

# THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CREE HUNTERS  
AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD  
NUMBER 10



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 as well as the cover and backcover pictures. A special thanks to Matthew Wapachee for his willingness to share his life story.

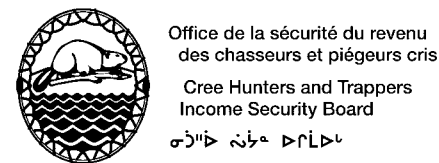
**REQUEST FOR STORIES**

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:

*Serge Larivière, Director-general / slariviere@osrcpc.ca*  
Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board  
2700, Boulevard Laurier, Édifice Champlain  
Bureau 1100, Québec (Québec) G1V 4K5  
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**EDITORIAL**



WHEN I STARTED WITH THE BOARD 6 YEARS AGO, I QUICKLY REALIZED THAT PROMOTING TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES COULD NOT BE DONE WITH MONEY ALONE. SURE, OUR PROGRAM HAS FINANCIALLY HELPED MANY FAMILIES SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN 1975, BUT TO SPARK AND MAINTAIN INTEREST WITH THE YOUTH, AND COMMUNICATE WITH ALL THE TRADITIONAL FAMILIES, PICTURES AND STORIES GO A LONG WAY.

This is how the Board came to think and design this publication. Luckily, an idea without support is no good and we got the support we needed for the production of this magazine from the minister of Employment and Social Solidarity, whom was led at the time by Minister Michelle Courchesne. Following that fateful meeting, we went into production and were able to launch our first issue in January 2007. Most importantly, we were able to continue this work, and the issue in your hands today is the 10<sup>th</sup> issue we have produced so far. From the outset, we have constantly improved design, added new chronicles, changed the paper to a more environmentally friendly type, went to 100% recyclable matters to endorse principles of sustainable development, and now adapted the format so it not only gains in style, but also in practicality. But our aim remains the same - promote, maintain and facilitate participation to traditional activities for the Cree of Eeyou Itseechee.

The icon species of this 10<sup>th</sup> issue is the lake sturgeon, a fish that is a delicacy and a strong symbol of traditional gatherings during the summer months.



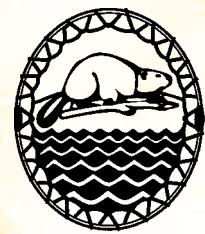
I hope you continue to enjoy this magazine - and that you get the chance to experience and enjoy some of the traditional activities portrayed within!

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

# ISP USEFUL

## ISP OR CTA?

THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM AND THE CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION ARE TWO DISTINCT ORGANIZATIONS. THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXPLAINS THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM.



### What is ISP?

CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS  
INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM

**ONE unique PROGRAM**, funded by the government of Québec, that provides an **ANNUAL INCOME** for Cree families who choose to live the traditional lifestyle of hunting, trapping, fishing and related activities.

### What does ISP offer ?

The Income Security Program issues an annual amount, separated into 4 benefit payments distributed during the year. It is calculated according to how many days the adults of the family spend in the bush practicing harvesting activities, and also on the number of adults and children in the family.

### For who?

All Crees who wish to pursue traditional activities as a way of life and who meet the eligibility requirements.

### What does the ISP Local Committee do?

It meets once a year to prepare a list of persons who are recognized in their community as practicing harvesting activities as a way of life.

### Where is ISP?

ISP Local Administrators - Each Cree community  
ISP Head Office - Québec City



### What is CTA?

CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION



An association which provides **MANY PROGRAMS and SERVICES** to its members, in order to assist Cree trappers to continue their traditional economy and way of life in the face of development in the territory.

### What does CTA offer?

CTA offers a wide variety of programs related to communication, transportation, trapline infrastructure, equipment, supplies, habitat improvement, wildlife surveys, and related government programs.

### For who?

Cree Trappers who pay their membership (programs and services may vary among communities).



### What does the CTA Local Committee do?

It meets several times a year for the management of the Cree Trappers Association in its respective Cree community (including all programs, membership, etc).

### Where is the CTA?

Local Trapper's committee and Fur Officers - Each Cree community  
CTA Offices in Eastmain and Mistissini



# Lake Sturgeon

## Animal Profile

**English Name:** Lake Sturgeon

**French Name:** Esturgeon Jaune, Esturgeon de lac

**Scientific (Latin) Name:** *Acipenser fulvescens*

**Cree Name:** Nameo

**Cree Syllabics:** ᓃ ᓂ°

THE STURGEON IS AN IMPORTANT FISH FOR THE JAMES BAY CREE. IT IS THE BIGGEST FISH FOUND IN JAMES BAY AND IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR SPECIES TO EAT. STURGEON IS KNOWN AS A RICH AND TASTY FISH AND IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT DURING THE SUMMER PERIOD. IT IS CAUGHT MAINLY WITH GILLNETS AND THEN SMOKED, FRIED OR BOILED AND IT TASTES GREAT!

Sturgeon can be found throughout Cree territory in Quebec and also in the western part of the province, from James Bay in the north down to the Outaouais in the south until the Saint-Lawrence River. This species can also be found in Western Canada through to Alberta where it is equally popular with native people.

“Sturgeon can be found throughout Cree territory in Quebec...”

Sturgeon is quite different from other species of fish. First, this fish can reach lengths of more than 2 m (6 feet!) and can weigh more than 100 kg (200 pounds!). In Cree territory, most sturgeon generally are between 1-1.5 m long (3-5 feet) and weigh between 5-35 kg (10-70 pounds). Second, the sturgeon stands out because it lacks scales. Instead, its skin is covered in five rows of armour-like bony plates. Third, this fish also has a cartilaginous skeleton, most of its body is made up of flexible cartilage rather than rigid bones. Fourth, the sturgeon has a unique head with a long, pointed snout. Its ventrally-located mouth has no teeth but is shaped like a vacuum to suck up food from the bottom. Finally, four sensory whiskers, called barbels, are located in front of its unique mouth and help the fish detect and identify food. Sturgeon feed mainly on molluscs, insect larvae, crayfishes and fish eggs.

Sturgeon spawn in May and June in areas of fast-flowing water often at the bottom of rapids. Sturgeon are highly vulnerable during this time as they often are visible in shallow water. Cree sometimes take advantage of this behaviour by catching sturgeon with spears or snares tied to the end of large wooden poles. However, most sturgeon are caught with gillnets set lakes and rivers. No part of a sturgeon goes to waste; Cree enjoy the succulent meat, the eggs (caviar), the head, as well as the notochord, the flexible cartilage rod which acts as a backbone.



Sturgeon may reach to over 100 years of age but most live between 15 to 25 years. This fish reaches sexual maturity later in life and most sturgeon spawn for the first time between the ages of 8-13. A sturgeon does not spawn every year but rather every three to four years. For this reason, the species is sensitive to exploitation and commercial fishing is closely monitored. That being said, the biggest threat to this species is poaching linked to the caviar market and the loss of its spawning habitat. In Cree territory, a fish farm located near the Eastmain-1-A powerhouse is dedicated to breeding lake sturgeon to reintroduce the fish into habitats disturbed by the creation of hydroelectric dams.





# News & Reports

## THE FUTURE OF TRAPPING

A ROUND TABLE TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF TRAPPING WAS RECENTLY HELD IN OTTAWA IN NOVEMBER 16, 2010 AT THE MUSEUM OF CIVILISATION. PRESENT AT THIS PUBLIC FORUM TO REPRESENT THE VARIOUS SECTORS OF THE INDUSTRY WERE ALAN HERSCOVICI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE FUR COUNCIL OF CANADA, ROB CAHILL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE FUR INSTITUTE OF CANADA, MARIOUCHE GAGNÉ, FUR DESIGNER, AND DR. SERGE LARIVIÈRE, WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD. THE FORUM WAS OVERWHELMINGLY WELL RECEIVED AS MOST PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE VIEWED FAVOURABLY THE NEEDS AND VALUE OF THE MODERN FUR TRADE.



MARIOUCHE GAGNÉ  
FUR DESIGNER

## PROGRAM-ASSISTANT HELPED THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Program-Assistant Tanya Lynn Strong recently visited Chisasibi during the week of cheque issuance, April 4 to 7<sup>th</sup>. Ms. Strong helped the local administrators as well as experienced firsthand a real-life cheque distribution process. Upon her return, she indicated that the best part was meeting all the beneficiaries, and having a chance to finally see this community. "After almost 10 years working for the Board, it is nice to visit this community where almost 50% of the beneficiaries of the program reside!" Ms. Strong now has a better understanding of the process and constraint associated with handling large number of beneficiaries in a short period of time.



TANYA LYNN STRONG  
PROGRAM-ASSISTANT



MR. LAWRENCE JIMIEN



## STURGEON ILLEGAL HARVEST TO PROVIDE CAVIAR

The sturgeon is becoming increasingly threatened, notably from the illegal harvest to provide caviar for European markets. High caviar prices have led some people into poaching sturgeon during the spring spawning season, when sturgeon can be seen in shallow water and are easily snared or speared. Although subsistence fisheries make use of the entire fish, poachers often just slit the fish open to look for eggs, and in doing so, kill a large number of non-target fish, either males or young females without eggs, said Jonathan Leclair, special advisor to the Kitcisakik Algonqui. A recent workshop was held in Val D'Or to address the case of the sturgeon, and presentations were made by various groups including Algonquins and Cree (Dr. Ted Moses and Mr. Lawrence Jimiken each had a presentation).



