



## **REVISED Script for Qapirangajuk**

*Uploaded to IsumaTV for Review, May 23, 2010*

*First Draft of complete 90-minute version, May 19, 2010*

*Starting to re-build the film's visuals for 90-minute version, May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2010*

*Revised Rough-cut, 1 hour 31 minutes, March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010*

*Started Editing Revised Rough-cut, in Montreal, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2010*

*Completed Full Rough-cut on February 7<sup>th</sup>*

*February 1<sup>st</sup> we started putting in the visuals*

*January 29<sup>th</sup> finished the interview content and trimmed 30 minutes off first draft*

*Editing down video and script started Jan 26, 2010*

*First full lay-out Jan 25, 2010*

*Running Script Started December 30, 2009*

*Outline Sketched December 7<sup>th</sup>, the first day of COP-15*

*Ian Arrived in Igloolik October 19, 2009*

### **Musical Introduction and Credits**

-SOS playing with images of Igloolik's "Return of the Sun" under going "Qapirangajuk" mirages along low horizon of bay in early January, 2010. Sun is morphing into different shapes.

#### **Opening of Film (1:30)**

##### **David Kudluk:**

Resolute Bay Weatherman

You have to look at the sky to predict the weather. Clouds start to form when the wind is going to change direction. Clouds use to tell us. Today it's different. Clouds form and tell you the wind's direction. A minute later the clouds tell you a different story.

#### **Going out in the morning (4:01)**

### Ludy Pudluk

This was a way of life. We were still living the old way on the land. Even though our way of life was starting to change. We had tea, sugar and milk. We were still doing that. We were told to go out first thing in the morning.

### Abraham

Igloolik Elder

Tiguguak, go out and see your future grandchildren. I would go out and it would be pitch dark. It was a custom to go out.

### Rita

Pond Inlet Elder

We were told to go out and look at Sila: wind, sky, atmosphere, and environment. We were told to do that.

### Elisapee Ishulutaq

Pangnirtung Elder

Yes, of course. Our mother used to tell me: "Go out first thing in the morning". It's so that when we're in labour, it'll be quick. That was told to us.

### Simon Idlout

Resolute Bay Elder

First thing in the morning, I was told to go out. The reason for this was I had to welcome the environment and all the animals that I was going to hunt in my lifetime. It also helped me to know and find animals. That was the law.

### Inookie Adamie

Iqaluit Elder

They woke us up early in the morning as children. It was so we would know how to survive in life.

### Joannasie Karpik

My father would go outside in the evening, before sleeping, and sometimes you'd go with your father. I didn't realize it was educational. My father would look at the sky and it seemed he was looking at nothing. But he was observing the environment. That's what he was doing. And every morning, if the men were going out hunting, as a boy you're told to go and help. Harnessing the dogs. Some mornings were boring and others were great. That's how it was.

*\*\*\*Music Video with Bernard's Footage (Dogs, boys and walrus on thin ice) to Heart Ripper\*\*\**

### **Child's Story (5:03)**

#### Lasalusie Ishulutaq

When we were children, we operated by playing all day. In the evening, we'd expect the hunters home. Boys and girls, we'd be playing "who could hear the dogteam first", and one at a time we'd go out to listen. And when they're coming in they're singing. When a child comes in with a long face, it means they didn't hear anything. And another goes out and stands their quietly and we're inside. When one comes in smiling, the children rush out because the person has heard the dogteam.

### **Animal Teachings (6:00)**

#### Inusik

Pangnirtung's oldest man, 91 yrs

Don't play with animals! Don't play with the bear, even birds, like falcons, all kinds of animals. Don't play with them; they're our animals and our food.

#### Elijah

It's like that since the beginning. That's what we know. We're not supposed to make animals suffer when they're alive. We were told not to do that. Even when we lived down there. These were teachings to us. Even now, they're fresh in my memory, teachings from my grandfather, father and mother. I never forget them.

#### Rita

Iqaluit Elder

Ever since we were children hunting small animals, we were told while hunting snow buntings and lemmings, to never make them suffer. Small animals are adults too.

#### Peter

Pangnirtung Hunter

We were told not to play or make fun of animals - any kind of animal. Nobody is to make fun or play with them. Be kind to them. After all, they are our food. Even animals we don't eat. They are alive.

#### Livie

Pangnirtung Elder and hunter

When animals are around, we only kill enough for our food, and then we stop. We always stop when we have enough food. All the time we do this. According to my knowledge, we do not over hunt.

### Elijah Nowdlak

Our teachings were about wildlife and how to manage them. Don't kill what you're not going to eat or take home. In those days, we traveled by dogteam in winter, and pulled ores in the summer time. We only took animals for food.

