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POLITICS NUNAVUT ᐃᐱᓕᓕ

P.J. Akeeagok eyes infrastructure as trade war drags on

Former Nunavut premier appointed to Mark Carney's Canada-U.S. trade advisory committee in April

Miriam Lafontaine

As the trade war between the United States and Canada escalates, the sole Inuk sitting on Prime Minister Mark Carney's Canada-U.S. trade advisory committee says he's keeping his focus on federal funding for Arctic infrastructure.

"My focus remains on advancing nation-building in the Arctic, diversifying our economy and supporting projects that are Indigenous-led," former Nunavut premier P.J. Akeeagok said in a short email about his contributions thus far on the Advisory Committee on Canada-U.S. Economic Relations. "I continue to raise the challenges we face, but more importantly, the opportunities ahead."

There has been no talk

of returning to the negotiation table since Canada walked away from a joint review of the Canada-United-States-Mexico agreement Aug. 20, saying U.S. leaders made unacceptable demands at the 11th hour.

U.S. President Donald Trump responded to the breakdown in talks with new tariffs, and Canada's list of retaliatory tariffs went into effect Sept. 8.

Since then, Trump has banned Canadian alcohol sales in the U.S., barred Canadian goods from U.S. government procurement contracts and has threatened to stop the sale of Bombardier jets in his country.

Nunatsiaq News requested an interview with Akeeagok to ask for his thoughts on how the ongoing dispute might impact the North, and to ask

about what he's advocated for thus far as a member of Carney's Canada-U.S. trade advisory council.

He declined.

Instead, he sent a statement saying he's pleased to see that the federal government is investing \$405 million toward the construction of the Mackenzie Valley Highway in the Northwest Territories.

The Mackenzie Valley Highway is the first project to receive funding thus far from Canada's recently created Arctic Infrastructure Fund, aimed at boosting economic development and the Arctic's access to domestic and global markets.

Akeeagok was appointed to the advisory committee in April, alongside other ex-politicians and economic leaders in the banking, milk, steel and forestry industries.

He previously stated on social media that his focus on the committee is ensuring the Arctic remains "at the centre of Canada's strategic invest-

ment agenda" and at the "forefront of nation-building."

Meanwhile, other members of the advisory committee, such as Jean Charest, Erin O'Toole and Lisa Raitt, have appeared frequently on media programs to share their thoughts on the trade dispute.

Nunavut Premier John Main previously said the territory is in the process of assessing the impacts of the tariffs on residents and businesses. He wasn't available for comment Sept. 10 due to travel.

B2Gold Corp., which owns Goose Gold Mine in the Kitikmeot Region, said in a statement in August that it doesn't anticipate the new tariffs will have a direct impact on its operations in the territory.

"Our operations rely on a broad supply chain for equipment, parts and consumables, including certain products sourced from the United States," said Cherry DeGeer, a spokesperson for the company. "We do not antici-



P.J. Akeeagok, seen here while still serving as Nunavut premier last year, says he's encouraged to see Canada is putting its Arctic Infrastructure Fund to use. (File photo by Jeff Pelletier)

pate a material impact on our operations, but as the trade environment continues to evolve we will monitor developments closely."

Renaud Brossard, vice-president of communications for the Montreal Economic Institute, a public policy think tank with offices across the country, said in an interview that the sooner Canada drops its retaliatory tariffs the better.

"It's essentially a tax increase at a time when businesses and consumers

are feeling the pinch," he said, mentioning the already high costs of food and other goods in the North.

"By playing this tariff and counter tariff game we're essentially making our economy a bit poorer and less competitive in the long run than we would be if we were to redouble on free trade instead," he said, adding provinces still have a long way to go when it comes to removing barriers to internal trade.

Federal government ends NunatuKavut rights bid

Nunatsiavut Government, NTI, and ITK support federal decision

Nunatsiaq News

The federal government has ended a years-long process to negotiate Indigenous rights and self-determination with the NunatuKavut Community Council, an organization that says it represents about 6,000 Inuit in southern and central Labrador.

According to a Sept. 8 statement from NunatuKavut, Crown-Indigenous Relations Minister Rebecca Alty informed the council in a letter on Sept. 4 that the federal government was terminating its Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self-Determination negotiations.

"[NunatuKavut Community Council] is a strong and modern Inuit government that remains committed to the recognition of our rights and the advancement of our people's well-being," the statement read.

The council said it was not given substantive reasons for the decision.

The federal government has reviewed submissions from NunatuKavut,

historical and legal analysis, expert reviews and discussions with the council, said Jennifer Cooper, a spokesperson for Crown-Indigenous Relations and

and title," Cooper said.

She said her department has offered to meet with NunatuKavut to discuss its findings in detail.

NunatuKavut's leaders have said its group's members are of mixed ancestry who primarily

and the British Crown.

The group does not have a modern comprehensive land claim agreement, and the council has acknowledged that relatively few of its members speak Inuktitut.

The federal govern-

when Crown-Indigenous Relations Minister Carolyn Bennett began talks with the group.

In September 2019, Canada and NunatuKavut signed a memorandum of understanding that recognized the group as an "Indigenous collective

self-determination and governance must be in the authority of "recognized Inuit rights holders."

In a Sept. 8 statement on Facebook, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami called NunatuKavut a "fraudulent collective," adding such groups undermine Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples and can divert funding intended for Inuit.

The Labrador-based Nunatsiavut Government released a statement as well, saying NunatuKavut's claims to Inuit identity are not recognized by Inuit or the Innu Nation.

"Inuit identity is not something that can be self-declared — it is affirmed by Inuit, grounded in our culture and history," Nunatsiavut president Johannes Lampe said in the statement.

NunatuKavut maintains that it is "appalling that the minister of Crown-Indigenous relations would bend to pressure from other Indigenous groups on the denial of our claim."

"We are Inuit. We come from Inuit. That will never change," reads NunatuKavut's Sept. 8 statement.



Todd Russell, the president of the NunatuKavut Community Council, and Carolyn Bennett, minister of Crown-Indigenous relations, shake hands at the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the NunatuKavut council and Canada recognizing Indigenous rights and self-determination, on Sept. 5, 2019. The federal government announced earlier this month that it is ending NunatuKavut's bid for Inuit rights. (Photo courtesy of NunatuKavut Community Council)

Northern Affairs Canada, in an email to Nunatsiaq News.

The evidence provided by NunatuKavut did not meet "court-established tests for Indigenous rights

come from communities south of Churchill River, and are descendants of Inuit in the region.

They argue their members are the inheritors of a 1765 treaty between Inuit

ment had never recognized NunatuKavut as an Indigenous group capable of holding rights under Section 35 of the Constitution.

That changed in 2018,

capable of holding section 35 Aboriginal rights."

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. welcomed the reversal by the federal government, adding that discussions that involve Inuit rights,

Bold moves signal Nunavut, Ottawa are looking past U.S.

As longtime partner becomes less reliable, Ottawa, GN and NTI show signs of working around neighbour to the south



Corey Larocque

Nunavut’s premier is eyeing global investors. Its former premier’s gaze is fixed on Arctic nation-building projects instead of the Canada-U.S. relationship. And Canada’s prime minister is exploring the idea of the country being, at least symbolically, European.

