



50 YEARS OF ARCTIC WINTER GAMES  
1970 - 2020



# ARCTIC WINTER GAMES



RUSSIA



U.S.A.

KENAI  
2006

CHUGIAK AND EAGLE RIVER, AK  
1996

FAIRBANKS  
1982 1988 2014



WHITEHORSE  
1972 1980 1992 2000 2012 2020



SOUTH SLAVE REGION  
2018

GRANDE PRAIRIE  
2010

SLAVE LAKE  
1994

HAY RIVER AND PINE POINT  
1978

YELLOWKNIFE  
1970 1984 1986 1990 1998 2008

FORT McMURRAY  
2004

CANADA



GREENLAND



FINLAND

SWEDEN

NORWAY

ICALBIT  
2002

NUUK  
2002 2016

ICELAND



SHEFFERVILLE  
1976

Island of Newfoundland

UNITED STATES

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

MONGOLIA

CHINA

Kuril Islands

Yukon Territory

Bozholandia

Azores

Madeira

Canary Islands

Spain

Portugal

France

Italy

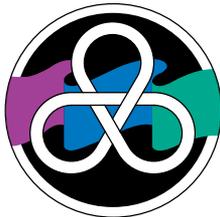
Germany

Poland

Czech Republic

Slovakia

Austria



## **Arctic Winter Games**

Since the Arctic Winter Games was first held in 1970, the event's mission – to promote athletic competition, cultural exhibition and social interaction among Northerners – has always been symbolized by three interlocking rings. Over the years, the official logo has evolved to include a multi-coloured ribbon reminiscent of the Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis. In 2003, the various elements of this logo were revised. At the same time, the Northern Lights were 'put back in the night' by the addition of a black background bordered by a white circle that represents the circumpolar world. Finally, the original image of the interlocking rings was reintroduced to the logo because of its strength.

The Arctic Winter Games International Committee  
would like to acknowledge the 2020 Arctic Winter Games are being held  
on the Traditional Territory of the Kwanlin Dün First Nation  
and the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council.



# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. John Flynn  
DAWSON CITY, YUKON



I have been involved with the Arctic Winter Games as an athlete, coach, and a Director on the International Committee and now as the President of the International Committee. My first games were in 1974 and I found out then, the Arctic Winter Games are something very special. As a young First Nations Athlete coming from a very small town in rural Yukon, the Games opened my eyes to different cultures and meeting young athletes like myself from the circumpolar north; the friendships you make last you a lifetime. I take this opportunity to encourage all young people from the circumpolar north to become involved in the Arctic Winter Games; It is truly a celebration for All.



1970

ARCTIC WINTER GAMES

# HISTORY

In 1967, Cal Miller is in Québec City for the first Canada Winter Games and he can't hide his disappointment. The Team Yukon financial advisor has just witnessed northern athletes being outplayed by the more experienced teams from the southern Provinces.

It's a sentiment shared by Stuart Hodgson, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. They lament their teams' dismal performance when Miller gets an idea — "the best idea since the invention of 7-Up," he recalls in a CBC Radio interview. Miller suggests creating a Games for the North to provide a forum where athletes can compete on their own terms and on their own turf. Hodgson and Smith enlist the support of the Canadian Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Arthur Laing and the Governor of Alaska, Walter Hickel and the Arctic Winter Games are born.

Recognizing the differences of each Government and the various goals that the Arctic Winter Games may have within each jurisdiction, the Arctic Winter Games Corporation (later changed to Arctic Winter Games International Committee) was formed with a mandate to act as the guardian of the Games and to ensure that the Games continued into the future.





# THE GAMES

Facts and information from past Games provide a historical picture from the Games' inception to 2020.

Of interest – Inuit Games were added in 1974, Dene Games first appeared in 1996 and Arctic Sports replaced Inuit Games in 2004.



# 1970

**MARCH 8-14**  
**YELLOWKNIFE, NT**

The first Arctic Winter Games were opened by then Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

**10 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, boxing, curling, cross country skiing, figure skating, hockey, shooting, table tennis, volleyball

**THREE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 500 participants

**GAMES BUDGET** – \$400,000

**NO OFFICIAL MASCOT** but pictures of NWT Basketball Mascot “Fluke” can be found in the Ulu News dated March 12, 1970

President – Doug Finlay  
General Manager – Wes MacAleer

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# 1972

**MARCH 5-11**  
**WHITEHORSE, YK**

Starting a trend of rotating the Games between partners, the Games moved to the Yukon. Northern Québec and Greenland sent Contingents of athletes while the Soviet Union and Labrador sent observers.

**12 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, badminton basketball, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, hockey, judo, shooting, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

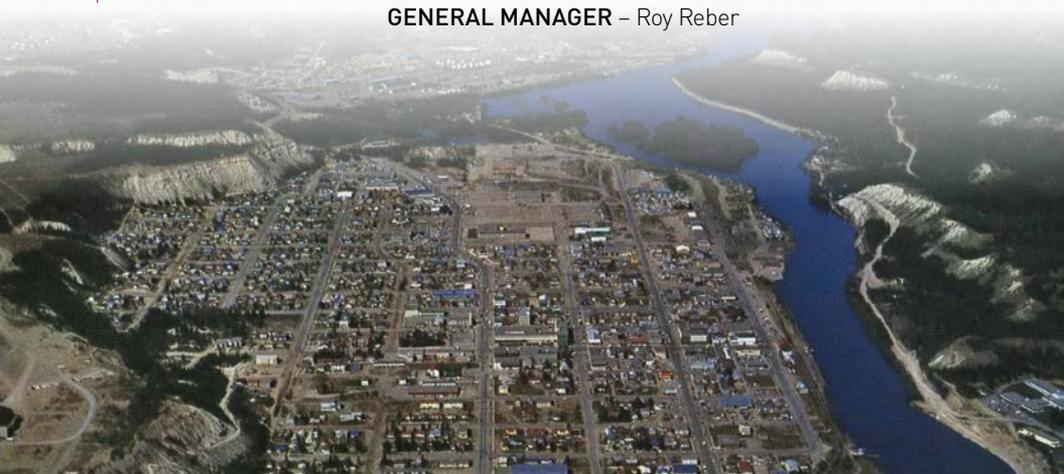
**FOUR CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Northern Québec, Yukon with 900 participants

**OBSERVERS** from Greenland, Soviet Union and Labrador attend. Although they arrived officially as ‘observers’ 15 of the Greenlanders decided to compete.

The first small **ULU PIN** is introduced

**PRESIDENT** – John Ewert  
**GENERAL MANAGER** – Roy Reber

| Whitehorse in 1970.



# 1974

MARCH 3-9  
ANCHORAGE, AK

The Games were held in the largest city north of 60 on the North American continent. A small Contingent from Northern Québec makes the long trip west.

