

THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CREE HUNTERS
AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
NUMBER 15 / DECEMBER 2013

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Office de la sécurité du revenu
des chasseurs et piégeurs criés

Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Board

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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. Luc Farrell provided photographs as well as backcover pictures. A special thanks to Abraham Cox for his willingness to share his life story.

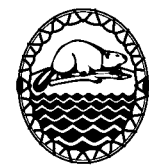
REQUEST FOR STORIES

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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Cover of the magazine: Fred L. Tomatuk



Office de la sécurité du revenu
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THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN THIS MAGAZINE REMAINS
UNDER THE INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OF THE BOARD.

EDITORIAL



THERE ARE SOME ANIMALS THAT JUST ARE PLAIN DISCRETE, ALMOST INVISIBLE, UNTIL YOU START PAYING ATTENTION TO THE SIGNS THEY LEAVE AT CERTAIN PLACES ON YOUR TRAPLINE.

Otters are among those animals - almost ghostly - they roam the waters of lakes and rivers in a playful pursuit of fish for food. In Eeyou Istchee, river otters are abundant, but unless you actually see them, or you notice their latrines on the shorelines, or easier yet - you see their tracks in the snow - otters often exist without anybody knowing about their presence. Yet, river otters roam far and wide, and their travels in the water leave little sign. For the experienced hunter, good otter places are easy to find: find a place where fish congregate - beaver dams, active or abandoned beaver lodges, head or base of rapids - and you will find otters.

For the Cree, otters are an important fur animal and for some elders, a very traditional bush food. The silky fur is one of the most durable of all furs, and great for decoration mittens, mocassins or slippers. In the international fur market, otter fur makes great coats and accessories.



So pay attention in your travels for sightings or signs of otter. And once you learn to recognize good otter places - you will see them easily in your travels in Eeyou Istchee.

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

ISP USEFUL

WHAT BEING "ON THE PROGRAM" MEANS...

Advantages of the Program

A **daily allowance** paid to the family unit for all days spent conducting harvesting and related activities **in the bush**, for the Head of the Beneficiary unit and the Consort.

Possibility of an additional Basic amount based on the number of adults and children in your family unit (this amount is affected by any other income received by the beneficiary unit.)

Cheques remitted by your Local Administrator in September, December, April and July each year. It is also possible to receive your benefits in monthly installments, when requested at the beginning of the program-year.

Family program: both adults are enrolled on the program.



WHAT ABOUT WORK?
IT IS PERMITTED TO COMBINE TEMPORARY OR SEASONAL WORK WITH THE PROGRAM, AS LONG AS YOU SPEND MORE TIME IN THE BUSH THAN TIME WORKING DURING THE YEAR. YOU MUST DECLARE THE DAYS YOU WORKED AND YOUR INCOME EARNED.

Your responsibilities while on the Program

You must **provide all documents** requested by your Local Administrator that are required to calculate your benefits (birth certificates, Social Insurance Numbers, Confirmation of income, etc.)

You must **meet with the Local Administrator** of your community 4 times a year for an interview where you will provide a calendar on which **you circle the days you spent in the bush conducting harvesting activities** – only full days spent in the bush are payable.

You must **inform** your Local Administrator as soon as possible in the following situations:

- If you or your consort begin or finish **working**;
- If you or your consort receive any **income or monetary compensation**, such as:
 - **Work Income**
 - **Employment Insurance**
 - **Parental Insurance**
 - **Social Aid**
 - **Honoraria** (amounts from committees, meetings, etc...)
 - **Income Replacement**
 - Etc.

Any **change in your family situation**: marriage, separation, birth or change in the custody of a child, etc.

Any **other information** that has an impact on the calculation of your benefits.

ANIMAL PROFILE

River Otter

English Name: North American River Otter
French Name: Loutre de rivière
Scientific (latin) Name: *Lontra canadensis*
Cree Name: Nichikw
Cree Syllabics: ᓃᓂᓄ

RIVER OTTERS OCCUR THROUGHOUT EYYOU ISTCHEE. THEY OCCUPY ALL LAKES, RIVERS, CREEKS WHERE FISH - THE MAIN FOOD OF OTTERS - ARE ABUNDANT. RIVER OTTERS OFTEN TRAVEL IN PAIRS OR FAMILY GROUPS, AND BECAUSE THEY SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN THE WATER - RIVER OTTERS LEAVE LITTLE SIGN OF THEIR PRESENCE.

However, they regularly go on land to groom and rest. Best places to find otter sign are dry banks under big evergreen trees, often on points on lake or at the mouth or base of rapids, or in the vicinity of beaver dams and lodges. Otters also regularly use "shortcuts" over dry land to cross from one body of water to another. Such crossings commonly occur on beaver dams, or in sharp bends of small creeks and rivers.

River otters mate in March or April, but implantation is delayed and young otters are typically born in April or May of the following year.

Females give birth in abandoned beaver lodges, beaver bank dens, or in rock crevices along waterways. Litter size ranges from 1-5 pups, but usually is 2 or 3. Young otters often remain with the family group until the next spring breeding season, and they become sexually mature at two years of age.

Otters can travel long distances under the ice, breathing the air pockets trapped under the ice and resting in beaver lodges and dens. They also travel long distances on ice and snow, and in winter, their tracks are easily recognizable by the funnels they make as they slide across snow and ice. They also come on ice edges near open water to rest and eat - and their tracks are easy to identify! Otters are mostly fish eaters, but they will also eat crayfish, frogs, small ducks, muskrats, and voles.

Otter fur is soft and silky, and extremely durable. Otter commonly are caught in traps set for beaver as the two animals often use the same areas and travelways. Otter meat is consumed by some elders as a traditional bush food. However, the otter fur remains the primary reason for the harvest of river otters. In Eeyou Istchee, river otters are an important fur animal and the total number of captures ranks fourth in importance after marten, beaver and muskrat.



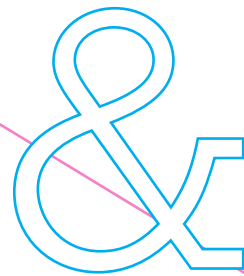
"Otters are mostly fish eaters..."



Luc Farnell ©

Luc Farnell ©

News



Reports

1ST NATIONAL ABORIGINAL HARVESTERS CONFERENCE

In June 2013, Director-general Serge Larivière was involved as a lead organizer for the first National Aboriginal Harvesters Conference held at the Museum of Nature in Ottawa, Canada, under the guidance of the Fur Institute of Canada. The meeting was well attended with over 120 aboriginal harvesters from all provinces and territories in Canada. Dr. Philip Awashish, Member of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board and well-known Cree leader, was our keynote speaker, and the conference included such famous speakers as Chief Gilbert White Duck from Kitigan Zibi. The event was a big success and a great opportunity for all aboriginal harvesters to network.



NEW STAFF AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board is pleased to welcome among its staff Mr. Philippe Fournier, an accounting technician that just started at the Head Office in June 2013. Mr. Fournier's job is to assist Mr. Régent Brind'Amour with all the accounting work of the Cree Hunters and Trappers. With over 1300 beneficiary units and an annual budget of over 25 million, Mr. Fournier has a big job ahead of him and we wish him the best of luck in his new challenge.

SUMMER REVISION

As always, all northern staff and Local Administrators of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board travel south to Quebec City during the last week of July to help review all files of beneficiaries of the Program. This is the busiest time of the year for ISP staff but a great time to review our process, exchange ideas on ways to improve the Program and make sure that all files, from all communities, receive the same fair and equal treatment. On this photo we can see (from the right to the left) Valerie Herodier, Dolores Ottereyes-Tapiatic, Jason Dixon (standup), Willie Longchop and Krista Kakabat, at work.



NEW BOARD MEMBER

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board would like to welcome Mr. Jean-Claude Simard to its Board! Mr. Jean-Claude Simard currently resides in Chibougamau and knows the North well. His advice and wisdom will undoubtedly be helpful to the Program. Welcome on Board Mr. Jean-Claude Simard!



NTA CONVENTION

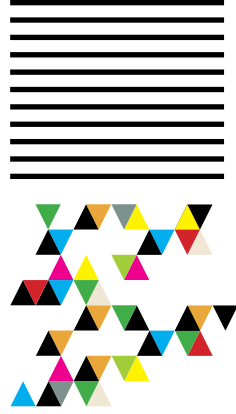
The National Trapper's association held its 54th convention in Lima, Ohio, with a record attendance of over 9000 trappers. As always, trappers were able to witness skinning demos, trapping demonstrations and a variety of techniques for skinning and handling and a mind-boggling variety of dealers selling anything from arts and crafts to trapping supplies. This is by far the biggest trapping convention in North America and always a fun event to attend!



BOARD MEMBER GÉRALD LEMOYNE RETIRES FROM THE BOARD

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board has been fortunate to benefit from the services of Mr. Gérald Lemoyne for almost 16 years as a Board member for the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. During all these years, Mr. Lemoyne was either Chairman or Vice-Chairman and always provided good and sound advice for the Board. All staff and Board members would like to express their gratitude to Mr. Lemoyne for all these years of service and we hope that he now finds more time to continue to explore Eeyou Istchee. Thank you Mr. Lemoyne!





**MEETING OF INTEREST
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL**

JANUARY
14 to 17
2014

- 2014 Shooting, Hunting and Outdoor Trade Show and Conference
- Sands Expo Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA
- www.shotshow.org

MARCH
15 to 17
2014

- StyleLab Fur and Fashion Exhibition
- Place Bonaventure, Montréal
- Fur Council of Canada 514-844-1945

MARCH
21 to 23
2014

- 37^e Salon du Trappeur (37th Provincial Trapper's Convention)
- Centre des congrès de l'Hôtel Universel, Rivière-du-Loup
- www.ftgq.qc.ca or 418-872-7644 (In french)

APRIL
11 & 12
2014

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

JUNE
19 to 21
2014

- 2014 Fur Takers of America & Pennsylvania Trappers Association Joint Convention
- Hosted by PTA District 3. Washington County Fairgrounds, Washington, PA, USA
- www.furtakersofamerica.com/convention.html



WATCH THE VIDEO ABOUT WINTER
HARVESTING IN THE CREE COMMUNITY OF
MISTISSINI, WITH DAVID MIANSCUM.

ON OUR WEB SITE

www.chtisb.ca/media-gallery/



Inscriptions ^{2014.2015} For ISP

now

tomorrow

yesterday

To be enrolled
from July 1, 2014
to June 30, 2015

Right now ▶▶▶ • Meet with your Local Administrator

Before ▶▶▶ • Make sure your name appears
June 30, 2014 on the Local Committee List

June 1 to July 18, 2014
Apply to
the Program,
AND provide :

- Cree Beneficiary number
All members of the family
- Birth Certificate
All members of the family
- Social Insurance card
Adults of the family
- Calendar of days spent in the bush during the past year
- All documents confirming income received from work or different programs
Employment Insurance, Social Aid / Band Welfare, etc.
For the adults of the family

JULY AND AUGUST 2014 ▶ **REVISION OF ALL FILES AND REQUESTS BY THE HEAD OFFICE**

SEPTEMBER 2014 ▶ **FIRST PAYMENT OF THE 2014-2015 PROGRAM-YEAR**

SNOWSHOE STORIES

BY BILL MACKOWSKI, SNOWSHOES COLLECTOR, MAINE

FOR THIS ISSUE, SNOWSHOE MAKER AND COLLECTOR BILL MACKOWSKI PRESENTS A PAIR OF SNOWSHOES MADE BY JOHNNY FIREMAN FROM CHISASIBI, QUEBEC.