### Papaq

Iglolik Elder

The most important teaching from my mother is that I must work the skins caught by my husband. Even if it seems they won't be useful. This is so I won't be in short supply of materials and won't have to beg from other women.

### Elisapee

They advised us well. My mother used to tell me to use my hands to measure. With no tools, hands are the best measuring tool for making clothes. I tried it and made a caribou skin parka.

### Thomasie

Iglolik Elder

We all got teachings as men. For example, animals move in one direction, anywhere. Sea and land mammals, they follow the environment as they move. When animals started to arrive, my father always told me never to hunt the first ones. Once they pass, I was told to hunt the last ones. The first group always turns back if we hunt too quickly. The other animals know and hear. We were told this so there would be plenty of animals where we camp.

### Dora

Our parents and grandparents taught us how to live, survive on the land, and be a good person. These were told to us.

\*\*\*\*\* *Lucie's Million Souls Song Set to Visuals of Hunters at Breathing Holes* \*\*\*\*\*

### **Starvation Story (11:00)**

Therese

Opening: We sang, prayed and ate our Christmas feast. After the food was gone, we weren't hungry for a while. Dogs have to eat too. We moved to a small island and my parents were out looking for seal holes. I was a child and stayed to babysit the two boys. Inuit from another camp were searching for us, but passed between my parents and where I was in the igloo.

One dog left: I said make a marker pointing the direction we are going, so they'll find us. I didn't want to go inland. I said let's go to where there's people, but nobody heard me. They told me that if we went my way, we would starve to death. I don't know how many days it took us reach the caches. Our dogs started dying and there was one left.

Five days of searching: We looked for five days, sometimes far. I think it was my fault. He was using the old way for prediction, lifting a rock on a rope, trying to find the caches. He made me laugh, I turned my back, and recited the Lord's prayer.

If I didn't pray we would have found it: If I hadn't prayed, maybe he would have found the food. I still believe this today. We returned to our igloo to find the two small boys.

Youngest Boy Dying: We could hardly move and never again left the igloo. While inside, the little boy died of cold. We stayed put and starting eating snow inside the igloo. Father couldn't get up.

Old man sharpening knives and eating baby: Humans are food too. She wanted us to survive and offered us part of the boy. My mother was brave. Father kept insisting that mother take flesh off the little boy. She was outside whimpering while taking my little brother apart.

Old man dying: Mother said father wasn't breathing anymore

Mother and her alone: We kept close together, nudging each other, at that stage you don't want to be alive and alone. I wasn't scared of death.

Being Rescued: I started to lose my hearing and mother sounded far. She would nudge me. And she said: "What was that?" I heard something too. I don't know if I thought or said it: "those are people". A few minutes later, someone yelled from the porch: "Is somebody in there?"

\*\*\*\*\**Lasarusie Seal Hunting Hymn*\*\*\*\*\*

### **Hunting Culture (16:00)**

Jamesie

It is a way of life. Hunting with other men was exciting and is what I loved to do.

## Simon

Resolute Bay Elder

He was trying to let me catch my first rabbit. I shot the rabbit and we ran to it. It was half alive, pulling with its hind legs, and I picked it up by them. It started crying. I started crying too. It was crying like a human baby. I got scared. Since then, I've caught caribou and polar bear too. But I'm most proud of that rabbit, it is my favourite catch, maybe because I cried with it.

## Rita

I knew one teaching. Before I had never made kammiks, I was still too young, and I was trying to make my first ones. My mother ordered me to stitch my own. I had never done this before. My sister-in-law prepared my other kammik. I had to do the other as part of my teaching. If you're a pro, the stitches would be on the inside. Mine turned out being on the outside. Today I wouldn't like that stitching. They were my kammiks, good one on one side, bad one on the other. I'll never forget those. I was told to leave it like that. I was told not to give up. That was the only way to learn. I wish I could see those kammiks now.

## Livie

The first seal of the day, we feast on it, it's tradition. When I first started remembering, they would open it at the stomach, taking raw meat, liver, and fat. When they used to eat like that, it was very delicious.

## Paumie

Sewing was taught to me, so I will be able to take care of my family. If my mother passed away, she wanted me to be able. She tried to teach me everything.

## Lukie

I was born on the land. My parents were on the move. My mother was in labour, so my father built an igloo, and I was born. Once I was born, we were on the move again to make another camp.

## Peteolusie

There were hardships, but as children we didn't know. It was a lot of fun growing up. We didn't worry about money. We hunted and played games. I remember these special times.

## Inookie

When I was a child, I remember being in camp, down the bay. Iqaluit used to be caribou hunting grounds. There were no houses here. When I see them, I think I must be quite old.