More and more, everyone seems to be looking away from the United States as a dependable partner.

It was a busy week for both Canada and Nunavut. All of their bold moves signalled two things: how much of Canada’s economy involves building big infrastructure projects and how eager leaders are to work around U.S. President Donald Trump.

The Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. went to Toronto’s financial district Monday to woo potential investors for the big infrastructure projects planned for Nunavut.

The territory wants money to help build four projects: the Grays Bay road and port, the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link, a hydroelectricity generator for Iqaluit and a deepsea port in Qikiqtarjuaq.

In a statement Wednesday, Premier John Main summed up his pitch: “Nunavut has so much to offer global investors as a territory rich in natural resources and a strong environmental framework for certainty.”



Nunavut Premier John Main, centre, poses in Toronto Monday at the Canada Investment Summit, where financiers across the globe were invited to discuss investment opportunities with project proponents across Canada. Main is pictured, from left, with Jeff Maurice, vice-president of partnerships at Arctic Economic Development Corp.; Sean Leet, managing director of Arctic Economic Development Corp.; Michael McNair, president and CEO of Arctic Economic Development Corp.; Anne-Raphaëlle Audouin, CEO of Nukik Corp.; Paul Irngaut, vice-president of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.; Brendan Bell, CEO of West Kitikmeot Resources Corp.; and Keith Drover, director of projects for Iqaluit Nukkiksautiit Project.

The Nunavut-led meeting coincided with the federal government’s first-ever Canada Investment Summit in Toronto.

Prime Minister Mark Carney said Canada is trying to attract \$1 trillion dollars in investment over the next five years. (To put that in perspective, Canada’s gross domestic product — the value of all the goods and services produced in the country in a year — is about \$2.5 trillion).

Building big things quickly has been a hallmark of Carney’s government since he became leader of the Liberal party in 2025. It’s his plan for strengthening the economy as Canada relies less on

U.S. trade.

Even some officials who have been assigned to help navigate Canada’s thorny relationship with the U.S. are looking past the U.S.

Former Nunavut premier P.J. Akeeagok sits on the Advisory Committee on Canada-U.S. Economic Relations, a panel of 28 leaders tapped to advise the federal government on the bilateral relationship.

As Trump imposed tariffs on Canadian imports and Carney brought in counter-tariffs, council members like former Quebec premier Jean Charest and former Conservative cabinet minister Lisa Raitt did media interviews about Canada’s changing relationship with the U.S.

But when a Nunatsiaq News reporter asked Akeeagok about his work with the council, he didn’t say much about tariffs or trade. Instead, he leaned into promoting the four nation-building projects in the Arctic.

Then, on Wednesday came news the European Union wants Canada to become its first “associate member,” a twist that wasn’t on anyone’s radar a week ago.

Carney hadn’t said much about it publicly, then — poof! — we woke up to discover we’re going to be European. Or, associate Europeans, whatever that means. No doubt it will become clearer in weeks ahead.

The speed at which EU membership came up says a lot about how quickly Europe and Canada are responding to Trump’s unpredictability.

As Canada aggressively broadens its options for trade partners and investors, things are moving fast. Going to Toronto to attract investors was a smart, bold move for the GN and NTI. There’s a lot of potential for Nunavut to benefit from that.

A case for rent control in Nunavut

Residential Tenancies Act should be updated with more measures to make housing affordable, says Iqaluit lawyer



Andrew Morrison
Special to
Nunatsiaq News

As temperatures drop and we start to prepare for another fall, we’re reminded of one of Nunavut’s most urgent problems: housing.

We don’t need another study to make us aware of the crisis. We see it every day not only on the streets of Iqaluit, but in other, more hidden ways: students coming home with nowhere

to live, families crammed into relatives’ homes and long-time Iqalummiut losing their staff housing when they retire. Too many people face various forms of homelessness in their own homeland.

The numbers back this up. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. reports that Iqaluit’s rental vacancy rate was just 0.3 per cent in 2025 — six empty units out of nearly 2,000. That leaves tenants with almost no alternatives and lets rents climb far beyond what many can afford.

Nunavut should freeze rents.

Rent control won’t solve the whole housing crisis. It won’t build the homes we badly need, and it won’t house everyone who is currently without shelter. But a rent freeze will help address

staggering rental rates that seem to be going up every time we blink.

Rent control won’t lower today’s already high rates, but it would limit how fast they can rise in future. Right now, Nunavut’s Residential Tenancies Act allows landlords to raise rent once every 12 months, with three months’ written notice — but sets no limit on the size of the increase.

For example, a landlord could raise rent on a one-bedroom apartment from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a month, as long as the notice requirements are met. There’s no cap. In a territory where buying a house seems more and more like a distant dream (or nightmare) and government staff housing regimes inflate the rental market, local tenants simply have nowhere else to go.

A freeze on rent can also have other positive impacts on tenant rights. Following New York City Mayor Zohran Mamdani’s election on a rent-freeze platform, reports suggest New York landlords became more responsive to tenants’ repair requests, potentially reflecting the benefits of prioritizing tenants’ rights.

The path forward is clear. The minister of justice can amend the Residential Tenancies Act to let municipalities set their own rent-control rules, within territory-wide minimum standards. Iqaluit could adopt protections suited to its pressures, while Igloolik would remain free to choose its own approach.

We have a rental officer who hears landlord-tenant disputes. That office should be given authority to investigate unlawful rent increases, order repayment and enforce the rules.

Any new rules should cover all new rental units and should apply to housing paid for by governments and Inuit organizations. Rent control



There is currently very little rent control in the City of Iqaluit. Landlords can raise rent once per year, with three months’ notice, says letter writer Andrew Morrison. He’s calling for a rent freeze to help make housing more affordable in the city. (File photo by Daron Letts)

is also in the interest of the Nunavut government, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and other institutions facing steep staff-housing cost increases over the past 15 years.

Of all the housing problems we face, this one has a straightforward fix. The GN, NTI, and the City of Iqaluit should push for that authority — and use it.

Nunavummiut deserve stronger tenant rights and the security of knowing their homes will stay within reach.

Andrew Morrison is a lawyer and musician who lives in Iqaluit.

Nunatsiaq News invites readers to submit letters to the editor for publication. They must be less than 500 words and signed by the writer. Please send them to editors@nunatsiaq.com.

HEALTH NUNAVUT ᐅᐱᓕᓕ

Too many elders receive care outside Nunavut, NTI says

Miriam Lafontaine

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. says long-term care for elders in the territory has been inadequate for years, an issue that John Amagoalik's situation has brought "into sharp focus."

But the association tasked with making sure promises made in the Nunavut Agreement — which Amagoalik helped negotiate — are kept isn't saying whether it plans to help the revered leader live out his final days at home.

Before coming back to Iqaluit in June, Amagoalik had been living at the Embassy West Senior Living long-term care facility in Ottawa. His loved ones raised money for his flight and some health-care needs but said they were depending on the GN's Health Department to fund Amagoalik's care and housing needs in the long term.

The GN said its policies prevent funding privately arranged in-home care and housing through its long-term elder care programming. Now, with money running out, Amagoalik might have to leave Iqaluit again.