Mr. Mackowski first met Mr. Fireman at a traditional gathering in Whapmagoostui in the 1970's. This pair of snowshoe is a true work of art!

SNOWSHOE MADE
BY JOHNNY
FIREMAN



SKILLS FOR THE BUSH

THE FIRST MOTOR ENGINES

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

FOR TWO SUMMERS, IN 2010 AND 2011, 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 CRA'S 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 1940's and 1980's. The stories of the elders tell us of various inventions and original uses they had for the objects. Their stories also show us how creative and resourceful Cree people were in the bush.

ENGINES IN THE CREE WAY OF LIFE

Engines, such as outboard motors and snowmobiles, have not always been part of the Cree way of life. Outboard motors have been present since approximately the 1920's but seldom used until many decades after, while snowmobiles were adopted in the 1970's. Outboard motors greatly facilitated long distance transport through spring and fall while snowmobiles transformed the way people travelled, trapped and hunted in wintertime. They were valuable additions to the way of life of the Cree but learning to use and maintain them in the bush, far away from mechanic workshops, presented considerable challenges that youth and elders faced in their own ways.

OUTBOARD MOTORS

Johnny Husky Swallow recalled that elderly people who first learned how to use and maintain outboard motors developed strange habits that youngsters, such as himself, found difficult to understand. Johnny had grown up with outboard motors, but his adoptive grandfather, David (Couchées) Neeposh, had only learned to use them at a late age. He thus invented his own methods for using and maintaining these engines. When his motor did not start, David usually disconnected some of its electric wires. Johnny acknowledged that David's technique worked, but he never understood why his grandfather did that because that would have exposed him to electric shocks, which somehow, he always avoided. Many people also kept old motors as sources for spare parts, which provided them with some autonomy and security when living in the bush away from mechanical workshops.

CRANK SPRING OF AN EARLY TYPE OF OUTBOARD MOTOR KEPT AS SPARE PART (SOURCE: F. GUINDON).

SPARE BRASS NUT FOR HOLDING THE PROPELLER TO THE FOOT OF AN OUTBOARD MOTOR. IT WAS FOUND IN A CACHE USED BY THE NEEPOSH FAMILY BETWEEN THE 1940'S AND THE 1970'S (SOURCE: F. GUINDON).



CARCASS OF A SNOWMOBILE LEFT ON AN EARLY 1970'S CAMPSITE STRIPPED BARE FROM ITS PARTS. THE HANDLEBARS HAVE BEEN REPAIRED WITH A ROPE. OLD MACHINES WERE OFTEN KEPT AS SOURCES OF SPARE PARTS (SOURCE: ACHP).



SNOWMOBILES

Snowmobiles greatly transformed the Cree way of life during the 1970's. These engines replaced dog-teams for the transport of goods and equipment within approximately three years upon their arrival in James Bay. Mary Swallow explained that snowmobiles could haul large loads, which allowed Cree families to bring increasing quantities of materials in the bush. This new technology permitted them to travel rapidly over long distances and to harvest wider areas around their camps. With snowmobiles, families living in the bush occupied the same campsites for longer periods and lived with increasing quantities of commodities.

The advantages that snowmobiles provided were, however, not so obvious to everyone. The elder Tommy Neeposh, like others of his generation, never saw any interest in snowmobiles. His son, George, was very eager to buy one but Tommy would not let him, thinking that he and his family were better off with the old ways. He nevertheless appreciated the speed that snowmobiles offered and accepted to be driven around after Roderick Swallow, his late grandson, acquired a Bombardier "Elan", a popular early model. One day, around 1975, Roderick and his late brother, Paul, had driven their grandfather out on the land and convinced him to try the machine. After observing the basic commands for handling the machine, Tommy sat on it

pressed on the gas but too much to stay in control and drove straight into a small tree. Tommy climbed over the tree, which bent under his weight, lost balance and fell in the snow uninjured. His nephews, however, did not spare his ego and told the story over and over again once back at their camp. Tommy never drove a snowmobile again.

ENGINES IN THE CREE WAY OF LIFE

The youth were often very keen to the many novelties made available to them at the trade posts. However, mature people, such as elders, were often more conservative and preferred the old ways to novelties. For the youth, who still learned the many skills necessary to live in the bush, adapting to new items was much easier. For the elders who were comfortably settled in their own ways, however, learning how to use new items may have felt as a kind of setback. We can thus imagine that the skills and items of the day-to-day Cree existences changed in tension between the youth's desire for novelties and the elders' desire for continuity.

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!

OLD BEAVER DAMS FOR OTTER

BY JIM GIBB

MY ALL-TIME FAVORITE OTTER SET IS AT THE BEAVER DAM, OLD INACTIVE DAMS ARE JUST AS GOOD LOCATIONS AS NEW FRESH BUILT DAMS - THE MAJOR KEY IS THE AMOUNT OF WATER FLOW. YOU NEED A STEADY CONSTANT FLOW IN A NARROW LOCATION.

This keeps the traps from freezing in, and once the winter starts this location is the entrance point for the otter to go under the ice. Sometimes you will see otter travelling across the land but you can be guaranteed they are heading for water somewhere along their travels and it is a safe bet the beaver dam will be the entrance point. I set body-gripping traps at the top of the dam, if I am lucky and find two or three dams in a row I will set each location knowing that the otter will be forced into using these places. My set is a blind set with no bait or any type of lure. All I use is 330 size body-gripping trap or smaller down to a 220-size trap depending on the amount of water flow. The bigger the opening the bigger size traps I like to use. I will mention that I use the newer third generation size traps like the Sauvageau 2001-12 or



the Belisle super-x 330, the older square jawed traps are a poor choice of otter traps because the otter will sometimes escape out of the trap. Another added bonus of this set location will be the extra muskrats and mink that are using the pinch point at the dam. By having multiple sets at one general location, you will catch more than one otter at once. It pays to look at every beaver dam as an opportunity for catching otter.

Sometimes while making the dam set I will have to chop a channel into the dam in order to have a good flow of water. I trench the dam using my axe, chopping a clear open channel to place my trap in. This takes some extra work but the location will be perfect from one year to the next. Having a good flow of water is important later in the season once the ice forms. Not enough water flow and the trap will freeze in solid and be of no use when the otter travel by.

It has been my experience that otter travel in wide ranging circles moving from location to location, sometimes returning in two weeks or maybe a month. The secret to being a successful otter trapper is to set in key locations and be patient. Eventually the otter will pass through the area and you have to be ready. The best way to catch multiple otter is to set more than one trapper location. Sometimes I will have up to three traps per location. Otter travel in family groups from pairs up to five at a time. Knowing this is the reason I will set more than one trapper location.

"MY SET IS A BLIND SET WITH NO BAIT OR ANY TYPE OF LURE."



ISP USEFUL

HOW TO APPLY TO THE PROGRAM

FOR CREES AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO CHOOSE HUNTING, TRAPPING AND FISHING AS A WAY OF LIFE, THE PROGRAM PROVIDES THE ANNUAL INCOME NECESSARY TO SPEND TIME ON THE LAND CONDUCTING TRADITIONAL HARVESTING ACTIVITIES.

Who can apply?

YOU MUST:

- 1 **BE A CREE**
(have a beneficiary number of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement)
- Be 18 years of age or over
- Practice **harvesting and related activities** as a way of life – How is that determined? By FIRST spending one whole year during which harvesting activities is your main way of life and by requesting the Local Committee to be added to the List of trappers of your community.
- Be the **Head of the family**
Defined as the “member of a family who habitually is the chief provider for the needs of such family, taking into account established Cree custom”.

2 **QUALIFICATION YEAR:** BEFORE APPLYING TO THE PROGRAM, YOU NEED A QUALIFICATION YEAR.

QUALIFICATION YEAR* BETWEEN JULY 1 TO JUNE 30 (DURING 12 MONTHS), YOU SPEND:

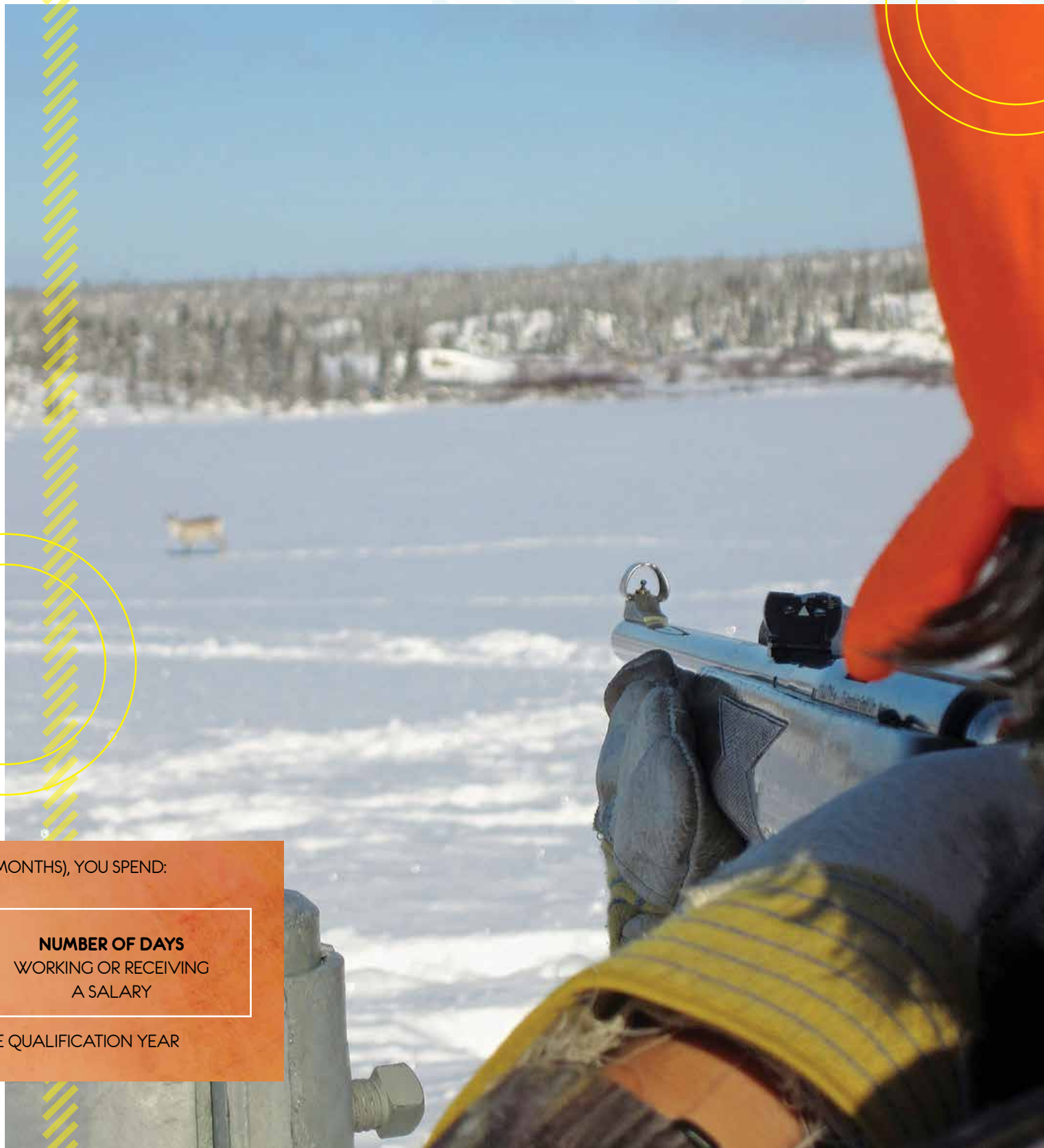
MORE

DAYS IN THE BUSH CONDUCTING HARVESTING ACTIVITIES (AT LEAST 120 DAYS OR THE EQUIVALENT OF 4 MONTHS)