## MEETING OF THE QUEBEC TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION IN ROUYN

The 2011 annual spring meeting of the Quebec Trappers Federation was held in Rouyn in March 25 and 26. Over 300 persons attended the skinning demonstrations and various booths where modern trapping equipment was displayed and sold. Present at the meeting were numerous Cree people, including folks from the Cree trappers Association as well as staff of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. The last time that the Quebec trappers convention was held in Abitibi was in 1980 - The next convention will be held in La Sarre, Quebec, in March 2012



GEORGE M. SHECAPIO  
WITH BERNARD DUBÉ, GASPESIAN TRAPPER





### REPLACEMENT OF MR. JACOB GULL

DIRECTOR-GENERAL SERGE LARIVIÈRE AND PROGRAM-ASSISTANT GEORGE M. SHECAPIO RECENTLY VISITED WASWANAPI TO CONDUCT INTERVIEW FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF MR. JACOB GULL. THE BOARD WILL CELEBRATE JACOB'S RETIREMENT DURING THEIR NEXT STAFF MEETING IN DECEMBER 2011.



### NATIVE AMERICAN FISH AND WILDLIFE SOCIETY CONFERENCE

This past May, Director-general Serge Larivière attended the annual conference of the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society held in Custer, South Dakota. Dr. Larivière presented a speech on the Income Security Program and its benefits to the Cree of Eeyou Itsee, and had a chance to hear from other First Nations about program to sustain traditional activities. Dr. Larivière also experienced traditional dances from western First Nations, even a traditional feast of bison and had chance to visit both Mount Rushmore and the Crazy Horse memorial monument that is under construction.

### MOOSE MEAT FOR ISP STAFF

Cree hunters all cherish moose meat as one of the best bush foods available. Director-general Serge Larivière was able to get his own moose right near Quebec City on October 15 this fall, after a successful shot at a young bull moose with his bow and arrow! Shot at 30 yards, the young bull not only made the Larivière family happy, but the moose nose was given to George Shecapio and his family! The story of that moose was interesting because the animal had been tagged previously by Quebec wildlife officials. Apparently, this young bull had ventured into the city of Lévis and had to be relocated when it ended up in somebody's backyard! Larivière kept the tag and antlers as a reminder, and the staff of the Cree hunters and Trappers income security Board at the Head Office were able to get some moose meat for the Christmas holidays!



### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD IN MONTREAL

THE MEMBERS OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD RECENTLY MET IN MONTREAL (APRIL 4, 2011) FOR THEIR ANNUAL SPRING BOARD MEETING. OTHER THAN THE USUAL BUSINESS ITEMS, THE MEMBERS SPENT PART OF THE MEETING DISCUSSING MODIFICATIONS TO THE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM THAT WILL SOON TO THE MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY AND TO THE CREE REGIONAL AUTHORITY. BOTH PARTIES WILL THEN BE ABLE TO START NEGOTIATING, AND THE RESULTS WILL HOPEFULLY HELP IMPROVE THE EXISTING PROGRAM. IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT MOST CHANGES PROPOSED AROSE FROM THE SUGGESTIONS OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROGRAM DURING THE CONSULTATIONS HELD IN ALL CREE COMMUNITIES IN 2009 AND 2010.

### MEETING OF INTEREST NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

52<sup>th</sup> Annual National Trappers Association Convention   
Columbia, MO, USA   
 [www.nationaltrappers.com](http://www.nationaltrappers.com) +  Dan Skurski 231-938-4432

AUGUST  
4 to 7  
2011



# SKILLS FOR THE BUSH

## REINVENTING COD LIVER OIL

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

FOR THREE MONTHS LAST SUMMER, A GROUP OF CREE ELDERS AND THE AUTHOR MET IN MISTISSINI AND DISCUSSED LIFE IN THE BUSH. THE GROUP HAD PREVIOUSLY WORKED TOGETHER FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM (ACHP) BEFORE THE FLOOD OF THE RUPERT RIVER DIVERSION.

François Guindon was an archaeologist for the project and the elders acted as local experts for the M-25 (Neeposh) hunting grounds. The elders were interviewed using objects collected on campsites where they had lived between the 1940s and 1980s. Many of the objects were bought at the trade post or were given to them by government agents, nurses or other people in Mistissini. The stories of the elders tell us of various inventions and original uses they had for the objects. Also, their stories show us how creative and resourceful Cree people were when living in the bush.

### COD LIVER OIL

An example of these items was cod liver oil bottles. Government agents were responsible for its introduction in Cree territory. These agents were the local representative of the Indian affairs and dominant figures among the Cree because of their power over their lives in many respects. Among other things, the agents were responsible for delivering staple goods like tomato cans, rice and cod liver oil to the Cree families wintering in the bush.

### FORTIFIER

Abel Swallow explained that three cases of cod liver oil bottles - such as the one presented in these pages - were delivered to each family wintering in the bush every year. The times in which they lived were difficult because of frequent famines and epidemics that had devastated First Nations throughout the Canadian north. By giving cod liver oil the Government wanted to help Cree families to be in a healthy condition, especially the young children. When someone had a cold or a cough, the agents encouraged the families to drink it, saying it would help them recovering and being in good health. "The smell was awful!" the elders explained, but they still drank it because they observed it did help their health condition. The oil was thus first introduced in the lives of the Cree as a fortifier but as they became more familiar with the substance, new uses were rapidly invented.



A BROKEN BOTTLE OF COD LIVER OIL



MARY SWALLOW WITH A COD LIVER OIL BOTTLE



ABEL SWALLOW



### TANNING MOOSE HIDES

Women realized that its oily texture was perfect to soften moose hides before tanning them. Mary Swallow - one of the elders participating in the interviews - recounted that she often poured one full bottle into a basin and soaked her hides in it. "It was very good!" she explained and made her hides very soft!

### TRAPPING BEARS

Mary also remembered that her late father Tommy Neeposh (The former tallyman of M-25), also found another original use to cod liver oil. Tommy was a very experienced trapper and he knew that the strong fishy smell of the oil would be attracting bears. He would pour one full bottle over the bait of a trap to make sure that bears would come looking for it. His other daughter, Charlotte Blacksmith, also remarked that he once used her peanut butter on his traps and left her without any to eat! Knowing Tommy's reputation as a hunter and trapper we may believe that his tricks were good and allowed him to catch many bears!

### MOTOR OIL

Johnny Husky Swallow - another participant in the interviews - remembered perhaps the most original invention about cod liver oil. He explained that some people used it to lubricate their outboard motors when they had exhausted all their regular motor oil in the bush. "It really worked!" he said, but the smell would get stronger and stronger as the motor warmed up and heated the oil.

### INVENTORS

We can see from the many stories about cod liver oil that people living in the bush were very resourceful. Anything that they had at hand could possibly be turned into something else if it suited them. The original uses that they had found for cod liver oil is one example of the elders' impressive skills for the bush.

### 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" (<http://www.facebook.com/#!/group.php?gid=133981656628309>). Audio clips and pictures of the objects that helped the elders remembering about the past can be accessed on this page. It is free, and everyone is welcome.



CHARLOTTE BLACKSMITH TRANSLATING DURING THE INTERVIEWS

LEFT: MARY SWALLOW SOFTENING A MOOSE HIDE

JOHNNY HUSKY SWALLOW





# Make that set!

## MAKING A MODERN SNARE

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

SNARES ARE AN IMPORTANT TRAPPING TOOL FOR THE CAPTURE OF MANY ANIMALS INCLUDING RED FOX, LYNX, WOLF BUT ALSO BEAVERS AND OTTERS UNDER THE ICE.

Historically, snares were made with twisted strands of twine or rabbit brass wire. Today, modern snares can be made for a reasonable price using modern components such as galvanised cable, aluminium ferrules and steel locks. Snare strength and sizes vary according to the animal targeted. In Cree territory, two types of snares probably can serve most trappers: a fox-lynx-beaver snare, and one much larger and stronger snare for wolf. Both snares can be constructed the same way.

### STEP 1

Round up the necessary supplies: cable, cable cutters, ferrules (doubles and singles), and snare locks. →



### STEP 2

Cut the cable to proper length. To make a fox\beaver snare, cut the cable to 36 inches. For a wolf snare, cut the cable to 48 inches.



### STEP 3

Hammer or crimp a single ferrule at the tip of the cut length of cable.



### STEP 4

Slide lock and kill spring onto cable



### STEP 5

Pass cable through lock, insert double ferrule, and loop back into double ferrule. Make sure the lock is in the proper direction before finalizing snare!

