

THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CREE HUNTERS
AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
NUMBER 11 / DECEMBER 2011



Office de la sécurité du revenu
des chasseurs et piégeurs cris

Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Board

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ISSN: 1911-8007
DÉPOT LÉGAL:
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC, 2011
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THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

To help promote, maintain, and facilitate the participation of Cree people in the traditional lifestyle and harvesting activities as a way of life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Cree Hunter and Trapper is the official magazine of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. S. Larivière, Director-general, acted as editor-in-chief and provided photographs. A special thanks to Stewart Ottereyes for his willingness to share his life story.

REQUEST FOR STORIES

The Cree Hunter and Trapper is interested in receiving stories and articles from the beneficiaries of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program. It will also consider stories about any activities related to the traditional lifestyle of the Cree. All submissions are welcome.



Editorial comments, submissions, and inquiries should be submitted to:

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THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN THIS MAGAZINE REMAINS
UNDER THE INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OF THE BOARD.

EDITORIAL

SNOW PUTS TREMENDOUS PRESSURE ON ALL ANIMALS LIVING IN THE NORTH. FOR WILD ANIMALS, JUST MOVING AROUND IN DEEP SNOW IS PROBLEMATIC, AND MANY ANIMALS HAVE EVOLVED STRATEGIES TO HELP REDUCE THE ENERGY NEEDED TO MOVE ABOUT IN SNOW.

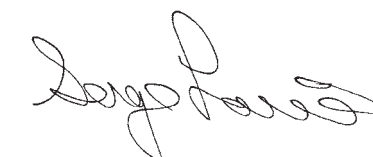
Moose have long legs so they can sink deep and reach solid ground. Caribou have hollow hooves in winter to get better floatation in deep snow and also to get a better grip on slippery ice. They also follow each other to benefit from the snow packed by the animal in front. Snowshoe hares have big feet and they stick to their trails to avoid wasting energy packing new trails. Foxes stick close to roads, frozen waterways and trails. Canada lynx have one of the biggest paws of any animal, and the bigger the foot, the more it helps float in deep, powdery snow.

Cree hunters have known this for years, and making snowshoes has been a critical activity for hunters in generations past. This Cree necessity eventually became an art, and snowshoe making is practiced by fewer and fewer people. Luckily, some Cree elders still practice and teach snowshoe making, and some passionate folks out there have even collected shoes from all Cree communities.

In this issue, you will find a special interview with snowshoe collector Bill Mackowski, baptised "KAA-ASAAMITHCHET" which means "snowshoe maker" by the Wemindji hunters in the 1990s. Mackowski has gathered and collected over 40 pairs of snowshoes from all Cree villages, and an additional 160 pairs from First Nations all over northern North America.



A recent visit to his personal museum in September allowed me to interview him and takes great photos of his collections. Elders will recognize some of the patterns, and all hunters will see how necessity and art have merged for this important Cree tradition.



Serge Larivière, Ph.D., MBA
Director-general
Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board

ISP USEFUL

CLAIMING EXCESSIVE DAYS?

ON AVERAGE, THE BOARD PAYS AROUND 169 DAYS IN THE BUSH FOR AN ADULT FOR A YEAR ON THE PROGRAM. SOME TRAPPERS SPEND LESS TIME, SOME TRAPPERS SPEND MORE TIME. NO ONE CAN RECEIVE MORE THAN 240 DAYS FOR ONE YEAR IN THE BUSH. ON OCCASION, IT IS BROUGHT TO OUR ATTENTION THAT SOME TRAPPERS CLAIM TO SPEND MORE TIME IN THE BUSH THAN THEY REALLY DO...

What does “claiming excessive days” mean?

It means circling more days on your calendar than the actual number of days you spent in the bush.

What happens to a beneficiary that claims excessive days?

If the Local Administrator or the Head Office receives information that suggests that a beneficiary has claimed more days than the actual number of days they spent in the bush, the consequences are that:

- A payment may be cancelled,
- Days can be reduced to a lower number,
- An overpayment could be created,
- A file can be cancelled.

What is the consequence for the INDIVIDUAL trapper?

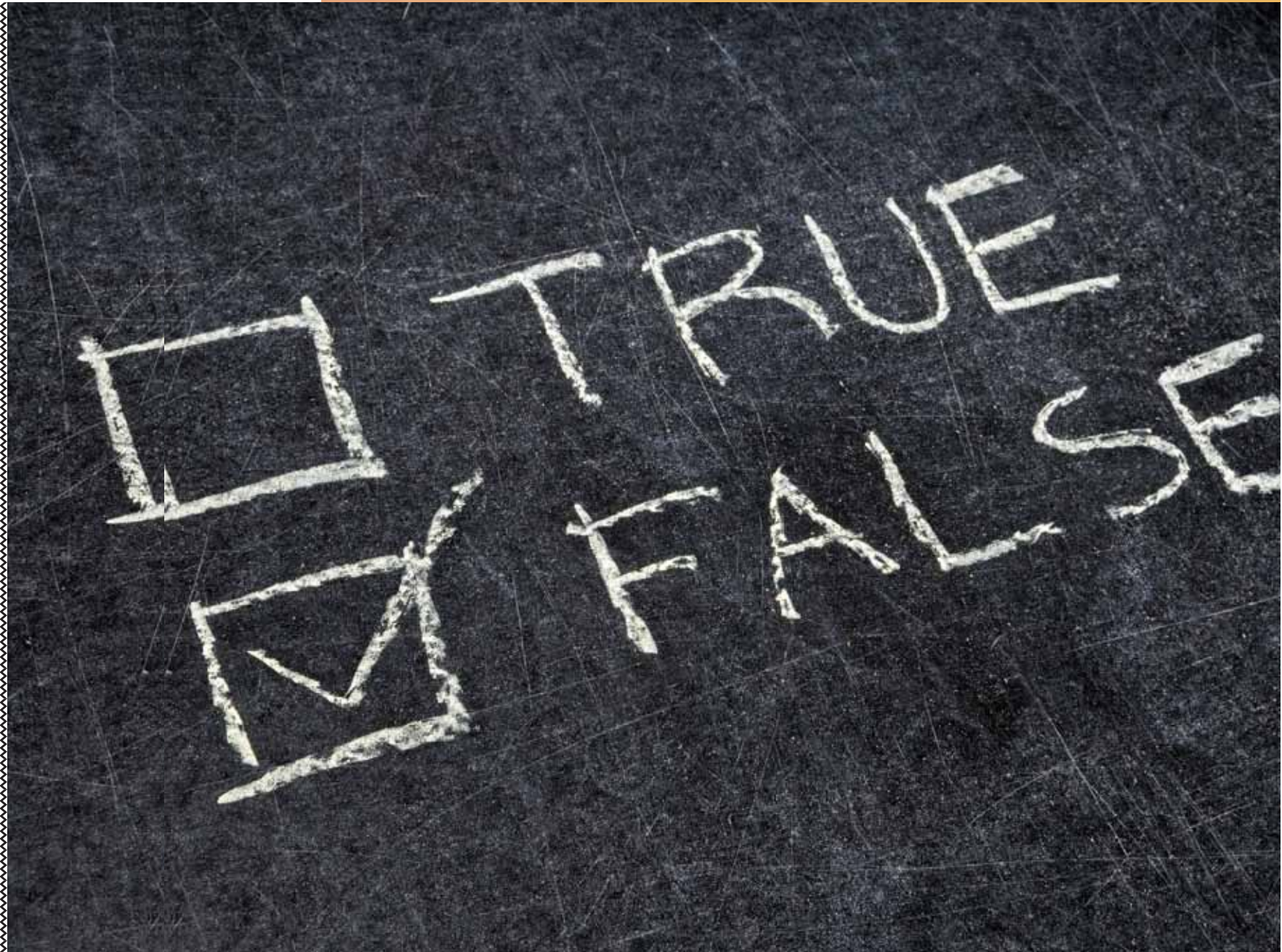
The tallyman of the trapline, or other persons, may be asked to confirm days spent by a person in the bush. In such cases, benefit cheques for the beneficiary will not be given out immediately following the interview. Instead, the benefit cheques will be kept ON HOLD until the confirmation of all information regarding the activities of the trapper is obtained. The length of time the cheque will be kept on hold will depend on how long it will take to receive all the information.

What is the consequence for the ALL trappers?

A maximum of 350 000 days can be paid to all beneficiaries of the Program. If the number of days spent in the bush by all beneficiaries is over 350 000, ALL beneficiaries will have their days reduced to return to the limit. It is in the interest of each and every trapper to make sure they claim the correct number of days they spend in the bush.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR OR THE HEAD OFFICE.

WHAT IS A “DAY IN THE BUSH”?
 DAYS SPENT AWAY FROM THE COMMUNITY CONDUCTING HARVESTING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THE DAY OF DEPARTURE AND THE DAY OF RETURN
AND
 SINGLE DAYS DURING WHICH YOU SPEND THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE DAYLIGHT AWAY FROM THE COMMUNITY.





interview with BILL MACKOWSKI

In late September 2011, ISP Director General Serge Larivière had the opportunity and great pleasure to visit and interview a long-time snowshoe maker and collector of snowshoes from all over North America at his home in Milford, Maine. Mr. Bill Mackowski was a regular visitor to Cree villages in the late 1980s and throughout the 1990s, and he met many of the best snowshoe makers among the Cree. His personal collection of snowshoes is impressive and his own craft just as amazing. To gain a better insight into his passion for snowshoes, the Director-general asked him some questions.

«This is what is great about snowshoes - every maker has its own style that reflects the best adaptation to local conditions.»

SL Thank you Mr. Mackowski for your time and willingness to share with us your passion for snowshoes. Can you tell me your full name and birth place?

BM My name is Bill Mackowski, I was born in 1948 in Bradford, Pennsylvania, so I am 62 years-old.

SL How did your passion for snowshoes start?

BM When I was about 30 years old, I decided to learn to fly bush planes. So I started flying and one year ended up stranded in Nichicun. We had to take refuge in a Cree camp - and there was a pair of snowshoes there - I was amazed at how nice it was. My friend then said he would find me a pair - so he contacted an Innu elder from Sept-Iles, Alexander Michel, who made me a pair. When I received it back at my house in the United States, I could not stop looking at it. I wanted to learn more about how he made it. So I flew back to meet Alexander Michel in person, then became hooked to all crafts that related to snowshoes.

SL Were you a snowshoe maker yourself then?

BM Yes, I had started making snowshoes 4-5 prior to this incident. So I could relate to all the skill and complexity of the work! I have never stopped making snowshoes. Every year I still make 20-30 pair of snowshoes - some commercial grades of working shoes, and many very complex "collector" pairs. I also make pack baskets, fishing creels, birch bark baskets, and a variety of other crafts. I am also a trapper/hunter and fisherman, and currently building a log cabin that I can use for beaver trapping in northern Maine.

SL Then, when did you start getting snow shoes from Cree people?

BM I believe the first pair snowshoes I ever obtained from the James Bay Cree, was a pair from Daniel Blacksmith, from Mistissini. Shortly after I also met Johnny and Emma Shecapio and also obtained a pair of snowshoes from them. After that, things happened quickly; I got to be friends with Bjorn Olson



BM in Mistissini who introduced me to many other snowshoe makers from Mistissini as well as from other communities.

SL So, you eventually visited all Cree villages.

BM Yes, I visited and eventually collected snowshoes from all the James Bay Cree villages as well as many, if not most, of native villages throughout Québec, many of the Cree communities of Ontario and pairs from snowshoe makers across Canada and even into Alaska.

SL Alaska?

BM Yes and many communities of the Northwest Territories. Interestingly, snowshoe designs and craftsmanship is much different in the northwest.



There, people use different techniques but also different snowshoe models and shapes. This is what is great about snowshoes - every maker has its own style that reflects the best adaptation to local conditions. Some snowshoes are long and narrow, some are short and round, and frames are made with whatever is the best local wood for the purpose - or sometimes - the easiest available! You have to remember - most snowshoes were made to help people travel and hunt in deep snow!

SL So, how big is your collection now?

BM I have well over 200 pairs of snowshoes, including 60 that are made by the Cree, of which at least 40 pairs come from Quebec Cree communities.



