

# Tributary

A Student magazine from Godalming College

Nov-Dec Issue

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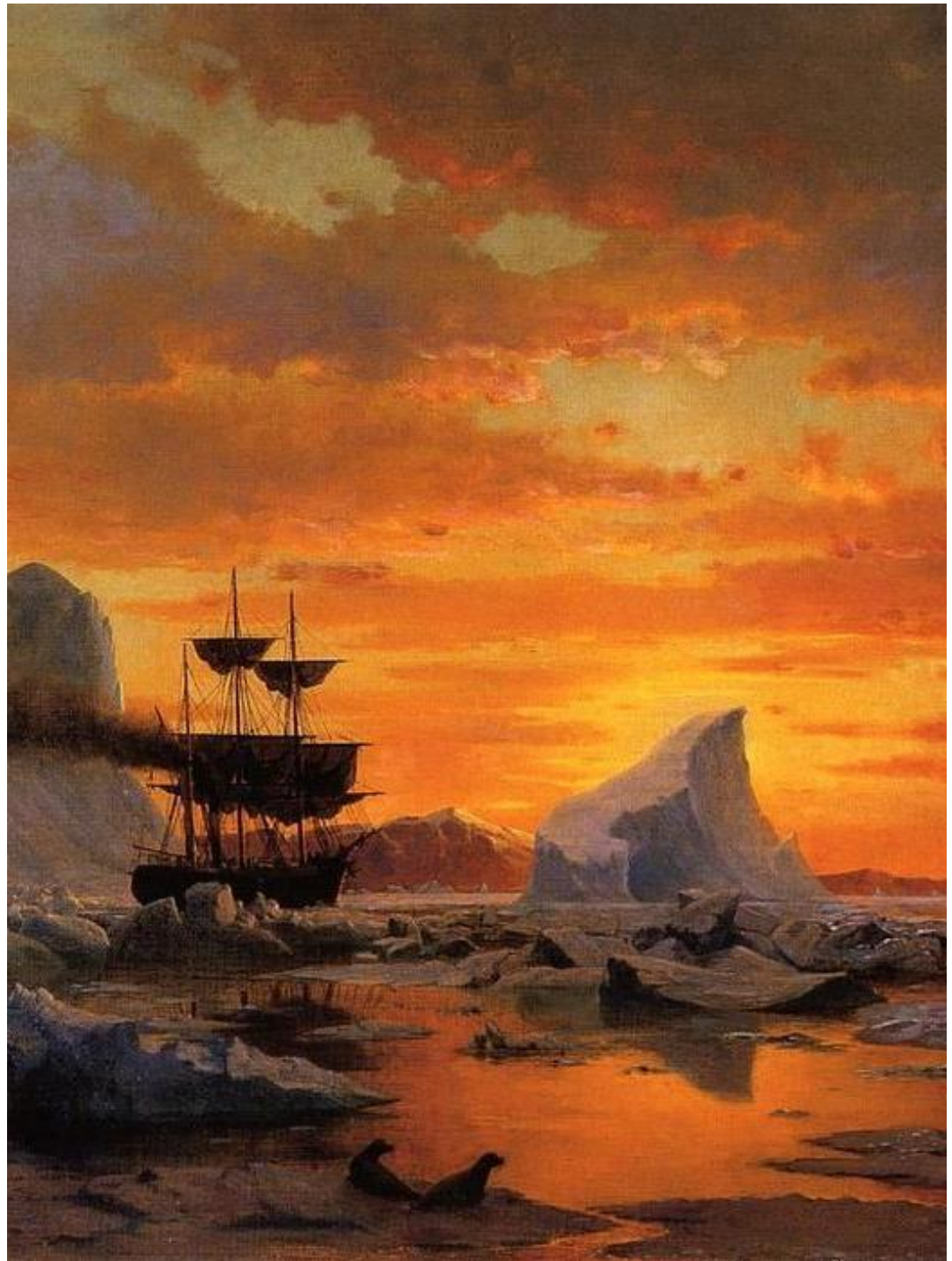
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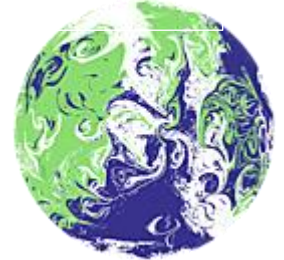
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## COP26 – The “least worse” outcome

