, osprey and "in-town" mitigation measures. The Institute, as a component of its mandate, is also fostering the integration of Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Western or Occidental Science into aspects of the research conducted.

To date the Institute has committed itself to conducting a thorough review of all data, from all sources



which has been collected pertaining to caribou as this species was considered a priority by all board members. On agreement, this analysis will include a review of data sets compiled by Aboriginal peoples. A protocol for receiving, reviewing and approving funding for research projects covered under the mandate of the Institute was most recently developed and will be applied to any submissions for funding received by the Institute.

YOUTH

A Recipe for Success

By Bob Mesher

Once a student starts to fall too far behind their peers in school, it can snowball to a point where they can begin to feel hopeless about catching up again. All too often the situation becomes so unmanageable for the student that they lose complete interest and choose to drop out. Those who remain with it and do graduate from high school, however, certainly merit credit for their determination and success.

There are other students in Nunavik and the rest of Quebec who, for various reasons, are not cut out for the academic life. Pierre Vézina is a Pedagogical Consultant for the Kativik School Board's Individual Paths of Learning (IPL) teachers. IPL is an alternative education program to help these students stay in school and learn skills and attitudes, which will help them later in the world of work. Some IPL students later return for upgrading and even complete their high school.

Vézina says the Quebec Ministry of Education started the IPL program in answer to the problems many children throughout the prov-



ince are having in fitting into the mainstream school system. There is no single program used in all schools. While IPL teachers hired to work in Nunavik develop their own programs, they try to maintain a team spirit. "IPL is not recommended for students who can do



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(Top) Standing at the "Wall of Fame": Kirk Coates, Pierre Vézina, Gisèle Tardif, Maggie Alaku, and Uquttaq Uqittuq.

well in the regular classes," he says.

Vézina says many of these students are very intelligent and hard working but because they have not had a lot of academic success they may think less of themselves. However, through IPL projects such as Boulangerie Mamartuq in Kangiqsujaq, many of these students are being seen by themselves and by the community in a more positive light. In fact, the girls, age 14 to 18, who run the bakery operation, along with the Northern Store which partnered in the project, were honoured by the Conference Board

of Canada which presented them with the coveted Partnership Focus Award last May.

IPL students Uquttaq Uqittuq and Maggie Alaku (Jr.), their teacher Gisèle Tardif, and Kirk Coates, Manager of Operations for the Northwest Company in Northern Quebec attended the three-day Conference Board event in Ottawa. They hosted three round table sessions to talk about the project and field questions, as well as conducting one longer workshop.

Their partnership project was also highlighted on the "Wall of

YOUTH

Fame", publicly displayed in the lobby of the Ottawa Congress Centre. On Monday, May 11th, there was a gala dinner during which they were presented the prestigious Award.

This was not the first community service program for the IPL students in Kangiqsujuaq. Between 1995 and 1997, the class of seven girls also ran Mikijuu Daycare. After that, six of the remaining students and their teacher began operating the bakery shop.

The project has benefitted everyone associated with it, including the school staff and administration, local business, the community, their parents, and especially the students. Some payoffs of the project are realized immediately, such as increased student attendance and self-esteem, and fresh baked goods for the community. It also places them in daily contact with the Northern Store, an important employer in Nunavik communities.

Giséle says Boulangerie



Mamartuq was originally created to offer basic professional training to students who posed a serious risk of quitting school. With a passion for cooking and realizing there was no fresh pastries or breads to buy in the community, she began to seek creative ways to motivate her students and the community in providing a bakery project.

The Northern Store in Kangiqsujuaq was most supportive



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 Maggie and Uquataq proudly hold the Partnership Focus Award won by Boulangerie Mamartuq.

BOB MESPHER

and seized the opportunity to be a partner in the educational enterprise, providing a display area in the store as well as advice and accounting assistance. Their Operations Manager says, "It has been an honour to be associated with the project. We believe that what benefits one student benefits the whole community."

Kirk Coates advises community members, however, that it be up to

them to develop this type of venture, not the partnering establishment. He is also very proud to realize that the Northern Store played a key role in what will likely develop into a small restaurant business run by IPL students.

Boulangerie Mamartuq has received funding from KRG, KRDC, KSB, Makivik, the CNV of Kangiqsujuaq, and the pastry chain Maison Cousin.



KATIVIK SCHOOL BOARD

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Corrections

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In the spring 1998 edition of *Makivik News*, we wrote that the best Ungava goal tender was Ned Adams. In fact, the name of the cup is in honour of Ned Adams, as he passed away. The best goal tender was Willie Etook of Kangirsuk.