SL So tell me now, where did you find the best snowshoe designs?

BM This is a difficult one! It is hard to say that one pair of snowshoes is better than the other because the craft differs from community to community. Some have designs that are simpler whereas other communities have more artistic designs. But if I had to pick one community where the craft of snowshoe making is very strong and very well-mastered, I would have to say Mistissini.

SL And where did you find the most complex snowshoes in all the communities you visited?

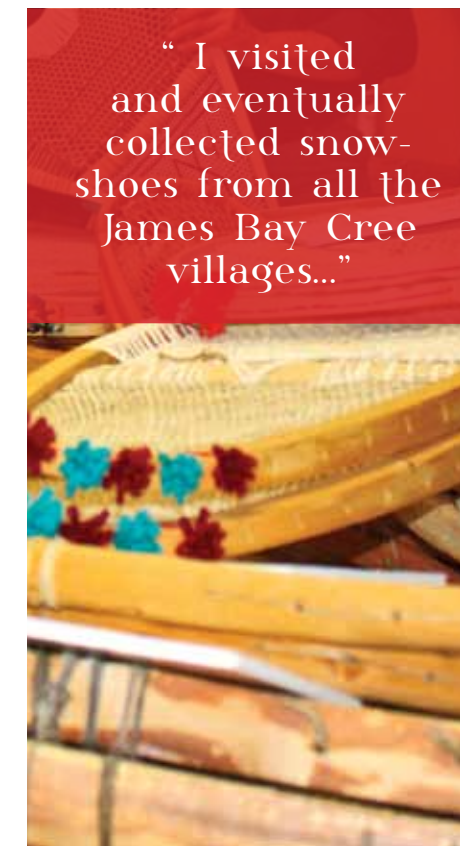
BM The most intricate designs have come from the Atikamekw. In Canada, the most complex designs were from the Atikamekw Indians in Québec, but the technically most difficult snowshoe webbing actually came from close to my hometown now, a pair I found from Indian Island, where the Penobscot nation Indians reside. One of these pairs is simply unbelievably intricate.



“Some have designs that are simpler, whereas other communities have more artistic designs.”



“For all my snowshoes, I know who made them, what materials were used...”



“ I visited and eventually collected snowshoes from all the James Bay Cree villages...”



SL How would you rank your collection of snowshoes compared to what you have seen elsewhere? Do you have the largest collection?

BM I have visited most of the public collections available in the museums in both Canada and the United States. For sure, I have never seen a more elaborate and well-documented collection anywhere. The museum of Civilisation in Ottawa may have more pairs than I do, but a lot of their pairs are not documented as to who made them and what materials were used. For all my snowshoes, I know who made them, what materials were used and often I also interviewed the person that made them, so I know the full history of all of the snowshoes in my collection.

SL So you have enjoyed your experience of collecting snowshoes with the Cree people?

BM The Cree of James Bay have been extremely helpful in my search for knowledge of traditional snowshoe making. To me, it is very important that the Cree people realize how grateful I have been for their willingness to share their skills and teach me how they make snowshoes. I started going up in the Cree territories in the late 1980's and my last trip there was in 2005 and every time I have been very well received, made lots of friends, visited some amazing places and learned some absolutely jaw-dropping stories and skills and techniques about everything from snowshoes to traditional bush crafts. The Cree have an amazing pool of knowledge on traditional activities and my passion for snowshoes and my desire to document and collect snowshoes is a way for me to capture that tradition and art to make sure it is never lost.

SL When you visited the Cree communities, did you meet a lot of Cree hunters and trappers?

BM Yes, many people might remember me flying into the Cree communities with my yellow and white Cessna 180. The name of the plane was "Bon Temps". I visited many Cree communities, flying in with my bush plane and even attended several traditional gatherings, including one in Whapmagoostui during the summer of 1999. I also gave many of my "KAA-ASAAMIHCHET" hats - people may remember those! I just wish I had taken more pictures and met more people, but every trip up there was a real eye-opening experience. I learnt so much!

SL And you made some Cree friends in the process?

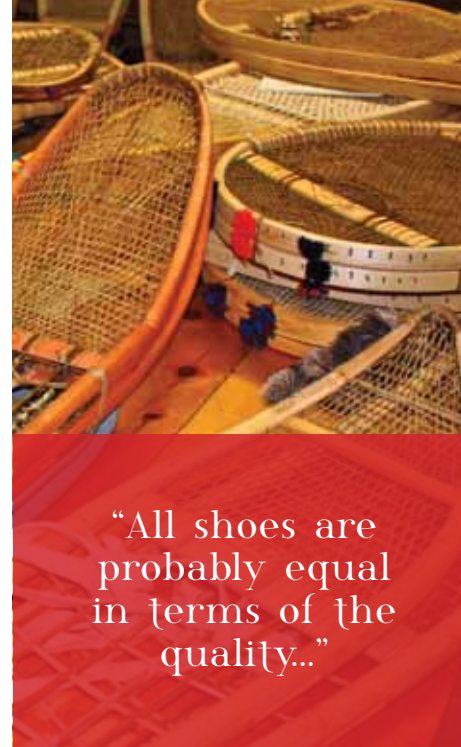
BM Many! I met some many interesting people and many accepted to share their techniques with me. We had a few things in common you know - I am also a trapper - a snowshoe maker - and I love and respect traditional activities. So it was easy to find common ground! I met many snowshoe makers, but also made some Cree friends that made these trips even more worthwhile! Among others, I had great visits and adventures with George Snowboy from Chisasibi and Harry Meskino from Mistissini. I also need to thank Christine Petagumskum - she translated for me when I interviewed many elders in Whapmagoostui! But the list of my Cree contacts spans all communities, and I wish I could list and thank them all personally!

SL Do you consider your collection complete now?

BM No! I wish to go back and in fact, I hope that the people reading this article will not hesitate to contact me because I would love to have a chance to go back and learn more about the techniques that people use, meet some other snowshoe makers, and learn about the different shoes that were used for various seasons. For example, I was told that some snowshoes were made in emergency situations, real work shoes, and I would like to hear how people used those, how they made them and what they used when they had to make those emergency snowshoes. Of course, I remain puzzled and amazed by the most artistic designs. A beautiful snowshoe is always amazing to me.

SL I know it may be a difficult question, but who would you say has made the most artistic pair of snowshoes that you ever saw in the Cree territory?

BM This is a tough one. Everybody has their own signature in snowshoe design. In fact, some shoes you can almost identify which family they come from just by the lay out of the webbing. All shoes are probably equal in terms of the quality, but I have seen some of the most artistic shoes come from Johnny Shecapio of Mistissini, Charlie Coonishish, and also Luke Diamond from Waskaganish that makes a beautiful, very rugged snowshoe.



"All shoes are probably equal in terms of the quality..."

SL How can people get a hold of you, should they know of a special snowshoe maker that they feel you should meet?

BM The best way to contact me is by e-mail at billmackowski@gmail.com or by visiting my Web site: www.billmackowski-traditionals.com. I would be honoured to have a chance to go back and meet some more snowshoe makers. The way I see it, my collection will be a way for me to preserve this part of the traditional Cree culture. We know that this art of snowshoe making is slowly getting lost and this heritage is important. That's why I have made it a personal mission not only to collect snowshoes from all the great Cree snowshoe makers, but also to share my passion on the design of snowshoes. •



LISTEN TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL TALK ABOUT THE BOARD AND WATCH HIM WITH HIS SON ON HIS TRAPLINE ON OUR WEB SITE

www.chtisb.ca/media-gallery/



Canada Lynx

Animal Profile

English Name: Canada Lynx
French Name: Lynx du Canada
Scientific (Latin) Name: *Lynx canadensis*
Cree Name: Pisiw
Cree Syllabics: ᐱᓄ°

THE CANADA LYNX IS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE FELIDAE (CAT FAMILY) TO INHABIT THE JAMES BAY TERRITORY. MANY CREE HUNTERS HARVEST THIS MAGNIFICENT ANIMAL, WHICH PROVIDES TOP-QUALITY FUR AND SIGNIFICANT RETURNS, ALONG WITH TASTY AND LEAN MEAT. CREE TRAPPERS HARVEST IT MAINLY USING TRAPS AND SNARES, BUT SOMETIMES ALSO THROUGH OPPORTUNISTIC HUNTING.

The Canada lynx is a fearsome predator of hares, with all the attributes necessary for a successful hunt. Its large, extremely agile paws have long, needle-sharp claws. It has the agility and speed to capture hare in chance encounters as well as the patience and discreet behaviour typical of cats, allowing it to approach its prey quietly before capturing it in a few quick bounds. It has a very short nose and a mouth equipped with long, sharp teeth that make it easier to kill prey. 🐾🐾🐾

🐾🐾🐾 Its greatest hare-hunting assets are its huge paws that enable it to move easily through soft snow, much like snowshoes. Of all the Northern animals, the Canada lynx is one of the lightest on legs (after the hare!).

“...it is virtually a ghost on Cree territory.”

Canada lynx populations are rarely very high, and they closely mirror those of the snowshoe hare. When hares are scarce, the lynx feeds on ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, willow ptarmigan, squirrels and small rodents. Fluctuations follow an approximately ten-year cycle. When abundant, the Canada lynx is a common sight when traveling along the forest roads and trails of James Bay.



“The Canada lynx is a fearsome predator of hares...”

In the lowest phase of its cycle, it is virtually a ghost on Cree territory. In fact, if it were not for the snow, its presence might go undetected. Surviving individuals take refuge in the best hare hunting grounds and habitats—in the James Bay territory, these are often forests where hardwoods are dominant, as is the case further south in the territory near the communities of Waswanipi, Mistissini and Oujé-Bougoumou. In the northern part of the territory, the presence of the Canada lynx is limited to areas with high hare densities. If you observe a Canada lynx, you can almost always assume that it is very close to its main prey, the snowshoe hare!



News & Reports

FUR INSTITUTE OF CANADA IN WINNIPEG

In June 2011, members and directors of the Fur Institute of Canada met in Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the annual meeting. Present at the meeting were Thomas Coon from the Cree Trappers Association and Dr. Serge Larivière, director-general of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board who also is Chair of the Aboriginal Communications Committee of the Institute. At this year's event, Dr. Larivière presented one of the films made by the Board to highlight traditional activities of the Cree. "Caribou Hunting with the Tomatuk Family" filmed in Eastmain in February 2009 was shown to all delegates.

All films are currently available on Youtube, as well as on the website of the Board: www.osrtpc.ca (french) + www.chtisb.ca (english).



JUNE BOARD MEETING IN VAL D'OR

ON JUNE 22, THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ALL MET IN VAL D'OR AT THE NEW QUALITY SUITES HOTEL TO DISCUSS AND FOLLOW THE PROGRESS OF THE ACTIVITY RELATED TO THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM. DURING THE MEETING, MEMBERS REVIEWED AND APPROVED THE OPERATING BUDGET FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2011-2012.



FÊTE NATIONALE WITH PREMIER JEAN CHAREST

On June 24, 2011, the Director-general Serge Larivière and his wife Nancy Dion attended a reception organized by the offices of the premier Jean Charest at the Musée National des Beaux Arts in Quebec City. Also present at this reception was the 2010-2011 Chairman of the Board, Mr. Gérald Lemoyne.