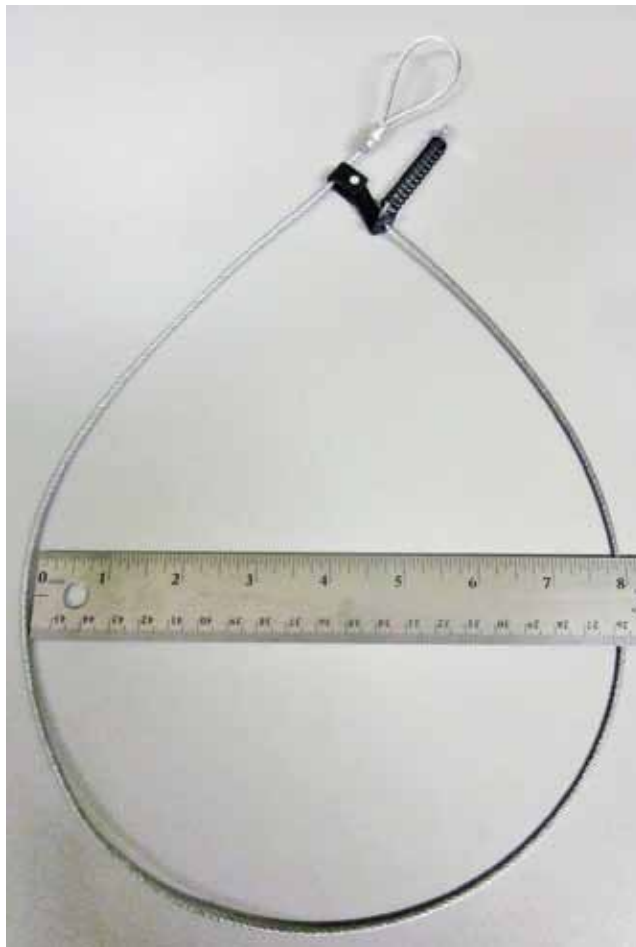


### STEP 6

Crimp or hammer double ferrule





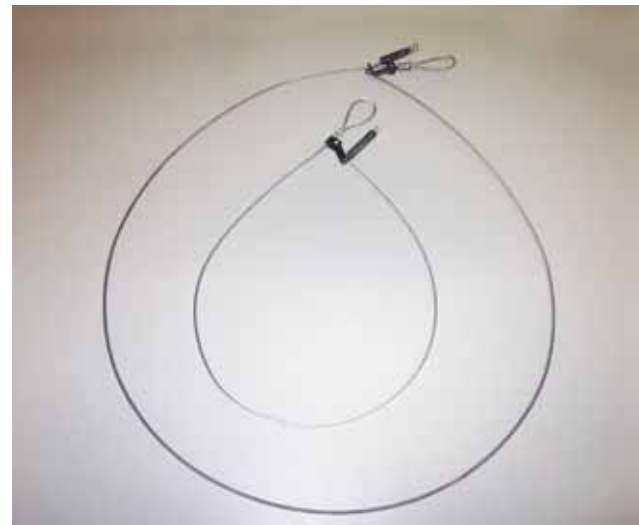


**FINISHED!**

The final snare is complete! When fully opened, the snare for fox and under-ice beaver snaring should measure about 8 inches across.

**FOX OR WOLF?**

In contrast, snares for wolf are much larger and use much stronger cable. Generally, fox, lynx and under-ice beaver snares require 1/16" cable, whereas wolf snares require 3/32" or 1/8" cable.



**TWO DOUBLE FERRULES?**

For some snare locks, it is possible to use two double ferrules to attach snare lock and form tie-off loop.



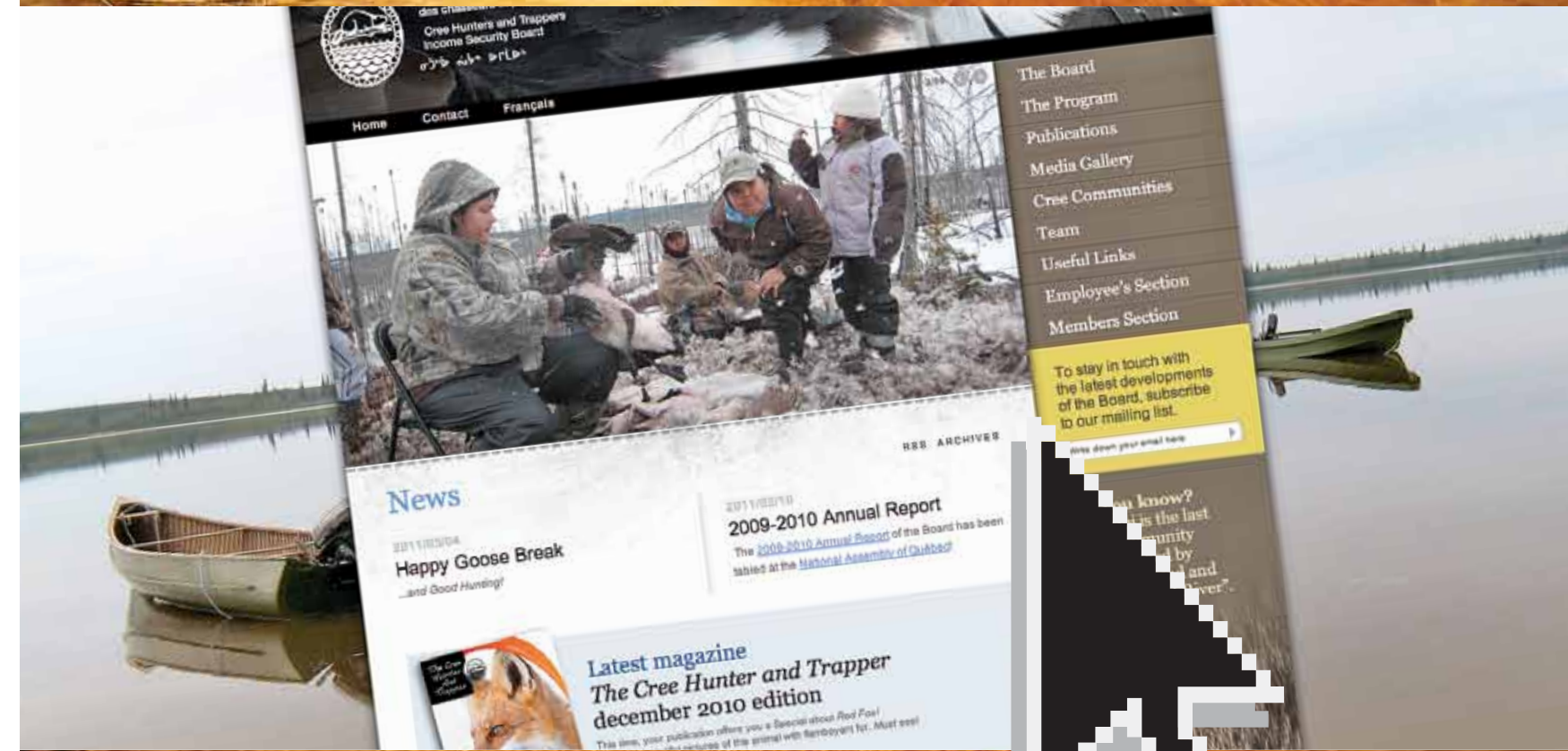
**MAKING SNARES ROUNDER**

When using a kill spring, bending the cable 90-degrees for the length of the spring will help form a much rounder snare loop.



DID YOU VISIT  
OUR WEB SITE?

[www.chtisb.ca](http://www.chtisb.ca)



CONNAISSEZ-VOUS  
LE SITE INTERNET DE L'OFFICE?

[www.osrcpc.ca](http://www.osrcpc.ca)



# ISP USEFUL

## ISP AND THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

THE ISP LOCAL COMMITTEE IS FORMED OF 3 TO 7 MEMBERS OF A CREE COMMUNITY WHO ASSIST THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD BY CONFIRMING THAT PERSONS WHO WISH TO ENROLL ON THE PROGRAM ARE RECOGNIZED HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THEIR COMMUNITY.

### Is it the same as the CTA LOCAL COMMITTEE?

No. They are two different committees.

### What is the role of the LOCAL COMMITTEE?

The most important role of the Local committee is to prepare the LOCAL COMMITTEE LIST. It may also make recommendations on the administration of the program in their community.

### Who can be a member of the ISP COMMITTEE?

Any adult who is or has previously been a beneficiary of ISP.

### How long is a mandate?

The length of the mandate is fixed by the committee.

### Are members of the ISP LOCAL COMMITTEE paid for their work?

- Members who are also enrolled on ISP can be paid for up to 10 days (of daily allowance) for work done for the ISP Local Committee.
- Members who are not enrolled on ISP do not receive any money from ISP.



#### WHAT IS THE "LOCAL COMMITTEE LIST"?

THE LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY CUSTOM TO BE PRACTICING HARVESTING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES AS A WAY OF LIFE ACCORDING TO THE TRADITIONS OF THE COMMUNITY.

#### WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

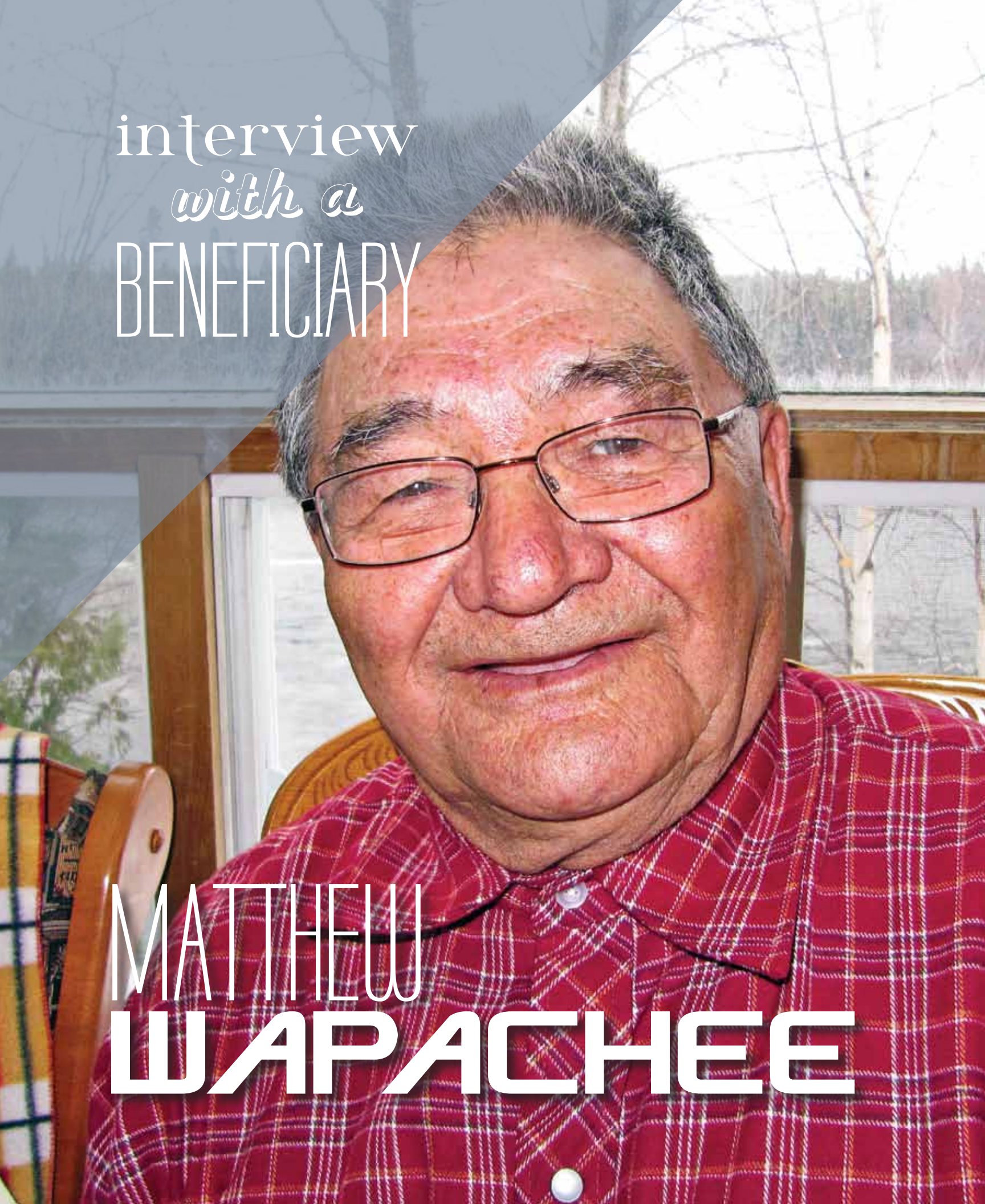
A PERSON MUST BE INSCRIBED ON THE LOCAL COMMITTEE LIST TO BE ELIGIBLE TO ENROLL ON THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM.