NTI declined requests for an interview with its president Gloria Uluqsi and sent a statement instead.

"Too many Inuit elders, including unilingual Inuktitut-speaking elders, continue to receive care outside the territory, separated from their families, communities, language and homes," said Uluqsi in the statement, sent Sept. 3.

She was responding to questions about whether NTI planned to help Amagoalik, for whom the organization is currently providing a rental unit at reduced rent.

Amagoalik, revered by many as the "Father of Nunavut," dedicated

Agreement Act. From 1999 onward, he also chaired the Nunavut Implementation Commission, the 10-member organization which eventually became Nunavut's government.

"We would love to sit with the Government of Nunavut, the Health Department and NTI to have a discussion about how we can make this work. The alternative is that he will be sent back to Ottawa or to Rankin Inlet," said Mark Stiles, a friend of Amagoalik. "He doesn't want to do that."

vent the GN from contracting a private care provider in Iqaluit the same way it does with southern providers, such as Embassy West.

"What they're saying is, 'We never got around to building the policy and financial structures that would let us do what you're asking us to do,'" she said.

"They're building a three-seater bus and then telling us they don't have room on the bus," she added. "You should build a bigger bus."

Nunatsiaq News requested an interview with Nunavut's Health Minister, Janet Pitsiulaaq Brewster, to speak about the state of elder care in the territory, but the department sent a written statement instead.

There are care homes in Iqaluit and Arviat for those requiring lower to moderate levels of support, and ones in Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Igloolik and Rankin Inlet for elders with more complex needs, department spokesperson Charmaine Deogracias wrote. Only the care facility in Rankin Inlet provides care for those with the most complex needs.

Work is ongoing to expand long-term elder care



There are a handful of long-term care homes for elders in Nunavut, with the Rankin Inlet location, opened last year, being the only one that provides care for patients with the most complex needs. (File photo by Arty Sarkisian)

in the Qikiqtaaluk and Kitikmeot regions.

"Until that capacity is operational, out-of-territory long-term care remains necessary when assessed needs cannot be met through services available in Nunavut," Deogracias said in the email.

Crawford said in Amagoalik's case, the services are available. The family says monthly costs for his care and housing are about \$16,000 per month.

NTI, meanwhile, told Nunatsiaq News it's actively working with the GN so that more elders can receive around-the-clock medical care within the territory.

"NTI has advocated for expanded after-hours home care services and is seeking updates on the out-

comes of the GN's home care review," said Uluqsi in an emailed statement.

NTI has provided \$15 million toward the renovation of care homes in Arviat, Gjoa Haven and Igloolik, she also noted, and has also provided \$8 million to the Pairijit Tigummiaktikkut Elders Society for the development of an independent living complex for elders.

In 2024, the federal government approved \$14 million over 10 years for NTI's Indigenous Health Equity Fund, aimed at improving Indigenous people's access to culturally safe health-care services.

In June, the organization published a call for consultants to help guide its 10-year plan on how to use the money.

"What they're saying is, 'We never got around to building the policy and financial structures that would let us do what you're asking us to do.'"

— Anne Crawford

decades of his life to advancing Inuit rights.

He served as the executive director of the Nunavut Land Claims project starting in 1974, and after 1993 he led the land-claims settlement process with NTI, following the ratification of the Nunavut Land Claims

Anne Crawford, who has also been advocating for the family and is a lawyer involved with the Pairijit Tigummiaktikkut Elders Society, says she believes it's the Nunavut government's responsibility to find a solution and that she's not familiar with any policy that would pre-

JUSTICE NUNAVUT ᐅᐱᓕᓕ

Chief justice of Nunavut appeal court dies



Chief Justice Ritu Khullar died on Sept. 3, according to a Nunavut Court of Appeal news release. (Photo courtesy of Nunavut Court of Appeal)

Ritu Khullar upheld belief 'that legal institutions mattered most when they met people fairly in the circumstances of their lives,' justice minister says

Nunatsiaq News

Ritu Khullar, chief justice of the Alberta, Nunavut and Northwest Territories courts of appeal, has died.

She died on Sept. 3, surrounded by loved ones, said a statement from the Nunavut Court of Appeal, released Sept. 9. It did not identify a cause of death.

She had been on med-

ical leave since January following surgery, the Court of Appeal of Alberta announced earlier this year.

"Khullar was a respected jurist whose intellect, thoughtfulness, and compassion were reflected in her work. She never lost sight of the impact her decisions had on the lives of the parties before her," the statement said.

Born in Fort Vermilion,

Alta., in 1964, Khullar studied law at the University of Toronto and University of Alberta before spending more than two decades in private practice, where she became one of Alberta's most "pre-eminent" lawyers in public law.

She was appointed to the Court of King's Bench of Alberta in 2017. Five years later, in 2022, she was appointed chief jus-

tice of Alberta and chief justice of the Courts of Appeal of Alberta, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

They were roles that she "considered the greatest privilege and honour of her professional life," Justice Minister George Hickes wrote in a statement published Sept. 9.

"Khullar served Nunavummiut with fairness, thoughtfulness, and compassion, and upheld the belief that legal institutions mattered most when they met people fairly in the circumstances of their lives," Hickes said.

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Wade will be in:
Rankin Inlet Sept. 21st – 24th
Arviat Sept. 24th & 25th

Wade Brown, MA, MBA
Portfolio Manager
and Wealth Advisor
wade.brown@rbc.com
1-613-566-7510
www.wadebrown.ca

Alison Crowe B.A., LL.B
Law Office in Iqaluit
ac@alisoncrowelaw.com
867-979-4338 or 222-6815

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POLITICS NUNAVUT ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓐ

Two candidates face off in Hudson Bay MLA by-election

Jason Iqaluq and Nukaja Sala step forward to replace Daniel Qavvik, who resigned in June

Miriam Lafontaine

Jason Iqaluq and Nukaja Sala have put their name forward to replace former Hudson Bay MLA Daniel Qavvik ahead of a byelection scheduled for later this month.

Iqaluq has lived in Sanikiluaq — the sole community represented under the constituency — his whole life. He says he decided to run after others encouraged him.

“There’s quite a few people that look up to me,” Iqaluq said.

Iqaluq works at the Sanikiluaq airport as a station team leader and has served on the board of his local Arctic Co-op for about nine years, contributing to the financial

administration of the member-owned business.

He said his priorities are housing, food security and improving access to health care, adding he’s happy to see that housing construction got underway this summer but that more units are needed.

“The community is growing,” Iqaluq said.

He said the care offered at the local health-care centre can be improved and that he’d also like to see a food bank open.

Meanwhile, Sala works as an administration assistant at the Qammaq Housing Association. She said through this role she sees first-hand how dire the housing crisis is.

“The conditions are

getting worse every year,” she said about overcrowding and the community’s older, dilapidated homes.

Sala also said she wants to improve life for elders in the community by prioritizing them for new housing that fits their needs and starting a transportation service. She would also like to see a women’s shelter set up.

“Not everybody would like to leave their community,” Sala said. “There is no place like home.”

As well, she wants to make it easier for locals to access job training in trades like carpentry, plumbing and oil burning.