NATIONAL TRAPPERS CONVENTION IN MISSOURI, USA

THE LARGEST GATHERING OF TRAPPERS IN NORTH AMERICA OCCURS ANNUALLY DURING THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION. THIS YEAR'S EVENT WAS HELD IN COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, AND THOUSANDS OF TRAPPERS ATTENDED FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



MEETING OF INTEREST
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL





JANUARY
17 TO 20
2012

-  2012 Shooting, Hunting and Outdoor Trade Show and Conference
-  Sands Expo & Convention Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA
-  www.shotshow.org

MARCH
9 TO 11
2012

-  35^e Salon du Trappeur (35th Provincial Trapper's Convention)
-  Cité Étudiante Polyno, La Sarre, Abitibi-Témiscamingue
-  www.ftgq.qc.ca or  418-872-7644 (In french)




MARCH
30 & 31
2012

-  Fur Harvesters 21th Annual Convention
-  Fur Harvesters Auction, North Bay, Ontario
-  www.furharvesters.com or  705-495-4688

APRIL-MAY
29 TO 1
2012

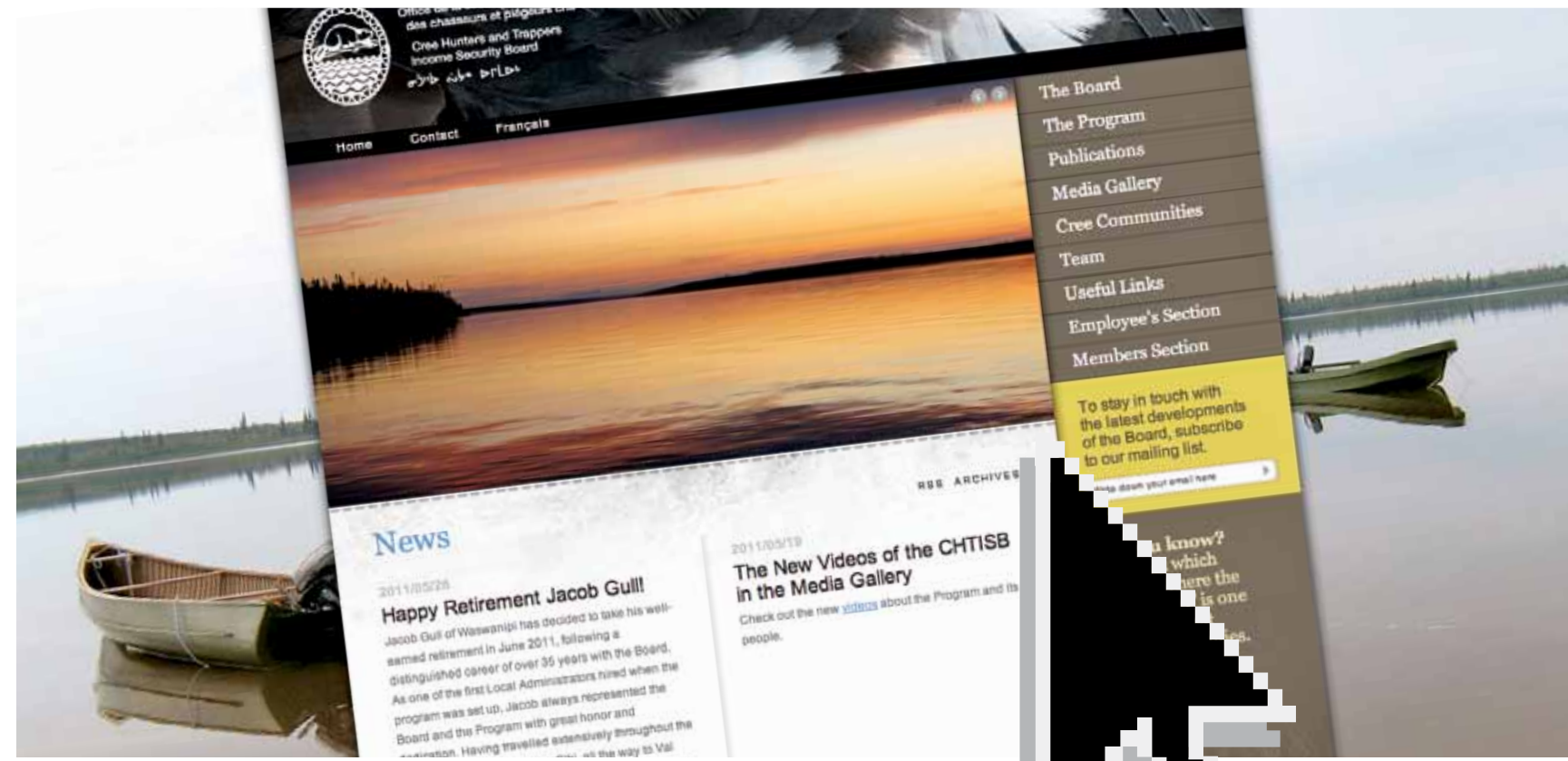
-  North American Fur and Fashion Exhibition of Montréal
-  Place Bonaventure, Montréal
-  www.naffem.com or  Fur Council of Canada 514-844-1945

JUNE
14 TO 16
2012

-  2012 Fur Takers of America National Rendezvous
-  Vanderburgh 4H Center, Evansville, IN, USA
-  www.furtakersofamerica.com

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www.chtisb.ca



CONNAISSEZ-VOUS
LE SITE INTERNET DE L'OFFICE?

www.osrcpc.ca

SKILLS FOR THE BUSH

THE CREE'S SWISS ARMY KNIFE

BY FRANÇOIS GUINDON, PH.D. CANDIDATE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE NEEPOSH FAMILY

FOR THE PAST TWO SUMMERS, A GROUP OF CREE ELDERS AND THE AUTHOR MET IN MISTISSINI AND DISCUSSED THEIR LIVES IN THE BUSH. THE GROUP HAD PREVIOUSLY WORKED TOGETHER FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM (ACHP) BEFORE THE FLOOD OF THE RUPERT RIVER DIVERSION.

François Guindon was an archaeologist for the project and the elders acted as local experts for the M-25 (Neeposh) hunting grounds. Their names are Kitty Neeposh, Johnny Husky Swallow, the late Charlotte Husky Swallow, Mary Swallow and Abel Swallow. The elders were interviewed using objects collected on campsites where they had lived between the 1940s and 1980s. The stories of the elders tell us of various inventions and original uses they had for the objects. Also, their stories show us how creative and resourceful Cree people were in the bush.

FILES

The elders used various kinds of files, long and small to sharpen axes and knives as well as bevelled ones to sharpen their bucksaws. Files could also be used to sharpen the edges of bone tools like the maatahiikan (hide scraper) and mihchihkun (flesher) or any other hard material object that had to be sharp. Files were thus extremely useful tools which the elders relied on when living in the bush. Files were not only used by men, but also by women who possessed their own equipment, which they bought with their own money. As Mary Swallow explained 'Everybody used files!'



MAATAHIKAN OR HIDE SCRAPER: THE SIDES OF THE HOLE MADE ALONG THE BONE HAD TO BE KEPT SHARP WITH A FILE TO SCRAPE HIDES

For example, she would sharpen her own maatahiikan with a file before scraping moose hides and beaver pelts. The late Charlotte Husky Swallow also added that women even knew how to sharpen various tools like bucksaws because they often had to make burning wood for the camp themselves.

Files could also be transformed into a variety of other very useful articles. In fact, they were such handy items to have in the bush that they could be compared to modern-day Swiss Army knives!



SELECTION OF OLD FILES USED BY THE ELDERS

FLESHER OR MIHCHIHKUN: THE EDGE HAD TO BE KEPT SHARP WITH A FILE TO REMOVE SKINS FROM ANIMALS



HANDLE OF A FILE TRANSFORMED INTO A CLAW TO REMOVE NAILS FROM A DWELLING FRAME

JOHNNY HUSKY SWALLOW'S CROOKED KNIFE WITH THE BLADE MADE FROM AN OLD FILE

FILES FOR BLADES

The most famous transformation that old files could undergo is to make the blade of the famous crooked knife, or muuhkutaa-kan. It is made out of an old file, which is heated into the fire to remove its temper, sharpened and bent at the end. Old files were also often turned into chisels by sharpening the end of the handles and could then be used, for example, in the fabrication of snowshoes. Chisels were very useful snowshoe-making tools when came time to dig the sockets of the crossbar. All elders could clearly remember their parents and grand-parents turning files into sharp tools like chisels and crooked knife blades.

FILES FOR NEEDLES

The elders also explained that the pointed handles of the files could be cut after being heated and then hammered down into the shape of needles (amahkw), which they used to lace the webbing of their snowshoes.

MARY SWALLOW'S AMAHKW (NEEDLES TO LACE SNOWSHOE WEBBINGS). THESE OBJECTS WERE SOMETIMES MADE FROM OLD FILES.

FILES FOR A LIVING

The elders have so many anecdotes about what they did with files once they were too worn-out to sharpen other tools. For example, they could be used as tools to place the webbing of snowshoes. They could also be turned into efficient punches to pierce holes in leather and other materials. Sharpened tips of file handles, once heated red hot, could also burn delicate holes in wooden objects. Some of the elders even used the section of an old file as a wedge

to tighten an axe handle into the socket of an axe head. Some file handles could even be shaped into a claw to remove small nails planted into the frame of a cabin. In fact, the uses and transformations that the elders could imagine for files seem almost limitless. Files could be modified to suit the needs of any task that the elders needed to do in their everyday lives. Files were thus essential tools to make a living in the bush. They were the Cree's Swiss Army knife.



FACEBOOK

If you also want to listen to the elders and learn a few skills for the bush, join the Facebook group called "The old ways: Elders and things". Audio clips and pictures of the objects that helped the elders remembering the past can be accessed on this page.

Make that set!

LYNX CUBBY SET

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

THE CANADA LYNX IS EASILY CAPTURED IN SNARES AND TRAPS SET FOR THE RED FOX. HOWEVER, THE LYNX CUBBY IS THE METHOD OF CHOICE WHEN THE CANADA LYNX IS SPECIFICALLY TARGETED.

The lynx cubby is a generic term that describes any apparatus that uses lynx bait and controls access to this bait through one or more openings. The cubby can be built to accommodate foothold traps, snares or even killing traps such as the Conibear. In each case, the only difference is how the entry points are designed to force the animal to enter the trap. Some of the best baits for capturing Canada lynx are hare or beaver meat, but goose feathers and wings collected during the spring and fall hunt, are also excellent ways to lure the lynx inside the cubby.

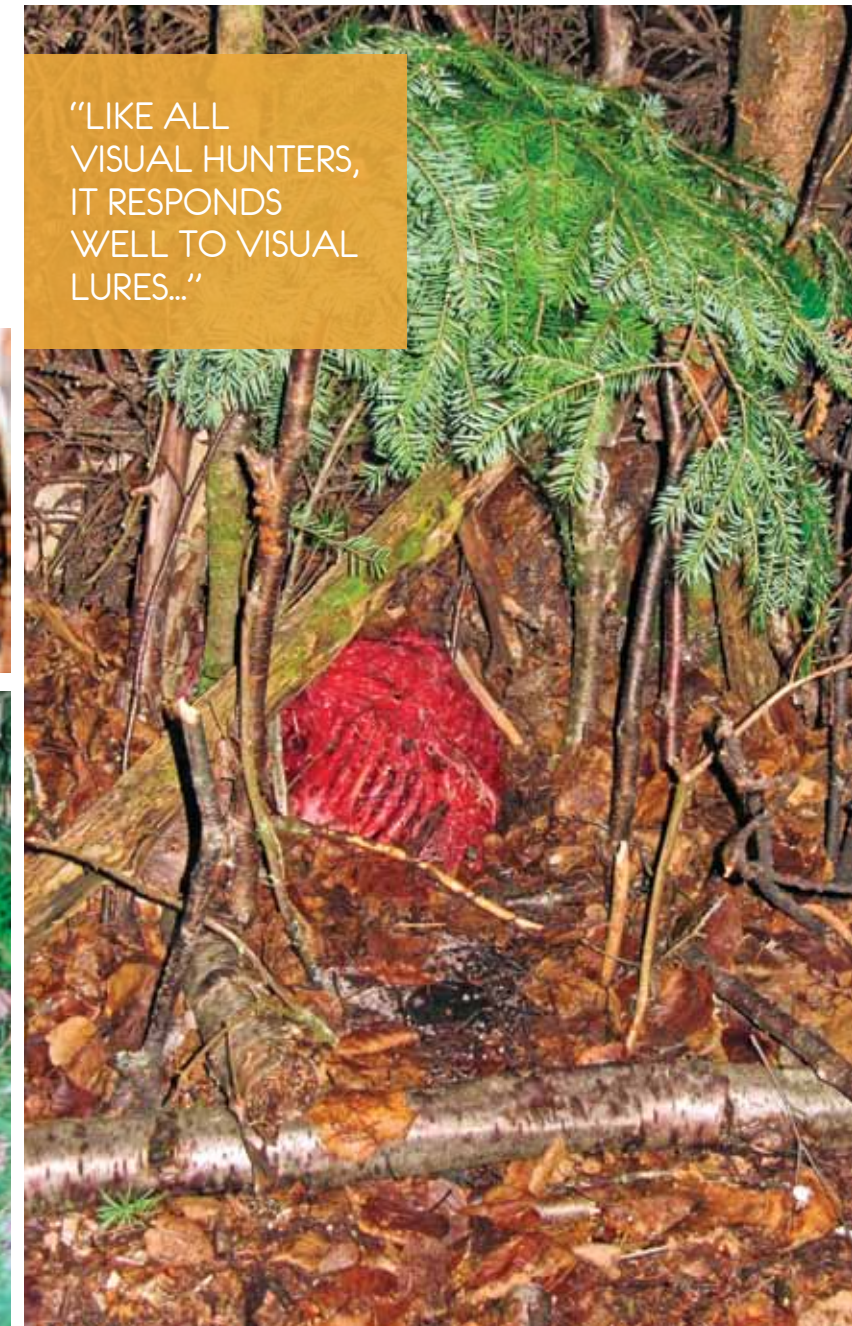
The best places to build a cubby are those frequented by lynx searching for prey, such as old forest roads surrounding woodlands where snowshoe hares are plentiful. In fact, a good lynx cubby should serve as a potential shelter or hideout for snowshoe hare, making it very appealing for the Canada lynx. When the lynx approaches and sees the bait at the end, its curiosity and hunger will lure it closer and it will be captured.