### **Snap your beak raven (20:40)**

We used different kinds to do predictions. One time, we were left in camp, our men dog teaming to Pang for winter supplies, when a raven began hovering above. We children were told to shout at it "snap your beak towards the old wooden ship". And when we shouted, the raven turned on the wind, snapping its beak. And as expected, that evening our men returned from Pang. By these predictions, we used to know what was going to happen.

### **Predicting Weather and Changes (21:30)**

Joannasie

This is what we did in a small camp before we moved to the community. It was a way of life. It was to study the environment. And all the men were always ready to go hunting. It was about depending on the weather and knowing what to hunt. It was a way of life.

Elisapee

The weather was not like this. It used to be good. Now it's different.

Simon

Back then, after bad weather, it would be calm for a long time. Just by looking at the clouds, they could tell which direction the wind would come from. Today, it is impossible to correctly predict the weather.

Samuilie

Igloolik Elder and hunter

With animals, you don't know if they'll be in the area or not and it's because of the weather. Today there will be plenty and tomorrow comes and they're not there. That's how animals operate. Inuit used to try to know all this.

Joannasie

Our ancestors, they were brilliant on the environment. They had knowledge about the seasons. In the fall, with no ice formed, they could predict and would say: "the ice will be late" or "the ice will come soon". They had this knowledge. I also know these prediction techniques. They're always observing the environment. We have big tides here. It is said, if you see a wet tide line, the ice will come soon. If in the fall, the tide line is dry, the ice will be late. That's how they knew.

### **Introduction to Inuit Knowledge and Climate Change (24:18)**

Rita

Qallunaat (Southerners) don't understand Inuit ways. Since they're ignorant about our culture, they don't bother considering our opinion, and treat us as if we don't know anything. Inuit culture is orally-based and we keep knowledge in our minds. Even without written text, our culture is intelligent. It brings me joy when I hear people talking when they're gathering and I listen to them. I hear Inuit are rising slowly. There's still a long way to go. We have knowledge about animals, their birth cycles, when they shed fur, when they mate, and when animals gather. Inuit know all these. For a long time we have lived on animals for food, all the way to the present.

\*\*\* Lucie's Mash It Up Song (Part 1) with moving boat shot over ocean \*\*\*

### Joannasie

We started to realize, it's every year, the warmth. Every year, one after another, it wasn't like that before. It is warm every year. Global warming has arrived in our atmosphere.

### Jamesie

In 1940, it was extremely cold. The temperature went down to -60 Celsius. Even fuel for stoves would turn to slush when it was really cold. I've seen this happen twice, once in 1953. Frozen heating fuel could not be poured. I've seen this happen.

### Simon

In the past ten years, there was a very hot period where it melted everything. For two straight weeks it was +35 Celsius. For the first time, we were in shorts, with no tops, working outside. During that period, most of the glaciers melted, and now they keep melting. There's few glaciers left.

### Mary Simon

This is dangerous to all people of the world. Not only the Arctic, it's happening everywhere, but it's mainly noticeable in our homeland. We're a hunting culture. On climate change, the discussion between Inuit and Southerners, Inuit are starting to talk. When scientists talk about climate change, it's with studies on pollution and toxins. Inuit talk about how their whole world is changing. On the topic of environment, southerners focus on borders, which prevents them from getting connected. When Inuit talk environment, we are one.

\*\*\* Lucie's Mash It Up Song (Part 2) with visual of agluu seal hunt \*\*\*



### **COLD AND ICE (29:30)**

#### Inusik

It's not that cold anymore. You younger generations think it's cold, you think you know the cold, well it used to be really cold in the past. We'd freeze our faces and wouldn't stop hunting. That was the only way to survive.

#### Lukie

To us Inuit, we're noticing the sea is thinning the ice. Here in the Arctic, it was always cold, but it's not like that anymore. The ice is thinner and, it seems, the warmth is coming from the sea. That's how I see it.

#### Peteousie

What I've really noticed, standing at the agluu (seal hole), is that the ice is thin and melting. Looking into the agluu, ice is moving around inside, and I thought to myself, it's like heating ice inside a kettle. I've seen this in an agluu.

#### David

When I was a child, I used to tag along on a narwhal hunt, while dog teaming near Pond Inlet. When we caught narwhal, they used to take a chunk of whale, tie it to the end of the whip, and sink it down. We would pull it up later and it would be frozen. You can't do that anymore.

### **Seals, ice and sunburns (31:43)**

#### Ludy

We go down to the floe edge hunting seals at their breathing holes. It's usually cold in March and April. Now there's seals on top of the ice. We know seals, they are fat in winter. I think, with that much fat, they must be too hot in the water. They never used to do that before.

#### Peter K

The ice is thin when you're hunting. When you look at the seal hole to see how thick the ice is - they're thin now. When the seals are sunbathing atop the ice, they now dive in at an angle through the hole, whereas normally it's straight down. If the seal dives sideways, you know this area is thin. That's how we know.