*By Rafi O'Neil*

After 14 days of negotiation between 25,000 delegates from nearly 200 countries and around 120 heads of state, a new global agreement – the Glasgow Climate Pact – was reached at the COP26 summit. For many this agreement came as a surprise, as the negotiations overran into the weekend and many speculated that the summit would end without a deal. But is it enough to save the planet from global climate catastrophe, or simply another in a series of ineffective, empty pacts made to be broken?



At the start of the conference, many were sceptical towards the change that could be made. To begin with, many of the countries with the highest levels of carbon emissions, including India and China, were unwilling to reduce carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050. Many were worried that without a greater commitment by these countries, there would either be no deal at the end of the talks, or one that is greatly limited in terms of its effectiveness. A disappointing G20 summit in late October in Rome, which did not deliver any strong changes of policy led to many having a pessimistic outlook to the summit.

Twenty-five thousand delegates from nearly 200 countries attended and around 120 heads of state came. Among the attendees were the heads of states of America, the Ukraine, Germany, France, Egypt, the Netherlands, India, Australia, Canada, Japan and Indonesia. As well as this, big names such as former American president Barack Obama, CEO and technology expert Bill Gates, prince Charles, and David Attenborough, who was named COP26 People's Advocate, spoke at the summit in favour of the negotiations and emphasised the importance of acting sooner rather than later.

It took the conference the full period of twelve days, and an overrun period until the 13<sup>th</sup> of November to come to an agreement. The agreement itself was signed by all 197 countries and non-state parties and was negotiated primarily by Alok Sharma, the Conservative politician serving as President of COP26. Over 140 countries pledged to reach net zero carbon emissions at some point in the future. More than 100 countries, pledged to reverse deforestation by 2030, including Brazil, which has recently been accelerating the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. As well as this, there are plans put in place to revisit commitments for 1.5 degrees Celsius made in the 2015 Paris Conference next year, and a commitment for climate finance for developing countries. These are all historic agreements and all vital to keep on track for the target of 1.5 degrees temperature rise.

The agreement has been somewhat controversial, as many felt that the deal could have been more effective and ambitious at keeping the 1.5 degrees target alive. Firstly, many felt that the commitment to “phase down” coal rather than phase out coal in major coal using countries will result in carbon emissions for many years to come. Many also wanted the fossil fuel subsidies from governments to be completely removed, something that has not happened. As well as this, many wanted more commitment to the development of sustainable technology, which is of course crucial to the reduction of fossil fuels.

The big question is, will the targets in the agreement be enough? Well yes and no. The targets in the agreement are certainly crucial in keeping the goal of reducing carbon

emissions alive and are a vital first step. However, a report from the Climate Action Tracker suggested that based on what countries have put on the table for 2030, the world is set to warm by 2.4C by 2100. That picture gets a bit better if you include the US's and China's long-term targets, which reduces the temperature to 2.1C. If every country implemented their long-term net zeroes, then 1.8C could be possible. Any which way, the goal of 1.5C needs far more work and commitment than what is currently agreed.

In the words of New Zealand's chief negotiator for the summit, the events of the summit represents the "least worse" outcome.

## The Music of the New Millennium

*By Jack Skinner*

For everyone not using apple music it is currently the month of Spotify wrapped, where one can see the songs that one listened to most over 2021. I thought I'd use this time to look back on the different music genres I've listened to over time and put a few albums from our era I would recommend to you!

Alternative Pop: Lana Del Rey; "Born to die the paradise edition". It shocked me to learn that so many people find Lana del Rey to be an unfamiliar artist given her talent. This album explores ideas of an all-American Hollywood romance being flipped on its head, and I love it. If it's not typical of you to listen to music like this, or you just haven't tried it for a while, I strongly recommend this album.