THAN

NUMBER OF DAYS WORKING OR RECEIVING A SALARY

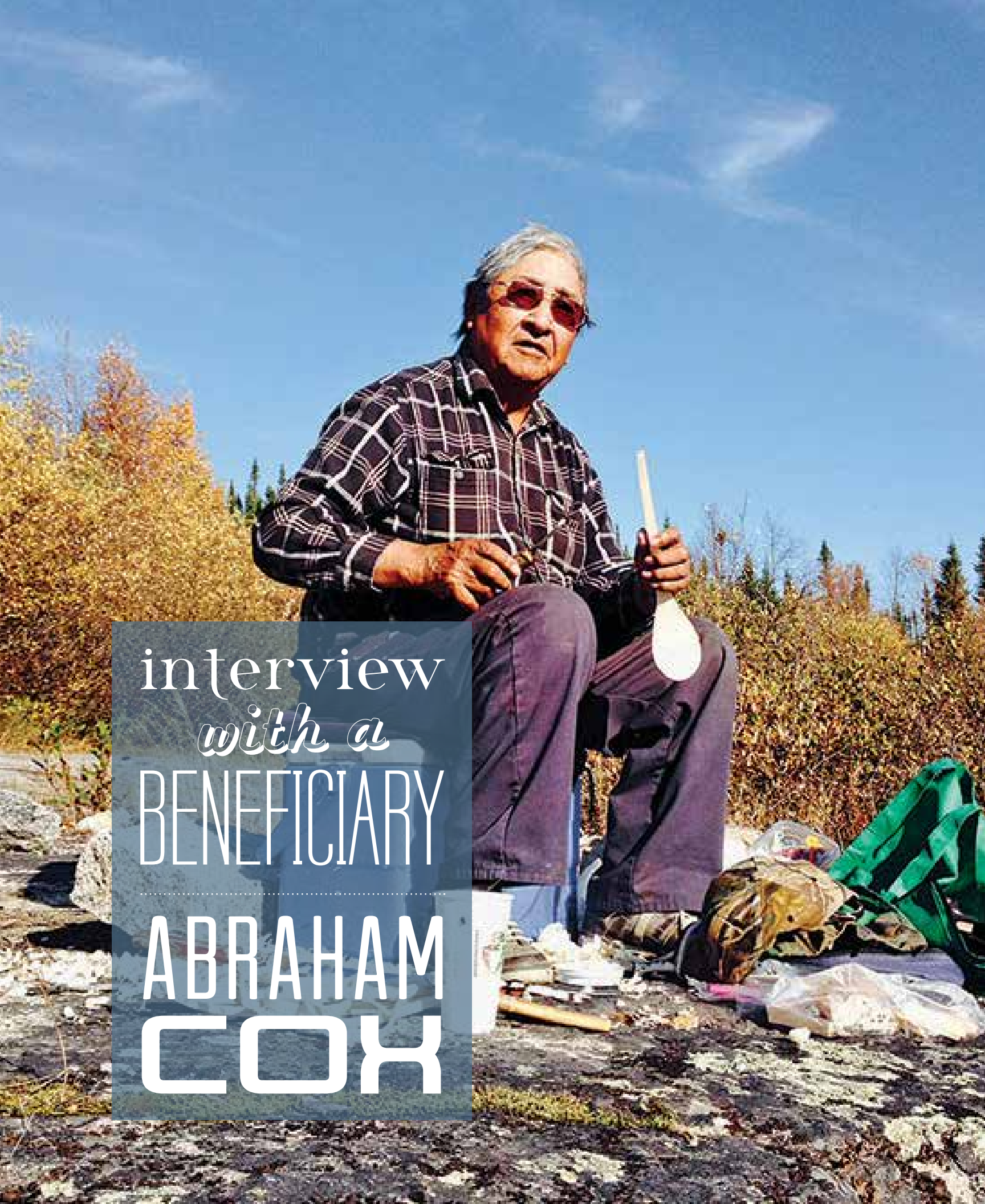
*YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ANY BENEFITS FROM THE PROGRAM FOR THE QUALIFICATION YEAR



ONLY AFTER YOU SPENT **ONE YEAR PREPARING YOUR QUALIFICATION TO THE PROGRAM**, YOU CAN APPLY.

How do I apply to the Program?

- 3 **1.** Meet with you Local Administrator in **June** - there are deadlines to be respected, make sure you come in on time.
- 2.** Ask to be added to the **Local Committee List** (that you are recognized as a person who actively participates in traditional activities by members of your community).
- 3.** Provide **all your documents:** calendar, birth certificates, social insurance card, documents confirming all other income received by adults of the family.
- 4.** If your application is approved, you will receive your first payment 2 months later, in September.



interview
with a
BENEFICIARY
ABRAHAM
COX

IN THIS ISSUE, THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD IN CHISASIBI, GEORGE HEAD, INTERVIEWS A BENEFICIARY OF THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM IN CHISASIBI, MR. ABRAHAM COX.

GH When and where you born? (Name of parents and siblings)

AC I was born along the shore of the Caniapiscou River on February 26, 1936. My father's name was Peter Cox and my mother's name was Suzanne Natachequan. I was the 8th child of my siblings.

GH Did you grow up and always lived in the bush?

AC Yes, I was raised on the trapline with my parents. Growing up in the bush was hard, but yet I guess I've been looked after in a good way.

GH How did your bush life start?

AC My bush life started at a very young age. My parents taught me how to hunt and trap. Life was hard but we managed to have wild meat. Life wasn't that easy back in those days.

GH Did you stay in the bush all your life?

AC I was living out in the land many years before Chisasibi existed. Bush life was my passion before relocating in the inland, precisely in Chisasibi. Now at days, I still stay in the bush; I go hunting, trapping and fishing.

GH Do you have children?

AC Yes, I have 5 daughters and 2 sons passed away.

GH Do your children like bush life?

AC Yes, they often go in the bush, especially in the spring and fall. All my children work here in Chisasibi, but they all love the bush life.

"I CAN SAY THAT MY CHILDREN AND I ALL LOVE BUSH LIFE. FOR MYSELF, I ENJOY GOING TO MY CAMP AND I'M SURE THEY APPRECIATE BEING OUT IN THE BUSH AS WELL."

GH Are you kids enjoying the bush life as much as you?

AC I can say that my children and I all love bush life. For myself, I enjoy going to my camp and I'm sure they appreciate being out in the bush as well. Both my children and I go in the bush together.

GH Do you remember the tough years out in the bush?

AC Back in those tough years, I remember it was a harsh life. Food was a major concern and the wild life was vanishing. Back then, bush life was really uncomfortable for those who weren't lucky with wild meat.

GH What do you like best about the bush life?

AC I have learned all kinds of hunting & trapping and I have been in the great outdoors.



GH Whose trapline do you harvest the most?

AC I do my harvesting in sector CH36. I hunt and trap in that area. Mostly I have been living off this trapline by hunting and trapping wild life.

GH And where is your current trapline?

AC My current trapline is CH36, which is where the Cox trapline is sector. I respect this trapline because of my ancestors and future generation.

GH What is your favorite bush food?

AC I have a couple of favorite bush food. Rabbit is my favorite, my second favorites are Porcupine & Beaver and my third is Bear but I enjoy all the other meat as well.

GH Over the course of your life, what have you seen as some of the biggest changes to the bush life?

AC Hunting is the biggest change I've seen in my course of life. Younger generation is not as active as we were back then. Some would rather go buy food at the store than actually go seek for traditional food out in the wild.

GH Any other changes worth nothing?

AC I concentrate on the wild life; I feel that because of the decrease of hunting, the wild life cannot multiply. In the old days, the more we hunted the more animals multiplied including the fish.

GH You seem passionate about bush life... Do you want to put a few words into it?

AC Health wise; being in the bush, one was always being active therefore decreasing the chances of illness. We walked for miles to reach our destination whether for hunting or between trapline and community. In the bush, air is clean so is the water and life is good.

GH Is hunting easier today?

AC Other than transportation, no.

GH Do you think that the bush life is still attractive to young people?

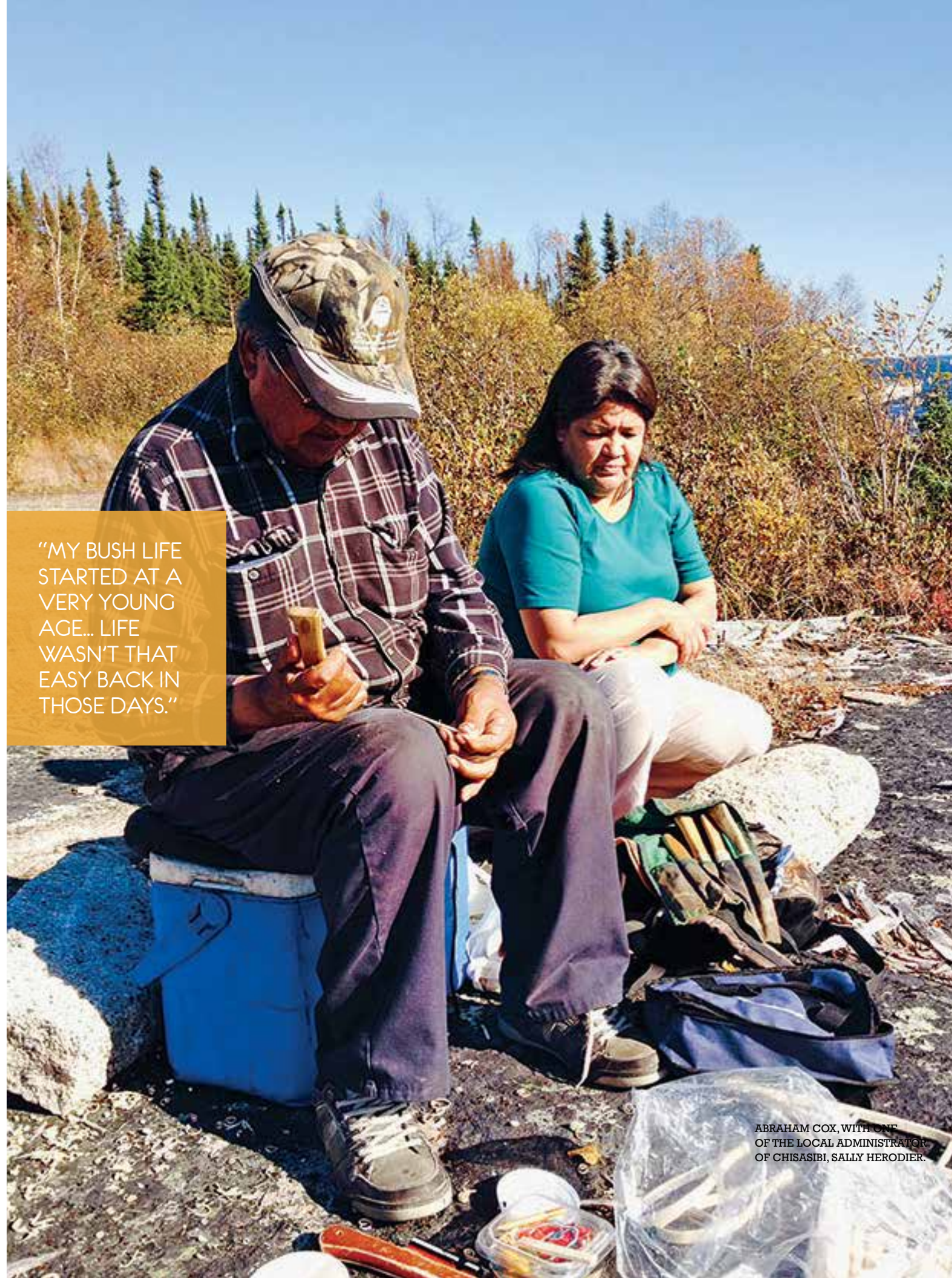
AC It would but some lack support from us. One has to allow the younger people to shoot, trap etc., with teachings.