**16 SPORTS** – archery, badminton, basketball, boxing, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, hockey, Inuit Games, judo, shooting, snowshoeing, snowshoe biathlon, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**FOUR CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Northern Québec, Yukon with 958 participants

The United States Postal Service issues special Arctic Winter Games cachets envelopes in commemoration of the Games. The unique Games design by Alaskan artist Janelle McClain consists of stylized ulus with the Arctic Winter Games logo.

The first **HOST SOCIETY PIN** is introduced at the Games

**PRESIDENT** – Larry Landry



The first media pin from CBC North, 1976.

# 1976

MARCH 21-27  
SHEFFERVILLE, QUÉBEC

The host was tiny Shefferville, a French-speaking mining community. The size of all Contingents was reduced to suit the facilities available.

**13 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, hockey, Inuit Games, judo, shooting, snowshoeing, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**FOUR CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Northern Québec, Yukon with 700 participants

Team Alaska introduces the **FIRST TEAM PIN**, CBC introduces the **FIRST MEDIA PIN**

**PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER** –  
Andy Blais



# 1978

## MARCH 19-25

### HAY RIVER AND PINE POINT NT

The first Games to be held in two locations. The two communities, 100 kilometers apart, were connected by rail, the first passenger railroad service in NT. The two sites shared the 14 sports but Hay River hosted the opening and closing ceremonies in a “stadium” constructed of stacked railroad cargo containers. In the same year, Stuart Hodgson, one of the founding members of the AWG, donated a trophy to the organization to award to the Contingent that best exhibited fair play and team spirit. The trophy is a seven-foot narwhal tusk on a soapstone base with soapstone carvings, and is known as the Hodgson Trophy, the only trophy awarded during the Games.

**14 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, hockey, Inuit Games, judo, shooting, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**THREE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 700 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Together Again/North of Sixty*

First year for the **HODGSON TROPHY** – Recipient Alaska

The hottest trading pins (according to Ulu News) were the CBC gold pins

The first identifiable **HOST SOCIETY FLAG** and Games poster are introduced

**PRESIDENT** – Don Stewart

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Mike Huk



— CBC North AWG gold pin, 1978.

# 1980

**MARCH 16-22**  
**WHITEHORSE, YK**

The Games have matured. Organization for these Games set the standard for future events and the cultural activities reached a new high, featuring representatives of all participating Contingents.

**15 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, judo, shooting, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**THREE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 900 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Whitehorse Games Song*

**HODGSON TROPHY RECIPIENT** – Yukon

**PRESIDENT** – S. John Owens

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Michael Nelson

# 1982

**MARCH 14-20**  
**FAIRBANKS, AK**

Participants in these Games had a taste of army life, when they were accommodated at the Fort Wainwright Military Base.

**15 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, judo, shooting, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, table tennis, volleyball

**THREE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 864 participants

**LOGO** – cool blue Siberian husky on a bright yellow background

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Yukon

A full cultural program including special performances

**PRESIDENT** – Phil Younker

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Janet Halvarson



need a cutline please.



# 1984

**MARCH 18-24**  
**YELLOWKNIFE, NT**



Opening and closing ceremonies were held indoors for the first time in new Yellowknife Community Arena. The Alaskan Contingent arrives by 747 aircraft, the first ever to land at Yellowknife.

**14 SPORTS** – badminton, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, triathlon, volleyball

**THREE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 900 participants

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Yukon

**PRESIDENT** – Don Cooper

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Bill Newell

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# 1986

**MARCH 16-21**  
**WHITEHORSE, YK**

Small Contingents from Northern Alberta (AB) and Northern (Nunavik) Québec make appearances.

**17 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, triathlon, volleyball, women's hockey

**FIVE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Nunavik Québec, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 1000 participants

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Yukon

First Games for Women's hockey

The first 'live' mascot, a ram named Shulu is part of the Games

**PRESIDENT** – Bill Wray

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Mike Nelson

# 1988

**MARCH 13-19**  
**FAIRBANKS, AK**

Northern Alberta joins the Arctic Winter Games International Committee and increases its team size. A laser show and a display of Chinese ice sculpting were highlights of the Games.

**17 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, broomball, cross country skiing, curling, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, triathlon, volleyball

**FOUR CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 1000 participants

**THEME SONG** – Hands Across the North

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Yukon

The AWGIC convenes a meeting with Government partners to reshape the future of the Games. Under the leadership of Yukon Premier Piers MacDonald a follow up meeting was held in Dawson City, Yukon on August 25, 1988. This meeting results in significant future commitments to the Games including participating government financial support, a focus on Indigenous cultural and unique events like Arctic Sports and Dene Games. NT Minister responsible for sport Gordon Wray was also given permission to invite Greenland and Northern Québec and to see if there was support for them joining the Games in Yellowknife. Alaska suggested that the Corporation should seek participation from Russia as there was a growing interest in Russian trade and economic partnerships developing.

**PRESIDENT** – Janet Halvarson

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Karl Kassel

# 1990

**MARCH 11-17**  
**YELLOWKNIFE, NT**

Greenland sends a team of 50 participants. A Russian cultural delegation from the Magadan region in northeastern Siberia also participates. Northern Alberta increased its team size, and the Games budget grew to some \$1.2 million. Following the lead of Calgary in the 1988 Olympics, medals were presented to athletes at "Knifey" Square.

**18 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, triathlon, volleyball, wrestling

**FIVE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 1000 participants

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Alaska

**PRESIDENT** – Don Sian

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Peter Doyle

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# 1992

**MARCH 15-21**  
**WHITEHORSE, YK**

Greenland sent a Contingent of 50 participants and 10 cultural performers. Magadan sent a small group of athletes and cultural performers, marking the first ever athletic participation from this country. Their participation helped attract national media coverage of the Games.

**17 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, volleyball, wrestling

**FIVE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Yukon with 1300 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Let the Games Begin*

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Northwest Territories

**PRESIDENT** – George Arcand

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Grant Livingston

# 1994

**MARCH 6-12**  
**SLAVE LAKE, AB**



The first Games hosted in Alberta. With assistance from the Government of Alberta the Tyumen region of Russia participates in the Games to help build upon the economic exchange programs between the two governments.

**20 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**SEVEN CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Tyumen, Yukon with 1600 participants

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Greenland

**PRESIDENT** – Dave Redgate

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Ronda Groom

# 1996

**MARCH 3-10**  
**CHUGIAK AND**  
**EAGLE RIVER, AK**



The first Fair Play pins were released in 1996.

The Host Society attracts significant major sponsorship and expands media coverage throughout Alaska. The Games ended with a substantial surplus and as a result were able to establish several legacy funds in the state.

**20 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**SEVEN CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Tyumen, Yukon with 1600 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Hand in Hand*

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Northwest Territories  
For the first time, Hodgson Trophy pins are given to each of the Continent members receiving that award.