The seat for Hudson Bay became vacant this summer after Qavvik announced his resignation on June 1. At the time, the former MLA mentioned wanting to focus on his



Jason Iqaluq and Nukaja Sala are running for MLA in a Sept. 28 byelection scheduled for the Hudson Bay riding. (Photos courtesy of Elections Nunavut)

spirituality and well being.

He spent just over four years in the legislature, after being elected in 2021.

In 2024, he stepped down from cabinet after being charged with two counts of assault. He pleaded guilty to one of the two counts while the

other was dropped. Qavvik then returned to the legislature in 2025 after winning via acclamation.

Residents in the Hudson Bay riding will be able to vote in person on election day, as well as through mail-in ballots or mobile polls, which must be arranged in advance

with Elections Nunavut.

Residents can also ensure they are on the voter list by calling Elections Nunavut or by visiting its website. Voter registration is possible through its online portal, in person at their office, or by phone or email.

The byelection is scheduled for Sept. 28.

ENVIRONMENT NUNAVUT ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓐ

Soil on Gjoa Haven property allegedly contaminated

Soil in question may have been sourced from the debris of a destroyed building

Nehaa Bimal

A pile of dark, wet-looking soil and debris that appeared in Kyle Aglukkaq’s neighbourhood in Gjoa Haven for less than 24 hours last week immediately raised concerns.

“[It] reeked of diesel and clearly showed signs of debris,” Aglukkaq wrote over Facebook Messenger on Sept. 9. “So many kids play around here [and] the smell will travel into our homes and linger.”

It showed up Sept. 8 and was gone by the following morning.

The property on which the mound of soil was placed belongs to Gjoa Haven-based contractor CAP Enterprises Ltd.

Owner Charlie Cahill says that, to fill a shallow depression that forms each year near the road, he brought in excess sand and gravel from another site near the property and from a parking lot the business is building in town.

He told Nunatsiaq News the diesel smell could be due to the

parking lot material or due to diesel being trapped in the permafrost beneath the swale, into which his workers dug.

“I think the issue has been overblown,” he said.

Jennifer Wakegijig, Gjoa Haven’s chief administrative officer, wrote in an email that the hamlet has received complaints that allege the material could be from the remnants of a telecommunications building that was destroyed by fire in 2022.

The building housed

the hamlet’s main fibre connection, workstations, data centre, servers and hosting services, such as

telephone and video conferencing. The Government of Nunavut used it on a lease-to-own agree-

ment with NCC Properties Ltd., a subsidiary of NCC Investment Group Inc., which also owns NCC Development Ltd.

The hamlet had allowed NCC to store the rubble near the community’s power plant in the centre of town, Wakegijig said. The company was supposed to remove the material on a sealift in 2024, but it has remained in the community.

“When it was still there in the winter of 2024, the hamlet had requested with each successive sealift, every few months, that the unsightly pile of rubble be removed,” Wakegijig said.

The company did not respond to Nunatsiaq News’ requests for comment before publication. Wakegijig said NCC Development Ltd. told the hamlet that it will investigate why the materials hadn’t been removed.

Although Cahill said the material he used on the CAP Enterprises property is not from the destroyed NCC building, the hamlet said it will inform the Department of Environment of the situation so it can investigate.

“I think the issue has been overblown.”

— Charlie Cahill



A pile of soil and debris sits near Gjoa Haven resident Kyle Aglukkaq’s home on Sept. 8. The hamlet says it is aware of concerns that the material could be from the contaminated rubble of a 2022 fire. (Photo courtesy of Kyle Aglukkaq)

Fire destroys men’s association building in Umiujaq

Manager wants to see replacement facility built

Dominique Gené
Local Journalism
Initiative Reporter

The Naulait Men’s Association building in Umiujaq has been destroyed by a fire, leaving the organization without a home base for its programming.

Manager Qalingu Napartuk said he was asleep when the fire broke out on Sept. 2. He received two missed calls at around 5:30 a.m. and learned what had happened when he woke up at approximately 6 a.m.

“I rushed right away, as soon as I got up,” Napartuk said.

By the time he arrived, firefighters and community members were already at the scene, and much of the building was engulfed in flames, he said.

The Naulait Men’s Association organizes activities intended to connect community members with traditional practices and life on the land, such as

caribou hunting, fishing, wood cutting and camping.

The association also provides employment opportunities. It has three employees, and local residents are hired for outings when equipment, such as canoes or snowmobiles, is needed. Napartuk said he tries to hire people who are unemployed so they can earn an income.

Nunatsiaq News has reached out to the Kativik Regional Government about the cause of the fire and whether it’s considered to be suspicious but did not receive a response.

Napartuk said he also hadn’t received any information from authorities, although he suspects an electrical problem caused the fire.

The building had previously experienced problems with electrical outlets, including one that had blackened, he said.

The association’s em-

ployees routinely closed the building after its Monday-to-Friday, 9 a.m.-to-5 p.m. operations, said Napartuk. Three employees had keys to the building.

No one was inside when the fire occurred.

The blaze destroyed all of the equipment and supplies inside the building, including newly purchased items that had arrived by sealift in summer, Napartuk said. Fortunately, snowmobiles were outside the building.

This destruction is a loss for the whole community, Napartuk said. Although the association was originally intended to focus on men and teenage boys, it became more inclusive.

“We’re in a small community, so we decided to include everybody,” he said.

The building also served other purposes.

A visiting probation officer regularly met with offenders in an office in the building. Napartuk said some people were more comfortable meeting there



Smoke rises from the Naulait Men’s Association building in Umiujaq after it was destroyed by fire in the early morning of Sept. 2. (Photo courtesy of Qalingu Napartuk)

than at a police station or social services office.

Napartuk rebuilt the organization in December 2022 after its activities had largely stalled following the departure of the previous manager.

“I started from the scratch, literally, when it was nothing,” he said. “It almost became my little

baby. Like, I’m growing this thing here.”

A major cleanup was underway on the site, and the association is planning to demolish what remains.

Even without a permanent facility, Napartuk said outdoor activities will continue when funding and logistics allow.

Despite the setback,

Napartuk remains determined.

“We’re pushing for a building again,” he said. “I don’t give up easily.”

The association receives financial support from the municipality, local organizations and businesses. It is open to donations and financial assistance, Napartuk said.

More teachers on board in Nunavik as school year begins

Change potentially propelled by the 2025 collective agreement, says school board spokesperson

Cedric Gallant
Special to Nunatsiaq News

While Nunavik’s schools are still struggling with teacher vacancies, data from August show the Kativik Ilisarniliriniq school board has 18 fewer vacancies than at the same time last year.

This is the lowest vacancy rate since 2021, according to numbers the board provided to Nunatsiaq News.

“Although the numbers fluctuate from year to year, looking at the past three years we may be seeing a trend towards a reduced number of vacancies at the start of the school year,” school board spokesperson Jade Duchesneau-Bernier wrote in an email.

“We are hoping that the competitive salaries and benefits will help decrease the number of vacant teaching positions further next year.”

Before this year, teacher vacancy numbers

in Nunavik since 2019 had been sitting between 51 and 84.

The newest collective agreement for teachers was signed in 2025. It adjusted bonus premiums which had not been updated since 2001. This school year is the first year when the new rates and bonuses are fully in effect.

