

Takuttalirilli!

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CONTENTS

OUR WORLD

| | |
|--|---|
| Movie Review: <i>Maliglutit</i> | 2 |
| Life in Antarctica | 4 |
| Frequently Asked Questions: What Is Consent? | 8 |

OUR LAND

| | |
|--|----|
| Nunavut Prospectors..... | 12 |
| Racing to Kimmirut: How to Stay Safe and Have Fun on Off-Road Vehicles..... | 16 |
| What You Can't See in the Water | 18 |
| The Benefits of Berries: A Recipe for Qunguliq Fruit Salad..... | 20 |

OUR CULTURE

| | |
|---|----|
| Elijah & Elisapee: Preparing Skins..... | 22 |
| The Sila Rainbow Dance Competition..... | 26 |
| Northern Beats! Listen to DJ Gigi..... | 28 |

OUR SELVES

| | |
|---|----|
| Advice Column: Should I Quit Smoking if I'm Pregnant? | 30 |
| Career Spotlight: Victoria's Arctic Fashion | 32 |

OUR WORDS

| | |
|---|----|
| Kiviuq's Journey: A Script for Readers' Theatre | 34 |
|---|----|

Maliglutit

By Ibi Kaslik

Maliglutit (Searchers)

Year it came out: 2016

Directed by: Zacharias Kunuk

Starring: Benjamin Kunuk, Karen Ivalu, and Jonah Qunaq

Where it was filmed: Igloodik

Language it is in: Inuktitut



What Maliglutit Is About

It's fun to think about what life might have been like long ago. One way to imagine life long ago is to watch movies set in the past. *Maliglutit* is a movie about life in the Arctic about a hundred years ago.

The main character of *Maliglutit* is Kuanana, an Inuit hunter. When he and his son return home from a caribou hunt, they discover something terrible has happened. A group of men has broken into Kuanana's home, murdered most of his family, and kidnapped his wife.

Kuanana's grandfather has been hurt very badly and is almost dead. He tells Kuanana what happened and gives him a carving of a kalluliik. He tells him this helping spirit carving will aid him in following the bad men, saving his wife, and getting revenge.

Kuanana and his son take their dog team and begin to search for the bad men. They use their land skills and a telescope to look out across the tundra as they search.

Why You Might Enjoy Maliglutit

This movie is a story about good and evil. It asks important questions about revenge. If Kuanana kills the men who killed his family, is he any better than them? Can violence ever really solve problems?

In *Maliglutit*, you aren't sure what is going to happen next, or if the characters will be all right in the end. This makes you feel nervous for the characters and excited to find out what will happen.

This movie is also an interesting look at life long ago. The characters live in a traditional way with only a few modern items, like tea, guns, and a telescope. These items give clues that the movie was set in the late 1800s or early 1900s, because they were things Inuit would have gotten through contact with Europeans. We get to see the characters cutting and preparing meat with traditional tools, travelling by dog team, building iglus, and lighting qullit.

Maliglutit is beautiful to watch. The director, Zacharias Kunuk, is well known for making movies that take place in the Arctic. In the movie, the tundra looks so vast and even scary, but very beautiful. The setting of the Arctic is as much a character as any of the people in the film. ■

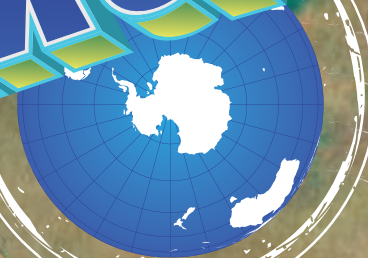
Have you heard of Zacharias Kunuk? He is a famous Inuit movie director. He was born in a hunting camp called Kapuivik, on Jens Munk Island. He went to school in Igloodik. He is also known for the movie *Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner*, which was the first Canadian full-length movie to be made entirely in Inuktitut. It was made in 2001 and it won many awards.