Lana Del Rey

Hip-Hop/Rap: Kanye West; "Graduation". While 'Ye' has never strayed far from controversy and his newer albums aren't my cup of tea, it's undeniable that his third studio album is full of catchy, thought-out, and generally good songs. The album is about coming of age, which is something we can all relate to. It's a great listen that I highly recommend trying out.

EDM/Electropop: Lady Gaga; "ARTPOP". This is probably one of Lady Gaga's least popular albums, and I think it's unjust. While there are a couple songs I feel are misplaced in the album, most of the songs do a great job of incorporating elements of Art and Pop-Culture into an album that is underrated and contains some great singles you might find in your playlist.

Rock: Coldplay; "Parachutes". While I'm sure everyone has heard of Coldplay, I would be surprised if many people have given their debut album a full listen. I only listened to it recently and was pleasantly surprised at how good it was. The album is thought out and each song feels like it belongs. If you are familiar or not, this album is what put them on the map and is worth your time.

I hope you find as much joy from these albums as I have if you haven't listened already. Merry Christmas!

## “All Quiet on the Western Front” by Erich Maria Remarque – Lest we forget.

*By Sebastian Ellery*

Half of the soldiers in Company B have died after heavy shelling, yet those who have survived don't come across as depressed or traumatized by this. In fact, we see them rejoice at the double rations they will be receiving because of this news. This situation is what begins Erich Maria Remarque's 1929 novel "All Quiet on the Western Front" (or "Im Westen nichts Neues" in its original German) and the attitudes of pragmatic greed and superficial happiness in the face of the complete misery of World War I is what characterises the novel.

The book takes place in Germany during World War I, based on the writer's own experiences. Most people would associate this time in German history with the rise of the Nazis and perhaps ideas about the heroism, camaraderie and glory of war. You may

also think of the conspiracy theories that appeared after World War I, which argued that Germany didn't lose the war because of military defeat but rather because they had been stabbed in the back by the authority figures running the country.

We do see these attitudes to some extent in the novel, however they are always held by those furthest away from the war, not our protagonists on the front line. Instead, we see how completely miserable and dehumanizing war can be for the soldiers, with them having to resort to animal-like instincts and having to try and ignore the true horror of what was happening around them. We do see the soldiers feel betrayed by the authorities, but not because they gave up too quickly, but because they didn't give up quickly enough, resorting to sending people to the front, even if they hadn't been properly trained or shouldn't really have been classified as "fit for service".

Unlike what one would expect, some of the most unbearable but memorable moments don't take place at the front line, but at our protagonist's hometown where he simply can't fit back in. He can't make peace with himself and can't forget the horrors of the war, with him, for example, ducking for cover after confusing the screech of a tram with the sound of approaching shells. He also constantly feels pestered by others who all ask the same questions about the war: 'What's it like out there?', 'Is it as bad as everyone says it is?', 'Surely it can't be so hard to break through the British front and annex such-and-such place?', and so on and so forth. The worst thing about his time is that he can't speak truthfully to anyone, even his closest family members. He can't say how bad the war is, because he knows it would be too painful for them, and it changes nothing if they were to know. This necessary dishonesty is captured most vividly when our character must report the death of one of his friends to their mother and lies saying he died a quick and painless death, which couldn't be any further from the truth.

Of course, the novel deals with life on the front line and its violence, but it is never really violence alone which is important or impactful. Instead, it is moments like when an enemy troop falls into a shell hole, where our protagonist is hiding, and he automatically kills him. While waiting for the gunfire overhead to stop, he ends up looking through the soldier's possessions: the photos of his wife, the letters he has. During this time, he makes promises to the now dead soldier that he'll write to his wife and try and stop the forces which led to so much misery in both of their lives. In the end, however, he basically does nothing, talking to his friends about what