Elsewhere we wrote that Kangirsuk was the only other community to win the Cup, which was also a bit off the mark. In fact it was Kangiqsujuaq, who won the cup in 1997. We regret the errors.

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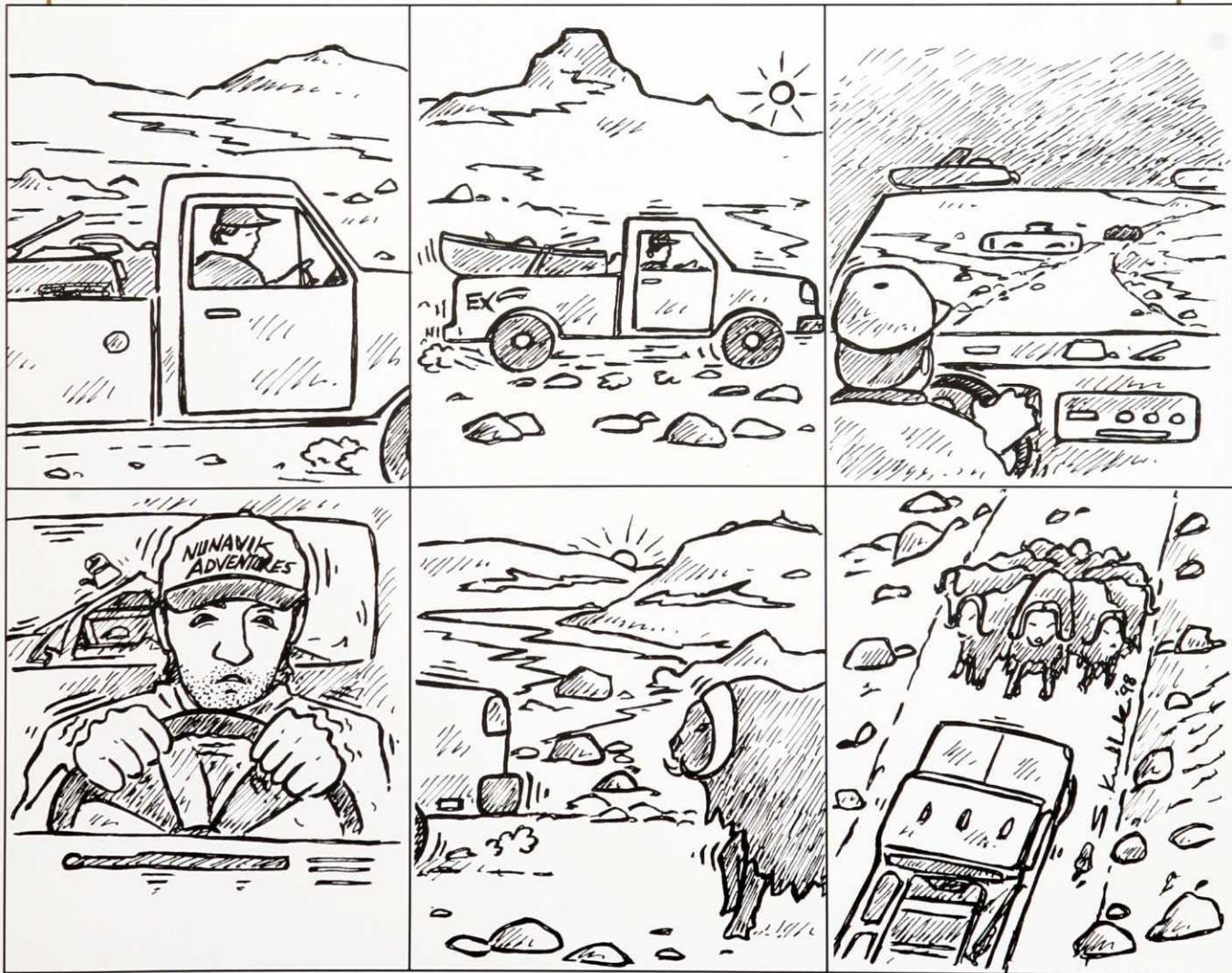
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(1-877-MAKIVIK)



Makivik has a new toll free number at its head office in Kuujuaq.

It is 1-877-625-4845
(1-877-MAKIVIK).



BACK COVER: MAGGIE ALAKU AND UQITTAO UQITTUO IN OTTAWA FOR THEIR PARTNERSHIP FOCUS AWARD (PHOTO: BOB MESHRI)

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