Photo Essay

Life in ANTARCTICA

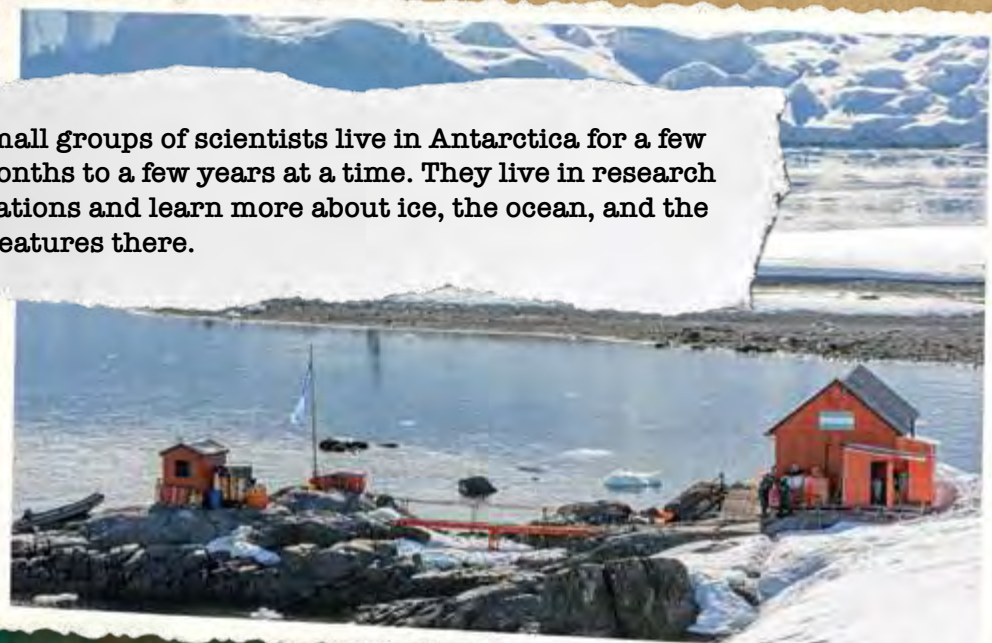
Photos by Alexander Hoffman



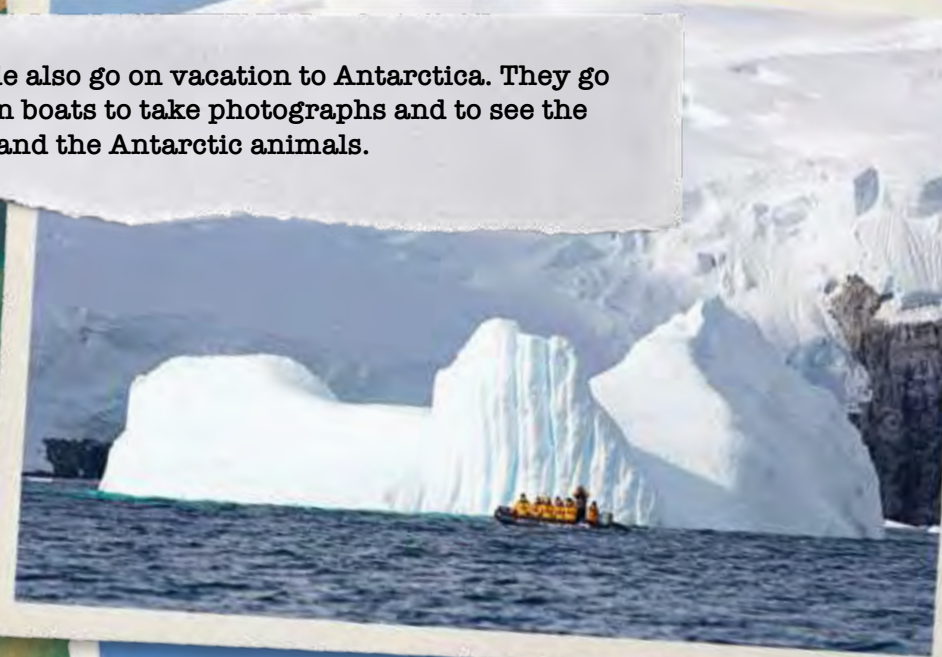
Antarctica is on the opposite side of Earth as Nunavut. In some ways, it is very similar to Nunavut. In others, it is very different! Take a look at life in Antarctica.

While people have always lived on the land in Nunavut, people don't naturally live in Antarctica.

Small groups of scientists live in Antarctica for a few months to a few years at a time. They live in research stations and learn more about ice, the ocean, and the creatures there.



People also go on vacation to Antarctica. They go out on boats to take photographs and to see the land and the Antarctic animals.



This is called a tabular iceberg. That's because it looks like a table. An iceberg is a piece of freshwater ice that has fallen off a glacier into the ocean. Like in Nunavut, there are lots of glaciers in Antarctica.

This is a humpback whale's tail. You will find humpback whales swimming around Antarctica. These species are bigger than the narwhals and belugas in the Arctic.

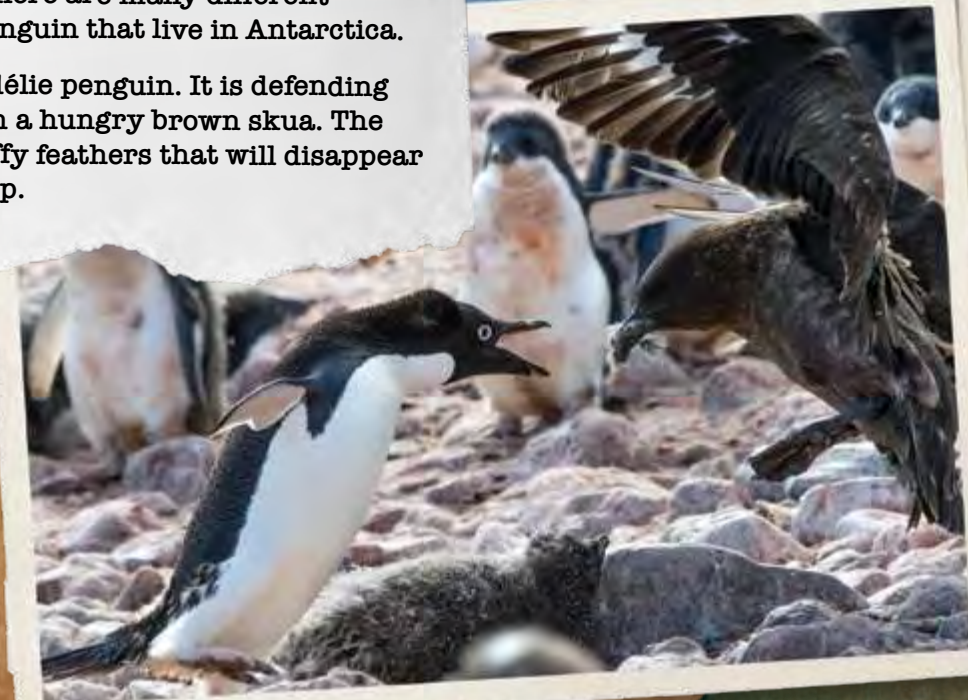


This is a Gentoo penguin that has just had a swim. Gentoo penguins can dive as deep as 200 metres. That's about the length of two soccer fields, straight down!



These are penguins. They are birds that cannot fly. There are many different species of penguin that live in Antarctica.

This is an Adélie penguin. It is defending its baby from a hungry brown skua. The baby has fluffy feathers that will disappear as it grows up.



Just like in Nunavut, Antarctica is home to many seals. But they are different species of seals. This is an Antarctic fur seal. It grows much larger than the average ringed seal in the Arctic. A ringed seal can weigh up to 150 kilograms, but a fur seal can weigh as much as 275 kilograms. ■

What is consent?



Consent means giving and getting permission to do something. In romantic or sexual situations, consent is given when one person freely and enthusiastically says “Yes!” to a sexual activity with another person. A sexual activity does not have to mean sexual intercourse. It can mean holding hands, kissing, touching, or any other activity you or the person you’re with defines as sexual.

Consent is also involved in romantic situations that don’t include sexual activity. For example, if someone asks you to be his or her boyfriend or girlfriend, you can give or refuse consent.

Consent involves three things: asking, listening, and respecting. It is your responsibility to **ask** a person for consent, **listen** to this person’s response, and **respect** this person’s decisions.

Both partners must give consent. You and your partner can change your minds about what you have given consent to at any time. That means you can stop an action at any time because you have decided to say “no” and take back your consent.

You don’t have to be in a relationship with someone to talk about, ask for, give, or refuse to give consent.