For more further information, please contact your Local Administrator.



interview  
with a  
BENEFICIARY

MATTHEW  
WAPACHEE



IN MARCH 2011, THE PROGRAM ASSISTANT-SERVICES, MR. GEORGE M. SHECAPIO, HAD THE PRIVILEGE TO MEET A WELL-KNOWN BENEFICIARY OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM, MR. MATTHEW WAPACHEE, AT HIS CAMP ON TRAPLINE O-59 IN Oujé-BOUGOUMOU.

**GMS** Thank you for allowing me to interview with you so we can share your stories with readers of our magazine, *The Cree Hunter and Trapper*.

**First, maybe start by telling us your name, date and location of birth.**

**MW** My name is Matthew Wapachee, I was born near Lac Baudeau on May 20, 1932. My father was Allan Wapachee, who was a Neoskweskau trapper and hunter along with the late Isaac Shecapio, former Chief of Mistissini.



**GMS** When did you start hunting?

**MW** I started hunting in the Neoskweskau area with my dad and other relatives when I was about 8 years old. Sadly, I lost my father when I was 8 or 9 years old because of a gun accident in the spring. It was one of the saddest moments of my life, and from that time on, I had to provide for my mother.

**GMS** Did you stay in the bush all your life?

**MW** Yes, I have been raised in the bush by my mom Hattie and also by other relatives. Later after the accident, my mother remarried to Bally Husky, who was a very dear stepfather to me. Around 1942 I was sent to Residential School in Chapleau, Ontario. Afterwards, I continued to live in the bush and also started some exploration work in 1949 around the Chibougamau area. I hunted in the winter and did some exploration work in the summer; I probably was one of the first line-cutters in the area.

**GMS** What year did you get married?

**MW** I got married on July 9, 1951. From this union, we had 12 children, 6 boys and 6 girls. One of the girls, Louise Wapachee, is now the Chief of Oujé-Bougoumou.

**GMS** Did your children enjoy bush life?

**MW** They liked bush life when they were living with us, before being on their own. After they had jobs they tend to like living in the communities, but they still like to be out in the bush there during Goose Break as well as during fall when we go moose hunting. They still like the bush and they practice it whenever they have a chance.

**GMS** Do you remember tough years spent in the bush?

**MW** Yes, my dad was still alive at that time when game was kind of scarce, even the fishing was not so good. I had to trap gray jays (whiskeyjacks) for a meal and then I started my hunting days and I can say I was not always fortunate, sometimes less than fortunate.

**GMS** Have you had a trapline or hunted at other traplines?

**MW** I hunted mostly at the Matoush trapline M-16B, but when I started exploration work, I did not have time to travel to M-16B, so I hunted other places.

**GMS** What do you like best about bush life?

**MW** Harvesting and caring for the land that sustains us, the trappers, tallymen, should make an effort to replenish the resources.

**GMS** What is your favourite bush food?

**MW** My favourites are many, but I like bear and beaver...but all bush foods are good!

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

**MW** The way of hunters has changed because of the available technology that is there now. Long ago, hunters and trappers traveled on foot by snowshoes, there were no snow machines.



**mw** Also the food staples were just basic stuff, but nowadays, it has changed, especially during the last few decades.

**GMS Are you still passionate about bush life?**

**mw** Yes, I love bush life and still have the urge to spend time in the bush. My wife and I still love it, it is a big part of our lives!

**GMS Is hunting easier now?**

**mw** Yes, with the available equipment today, like ski-doo's, trucks, ATVs, boats with motors, etc. But, it is costly, cost of everything is always going up!

**GMS Do you remember the first time you started hunting by yourself?**

**mw** Yes. I was always eager to be told to go on my own, was always waiting to be given the OK to go by myself. Then one time, I was sent to check the traps and on the way there was a moose yard. My step dad had advised me that there might be moose around that area, so I kept my eyes open. First, I saw the tracks on the side of a hill (birch area) and then I tracked the moose until I found them. I shot the biggest ones first, which happened to be big males.

**GMS Do you think our young people like the bush life?**

**mw** Well, not all of them but I can say that there are some young people that really like bush life. Some of my grandchildren spend too much time in other activities other than bush life, but yes, there are some young people who like bush life.

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

**mw** Yes, it still is a good place to start, but the sad story is the number of trappers and hunters is slowly declining.

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

**mw** I have been there since the program began and it has been great, the assistance has been very useful.

**GMS Any other changes worth noting?**

**mw** Where my camp is situated was almost an issue, because when I planned to set up camp, I was told by the town of Chibougamau that I was within the town jurisdiction and they almost complicated my plans to set up my camp, but I was given the OK when I stated that I was within my trapline boundaries.

**GMS I thank you for the time you took to share your life experiences with the Cree Trapper and Hunter magazine. Thank you Mr. Wapachee! ♦**



“YES, I LOVE BUSH LIFE AND STILL HAVE THE URGE TO SPEND TIME IN THE BUSH.”



# STAFF PROFILE

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

Sally was born in Moose Factory, Ontario and her parents, Malcolm Hester and Helen Blackned, had 13 children, 5 boys and 8 girls. Sally grew up in Moose Factory with her grandparents, Charlie Blackned and Dinah Jacob, until the age of 14. During these years, she constantly traveled between Moose Factory and Waskaganish in Quebec. Sally attended residential school for two years in Moose Factory when she was 7 and 8 years old. Then, at 14, she started attending high school in Rouyn-Noranda, followed by two years at the high school in Hull.

Sally did not complete her high school, but some years later she returned to school when all of her kids were also in school and did her upgrading and almost completed high school with only three credits missing! To prepare herself for work, she also took a course on job readiness.

At the age of 18, Sally returned to live with her parents in Waskaganish, before getting married to Sherman Herodier, from Fort George, whom she had met during her school years in Ottawa.

## Sally Herodier

**EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD SINCE: NOVEMBER 3, 1997**  
**CURRENT POSITION: LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR**  
**WORK LOCATION: CHISASIBI**

She met Sherman in 1972, and got married in June of 1975. With Sherman, Sally had six children: Jeffrey, Valerie, Jennifer, Ronald, Lloyd and Ernest. Sally lost two of her children, Jeffrey at a few months of age in 1975 and Ernest at the age of 20 in 2003. Three of her children now live in Chisasibi and Valerie is in Whapmagoostui.

After getting married, Sally and Sherman settled down in Fort George. In 1980, they were re-localized and had to move to Chisasibi. They were one of the last families to leave Fort George. They were in no hurry to move and would have stayed in Fort George if it had been possible.

At the beginning, Sally and Sherman lived in the bush, supported by the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program. Their goal was to raise their children in the bush in order to teach them the values and knowledge associated with the traditional way of life. Sally was a beneficiary on the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program until 1991, the same year her children started attending school. Then, Sally and Sherman moved back into town to find jobs.

Back in the community of Chisasibi, after many years on the program, Sally started occasional work at the daycare and at the Northern store. She also worked with Allen Neacappo for the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program.



**SALLY  
HERODIER  
WITH HER  
GRANDDAUGHTER  
ERNESHA HERODIER**



During her free-time, Sally continued to take classes to better her education. On November 3, 1997, Sally was hired as full-time Local Administrator in Chisasibi for the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board to help Allen "General" Neacappo, who passed away in December 2008.

When asked about her projects after retirement, Sally says that she is looking forward to life in the bush and being able to continue her grandchildren's education. Sally now has 15 grandchildren, including one step grandson. And if things go well, she will be a great grandmother this summer!

Sally grew up in the bush and spent most of her life depending on traditional activities. She learned her bush skills mostly from elders like her mother's uncle, John Blackned and his sons Mark and Eddy, as well as from her parents. Sally is very proud of having taught her boys bush skills. Her sons quickly learned how to shoot rifle and at 5 years of age, all three boys could use a 22 rifle and hunt ptarmigan and grouse. At 6 and 7 years of age, all three had already hunted their first Canada goose and their first caribou. Sally takes pride in knowing that her boys are excellent hunters and have a good knowledge of Cree traditional activities. Some of Sally's best memories are during the years when Sherman started trapping and she would stay alone at camp with the boys, teaching them how to use a rifle and how to set rabbit snares. At that time, Sally stopped hunting and devoted herself to training and teaching her own children about traditional activities.