Patience is required to capture a lynx, since it does not necessarily return to the same area every day. However, a sturdy cubby will withstand bad weather and be ready when the lynx returns. Because the lynx is also attracted by the scent of beaver glands, their use inside the cubby will make it more effective.



“LIKE ALL VISUAL HUNTERS, IT RESPONDS WELL TO VISUAL LURES...”



Lynx often travel in packs, and several snares can be placed around the cubby to capture the other animals that lurk in the vicinity after the first lynx has been caught. Since the lynx is not very wary, it can be captured in all-natural trap sets made of fir or spruce branches, as well as cubbies made with wooden boards,

snow fencing or construction material. The lynx is very curious by nature, so it will not hesitate to approach traps and sets. Like all visual hunters, it responds well to visual lures such as feathers, fur or even household items such as flagging tape and aluminum plates. A lynx cubby can last for years. If it captures a lynx one

year it will likely capture another lynx in the following years, assuming that the species is still abundant in the sector where the cubby is located.



KENNY LOON,
FROM MISTASSINI,
WITH A NICE LYNX

READER PHOTOS

BIG CATCH!

FOLLOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER MAGAZINE DEALING WITH STURGEON, A FAN OF THE MAGAZINE AND MANAGING EDITOR FOR A US-BASED MAGAZINE CALLED THE TRAPPER AND PREDATOR CALLER, MR. JARED BLOHM, SENT IN THIS PICTURE OF A STURGEON THAT HE SPEARED ON LAKE WINNEBAGO IN WISCONSIN ON FEBRUARY 12, 2011. THE LARGE FEMALE MEASURED 73 INCHES AND WEIGHED 105 POUNDS! BIOLOGISTS IN WISCONSIN ESTIMATED THE FISH TO BE 55 YEARS OLD! WHAT A CATCH!



MISTISSINI MOOSE

JEAN-BAPTISTE LOON, LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR OF MISTISSINI, WITH A NICE MOOSE AND A GOOD LUNCH!



ISP USEFUL

ROLE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD IS IN QUÉBEC CITY. THE BOARD ALSO HAS EMPLOYEES IN ALL THE CREE COMMUNITIES.

A Local Administrator...

- ... Is the employee of the Board that works in the cree community,
- ... Is there to explain how the program works,
- ... Helps beneficiaries fill out the documents required to apply to the Program,
- ... Verifies and confirms information received from the beneficiaries,
- ... Distributes benefit cheques,
- ... Represents the Board in the community and at community events,
- ... Coordinates the ISP Local Committee, who prepares the list of people who are recognized by community custom to be practicing harvesting and related activities as a way of life.



GEORGE HEAD,
LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR IN CHISASIBI



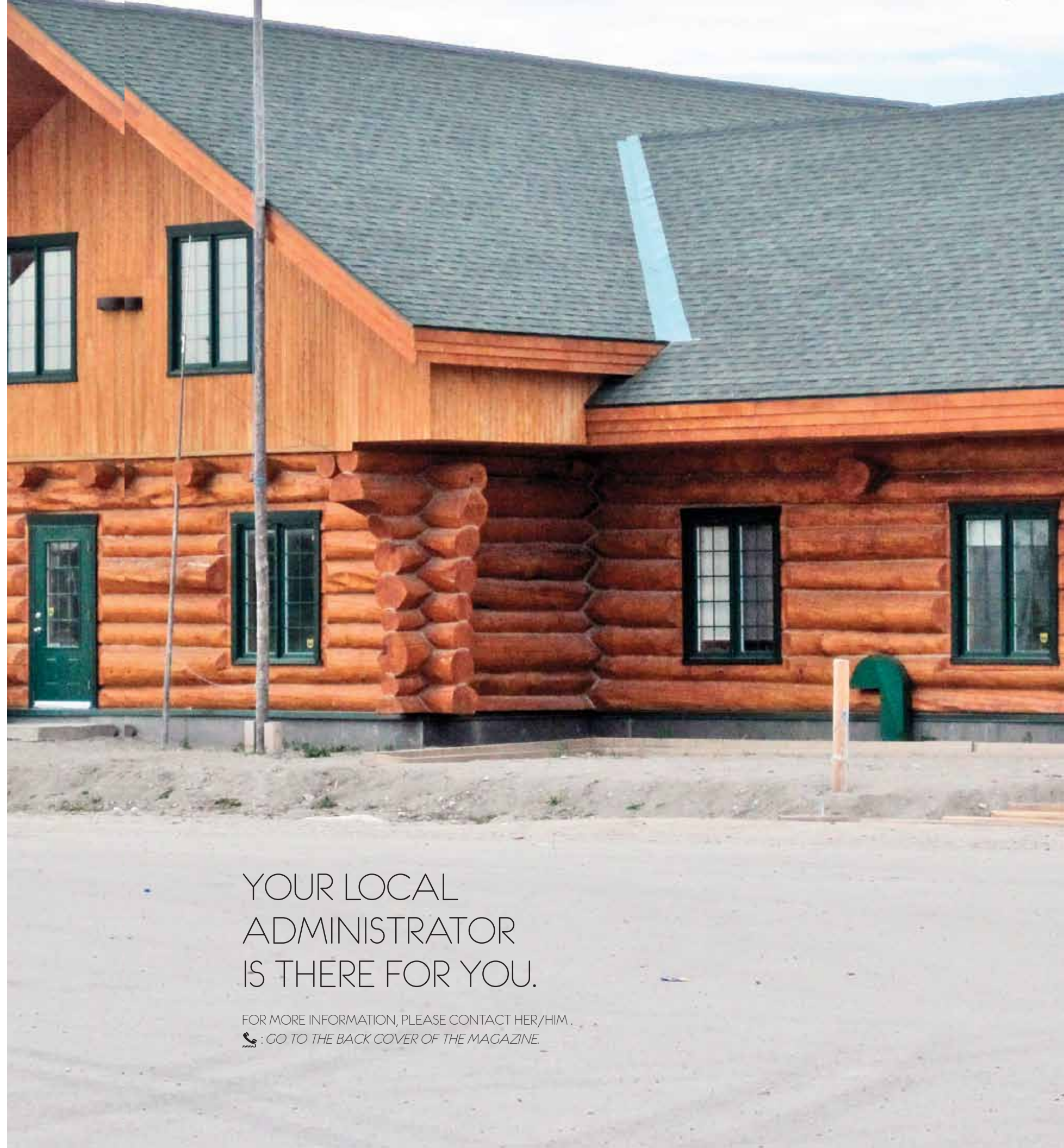
VALERIE HERODIER (LEFT) LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR IN WHAPMAGOOSTUI
AND KRISTA KAKABAT (RIGHT) LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR IN WEMINDJI,
WITH A ISP BENEFICIARY.

When do I contact the Local Administrator?

You meet with your Local Administrator 4 times a year at each quarterly payment, in September, December, April and July, AND whenever changes arise with your situation.

Why do I need to tell the Local Administrator about changes in my situation (family, work or other)?

Your Local Administrator is your best ally. If something happens, a child is born or you start a temporary job, they will adjust your file as soon as are informed. That is the best guarantee that the cheque prepared for you is the correct amount and that no overpayment will be created in your file.



YOUR LOCAL
ADMINISTRATOR
IS THERE FOR YOU.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT HER/HIM.
📞 : GO TO THE BACK COVER OF THE MAGAZINE.

TRAPPING

THE SNOW WALKER

BY JIM GIBB, TRAPPER IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

I HAVE TO ADMIT THAT ONE OF MY MOST FAVOURITE ANIMALS TO TRAP IS THE LYNX. SOMETHING EXCITES ME WHEN I SEE A SET OF FRESH ROUND TRACKS ON TOP OF A NEW SNOWFALL. THE SNOW WALKER CRUISES ALONG IN ITS NEVER ENDING HUNT FOR THE SNOWSHOE HARE OF THE NORTH.

The lynx and the snowshoe hare are two animals that truly represent the northern boreal forest. The snow walker is directly linked to the hare and follows the population up and down over the 10 year cycle. Some seasons you can hardly travel any distance at all without seeing fresh tracks in the snow while in other years, it is almost like the snow has swallowed them up.

One year as I travelled my trap line, I was very encouraged by the amount of lynx sign that I encountered. I wanted to come up with a sure fired set that would be easy to make and easy to use. My first idea was to use 5 gallon plastic pail with a 220 size trap. I had a little success but soon learned that I was missing more than I caught. Four out of five lynx would pass right by the set without working it. After about a month of watching lynx walk up to my sets and then turn away, I began to try and study what was happening. First thing I did was drop down on all fours in front of the plastic cubby and gain a better view of what the lynx was looking at. After some observation, I decided that the lynx did not like the small enclosed opening. It was not very efficient or effective. The set did catch every fisher that came along but I was after lynx. It was time to go back to the drawing board.

While trapping in the fall in open water for beaver, I would use my 330 traps for a week then put them away for another season. After spending time preparing my

traps using formula # 1 and carefully making sure each trigger was working and that each trap had enough wire, using them for one week a year had my mind working overtime thinking of ways to find more use for them. A \$30.00 trap that sits in a box for 51 weeks of the year was not much in the way of efficiency. After reading an article in the BC Trapping Magazine by Don Wilkins, I decided that the use of 330 for lynx was a good idea. Don had come up with a way of using 330 size traps in wooden cubbies for catching lynx. With the help of my father we decided to try a few boxes built for 330 size traps. I had more Success on the line immediately. Just by chance, we decided to use 1"x1" square mesh for the back of the box. This allowed the lynx to look right through the set. After refining the set some more through trial and lots of errors, I became very good at catching just about every lynx that came to the set.



"SOME SEASONS YOU CAN HARDLY TRAVEL ANY DISTANCE AT ALL WITHOUT SEEING FRESH TRACKS IN THE SNOW..."

I would use a large chunk of meat as bait - at least half of a large beaver. I placed it in the back of the box, with a 2001-11 Savageau blocking the front entrance. A couple of two foot lengths of florescent orange flagging tape would be hung up around the boxes location as added attractions. Lynx hunt a lot with their eye sight so the moving pieces of flagging tape helped add some eye appeal to the site. I had learned to bring along my snow shovel to help make an elevated base to place the box on. Having the box a foot higher helps key the lynx's interest in the set, along with having the back of the box with the 1" wire visible. This allowed the lynx to see through the box without crouching down. One last glob of Pikauba lynx lure made by Stef Forget on the top of the box and the set was ready for action.

One of the best lessons in life is the school of hard knocks - made even harder when on the trap line and the temperature is minus 25°C outside. Pulling up to an empty lynx set with fresh tracks walking away teaches you a lesson if you are willing to open your eyes and learn. With the price of gas always rising, you need to make every set count. Another trick that Mother Nature taught me was to be very observant while travelling the land. Each time I would encounter lynx tracks on my trail, I would mark the location with a piece of yellow flagging tape. The next trip, I would bring a piece of bait along and hang it as close to the tracks as possible. On the following trip, if the bait had been eaten, I would set up my box set. This system allowed me to use fewer boxes with better results.