Consent is an important part of every healthy relationship, not just romantic relationships. Every person has the right to consent. **Let’s look at some scenarios that involve consent.**



Touch

You are leaning over the water fountain at school. A boy touches your butt as he walks by. You did not give him consent to do this.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: You can tell him that this touch makes you feel uncomfortable and that he shouldn’t do it to you, or anyone else, again. If you do not feel safe telling him, you can talk to a trusted adult at school.





Respecting Yourself

Your friend tells you the sweater you're wearing isn't flattering. She says you should wear a tighter shirt to emphasize your chest more, but you don't feel comfortable wearing revealing clothing.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: You can tell your friend that you want to wear what makes you comfortable. You don't need to dress in a certain way to impress anyone. Learning how to respect yourself is part of consent. If you respect yourself, you will feel more comfortable asking for consent from others. And you will feel more comfortable giving or deciding not to give your consent.



Crushes

When your friends talk about their crushes, they only talk about their crushes' looks and bodies. They never talk about their crushes' personalities or what they are good at. This makes you uncomfortable because many of these crushes are your classmates. They are good people, and they are more than just their looks or bodies.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Respect is a big part of consent. Remind your friends that these people deserve respect for more than just their bodies and looks. You can do this by reminding your friends that these people have other positive traits, like being athletic, or funny, or smart. If you encourage your friends to think about their crushes with respect, you are also encouraging your friends to ask for consent and respect decisions about consent in the future.



New Relationships

You and your new girlfriend have hung out together a few times. She holds your hand while you watch a movie on the couch. You know that just because she held your hand, she may not want to kiss you yet. You decide to ask her. She says she isn't sure because she has never kissed anyone before.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: She did not give you an enthusiastic "Yes!" so don't kiss her, because she did not give you consent. This shows you respect her. On your next date, you may want to ask her again, but it is important that you don't ask her over and over. This can make her feel that you only want to spend time with her if you can kiss her. If she gives you consent to kiss her, remember that she has only given you consent to kiss, and nothing else. ■



If you think that your consent, or someone else's, has not been respected, you can get support. Talk to someone you trust, like a close family member or friend, community member, teacher, school counselor, or principal. Or, call one of these numbers:

- ✓ **Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut Hotline**
Iqaluit: 867-979-3333
Anywhere in Canada:
1-800-265-3333
- ✓ **Kids Help Phone**
1-800-668-6868
- ✓ **Child Abuse Hotline**
1-800-422-4453
(24 hours/day, 7 days a week)
- ✓ **Assaulted Women's Helpline**
1-866-863-0511



Nunavut Prospectors

Nunavut's tundra has many types of minerals, like gold, zinc, silver, copper, and nickel. Minerals are needed to make buildings, machinery, and technology like TVs and cellphones. Minerals like gold and diamonds can also be used for jewellery. There are mines across the territory that harvest these minerals. The sites for these mines are discovered on the land by geologists or prospectors.

A prospector is an explorer who looks for mineral deposits. A mineral deposit is an area where there is a lot of one type of mineral. Being a prospector is like being a treasure hunter. Because the tundra is so huge, mines need prospectors to go out on the land to find mineral deposits.

John Tugak and his daughter Corinne Tugak are prospectors in Arviat. John started looking at the rocks on the tundra when he was out hunting in the winter.

"Sometimes, there are no animals out there, so I started looking at the rocks," John says. "That made me wonder about the Gold Rush and Yukon gold."

John says he read old mining reports to learn about areas near Arviat that might be good places to start working as a prospector. He enrolled in the Nunavut Prospectors Program, where he received training to look for gold deposits near Arviat.

John looked at an area near a lake west of Whale Cove where gold had been found years ago. He compared hand-drawn maps of the area from the 1980s with images of the land today from Google Earth to help him find the areas where gold had once been discovered.



What was the Klondike Gold Rush?

Gold was discovered in the Klondike region of Yukon by a local miner in 1896. This news made it to the United States. More than 100,000 prospectors headed to the Yukon to look for gold! The Klondike Gold Rush lasted until 1899.





Then, he and Corinne used hammers and other tools to crack the rocks and look for gold. It didn't take long before John and Corinne found gold!

John says the land is full of valuable minerals. Young people interested in working as prospectors can learn more from looking at old maps and reading mining journals online.

"Our land has so much potential," John says. "We are growing in population and we need more jobs. Moving forward is our only option right now. We need to learn as much as we can, read as much as we can, and adapt to this new lifestyle that we now have today." ■

How do prospectors see underground?

Prospectors need to know what is underground so they can tell where to dig. They use a tool called a magnetometer to see deep into the earth. They can see what kinds of rocks are underground.

Prospectors can hold magnetometers in their hands and walk along the land. They can also attach the magnetometer to a plane or helicopter. This way, they can use the tool to look at a wider area of land.

Gold is a very heavy but soft mineral with a butter-yellow colour. It can be removed from rock very easily because it is so soft. Today, gold is worth about \$40 a gram, which makes it very valuable.



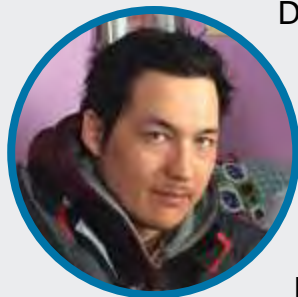
Prospectors use magnetometers to create a map. They can study these maps to understand where there might be mineral deposits, without having to dig.

Racing to Kimmirut

How to Stay Safe and Have Fun on Off-Road Vehicles



Have you heard about the Kimmirut Race? It's a snowmobile race from Iqaluit to Kimmirut that takes place every April. The race covers a trail that is 240 kilometres in total and lasts more than three hours. It is part of the Toonik Tyme festival.



Davidee Qaumariaq is a mechanic in Iqaluit who has participated in the race. He placed third in the 2017 race.

Davidee has some great advice about how to prepare for a race, what to do if something goes wrong, and how to safely operate an off-road vehicle.

How did the race go? Is there anything you would do differently next time?

Throughout the race, I was in first place. On my way back to Iqaluit, my belt blew, so I had to stop and change it quickly. My hands were clenched so hard on the throttle and handlebars while I was driving that it took me a long time to get my gloves off. By the time I could finally relax my hands enough to get my gloves off and fix my belt, I was passed by two other racers. As a result, I lost my lead and couldn't catch up.

I finished in third place. Still, I won a free airline ticket to Ottawa and some fuel for my snowmobile. Next time I will replace my belt before the race. And I'll try not to go too fast in the beginning, to save energy.