Out of the 41 vacancies this year, 23 are in second-language teaching positions and 18 are in the Inuktitut sector. All schools started the year with at least one school administrator in place.

“The situation seems relatively better,” said Larry Imbeault, president of the Association of Employees of Northern Quebec.

However, he pointed out that there are still difficulties with employee retention because of clean water accessibility, noting that Inukjuak had a particularly difficult summer.

The teachers hired from the south “who go through

these problems, they are not necessarily interested in continually living with them,” Imbeault said.

Both the school board and Imbeault acknowledge that there is a teacher shortage at a provincial scale that Nunavik has to deal with as well. There are 941 vacant teaching

positions in Quebec, according to the Education Ministry’s statistics dashboard, which was updated on Aug. 31.

In the Nord-du-Québec administrative region, which includes Eeyou Istchee and Nunavik, there are 55 vacant positions out of 741 total positions.

Imbeault says that the situation could have been further improved this year if the school board had adhered to an agreement

for the bonus, the board told them they needed to complete the courses to receive it.

“That is not what was negotiated,” said Imbeault, adding his union has filed a complaint. “This makes us look bad because it makes it seem that what we say is not

what was negotiated.”

He added that some Nunavimmiut would have applied to positions thinking that having been registered to university

courses could land them a bonus, but in fact did not. Duchesneau-Bernier responded by saying that the new 2023-28 collective agreement builds on administrative measures that were already in place in the previous 2020-23 collective agreement.

Three retention premiums are offered to teachers in Nunavik. The one Imbeault referred to is the Pugunnautiqarutiit premium, which pays out \$15,000 upon the signing of a first contract to employees working in Nunavik who either have a valid Quebec teaching permit or are enrolled in a qualifying academic training program.

Every non-legally qualified teacher has access to a \$3,000 retention premium as well.

“We strive to support teachers in the process of qualification as they pursue their university studies,” Duchesneau-Bernier said. In 2024-25, 61 per cent of French-speaking teachers in Nunavik held a Quebec teaching licence, while English-speaking teachers were at 41 per cent, and Inuktitut speakers were at 24 per cent.



Kativik Ilisarniliriniq says lower teacher vacancy rates leading into this school year could be due to the collective agreement teachers signed in 2025. (File photo by Cedric Gallant)

made outside of the collective agreement to give bonuses to non-qualified teachers who signed up for university courses.

When teachers applied

what was negotiated.”

He added that some Nunavimmiut would have applied to positions thinking that having been registered to university

courses could land them a bonus, but in fact did not. Duchesneau-Bernier responded by saying that the new 2023-28 collective agreement builds on administrative measures that were already in place in the previous 2020-23 collective agreement.

ARTS AND CULTURE NUNAVUT ᐅᐱᐅᐅ

The Fast Runner looks back on career as celebrated film turns 25

Natar Ungaluaq, who stars as Atanarjuat, got his artistic start as a child earning quarters through carving

Daron Letts
Local Journalism
Initiative Reporter

Natar Ungaluaq is 25 years past his breakout role in *Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner*, but right now he's celebrating a milestone of a different sort.

He's still alive after a cancer diagnosis and 10 rounds of chemotherapy.

"I have a serious situation now," he said by phone on Sept. 9, an unbowed cheeriness in his voice. "But I'm improving."

Ungaluaq, 67, rose to fame in the lead role of *Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner*, which won the Caméra d'Or in May 2001 at Cannes, marking the first and only time a Canadian film has won the honour.

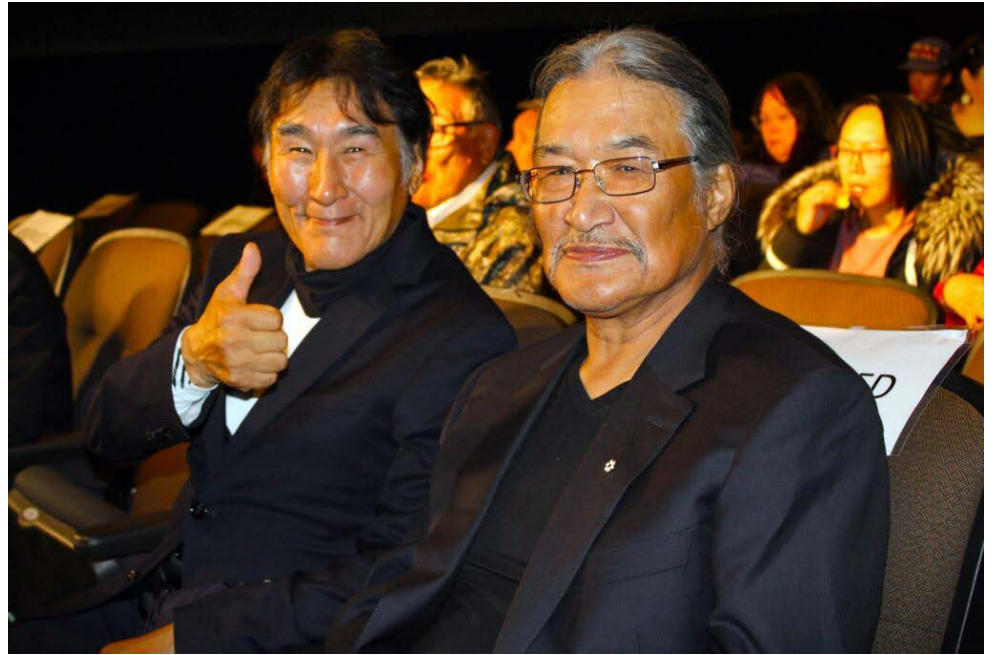
Its Canadian premiere was on Sept. 13, 2001, at the Toronto International Film Festival. The screening was delayed due to the Sept. 11 attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., recalled

Zacharias Kunuk, the film's writer and director, Sept. 11 in an interview.

Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner went on to win Best Canadian Film at the Toronto International Film Festival, along with 25 other honours. It is considered by many one of the best Canadian films ever.

"We had no idea of the impact it would make," said Kunuk, reflecting on the film's legacy, created with his childhood friend Ungaluaq. "At the time we were just starting out."

To celebrate the iconic Inuktitut-language film turning 25 this year, Nunatsiaq News invited Ungaluaq, the Fast Runner himself, to reflect on his



Movie star Natar Ungaluaq, left, flashes his signature smile beside lifelong friend and collaborator Zacharias Kunuk in Iqaluit's Astro Theatre in September 2025. They attended the screening of Kunuk's film *Uiksaringitara* (*Wrong Husband*), for which Ungaluaq served as acting coach. (Photo by Daron Letts)

58-year marathon career as an artist and actor, as well as his friendship with Kunuk.

Ungaluaq saw his first film at age four — peering out from the hood of his aunt's amauti — in a blue matchbox house that served as Igloolik's movie theatre back in 1963.

However it was soapstone, not celluloid, that first launched Ungaluaq's journey into the film industry.

At age nine he sneaked a file from his grandfather's tool box and carved a seal pup that he sold to a teacher for 75 cents.

"It wasn't good," Ungaluaq said of his first work.

At the time though, three quarters paid for three movie tickets — or two tickets with popcorn.

Ungaluaq continued to sell carvings so he could witness every weekend screening.