#### Alukie

I went to ask my mother and mother-in-law. Seals don't normally have their summer and winter fur at the same time. This is not normal. They shouldn't have summer coats in the dead of winter. That got my attention.

#### Elisapee

Seal skins all used to have the same texture. Now there's soft spots in the hide when you're removing the fat. To me, this is different now.

### Dora

Back then, sealskins used to be fine, the hide and fur were good quality. Now with the mining and climate change, some seals have patches with no fur. The skin seems to be burned. We noticed when drying them the skin tears and is deteriorated.

\*\*\*Historical shots of fishing hole being hand-chipped, which demonstrates the depth of the Arctic ice in the 1960s\*\*\*\*

### **Floe edge and Multi-year ice (34:45)**

#### Abraham

Multiyear ice no longer exist in this area. It takes a long time for the ice to freeze now. In the spring, at the seal pup hunt, the ice is thinner. The melting is a lot faster now.

#### Simionie

Multi-year ice are usually ground and trapped at shore. There used to be lots of floating ice. Now, there's hardly, especially when there's a strong wind. The wind moves the water and melts multi-year ice at the shore.

#### Inusiq

These are not just ordinary ice, multi-year ice, in the past they would appear. All these act as if they are alive. They come inside Pang fjord. Multi-year ice: blue and solid through. Icebergs, they seem to have a mind of their own, and if they choose to come in, they can travel against the wind. But now, there seems to be less-and-less icebergs coming and they're melting too.

#### Peteosie

The floe edge is also different. In the past, it would stay for a long time. These days, both edges of the ice are breaking off, and will not settle down. We used to be happy when we had a stable floe edge. When it's like that, there's more seals.

#### David

I did my own research. When I had my dog team, I went to the moving ice to hunt polar bear hunting, in March. Normally, at the floe edge, it only takes one night for the moving ice to freeze together. I waited three days and the ice still hadn't formed. It doesn't get thick anymore. I've seen this happen.

## Lasalusie

The ice used to be good until the end of June. In the early 70s, the ice started to break up early, and it got earlier and earlier. This was happening. It was quite scary. We were still out there in the middle of winter, in the month of December. For two years, the ice broke up in December because there were huge waves. That was noticeable. The ice would break up. And today, I notice where there used to be no open areas, they exist now.

## Sim A

The environment is a little warmer, you can tell this. In the spring, when the land melts, it happens much sooner. By observing both the snow patches and ice melting, it's clear the warming is happening from beneath, the land and water is warmer. These are my thoughts.

\*\*\*OLD FOOTAGE OF FISHING\*\*\*

Hunter 1: This is heavy

Hunter 2: Maybe fish

Hunter 1: No

Hunter 2: What are they?

Hunter 2: One, two, three

Hunter 1: Only three?

Hunter 2: Awesome! Great!

## **Permafrost and Bridge (40:00)**

### Lukie

All the ponds on the land have drained, they never used to. It's noticeable the land is melting too. Due to melting of the permafrost, today all these ponds are draining. The thawed land has gone further down.

### Evie

I really noticed it when our river burst. You could even see permafrost underneath the earth when it was falling into the river. I'm worried it's going to melt - will we have any land left?

### Steven

I woke up early in the morning because my house was shaking. The river's right beside my house and it was breaking. That's what happened last year.

### Steven

When I finally found out the riverbank on the other side was falling in, it was very surreal. I couldn't believe my eyes. Land was falling into the river. It got scary.

### Ron

Biggest climate change event that we've seen is the issue of what we saw happen in the river last year. On June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2008, we had an unprecedented event at the Duvall River here in the community. We had a flood, of how shall I say, biblical proportions, that came down that river. Flows of water that raised the level in the river between 10 and 15 feet in half an hour.

### Mosisie

Throughout the emergency, we hardly slept, our Hamlet Council was constantly meeting with government. The river kept breaking. We actually thought houses on the other side might be swept into the river.

### Ron

As this event started, I was down at the river within 15 minutes of the time that it happened. And one of the strangest sights that I've ever seen and I'll never forget was pieces of permafrost bigger than a refrigerator tumbling down the surface river.

### Apia

When the river got stronger, people on the other side had to stay there. They had to be boated to the health centre. In an emergency, we had to dangerously cross the broken bridge with patients.

### Simionie

If our world is changing, if it really melts, sometime in the future, the danger will be very noticeable. It's all mud here. Resolute is not built on solid rock. It's only mud with gravel on it. If it melts, that would put our community in danger. I just think about that.

### Elisapee

These beautiful glaciers, it seemed they would never melt, but they're all gone. We used to get ice from glaciers near the shore for drinking water. All the glaciers by the shore are gone.