How did you feel before the race?

I was very nervous the night before the race. I tried to get some rest. It is really important to be alert when you are driving. I also drank water. It's important to drink water before a long race.

How do you make sure your vehicle will run well during the race?

Before a race, you need to service your vehicle. You need to check it all over, and make sure the oil is topped up and that you have a full tank of gas.

For the race, I needed to bring a tarp, a sleeping bag, a snow knife, fuel and a single-burner stove, dry clothing and extra mitts in a waterproof bag, and food for the day. This was in case my machine broke down.

What kind of safety equipment do you wear during these races?

I wear a helmet, snow goggles, waterproof racing boots, warm clothing, animal skins or furs, and warm gloves. I also wear a warm type of vest called a tech vest. ■

Davidee Qaumariaq's Rules for Driving an Off-Road Vehicle

- ✓ Always wear a helmet.
- ✓ Never drive if you have used drugs or alcohol.
- ✓ Never drive when you are overtired or distracted.
- ✓ Make sure to check the weather before going out on the land. You don't want to get caught in a blizzard or bad winds.
- ✓ Make a trip plan and always tell someone.
- ✓ Inspect your snowmobile and ATV.
- ✓ Always dress warmly and bring extra clothes. You never know when you will need them!
- ✓ Bring spare parts, like spark plugs, and extra gas for your machine.
- ✓ Get a free SPOT device from your local Hamlet office, Hunters and Trappers Organization, or Wildlife Office and know how to use it.
- ✓ Drive safely everywhere you go. Look both ways when you are crossing roads in town. When you are driving on the land, be aware of your surroundings, especially if you are near water and ice.

What You Can't See in the Water

By Jordan Hoffman

Think about all the whales in the ocean. They must weigh a lot, right? But did you know if you added up all the microbes in the ocean that we can't even see, they'd weigh more than all the whales?

A **microbe** is a very tiny living thing. Microbes are smaller than the width of a human hair. They are so tiny that we can't see them with just our eyes. We need to use a microscope to see a microbe.








How Many Microbes?

There are so many microbes in the ocean (trillions of them—that is over 1,000,000,000,000). If you scoop up 1 litre of water in some places in the ocean, you can find over 5 billion (5,000,000,000) microbes swimming around. Microbes are also found in puddles, ponds, lakes, and rivers. They live below, above, and in the ice. They even live on and inside the plants and animals that call the ocean home.



What Do Microbes Do?

You might be wondering what all of these tiny microbes are doing. Microbes perform all kinds of jobs. Everything in the ocean and on Earth depends on microbes! They help keep oceans healthy and clean. Here's how:

-  Some microbes eat dead animals, like whales.
-  Some microbes are food for small living things like snails, shellfish, and other microbes.
-  Some microbes eat the waste of other animals and plants.
-  Some microbes take in gases from the air that are responsible for climate change.
-  Some microbes let out oxygen that we need to breathe.

Why Do Scientists Study Microbes?

Scientists study microbes to find out how climate change is making a difference in the oceans. Scientists know what types of microbes live in different parts of the ocean. So when scientists find microbes that shouldn't be there, it might mean the microbes are moving around because of changes in temperature, precipitation, or melting ice due to climate change.

Scientists can also learn about outer space by studying microbes! For example, scientists noticed that some areas of Nunavut have ice that is stained yellow. The yellow colour is caused by a chemical called sulphide. They studied the areas and found that certain microbes were eating the sulphide. Scientists have observed that one of the moons around Jupiter has lots of sulphide in its icy surface. So maybe there are related microbes in its ice, too!

Next time you see some water, think about the microbes that might be living there, what they might be doing, and the tiny world they live in. ■

The Benefits of Berries



Do you ever go walking on the tundra in late summer? Have you gone to pick berries or other plants? It's amazing how many berries you can pick in just a few hours.

There are many things you can do with berries! You can put them in bannock or cakes, you can make jam with them, and you can enjoy them fresh by the handful.

One way of making these delicious berries part of your daily diet is to start your day with a qungulliq fruit salad. It is quick and simple to make, so you can make some for your whole family! Plus, the berries and the qungulliq leaves are full of nutrients like vitamin C. Vitamin C is great for your immune system. That means it can help you to stay healthy and not get sick.

It is important to get enough vitamin C in your diet in the colder months, because that is when illnesses like colds and flus are more common. This is why it is such a good idea to pick extra berries and freeze them to save for the winter!

What are qungullit?

Qungullit grow on the tundra. They have leaves shaped like hearts. In the summer, they have red flowers. You can eat the leaves. They taste a bit like lemons. Qungulliq leaves can be eaten raw or cooked.

Qungulliq Fruit Salad

By Reena Qulitalik

Preparation time: 15 minutes
Serves: 4

Ingredients

- 1 cup qungulliq leaves
- 2 cups fresh fruits (blueberries, cloudberries, apples, kiwis, bananas, or whatever you like!)
- 1/2 cup yogurt, any flavour

Equipment

- A cutting board
- A knife
- A big bowl
- A big spoon

Method

1. Add the berries to the big bowl.
2. Cut the other fruits into bite-size chunks and add them to the bowl.
3. Add the yogurt to the bowl and mix everything together with the spoon.
4. Add the qungulliq leaves and stir everything together gently with the spoon. ■

Tips *

You can even add frozen fruit, like raspberries or cranberries!

If you want to make this delicious fruit salad more filling, try putting it on top of cereal.



ELIJAH & ELISAPEE PREPARING SKINS

Elijah and Elisapee moved to Pond Inlet a few months ago. They're learning all about how their family here lives.



What are you doing, Anaanatsiaq?

I'm finishing up a new pair of kamiik for your uncle Markoosie.



Clothes made from skin keep you warm when you're out in the cold.

Where did the skin come from?

Well, your ataatatsiaq hunted and skinned a seal.



I'm just about to prepare some new skins. Would you like to help me?

Atii!