**FAIR PLAY PINS** are introduced for athletes who best exhibit the objectives of fair play and team spirit.

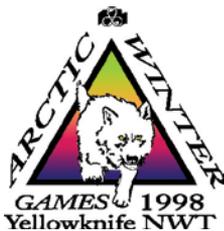
The AWGIC and Political leaders approve the addition of Nunavut after Division of NT in 1999 and hosting of the 2002 Games in Nuuk, Greenland and Iqaluit, Nunavut.

**PRESIDENT** – John Rodda

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Dan Sullivan

# 1998

**MARCH 15-22**  
**YELLOWKNIFE, NT**



The last Games in NT before division created two new territories (Nunavut and Northwest Territories). The AWGIC supports three evaluation reports on the social benefits of the Games (completed for 1998, 2000 and 2002). The reports highlight the important social and health development impacts of the event.

**19 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, shooting, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**SEVEN CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Tyumen, Yukon with 1476 participants

**THEME SONG:** Here We Are

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient: Yukon

**PRESIDENT** – Don Cooper

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Joe Walsh

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# 2000

**MARCH 5-11**  
**WHITEHORSE, YK**



Nunavut joins the Games. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation becomes a significant sponsor in both television and radio. Russian participation included teams from Magadan and Chukotka. The Host Society attracts significant sponsorship support and international media coverage for the Games.

**19 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, snowboarding, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, ski biathlon, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, volleyball, wrestling

**SEVEN CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Tyumen, Yukon with 1664 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Seize the Spirit*

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Nunavut

Cultural participants are included in every Contingent as full team members

**PRESIDENT** – Tim Preston

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Tom O'Hara

# 2002

**MARCH 17-23**  
**NUUK, GL AND**  
**IQUALUIT, NU**



The first games hosted partly outside North America.

17 sports – **IQUALUIT**: basketball, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, hockey, gymnastics, Inuit games, speed skating, wrestling. **NUUK**: alpine skiing, badminton, cross country skiing, Dene Games, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, snowboarding snowshoeing, table tennis, volleyball

**NINE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Chukotka, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Nunavut, Yukon with 1751 participants

**THEME SONG** – Greenland – Arctic Horizons Killingusaaq Pigikkit Misigisatit /Nunavut Games

Greenland issues the first ever Arctic Winter Games postage stamps commemorating the Games.

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient: Greenland

Both communities host categories of the very popular Arctic Sports and Dene Games.

**PRESIDENTS** – Jerry El (Iqaluit) and Kim Hvistendal (Nuuk). **GENERAL MANAGERS** – Kim Wasylyshen (Iqaluit) and Michael Binzer (Nuuk)

# 2004

**FEB 28-MARCH 6**  
**WOOD BUFFALO, AB**



The games return to Northern Alberta in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (Fort McMurray and region). The Games featured two new guest units, the Sami People from Northern Norway, Sweden and Finland, the Province of Yamal, Russia who replaced Chukotka for these Games. The Games featured the largest presence ever of with television, radio and print media from all the participating countries.

**20 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, Arctic Sports, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, ski biathlon, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**TEN CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Nunavik Québec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 2000 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Feel the Spirit*

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Nunavut

**PRESIDENT** – Dave Tuccaro and Mike Ashar  
**GENERAL MANAGER** – Tom O'Hara

# 2006

MARCH 5-11  
KENAI, AK



The Kenai Peninsula Borough hosts the Games in the municipalities of Homer, Kenai and Soldotna.

**20 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, ski biathlon, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**TEN CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Quebec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 1813 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Release the Spirit*

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Alaska

Eruptions from the Augustine Volcano in Cook Inlet create challenging logistical planning

**PRESIDENT** – Dale Bagley

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Tim Dillon

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# 2008

MARCH 9-15  
YELLOWKNIFE, NT



Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper attends and is featured passing the Games torch through five generations of past participants including one of the Games founders former Commissioner Stuart Hodgson.

**19 SPORTS** – badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, curling, Dene Games, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, Inuit Games, ski biathlon, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, snowshoeing, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**TEN CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Magadan, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Quebec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 1821 participants

The Northwest Territories introduces its Youth Ambassador Program to the Games.

**THEME SONG** – *Right Here Right Now*

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Nunavut

**PRESIDENT** – Cathie Bolstad

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Dave Hurley

# 2010

## MARCH 6-13

### GRANDE PRAIRIE, AB



The AWGIC supports the completion of a second series of evaluation reports on the social benefits of the Games (completed for 2010, 2012 and 2014). The reports highlighted the important social and health development impacts of the event.

**21 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, Arctic Sports, Dene Games, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, cross country ski biathlon, curling, dog mushing, figure skating, freestyle skiing, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**NINE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Quebec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 1969 participants.

**THEME SONG:** *Rise Up* by Kerry Hesse

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient: Alaska

**PRESIDENT** – Debbie Reid

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Francois Fournier

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# 2012

## MARCH 4-10

### WHITEHORSE, YK



The success of the Games is reflected in the establishment of a \$500,000 Arctic Winter Games legacy fund from the surplus generated by the Host Society. In subsequent years, Yukon sport governing bodies received grants to support their development activities.

**20 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, Arctic Sports, Dene Games, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, ski biathlon, curling, dog mushing, figure skating, freestyle skiing, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**NINE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Quebec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 1907 participants

**THEME SONG** – Play your Part

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Nunavut

**PRESIDENT** – George Arcand

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Chris Milner

# 2014

MARCH 15-22  
FAIRBANKS, AK



After an absence of 26 years the City hosts the Games. An AWGIC commissioned report on the community benefits of hosting the Games highlights “the leadership, social and health benefits that host communities receive. In combination with the obvious economic and sport impacts, hosting the Games leaves a huge legacy”.

**19 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, Arctic Sports, Dene Games, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, ski biathlon, curling, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, indoor soccer, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**NINE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Quebec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 1895 participants

**THEME SONG** – *Light the Torch*

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Greenland

**PRESIDENT** – Jeff Jacobson

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Karen Lane

# 2016

MARCH 5-12  
SERMERSOQQ  
(NUUK), GL



Live streaming of sports and cultural events, including Opening and Closing Ceremonies makes its debut at the Games. Two significant arctic blizzards played havoc with scheduling but the resiliency and good planning of the Host sees the completion of a very successful Games. Iqaluit, Nunavut assists by hosting hockey.