### Joannasie

You could once see amazing glaciers, which were visible all on top. A massive glacier covered this land. It's all gone. We live on the glaciers, they're all around. Some of this permafrost became exposed when our bridge broke. Maybe permafrost degradation, caused by climate change, was the reason. You know if climate change

keeps happening, it won't just be the ice, it will affect the land and glaciers too. It looks like land, but underneath, it's permanently frozen ice that will melt. It's going to keep happening because of climate change.

### **Music Video About Earth Eggs (45:30)**

*\*\*\*Lucie's Midnight Sun Mix Song\*\*\**

Unknown: This is how it is

Mr. Q. It was all clear. This is its place. A perfect fit. It's bigger than a goose egg.

Mary: Maybe it's a swan egg

Unknown: How could it lift the rock, the rock is heavy

Rachel: That's its place here. Right inside.

Mr. Q. That's the place

Unknown: The rock was right on top

Mr. Q. This is where the rock sits. It's been there for a long time.

Rachel: It's going to become a being. It's starting to grow.

Mary: How will it get out with a rock on top

Rachel: It's going to lift the rock. It's going to become strong.

Rita

All eggs are shaped the same. If the earth egg points towards the sea, it will become a sea mammal. If it points towards the land, it becomes a terrestrial animal. If we pick one up, we have to put it back in its original position. Don't break it.

Jamesie

There were rocks all over the place. Just below, there was a mossy area, the white kind used for oil lamp wicks. I stepped on the moss and it opened. I saw something white inside it. I closely examined it and it was an egg. An earth egg. It was quite large and all white.

Rita

If one gets broken, that will bring bad weather for a long time. Sila - environment, atmosphere and weather - is very protective of its young. Different types of white animals, all albino, are born from these eggs and called "Sillaa". They are animals of the atmosphere, weather and environment. They're not supposed to be hunted. Mother nature is very protective of these animals.

## Elisapee

My mother used to tell us that the raven will turn white. And now, I've seen the white raven. They're changing along with the environment.

\*\*\*\*Lasarusie's Chant about the sun with images of Pangiirtung's white raven overtop \*\*\*\*

## **Polar Bears (49:18)**

### Rita

My favourite moment. The sun is low and a bear wanders into camp. We take off after the bear by dog team. My father cuts his lead dog away and it goes off alone. You can see it running away. The sun is low and you can feel the cold. The bear would look towards us and have ice crystals coming from its breath. Kajaanaluk (what a beautiful site).

### Simon

My father was a polar bear hunter. He brought it into the igloo, it was round, he opened it, and scooped inside with a cup. It was a polar bear stomach filled with seal fat. He poured it into my mother's oil lamp.

### Peter

My favourite hunt is the polar bear, it's a different feeling. It's fierce and you're happy. Not every day you catch a bear.

### Inookie

The population of polar bears and ravens have increased dramatically. Hunting and camping out on the land, if you don't have a tent or dog, it's worrisome. You always have to carry a gun. That's how we are now.

### Joannasie

When I was growing up, as a young man, we weren't in bear country. Today, the bear population is everywhere, and we can now say the numbers have increased. You now see them in areas where they were never before.

### Japiti

We can't cache walrus meat in places where we used to. In the past, no bears would break in. There were no bears around. Today, I only cache walrus meat right outside my cabin, so I can guard it.

### Jamesie

In my opinion, bears that have been tagged and handled, they don't scare away easily. These handled bears break into cabins and destroy snowmobiles, even though it's not the local hunters who handled them. No wonder, the bears are brilliant. Sometimes, it is said, they're few in number, but actually most of them are out of site in their dens. There are many bears, not only those with cubs, in dens all over this area.

### Evie

In the past, we never saw any bears, even when we were alone picking berries. There was no sign of danger. But today, bears are around.

### Japiti

Due to climate change, the floating ice is melting, and the bears are being forced to move on land. Bears are now visible everywhere on the land. This was not like this before.

### Inusiq

It's because they've been handled. They're going all over the place hungry. Southerners cannot stop talking about them. People who only read about bears and have never seen them in the wild. We know our animals.

### Abraham

Now, they're getting drugged and put to sleep. They put tags in their ears and this is affecting their hearing. Because of this, bears are getting skinny, and they're not afraid of humans. I believe polar bear problems are caused by wildlife biologists. Even if there's no ice, I know nothing will happen to the bear.

### Simon

Dead polar bears that have been overdosed, never to awake, have been found in the water, and were kept secret from our hunters association. But we have found them. This tranquilizing and putting animals to sleep using helicopters is terrible. Today, we are getting more bears approaching us and now they come into our communities. Why? They can't hear. They're from the wild where it is silent. When handled by scientists traveling by noisy helicopters, bears lose their hearing, and now they're forced to hunt only using their nose. They end up entering our communities by smelling their way in. Bears are born in silence so their hearing is very delicate. There's an Inuktitut saying that I heard when I was a child: "If a bear escapes being hunted with barking dogs, it becomes deaf and skinny".