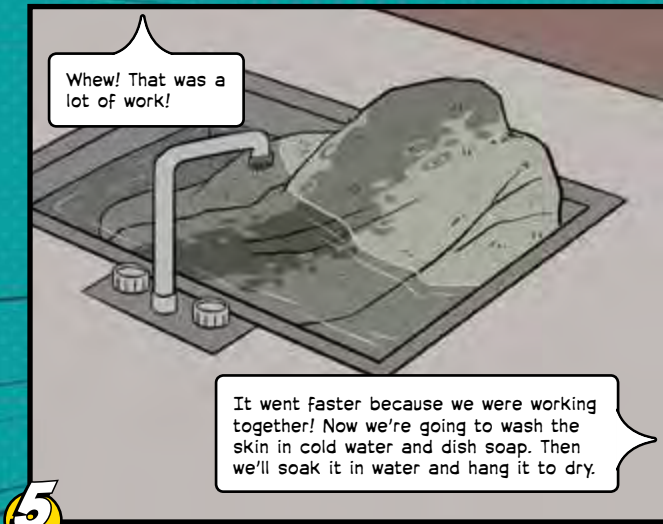
Elijah, would you go outside and get the skin? And Elisapee, would you please bring my ulu? There should be a smaller ulu for you, too.



First, we're going to scrape the blubber and the membrane off with our ulus.

What can I do?

You have a very important job. You need to bag the blubber as we scrape it off so it doesn't go everywhere.



Whew! That was a lot of work!

It went faster because we were working together! Now we're going to wash the skin in cold water and dish soap. Then we'll soak it in water and hang it to dry.

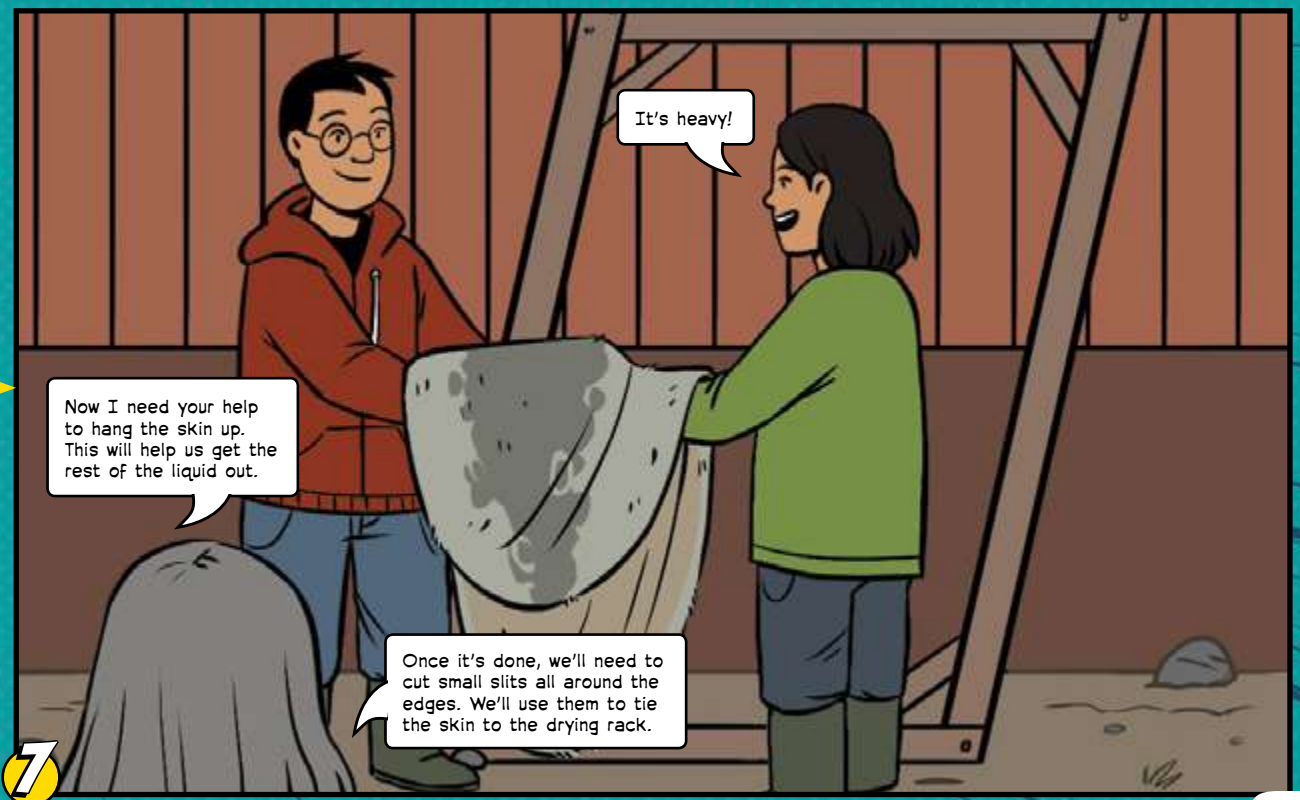


Later that afternoon...

Now that most of the water has dripped off, we are going to scrape the skin with a saligut. It's a special scraper just for this job.

This will get all the oil out of the skin?

That's right.



Now I need your help to hang the skin up. This will help us get the rest of the liquid out.

It's heavy!

Once it's done, we'll need to cut small slits all around the edges. We'll use them to tie the skin to the drying rack.

Several days later...