GH What keeps you so passionate about bush life?

AC I was born and raised in the bush; also raised my children there and this tradition will be carried on.

GH Can you tell me some stories of your bush life? Something of your fondest memories.

AC Because I grew up that way; hunting is my fondest memory. I remember killing small game for the first time; grouse, rabbit, and squirrel etc.



“MY BUSH LIFE STARTED AT A VERY YOUNG AGE... LIFE WASN'T THAT EASY BACK IN THOSE DAYS.”

ABRAHAM COX, WITH ONE OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR OF CHISASIBI, SALLY HERODIER.



GH Is the bush still a good place to raise kids and young children?

AC Yes! The younger they are being taught the bush life, the more they will enjoy it and hold on to it.

GH How long have you been on the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program?

AC I have been on the program since the beginning. After each cheque distribution, my family and I would leave for our trapline and not return to the community until the next distribution.

GH 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! •

The Hunting Chronicle

BAIT THAT BEAR AND HARVEST IT!

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

BEAR HUNTING IN EYYOU ISTCHEE IS TYPICALLY DONE BY OPPORTUNISTIC SHOOTING OF BEARS ENCOUNTERED DURING DAILY TRAVELS AROUND THE TRAPLINE. HOWEVER, BEAR HUNTING SUCCESS CAN BE IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY WITH A LITTLE PREPARATION AND SOME BAITING. BY DISPOSING BAIT IN EASY-TO-HUNT LOCATIONS, HUNTERS CAN THEN INCREASE THEIR ODDS OF SEEING BEARS TO HARVEST.

Baits need not be complicated. Fish scraps, leftover food, old pastries, dog food, oats and molasses, old bread, frying oil or grease, anything that is no longer fit for human consumption can make a great bear bait. The trick is to replenish the bait on a regular basis so that the bears make a habit of coming to investigate. All that is then needed is for the hunter to find a suitable spot to sit and wait for the bear to come. Usually, best time to guard baited sites is the last 2-3 hours before dark, when bears seem most comfortable visiting bait sites.

Bait sites will continue to attract bears as long as they are baited, and it is not uncommon to have several bears coming to a single bait site. Baiting bears is a great way to increase the odds of harvesting a bear, and should the hunter wish to increase the odds

of harvesting a bear, active bait sites can then be rearranged to become trapping sites.





“...it is not uncommon to have several bears coming to a single bait site”



STAFF PROFILE

THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM HAS 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. VALERIE HERODIER, OUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR, IN WHAPMAGOOSTUI.

Valerie Herodier joined the ISP team in 2005 as a temporary helper in the Chisasibi office. Soon after, she moved to Whapmagoostui in 2006 to fill an interim vacancy there, and she became full-time local administrator in the community of Whapmagoostui in 2008 when the late Elizabeth Masty retired.

Valerie Herodier was born on the island of Fort George in 1976. She has 3 surviving siblings (Lloyd, Ronald, and Jennifer) who all live in Chisasibi. She was raised mostly in the bush by her parents, Sally Hester and Sherman Herodier.

Valerie spent most of her life in Chisasibi until she met her husband Jeffrey Petagumskum from Whapmagoostui whom she married in 1998. Together, they have 4 children: step-son Corey Masty (Jeffrey's son), Carrie-Ann Herodier, Fabain Petagumskum, and Marcus Petagumskum. The couple then moved to Gatineau for 3 years, then back to Whapmagoostui. After attending school mostly in Chisasibi,

Valerie Herodier

EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD SINCE: JULY 21, 2008
CURRENT POSITION: LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR
WORK LOCATION: WHAPMAGOOSTUI

"VALERIE LOVES HELPING THE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS OF WHAPMAGOOSTUI. GROWING IN THE BUSH FROM A HUNTING FAMILY, SHE KNOWS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LIFESTYLE FOR THE HEALTH OF MIND, BODY AND SPIRIT."





LEFT PHOTO:
VALERIE AND
HER MOTHER,
SALLY HERODIER,
AT WORK TOGETHER
FOR A MEETING
IN WASKAGANISH.

BOTTOM PHOTO:
VALERIE WITH
A BENEFICIARY,
AT WORK
IN HER OFFICE
IN WHAPMAGOOSTUI.

Valerie upgraded and finished school in adult education while her husband Jeffrey was in college in Gatineau.

Valerie and her husband Jeffrey live in Whapmagoostui but they often travel to visit their kids who either attend school in Montreal (Carrie-Ann) or their younger boys (Fabain, Marcus) who are involved in hockey throughout Eeyou Istchee. Valerie and Jeffrey are already grandparents once, with another one of the way soon!

Valerie loves helping the hunters and trappers of Whapmagoostui. Growing in the bush from a hunting family, she knows the importance of the lifestyle for the health of mind, body and spirit. Right now, kids and hockey occupy most of the holidays, and while Valerie and Jeffrey are both extremely busy with raising their children and work, both hope to spend more time in the bush as the kids grow up. In the meantime, both Valerie and Jeffrey enjoy traditional foods every chance they get.



PHOTO:
VALERIE WITH
HER COLLEAGUE
KRISTA KAKABAT,
AT WORK
IN WHAPMAGOOSTUI.

Driving is difficult in winter.

Don't make it deadly.

DNT TXT & DRV :)

Buckle up.

Slow down.

Don't drink and drive.

Store firearms safely in your vehicle.

Keep a winter survival kit with you.

Connect with CreeHealth



creehealth.org



creehealth



@creehealth



THE TRAVELING DIRECTOR

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



Edward Ottereyes and Gilman Kapsisit, ISP Trappers from Waswanipi.

Waswanipi Winter Festival March 2013



Children from Waswanipi.



Making Snowshoes: Wood frames boiled hot water to make it soft.



Meat Pancakes!



Jane Gull and husband Jacky Gull, Trapline Waswanipi Owner.



Making crafts.



Albert Ottereyes, nickname "Kong Fu", has fun!



"Anjabuheh!"



Willie Longchap and George M. Shecapio in the front of the brand new Tim Hortons!



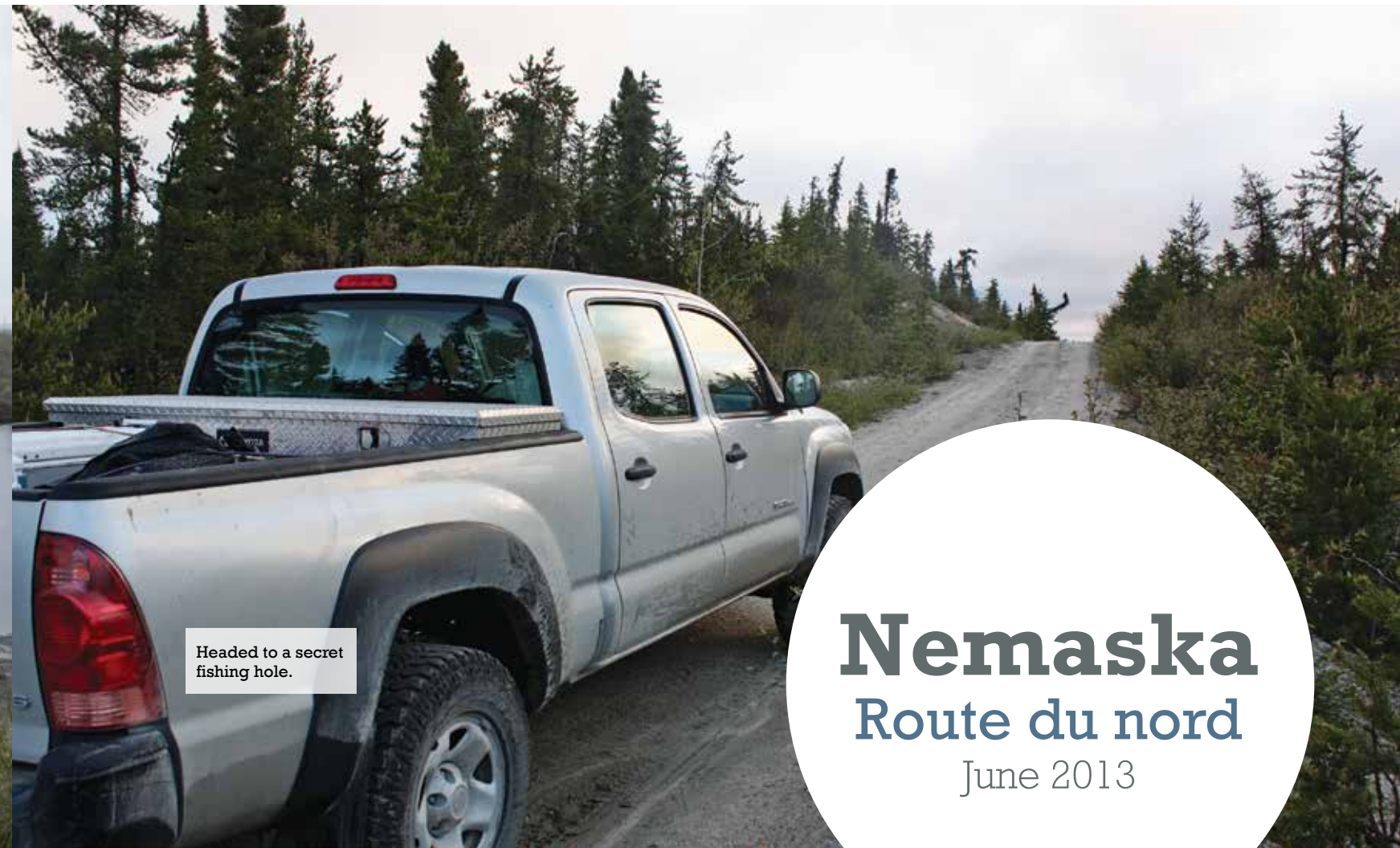
Willie Longchap reading the best magazine!

Mistissini

May 2013



The Mistissini bridge in the making.



Headed to a secret fishing hole.

Nemaska

Route du nord

June 2013



Okay, I admit it, I went fishing...