### Evie

When my son shot a bear, I was craving the meat, while traveling by boat. The bear was fat but it had just been tagged and was inedible. Polar bear meat is a delicacy, yet biologist destroy it. I'm opposed to bears being drugged.

### Nath

Polar bear biologists put radio collars on bears, and it's awful. I've seen – not once, but several times – skinny bears that are starving to death because they have a radio collar on. The bear has a long neck for a reason. It's to be able to catch seals at their breathing holes. When bears are collared, they can no longer hunt properly.

### Taggak

We still have lots of ice. Even if there's more open water, this has not been a problem for the bear, and doesn't affect its ability to hunt. Currently, according to my knowledge, climate change has yet to affect the polar bear.

### Simon

I'm not too concerned about polar bears being harmed by climate change. Some scientists are worried about our polar bear, thinking it will have difficulties. But they're better hunters in the summer and they get fatter. They're in the water with their prey.

### Noah

Scientists say "bears are declining and will become extinct due to climate change". They say this with authority, yet when I'm out on the land hunting, I've never seen a researcher, not even one.

### Jamesie

Those who are worried about the polar bear and put place them on the endangered species list, they don't understand. That's how I view them. Polar bears cannot be in danger. Even if they're at sea, without ice, for a long time, they cannot be in danger. They're part of the sea.

### Rita

I'm a protector of animals. I'm a real one, a big time animal rights activist. When animals are handled and tampered with, I'm against it. This always brings back memories of my grandmother's teachings: "don't make them suffer, unless you're going to kill them". Inuit are often told about "endangered species" and because of this they don't want us to hunt animals. Inuit cannot endanger animals. Southerners, with their actions, are what is endangering our animals. When they handle and tag our animals, this can destroy them. The wildlife biologists are the ones that endanger our animals. And then, they turn around and accuse and suspect Inuit over harvesting as the cause. There's no way Inuit can endanger animals, because we don't tamper with them needlessly, making them suffer.



**\*\*Traditional Drumming Music while Inuit set up sealskin tent\*\***

### **Animal and environmental payback (59:50)**

#### Simon

Inuit law indicates we are not to make animals suffer. We're not supposed to over hunt. You only catch what you need because it's our food.

#### David

My great grandmother told me I was not to make snow buntings suffer. There was a person who plucked snow buntings, except for their wings, and let them fly away. This person ended up dying, after living without skin. I was told not to make animals suffer so this wouldn't happen to me.

#### Japiti

This story is from a long time ago. My namesake had a short temper like me. He cut off the nose of a live caribou fawn. Every time he was hunting caribou they caught his scent and ran away. He was pissed off. One day, he ran after a fawn, caught it, and cut off its nose. He started to eat it, while the caribou was running around, gushing blood from its snout. He did that, my namesake, Pudluq. When he grew older, he started to have a nose problem, and his nasal passages disintegrated, and he was forced to breath through his mouth. He was suffering and died a horrible death. This is why we should not make fun of animals.

#### David

There was hunter trapping fox. But a raven was eating his catch. One day the raven got caught in his trap. He poked the raven's eyes and let it go. He laughed as it flew into a cliff and said: "try to see a fox now". After that, this hunter became blind.

#### Rita

Animals payback. You don't have to make them suffer if you're not going to kill them. This is very serious.

#### Lasalusie

In the evenings, our grandparents used to say this teaching: "never play with the window". You're not supposed to eat ice off the window of the qammaq. It was said, if you eat that ice as an adult, the seal hole you're standing over will freeze up, and you might get an unfortunate pay back. The revenge sound is called "Akkijaq". When it happens, it starts from above and continues down making a rumbling noise inside the earth. It's very creepy and scary.

**\*\*Climate Predator with a sod house being built with skin window\*\***

## **Siila (104:20)**

David

On a clear day, the sky was deep blue, and today it's not like that anymore. It's like a layer of fog between the heavens. It used to be perfect blue. Why is it like this now a days?

Susan

Sometimes I don't believe myself. I thought our sky was blue. But today, I notice it's lighter and paler than it used to be.

## **Wind (1:05)**

Elisapee

Everything is different now. There's more wind now. We used to go boating in a row boat. No wind. When we used to see ripples on the water from the wind, we would put up the sail, and it wouldn't come and we had to row the boat. It used to be so calm and not very often would we have wind. Not like today, wind after wind after wind.

Ludy

We haven't had the north wind for a long time. There's more south wind. But the east wind is now the dominant wind. In the past, we hardly had any wind from the east. The east wind is really strong and it brings bad weather. The east is now like the north wind.