After a catch, I would move the set to another location if there was not more sign of lynx at the present location. Sometimes the set would connect overnight because of the prebaiting. Looking for fresh sign and moving my sets around made my lynx trapping more efficient. Some locations would produce 2 or 3 lynx while other locations would only produce one cat. As a way to increase the odds of catching more than one lynx at a time, I would sometimes add a number of snares around the box. Five or six snares helped make multiple catches around the box.

"THERE ARE A COUPLE OF KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER..."

There are a couple of key points to remember. Set on sign - if the lynx passed by that area, you can expect him to return again. Next, use a good size piece of bait for eye appeal. Hang a piece of flagging tape to attract attention to your set as lynx use their keen eye sight when hunting. Be sure to hang a few extra snares around the set. This will help catch more than one lynx at a time. Lynx trapping can be very rewarding if you take the time to be observant and learn from the Snow Walker.



HANDLING LYNX FOR THE FUR MARKET

BY JIM GIBB, TRAPPER IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

ONCE YOU HAVE CAUGHT YOUR LYNX, THE REALLY IMPORTANT STEP OF PROPERLY SKINNING IT BECOMES VERY IMPORTANT. RIGHT AWAY, ON THE TRAP LINE, YOU SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO PLACE THE FROZEN ANIMAL IN A FUR BAG TO PROTECT IT AS YOU TRAVEL BACK TO YOUR CAMP. DO NOT LET THE LYNX MOVE AROUND LOOSE IN THE SLEIGH OR TOBOGGAN AS THIS CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE PELT. THAW THE LYNX AND BEGIN THE SKINNING PROCESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

I always begin the skinning process by brushing the whole lynx from head to toe. This will help remove any dirt or spruce needles left on the pelt. Next take a pair of side cutters and remove each claw off the lynx paws. I find this tip helpful in avoiding cutting or stabbing a sharp claw in myself. It always becomes infected quickly so I have learned to wear skinning gloves and just quickly cut the claws off. You do not need the claws on the pelt because lynx are used for the garment trade in the fur business.

SKINNING

Next taking a sharp knife I cut each front leg from elbow down to pad, this first cut will help later. Next cut from one back leg starting at the pad across to the other back leg, make the cut on the belly side of the vent hole. The cut will be about 1 1/2 inches down from the vent. This cut will help ensure you have the maximum length out of each pelt. I now hang the lynx up and start skinning the complete paw out, one side first. I skin each paw down to each toe until I have all the fur of the paw. Next I hang the skinned out paw in the skinning gamble and begin to skin the next paw out. Once each back paw is skinned I start carefully skinning each leg out. Near the vent and tail I trim the skin around the vent hole and work my fingers around the tail then using a tail stripper pull the tail free of the carcass. Hanging the legs by both back legs I pull the skin down towards the front legs - be careful to trim out the penis bone if it is a male lynx. Once I reach the front legs I

carefully push my finger between each leg, pulling the front legs out is made a lot easier by having the first initial cut, I skin each leg down to each toe. Next I carefully pull the pelt forward down to each ear. I remove the cartilage while still on the carcass using my knife and a long screwdriver. Insert the screwdriver between the ear butt and the back of the ear and push down on the screwdriver you should have only the fur from the back of the ear left attached to the pelt. Next carefully skin out each eye and the nose.

WASHING

If the pelt has blood on it this is the time to wash it. Using a bucket or laundry tub wet the pelt using a mild soap and hand wash the skin. Squeeze any excess water out of the skin than hang by the nose to dry. Brush the pelt from head to toe allowing the fur to dry in the direction of the hair flow. Brushing will help speed the drying time.



FLESHING

You find some lynx with a lot of fat in the belly and hip areas and you will need to carefully scrape this fat off. I use a dull beaver knife that has no sharp edge left for scraping. I like to use clean dry sawdust to help in the fleshing. Around each front leg I also scrape away any excess saddle or fat. Next I scrape around the neck and finally remove the lower lip.

BOARDING

Place the pelt fur in on the board, next using pushpins pin the base of the pelt in a straight line. This will establish the length of the pelt. Split the short tail and pin open. Next pin each back leg on the opposite side of the board, pin the tail short and wide. You can use string if you like just ensure the legs are allowed to be open to dry. Push each paw fur in and allow the toes to properly dry. Next using a solid marten stretcher you can insert each leg with a stretcher and pin the front legs open to dry. Again ensure that each paw is pushed fur in to allow for proper drying. Next pin the ears flat to the head and allow to dry. On average it takes about 12 hours for the pelt to dry enough to turn fur out. The skin should be dry to the touch but not so dry that it is brittle. If you find the skin too dry, you can wrap with a wet paper towel for 5 to 10 minutes. Once you have the pelt off the stretcher board you need to push the back paws fur out, again if the skin is to dry take a wet paper towel and let soak for a few minutes until the paw is pliable. Leave the front paws fur in as you will be leaving the front legs inside when you turn the pelt fur out.



As you turn the skin fur out be careful not to tear the pelt, you will find lynx caught late in the season easier to tear in the belly area. Be careful and wet that area if you are having any difficulty. Make sure you carefully insert the stretcher so that the lynx pelt is straight on the board. The belly should be straight and not twisted. The single most important feature on a lynx is the colour of the belly. The fur buyer is looking for white clear bellies with distinct black spots. When I turn the pelt fur out to place back onto the stretcher I like to sprinkle borax around the front legs and throw a handful inside to aid in the proper drying of the pelt. Next, I give the whole pelt another good combing from head to toe. I leave the lynx pelt on the board two or three more days to complete the drying process. Once the pelt is finished drying I hang by the nose for another full day, giving the pelt a good brushing. The pelt is now ready for the market.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT SKINS FOR THE MARKET

The best prices for lynx pelts are paid for the clear belly skins. Nursing females with strained bellies will have long teats and no fur around each nibble. This quality type skin should be used for home crafts or trim. You will get more value using titty bellied females this way than shipping them to market. You can quickly tell the difference by running your hand along the belly. As a trapper I use to always lay my lynx catch down on the table with the backs up and wonder why the prices were so much different between each pelt. Better to lay each pelt belly up on the table and check the clarity of the bellies.

interview with a BENEFICIARY

STEWART OTTEREYES



IN JULY 2011, GEORGE M. SHECAPIO, THE PROGRAM ASSISTANT - SERVICES FOR THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD MET A LONG TIME BENEFICIARY OF THE PROGRAM AND WELL-KNOWN HUNTER FOR THE COMMUNITY OF WASWANUPI, MR. STEWART OTTEREYES.

GMS Hello Mr. Ottereyes. For the record, can you tell me your name and place of birth.

SO My Name is Stewart Ottereyes. I was born on July 9, 1934 at the Old Waswanipi Post during the brigade. My mother's name is Francis Neeposh and I was adopted by my stepfather Wally Ottereyes. I am 77 years-old now, and I have always been a hunter and trapper. I currently harvest at trapline W-3.

GMS When did you start hunting?

SO I started hunting at about 7 or 8 years of age. My step father Wally Ottereyes, is the one that showed me how to hunt and trap. First, I hunted small game such as rabbit (snowshoe hare) and partridge (grouse) and I learned to set night lines. By age 16, I was able to be alone by myself in the bush hunting and trapping and was fully capable to hunt for my family.

GMS Do you remember some tough time in the bush?

SO Yes. I remember years when food was scarce and when we had to move from place to place to find game and food. When I experience this, I vowed that I would make every effort to find ways to get game and food for my family as this was a real difficult experience for all of us.

GMS Did you stay in the bush all your life?

SO Yes. I stayed in the bush all my life and I never went to school. Life in the bush was sometimes difficult, but it was always great.

GMS What year did you get married?

SO I got married on July 5, 1955 to Caroline Gull who was the eldest in her family. Her parents were Edward Gull and Minnie (Otter) Gull.



SO Back then, when you married, the trade-off was that you had to support the in-laws, as they were not able to find food for themselves because of their age. So the young man who married had to support both his own family (wife and kids) as well as the family of his wife. You had to be a good hunter to do that!

GMS How many children did you have?

SO I had six children, three boys (the late Allen, Freddy and James) and three girls (Lilly, Mary Ann, and the late Lourrane). Unfortunately, I lost one girl through substance abuse.

GMS Did you always harvest on the same trapline?

SO No. I also harvested at the trapline of my in-laws, trapline of Edward Gull. I also harvested on the traplines of Simon Grant, Teddy Gull, Lawrence Dixon, Jimmy Happyjack.

"AT MY AGE, EVERYTHING I DID I CHERISH..."

GMS What do you think about bush life?

SO At my age, everything I did I cherish but the good things about bush life are harvesting and caring from the land. At present, there is a lot of logging happening at my trapline so it is kind of a sad sight to see and sometimes it brings tears to my eyes.

GMS What is your favourite bush food?

SO Beaver was the most common food and it is my favourite. But I like other wild meats as well!

GMS Where, when, over the course of your life, have you seen as some of the biggest changes to bush life?

SO I have many memories. For example, I remember when Mr. Watt (Maudie Watt) came to see us in 1941 to establish the beaver preserve. Mr. Watt was a Hudson Bay Company servant and I also remember Mr. Larivière, the Indian Agent from Amos. We were implicated as trappers, and many of the beaver that were captured and relocated elsewhere for the preserve came from our trapline. I know that some of our beavers were sent to other traplines in Waskaganish, Nemaska, Mistissini and other communities.

GMS What about big game like Moose?

SO Well, big game like Moose was not plentiful back then, it was pretty scarce, very few moose back then but they came gradually over time. We used more fish back then, and we dried fish for preserving.

GMS Are you still passionate about bush life?

SO Yes, because I grew up in the bush and when I die, I would rather rest in peace at my trapline. That's how passionate I am about bush life at my trapline!

GMS Is hunting easier now?

SO Seems to be, but it's costly, especially when equipment gets damaged. Back then, the difficulty was that you had to make your own showshoes, your own sled and your own equipment. Today, we buy everything so it is easier but we must buy new equipment every year and it is very costly.

GMS Do you think our young people like bush life?

SO Well, there are a few young people that like bush life, but it's sad that there are a number of young people that are into something else rather than hunting. Teaching our youth could help but how many are willing to be taught? I guess we will know with time as the kids grow and whether they show interest.

GMS Is the bush a good place to raise kids and young people?

SO Yes, it is, the sad thing about it is there is too much development and sometimes the young people do not want to go there because the land is stripped of its resources. Spring time goose hunting is a good time, but the youth do not want to stay too long.

GMS How long were in the Income Security Program?

SO I was on the Program since the very beginning. I know the Program is trying to make some changes, I was at the consultation tour recently. I do not know when the changes will happen, so I guess I will wait and see. Time will tell!

GMS On behalf of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, and of all readers of *The Cree Hunter and Trapper* magazine, I thank you for your time and your stories! •



"...I GREW UP IN THE BUSH AND WHEN I DIE, I WOULD RATHER REST IN PEACE AT MY TRAPLINE."

The Hunting Chronicle

SALT BLOCKS FOR MOOSE

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

ANIMALS LIVING IN THE NORTH OFTEN FIND IT DIFFICULT TO MEET THEIR NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS THROUGH THE NATURAL FOODS THEY EAT.

Moose for example, spend a lot of time during the summer feasting on the tubers, roots and stems of aquatic plants, not only because these parts are tender and tasty, but also because they contain a higher proportion of sodium (salt) than other natural browse. This is especially important because males grow antlers during the summer, and females grow claws and need the salt and calcium for bones of the growing fetus.

The craving for salt can be used by hunters. Indeed, salt blocks are used more and more by hunters throughout North America to provide nutrients for the moose during spring and summer, and to keep them in the hunting territory for the fall. Salt blocks are inexpensive (10-15 dollars apiece), and come in 3 colors: white (pure salt), blue (salt with zinc), and red (salt with iodine). Outfitters often say that certain colors work best in certain areas, and to be safe, one can put one block of each, or go with the universal white block. Putting out a block of salt is easy, just slide it onto a small sapling

cut at 3 feet (1 meter) of height. The block will leak during rain storm, and the moose will eventually find it. Once they have found it, you will be surprised to see how fast they will eat it by licking! If you put it where tracks will be visible, some real trails will appear. Replace the block once it is gone, and the moose will come to your salt lick well into the fall and even during winter.