**15 SPORTS** – alpine skiing, Arctic Sports, Dene Games, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, cross country ski biathlon, futsal, hockey, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**NINE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 1570 participants

**THEME SONG** – “*We are the Arctic*” by Small Time Giants

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Alaska

**PRESIDENT** – Christian Keldsen

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Maliina Abelsen

# 2018

## MARCH 18-24

### SOUTH SLAVE REGION, NT



Eleven sports are hosted in Hay River and on the Kát'odeeche First Nation. Ten sports are hosted in Fort Smith. Participants travel to Opening and Closing Ceremonies held in the new arena in Hay River. The communities are nearly 300 kilometers apart. The Cultural Gala was hosted in the Fort Smith Cathedral.

**18 SPORTS** – Arctic Sports, Dene Games, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, ski biathlon, curling, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, futsal, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**NINE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Quebec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with 1813 participants.

**THEME SONG** – *Be the Ones* by Serena Rider

**HODGSON TROPHY** recipient – Alaska

**PRESIDENT** – Gregory Rowe

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Todd Shafer

# 2020

## MARCH 15-21

### WHITEHORSE, YK



Games are held in the Yukon. Over 2000 participants participate in 20 events involving nine Contingents from seven countries.

**19 SPORTS** – archery, Arctic Sports, Dene Games, badminton, basketball, cross country skiing, ski biathlon, curling, dog mushing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, futsal, snowboarding, snowshoe biathlon, speed skating, table tennis, volleyball, wrestling

**NINE CONTINGENTS** – Alaska, Alberta North, Greenland, Northwest Territories, Nunavik, Quebec, Nunavut, Sapmi, Yamal, Yukon with an estimated 2000 participants

The Kwanlin Dün First Nation, Ta'an Kwäch'an Council, Council of Yukon First Nations, Arctic Winter Games (AWG) International Committee, and the Whitehorse 2020 Arctic Winter Games Host Society signed the MOU, committing to meaningful engagement in the celebration of sport, culture, languages and traditions.

**PRESIDENT** – George Arcand

**GENERAL MANAGER** – Moira Lassen

# 2022

## MARCH 6-12

### REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO, AB

CO-CHAIRS – Melissa Blake and  
Nicole Bourque-Bouchier

President John Flynn and Regional  
Municipality of Wood Buffalo 2020 Host  
Society Co-Chair Melissa Blake signing the  
2022 Agreement to Host.



# CONTINGENTS

Chefs de Mission were asked to answer three questions, their answers follow the information on their Team.



# ALASKA

Team Alaska has competed in every edition of the Arctic Winter Games. Established in 1968 as a non-profit organization, Arctic Winter Games Team Alaska cultivates and celebrates sport, social exchange, and culture. The Team's stated mission is "to promote the values of respect, fair-play & confidence in Alaskan youth through participation in international sport competitions and cultural exchange".



What is the most exciting thing about being at an Arctic Winter Games?

There are so many exciting things about AWG's! First is the opening ceremonies, watching all the athletes proudly march in with their contingent, displaying their flags and uniforms. Then as the week progresses, watching the friendships form between competitors. Lastly, watching all the athletes walk in as one big family at the closing ceremony.

Which tradition or event do you believe benefits your participants the most?

Arctic Sports and Dene Games have the biggest impact on Team Alaska participants. This event offers the highest level of competition for these participants, with the most sportsmanship displayed.

In what ways have the Games changed life for young people in your contingent?

AWG is one of the few opportunities many of these participants will have to compete with other athletes at an international level. A level of competition, most will not or have the opportunity to pursue at the college or professional level. AWG creates positive memories, of friendly competition, camaraderie, and friendships that will last a life time.

# ALBERTA NORTH

Team Alberta North has competed in the Arctic Winter Games since 1986 and became a permanent member of the AWGIC in 1988. Team Alberta North's involvement in the Arctic Winter Games is coordinated by Alberta Sport Connection, a crown agency of the Government of Alberta dedicated to the development of sport in Alberta. The Alberta Sport Connection works in conjunction with the Provincial Sport Organizations to prioritize sport and age group selection. All Team Alberta North participants must reside north of the 55th parallel.



The Arctic Winter Games through sport, culture, tradition, and social exchange; provide many benefits to individuals and communities of the north.

Alberta North athletes have the unique opportunity to compete against athletes from the circumpolar regions and for some the multi-sport games experience is the pinnacle of their athletic endeavours; while for others it is a starting point to go on to compete at the National and International level of competition.

Inclusion of the traditional sports such as Arctic Sports and Dene Games is truly unique for Alberta North participants. A highlight is the friendly competitions, comradery between contingents and sharing each other's northern cultures.

The Arctic Winter Games demonstrate respect for one another, forging an attitude of acceptance and diversity. Cross-jurisdictional friendships and the team uniform trading at the end of the Games is a testament to the strong social exchange.

The Arctic Winter Games provide athletes life experience and leadership qualities. The Games experience inspires many athletes, to give back and they become the future coaches and community leaders.

The Northern Alberta communities of Slave Lake, Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and Grande Prairie have been provided the opportunities to host the Arctic Winter Games. They all have experienced significant sport development, economic and social benefits. The Arctic Winter Games over the years has

# GREENLAND

Team Greenland has competed in the Arctic Winter Games since 1990. The Greenland Sports Confederation manages the Team which typically brings nearly 200 participants to the Games. Individual sport federations are responsible for the selection of team members.

What is the most exciting thing about being at an Arctic Winter Games?

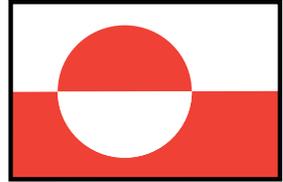
The most exciting thing claims a longer description; The opportunity to be part of a delegation/national team, represent a country, become a part of another "community" with other cultures, meet new people, see another country, experience cultures' ways of dealing with competitions and to see how far one's hard work can reach at the AWG.

Which tradition or event do you believe benefits your participants the most?

We think it is often all the activities that are outside competitions such as the social events in the evenings, gala and opening / closing ceremony that make a big impression, but of course also the actual competitions. The communication between the athletes and their learning about other cultures.

In what ways have the Games changed life for young people in your contingent?

It can give them more inspiration to live a healthier life and they can thereby gain more experiences with this. It can motivate them to a healthier lifestyle, inspiration to travel and educate themselves. Language - how to communicate with others in spite of another language, another country and another culture. It is also good for the athletes to experience how other young people from other countries act within the sport. Values; friendship, community, passion, joy, fair play, companionship, good sportsmanship are values that we see throughout life as the athletes can learn through sport - and to a large extent by participating in the AWG. The values can help you through anything.



# NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Team Northwest Territories has competed in every edition of the Arctic Winter Games. Sport North Federation manages Team NT at the Games. The Federation supports an extensive selection process that typically results in the selection of participants from most Northwest Territories communities.



What is the most exciting thing about being at an Arctic Winter Games?

The most exciting thing about being at an Arctic Winter Games is the ability to interact and compete against other like-minded northern participants from regions throughout the circumpolar is very exciting and unique. There is no other event like it in the world!