## **Pollution (1:06)**

Inookie

Due to lack of north wind, I always think maybe the south wind is bringing pollution up to where we live.

Ludy

Smog and pollution from far off lands is moving through the clouds. It is said that once it gets above us, it stays and circulates.

Siila

The warming of our climate is connected to the sun. That's how it is. According to my knowledge and research, the pollution is like a blanket over our earth. The earth is having a hard time breathing and so it's getting warm. The blanket is the pollution in our atmosphere.

**\*\*\*\* CLIMATE PREDATOR 2 with Igluu building shots\*\*\*\***

### **Uqaluraait (1:08:15)**

#### Samuili

It seems to me there's hardly any tongue drifts these days. The tongue drifts are directional markers that we use for travel, but they're shifted now. North wind used to be the strongest wind when I was growing up. By my teachings, I was told to observe the ground if there's no stars. They too are different. At night, traveling home from a hunt, using the stars for direction, we noticed they are no longer in their proper position. Our world has changed - land, sky and environment.

#### Paniaq

The tongue drifts are still the same, but now, are facing a different direction. When we're traveling towards Baffin Island, we used to cross them sideways. Today, we've changed our angle and now go in the same direction as the drifts, to get to the same place. It's the shifting of the wind that has done this.

### **Qapiranijuk (1:09)**

#### Elijah

Our world has tilted and is not in its place. I don't know exactly when it happened. But, I do know the sun used to set close to our highest mountain peak. After our world shifted, it now sets past the highest peak.

#### Inookie

I don't know everything. But I really notice and observe the atmosphere and what changes are occurring. I've lived here all my life and have really noticed the sun. Where it rises hasn't changed much but the sunset has shifted way over. I'm wondering if the world has turned or tilted. I'm always thinking about this and have been wanting to say this about the sun and environment.

#### Ludy

We used to go to the floe edge by dogteam. We had to start early in the morning. We had to be there when there was daylight. This helped us to see and catch seals. There would be one hour of daylight to shoot your rifle before it was dark. Today, we have a two-hour window of daylight to shoot, and this change is noticeable. The daylight is a lot higher on the horizon.

#### Japiti

We get heat from the sun. When our world tilted, the sun's movement became higher and hit more directly. That has made it warmer. In the winter, it used to be colder, although it's still cold. It's not like before. I've noticed a change in the cold. In

the past, when we got cold, it didn't pierce our skin. Today, when you start to get cold, it pierces any open skin. And this is a change too.

### **Health (1:12)**

#### Apia

Due to climate change we're seeing people with greater skin problems and other noticeable health conditions.

#### Marcus

We have now a much higher incidence, over the last few years, of solar urticaria. Which is an allergic reaction to sunlight. That's something that we have only rarely seen among Inuit in the past. And now, we have a definite increase in those conditions. And some people are really affected so much that they cannot go out on the land. These are now a number of individuals whose complete lifestyle has been affected.

#### Dora

Today, we have summer, even our faces get burned. It's different than the past and I don't like it. There's few plant here and when the sun is hot we get lots of dust and it's bad for breathing.

#### Ludy

Today, when the sun returns, I get red spots on my face. If I'm out for a long time, I have to use sun block, especially when the sun returns. We never had this problem before.

#### Peter

Some people's faces are really burnt now a days. It never used to be like that. Even in those days, when we were hunting lots, we never got burned.

#### Ludy

The strength of the sun, we don't know what happened to it. We know it is not closer, but more intense rays are reaching us.

#### Japiti

This tilted earth has changed everything. Birds, seals, all animals. It's even changed the ice. It's touched everything. I've noticed this. It was not like this before. Maybe the sea is not as cold anymore. That's what I think. The tilting of the earth changes everything.

#### Marcus

Pretty well every time during breakup season, we hear about people breaking through the ice, and many of them get out and we don't even see them at the health centre. Occasionally we have one person who is hypothermic because they went through the ice with their snow machine. Now that happens any time during breakup. So, I cannot really directly make the connection. But I think, knowing very well that our ice conditions are changing here with warmer weather. With winds changing ice conditions steadily, I think we will have longer periods of time where the ice is unsafe.

### **New Species (1:12:45 )**

#### Dora

Every year, it's getting warmer, and we notice it. When we came here there was nothing growing on the ground, but today, plants with yellow and red flowers are increasing across the land. Mountain sorrel is increasing in number and size. Since it's warming, some plants also dry up.

#### Lukie

There never used to be grizzly bears in the area I was born. Last year, I saw a grizzly bear. I think they're moving into our area.

#### Papaq

Last year, I saw a snow bunting that was yellow. It doesn't belong here. I thought this bird came with the ship. It was right after sealift. There was this yellow bird around.