«Outfitters often say that certain colors work best in certain area»



STAFF PROFILE

THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL FOR OVER 30 YEARS BECAUSE OF THE DEDICATION OF ITS STAFF. THIS COLUMN "STAFF PROFILE" PRESENTS A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF THE PEOPLE THAT WORK TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM. IN THIS ISSUE, WE ARE PROUD TO PROFILE MS. WINNIE BOSUM, OUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR, IN Oujé-BOUGOUMOU.

Winnie Bosum was born in the bush, near Mistissini, on her father's hunting ground (the trapline of tallyman René Blacksmith). Her parents, the late Billy Blacksmith, and the late Bella Voyageur had 9 children, of whom 5 are currently still alive, so Winnie has two brothers, Ronnie and Rene (Boy), and two sisters, May and Hattie.

Winnie was raised in the bush, on the trapline until she was 6 years of age, at which time she was sent to residential school near La Tuque, Québec. She attended residential school for 7 years. When she got out of residential school, at 13 years of age, Winnie went back to the bush for one year but she really wanted to get back to school. She then started working at the Northern Store in Mistissini, when she was 15 years old, at which time she stayed with her uncle Ronnie Loon. She worked at the Northern store for 3 years, then, when she was 17 or 18 years old, she met the man that would become her husband, Johnny Bosum, in Chibougamau.

Winnie Bosum

EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD SINCE: OCTOBER 21, 1998
CURRENT POSITION: LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR
WORK LOCATION: Oujé-BOUGOUMOU

« WINNIE STILL PARTICIPATES ACTIVELY TO TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES... »

Johnny lived in Doré Lake and that is where Winne moved after they got married in Mistissini. Then, after staying in Doré Lake, they moved to Chibougamau for a while, and eventually went back to the bush.

Winnie and Johnny have 6 children: Anvil, Sam, Clara, Hugo, Priscilla and Joshua. All kids were born in Chibougamau. Interestingly, the desire of Winnie to go back to school materialized when their own kids were of school age. At that time, Winnie went back to school and took upgrading of her classes in Chibougamau and in one year completed her secondary 1 to secondary 3. During the land negotiations for the new community of Oujé-Bougoumou, Winnie was hired as a special project coordinator for the Band of Oujé-Bougoumou. She also worked on the local radio station in Chibougamau when the community was set up.





WINNIE BOSUM SMILES AT HER COLLEAGUES DURING A MEETING WITH (AT HER RIGHT) RETIRED PROGRAM-ASSISTANT, PETER SHECAPIO, (AT HER LEFT) JUST RETIRED LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR OF WASWANIPI, JACOB GULL, AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR OF EASTMAIN, FRED L. TOMATUK.

After that, Winnie became the interim manager at the hotel in Oujé-Bougoumou from 1994 to 1997. She then went back to the bush for one year with her husband Johnny. Winnie was hired by the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, on October 21, 1998. She was hired by Monique Caron, the Secretary General at that time. Winnie has lived in Oujé-Bougoumou since 1993 and has been a part-time local administrator since the very beginning of that community. Today, Winnie works half time for the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, and half-time as an administrative assistant for the Traditional Pursuits department of Oujé-Bougoumou. All of Winnie's kids live in Oujé-Bougoumou, except for Joshua, who resides in Québec.

“WINNIE IS KNOWN FOR HER CONSTANT SMILE, GOOD HUMOUR AND CONTAGIOUS LAUGH.”



Winnie still loves to go to the bush seasonally and is now enjoying teaching her grandchildren traditional activities.

Winnie and Johnny have 16 grandchildren, the oldest being 19 years old. Winnie still participates actively to traditional activities, especially goose break and moose break, and loves the time spent together with her family. She is very proud that all her kids know how to cook traditional foods and are comfortable with the bush life.

Within the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board team, Winnie is known for her constant smile, good humour and contagious laugh. Winnie mentions that working with Cree beneficiaries has been a very good life for her. She enjoys traveling and meeting new people. As she indicated during this interview, people at the culture village have said before that when Winnie dies, people will laugh as they recall all of her jokes. ●



IN 2010, WINNIE AT WORK WITH COLLEAGUE JACOB GULL.

ISP

& SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board is happy to announce the following measures it has taken to engage in the global effort towards sustainable development.

What is the Board doing?

The Board makes conscious and efficient choices in regards to the purchase of office supplies used by the Head Office and the local offices.



Actions taken by the Board

- Annual Reports and magazines printed on 100% recycled paper
- Annual Reports – Number of printed copies reduced :
 - Available for consultation and download on the web site
 - Possible to order a printed version by contacting the Head Office
- Business relations with suppliers who take into account the principles of sustainable
- Purchase of 100% recycled paper
- Recycling of all paper used at the Head Office

The Board is dedicated in pursuing its effort towards a sustainable development.

This magazine is now printed on 100% recycled paper!



THE TRAVELING DIRECTOR

HERE ARE SOME PHOTOS TAKEN BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL DURING HIS RECENT TRIPS TO CREE COMMUNITIES.



Two cool dudes go fishing. Left: Nathan Dion Larivière, son of ISP Director General, and Yostin Shecapio, son of Michel Shecapio from Mistissini.



A prominent marker on Lake Mistissini.

Mistissini June 2011

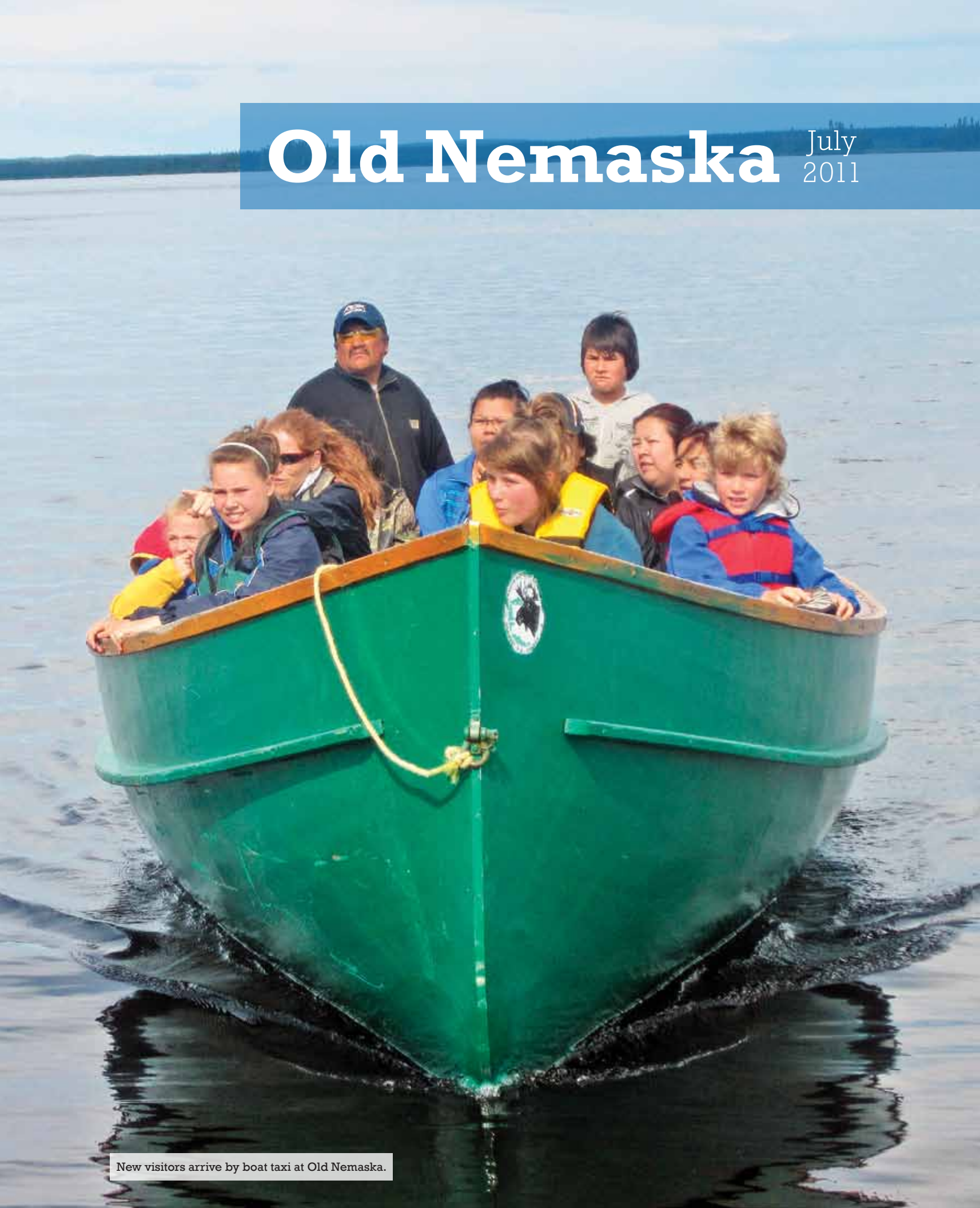




Trapper's cabin on the shores of Lake Mistissini (M-35).

Isaac Shecapio and his daughter Maggie Grace preparing bear meal at Elder's Point.

Old Nemaska July 2011



New visitors arrive by boat taxi at Old Nemaska.



Thomas Jolly is all smiles after a great feast!



Old Nemaska is a real gathering.



A crucial moment of the Walking Out Ceremony of Chase Wapachee Herodier assisted by his father Christopher Herodier.



Kids enjoy a refreshing swim off the beach at Old Nemaska.



The closing feast at Old Nemaska was very well attended!



The Chief of Nemaska, Matthew Wapachee (center), has no choice! but to listen to ISP Director general Serge Larivière, (left) and Goerge Shecapio, right).



Sand, water, and a plastic boat! Life is Great!



Games kept the crowd amused and entertained!



Reverend Larry Linton, Kathleen Tanous Neeposh (center) and husband Rene Neeposh (right), during the Feast.



Denelle Jolly, daughter of Lilybelle Jolly and Samaya Wapachee, daughter of Jamie Stevens Wapachee, smile for the camera!



Old Nemaska entertainers : Jerry Wapachee, Christine Diamond (center) and Tera Diamond (right).



While grown-ups play games, younger ones find games of their own!



Winnie Moar and her daughter Stella Moar (center), with Tommy Grant, prepare some packages of smoked sturgeon...



ISP Director General, Serge Larivière, shows his daughter Véronique how to fix a walleye.



Boat taxi driver, Johnny Minister, smiled all the way back to the landing!



Father and son, rest after a memorable Walking Out Ceremony.



Paul Coon Come
Funerals

Mistissini Oct 2011

*In loving memory of
Paul Coon Come*

*September 24, 1953
September 30, 2011*

*Husband of
Winnie Jolly*



ISP

IMPORTANT DATES

CALENDAR OF CHEQUES AND DIRECT DEPOSITS 2011-2012

FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH REGULAR PAYMENTS

CHEQUE
DECEMBER 5
2011

CHEQUE
APRIL 5
2012

FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH MONTHLY* PAYMENTS

CHEQUE
DECEMBER 5
2011

CHEQUE
APRIL 5
2012

Direct deposit
JANUARY 4
Direct deposit
FEBRUARY 1
Direct deposit
MARCH 1

Direct deposit
MAY 1
Direct deposit
JUNE 1

WHAT ARE MONTHLY PAYMENTS?

- MONTHLY PAYMENTS ARE ISP BENEFITS YOU RECEIVE **EVERY MONTH**, INSTEAD OF 4 TIMES A YEAR.
- YOUR ISP CHEQUE IS DIVIDED BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS UNTIL THE NEXT INTERVIEW.
 - AT YOUR INTERVIEW.....**YOU RECEIVE A CHEQUE**
 - EACH MONTH.....**YOU RECEIVE A DIRECT DEPOSIT** INTO YOUR ACCOUNT.

* WHEN YOU APPLY FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, IT ONLY BEGINS AFTER THE NEXT INTERVIEW.