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happened and trying to forget about it resorting to his previous indifference. It is not so much the violence of the scene which makes it powerful, it is facing the fact that the people our characters are fighting are humans with their own individual struggles, attachments and humanity, and that there is very little reason to be fighting them. The novel is also heart-breaking in the simple fact that many of our characters are still very clearly children to some extent. They were enlisted to the war from when they were only children in school, and they still retain this childishness in the form of their schoolboy humour, and how they resort to playing cards in order to try and forget what has happened, instead of trying to process the trauma in a healthier way (if that is even possible). On top of this, the way they find relief when they humiliate other authority figures like their teacher, who encouraged them to enlist in the first place through his arguments about the glory of war, and the postman, who helps train them, but who gives his trainees humiliating punishments, shows the childlike form of justice they still seem to have. This all just highlights the fact repeated throughout the novel that this student generation of soldiers have nothing to go back to. Those with a job or family have a life with purpose to return to, but the students have so little experience of life, and all the experience they do have from school seems meaningless when juxtaposed with the complete terror of war and mortality. As our protagonist notes after one of his comrades dies, "what use is it to him now that he was so good at mathematics at school?"

Overall, for those interested in remembering and thinking about the casualties of World War I or the casualties of any war for that matter, I think "All Quiet on the Western Front" is an interesting and thoughtful account. There is a lot more I could talk about whether it be the beautiful but matter of fact language, or the other moments which take place across the book, as with the POW camp, our protagonist guards, or the hospitals which he visits at the end of the book. If you read this review and find it interesting, I'd highly recommend reading the book.

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### + A Recipe for Reibekuchen (Potato Pancakes)

Reibekuchen is a potato-based food, from Germany, which features prominently in "All Quiet on the Western Front", and which is also traditionally eaten in Germany during November and Christmas. For these reasons I thought it would be nice to leave a recipe here for them:

The ingredients needed are: 500g of potatoes, a small onion, one egg, 10 grams of oats (flaked after rubbing them with your hands), a pinch of nutmeg, a tsp of salt, oil (for frying)

Step 1: Peel your onion, and potatoes.

Step 2: Dice the onion, and grate potatoes into a bowl using the fine grater, and perhaps medium grater a little as well to add to the texture, until you end up with a mushy potato mixture.

Step 3: Mix the egg, salt, nutmeg, and oats into the potato mixture. Heat a pan with some oil.

Step 4: Spoon a portion of the potato mixture into the pan and flatten down in a circle shape. Fry on both sides, until a nice golden brown, and put onto a paper towel to drain off any excess oil.

Step 5: Enjoy. Potato pancakes are traditionally eaten with Apple sauce (Apfelmus) in Germany, but feel free to top with whatever you want.

Recipe is adapted from <https://kochenausliebe.com/omas-westfaelisches-reibekuchen-rezept/>.

## Regulations Set to Make Changes

*By Eloise May*

There is set to be some pretty big changes in Formula One come 2022. With Mercedes and Red Bull both massively outperforming other cars on track, the new regulations hope to bring about a more level playing field. Plans are underway to create cars better suited for close competitive racing, and F1 shows its determination to cut back on emissions through the introduction of a new fuel.

One of the biggest areas of change is aerodynamics. Cars currently produce what is known as 'dirty air' (turbulent air produced behind the car due to aerodynamics) and a car 20 metres behind can lose up to half of its downforce because

of this. Downforce provides cars with grip on track and is crucial when going round corners, making it harder for drivers to overtake. The FIA (Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile) plan to combat this with a new front wing featuring a flat and continuous design which should push the dirty air over the car, creating a more consistent downforce. The rear wing will also be modified into having a rolled tip which should help break up the dirty air and redirect it over and above the car behind. This should improve conditions for closer competitive driving.



To try and make the start of the season fairer, teams will now be limited on the number of wind tunnel testing runs and computational fluid dynamics hours they can use to develop the car. Restrictions will be based on the previous year's performance, giving the upper hand to lower performing teams with the allowance of more test runs. The FIA have outlined this stating coming first in the championship will limit teams to 36 wind tunnel runs per week but coming tenth or lower will score teams 45 runs per week. These tests are crucial in the design phase to ensure the car is as aerodynamic as possible, providing teams with the best chance to do well in the upcoming season. Despite this sounding impactful, for teams like Mercedes (who came first in the championship last season) the effectiveness of their wind tunnels (due to investment) means they wouldn't ordinarily need to do as many runs. Yet there is hope for visible difference to be seen over the course of a couple seasons.