"They were all kinds of movies — old movies, such as cowboys and Indians killing each other, and there were some about the Bible," he said. "All kinds of stories."

Timeless Inuit stories shared by his grandmother, Martha Angugatiq Ungaluaq, had already captivated the child's imagination from his earliest years growing up in his grandparents' qarmaq, or sod house, located west of what's now known as Igloolik.

He had moved in with his grandparents while his

parents spent their time at the Ungaluaq family camp, located halfway to the Hudson Bay trading post at what would become Naujaat.

"They hunted 24-7," he said of his parents during that period.

Ungaluaq's grandmother regaled her grandson with true stories and shamanic tales of shape-shifting characters and travels into the future.

His grandparents did not earn an income, so the boy quickly concluded, "OK, I have to become an artist."

It was at this time that Ungaluaq teamed up with Kunuk, who would become his lifelong friend and collaborator. The boys carved together in a small shack after school, honing their craft through their teens and into early manhood.

"We used to make good bucks to make our future," Ungaluaq said.

Eight hours of dusty labour would earn each carver \$1,500 from the Co-op, which sold their carvings for twice as much.

Ungaluaq purchased snowmobiles, three-wheelers, motorcycles, boats, and outboard motors with the proceeds.

He crafted *Sedna with a Hairbrush* from grey stone, fur and bone in 1985, which the National Gallery of Canada acquired in 1989.

"That's the time I started to think, 'OK, where is a good job with-

out the dust?'" he said.

Ungaluaq worked on a pair of TV projects, then on his first feature film, *Kabloonak*, in 1994.

A few years later, *Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner* began development.

The leading role was not Ungaluaq's out of the gate. Originally Kunuk cast fellow actor Charlie Qulitalik for the part.

When Qulitalik was absent for a live presentation of the story in front of members of the newly formed Nunavut government, Kunuk pointed at his friend. Without a word, Ungaluaq donned *Atanarjuat's* caribou and sealskin costume.

"It fit," Ungaluaq said.

He took on the lead and never looked back. Kunuk cast Qulitalik in a different role in the movie.

Ungaluaq went on to act in more than 10 other feature films. His many honours include a Best Actor Genie Award for his role in the 2008 film *Ce Qu'il Faut Pour Vivre* (*The Necessities of Life*).

Looking back on his films, Ungaluaq said he's proud of the legacy he's created.

"Even if they put me in the grave, for either hundreds or thousands of years, they will be there for good," he said. "And even my great-, great-, great-grandchildren will be able to say, 'Oh, my grandfather was an actor. How did he do that?'"

Documentary on Inuit food, family set to screen across Nunavut

Lilli Akpaleepik

Nunavummiut have the chance to see a new documentary about Inuit food, resilience, culture and family this month as *Nirilaurta: Let us Eat* is set to screen in two communities.

The documentary follows the Ugyuk family of Taloyoak as they navigate high grocery

prices and the cost of hunting equipment.

Malaya Qaunirq Chapman directed the film, which premiered Aug. 6 at the International First Peoples' Festival in Montreal. It screened Sept. 15, at Astro Theatre in Iqaluit, and a Q-and-A with Qaunirq Chapman followed.

A screening in

Rankin Inlet is set for Saturday at 5 p.m. at the community centre, said Katja De Bock, a spokesperson for the National Film Board of Canada, in an email.

Another screening is scheduled in Baker Lake on Sept. 22 at 7 p.m. at the community hall.

Both screenings are free, as was the one in Iqaluit.



A still from Malaya Qaunirq Chapman's documentary, *Nirilaurta: Let Us Eat*, features Nauyaq and Jamie Ugyuk of Taloyoak preparing their catch after a successful fish netting. (Photo courtesy of National Film Board of Canada)



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BUSINESS NUNAVUT ᐃᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ

Public housing waitlist grew by one applicant per day in 2025, says NTI manager

Daron Letts
Local Journalism
Initiative Reporter

By the time the four-day Nunavut Trade Show wrapped up in Iqaluit on Thursday, four more applicants were added to the territory's housing wait list.

That's because, last year, the housing waitlist grew by 365 applicants, says Aaron Pedersen, project manager of housing and homelessness with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

"That's one more family every single day," he said.

That is one of several sobering statistics Pedersen cited during Tuesday's mid-morning panel discus-

sion, "Building our territorial infrastructure." The panel also featured Qikiqtaaluk Corp. president and CEO Harry Flaherty, Nukik Corp. senior project adviser Tom Garrett, and Kitikmeot Corp. president and CEO David Omilgoitok.

"In a territory with fewer than 10,000 occupied homes, the line for a house is more than one-third the length of the entire housing stock," Pedersen said.

Of the new homes being built, close to 95 per cent are public housing.

"Nationally, it's six per cent," he said.

Of the 61 per cent of Nunavummiut who live in public housing, 45 per

cent live in overcrowded dwellings, he added.

Pedersen suggested that those in charge of industrial projects "can't staff positions from an overcrowded home."

Igluvut Corp., NTI's housing non-profit that launched in April, provides an alternative housing model, he said.

The organization owns, operates and maintains affordable housing for Inuit that isn't tied to a job, and with fixed rent that's not tied to income.

The organization is backed by a \$135-million Inuit Housing Fund, which includes \$63 million from the repayment of a Nunavut Agreement



Aaron Pedersen, project manager of housing and homelessness with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., speaks on an infrastructure panel during the Nunavut Trade Show in Iqaluit on Tuesday. (Photo by Daron Letts)

Negotiation Loan, along with \$72 million from the 2022 federal budget.

"The model is simple," Pedersen said.

Inuit associations build the homes, and Igluvut takes over to manage and maintain them.

Igluvut's first 21, three-bedroom homes are being finished this fall in Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River and Grise Fiord.

Nine more units are earmarked for Igloolik.

Of the 750 homes pledged to be built in the territory through the \$250 million federal Build Canada Homes program, Igluvut will manage 25 through its housing model, Pedersen said, adding that NTI is working on a proposal for 400 more.

Company marks 20 years of recruiting northern workers

Bullitt Staffing Inc. director shares ideas on how to retain northern workers

Daron Letts
Local Journalism
Initiative Reporter

After two decades of recruiting staff for northern companies, the founding director of Bullitt Staffing Inc. has a few ideas about retention.

"Sidewalks would be fantastic to encourage people to walk more," said Dave Kennedy, the founding director of the Toronto-based company and its six Nunavut-based subsidiaries.

He also thinks a little recreation — like a bowling alley — could help encourage people to put down roots in Iqaluit's tundra.

"There just aren't many leisure opportunities for people, and that comes down to quality of life," he said. "There's one pool hall."

Established in 2006, Bullitt recruits mechanics, electricians, planners and labourers to work throughout the territory.

Inuit who Bullitt recruit fill positions that in-

clude bear and environmental monitors, apprentices, helpers, warehouse technicians and equipment operators.

"Over the years, we've built up an extensive list of Inuit in the communities who are seeking employment," Kennedy said.

Kennedy originally established Bullitt Staffing to help plug staffing gaps in southern Ontario's nuclear and engineering sectors. The company pivoted north in 2015 by servicing Baffinland Iron Mines Corp., which had started to produce iron out of its Mary River Mine on north Baffin Island the previous year.