ASK YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR ABOUT MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ÉDITORIAL

LA NEIGE EST UN ÉLÉMENT DE STRESS IMPORTANT POUR LES ANIMAUX VIVANT DANS LE NORD. TOUT D'ABORD, SE DÉPLACER DANS LA NEIGE EST DIFFICILE POUR BIEN DES ANIMAUX, SURTOUT LORSQUE LA NEIGE DEVIENT POUDEUSE ET PROFONDE. POUR POUVOIR RÉUSSIR À SE DÉPLACER, LES ANIMAUX ONT ÉVOLUÉ PLUSIEURS STRATÉGIES FACE À CETTE CONTRAINTE.

Les orignaux par exemple ont de très longues pattes qui leur permettent de rejoindre la terre ferme même lorsque la neige est très épaisse. Les caribous ont les sabots creux en hiver, rendant leurs pattes comme équipées de mini raquettes. Les côtés étroits de ces sabots leur donne aussi une meilleure traction sur les surfaces glacées des lacs et des rivières, des endroits où la neige est généralement moins profonde. Les caribous ont aussi l'instinct de se suivre les uns les autres afin de profiter des sentiers battus par leurs congénères. Pour leur part, les lièvres d'Amérique ont de grandes pattes et eux aussi font une utilisation intense de leurs sentiers afin d'éviter de gaspiller de l'énergie à taper de la neige poudreuse. Les renards roux, avec leurs petites pattes, s'en tiennent principalement aux surfaces gelées et près des routes et sentiers causés par les humains ou par les autres animaux. Le Lynx du Canada possède parmi les plus grandes pattes des animaux du nord et comme le lièvre, sa proie favorite, il est muni de raquettes naturelles lui facilitant les déplacements en hiver.

Les chasseurs Cris connaissent bien les défis posés par la neige, et la construction de raquettes a été une activité importante depuis toujours. Cette nécessité hivernale est devenue avec le temps un art chez les Cris de la Baie James, un art qui se perd hélas avec la disponibilité



de raquettes commerciales et des motoneiges. Heureusement, il existe encore des chasseurs Cris qui fabriquent et enseignent la construction de raquettes, et même des passionnés de raquettes qui ont amassés au fil des ans, des échantillons de raquettes fabriqués par les Cris et autochtones des autres nations.

Dans cette revue, vous trouverez une entrevue avec un collectionneur de raquettes, Monsieur Bill Mackowski, baptisé «KAA-ASAAMITHCHET» qui veut dire «fabricant de raquettes» par les Cris de Wemindji dans les années 1990. Monsieur Mackowski a ramassé près de 40 paires de raquettes Cri et plus de 160 autres paires des autres Premières Nations du Québec, Canada et même des États-Unis. Une visite récente à son musée

personnel en Septembre m'a permis de lui poser quelques questions et surtout de photographier les raquettes qu'il a obtenu au fil du temps. Je suis certain que les aînés reconnaîtront certains des patrons utilisés, même les signatures personnelles de certains artisans. Mais surtout, tous les chasseurs cris pourront apprécier comment le besoin fondamental de se déplacer sur la neige s'est retrouvé marié à l'art Cri dans la conception de cet outil essentiel de subsistance en milieu nordique.

Serge Larivière, Ph.D., MBA
Directeur général, OSRCPC

PSR À PROPOS DU...

LES JOURS EN SURPLUS RÉCLAMÉS AU PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU

EN MOYENNE, L'OFFICE PAIE ENVIRON 169 JOURS DANS LA NATURE PAR ANNÉE POUR UN ADULTE AU SEIN DU PROGRAMME. CERTAINS PIÉGEURS RÉCLAMENT MOINS DE JOURS ET D'AUTRES PLUS. LE NOMBRE MAXIMAL DE JOURS DANS LA NATURE RÉCLAMÉ PAR ANNÉE SERA DE 240 JOURS POUR TOUS LES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS. IL ARRIVE QUE L'OFFICE SOIT MIS AU COURANT QUE CERTAINS PIÉGEURS RÉCLAMENT PLUS DE TEMPS DANS LA NATURE QU'EN RÉALITÉ...

Que signifie «réclamer des jours en surplus»?

Ceci signifie de réclamer plus de jours que le nombre réel de jours passés en forêt.

Quelles peuvent être les conséquences de jours réclamés en surplus pour un prestataire?

Si l'administrateur local ou le personnel du siège social reçoivent de l'information qui mène à croire qu'un prestataire a réclamé plus de jours que le nombre réel de jours passés en forêt, les conséquences sont :

- Un paiement peut être annulé,
- Le nombre de jours peut être réduit,
- Possibilité d'un paiement en surplus,
- Un dossier peut être supprimé.

Quelle est la conséquence pour les piégeurs INDIVIDUELLEMENT?

Il est possible que le maître-piégeur de la ligne de piégeage, ou toute autre personne, doive confirmer le nombre de jours passés, par personne, dans la nature. Alors, les chèques de prestation ne seront pas émis immédiatement à la suite de l'entretien. À la place, les chèques seront RETENUS jusqu'à la confirmation de tous les renseignements relatifs aux activités du piégeur. Les chèques seront retenus pour une durée de temps qui sera déterminée selon le temps nécessaire pour obtenir tous les renseignements demandés.

Quelle est la conséquence pour TOUS les piégeurs?

Un nombre total de 350 000 jours peut être payé aux prestataires du programme. Si le nombre de jours total passé dans la nature en incluant tous les prestataires excède 350 000, alors le nombre de jours de TOUS les prestataires sera réduit pour arriver au nombre total accordé. Il est donc dans l'intérêt de tous les piégeurs de faire en sorte que leur nombre de jours réclamé pour leur temps passé dans la nature soit exact. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec votre administrateur local ou le siège social.

QUE SIGNIFIE «JOUR DANS LA NATURE»?

JOURS PASSÉS HORS DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ POUR DES ACTIVITÉS AGRICOLES OU CONNEXES, INCLUANT LE JOUR DU DÉPART ET DU RETOUR

ET

CHAQUE JOUR PASSÉ PENDANT LA CLARTÉ DU JOUR HORS DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Lynx du Canada

Profil d'un animal

Nom français: Lynx du Canada
Nom anglais: Canada Lynx
Nom (latin) scientifique: *Lynx canadensis*
Nom en cri: Pisiw
Syllabique cri: ᐱᓂᐅ

LE LYNX DU CANADA EST LE SEUL ANIMAL DE LA FAMILLE DES FÉLIDÉS (LA FAMILLE DES CHATS) SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA BAIE JAMES. MAIS MÊME S'IL Y EST PRÉSENT, IL Y A PEU D'ANIMAUX QUI SONT PLUS DISCRETS QUE LE LYNX DU CANADA. EN EFFET, IL EST RELATIVEMENT RARE D'APERCEVOIR CE FANTÔME DES FORÊTS NORDIQUES.

En fait, si ce n'était pas de la neige, on saurait difficilement qu'il existe sur le territoire. Pourtant, chaque année, de nombreux chasseurs cris récoltent ce splendide animal qui procure à la fois une fourrure de très haute qualité et d'importante valeur monétaire, ainsi qu'une viande maigre et pâle au goût exquis. Les trappeurs cris le récolte principalement à l'aide de pièges et de collets, mais parfois aussi lors de chasses opportunistes. 🐾 🐾 🐾

«Le lynx du Canada est un redoutable prédateur de lièvres...»

Le lynx du Canada est un redoutable prédateur de lièvres, et il possède tous les attributs nécessaires pour faciliter la capture d'un lièvre. Il a de grandes pattes très agiles et chacune équipée de griffes longues et très acérées. Il possède une agilité et une rapidité permettant la capture de lièvres lors de rencontres opportunistes. Il a aussi la patience et le comportement discret des chats, lui permettant donc d'approcher ses proies discrètement afin de pouvoir les saisir par quelques bonds rapides. Ensuite, sa bouche et son nez très court sont équipés de dents longues et acérées facilitant la mise à mort de ses proies. L'atout majeur du lynx du Canada pour la capture de lièvres demeure toutefois la grosseur de chacune de ses pattes. En effet, ses grosses pattes lui facilitent les déplacements dans la neige molle, un peu de la façon des raquettes. Parmi tous les animaux du Nord, le lynx du Canada est l'un des plus légers sur pattes (après le lièvre!).

Rarement très abondant, le lynx du Canada suit de près les populations du lièvre d'Amérique. Les scientifiques parlent d'un cycle oscillant autour d'une dizaine d'années, un cycle qui suit de près les populations de lièvres d'Amérique. Lorsqu'il est abondant, le lynx du Canada est régulièrement rencontré lors de déplacements sur les routes et chemins forestiers de la Baie James. Dans le plus bas de son cycle, le lynx est presque un fantôme sur le territoire cris. Les individus survivants se réfugiant alors dans les meilleurs endroits à lièvres et les meilleurs habitats.



Sur le territoire de la Baie-James, les meilleurs habitats à lièvres sont souvent les forêts contenant plus de feuillus et donc des forêts plus au sud du territoire, près des communautés de Waswanipi, Mistissini et Oujé-Bougoumou. Dans le nord du territoire, la présence de lynx est limitée aux endroits contenant des lièvres en abondance. Quand les lièvres sont rares, le lynx du Canada consomme des gélinites huppées, des tétas de savane, des lagopèdes des saules ainsi que des écureuils et des petits rongeurs. Mais, principalement, lorsque vous voyez un lynx du Canada, vous pouvez assumer que celui-ci est tout près de sa proie principale, le lièvre d'Amérique.



Essayez cette installation!

LA CABANE À LYNX

PAR SERGE LARIVIÈRE

LE LYNX DU CANADA SE CAPTURE FACILEMENT DANS LES COLLETS ET PIÈGES DISPOSÉS POUR LA CAPTURE DU RENARD ROUX. TOUTEFOIS, LORSQU'ON VEUT CIBLER SPÉCIFIQUEMENT LE LYNX DU CANADA, UNE DES MÉTHODES LES PLUS RECONNUES DEMEURE L'UTILISATION DE LA CABANE À LYNX.

La cabane à lynx est un terme générique pour désigner toute installation destinant à fournir un appât au lynx et de contrôler l'accès à l'appât par une ou plusieurs portes. Les cabanes à lynx peuvent être construites dans le but de poser des pièges à rétention, des collets ou même des pièges en X (pièges de type Conibear). Dans chacun des cas, la seule différence sera la façon d'aménager la ou les entrées de la cabane à lynx, afin de forcer l'animal de passer dans le piège pour y accéder. Pour la capture du lynx du Canada, la viande de lièvre ou de castor constitue probablement les meilleurs appâts, mais les plumes et ailes d'oies récoltées lors des chasses printanières et automnales constituent aussi d'excellentes façons d'attirer le lynx à l'intérieur des cabanes.

Les endroits privilégiés pour la construction de cabanes à lynx sont des endroits fréquentés par les lynx lors de leurs déplacements et recherches de proies, c'est-à-dire des vieux chemins forestiers qui cernent les boisés où abondent les lièvres d'Amérique. En fait, une bonne cabane à lynx devrait représenter par elle-même un endroit très attirant pour le lynx du Canada, une espèce de cachette où pourraient s'abriter des lièvres d'Amérique.



Lorsque le lynx approche et y aperçoit l'appât disposé au fond, c'est à ce moment que sa curiosité et sa faim le feront approcher et qu'il se fera capturer. La capture du lynx exige quand même un peu de patience, car celui-ci ne revient pas nécessairement à tous les jours dans le même secteur mais une bonne cabane à lynx résistera aux intempéries et sera prête lorsque le lynx repassera. Le lynx est aussi attiré par l'odeur des glandes de castor. Donc, l'utilisation des glandes de castor à l'intérieur de la cabane à lynx aura pour effet d'augmenter son efficacité pour la capture du lynx. Bien souvent, le lynx voyage en groupe et une cabane à lynx pourra être entourée de quelques collets afin de capturer des individus qui rôderont autour après la capture d'un premier lynx.