#### Ludy

In Resolute, when we first got here, there were no geese. Today, they nest near the community, and we can catch them nearby. Before, this was unthinkable.

\*\*\*SOS ENDING AS Paniaq Drums with the sun and moon\*\*\*

### **Contaminants (1:17)**

#### Elisapee

These sea gulls, we don't eat them anymore. They were the only birds to eat. Even adult sea gulls, we ate them all. That was before they started eating garbage. Today, we can't eat them any more.

#### Paul

Our country food, they have mercury in the animal fat. This is what southerners are telling us. They say we should slow down eating our traditional diet. But we can't stop, they're our food. It's us Inuit, if our food is contaminated, we'll keep eating

them, and then we'll be effected. If the human race is going to die off, we're going to be the first. Our food is being contaminated from the south.

### Livie

Back then, there was nothing wrong with animals. Now, according to my knowledge, there's more and more contamination in caribou meat. Back then, they were all good.

### Siila

When I was a child in Kujjuaq, I remember very well, there was this yellow blanket on the ground. We didn't know what it was. We woke up and the land was yellow. Later we found out it was acid rain coming from southern industry. The toxins got airborne, carried by clouds and wind, and they dropped on our land. We can see the world's pollution and we now know it's transported like this. Up here, these toxins I'm talking about, they leapfrog in the air and migrate to our area, and it's cold here, and they get locked in our environment. That's how it works.

### Mary Simon

We cannot live by making money. If we do not have our environment, we cannot live. If we do not have food, we cannot live. This not only applies to Inuit. To me, the organizations running the world are not concerned about this. The Kyoto Protocol is ending and they're talking about what will replace it. Some countries have yet to agree, like our Canadian government, and also the US. If we think small, our actions will be small, like the decisions made by children. They cannot make good decisions because they are young. But now, our world has to think like adults, and make better and more sophisticated decisions. That is, if we want to. We must be more intelligent. Our world leaders must be more intelligent.

### **Conclusion (1:20:53)**

### Miali-Elise Coley

I want other cultures to know how this affects our food and lives. Although elders will pass on, younger generations of Inuit will inherit the future, and we must have healthy country food: seal, caribou, fish and whale. These animals must be part of our lives. This food must be healthy and edible without worry.

### Siila

Scientists don't realize the knowledge of our hunters. Hunter knowledge is rich in information. Southern scientists have a narrow perspective, based only on research. Hunter knowledge must be included in our understanding of the Arctic. This has to be fixed, especially for polar bear and marine mammals.

### Noah

Wildlife biologists are very disappointing when you're a hunter. They make regulations and apply them to us already made. These are policies without thought that make our lives difficult.

### Inusiq

It hurts our feelings, us elders, when wildlife biologists tamper with our animals. We survive on country food for our existence. They're tampering with them too much. I am not an animal rights activist. I'm just the way I am and I disagree. Those animal rights activists should not control us. They should leave the Arctic and its animals alone. Separately, God made animals in both warm and cold climates. We have no vegetation here, it's the land of winter. In the past, we survived on animals alone, and that's why us elders are present today.

### Siila

We Inuit, we're the most affected in the world. We treasure our environment - it's critical to our existence. We have to let the world know.

### Paul

We Inuit feel that we cannot do anything about climate change. So, we have to adapt to it - we cannot stop it. We know they're trying to stop it down south by getting off of using fossil fuel in vehicles. But, our world is changing, and for us, we have to adapt to it.

### Peter K

When the spring comes, we have to keep changing our travel routes. You have to adapt to thinning ice and open water. It never happened before that we kept changing our trails. When the spring comes, the ice starts to get thin, and you have to know where the thin areas are.

### Ron

I think municipalities are in a very difficult position. We understand, certainly in Pangnirtung, we understand that climate change is real, that it's happening, that it's impacting this community every day. We don't have the resources to develop the kind of plans we need to be proactive. That's an issue that both levels of government have to look at, in terms of providing resources to municipalities to allow them to do the kinds of studies and work that's necessary to minimize potential impacts in the community. We're never going to get rid of them completely, but the more we understand, the more we can mitigate, and that's the important issue.

### Mary Simon

These big money makers in the world are all contributors to climate change. Our governments should be concerned about this. In the past, industry just did what they pleased. When they first started, they weren't thinking about their impacts, and

didn't realize they were hurting the environment. Back then we didn't know they could harm us with their pollution and toxins. I believe the world has to slow down our economies and make less money. We Inuit never made any money and we thrived as long as we had good food and were healthy. That's the most important.

Elisapee

Our environment is changing and so are Inuit. All of us are changing.

*\*\*\*Lucie's Planetary Love Song To Sun and Ice \*\*\**

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