"SALLY STILL SEIZES EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO GO IN THE BUSH..."

Growing up, Sally spent time on the winter traplines in the community of Waskaganish. For many years now, Sally spends time on trapline CH-33, of tallyman John Esam. During the spring and goose break season, she also harvests on the trapline of late Jerry House (CH-34).

Sally still seizes every opportunity to go in the bush, on trapline CH-33, where she will most likely settle down after retirement. On this trapline, Sally indicates that most animals are available, even if caribou come around only once in a while.

Sally has worked for the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board for more than 13 years. Even if it is the most hectic time of the year, her favourite part is during cheque distribution because she can meet with beneficiaries of the program, who share the same passion for traditional activities. Sally enjoys all the seasons of the year. When she was on the program, she spent the whole year in the bush and considers those years as some of her fondest memories. She hopes to return in the bush year-round when she retires. ●



IN 2005, SALLY AT WORK WITH THE LATE ALLEN NEACAPPO AND MARJORIE HOUSE

# STORY

## THE FOUR WIND BROTHERS

BY VINCENT COLLETTE  
ANTHROPOLOGIST

THIS CREE STORY WAS NARRATED BY JOHN TURNER (A MAN FROM MOOSE FACTORY) TO FRANK G. SPECK, AN ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN THE SUMMER OF 1913. IT SERVES TO RECALL THE IMPORTANCE OF PAYING RESPECT TO THE SPIRITS OF THE FOUR CARDINAL DIRECTIONS AND THE DIFFERENT WINDS IN ORDER TO EARN THEIR RESPECT.

There were four brothers in a family which lived in a great cave in the earth. Of these four brothers, one was the North, another was the South, another the West, and the other the East. These were the Wind brothers, who made the winds. The West was the next youngest of them; the North was the oldest; the South was the next to the oldest; and the East was the next to the West, the youngest. To cause the winds they would stand up, so as to be head above the great hole, and blow. Then the wind would come according to which of the brothers made it, the north, south, east, or west. And so it continued. The West was very wild when he raised a wind. But the oldest, the North, said to him, "No, no! Don't do that! You will raise such high winds that it will destroy the people, the Indians." Then when the youngest, the West wind, jumped up again to blow a wind, the North would tell him, "No, no! Stop, you kill our mother!" Well, so they lived, these brothers, causing and regulating the winds of the world.

It happened that the North wind was the softest and the East wind a little stronger, harder. The South also came with gusts, strong, but not as bad as the West wind, the youngest brother who was the worst. When these brothers made the winds, they were satisfied with doing just enough not to destroy the people, but tried to manage things rightly. They would say, all of them, "We must try to look after our people, not to destroy them with our winds!"

SOURCE: FRANK G. SPECK (1915), SOME NASKAPI MYTHS FROM LITTLE WHALE RIVER, THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN FOLKLORE, 28 NO. 107, P. 74.



VINCENT COLLETTE







Two Chisasibi girls, Jana Joyce Gull and Tanya Lynn Snowboy, smile for the camera!

## THE TRAVELING DIRECTOR

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



Moses Snowboy and Elijah Sealhunter discuss with George M. Shecapio.



Ladies selling sandwiches and cookies at the commercial center in Chisasibi.



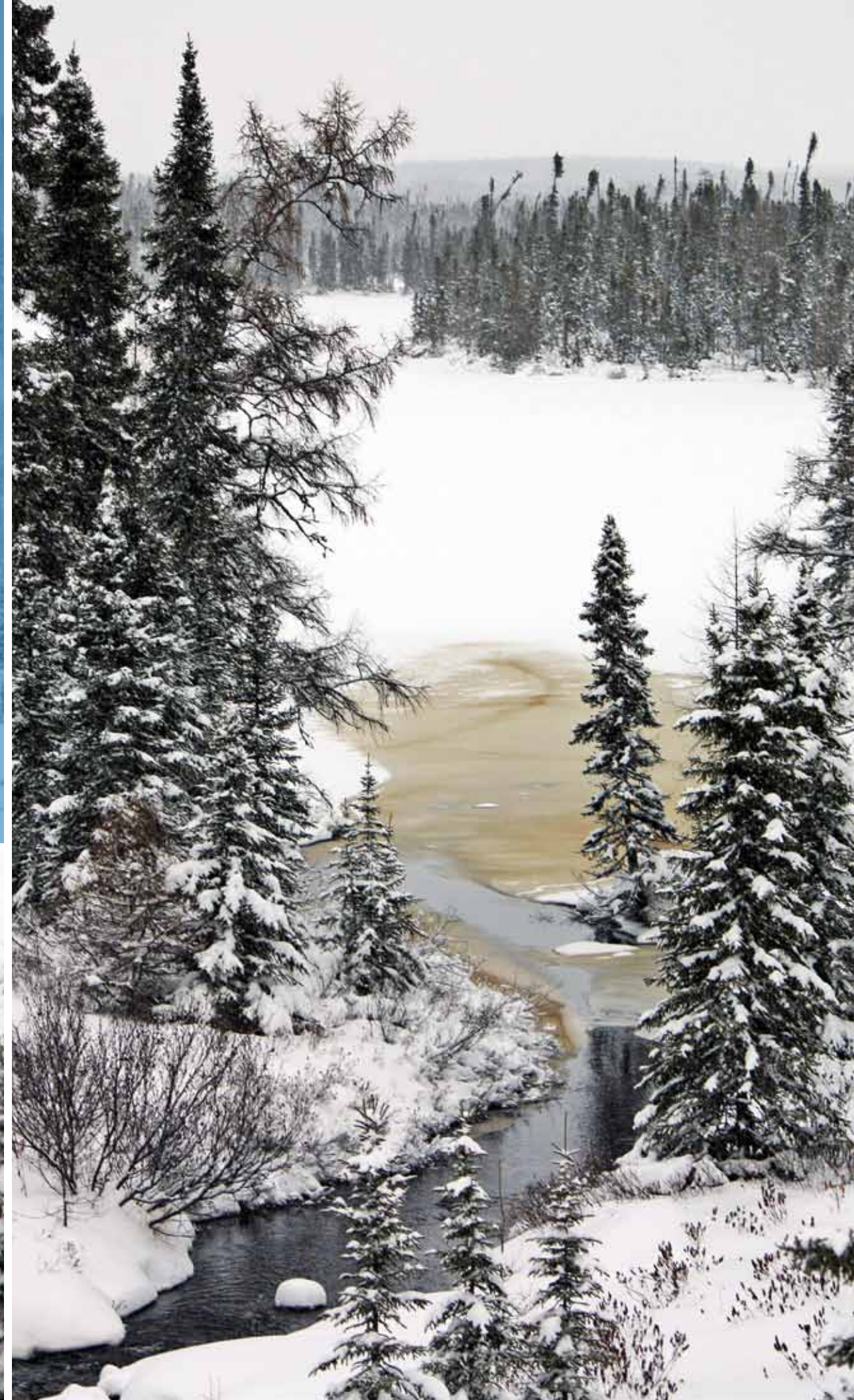
# Chisasibi NOV. 2010

George Head, Local Administrator, at his desk in the new Chisasibi ISP Office.





**Laforge area** NOV. 2010



Angus Longchap, George M. Shecapio and Allen Matoosh, discuss snowmobiles.





# Waswanipi

NOV.2010

George M. Shecapio and Jacob Gull await the next candidate during Waswanipi Interviews for Jacob's replacement.



# ISP

## IMPORTANT DATES

CALENDAR OF CHEQUES AND DIRECT DEPOSITS 2011-2012

### FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH REGULAR PAYMENTS

CHEQUE  
**SEPTEMBER 1**  
2011

CHEQUE  
**DECEMBER 5**  
2011

*(previously known as  
January Payment)*

CHEQUE  
**APRIL 5**  
2012

CHEQUE  
**JULY 3**  
2012

*(previously known as  
June Payment)*

### FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH MONTHLY\* PAYMENTS

CHEQUE  
**SEPTEMBER 1**  
2011

CHEQUE  
**DECEMBER 5**  
2011

*(previously known as  
January Payment)*

CHEQUE  
**APRIL 5**  
2012

CHEQUE  
**JULY 3**  
2012

*(previously known as  
June Payment)*

Direct deposit  
**OCTOBER 3**  
Direct deposit  
**NOVEMBER 1**  
Direct deposit  
**DECEMBER 1**

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

Direct deposit  
**MAY 1**  
Direct deposit  
**JUNE 1**

Direct deposit  
**AUGUST 1**

\*FOR INFORMATION about how you can receive an ISP payment each month, contact your Local Administrator.

# ÉDITORIAL

QUAND J'AI COMMENCÉ À TRAVAILLER POUR L'OFFICE, IL Y A DÉJÀ 6 ANS, J'AI RAPIDEMENT RÉALISÉ QUE LA PROMOTION DES ACTIVITÉS TRADITIONNELLES NE POUVAIT SE FAIRE SEULEMENT QU'AVEC DE L'ARGENT. CERTAINEMENT, NOTRE PROGRAMME A AIDÉ FINANCIÈREMENT PLUSIEURS FAMILLES DEPUIS LES DÉBUTS DE L'OFFICE EN 1975. MAIS, POUR RAVIVER ET MAINTENIR L'INTÉRÊT DE LA JEUNESSE ET COMMUNIQUER AVEC TOUTES LES FAMILLES QUI PRATIQUENT LES ACTIVITÉS TRADITIONNELLES, DES IMAGES ET DES HISTOIRES SONT D'IMPORTANTES ATOUTS.