8



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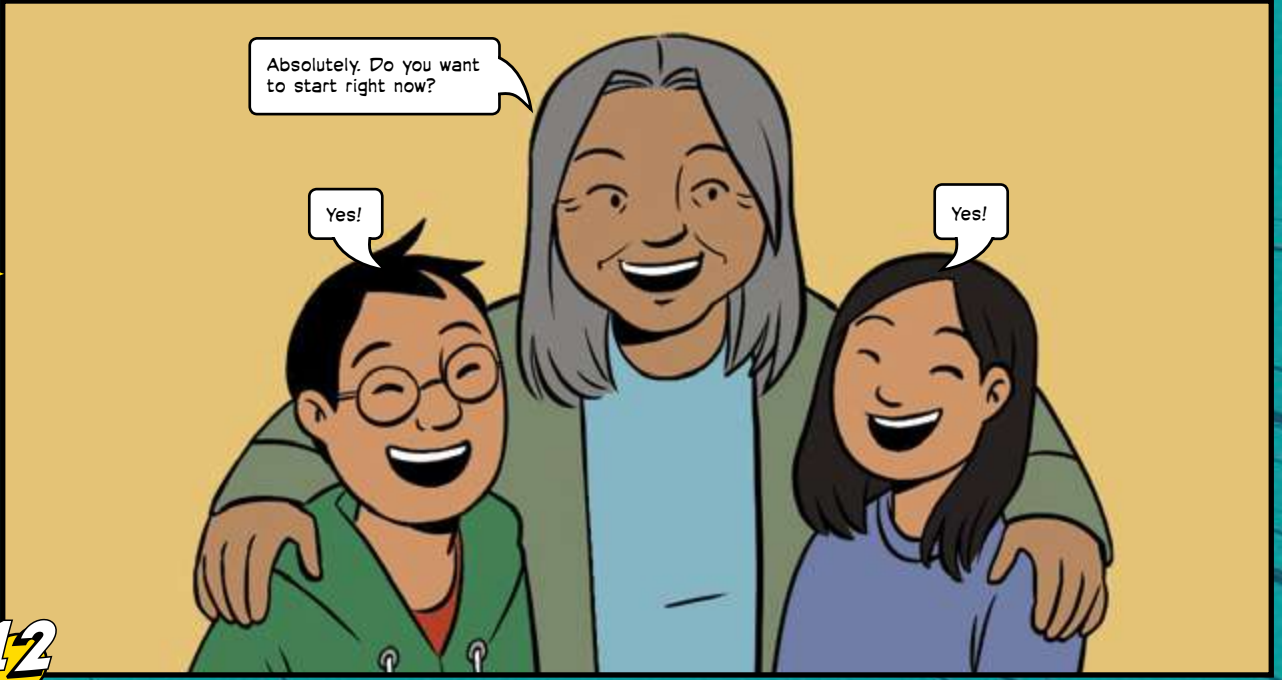
After supper...



10



11



12




The Sila Rainbow Dance Competition

By Larissa MacDonald

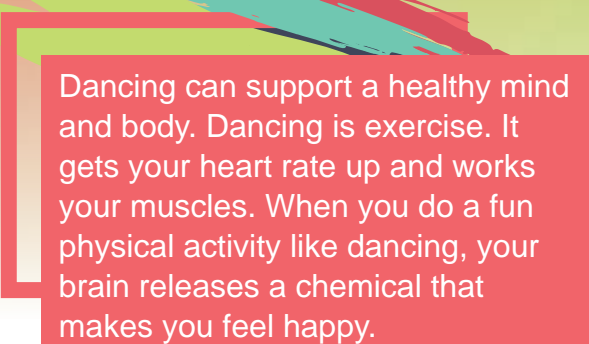
Every winter in Arviat, people of all ages prepare for the Sila Rainbow Dance Competition. This competition has been happening since 2010. It is a way to remember people in the community lost to suicide, to celebrate life, and to build hope for the future.

“When I dance, I feel happy,” says Arviat resident Peter Aliktiluk. “It’s like my mind wants to make people laugh.”

Dancing can also be a way to express yourself and share how you are feeling. It can even lead to new friendships or strengthen relationships. Dancing is “a tool for my emotions,” says Andy Evaloakjuk, who goes to the Sila Rainbow dance nights and the competition. “When I dance, I think about other people.”



Sila Rainbow is a group that hosts events for Arviat youth. They put on dance nights for youth once or twice a week at the community hall. Then, once a year, the group hosts the Sila Rainbow Dance Competition.



Dancing can support a healthy mind and body. Dancing is exercise. It gets your heart rate up and works your muscles. When you do a fun physical activity like dancing, your brain releases a chemical that makes you feel happy.

Many dancers prepare for days and even weeks before the competition. They practise together in their homes, at the hall, or in the school gym. Dancers listen to the song they will dance to over and over and make up complex routines. Sometimes dancers will use moves from popular music videos. Many dance to music by artists like Rihanna and Justin Bieber. A favourite musician is DJ Gigi, an Italian DJ whose heavy bass beats remind some dancers of Inuit drum-dancing.

At the beginning of the event, the organizers ask for a moment of silence to remember the people from Arviat who have taken their own lives. During the competition, people talk about how suicide has affected them. Many people in the community have lost family members or friends to suicide.

“When I’m angry or I’m sad, I just ... dance it off,” says MaryAnne Issumatarjuak, who won the 2017 competition along with her sister LucyLynn.

When so much of the community gets together for the event, the message is clear: there is hope and there is support. ■

If you or someone you know is considering suicide, there is help. Call one of these support lines:

- ✓ **Kamatsiaqtut Help Line**
(Inuktitut services available)
1-800-265-3333
- ✓ **Youthspace.ca**
Use the online chat, or send a text message to
778-783-0177
- ✓ **Crisis Services Canada**
Use the online chat, call,
or send a text to
1-833-456-4566
- ✓ **First Nations and Inuit Hope for Wellness Help Line**
1-855-242-3310
- ✓ **Kids Help Phone**
1-800-668-6868



Northern Beats!

LISTEN TO DJ GIGI

By Larissa MacDonald

The people of Arviat love music! But one of the most popular music makers with the youth of Arviat isn't from Nunavut. He isn't even from Canada! His name is DJ Gigi (pronounced *Jee-Jee*) and he is from Italy, in Europe.

DJ Gigi's real name is Luigino Celestino D'Agostino. He is a DJ whose music is popular in Europe. He was born in Turin, Italy. In Italy, many buildings are made out of stone. DJ Gigi actually used to work in construction, helping to carve stones that are used to make buildings.



He also loved music, so he started going to clubs where music was played at night. When he first started, he planned out which songs by other artists he would play. Soon, he was mixing his own music.

More and more people started listening to his music, and the songs he mixed became hits. DJ Gigi has made four of his own albums, as well as many songs for other musicians. That means he works with musicians to record and mix songs.