Baffinland is the largest private sector employer of Inuit in the region.

One of Bullitt's subsidiaries is Iqaluit-based Bullitt Maintenance Services Inc., which specializes in real estate development across the territory. Another one is Halu Travel, registered in 2019 as an Iqaluit-based, Inuit-owned travel agency. It provides 24-7 assistance for Nunavut businesses that have employees travelling through the North.

"We've managed travel into and out of every community in Nunavut, and we're really proud of that," Kennedy said.

Bullitt also maintains regional staffing agencies in Rankin Inlet (Bullitt Kivalliq Ltd.) and in Cambridge Bay (Bullitt Kitikmeot Inc.).

Meanwhile, Kennedy teased that his company is "evaluating a development" near the new \$34-million Pond Inlet Research and Training Centre but declined to provide details about it. The centre is scheduled to accept students this fall.

Unlike most specialized workers that the company recruits, Bullitt is staying in the Arctic.

"We plan to continue to operate in Nunavut and Northwest Territories," Kennedy said. "We're excited for the future."



Dave Kennedy, founding director of Toronto-based Bullitt Staffing Inc., celebrates 20 years in the North with a dab pose in Pond Inlet earlier this year. He says a bowling alley, more pool tables and sidewalks in Iqaluit would make his company's job easier by retaining specialized northern workers. (Photo courtesy of Dave Kennedy/Bullitt Staffing Inc.)



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TAISSUMANI

The Canadian roots of Donald Trump's wealth

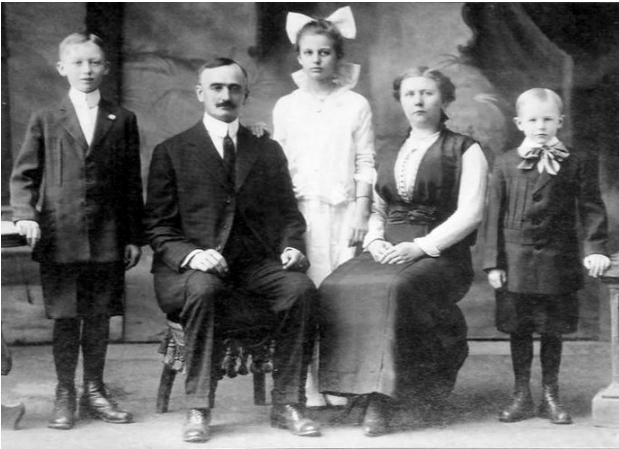


Kenn Harper

Canadians are well aware that America's boorish and vulgar president is wealthy. Donald Trump received a head start in life with money from his father, a real estate developer in New York who bent the rules and skirted legalities while amassing the wealth that he left to his children.

Fred Trump set up trust accounts for his five children, of which Donald Trump was the fourth. By the age of three, he was earning the equivalent of US\$200,000 per year in today's dollars, or about C\$276,000. At the time he graduated from college, he was receiving about US\$1 million annually (C\$1.38 million). By some estimates, he received over US\$400 million (C\$553 million) from his father. Most of this is well known. Less well known are the northern Canadian roots to the family's fortune. In Kallstadt, Germany, in 1885, Donald Trump's grandfather, Friederich Trump, was 16 years old and didn't like the thought of working in the family vineyard or as a barber, a job for which he was being trained. So he left a note for his widowed mother and left home one night. He wanted to be rich and headed for Manhattan, eventually becoming an American citizen. He moved on to Seattle, where he changed his first name to the more American-sounding Frederick and where he thought the easiest money would be made in the red-light district, known as the Lava Beds. He leased a restaurant, the Poodle Dog, and renamed it the Dairy Restaurant. It had a dining area and a bar, and it advertised "private rooms for ladies." This was thinly-disguised code for the availability of prostitutes. In 1894, he was attracted to an area north of the city named Monte Cristo. He filed a bogus mining claim there and built a cheap hotel that offered food, drink and women. Three years later, in 1897, he saw newspaper

headlines claiming that gold had been discovered in the far North. He sold his eatery and headed there. The following year, in Bennett, B.C., just south of the Yukon border, he opened a business called the Arctic Restaurant and Hotel. It was a two-storey, shoddily-built structure with an impressive facade, where customers could pay their bills with gold dust. Following the same recipe for success that he had used in the south, Frederick Trump's business was little more than a brothel.



Frederick and Elisabeth Trump pose with their children, from left to right, Fred, Elizabeth and John, in 1915. (Photo courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)

A reporter for the Yukon Sun wrote, "I would not advise respectable women to go there to sleep as they are liable to hear that which would be repugnant to their feelings and uttered, too, by the depraved of their own sex." His stay there was short. Greener pastures beckoned in Yukon. Frederick Trump dismantled his flimsily-built hotel in Bennett, loaded it onto a barge, and floated it downriver to Whitehorse. There the Arctic Restaurant and Hotel occupied a prime location right across from the railway depot. It offered booze and gambling, and of course the company of what

were euphemistically called "sporting ladies" in an area curtained off by dark velvet. The elder Trump made a lot of money in a short time. Whitehorse author Pat Ellis, who wrote *Financial Sourdough Starter Stories*, said, "He made quick money on booze, and he was a good cook." But in 1901 the North-West Mounted Police wanted to curtail gambling and liquor sales, and the business of the "scarlet ladies." Frederick Trump left town. He returned to Germany where he visited his mother and married the girl next door, Elizabeth Christ, in 1902. Shortly thereafter, they immigrated to New York. But Elizabeth became homesick and they returned to Germany. Frederick Trump tried to regain his German citizenship but was ordered deported. The couple returned to New York. They had three children. When Frederick Trump left Whitehorse, he reportedly had \$16,000 in U.S. currency, a sum worth over \$600,000 today. He was always careful with money and, in 1910, he began to invest in real estate in Queens, a borough of New York City. He died eight years later, leaving his properties to his wife, who proved to be a capable manager and grew the business. Eventually his son Fred, who had been only 12 when his father died, took over the enterprise. When Fred died in 1999, he left a property empire valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars. This is the source of Donald Trump's fortune. It grew from his grandfather's nest egg, earned through a restaurant, bar and brothel in Whitehorse.

Taissumani is an occasional column that recalls events of historical interest. Kenn Harper is a historian and writer who lived in the Arctic for over 50 years. He is the author of Give Me Winter, Give Me Dogs: Knud Rasmussen and the Fifth Thule Expedition, and Thou Shalt Do No Murder, among other books. Feedback? Send your comments and questions to kennharper@hotmail.com.