Which tradition or event do you believe benefits your participants the most?

Aside all the common sports, the cultural and traditional sports are of the greatest benefit to our participants in large part due to the lack of organized competition outside of the AWGs. It allows these traditional sports to stay relevant and passes their long history to new participants not only from the regions that these sports evolved from. It is also very exciting to see some of the traditional sports and cultural performances from other circumpolar countries that we would never be in a position to view and participate in without the AWGs.

In what ways have the Games changed life for young people in your contingent?

The Arctic Winter Games is our flagship event in the NWT, the ability for young people to compete and participate in a multi- sport games every two years is viewed in a very positive light and with great anticipation. We have a large number of our smaller traditional communities able to participate which allows these young people to participate outside of their home communities in a multi-sport/multi-cultural setting which ca be life changing for a lot of these individuals as these types of opportunities outside of the AWGs are very few.

# NUNAVUT

Team Nunavut joined the Arctic Winter Games in 2000, a little less than one year after its creation when the Northwest Territories was divided into two new territories. The Sport and Recreation Division, Department of Community and Government Services manages the team which typically includes over 200 participants at the Games.



Team Nunavut will celebrate their 20th year anniversary of being part of the Arctic Winter Games family the same year the Arctic Winter Games celebrates its 50th anniversary. As we reflect on Team Nunavut's 20 years, we have witnessed participation in sport more than ever before as a result of the excitement the Arctic Winter Games brings. The Arctic Winter Games are much more than one week of competition, the Games represent the commitment of athletes as they represent their community and Territory on the International stage. None of this is possible without the collaboration of parents, volunteers, and stakeholders often starting years in advance of each set of games.

The Arctic Winter Games provide a platform for Nunavut athletes' to showcase their unique agility and natural physical abilities in the traditional sports. The Arctic Winter Games also provide an opportunity for athletes and coaches to develop by competing in mainstream sport. For one week every two years, the Arctic Winter Games brings people together from the circumpolar world that share similar challenges but, more importantly, provides an opportunity to connect with their peers and share their unique culture. As the Games continue to evolve, we look forward to remaining part of the movement and look forward to the next 50 years. Happy 50th Anniversary Arctic Winter Games and...

Atii Aksut!

# YUKON

Team Yukon has competed in every edition of the Arctic Winter Games, and is excited to play Host to the 2020 AWG in Whitehorse. The Team is managed by the Sport and Recreation Division, Department of Community Services and usually fields a full team of over 300 participants.



The Arctic Winter Games create stories, friendships, memories, experiences and awareness for anyone that gets the opportunity to participate as an organizer, participant, coach, spectator, official, supporter, sponsor like no other event! It is a blend of culture and sport that does not exist in any other event.

The most exciting thing about being at an Arctic Winter Games is getting to participate in any capacity and seeing firsthand the impact that it has on the youth participating in culture and sport. The impact is immediate and life long!

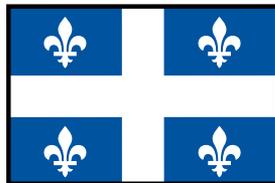
The traditions of pin trading , uniform trading and exchanging and sharing completion/culture/food/ traditions and sport benefits each participant in a unique way. Each participant will have many experiences and stories to share after a one week, intense interaction with 2000 other participants! It is a common venue but an event that creates opportunities for so many different experiences for the participants and the host community! Youth plan for and patiently wait for their turn to go-it is an expectation by all participants in the sports of the Arctic Winter Games. First they live the experience through others whether it be siblings, friends, school mates or parents, waiting patiently for their turn!

The Arctic Winter Games change participants lives by:

- Broadening their horizons and awareness about their world and their region
- Providing a sport stepping stone or experience unlike anything else that prepares them for competition and life in general-develops life skills through sport, culture, travel, interaction with new people and cultures
- Providing them with opportunities and hope for positive life experiences
- Giving them confidence, insight, unity, and an enriched life by experiencing everything there is to experience at the AWG's!

# NORTHERN QUÉBEC / NUNAVIK QUÉBEC

Team Nunavik Québec (also known as Arctic Québec) competed in the Arctic Winter Games from 1972 – 1976, in 1986 and then from 2000 to present. The Kativik Regional Government (with support from the Province of Québec and others) manages Team NQ. Nunavik is the region of Québec located above the 55th parallel. It is often included in the Arctic Winter Games because of the close cultural ties between its Inuit residents and those of Nunavut and Greenland.



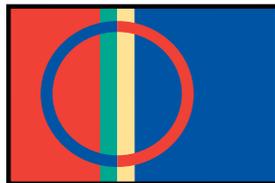
The most exciting part of being a part of the Arctic Winter games is meeting new friends, learning the differences in our cultures and seeing new places. All the events benefit each participant in their own way but the closing ceremony is always special as it allows the participants to mingle, trade uniforms and make new friends in the process. Participants having an opportunity to stay in contact with their new friends through social media has changed their lives, allowing them to see what their friends are up to as well as being able to travel to visit their new friends and experience their homes.

# SÁPMI

Team Sápmi began competing in the Arctic Winter Games in 2004. The team is comprised of the Sámi peoples who are the Indigenous citizens of northern Finland, Sweden and Norway. The Sámi Parliament appoints the Chef de Mission who works with sport federations to select and manage the Team which typically includes athletes in futsal and cross-country skiing plus a cultural group.

For the youth in Sápmi it is a big honor to compete in the AWG, and the most exciting for them are meeting with the other competitors. The event strengthens the fellowship within Sami culture and sports for Sami children. In addition, the event creates opportunities to networks with other parts of the northern hemisphere. It is difficult to understand the scope of the event, without having been there and seen it. The value of the experiences, the impressions, the friendship, the cultural exchange, the interaction between the youth, and the leaders and other delegates can hardly be measured by money.

The event is extremely important to safeguard, and has strengthened the cohesion in Sami sports in several ways. Sápmi can hardly get bigger in team sports, but there are opportunities to participate in other individual sports. The preparations for participation in the next Arctic Winter Games begins as soon as we finish the current event; planning for the next event starts immediately and intensifies one year before the competitions.



# YAMAL

Yamal made its first official appearance at the Arctic Winter Games in 2004, when 37 members of the team competed in table tennis, traditional winter sports, Inuit sport events, and cultural activities. Yamal is autonomous oblast within the Russian Federation. The Yamal-Nenets Department for International and External Economic Affairs manages Team Yamal. Athletes are chosen for the Games in the Yamal wide competitions in each sport.



What is the most exciting thing about being at an Arctic Winter Games?