C'est pourquoi l'Office a développé la publication que vous lisez actuellement. Heureusement, une idée sans support n'a pas de force et nous avons réussi à obtenir le support pour ce magazine du Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, qui était, à l'époque, dirigé par la ministre Michelle Courchesne. Suivant cette rencontre importante, nous nous sommes immédiatement plongés dans la production et avons lancé la première copie de la revue « The Cree Hunter and Trapper » en janvier 2007. D'ailleurs, nous avons été capables de continuer ce travail et l'édition que vous tenez entre vos mains actuellement est le 10<sup>e</sup> numéro produit jusqu'à maintenant. Dès le départ, nous avons constamment travaillé à améliorer le design, les chroniques et nous avons adapté la production à des normes plus environnementales en utilisant maintenant du papier 100 % recyclé. Ces mesures endossent non seulement les principes de développement durable véhiculés partout au Québec, mais la nouvelle revue s'adapte aujourd'hui en format afin d'enrichir son style et son aspect pratique. Notre mission demeure toujours la même: promouvoir, maintenir et faciliter la participation aux activités traditionnelles pour les Cris du territoire de la Baie James.

L'animal emblème de cette dixième revue est l'esturgeon jaune, un poisson qui est extrêmement prisé pour la qualité



de sa chair et un symbole important pour les rassemblements traditionnels qui ont lieu durant les mois de l'été.

J'espère que vous continuerez d'apprécier la lecture de ce magazine et que vous aurez la chance, vous aussi, de participer et de découvrir certaines des activités traditionnelles qui y sont décrites.

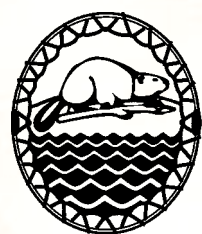
Serge Larivière, Ph.D., MBA  
Directeur général

Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris



# PSR - À PROPOS DU... PSR ou ATC?

LE PROGRAMME DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET DES TRAPPEURS CRIS ET L'ASSOCIATION DES TRAPPEURS CRIS SONT DEUX ORGANISATIONS DISTINCTES. LE TABLEAU QUI SUIT EXPLIQUE LES PRINCIPALES DIFFÉRENCES ENTRE ELLES.



## Qu'est-ce que le PSR?

PROGRAMME DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS

Un programme unique, financé par le gouvernement du Québec, qui procure un REVENU ANNUEL aux familles crïs qui ont choisi les activités traditionnelles comme la chasse, le piégeage, la pêche et les activités accessoires comme mode de vie.

## Qu'offre le PSR?

Le programme verse un montant annuel, séparé en 4 versements. Ces prestations sont calculées en fonction du nombre de jours que les adultes de la famille passent dans le bois à pratiquer des activités d'exploitation et du nombre d'adultes et d'enfants dans la famille.

## À qui s'adresse le PSR?

À tous les Crïs qui souhaitent adopter les activités traditionnelles comme mode de vie et qui répondent aux critères d'admissibilité.

## Que fait le Comité local du PSR?

Il se réunit une fois par année pour dresser la LISTE des personnes reconnues pour pratiquer les activités d'exploitation comme mode de vie selon les coutumes de chaque communauté.

## Présence du PSR

Administrateurs locaux du PSR - Chaque communauté crïe, Siège social du PSR - Ville de Québec, Conseil d'administration du PSR - Réunions à différents endroits



## Qu'est-ce que l'ATC?

ASSOCIATION DES TRAPPEURS CRIS



Une association qui offre de nombreux programmes et services à ses membres, afin d'aider les trappeurs crïs à préserver leur mode de vie et leur économie traditionnelles face au développement du territoire.

## Qu'offre l'ATC?

L'ATC offre un vaste ÉVENTAIL de programmes relatifs à la communication, au transport, aux infrastructures de piégeage, à l'équipement, aux fournitures, à l'amélioration de l'habitat, aux relevés de la faune et aux programmes gouvernementaux connexes.



## À qui s'adresse l'ATC?

Aux trappeurs crïs qui paient leur adhésion (les programmes et services varient d'une communauté à l'autre).

## Que fait le comité local de l'ATC?

Il se réunit plusieurs fois par année et se charge de la gestion de l'Association des trappeurs crïs dans chaque communauté crïe (y compris tous les programmes, l'adhésion, etc.).

## Présence de l'ATC

Comité local de l'ATC et agent local de fourrure - Chaque communauté crïe Bureaux de l'ATC à Eastmain et à Mistissini



# Esturgeon Jaune

## Profil d'un animal

**Nom français:** Esturgeon Jaune, Esturgeon de lac

**Nom anglais:** Lake Sturgeon

**Nom (latin) scientifique:** *Acipenser fulvescens*

**Nom en cri:** Nameo

**Syllabique cri:** ᐱ ᓄᓂ

L'ESTURGEON EST UN POISSON IMPORTANT POUR LES CRIS DE LA BAIE JAMES. EN EFFET, CE POISSON, LE PLUS GROS POISSON DE LA BAIE JAMES, EST UNE DES ESPÈCES LES PLUS RECHERCHÉES AU POINT DE VUE ALIMENTAIRE, ÉTANT RECONNU COMME UN POISSON RICHE, SAVOUREUX ET PARTICULIÈREMENT IMPORTANT DURANT LA PÉRIODE ESTIVALE. CAPTURÉ PRINCIPALEMENT AU MOYEN DE FILETS MAILLANTS, L'ESTURGEON EST ENSUITE ARRANGÉ POUR ÊTRE FUMÉ, FRIT OU BOUILLI, ET SON GOÛT EST EXTRAORDINAIRE!

Au Québec, on retrouve l'esturgeon partout sur le territoire Cri, mais aussi dans la région ouest de la province, de la Baie James au Nord en descendant vers le sud de l'Outaouais jusqu'au fleuve Saint-Laurent. Cette espèce se retrouve aussi dans l'ouest canadien jusqu'en Alberta où il est tout aussi apprécié des autochtones.

L'esturgeon est un poisson très différent des autres espèces. Premièrement, sa taille est impressionnante: ce poisson peut atteindre une longueur de plus de 2 m (6 pieds!) et un poids de plus de 100 kg (200 livres!). En territoire Cri, la majorité des esturgeons sont généralement de 1-1,5 m de longueur (3-5 pieds) et de 5-35 kg (10-70 livres). L'esturgeon est aussi différent de par sa peau sans écailles mais plutôt recouverte de « cuir » muni de micro denticule rugueuses et de 5 rangées de plaques osseuses. Comme il s'agit d'un poisson cartilagineux, ses arrêtes ne sont pas des os rigides, mais plutôt du cartilage flexible. Ensuite, la tête de l'esturgeon est unique avec un long museau pointu, une bouche ventrale dépourvue de dents mais en forme de tuyau qui sert d'aspirateur pour ramasser sa nourriture au fond. Devant cette bouche unique se retrouve 4 moustaches sensorielles qui aident ce poisson à détecter et identifier sa nourriture. Ce poisson se nourrit principalement de mollusques, de larves d'insectes d'écrevisses et d'œufs de poissons.

« Au Québec, on retrouve l'esturgeon partout sur le territoire Cri... »



L'esturgeon fraie en mai et en juin, dans les zones de grand courant souvent au pied des rapides. A cette période, les esturgeons sont très vulnérables car ils sont souvent visibles dans les eaux peu profondes et les Cris capitalisent parfois sur ce comportement pour les récolter soit avec des harpons ou des collets fixés sur de grandes perches de bois. Toutefois, la majorité des esturgeons sont pêchés au moyen de filets maillants disposés dans les endroits propices en lacs et rivières.

Rien n'est gaspillé d'un esturgeon capturé et les Cris consomment aussi bien la chair succulente, les œufs (le caviar), la tête, ainsi que la notocorde, ce filament élastique qui se retrouve au centre de la colonne vertébrale.

L'esturgeon est un poisson qui peut vivre jusqu'à 100 ans, mais la plupart vivent de 15 et 25 ans. La maturité sexuelle est tardive, et la plupart des esturgeons fraient pour la première fois vers l'âge de 8-13 ans. De plus, l'esturgeon ne fraie pas à tous les ans, mais plutôt à 3-4 ans d'intervalle. Pour cette raison, cette espèce est sensible à la surexploitation et les pêcheries intensives de cette espèce font l'objet d'un suivi particulier. Ceci dit, la plus grande menace pour cette espèce est le braconnage lié au marché du caviar et les modifications à son habitat de fraie. En territoire Cri, il existe, près de la centrale Eastmain 1-a, une pisciculture dédiée à la production et l'élevage de l'esturgeon jaune pour des fins de réintroduction dans les habitats perturbés par la création de barrages hydroélectriques.





# Essayez cette installation!

## FABRIQUER UN COLLET MODERNE

PAR SERGE LARIVIÈRE

LES COLLETS SONT UN IMPORTANT OUTIL DE PIÉGEAGE UTILISÉ POUR LA CAPTURE DE NOMBREUX ANIMAUX, DONT LE RENARD ROUX, LE LYNX ET LE LOUP DE PLUS, IL CONVIENT ÉGALEMENT SOUS LA GLACE POUR ATTRAPER DES CASTORS ET DES LOUTRES.

Jadis, les collets étaient faits de brins de ficelle ou de fils de laiton enroulés. Les collets d'aujourd'hui peuvent être fabriqués pour un prix raisonnable en utilisant des composantes modernes comme du câble galvanisé, des viroles en aluminium et des attaches en acier.

La solidité et la dimension des collets varient en fonction de l'animal ciblé. Sur le territoire cri, deux types de collets sont incontournables pour la plupart des piègeurs : un bon collet pour les renards, les lynx et les castors et un autre beaucoup plus grand et plus résistant pour les loups. Toutefois, les deux collets peuvent être fabriqués de la même façon.

### ÉTAPE 1

L'équipement de base pour la construction d'un collet moderne : du câble, des pinces à câbles, des ferrules simples et doubles, ainsi que des barrures à collet. ▶



### ÉTAPE 2

Couper le câble de la bonne longueur. Pour un collet à renard ou à castor, couper le câble à 1 mètre. Pour un collet à loup, couper le câble à 130 cm.