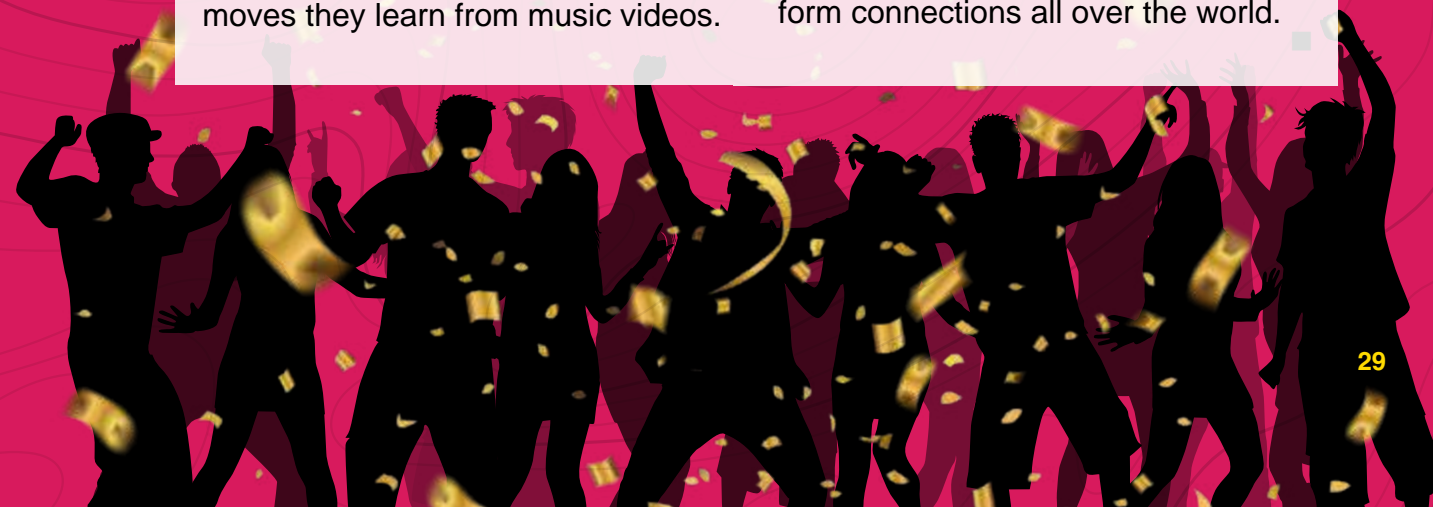
People love the heavy beats in DJ Gigi's music. But DJ Gigi isn't just known in Europe. He's the most popular DJ in Arviat! Many people in Arviat love his music because of its heavy bass beats. The electronic beats sound like traditional drum dancing because of the steady rhythm. You can hear his music often at the hall during teen dances or dance competitions. Participants in the Sila Rainbow Dance Competition often include traditional drum-dancing moves with more modern moves they learn from music videos.

WHAT IS "MIXING"?

When musicians record a song, they don't just play the song like they would onstage. Instead, each instrument is recorded separately. The recording of each instrument is called a "track."

Mixing means taking all the different tracks and blending them together. A DJ like DJ Gigi might take tracks from different songs and use them to create a new song.

Although DJ Gigi has never been to Arviat, the people in the community discovered his music thanks to websites like Facebook and YouTube. Through the Internet, it is easier for teens in communities like Arviat to discover music from elsewhere. Music can help people form connections all over the world.



Advice Column

Should I Quit Smoking if I'm Pregnant?

By Sherilyn Sewoee

QUESTION

I have heard that smoking cigarettes can be really bad for you when you are pregnant. What can smoking cigarettes during pregnancy do to the baby?

ANSWER

Smoking during pregnancy affects the health of the mother and baby, before and after the baby is born. It increases the risk of health problems in babies, like being born too early, low birth weight, or other health problems for the mother and baby.

Cigarettes contain chemicals that are poisonous and can cause cancer. When a mother smokes during pregnancy, these poisons go into her blood. The mother's blood is the baby's way to get oxygen and nutrients during pregnancy. That means that if a mother smokes cigarettes, the baby is exposed to these poisons.

Second-hand smoke can also be harmful to your baby. This is smoke that you inhale when someone else is smoking near you. It is important to ask others not to smoke in your home while you are pregnant, especially if you are trying to quit smoking.

If a mother has her baby in an amauti, she should remember not to smoke or be near others who are smoking. This is because the baby can inhale the second-hand smoke that enters the amauti.

Quitting smoking is always a good idea for a pregnant woman, and for her family and friends. There are many different ways to quit. For example, Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) such as patches, gum, inhalers, and candies, are available at no cost at your local health centre. These contain clean nicotine that is safer for you and your baby than continuing to smoke.

If you are trying to quit smoking, whether you are pregnant or not, smoking fewer than five cigarettes a day is a step in the right direction. The best way to have a healthy pregnancy and a healthy baby is to quit smoking. ■

For more information about quitting:

- Visit www.nuquits.ca/
- Call 1-866-368-7848
- Visit the "Tobacco Has No Place Here" Facebook page



My name is Sherilyn.

I am currently living in Manitoba. I have an 18-month-old baby named DJ. When I found out I was expecting a baby in mid-2015, I immediately thought about quitting smoking.

When my mother was pregnant with me, she smoked cigarettes so when I was born, and as I grew up, I was often sick and had to visit the health centre.

I did not want my baby to go through what I went through when I was a baby. I hope more young women, or women of any age, decide to quit smoking while they are expecting, because every child deserves to live a healthy life.



Victoria's Arctic Fashion

Victoria Kakuktinniq is a seamstress, clothing designer, and business owner who was born and raised in Rankin Inlet. She owns her own fashion company, Victoria's Arctic Fashion.

Growing up, she watched elders sew traditional parkas and mitts. She decided to take a sewing and design workshop as part of the Miqqut Project in Rankin Inlet. That was where she found out that she loved to sew and to design clothes.



The Miqqut Project is a four-month program where elders and other community members meet to share their skills in sewing and their language skills in Inuktitut and English. The program ends with a fashion show. Participants make all of the clothing and plan and advertise the event.


You can find out more about the Miqqut Project at: www.ilitaqsiniq.ca/projects/miqqut-project/



"I loved just being able to see something in your head, and then being able to create it," Victoria says.

Victoria took a one-year program on how to design and make clothes at MC College in Winnipeg, Manitoba. There, she developed her own style of parkas. Victoria says using sealskin in her fashions is a way of promoting her culture and showing how Inuit used to live.

She designs clothes in a modern style, but she uses some traditional ways of sewing and some traditional materials. She pairs sealskin and leather in most of her products. She also embroiders patterns on some clothing.



Have you ever thought about studying at a professional college like Victoria did? MC College is a professional college. That means it offers training in professions like hairstyling, business, and fashion design.

Professional colleges like MC College can be found in lots of cities down south. You can also check out Nunavut Arctic College for programs in fur design and production, hairstyling, and business management.

Victoria started Victoria's Arctic Fashion in 2013. She sells her clothing online, including parkas, kamiit, and headbands. In 2015, she won the Nunavut Trade Show Business of the Year Award.