Pirelli, the official tyre suppliers for Formula One, have been tasked with creating a new low-profile tyre (making the sidewall shallower) with aims to reduce aerodynamic disturbance. They have also been set the challenge of combating the overheating issue: a problem that greatly effects racing in close quarters as the surface of the tyres can quickly overheat, resulting in a loss of grip. Pirelli hope to combat this with a size increase jumping from 8-inch to 13-inch tyres, with the thought that a bigger surface area will not overheat as quickly when sliding around on the track – allowing for closer racing.



A large part of the FIA's financial regulations for 2022 is the spending cap. Set at \$140 million, the budget is to cover the entire year. Although most will be spent within the first two months on the making and testing of the car, all teams must factor in possible repairs needed throughout the season. The cap is on the cars production and repairs alone, excluding marketing activities, team salaries, penalty fines, etc. This aims to challenge teams in the effectiveness of their spending. However, the major teams such as Red Bull and Mercedes have been investing in their team's infrastructure enough over the last couple years that the cap shouldn't affect them too much, with the best facilities already installed.

Although likely to not make much of a difference since all will be affected, there will be a change in fuel come 2022. With the introduction of E10, 10% of the car's fuel is to be a second-generation ethanol biofuel that must be made in a sustainable way (meaning it has a near zero carbon footprint). This, according to Formula One, is the first step of many to make the sport better for the environment.

## Frost/Nixon – How a Chat Show Host Brought Down a Former President

*By Rafi O'Neil*

The year is 1977. Richard Nixon, former president of the United States had been out of office for two years. He resigned in 1974, after the Watergate scandal, in which news that five men broke into the rival Democratic headquarters during the 1970 election cycle became public. After many speculating on Nixon's involvement in it, he chose to step down from office, being the only US president to do so in history. In 1977, Nixon agreed to a series of interviews with TV chat show host David Frost, attempting to save his reputation. In reality, he ended up destroying it.



Nixon had spent two years out of public life at this point, living a quiet life in California, and working on his autobiography. He had begun the process of rebuilding his reputation, and trying to get the American public to focus on the achievements he had during his time in office, rather than the scandal he had left it in. So, when an offer from popular British talk show host David Frost came in, asking for Nixon to complete a series of interviews with him, he jumped at the opportunity. Nixon felt he could easily outwit any attempt from Frost to paint him as a criminal and in doing so regain the support of the American public.

David Frost, on the other hand, saw this as an opportunity to finally bring Nixon to justice and interrogate the former President on his actions during the Watergate Scandal. He was prepared for the interviews over the course of ten months by experts on the topic, with the aim of nailing Nixon once and for all. Frost and his company had paid Nixon \$600,000 (equivalent to \$2.9 million in 2021) for the interview and they wanted to ensure that they would be able to break even with the sales from it.

The interviews took place over the course of three weeks, in one of Nixon's former staff's seaside homes in California. Twelve interviews were conducted between the two, each one a battle of wits between Nixon, attempting to portray himself as an elder statesman who did his best for his country, and Frost, attempting to portray Nixon as a criminal who caused huge damage to America due to his misconduct in public office.

Due to his extensive knowledge of the subject, Frost was able to probe Nixon on the subject of Watergate, as well as other subjects such as Nixon's war in Cambodia and his interactions with other world leaders. However, Nixon clearly held his own against Frost, defending himself and his actions at every turn.

The interviews became infamous for a single minute of footage, in the final interview. Frost had confronted Nixon once again on the issue of the Watergate scandal and his involvement in it. After almost an hour of being probed by Frost, Nixon admitted that he had broken the law "in the greater interests of the nation". When Frost asked him to clarify this and checked if Nixon had really said that he had broken the law, Nixon

simply responded: “when the president does it, it’s not illegal”.