BUSINESS ARCTIC ᐅᐅᐅᓕᓕᓕᓕ

Nunatsiaq News wins several community journalism awards

Newspaper earns 7 first-place finishes among 12 honours in nationwide contest

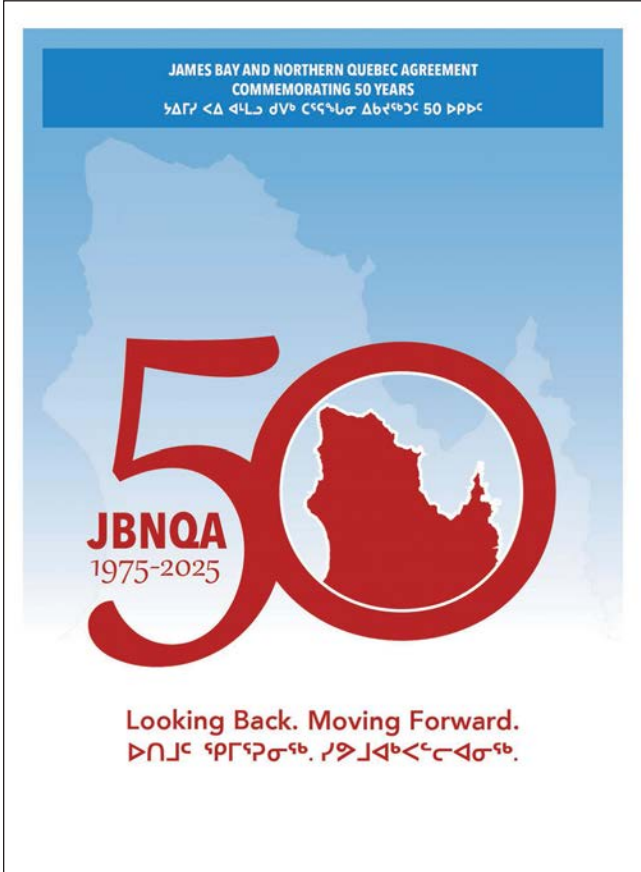
Nunatsiaq News

Nunatsiaq News received seven first-place finishes out of 12 honours overall at this year's Canadian Community Newsmedia Awards. Hosted by industry advocate News Media Canada, the annual competition included 654 entries in 29 categories for stories and photos published by English and French-language community newspapers across the country in 2025. The results were announced Monday. "This has been a heck of a year for Nunatsiaq News," said managing editor Corey Larocque. "This

year's CCNA wins were all team awards, which says a lot about how our newsroom works." Nunatsiaq News won best all-round newspaper for its circulation size, which is between 1,500 and 6,499. The paper placed ahead of Town and Country This Week in Athabasca, Alta., and St. Marys Independent in St. Marys, Ont. Nunatsiaq News also won best editorial page and best front page. "What a stellar newspaper," said one judge's comment. "Professional, clean looking, bilingual perfection." Senior production artist Krista Klassen finished sec-

ond for best ad design. The rest of the categories the paper placed in were in a category with a circulation of less than 10,000, including Nunatsiaq News's first-place finishes for best arts coverage and best community newspaper website. Former reporter Arty Sarkisian took home second place in the best feature story category for his piece on Lisa Iqqalik, an elder who says the federal government should apologize for forced relocations from an area called Padloping to Qikiqtarjuaq in 1968. Elder Ann Hanson placed second for her feature series about arranged marriages, "'Will you marry me?' was not the question," as did Larocque for his national editorial about excessive use of unnamed sources in the media.

Another of Larocque's editorials, about the need to declare suicide a crisis in Nunavut, placed first in the Best Local Editorial category. Reporter Dominique Gené finished third for best news story, with her piece about the appointment of a Nunavik police chief who had been reprimanded in 2002 for using racially charged language with a detainee. Nunatsiaq News won best special section for its series on the 50th anniversary of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. In April, the paper won a National Newspaper Award for the same section. These accolades follow several regional newspaper awards Nunatsiaq News won in June, including Best Overall Newspaper, among seven



Nunatsiaq News is the recipient of seven first-place finishes among 12 honours from the Canadian Community Newsmedia Awards. One of the paper's first-place accolades is for its special section on the 50th anniversary of the James Bay and Northern Quebec agreement. (Graphic created by Nunatsiaq News) other categories. "These recognitions show that not only are we running with the best community newspapers in Canada, in many areas, we're leading," Larocque said.



NUNATSIAQ NEWS

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ԴՅՇԱԾԵՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ԱՆՎՈՅԵՆՈՎՆՈՒՆ.
ՎԵՃԱՌՈՒՄԸ ԵՆՈՐՈՐԴԱԾ.

የቦታው ልዩነት ምክንያት (KIA) ለሚከተሉት
የጥያቄው ምክንያት ልዩነት ምክንያት (KIA) ለሚከተሉት

- ልዩጊዜያዊ የጥገና ምዘጋጃ
- ልዩጊዜያዊ የጥገና ምዘጋጃ
- ልዩጊዜያዊ የጥገና ምዘጋጃ

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ክልላዊ የሥራ ምክር ቤቶች ለሀገራችን ልማት ለጥሩ ምርትና ለጥሩ አገልግሎት ለሚሰጡ ሰራተኞች ምስጋና ያስቀርባል።
ለተጨማሪ መረጃ፡ <http://kitia.ca/careers>

[illegible]

**HIVULIQTUILUTIT INIQNIAQHIMALUTIT.
IKPINGNAQHITILUTIK QITIQMIUNI
AVIKTUOHIMAYUMI.**

Qitiqmiuni Inuit Katimayit (KIA) havaktighaqhiuqtut pingahunik aghuurnaqtunit hivuliquiyughamik havaaghaqnik:

- **Atanilluaq Maniliqiyit Titiraqtia**
- **Atanilluaq Aulapkainiqmut Titiraqtia**
- **Havaktighaliqiyit Atannguya**

Lilimattiaqtunik ayuittunik hivuliqtiyaamingnik havaktighanik qiniqhiayugut. Havaaghauyut hapkua ikayuutauyaamik hakugighaiyaamiklu hivunighait Qitqimiuni Aviktuqhimayuqhimayumi nakuuniqhakkut maniliqiniqmut, aulapkainiqmut, inungnikluunijt hivuliqtuvunik.

Tikkuaqtauhimayut katimayighat qarritjinaqut
qauhimayatuqanik Inuit Qauhimayatuqanit (IQ),
ilihimattiaqhutiklu iniqhinaqhimavaghutik hivituyumi
aulattiarniinik aklivaalliutainiklu Oitigmiut.

KIA-kut tuniqhihimayut akiraustiynik ikayuutighanik ihumaliuqtauyughaq ilihimayakkut illittuqhitilunilu tamangnik havaaghainik. Amakihiaghainit ilaayut tunngaviyuq akiliqtauyughat, tamatkihiamayunik ikayuutunik, nuutitiniqmut ikluqpaghanullu ikayuutunik, iharianaaqqat. KIA-kut ikayuupqangiallu ayyututut ilihappaalliriamik ikayuutighatit inqihittiriamik havaaghainit.

Inuit nunataaqhimayut ilihattiaqhimayut havaaghanut aghuu-
qtaaplutik uuktuqyauyut hivulliutiyauniaqhutiklu malighugu
Nunavunmi Angirutit.

Naunaipqaallirumaguff hapkua ahiittunik
mihingnautiqagtuniklu hivuliqtuiniqmut havaaghanik,
pulaaqulgu qaritauyakkuurutivut: kitia.ca/careers
**Uukturiamik: qaritauyakkut titirakkut CV-nguyug
havaaghaqhiurutit titiraghimayallu illituqhitighat
tuyuqulgu (illiturrinnaittuktut) talvunga Mike D'Amico:
mike.damico@stratford.group**



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