Comme le lynx n'est pas très méfiant, il peut se capturer dans des cabanes complètement naturelles faites de branches de sapin ou d'épinettes, mais aussi dans des installations très simples comme des cabanes faites avec des planches, des clôtures à neige ou plusieurs éléments ou rebus de construction. Très

curieux de nature, le lynx s'approche sans crainte des pièges et installations de capture. Comme c'est un chasseur visuel, il répond très bien à tous les leurres visuels tels que plumes, fourrure, ou même des items ménagers tels que rubans marqueur, assiettes d'aluminium, etc. Une fois construites, les cabanes à lynx ont une longue

durée de vie et une cabane qui produit un lynx cette année, aura de fortes chances de capturer d'autres lynx dans les années suivantes, assumant que l'espèce soit encore abondante dans le secteur où la cabane est située.

PSR - À PROPOS DU...

RÔLE DES ADMINISTRATEURS LOCAUX

LE SIÈGE SOCIAL DE L'OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS SE TROUVE À QUÉBEC. L'OFFICE COMPTE DES EMPLOYÉS PROVENANT DE TOUTES LES COMMUNAUTÉS CRIS.

Un administrateur local...

- ... est un employé de l'Office qui travaille dans la communauté cris,
- ... peut expliquer le fonctionnement du programme,
- ... aide les prestataires à remplir les documents requis pour leur demande au programme,
- ... vérifie et confirme les renseignements reçus des prestataires,
- ... distribue les chèques de prestations,
- ... représente l'Office dans la communauté et à certains événements,
- ... organise le comité local de FSI, lequel produit la liste de gens reconnus pour exercer l'agriculture et des activités connexes comme style de vie par la coutume communautaire.

À quel moment dois-je communiquer avec mon administrateur local?

Vous devez rencontrer votre administrateur local quatre (4) fois par année, soit à chaque paiement trimestriel, en septembre, en décembre, en avril et en juillet OU lors d'un changement à votre situation, soit pour le travail, la santé ou les enfants.



Pourquoi dois-je aviser l'administrateur local des changements à ma situation (famille, travail ou autre)?

Votre administrateur local travaille pour vous. Si quoi que ce soit survient, de la naissance d'un enfant à l'obtention d'un emploi temporaire, il mettrait aussitôt vos renseignements à jour. De cette façon, le montant de votre paiement serait exact, évitant ainsi une demande de remboursement d'un paiement en surplus.

VOTRE ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL EST LÀ POUR VOUS AIDER. POUR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, N'HÉSITEZ PAS À COMMUNIQUER AVEC LUI.



PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ

LE PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS A ÉTÉ UN FRANC SUCCÈS DEPUIS 30 ANS ET CE, EN RAISON DE L'ENGAGEMENT DE SON PERSONNEL. NOTRE ARTICLE « PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ » PRÉSENTE UNE COURTE BIOGRAPHIE DES EMPLOYÉS QUI TRAVAILLENT À ASSURER LE SUCCÈS DU PROGRAMME. DANS LA PRÉSENTE ÉDITION, NOUS RENDONS HOMMAGE À MME WINNIE BOSUM NOTRE ADMINISTRATRICE LOCALE, À Oujé-BOUGOUMOU.

Winnie Bosum est née en forêt, près de Mistissini, sur le territoire de chasse de son père (le territoire de piégeage de René Blacksmith). Ses parents, feu Billy Blacksmith et feu Bella Voyageur ont eu 9 enfants, desquels 5 sont toujours vivants, donc Winnie a deux frères, Ronnie et Rene, et deux sœurs, May et Hattie.

Winnie a été élevée en forêt, sur le territoire de piégeage, jusqu'à l'âge de 6 ans, moment où elle a été envoyée en pensionnat près de La Tuque, Québec. Elle a demeuré au pensionnat pendant 7 ans. Lorsqu'elle quitte le pensionnat à l'âge de 13 ans, Winnie est retournée en forêt pendant un an, mais elle souhaitait ardemment retourner à l'école. Elle a alors commencé à travailler au Northern Store de Mistissini, elle était alors âgée de 15 ans, à ce moment elle habitait chez son oncle Ronnie Loon. Elle a travaillé au magasin pendant 3 ans, puis, alors qu'elle était âgée de 17 ou 18 ans, elle a rencontré un homme à Chibougamau, Johnny Bosum, qui allait devenir son mari.

Winnie Bosum

EMPLOYÉ PAR L'OFFICE DEPUIS : 21 OCTOBRE 1998
POSITION ACTUELLE : ADMINISTRATRICE LOCALE
LIEU DE TRAVAIL : Oujé-BOUGOUMOU

« WINNIE AIME TOUJOURS SE RENDRE EN FORÊT DE MANIÈRE SAISONNIÈRE ... »

Johnny habitait à Lac Doré et c'est à cet endroit que Winnie emménage après leur mariage à Mistissini. Après avoir vécu à Lac Doré, ils ont déménagé à Chibougamau pendant quelque temps, avant de retourner en forêt.

Winnie et Johnny ont aujourd'hui 6 enfants: Anvil, Sam, Clara, Hugo, Priscilla et Joshua. Tous sont nés à Chibougamau. Fait intéressant, le désir de Winnie de retourner à l'école est devenu réalité lorsque ses propres enfants ont été d'âge scolaire. C'est alors que Winnie a renoué avec les bancs d'école où elle entreprit la mise à niveau de ses cours à Chibougamau et en un an seulement, elle a complété son secondaire 1 à 3. Pendant les négociations territoriales de la nouvelle communauté Cris d'Oujé-Bougoumou, Winnie a été engagée à titre de coordinatrice spéciale des projets pour la Première Nation Cris d'Oujé-Bougoumou.





WINNIE BOSUM
AU TRAVAIL AVEC SON
NOUVEAU COLLÈGUE,
JASON DIXON, ADMI-
NISTRATEUR LOCAL À
WASWANUPI.

Elle a également travaillé à la station de radio régionale de Chibougamau lorsque la communauté a été établie. Winnie a ensuite occupé le poste de directrice par intérim de l'hôtel d'Oujé-Bougoumou de 1994 à 1997. Elle est ensuite retournée en forêt pendant un an avec son mari Johnny. Winnie a ensuite été engagée par l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs Cris le 21 octobre 1998. Elle a été embauchée par Monique Caron, la secrétaire générale de l'époque. Winnie habite à Oujé-Bougoumou depuis 1993 et occupe un poste à temps partiel d'administratrice locale depuis la naissance de cette communauté. Aujourd'hui, Winnie travaille à temps partiel pour l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs Cris et à temps partiel en tant qu'adjointe administrative pour le département des Activités traditionnelles d'Oujé-Bougoumou. Tous ses enfants habitent à Oujé-Bougoumou, à l'exception de Joshua, qui habite à Québec. Winnie aime toujours se rendre en forêt de manière saisonnière où elle enseigne les activités traditionnelles à ses petits-enfants. Winnie et Johnny ont 16 petits-enfants, dont l'aîné est âgé de 19 ans. Winnie participe toujours activement aux activités traditionnelles, principalement lors du Congé de chasse à l'oie et du Congé de la chasse à l'orignal, et elle apprécie tous les moments passés en famille. Elle est très fière de tous ses enfants qui ont appris comment préparer la nourriture traditionnelle et qui sont à l'aise en forêt.



« ... WINNIE
EST RECONNUE
POUR SA
BONNE HUMEUR,
SON SENS DE
L'HUMOUR
ET SON RIRE
CONTAGIEUX. »

Au sein de l'équipe de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs Cris, Winnie est reconnue pour sa bonne humeur son sens de l'humour et son rire contagieux. Winnie souligne que travailler pour des bénéficiaires Cris lui a permis de mener une très bonne vie. Elle aime voyager et rencontrer de nouvelles personnes. Comme elle le mentionne dans cette entrevue, les habitants du village culturel ont déjà dit par le passé que le jour où Winnie décèdera, les gens continueront à rire en se remémorant toutes ses blagues! ●



REGARDEZ LA VIDÉO DE CHASSE AU
CARIBOU, AVEC LA FAMILLE TOMATUK,
DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ D'EASTMAIN
SUR NOTRE SITE INTERNET

www.osrcpc.ca/galerie-medias/



ISP USEFUL

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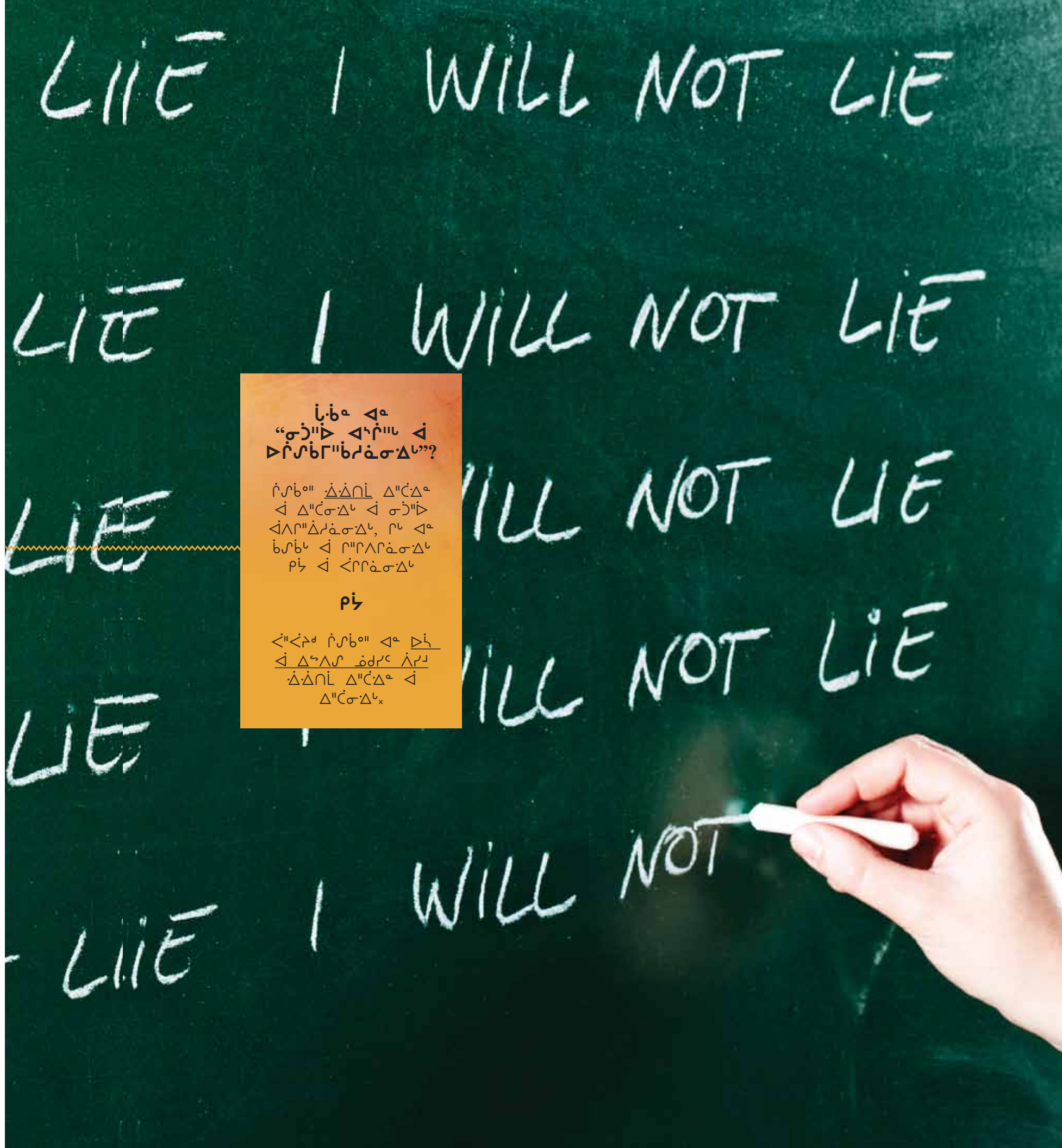
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YOUTH PAGE

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COLOR ME!
COLORIE-MOI!



CONNECT THE DOTS!
RELIE LES POINTS!

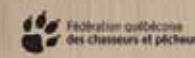
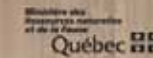


FIND THE 7 ERRORS
TROUVE LES 7 ERREURS



**Populaire
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