### ÉTAPE 3

Marteler ou écraser la ferrule simple au bout du câble coupé.



### ÉTAPE 4

Glisser le ressort de mise à mort et la barrure sur le câble.



### ÉTAPE 5

Passer le câble dans la barrure, insérer la ferrule double, former une boucle et repasser le câble dans la ferrule double. Assurez-vous que la barrure est installée dans la bonne direction avant de finaliser votre collet!

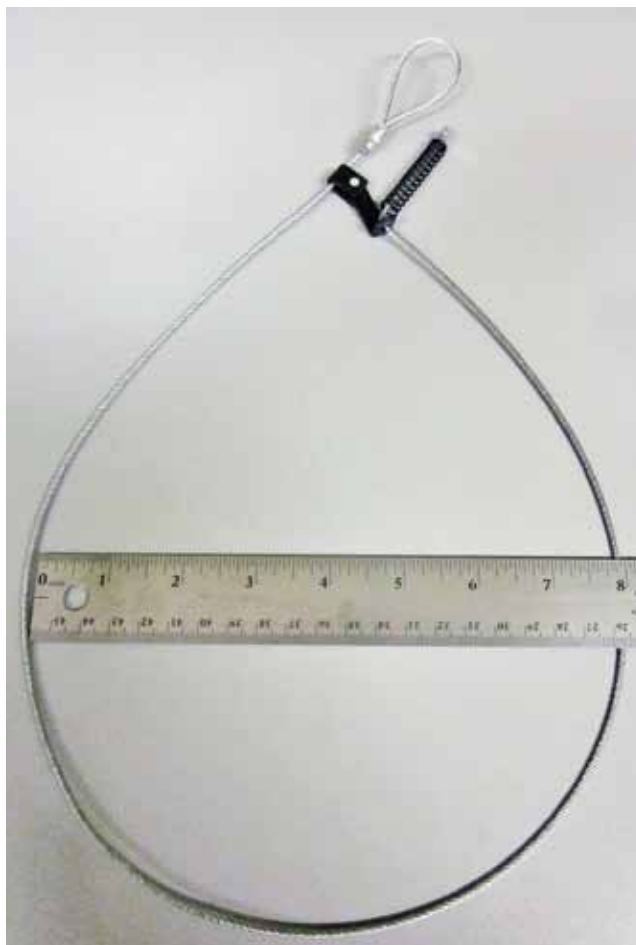


### ÉTAPE 6

Écraser ou marteler la ferrule double.





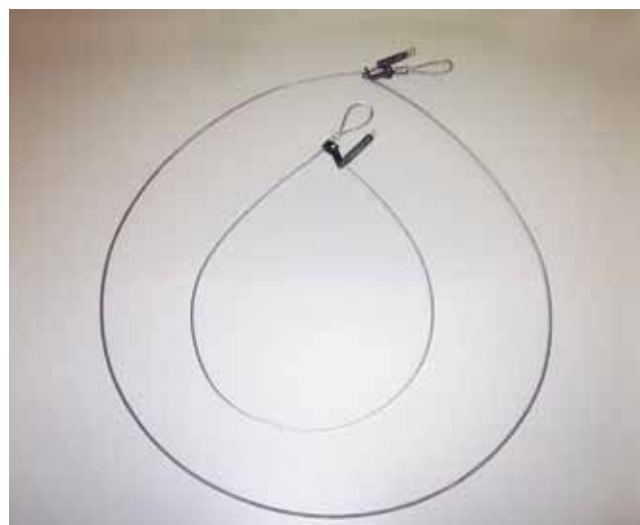


### ← C'EST FINI!

Le collet est complet! Quand il est ouvert au maximum, le collet pour le renard ou pour le piégeage du castor sous la glace devrait avoir un diamètre de 20 cm (8").

### RENARD OU LOUP?

En contraste, les collets à loup sont plus gros et plus solides. Généralement, on utilise du câble de grosseur 1/16" pour le renard et le castor, et du câble 3/32" ou 1/8" pour le loup.



### OPTIONS DE FERRULES

Pour certaines barrures, il est possible d'utiliser des ferrules doubles autant pour l'attache de la barrure que pour la boucle d'attache.



### POUR DES COLLETS ROUNDS?

Quand on utilise un ressort de mise à mort, il est recommandé de faire un pli de 90 degrés dans le câble afin de permettre la formation d'un collet plus arrondi.



# PSR

## & DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

L'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris 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%
- Recyclage du papier utilisé

**L'Office s'engage à poursuivre ses efforts vers un développement durable.**

Cette revue est maintenant imprimée sur du papier recyclé à 100%!



# PSR - À PROPOS DU...

## PSR ET LE COMITÉ LOCAL

LE COMITÉ LOCAL DU PSR EST COMPOSÉ DE TROIS À SEPT MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ CRIE QUI AIDENT L'OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS EN CONFIRMANT QUE LES PERSONNES QUI SOUHAITENT S'INSCRIRE AU PROGRAMME SONT DES CHASSEURS OU DES TRAPPEURS RECONNUS SELON LES COUTUMES ET LES TRADITIONS DE LEUR COMMUNAUTÉ.

### **Joue-t-il le même rôle que le COMITÉ LOCAL de l'Association des trappeurs cris?**

Non. Il s'agit de deux comités distincts.

### **Quel est le rôle du COMITÉ LOCAL?**

Le rôle le plus important du comité local est de dresser la LISTE DU COMITÉ LOCAL. Il formule également des recommandations relatives à l'administration du programme au sein de leur communauté.

### **Qui peut être membre du COMITÉ LOCAL du PSR?**

Tout adulte qui est ou a déjà été prestataire du PSR.

### **Quelle est la durée d'un mandat?**

La durée du mandat est fixée par le comité.

### **Les membres du COMITÉ LOCAL du PSR sont-ils rémunérés pour leur travail?**

- Les membres inscrits au PSR peuvent être rémunérés jusqu'à dix jours d'allocation quotidienne pour le travail réalisé au sein du Comité local du PSR.
- Les membres non inscrits au PSR ne reçoivent aucune rémunération du PSR.





# PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ

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

## Sally Herodier

**EMPLOYÉ PAR L'OFFICE DEPUIS : 3 NOVEMBRE 1997**  
**POSITION ACTUELLE : ADMINISTRATRICE LOCALE**  
**LIEU DE TRAVAIL : CHISASIBI**

«...SALLY CONTINUE D'ALLER EN FORÊT À CHAQUE OPPORTUNITÉ...»

Sally est née à Moose Factory, en Ontario et ses parents, Malcolm Hester et Helen Blackned, ont eu 13 enfants, 5 garçons et 8 filles. Sally a grandi avec ses grands-parents, Charlie Blackned and Dinah Jacob, à Moose Factory jusqu'à l'âge de 14 ans. Durant ces 14 premières années, elle a constamment voyagé entre Moose Factory et Waskaganish, au Québec. Sally a fait deux années d'école résidentielle à Moose Factory alors qu'elle avait 7 et 8 ans. À 14 ans, elle a commencé l'école secondaire à Rouyn-Noranda, puis a poursuivi avec deux années d'école secondaire à Hull.

Sally n'a pas eu la chance de compléter l'école secondaire à cause des enfants, mais elle est retournée à l'école pendant que ses propres enfants étaient à l'école afin de mettre à jour ses connaissances et ce faisant, elle a presque complété son secondaire 5. Il lui manque seulement 3 crédits! Cependant, afin de se préparer davantage, elle avait suivi plusieurs cours accessoires, notamment sur la préparation à l'emploi.

Sally est ensuite retournée vivre avec ses parents pendant un an à Waskaganish, avant de se marier à Sherman Herodier, un homme qu'elle avait connu pendant ses années d'école à Ottawa. Elle a rencontré Sherman en 1972 et ils se sont mariés en juin 1975. Avec Sherman, Sally a eu 6 enfants: Jeffrey, Valerie, Jennifer, Ronald, Lloyd et Ernest. Parmi ceux-ci, Sally a perdu deux enfants, Jeffrey à l'âge de quelques mois et Ernest, décédé en 2003 à l'âge de 20 ans. Maintenant, trois de ses enfants vivent à Chisasibi et Valerie est à Whapmagoostui.

Sally a vécu ses premières années avec Sherman à Fort George et c'est là qu'ils se sont établis. Sally et Sherman ont dû se relocaliser de Fort George à Chisasibi en 1980 et ont été une des dernières familles à quitter l'île de Fort George, car ils étaient vraiment bien et seraient restés à Fort George s'ils avaient pu.





Au tout début, Sally et Sherman ont vécu en forêt, supportés par le programme de Sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris. Leur plan était d'élever leurs enfants en forêt afin de leur transmettre les valeurs et connaissances traditionnelles. Sally a donc été prestataire du programme de Sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris jusqu'en 1991. À ce moment, les enfants ont commencé l'école, alors Sally et Sherman sont revenus en ville pour trouver des emplois.

Une fois revenus dans la communauté à Chisasibi, après plusieurs années sur le programme, Sally a débuté son travail en remplaçant des personnes à la garderie, au magasin général et a commencée à travailler de façon occasionnelle avec Allen Neacappo pour le programme de Sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris.

Durant ses temps libres, Sally continuait à prendre des cours pour parfaire sa formation. Le 3 novembre 1997, Sally fut embauchée comme employée permanente pour l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris, pour le bureau local de Chisasibi, afin d'épauler son collègue, Allen Neacappo, décédé en décembre 2008.