Ottawa
National
Aboriginal
Harvesters
Conference
June 2013



**NATIONAL
ABORIGINAL
HARVESTERS
CONFERENCE**

**CONFÉRENCE
NATIONALE
SUR LA CHASSE
AUTOCHTONE**



&

30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
30^E ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE

JUNE 19-22 JUIN
OTTAWA, CANADA

THANK YOU
TO OUR SPONSORS







George Shecapio, Annie L. Cheechoo, Emily S. Brien, Albert Roura, President of the Trappers Association of Spain, with spouse Carme Balague Altadill, during a meeting at the Mistissini Band.

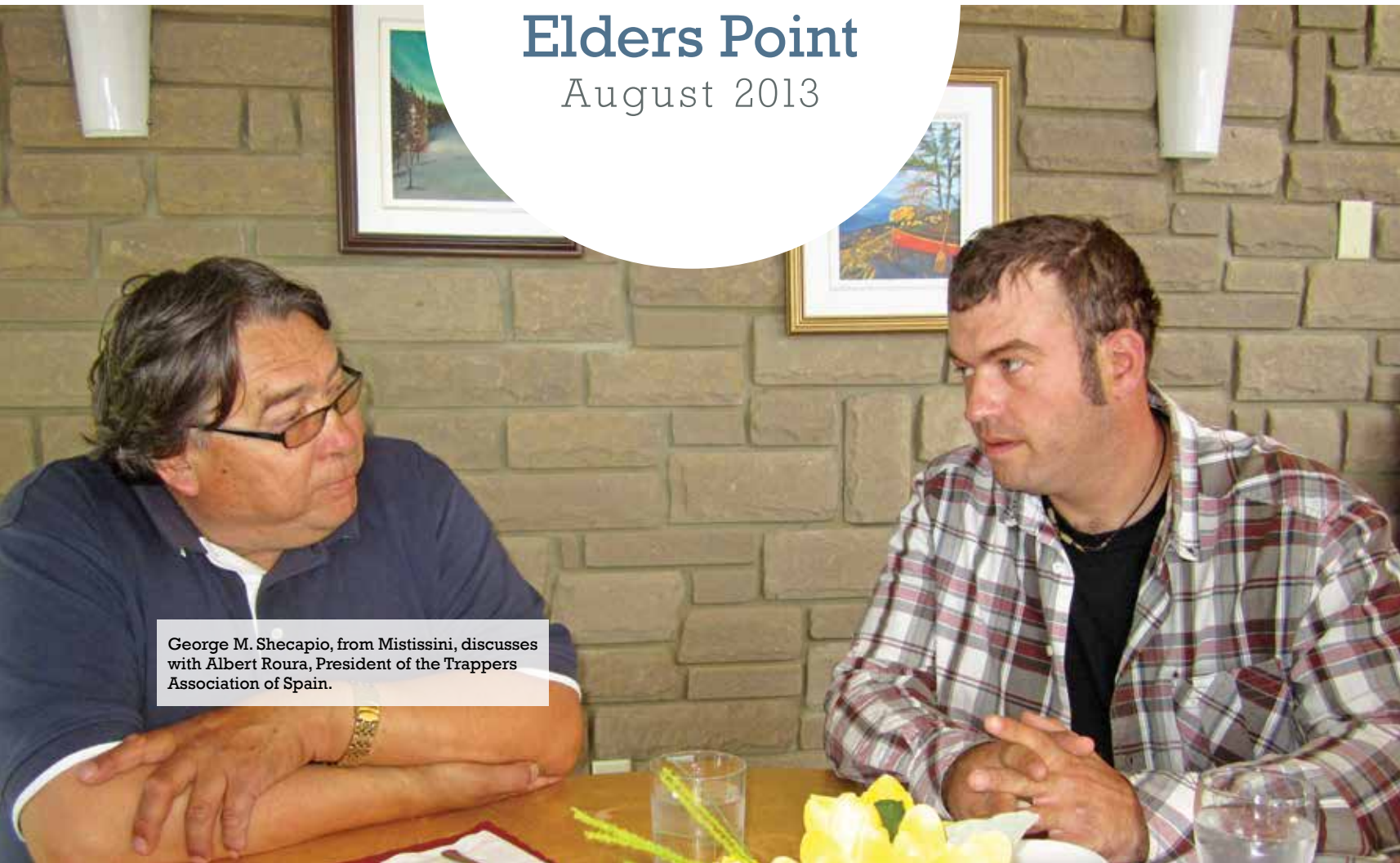


Karen Trapper Matoush displaying some of her handcraft.



Evadney M. Neeposh softening up a moose hide.

Mistissini
Elders Point
August 2013



George M. Shecapio, from Mistissini, discusses with Albert Roura, President of the Trappers Association of Spain.



Mary S. Shecapio is having fun with her sewing machine.



Lizzie Swallow is helping out at Elder's Point.



Billy Voyageur is helping finish the tanning on a moose hide.



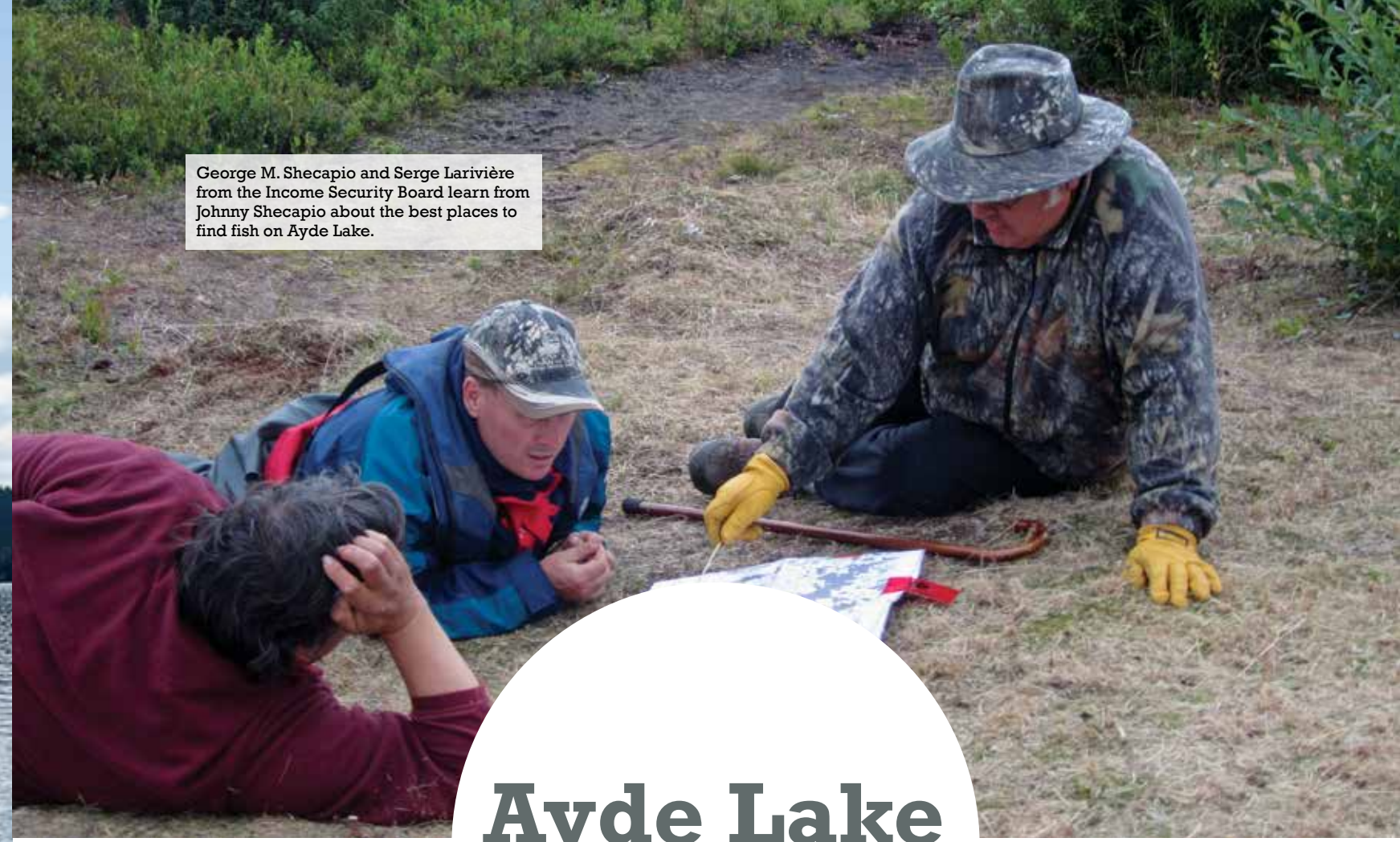
Sandy Matoush is peeling bark for medicinal purposes.



A crowd gathers at one of the many tents at Mistissini's Elder's Point.

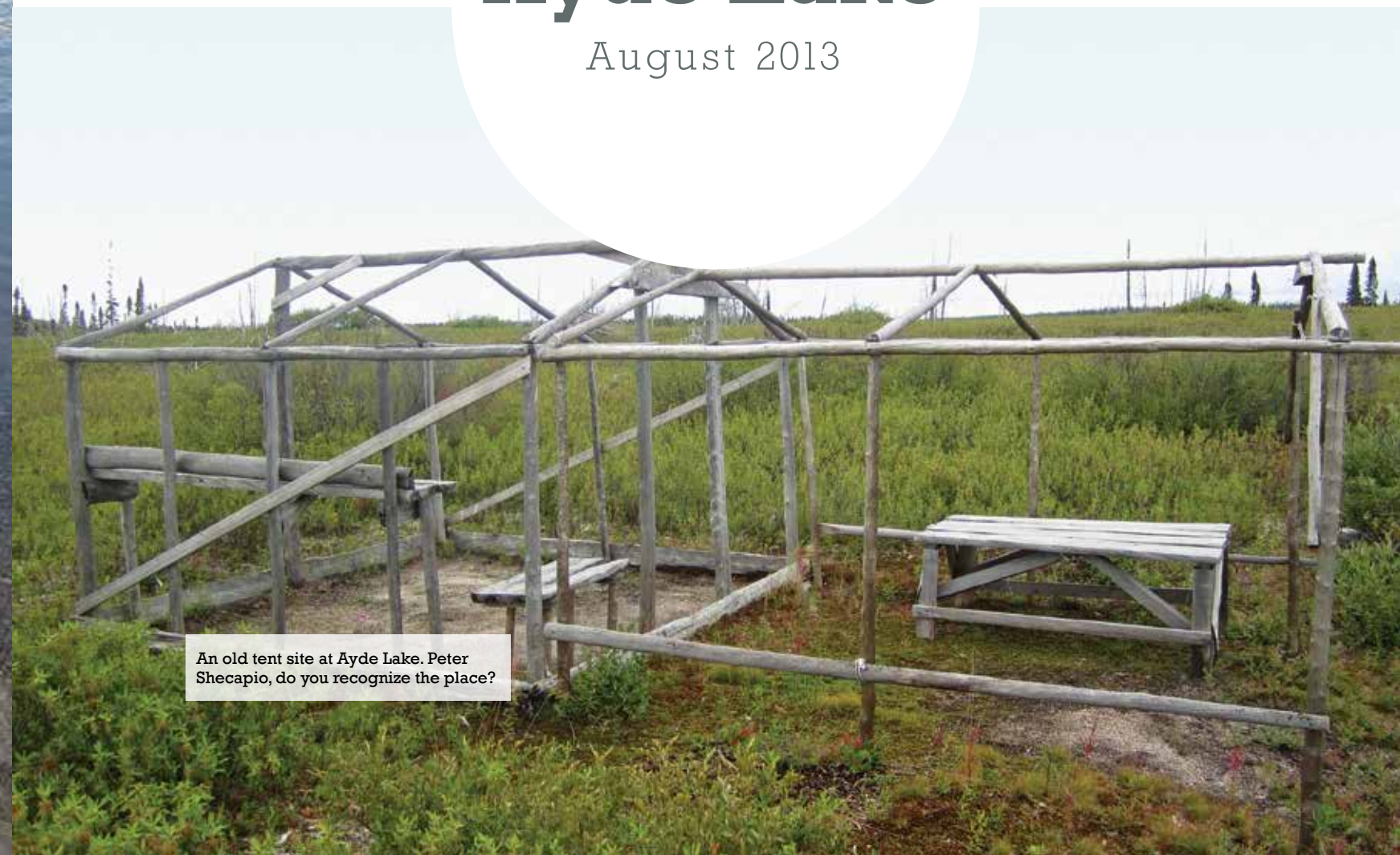


George M. Shecapio and Serge Larivière from the Income Security Board learn from Johnny Shecapio about the best places to find fish on Ayde Lake.