This single sentence destroyed Nixon’s reputation forever. Frost’s interviews were shown around the world, to huge audience viewership. In the USA alone, 45 million people watched it live on broadcast. The interviews remain the highest viewed interviews in TV history. The interviews and events surrounding it were adapted into a play by Peter Morgan in 2006, which in turn was adapted into a film two years later. Nixon became condemned by many as a criminal who abused his power of office. He lived a quiet retirement, very rarely making public appearances and never becoming an elder statesman or saving his reputation. Upon his death in 1993, many people celebrated, showing the contempt that the American public held for him. David Frost, on the other hand, became renowned as a talented interviewer which led him to begin a career in interviewing celebrities and politicians, instead of just being a chat show host. Ultimately, the interviews destroyed Nixon’s reputation and career and in turn created Frost’s.

## Why a “Victorian style” outfit doesn’t really exist

*By Alex Langcake*

After Halloween, we have seen another annual bout of cheaply made, poorly researched “Victorian style” costumes, which try to imitate what our ancestors wore, flock to and then leave the supermarket shelves. However, I’d like to ask how accurate are these costumes?

Well, obviously they’re inaccurate, and I won’t cast stones at the poor person, who’s having to make them to the company’s specifications. But does it even make sense trying to make a “Victorian style” outfit in the first place?

What do you picture, when you think of Victorian fashion? Tight corsets, big poufy skirts and lots of lace is the kind of image people usually think of, and these are usually the kinds of things you see at fancy dress parties or when browsing around for “Victorian style” outfits. And while yes, these are sort of accurate, that’s only one type of Victorian dress.



See, the problem with saying something is “Victorian style” is that it completely disregards the huge variety of fashion within the 19th century. In earlier centuries, there were differences in the fashion, but for the most part, they were very gradual, and nothing changed too dramatically. The introduction of the sewing machine, as well as the industrial revolution, allowed fashion to change at an alarming rate, with different styles and silhouettes every decade. True, this might not seem like much to us, with styles and trends changing each season. But back then this change was revolutionary - literally.



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So, we've established that the Victorians changed their styles frequently, but even there we aren't done. They had outfits for everything, and each had its own set of rules and styles. What you wore for an evening event was very different to what you wore during the day, and you wouldn't wear your sports clothes when you were entertaining for afternoon tea, and again, all of these changed with the decades. See, the problem with saying something is "Victorian style" is that it completely disregards the huge variety of fashion within the 19th century. In earlier centuries, there were differences in the fashion, but for the most part, they were very gradual, and nothing changed too dramatically. The introduction of the sewing machine, as well as the industrial revolution, allowed fashion to change at an alarming rate, with different styles and silhouettes every decade. True, this might not seem like much to us, with styles and trends changing each season. But back then this change was revolutionary - literally.

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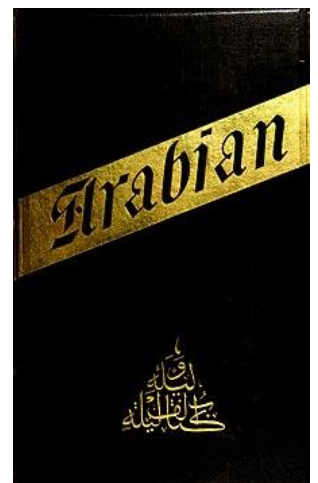
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## Why it is Important to Read from Other Cultures

*By Sebastian Ellery*

People may read for different reasons. Some read for entertainment, whether because of the plot, character, atmosphere; some read to try and learn more about themselves, society, or a specific event; some read because they are interested in writing and are curious about the craft and structure of storytelling. Whatever you like to read, whether novels, poems, newspapers, or non-fiction, I would like to give a few reasons as to why it is important to read more from outside your own culture:

- 1) One important and obvious reason to read from another culture, is to try to understand that culture better, and to help break down stereotypes between cultures. People often form opinions on others from their own insider perspective, or use social structures like stereotypes to help them try to understand differences. However, these opinions and stereotypes often misrepresent or overemphasize differences, to the point where the original culture is not even recognizable. For this reason, reading outside one's own culture can help break down these misleading concepts.
- 2) Just as how the outside is misrepresented, so is the inside, with the insiders having a biased view of themselves. This is especially true, if a country has been involved in atrocities or has some kind of dark history, which it wants to try and ignore or deny. We see this to some extent in the UK with events like the Bengali famine, or their poor management of the independence of their ex-colonial possessions (e.g. India, Pakistan, Egypt, etc.). These events are not really discussed in history classes (at least from my experience) and are not really things that you would know unless you actually did some wider research. When reading from another country, however, one can often see how deeply these countries have been affected, and therefore one can get a better idea of one's own history. For some starker examples we could also look at countries like Japan or Turkey and how they deal with the atrocities associated



with them. In both countries there is strong denial of these events by public figures, so if you wanted to know anything about them, you would have to look outside to where this information is not as distorted.

3) Learning about how different countries do things differently is always a really interesting and healthy exercise to get into. A clear advantage of reading from a more diverse space is that this allows you to become more open to other ideas and other ways of thinking about things. This can be in a purely practical sense, with routines and daily life, but it could also be more related to how texts are written in the first place. Texts like “The Arabian Nights”, for example, always interest me with their clear influence from oral storytelling traditions. The text comprises of Scheherazade, a woman who is trying to prolong her life by telling stories to a sultan, who wants her dead, and within her stories we find even more stories with character’s feeling prompted to tell the reader of a similar situation which they may have encountered. This comes together to form a large net of interlaced narratives, which make the story feel much more engaging, and which made the book really interesting and unique for me when I first read it. “The Arabian Nights” is also an interesting example historically, since it has inspired people from across the world, which you can see through writers like Gabriel Garcia Marquez, or Charles Dickens, but also in popular culture as well, with an app in China being named after the character Ali Baba, and on the other side of the world, Disney’s adaption of the story of Aladdin.

4) Unlike in the past, there are now a lot more accessible translations of books available. Before many translations were quite antiquated, however due to improvements in communications technologies and globalization, this is no longer as much of a problem.

5) Reading from other places, I find, is quite refreshing to some extent. Being able to leave your mental or physical space to inhabit a new environment and world, even if it is in a book, is something I really enjoy being able to do

Overall, just as with food, I believe it is important, enjoyable, and also healthy to read a variety of different things. And, as mentioned before, I think reading from other cultures can help bring us together to some extent. Just as Goethe (a prolific German Romantic poet, most famous for writing the play “Faust”) describes with his concept of Weltliteratur, “We repeat however that there can be no question of the nations thinking alike, the aim is simply that they shall grow aware of one another, understand each other, and, even where they may not be able to love, may at least tolerate one another”.

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## A Review of “The Owner of the Sea” by Richard Price

*By Sebastian Ellery*

“The Owner of the Sea” by Scottish poet Richard Price is a retelling of three Inuit stories: that of Sedna which describes her origin story as the Goddess of the Sea; that of two women who are left alone in the Arctic, the older of which turns into a man (in order to hunt food) and marries the other; and that of Kiviug the Hunter, whose story is more episodic and more reminiscent of other epics, with it detailing his travels around the North, how he overcomes spirits who try to trick him, and so on and so forth.

The stories are told in cycles of short poems in a simple but almost spoken style, which seems as if it has been influenced by oral story telling traditions, and which



makes the book feel very enjoyable to read. In particular the interruptions and the direct address such as, “we’re not in that kind of world/ are we?” make the book feel somehow refreshing and almost interactive, and the language throughout the book feels quite modern and alive at the same time.

One thing I should note about this book, is that it isn’t something I would give to a child (at least in the UK), since, as with a lot of other myths (e.g., ancient Greek myths) the book deals with more ‘adult’ themes. However, although I say this, I find these themes and the unreserved way in which they are dealt with interesting, especially with the more taboo situations in the book. An example of this is the beginning of Sedna’s story with her marrying a dog due to the lack of men, who she likes in the village (and who her father keeps sending to her to try and get her to marry). The initial set up of a woman, whose father wants her to marry, but who doesn’t want to marry herself, has been seen time and time again, however, the twist of her marrying a dog in order to stop her father makes the situation much more morally ambiguous. It’s also not as if her marrying the dog in the first place is treated as morally right, since it results in the fish becoming smaller and food more scarce. This leads to the father abandoning Sedna on an island, where the dog brings parcels of food to help keep them alive. We sympathize with both characters to some degree, for the daughter, because of how cruelly she is treated by her father, but also with the father because of what Sedna has done. Trying to think through and come to terms with these situations, makes the book a unique reading experience, and is something I found enjoyable, but I imagine others won’t.