Team Yamal entered the friendly world of the Arctic Winter Games in 2004. Everything was new and strange to us as it was the first experience for the Yamal athletes to participate in such a significant international event. However, support and hospitality from the Arctic Winter Games members melted completely the ice of tension in the face of the unknown. At those days, no one could even suppose that the Arctic Winter Games would become one of the effective incentives for young athletes of Yamal to achieve new sport heights and to acquire their first international competitive experience in a few years.

Which tradition or event do you believe benefits your participants the most?

True friendship, fair play, sincerity and wish to share experience and skills, to take joint decisions, to learn new, true attention, unique traditions, amazed and inspired just from the first minutes of acquaintance.

In what ways have the Games changed life for young people in your contingent?

The Arctic Winter Games for us is a world in the world, the model and example of peaceful co-existence of different cultures, traditions, languages that are united by the idea of not only physical healthy style of life but spiritual as well.

## GUEST CONTINGENTS

# CHUKOTKA

A team from Chukotka, Russia competed in the Arctic Winter Games in 2000 and 2002.

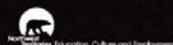
# MAGADAN

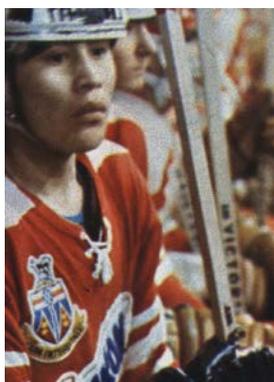
A team from Magadan, Russia competed in the Arctic Winter Games from 1990 to 2004.



# TYUMEN

A team from Tyumen, Russia competed in the Arctic Winter Games from 1994 to 1998.





# BITS AND PIECES



1970 Ulu Medals were referred to as 'Gold', 'Silver', 'Copper'



Arctic sports and Dene Games are well known for a consensus approach to settling any disagreements which may arise in these events. Modelled on Indigenous governance, the consensus style has proven its worth over the long history of the Games.



Team Uniforms are prized by the Athletes and worn with pride over the Games Week. By the week's end, participants have made many friends from other Contingents and as they prepare to say goodbye many participants trade and exchange parts of their uniforms, ranging from toques to jackets or in some cases full uniforms including snow pants. These exchanges are not a formal part of the program and are not limited to Participants; International Committee members, Volunteers, Host Society Board Members and Political Leaders have been known to actively participate in the uniform exchange. Participants from past Games say they do not know when this activity began and it is believed it has existed in a lesser form since the first Arctic Winter Games. All the participants, including coaches, host society board members and volunteers, agree it is a great way to commemorate what the participants have shared.

Elders are well respected at the Arctic Winter Games with hosts and Contingents alike often providing special places of honour at competitions and celebrations.



In Arctic sports and Dene Games coach input from all Contingents is welcome and expected by participants. This collegial transfer of traditional knowledge and advice are special aspects of the Games.



Gold, silver and bronze Ulus are definitely sought after during the Games. Athletes will often report however, that a Fair Play pin is even better.

Host communities have regularly demonstrated their willingness to help out athletes and coaches from across the Games. In 2018, the NWT biathlon community came together to find replacement rifles for the Team Yamal biathlon team who had their rifles held up by a Russian customs delay. In many other past Games, lost or stolen or unsafe equipment has been quickly replaced by hosts to allow athletes to participate.





Ulu News, the official newspaper for the Games, will almost always feature a story on the amount and types of food athletes consume during the Games.

Pin trading is an unofficial sport of the Games which can be enjoyed not only by the participants but the spectators including host community members of all ages. The International Committee has over the years created several types of pins, but the most prized are the bronze, silver and gold ulu pins. The bronze pins are issued approximately one year out from the Games at the Mission 1 meetings with the Host Society and Chefs de Mission, the silver pins are issued approximately five months out from the Games at the Mission 2 meetings and the gold pins are issued at the Games. The International Committee also issues a 'President's Pin' at the Games.





# VOLUNTEERS

Over the past 50 years the Arctic Winter Games have been supported by more than 25000 (if you average 1000 volunteers per Games) volunteers who have worked for countless hours. The GEMS Pro\* program being used to manage the Arctic Winter Games now allows us to calculate and recognize the number of volunteers and volunteer hours in a specific set of Games. The numbers in the system however cannot accurately reflect the hours volunteers put in leading up to a Games nor can it reflect the sacrifices and input by volunteers' family and friends. The Arctic Winter Games are truly a reflection of northern cooperation and could not exist in their present form without the volunteers and their families.

Statistic available for 2008 to 2018:

2008	1963 Volunteers
2010	2489 Volunteers
2012	1908 Volunteers
2014	2164 Volunteers
2016	1651 Volunteers
2018	1960 volunteers

\* GEMS Pro = Games and Event Management System developed by Kimik iT, Greenland

# HODGSON TROPHY

At each Arctic Winter Games, the AWG International Committee presents the Hodgson Trophy to the contingent whose athletes best exemplify the ideals of fair play and team spirit. Team members also receive a distinctive pin in recognition of their accomplishment.

The distinctive trophy, which was donated to the Arctic Winter Games Corporation in 1978, by Commissioner S.M. Hodgson of the Northwest Territories, is a piece of Inuit artwork from the Canadian Arctic.

Scrimshaw decorates the narwhal tusk that stands as the centerpiece of the trophy, which is mounted on a soapstone base. A walrus carved into the base wraps itself around the tusk. Near the top, a soapstone bear clings to the tusk, symbolizing "reaching for the top" in competition and fair play.

The award of the Hodgson Trophy and Pins to Contingent members remains the only award given at the Games. This is unique amongst multisport games events. The Hodgson Trophy was originally known as "Reach for the Top". The Inscription on the Trophy reads:

## ARCTIC WINTER GAMES HODGSON TROPHY

AT EACH ARCTIC WINTER GAMES THE AWG INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE PRESENTS THE HODGSON TROPHY TO THE CONTINGENT WHO'S ATHLETES BEST EXEMPLIFY THE IDEALS OF FAIR PLAY AND TEAM SPIRIT. TEAM MEMBERS RECEIVE A DISTINCTIVE PIN IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENT.

THE TROPHY WAS DONATED TO THE AWG INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PRESENTATION BY COMMISSIONER S. M. HODGSON OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, MARCH 1978.

THE TROPHY IS A WORK OF NATIVE INUIT ART OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC. THE TROPHY IS COMPOSED OF AN INSCRIBED NARWHAL TUSK WITH CARVED SOAPSTONE BASE AND CLINGING BEAR. THE SOAPSTONE BEAR LOCATED TOWARD THE TOP OF THE NARWHAL TUSK SYMBOLICALLY REPRESENTS "REACHING FOR THE TOP" IN ATHLETICS AND SPORTSMAN SHIP.



# SPONSERS

Sponsorship is an integral part of the Arctic Winter Games and allows international, national and local businesses to get involved in the community hosting the Games.