Ayde Lake

August 2013



An old tent site at Ayde Lake. Peter Shecapio, do you recognize the place?



George and Cameron Shecapio seek shelter from the rain at the lunch table.



Cameron Shecapio, grandson of George M. Shecapio and son of Jason P. Shecapio, won an improvised drawing contest with his creative Walleye design (bottom).



Something about being in the bush makes it easy to smile.



Natasha Shecapio loves the Bush life!





Family portrait: Johnny Shecapio, Emma Shecapio, with their granddaughter, Natasha Shecapio.



Johnny Shecapio, tallyman of trapline M15, Ayde Lake.



Johnny and Emma Shecapio with an Ayde Lake moose they harvested in August 2013.



"Look what I caught!"



Pilot André Beaupré examines luggage for the trip back on his Turbo Otter.



Master shore lunch cook, George M. Shecapio, at work.





Richard Petagumskum being interviewed by Local Administrator, Valerie Herodier, in the Whapmagoostui office.

Whapmagoostui

August 2013



The new hotel in Whapmagoostui is really comfortable!



You probably should stop...



Chief of Whapmagoostui, Stanley George, with Local Administrator, Valerie Herodier.



Funerals of
Elizabeth Masty
(1949-2013)



A family portrait during the funeral. From left to right: Linda Masty, Tommy R. Salt, Tyra Masty-Shem, Dylan-James Salt and Rachel Salt.

ISP

IMPORTANT DATES

CALENDAR OF CHEQUES AND DIRECT DEPOSITS 2013-2014

FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH REGULAR PAYMENTS

CHEQUE
DECEMBER 2
2013

CHEQUE
APRIL 1
2014

FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH MONTHLY* PAYMENTS

CHEQUE
DECEMBER 2
2013

CHEQUE
APRIL 1
2014

Direct deposit
JANUARY 3
Direct deposit
FEBRUARY 3
Direct deposit
MARCH 3

Direct deposit
MAY 1
Direct deposit
JUNE 2

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.

* MONTHLY PAYMENTS MUST BE REQUESTED AT THE TIME OF THE **JULY INTERVIEW ONLY**, AND APPLIES FOR THE WHOLE YEAR. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO CHANGE THE METHOD OF PAYMENTS DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROGRAM-YEAR.

ASK YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR ABOUT MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ÉDITORIAL

IL Y A DE CES ANIMAUX QUI SONT TELLEMENT DISCRETS, PRESQUE INVISIBLES, JUSQU'À CE QU'ON COMMENCE À PORTER ATTENTION AUX INDICES DE PRÉSENCE QU'ILS LAISSENT SUR NOTRE LIGNE DE PIÉGEAGE.

Les loutres font partie de ces animaux, presque des fantômes, elles parcourent les lacs et rivières à la poursuite de poissons ou d'autres nourritures. Sur le territoire des Cris, les loutres de rivière sont abondantes, mais, à moins que vous ayez la chance de les voir, que vous remarquiez leur toilette en bordure des cours d'eau ou que vous voyez leurs traces dans la neige, les loutres sont souvent présentes sans que personne ne s'en rende compte. Pourtant, les loutres de rivière parcourent de grandes distances dans l'eau, sans toutefois ne laisser aucune trace. Pour le chasseur d'expérience, les meilleurs endroits pour la loutre sont faciles à trouver: trouvez un endroit où les poissons sont concentrés (les barrages de castors, les huttes de castors, la base ou la tête des rapides) et vous trouverez des loutres!

Pour les Cris, la loutre est un animal à fourrure important et pour certains aînés, une viande de bois très traditionnelle. La fourrure soyeuse des loutres est une des plus durables de toutes les fourrures. Elle est parfaite pour décorer les mitaines, les mocassins ou les pantoufles. Sur le marché international, la fourrure de loutre fait de fantastiques manteaux et accessoires.



Donc, portez attention, lors de vos voyages, pour trouver des indices de loutres. Une fois que vous aurez appris à reconnaître les bons endroits pour cet animal, vous allez les voir facilement partout sur le territoire de Eeyou Istchee.

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

PSR À PROPOS DU...

QUE SIGNIFIE « ÊTRE SUR LE PROGRAMME » ?

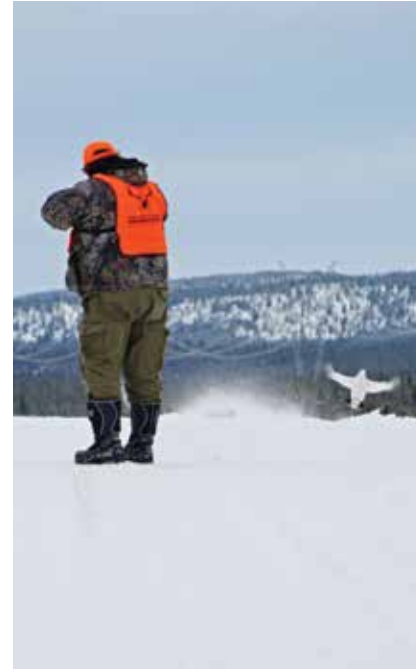
Avantages du programme

Une **allocation quotidienne** est versée à la famille pour tous les jours passés à pratiquer des activités de chasse, pêche et piégeage et activités accessoires dans la forêt, pour le chef de l'unité et s'il y a lieu, pour la conjointe.

Possibilité d'un montant de base supplémentaire calculé selon le nombre d'adultes et d'enfants dans votre unité familiale (ce montant est influencé par tous les autres revenus de l'unité.)

Chèques remis par votre administrateur local chaque année en septembre, décembre, avril et juillet. Il est également possible de recevoir vos prestations sous forme de versements mensuels en faisant la demande en début d'année-programme.

Programme familial: Vous ET votre conjoint sont inscrits sur le programme.



EST-CE QUE JE PEUX TRAVAILLER ?

IL EST PERMIS DE COMBINER UN EMPLOI TEMPORAIRE OU SAISONNIER AVEC LE PROGRAMME, MAIS POUR DEMEURER ADMISSIBLE, VOUS DEVEZ PASSER PLUS DE JOURS DANS LA FORÊT QUE DES JOURS TRAVAILLÉS PENDANT L'ANNÉE. VOUS DEVEZ DÉCLARER LES JOURS TRAVAILLÉS ET TOUS LES REVENUS GAGNÉS.

Vos responsabilités

Vous devez **fournir tous les documents** demandés par votre administrateur local qui sont requis pour calculer vos prestations (certificat de naissance, carte d'assurance sociale, confirmation de salaire, etc.)

Vous devez **rencontrer votre administrateur local** de votre communauté 4 fois par année pour une entrevue. Vous fournirez un calendrier sur lequel vous encercler les jours que vous avez passé à pratiquer des activités d'exploitation dans la forêt – seules les journées complètes passées dans la forêt sont payables.

Vous devez **informer** votre administrateur local aussitôt que survient une des situations suivantes :

- Si vous ou votre conjoint, débutez un **emploi**;
- Si vous ou votre conjoint recevez un **salaire ou une compensation financière**, tel que :
 - Salaire
 - Assurance-emploi
 - Assurance parentale
 - Aide sociale
 - Honoraires (montants pour la participation à des réunions ou comités, etc...)
 - Remplacement de revenu
 - Etc.

Tout **changement dans votre situation familiale**: mariage, séparation, naissance ou changement de garde d'enfants, etc.

Toute autre **information** qui peut influencer le calcul de vos prestations.

PROFIL D'UN ANIMAL

Loutre de rivière

Nom français: Loutre de rivière

Nom anglais: North American River Otter

Nom (latin) scientifique: *Lontra canadensis*

Nom en cri: Nichikw

Syllabique cri: ᓃᓂᓃ

LES LOUTRES DE RIVIÈRE SONT PARTOUT SUR LE TERRITOIRE D'EEYOU ISTCHEE. ELLES OCCUPENT TOUS LES LACS, RIVIÈRES ET RUISSEAUX OÙ LES POISSONS, LA SOURCE PRINCIPALE DE NOURRITURE DES LOUTRES, SONT ABONDANTS.

Les loutres de rivière voyagent souvent en paire ou en petits groupes familiaux et comme elles passent la majorité de leur temps dans l'eau, les loutres de rivière laissent peu d'indices de leur présence. Toutefois, elles vont régulièrement sur terre pour se laver ou se reposer. Les meilleures places pour trouver des indices de loutres sont souvent les berges sèches, notamment sous de gros conifères, souvent sur les pointes de lacs, ou à la base ou à la tête des rapides, ou encore à proximité des barrages ou cabanes de castors. Les loutres utilisent régulièrement des raccourcis pour traverser d'un plan d'eau à un autre.

« Sur le territoire cri, la loutre de rivière est un important animal à fourrure... »

Ces raccourcis sont très communs sur les barrages de castors ou même dans les méandres des petits ruisseaux et rivières. Les loutres de rivière s'accouplent en mars ou avril, mais l'implantation de l'embryon est retardée et les jeunes loutres naissent typiquement en avril ou en mai de l'année suivante. Les femelles donnent naissance dans des cabanes de castor abandonnées, dans des terriers de castor ou dans des cavités rocheuses le long des cours d'eau. La portée typique varie de 1 à 5 petits mais généralement est soit de 2 ou 3. Les jeunes loutres demeurent avec le groupe familial jusqu'au printemps suivant et devient mature sexuellement à l'âge de 2 ans.

