

TAORALIK

A photograph of a woman with dark hair, smiling and standing with her arms crossed in front of a vehicle. She is wearing a black quilted puffer jacket with a silver anchor-shaped zipper pull. The background shows the side of a vehicle and a blurred outdoor setting.

SERVING NUNAVIK INUIT SINCE 1974

A Wish Come True
Constitution Talks Dominate Meeting
Hannah's Healing Journey



LP^éΛ^é
Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

Makivik Corporation

Makivik is the ethnic organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of Nunavik. Its membership is composed of the Inuit beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)*. Makivik's responsibility is to ensure the proper implementation of the political, social, and cultural benefits of the Agreement, and to manage and invest the monetary compensation so as to enable the Inuit to become an integral part of the Northern economy.

Taqralik

Taqralik is published by Makivik Corporation and distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its Executive. We welcome letters to the editor and submissions of articles, artwork or photographs. Email mdewar@makivik.org or call 1-800-361-7052 for submissions or for more information.

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TAQRALIK



Hannah Tooktoo said she was given as much hope on her journey as she gave to others. She met with many Indigenous youth who also want to see the cycle end and their people heal. She said it gave her hope to experience that and see it with her own eyes. See more on page 8.

CONTENTS

04

Nunavik Constitution
 Talks Dominate
 Meeting

08

Hannah's Healing
 Journey

12

Nunavik Furs

14

Filming The Inuit
 Homeland

18

A Wish
 Come True

Cover: Lilly Mina stands in front of the wheelchair accessible van she secured for her son, thanks to the federal government's Inuit Child First Initiative program. Photo ©Sylvain Paradis



PHOTO COURTESY OF HANNAH TOOKTOO

20 Air Inuit

22 Canadian North

23 Green Corner

24 Legal Tips

26 Nunavik Notes

30 Youth

34 Nunavik Players

35 Nunavik Research
Fact Sheet



NUNAVIK CONSTITUTION TALKS Dominate Meeting

The third Nunavik Regional Organizations Meeting was held Sept. 18-20 in Montreal, where the focus was on advancing Self-Determination. Delegates reviewed and commented on a draft Nunavik Constitution.

Photos by Carson Tagoona

At the start of the meeting, Nunavik Inuit Constitutional Task Force members provided an update on their work. The draft Constitution was read aloud, and delegates asked questions, requested clarification, and offered suggestions for additions, deletions and changes.

At the end of the three-day meeting, a resolution was passed concerning the next steps of drafting the Nunavik Constitution. It was resolved that Makivik will continue to revise the draft Constitution,

taking into consideration comments and suggestions provided by Nunavik organizations. Makivik President Charlie Watt was expected to report to the Makivik Board of Directors in October for approval to move forward with consultation with Nunavik Inuit.

Makivik was also mandated in the resolution to create a committee composed of representatives of the Kativik Regional Government, Kativik Ilirisarniliriniq, the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services and the Nunavik Landholding Corporations



as soon as possible, to be directed by the Makivik president and executive. The committee will initially help Makivik address unresolved items in the Nunavik Constitution before community consultations are undertaken and will also address any challenges raised during a community consultation tour.

Makivik will also develop a consultation strategy on the Constitution, which will include sharing information by radio and Internet, and through community tours.

Discussions were also held on the implications of two new federal laws. Makivik provided an update on implementation of the Indigenous Languages Act, which has now received Royal Assent. Discussions were focused on using the funding that could be available to assist with Inuktitut initiatives in Nunavik, to benefit Nunavik Inuit.

An update was also provided on Bill C-92, which will come into force in January 2020 and will be known as An Act respecting



First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families. There was great interest in the law, which affirms that jurisdiction in relation to child and family services is an inherent right protected by section 35 of the Canadian Constitution. This includes the authority to make and enforce laws over child and family.

Delegates saw this law as offering an approach that could support the rights of Inuit and that could be complementary to current initiatives within Nunavik aimed at improving youth protection services.

It was resolved that Makivik, in collaboration with concerned regional organizations, will prepare a draft Nunavik Inuit law on





children, youth, and family services, and take steps to negotiate towards an agreement with Canada and Quebec regarding fiscal arrangements to support the implementation of such a law.

The meeting was attended by Makivik staff and executives, as well as representatives from Avataq, Anguvigak, Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec, KRG, KI, NRBHSS, Qarjuut Youth

Council, Saturviit, Taqramiut Nipingat Incorporated, NLHC, Isuarsivik, Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, Nunalituguait Ikajuqatigiitut, and Nunavik elders.



Hannah's HEALING JOURNEY

All photos courtesy of Hannah Tooktoo



In biking shorts and shirt, Hannah Tooktoo sat on the steps in front of Ottawa's Parliament buildings, shielding her eyes from the sun. The 24-year-old student from Kuujuaq biked nearly 5,000 kilometres over eight weeks this summer and stopped in Ottawa to recite her poem, "Suicide," at the heart of government in Canada's capital.