Sally a grandi en forêt et a passé une majeure partie de sa vie à dépendre des activités traditionnelles. Elle a appris beaucoup de ses habiletés en forêt des aînés, principalement de l'oncle de sa mère, le défunt John Blackned et de ses fils Marc et Eddy, ainsi que de ses parents. Sally démontre une grande fierté d'avoir montré à ses garçons comment se débrouiller en forêt. Ses enfants ont rapidement appris à tirer de la carabine et à 5 ans, tous ses 3 garçons pouvaient se servir d'une carabine 22 et récolter sans problème des lagopèdes et des perdrix. À 6 et 7 ans, tous les trois avaient déjà récolté leur première bernache

du Canada et leur premier caribou. Sally prend une grande fierté de savoir que ses garçons sont d'excellents chasseurs qui connaissent très bien les activités traditionnelles cries. Parmi les meilleurs souvenirs de Sally en forêt, ce sont les années où Sherman partait trapper toute la journée et Sally devait rester seule au camp avec les garçons et leur enseigner le maniement de la carabine et comment déployer des collets pour les lièvres. C'est à ce moment qu'elle a dû arrêter elle-même de chasser afin de se consacrer à l'éducation traditionnelle de ses enfants.



« SALLY DÉMONTRE UNE GRANDE FIERTÉ D'AVOIR MONTRÉ À SES GARÇONS COMMENT SE DÉBROUILLER EN FORÊT. »

En grandissant, Sally a passé sur les lignes de trappe hivernales de la communauté de Waskaganish. Mais depuis plusieurs années, Sally fréquente la ligne de trappe du maître de trappe John Esam (CH-33) et aussi la ligne de trappe du défunt Jerry House (CH-34), surtout durant la période printanière de chasse à l'oie.

Actuellement, Sally continue d'aller en forêt à chaque opportunité et fréquente surtout la ligne de trappe CH-33. C'est aussi à cet endroit qu'elle prévoit aller lorsqu'elle prendra sa retraite de l'Office. ●



SALLY AVEC ALLEN NEACAPPO (DÉCÉDÉ) ET PETER SHECAPIO

Sur cette ligne de trappe, Sally indique qu'il y a à peu près tous les animaux disponibles, bien que le caribou ne s'y retrouve qu'une fois de temps en temps.

Lorsque questionnée sur ses projets de retraite, Sally dit qu'elle a très hâte de retourner en forêt pour continuer l'éducation de ses petits-enfants. Présentement, elle a 15 petits-enfants incluant un petit-fils par alliance. Si tout va bien, elle sera une arrière-grand-mère cet été.

Sally travaille à l'Office depuis plus de 13 ans et ses moments préférés sont durant la période d'émission des chèques, où elle a la chance de rencontrer ses bénéficiaires. C'est aussi la période la plus occupée de l'année, mais la période qu'elle aime le mieux, car elle adore

rencontrer les gens qui, comme elle, partagent la passion des activités traditionnelles. En finissant, Sally indique qu'elle n'a aucune saison préférée, mais qu'elle adore toutes les périodes de l'année. D'ailleurs, lorsque Sally était sur le programme, elle passait l'année complète en forêt et elle compte ces années parmi ses meilleurs souvenirs. Elle espère aussi pouvoir retourner en forêt toute l'année quand elle prendra sa retraite.



DANS SON NOUVEAU BUREAU À CHISASIBI  
SALLY AVEC SES DEUX FILLES, VALÉRIE (EN ARRIÈRE) ET JENNIFER HERODIER (À DROITE). DANS SES BRAS, LA FILLE DE JENNIFER, ERNESHA.





















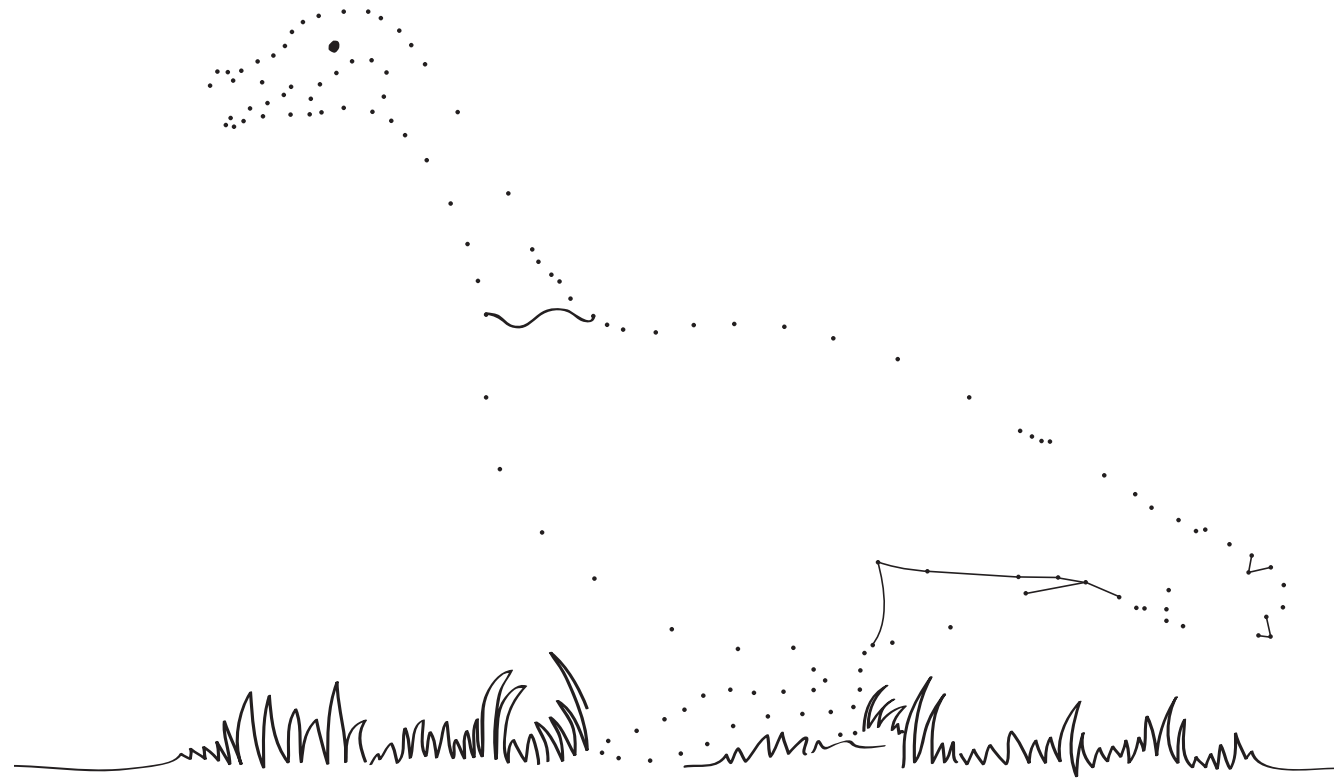




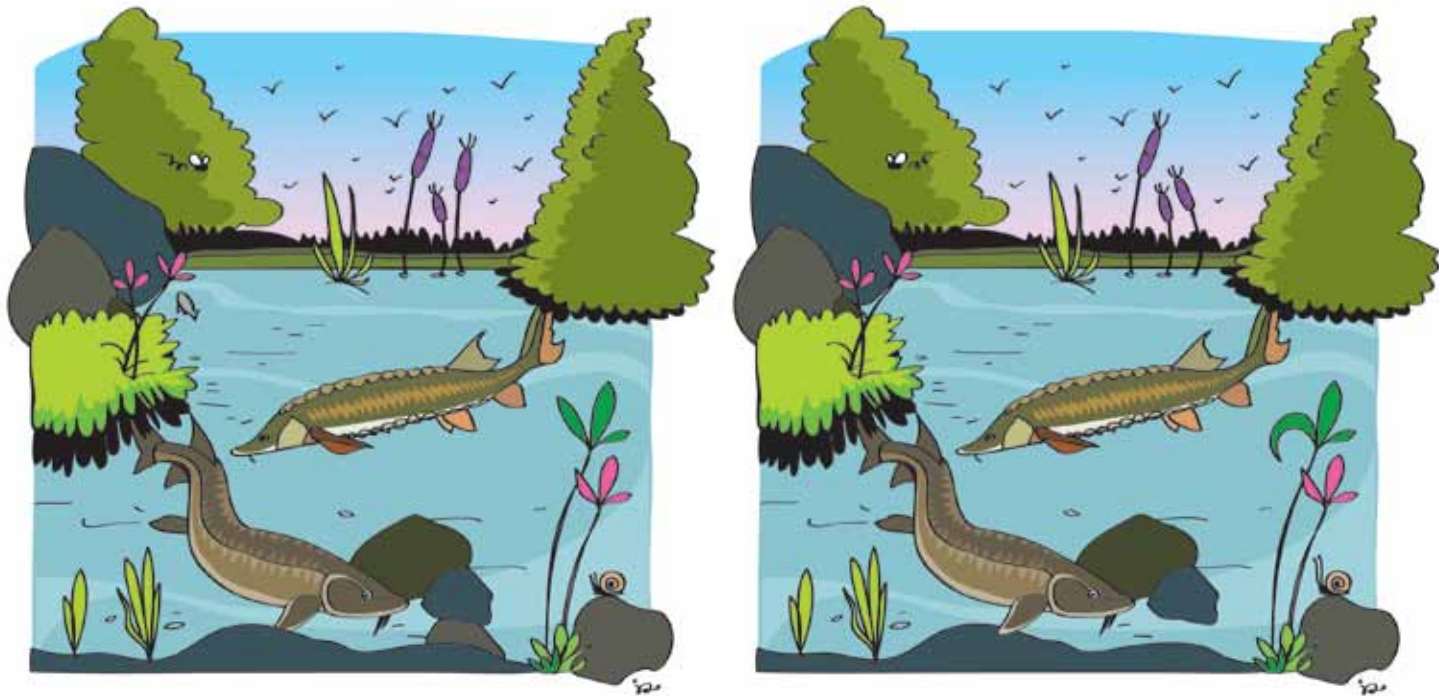




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