Les loutres peuvent voyager de longues distances sous la glace, respirant les poches d'air qui sont restées coincées sous la glace et en se reposant dans les cabanes ou terriers de castors. Elles voyagent aussi de grandes distances sur la glace et la neige durant l'hiver et leurs pistes sont facilement reconnaissables par l'allure de glissade qu'elles ont alors qu'elles se promènent sur la neige et la glace. On voit aussi souvent des pistes de loutres en bordure de l'eau claire durant l'hiver où les loutres sortent pour se reposer et manger, ce qui rend leurs pistes faciles à identifier! Les loutres sont principalement des mangeurs de poissons, mais elles mangeront aussi des écrevisses, des grenouilles, des petits canards, des rats musqués et même des campagnols et des souris. La fourrure de loutre est douce et soyeuse et très durable. Les loutres sont habituellement attrapées dans des pièges tendus pour les castors, car les deux animaux utilisent souvent les mêmes habitats et mêmes corridors de déplacement. La viande de loutre est consommée par quelques aînés comme une viande de bois traditionnelle. Cependant, la fourrure de loutre demeure la principale raison pour la récolte des loutres de rivière. Sur le territoire cri, la loutre de rivière est un important animal à fourrure et le nombre total de captures se place au 4^e rang en importance après la martre, le castor et le rat musqué.



Essayez cette installation!

LES BARRAGES DE CASTOR POUR LA LOUTRE

PAR JIM GIBB

MON INSTALLATION FAVORITE POUR LA LOUTRE EST À UN BARRAGE DE CASTOR, SOIT UN BARRAGE INACTIF QUI A ÉTÉ ABANDONNÉ OU UN BARRAGE FRAÎCHEMENT CONSTRUIT, LE POINT PRINCIPAL ÉTANT LA QUANTITÉ D'EAU QUI COULE À TRAVERS LE BARRAGE.

On a besoin d'un débit constant d'eau dans un endroit étroit pour empêcher le piège de geler une fois l'hiver arrivé. Parfois, on verra des loutres traverser sur terre, mais vous pouvez être certain que les loutres vont vers un plan d'eau à quelque part et c'est garanti qu'un jour elles accéderont à ce plan d'eau gelé par le barrage de castors. On peut donc placer des pièges en X dans le chenal d'eau qui coule de ce barrage et parfois on peut même placer deux ou trois pièges de suite à ces endroits. Cette installation est donc une installation sans appâts ni leurres et j'aime bien utiliser le piège de grosseur 330, 280 ou 220 selon la grosseur du chenal d'eau qui s'écoule de barrage. Un bonus additionnel de cette installation est qu'on capture souvent des rats musqués et des visons qui utilisent aussi ce passage.



« S'IL N'Y A PAS ASSEZ DE DÉBIT D'EAU, LE PIÈGE SE RETROUVERA GELÉ ET NON FONCTIONNEL LORSQUE LA LOUTRE ARRIVERA. »

C'est donc important d'avoir plusieurs installations au même endroit afin de capturer soit plusieurs loutres ou une loutre et d'autres espèces. Certainement, tous les barrages de castors sont des endroits potentiels très bons pour la loutre.

Parfois, il est plus facile de créer nous-mêmes un chenal d'eau afin d'avoir un bon débit d'eau. Cet effort additionnel améliore grandement l'installation et peut être souvent réutilisée d'une année à l'autre. S'il n'y a pas assez de débit d'eau, le piège se retrouvera gelé et non fonctionnel lorsque la loutre arrivera. Selon mon expérience, les loutres voyagent beaucoup et se déplacent souvent, ne retournant au même endroit que parfois seulement après deux semaines, trois semaines ou même un mois. Le secret pour être un bon trappeur de loutres est de poser des pièges dans les bons endroits et d'être patient. Éventuellement, la loutre retournera à cet endroit et vous serez prêt. Comme les loutres voyagent en famille, il est important d'avoir plusieurs pièges et je n'hésiterai pas à placer deux ou trois pièges à chaque endroit potentiel. De cette façon, il arrive fréquemment de faire des captures multiples.



PSR...

COMMENT S'INSCRIRE SUR LE PROGRAMME...

LE PROGRAMME OFFRE UN REVENU ANNUEL AFIN DE PERMETTRE AUX CRIS ET LEURS FAMILLES DE CHOISIR DES ACTIVITÉS TRADITIONNELLES DANS LA FORÊT ET SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA BAIE JAMES COMME MODE DE VIE.

Qui peut s'inscrire?

VOUS DEVEZ:

- 1. ÊTRE CRI**
(Détenir un numéro de bénéficiaire de la Convention de la Baie James et du nord québécois)
 - AVOIR 18 ANS OU PLUS**
 - PRATIQUER DES ACTIVITÉS DE CHASSE, PÊCHE ET PIÉGEAGE COMME MODE DE VIE**
Comment? En premier lieu, vous devez passer une année complète pendant laquelle les activités de chasse, pêche et piégeage sont votre mode de vie principal. Vous devez également demander au Comité local d'ajouter votre nom sur la liste des trappeurs de votre communauté.
 - ÊTRE LE CHEF DE VOTRE FAMILLE**
Défini comme étant le « membre de la famille qui est habituellement considéré comme subvenant aux besoins de sa famille, compte tenu des coutumes crie ».
- 2. ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION:** AVANT DE S'INSCRIRE SUR LE PROGRAMME, VOUS DEVEZ AVOIR UNE ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION.

ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION * ENTRE LE 1ER JUILLET ET LE 30 JUIN (PENDANT 12 MOIS), VOUS DEVEZ PASSER:

PLUS DE

JOURS DANS LA FORÊT À PRATIQUER DES ACTIVITÉS TRADITIONNELLES (AU MOINS 120 JOURS OU L'ÉQUIVALENT DE 4 MOIS)

QUE

NOMBRE DE JOURS AU TRAVAIL OU RECEVANT UN SALAIRE

* VOUS NE RECEVEZ AUCUN REVENU DU PROGRAMME POUR L'ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION



APRÈS AVOIR PASSÉ UNE ANNÉE À PRÉPARER VOTRE ADMISSIBILITÉ AU PROGRAMME, VOUS POUVEZ VOUS INSCRIRE:

Comment s'inscrire?

- 1.** Rencontrer votre administrateur local en **juin** - il y a des délais à respecter sinon, votre dossier pourrait ne pas être ouvert.
- 2.** Faire la demande d'être ajouté sur la **liste du Comité local** (des membres de votre communauté vous reconnaissent comme une personne qui participe activement dans des activités traditionnelles de chasse, pêche et piégeage.)
- 3.** Fournir **tous vos documents**: calendrier, certificats de naissance, numéro d'assurance sociale, documents confirmant tous les autres revenus reçus par les adultes au cours de la dernière année.
- 4.** Si votre demande est acceptée, vous recevrez votre premier versement 2 mois plus tard, en septembre.

Inscriptions ^{2014.2015} au PSR

Pour être inscrit
du 1^{er} juillet 2014
au 30 juin 2015

Maintenant >>> * Rencontrer votre administrateur local

Avant >>> * Assurez-vous que votre nom apparaît sur
la liste du comité local des chasseurs et piégeurs
Le 30 juin 2014

1^{er} juin au 18 juillet 2014
**S'inscrire au
Programme**
ET fournir:

- * Numéro de bénéficiaire CRI
(pour tous les membres de la famille)
- * Certificat de naissance
(pour tous les membres de la famille)
- * Carte d'assurance sociale
(adultes de la famille)
- * Calendrier avec les jours passés dans le bois
- * au cours de la dernière année
- Tous les documents confirmant tous
les revenus reçus durant la dernière année
(travail ou autres programmes tels que assurance-emploi,
aide sociale, etc. pour tous les adultes de la famille)

JUILLET ET AOÛT 2014 > * RÉVISION DE TOUS LES DOSSIERS
ET DEMANDES AU SIÈGE SOCIAL

SEPTEMBRE 2014 > * PREMIER PAIEMENT
DE L'ANNÉE-PROGRAMME
2014-2015

PSR

& DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

L'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs est heureux d'annoncer les mesures suivantes entreprises afin de s'engager dans la démarche globale vers un développement durable.

Que fait l'Office?

L'Office fait l'effort de faire des choix plus consciencieux et efficaces des produits utilisés par le siège social et dans les bureaux des communautés.



Gestes de l'Office

- Rapports annuels et revues imprimés sur du papier recyclé à 100%
- Rapports Annuels :
 - Nombre d'exemplaires imprimés réduit
 - Disponibles pour consultation et téléchargement via le site web
 - Possible de commander une version imprimée en transmettant une demande au siège social
- Achats auprès de fournisseurs qui tiennent compte des principes de développement durable
- Utilisation de papier recyclé à 100%
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PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ

LE PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGERS 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 VALERIE HERODIER NOTRE ADMINISTRATRICE LOCALE, À WHAPMAGOOSTUI.

Valerie Herodier

EMPLOYÉ PAR L'OFFICE DEPUIS : 21 JUILLET 2008
POSITION ACTUELLE : ADMINISTRATRICE LOCALE
LIEU DE TRAVAIL : WHAPMAGOOSTUI

« VALÉRIE A ÉTÉ ÉLEVÉE PRINCIPALEMENT DANS LA FORÊT PAR SES PARENTS, ... »

Valérie Hérodier a joint l'équipe du Programme de sécurité du revenu en 2005 en tant qu'auxiliaire temporaire dans le bureau de Chisasibi. Peu de temps après, elle a déménagé à Whapmagoostui en 2006 pour pourvoir à un poste provisoire et elle est devenue administratrice locale à temps plein dans la communauté de Whapmagoostui en 2008 lorsqu'Élizabeth Masty a pris sa retraite.

Valérie Hérodier est née sur l'île de Fort George en 1976. Elle a trois frères et sœurs survivants (Lloyd, Ronald et Jennifer) qui vivent tous à Chisasibi. Valérie a été élevée principalement dans la forêt par ses parents, Sally Hester et Sherman Hérodier.

Valérie a passé la plus grande partie de sa vie à Chisasibi jusqu'à ce qu'elle rencontre son mari, Jeffrey Petagumskum de Whapmagoostui, qu'elle a épousé en 1998.





« VALÉRIE AIME AIDER LES CHASSEURS ET LES TRAPPEURS DE WHAPMAGOOSTUI. APRÈS AVOIR GRANDI DANS LA FORÊT AU SEIN D'UNE FAMILLE DE CHASSEURS, ELLE CONNAÎT L'IMPORTANCE DU MODE DE VIE POUR LA SANTÉ DE L'ÂME, DU CORPS ET DE L'ESPRIT. »

PHOTO DE GAUCHE: VALERIE AVEC UN PRESTATAIRE, AU TRAVAIL, À SON BUREAU DE WHAPMAGOOSTUI.