## Legacy Sponsors

A Legacy Sponsor is an Arctic Winter Games International Committee Honor Role Sponsor who has supported at least five editions of the Games for a total contribution of \$350,000 or more.



## Corporate Honour Role Sponsors

The Arctic Winter Games International Committee recognizes that in addition to the generous funds contributed by the participating governments, private sector donations and support is both significant and a necessity for the Games. The designation of "Corporate Honor Roll Sponsor" is given to private sector corporations that have continued to contribute more than \$20,000 in goods and/or services for Games in more than one jurisdiction and in more than two Arctic Winter Games.

Aon Reed Stenhouse  
Inc./Aon Consulting

ATCO Group

Bell

Brooks

Canadian North

CBC North

CBC Radio Canada

Clark Builders

Coca-Cola

Driving Force

Diversified

Elks

Enbridge

First Air

ICOM Canada

Kimik iT

Manitoulin  
Transport

Matco

NWT Air

Northwestel

Pepsi

Petro Canada

RBC

Shell

Yukon Electric

Xerox

Westmark Hotels

Woods

# GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

Governments and their associated departments and agencies from each of the participating jurisdictions assist with support for their teams and with funding for Host Organizations. The Arctic Winter Games International Committee would like to recognize historic and on-going funding support from the following government partners:

Host community  
Municipal and  
Indigenous  
Governments

Alaska

Alberta

Canada

Greenland

Kativik Regional  
Government and  
Québec

Northwest  
Territories

Nunavut

Sámi  
Parliament

United States

Yamal

Yukon



# LINKS AND INFORMATION

CBC Arctic Winter Games Archives:

<https://www.cbc.ca/archives/entry/birth-of-the-artic-winter-games>

Arctic Winter Games Legacy Project, Author Garrett Hinchey

<https://awglegacy.com>

Canada Sports 150

<http://canadasports150.ca/en/arctic-winter-games/origin-of-the-artic-winter-games/77>

Listen to the past Games Theme songs

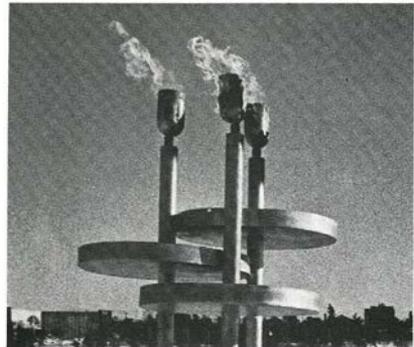
<https://www.arcticwintergames.org/AWG20THEME20SONGS.html>

Ulu News

<https://www.arcticwintergames.org/ULU20NEWS20GALLERY.html>

These publications can be found in the Yukon Archives and on the Arctic Winter Games International Committee website

- 1970 Arctic Winter Games Yukon Pictorial
- 1976 Arctic Winter Games Yukon Pictorial
- 1984 Arctic Winter Games Yukon Pictorial
- 1986 Arctic Winter Games Yukon Pictorial
- 1986 Arctic Winter Games Programme



*The Games Torch. Three jets coming together into one flame symbolizing the concept behind the games — the community of the North.*



Memorandum of Understanding – signed April 6, 2019 between Whitehorse 2020 Arctic Winter Games, Arctic Winter Games International Committee and Kwanlin Dün First Nation, T'aan Kwäch'än Council, Council of Yukon First Nations.

# GOVERNANCE

The original Letters Patent for the Arctic Winter Games, dated January 18, 1968, set out the following Objects which were filed under The Canada Corporations Act with Authority to carry on business in Alaska:

“(a) to provide, regularly, athletic competitions in northern regions; (b) to give sport opportunities at a level applicable to the north; (c) to develop a geographic identity; (d) to provide incentive for improvement; (e) to provide facilities for all this; (f) to create good relations through sport and cultural mediums; (g) to promote cultural activities in areas competing in the Games.

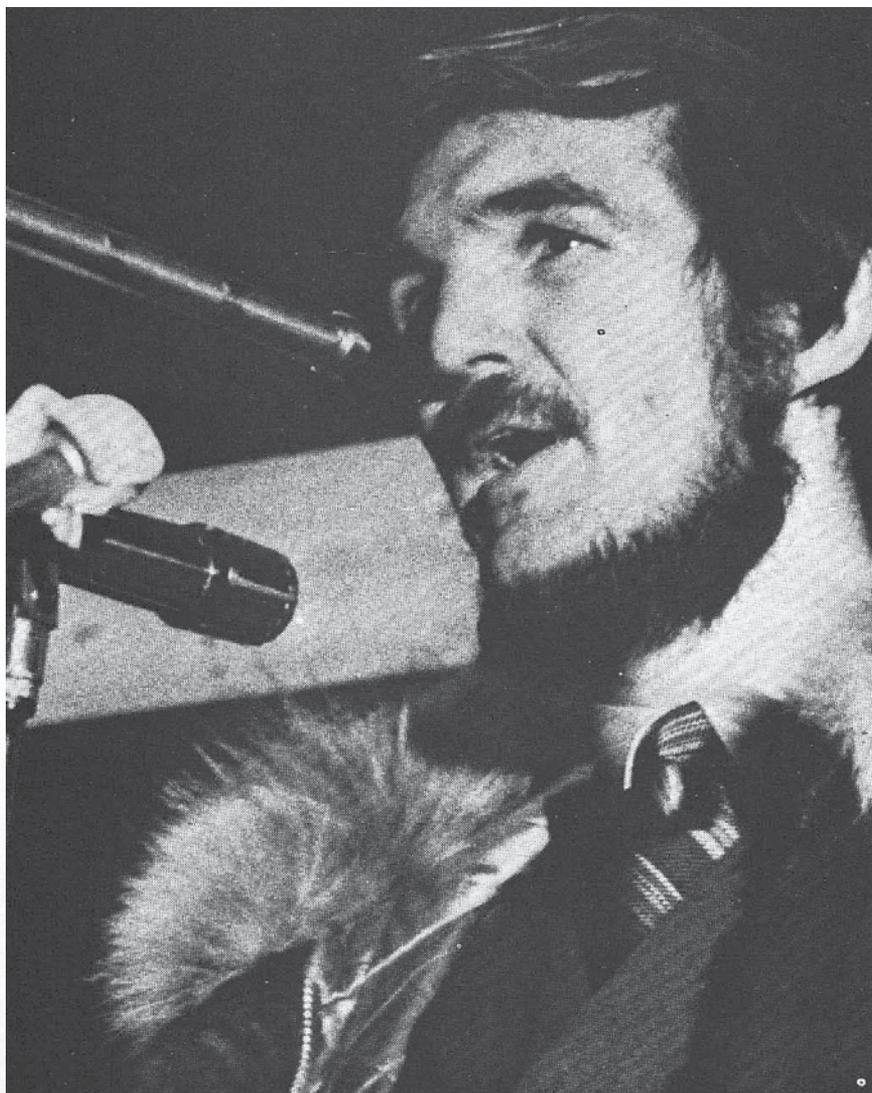
The Arctic Winter Games International Committee is now incorporated under the Canada Not For Profit Corporations Act [S.C. 2009 c.23] with the following Statement of Purpose:

1. To provide, at regular intervals, opportunities for competitions and appropriate forms of athletics and sports representing northern regions to take part in the native championship events;
2. To give opportunity to the people of northern regions to compete in sports and athletics at a standard consistent with their own level, and mutually gain the opportunity to increase that standard;
3. To develop among the people of northern regions a geographic identity;
4. To provide incentive for the athletes of the northern regions to train and improve their skills;
5. To provide and improve facilities for both training and staging the games in northern regions;
6. To provide good relations between northern regions through the medium of sport and competition, and cultural activities;
7. To promote and encourage indigenous cultural activities of such areas as from time to time shall compete in the games.



# ARCTIC WINTER GAMES INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

## BOARD OF DIRECTOR MEMBERS



Ken McKinnon, first President of the Arctic Winter Games International Committee from 1969 to 1970.

## Presidents

John Flynn  
2018 - present

Jens Brinch  
2014 - 2018

Gerry Thick  
1984 - 2014

Don Cooper  
1986 - 1994

Jim Whisenhant  
1985 - 1986

Barrie Robb  
1982 - 1985

Ted Richard  
1980 - 1982

Don Dennis  
1978 - 1980

Jim Pollock  
1976 - 1978

Brian Purdy  
1970 - 1976

Ken McKinnon  
1969 - 1970

## Greenland

Karl Davidsen  
2018 - present

Mikael Kristensen  
2011 - 2017

Peter Frederik  
Lyberth  
2009 - 2018

Andreas Olsen  
2008 - 2011

Jens Brinch  
1998 - 2010

Lisbeth Fredriksen  
1998 - 2002

Hans Peter Hansen  
1990-1998

## Yukon

John Flynn  
2014 - present

Karen Thomson  
2001 - 2019

Gerry Thick  
1984 - 2014

Peter Milner  
1993 - 2001

Tom O'Hara  
1987 - 1993

Rick Butler  
1983 - 1986

Don Sumanik  
1980 - 1982

Harry Kulych  
1979 - 1980

Bill Stitt  
1978 - 1979

Barrie Robb  
1976 - 1985

Jim Pollock  
1976 - 1978

Roy Reber  
1974 - 1977

Mike Scott  
1970 - 1976

John Dumas  
1970

Ken McKinnon  
1968 - 1970

John Thorson  
1968 - 1970

## Alaska

John Estle  
2019 - present

John Rodda  
1997 - present

Jeff Jacobsen  
2014 - 2018

Wendell Schiffler  
1994 - 2014

Libby Riddles  
1991 - 1997

Jim Whisenhant  
1982 - 1994

Don Cather  
1984 - 1991

Cliff Fuglestad  
1977 - 1984

Don Dennis  
1976 - 1982

Al Olsen  
1974 - 1976

Jack Shuttleworth  
1974 - 1976

Charles Hoyt  
1970 - 1974

Charles Smith  
1970

Hez Ray  
1969 - 1970

Louis Strutz  
1968 - 1969

Bill Barrett  
1968 - 1974

Steve Agababa  
1968 - 1969

## Northwest Territories

Meika McDonald  
2007 - Present

Ian Legaree  
1990 - 1994, 1999 -  
Present

Don Sian  
1995 - 2006

Al Menard  
1996 - 1999

Don Cooper  
1984 - 1994

Dennis Adams  
1979 - 1990

Ted Richard  
1977 - 1984

Ray Goulet  
1974 - 1979

John Bateman  
1972 - 1974

Brian Purdy  
1969 - 1977

John Robertson  
1969 - 1972

Smokey Heal  
1968 - 1969

Norman Riezebos  
1968

Malcolm Fraser  
1968 - 1974

Charles Conley  
1968

## Northern Québec

Yves Belanger  
1975 - 1976

Claude Falardeau  
1974 - 1976

Claude Lacasse  
1971 - 1974

Paul DesRuisseaux  
1971 - 1974

## Alberta North

Leigh Goldie  
2017 - present

Lloyd Bentz  
2000 - present

Doris Landry  
2012 - 2016

Sharon Clarkson  
2004 - 2012

Peter Moore  
1994 - 2004

Murray Finnerty  
1989 - 1999

Stan Fisher  
1987

Julian Nowicki  
1986 - 1989

## Nunavut

Kyle Seeley  
2014 - present

Marilyn Neily  
2000 - 2014

Patrick Tagoona  
December 2004

Jimi Onalik  
October 2000

Jim MacDonald  
March 2000

## Director at Large

Jens Brinch  
2010 - 2019





International Committee Members and Political Leaders  
at the 2018 Games. Photo: Brian Collins







Through the years there have been many theme songs, mascots and slogans in our various northern communities. Countless unrecorded volunteer hours, sponsor dollars, government dollars, permanent partner and guest contingent contributions to ensure the success of each and every Arctic Winter Games. These people and groups along with the participants and community members in our host communities are the Arctic Winter Games family. As we gather, either in preparation of Games or at Games time, the laughter, the tears, the stories shared and the challenges being met help this family grow. The Arctic Winter Games international Committee looks forward to continued collaboration with all of our AWG family towards future successful games as we continue to set the stage for positive sport and cultural experiences for our circumpolar youth. We believe Cal Miller was right... "Best invention since 7UP".

# CREDITS

Arctic Winter Games International Committee

George V. Smith  
Alaska State Museum Catalogue 2006

Arctic Winter Games History and Organization 1996

Ian Legaree  
Arctic Winter Games International Committee Technical Director

Karen Thomson  
Arctic Winter Games International Committee Yukon Director

Chef De Mission – Team Alberta North  
Michelle Deering

Chef De Mission – Team Alaska  
Shawn Maltby

Chef De Mission – Team Greenland  
Aviaaja Geisler

Chef De Mission – Team Northwest Territories  
Doug Rentmeister

Assistant Chef De Mission – Team Nunavik  
Alec Clunas

Chef De Mission – Team Nunavut  
Mariele Deputer

Chef De Mission – Team Sapmi  
Ron Knutsen

Assistant Chef De Mission – Team Yamal  
Jana Wrublewska

Chef De Mission – Team Yukon  
Trevor Twardochleb

Janet Pacey, Signed

Arctic Winter Games International Committee  
50th Anniversary Sub Committee:  
Lloyd Bentz – Director, Alberta North  
Leigh Goldie – Director, Alberta North  
Doris Landry – Operations Coordinator