We also feel throughout the stories how connected the Inuit are to the natural world and the battle for survival in nature. We see this with Kiviuk and the spirits he encounters, especially those who try to eat him for lack of any better alternative. But we also see this with Sedna with shamans having to comb her hair by the end in order to free seals, and other animals, so villages are able to feed themselves.

On this note, there is also a lot of creative imagery and ideas throughout the book. We see this as shown with Sedna and her hair, but it’s also incorporated in more humorous ways, for example when Kiviuk pretends to be dead by quietly breathing out of his backside.

I really enjoyed reading this book, I found its style enjoyable, and the stories really creative and engaging, even if they may not be for everyone.

## A Small Glossary of Some Inuit Terms

*By Sebastian Ellery*

### Objects:

**Qayaq (or kayak)** - Inuit boats composed of a whale bone frame covered with dried seal skin. Used for hunting. They were originally hand built to fit the owners' specifications (their size, body type, etc.) which initially confused Europeans.

**Mukluk, Kamiik** - boots, which can cover areas from the foot up to the lower leg. They can be made from seal and caribou skin.

**Parka** - Coats used by the Inuit, usually made of caribou or seal skin and sometimes decorated with furs from native animals (e.g., Seals, caribou, wolverines, foxes, wolves etc.). Coats like these are now quite popular in the West, with the iconic fur which surrounds the hood.

**Ulu** - a crescent shaped metal blade, with handles often made of bone, used for scraping or cleaning.



Kamiik



Ulu blade

### Structures:

Inuksuk - tall rock structures used to help hunting, or navigation, which sometimes serve as markers for food caches. These serve as an important symbol for Inuit culture and are used in iconography like the Nunavut flag (a territory in Canada home to many Inuit people).

Qarmaq - tent like structures used to house the Inuit. Made from a structure of bone, or stone. Any holes are filled in with moss, before it is covered with a large canvas of seal skin.

Qulliq - lamps used to heat up Qarmaq fuelled by blubber or seal oil. The lamps are quite an important symbol for the Inuit: one is used on the coat of arms of Nunavut, and they are also sometimes used for ceremonious occasions.



Qarmaq



Inuksuk



Flag of Nunavut, Canada

### People:

Angakukk - religious figures in Inuit religion, who are associated with healing and sometimes superhuman powers.

Tuutaliit - vicious sea people who aim to kill hunters. Half-seal (fish), half-human, like selkies or mermen.

If you are interested in the clothes and art which the Inuit created, I would recommend looking at this website.

<http://collections.musee->

[mccord.qc.ca/scripts/printtour.php?tourID=CW\\_InuitClothing\\_IK\\_EN&Lang=2](http://collections.musee-mccord.qc.ca/scripts/printtour.php?tourID=CW_InuitClothing_IK_EN&Lang=2)

## Notes on the Images used in the Magazine

Cover - William Bradford's Ice-dwellers watching the invaders 1875

COP26 logo, by UK government, see <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/cop26>

Lana del Rey by Neon Tommy see

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/neontommy/13939373336/>

Poppies in the sunset on lake Geneva by Eric Hill see

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/64165252@N00/570841724/>

F1 2022 Car | Dirty vs Clean Air | see [F1.com](https://www.f1.com)

Pirelli tyres see <https://www.auto-motor-und-sport.de/formel-1/plan-reifentest-18-zoll-mule-car/>

Cover of the book of the Thousand Nights and a Night translated by Richard Francis Burton

Igloos - illustration from Arctic Researches and Life Among the Esquimaux

Inuit boots by Rachel Uyarasuk

Qarmaq (whale bone roof reconstructed) near Resolute by Ansgar Walk