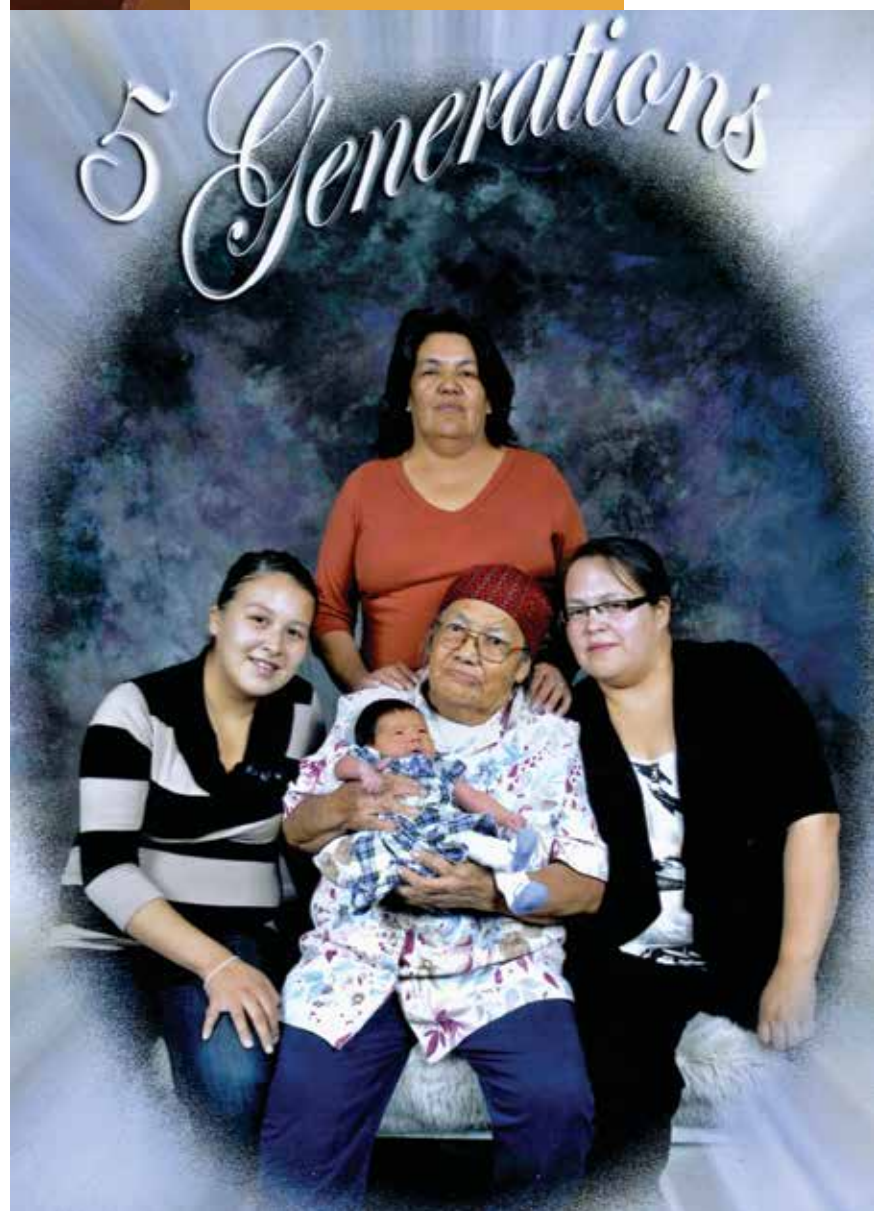
PHOTO DU BAS: VALERIE AVEC LES CINQ GÉNÉRATIONS DES FEMMES HERODIER.

Ensemble, ils ont quatre enfants : Corey Masty (fils de Jeffrey), Carrie-Ann Hérodier, Fabain Petagumskum et Marcus Petagumskum. Le couple a ensuite déménagé à Gatineau pendant 3 ans, puis est revenu à Whapmagoostui. Après avoir poursuivi des études surtout à Chisasibi, Valérie a été promue et a terminé ses études à la formation des adultes, tandis que son mari, Jeffrey, fréquentait le collège à Gatineau.

Valérie et son mari Jeffrey vivent à Whapmagoostui, mais ils voyagent souvent pour visiter leur fille (Carrie-Ann) qui fréquente une école de Montréal et leurs jeunes garçons (Fabain et Marcus) qui s'investissent dans le hockey dans l'Eeyou Istchee. Valérie et Jeffrey sont déjà grands-parents et ils le seront à nouveau très prochainement!

Valérie aime aider les chasseurs et les trappeurs de Whapmagoostui. Après avoir grandi dans la forêt au sein d'une famille de chasseurs, elle connaît l'importance du mode de vie pour la santé de l'âme, du corps et de l'esprit.

À l'heure actuelle, les enfants et le hockey occupent la plupart de leurs jours fériés et bien que Valérie et Jeffrey sont tous deux extrêmement occupés à élever les enfants et à travailler, ils espèrent passer davantage de temps en forêt lorsque les enfants grandiront. En attendant, Valérie et Jeffrey profitent des aliments traditionnels chaque fois qu'ils en ont l'occasion.



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

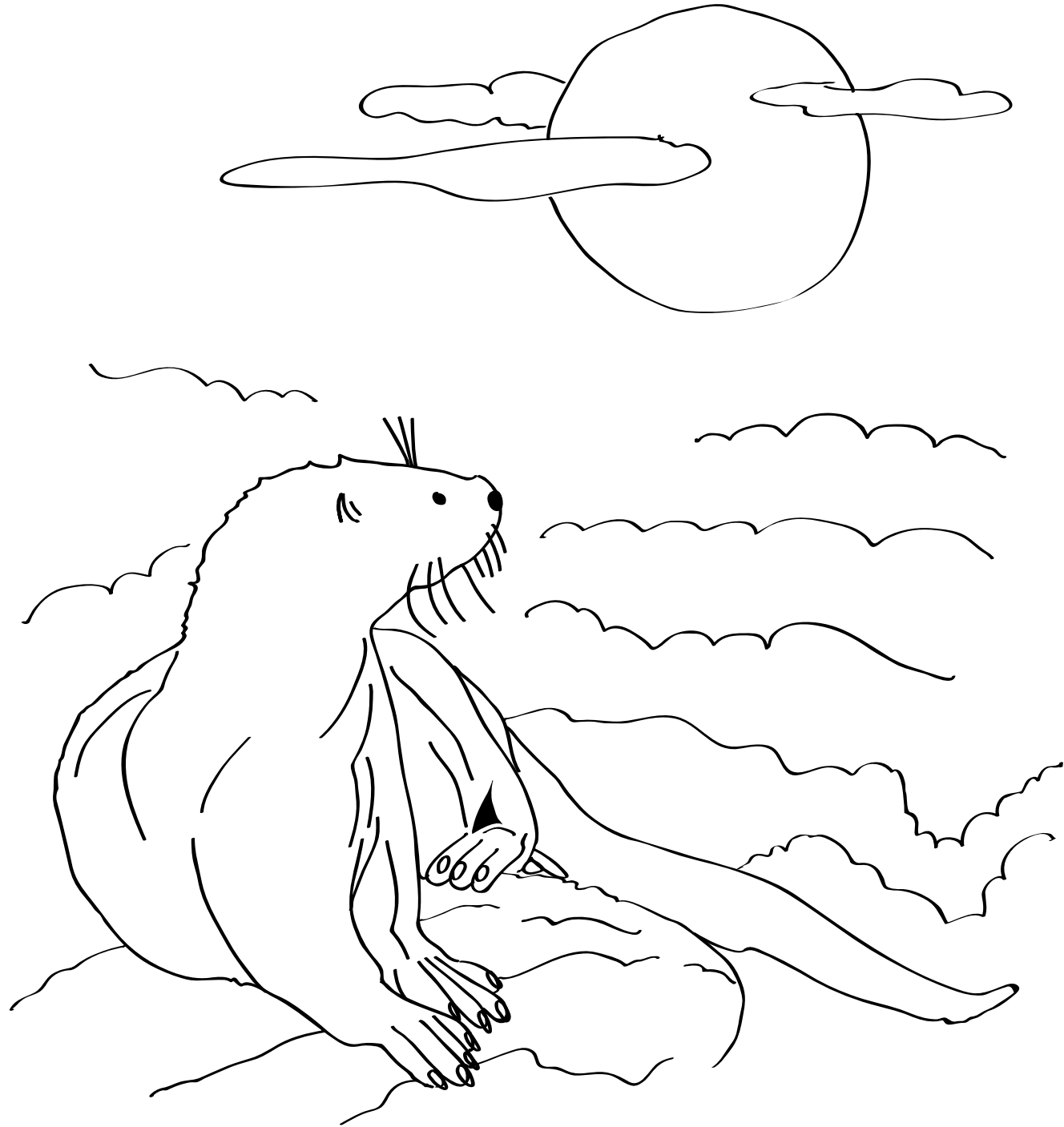
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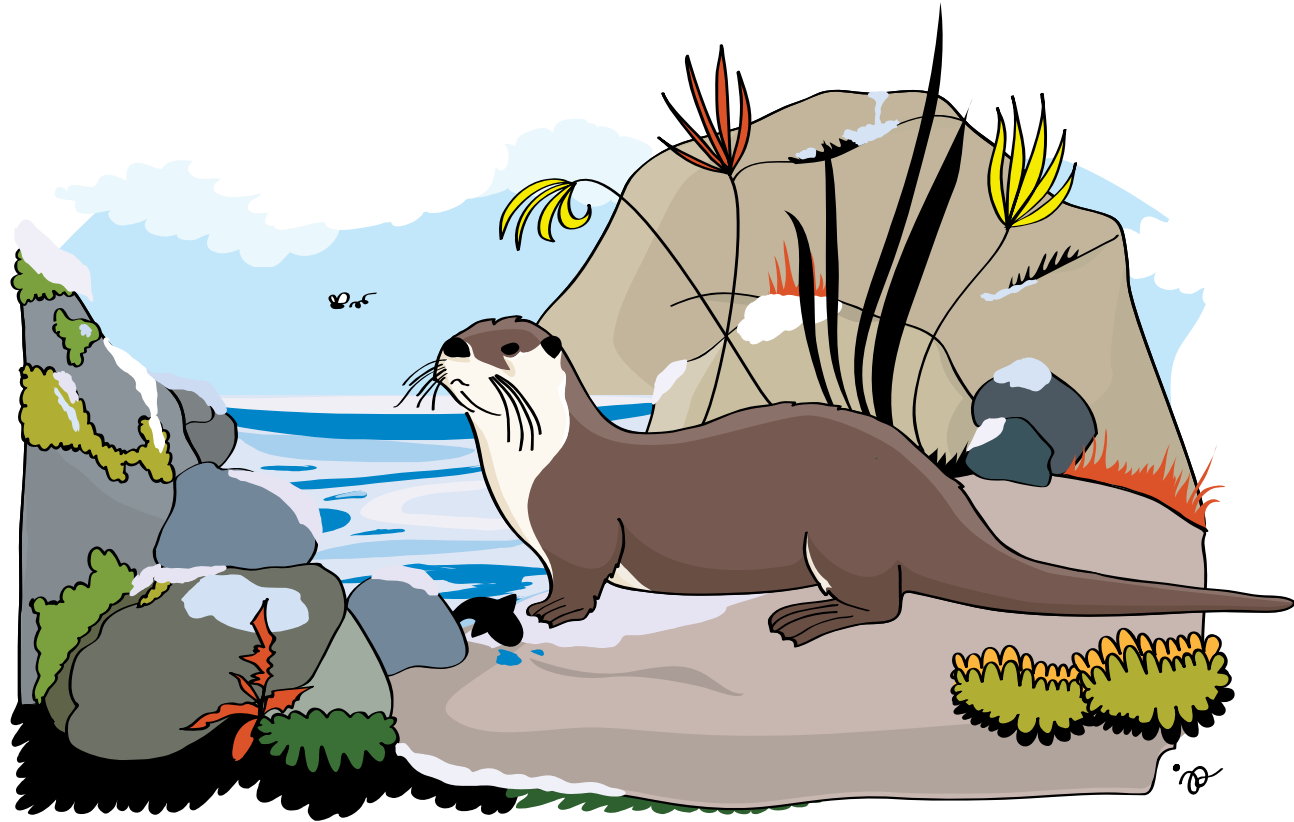


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