"I'm really proud of being a seamstress," she says. "It's really a way to keep our culture alive." ■

You can see more of Victoria's clothing here: vafashion.ca



A Script for Readers' Theatre The Tale of Kiviug

Based on the legend of Kiviug from the North Baffin region, as told in *Unikkaaqtuat: An Introduction to Traditional Inuit Myths and Legends*, edited by Neil Christopher, Noel McDermott, and Louise Flaherty

Adapted by Denise Petitpas and Julien Lagarde

The tale of Kiviug's journey is told across the Arctic. There are a number of versions of this story. Kiviug is a traveller who meets many different people, creatures, and villains. Versions of the story of his journey often include helping spirits, magic, violence, and revenge.

Characters



Narrator 1



Old Mother: mother of Kiviug's new wife



Narrator 2



Other Characters: the talking skull, Nanuq (the polar bear spirit), and the seal bone



Kiviug: a great traveller



Anaanatsiaq: caretaker of an orphan boy



Old Woman: a tricky cannibal



Narrator 1: We will tell you a story about the great hero Kiviug, who went on a long journey.



Narrator 2: In Kiviug's village, a grandmother lived with her grandson. Everyone made fun of the boy. Everyone except Kiviug.



Anaanatsiaq: Kiviug, you are always kind to my grandson. Your kindness will be rewarded.



Narrator 1: Anaanatsiaq wanted to take revenge on the people who were cruel to her grandson.



Anaanatsiaq: I will make all those villagers pay. They have bullied the wrong boy!



Narrator 2: The grandmother made a sealskin mask. She trained her grandson to hold his breath for long periods of time. At last, she decided he was ready to help her with her revenge.



Anaanatsiaq: Irngutaq, wear this mask and swim out to sea. You will lead the hunters far away from shore.



Narrator 1: The boy did as his anaanatsiaq asked. When Kiviug and the other hunters saw him, they thought he was a seal and followed him in their qajait. When they were far from shore, a strong wind suddenly came up.



Kiviug: All the other hunters' qajait have turned over!



Narrator 2: All the hunters but Kiviug drowned. Somehow, his qajaq stayed upright. Anaanatsiaq spared him because of his kindness. He paddled through the rough sea. He saw a line as thin as sealskin rope and thought it was land.



Kiviug: Far away, in the distance, land. Down below, the bottom of the sea. And now they've disappeared.



Narrator 1: Kiviug realized that what he was seeing were waves that looked like land. They kept disappearing. He paddled and paddled. At last, he saw that the thin line in the distance was real. It was land!



Kiviug: Faraway land, not disappearing. Faraway land, shallower waters, and it's not disappearing.



Narrator 2: Kiviug finally reached the land. He climbed onto the shore and fell asleep instantly. Hours passed, and then he heard a sound. His eyes flew open, and he saw an old woman.



Old Woman: Poor hunter. You look tired. Come with me to my sod house. Let me take your kamiik and inner socks and put them on the drying rack.



Kiviug: Thank you, old one.



Narrator 1: Kiviug followed her to her sod house and sat next to a pile of skulls by the entrance. The old woman hung up his kamiik and socks and then began to tend a cooking fire.



Skull: Kiviug!



Kiviug: Who said that?



Skull: Kiviug! Don't be fooled by the old woman. You must run or she will eat you! Get out! Get out!



Kiviug: But I need my kamiik!



Narrator 2: Kiviug tried to take his things from the drying rack. But the drying rack rose up out of his reach.



Skull: Hurry, Kiviug! You cannot trust the old woman. She eats everyone who enters this house. You will end up like me!



Narrator 1: Suddenly, a spear appeared in the old woman's hand. She tried to spear Kiviug!



Kiviug: Nanuq! Come and get her! Please help me!



Nanuq: Kiviug... I am coming...



Old Woman: Fine, fine! Take your things and go! Don't let the polar bear eat me!





Kiviug: Thank you, Nanuq! I must leave quickly!



Narrator 2: Kiviug got back in his qajaq. He paddled and paddled. But soon, he felt himself slowing down.



Kiviug: I can no longer move forward. I must be too tired.



Seal Bone: Help me, Kiviug! Please come here and take this dirt out of my eye.



Kiviug: Who is calling?



Seal Bone: Come over here and take this dirt out of my eye. Please!



Narrator 1: So Kiviug landed his qajaq and looked around. He could see nothing that had eyes. The only thing he found was a seal bone.



Kiviug: I don't know who is calling me, but I will clear this bit of moss from the hole in this seal bone.



Narrator 1: Kiviug got back in his qajaq. Though he didn't know why, the paddling had become easy again, thanks to the grateful seal bone!



Narrator 2: After a very long time, Kiviug came to a camp where a mother and her grown daughter lived. He was tired from his journey and asked if he could stay with them a while. He began to hunt animals for them.



Kiviug: This young woman is strong enough to carry the seals that I catch. I want her to marry me.



Narrator 1: Whenever Kiviug caught a seal, his new wife carried his catch back to camp.



Narrator 2: But when he and his wife went to sleep at night, a large piece of wood as big as a man would appear between them.



Narrator 1: Sometimes the women would push the wood out to sea, and it always returned with a fat seal.



Kiviug: This piece of wood is a fine hunter, but why does it keep appearing between my wife and me?



Old Mother: This wood is my daughter's husband, and mine too. The wood is indeed a fine hunter.



Kiviug: We shall hunt together then. Come, let us hunt seal.



Narrator 2: And so they hunted many days like this. The wife would come get the catch and carry it back to camp. But one day, Kiviug noticed something different.



Kiviug: Are you ill today, wife? You have no strength and cannot lift this seal.



Old Mother: No, husband! I am fine!



Kiviug: Your skin is too big for your body... Oh! You are not my wife! You are her mother. You have put on my wife's skin to trick me!



Narrator 1: Kiviug fled from the camp, knowing that the old woman had killed his wife and put on her skin.



Narrator 2: He travelled for a long time. Fall became winter, and he came upon two young men who were hunting seals at the floe edge.



Narrator 1: They told Kiviug the story of their father, who disappeared many years ago during a terrible storm. Their father's name was Kiviug.



Kiviug: You are my sons! I am your father! How happy I am to find you after all these years!



Narrator 2: And that is the story of how Kiviug went on a long journey and finally returned to his village. ■



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The Sila Rainbow
Dance Competition



The Benefits
of Berries



What Is
Consent?