She started on June 16 in Victoria, B.C., but the day before finishing her ride in Montreal on August 8, Tooktoo admitted she never expected her trip to get so much attention and support.

The journey that began as a way to heal herself, turned into a campaign raising awareness about the need for improved mental health services in Nunavik and Indigenous communities. She was followed by thousands of people on social media and news outlets across the country.

In April, at the end of her semester at Dawson College in Montreal, she was struggling with the aftermath of a spate of suicides in her Northern home community. She wanted to find a better way to grieve, she said, and maybe help at least one other person.

"The only limits we have are the ones we put on ourselves," she said. Leading by example, she gave herself only four weeks to plan, get a bike, train, and secure money to buy a plane ticket and find a support van driver.

"It felt like there was an immediacy to it," she said, explaining that people are suffering constantly and need help now.

Tooktoo set up a Go Fund Me page, "Hannah's Journey Across Canada," which by early September had surpassed her initial goal of \$25,000. Once her expenses are paid off, the remainder will be donated to the Unaaq Men's Association of Inukjuak, a group that supports youth in Inukjuak and across Nunavik by actively promoting Inuit culture and traditions.

She said the bicycle trek really has been a journey for her, not just physically or mentally, but spiritually as well. Spending on average about seven hours a day biking, she allowed herself to feel all the emotions she was struggling with and reflect on her coping mechanisms.

But the journey wasn't completely solitary. She had her van support driver, Deb Landry, who stepped in just before the journey began, and people who came to offer support and encouragement along the way. Many people on her route told their own stories of struggle and trauma, she said, and she listened, in an effort to help them lessen their emotional load. Then she spoke of her own struggles, allowing them to help her in return by sharing her burden.

"Then we're all holding it for each other," she said. "Everybody is going through this. I don't know any Inuk in Nunavik or Nunavut who hasn't been personally touched by suicide. My story is not unique."

Tooktoo stopped in many towns and cities, including Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, and Ottawa and tried to stop in as

many Indigenous communities as possible along the way. People in those communities rallied to create events for her to have a platform to share her message of support and healing.

The journey culminated in Montreal, where people gathered to congratulate and welcome her back to where it all started.

Makivik executive Rita Novalinga gave an impassioned speech to the crowd, praising Tooktoo's efforts and calling her a role model for Inuit youth.

"You have shown us all from Nunavik that when we set our hearts to help, we can do it," she said. "Each and every one of us here go through struggles in life. Be it relationships, work, family, whatever. These struggles are meant for us to get stronger. Accept them and learn from them. Don't give up!"



On June 27, Tooktoo rode from British Columbia to Lake Louise in Alberta. She had been riding parallel to Highway 16, also known as the Highway of Tears, infamous for the number of Indigenous women who have gone missing or were murdered on its path.

Tooktoo has since travelled by invitation to Iqaluit, Nunavut, to speak about her journey at a conference, and continues to spread the word about the need for better health services in Northern and Indigenous communities.

"We are all human beings who deserve mental health, physical health and spiritual health," she said on the steps in front of the Peace Tower in Ottawa. "We all deserve help in maintaining that. It's not fair that in Indigenous and Inuit communities that it's most sparse, and we're the ones dealing with the aftermath of colonization. And we are still dealing with colonization because it's happening to this day."

For more photos and information see the official Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/hannahsjourneyacrosscanada/>.

Tooktoo stood in front of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill with the bicycle that carried her more than 5,000 kilometres. She had just finished reciting her poem, "Suicide", on the steps.

"It felt like there was an immediacy to it," she said, explaining that people are suffering constantly and need help now.



Suicide

By Hannah Tooktoo

I yearn for the years when the people I knew
weren't dead or dying
The blissful ignorance of suicide
Our ancestors fought hard to survive
Now our youth out here barely alive
Numbing pain with drugs and alcohol
Hoping to ease the heavy weight they haul
on their shoulders
Drinking poison,
Trying to get past the trauma backfires
As self-medication becomes self-mutilation

You see, young Inuk, your parents are hurting
They hold dark secrets deep inside.
They've been:
Colonized
Christianized
An attempt in genocide

As children, young Inuk, your parents got
hit, whipped and raped
Deprived of culture, language and love
Our way of life crushed
They were
Lost Inuk
Hungry Inuk
Hurt Inuk
Angry Inuk
Broken Inuk
But never alone, Inuk

Broken children raising babies
Of course, that'll mess you up

The heaps of broken souls pile up
In our attempt to rise up
Mothers grieve for their children,
Their cries still ring in my ears as another soul adds up

Veins open like rivers, as ropes tighten around throats
If Inuit reach for the poisoned bottle the vicious cycle
goes full circle
So keep fighting to survive, Young Inuk
Run, walk or crawl to saimaniq
Peace
Healing
Harmony
Keep sober
Don't be afraid to feel that pain
But do not dwell in it
for it is a dangerous void eager to swallow people whole

Trauma may be passed down through the generations
Never forget Young Inuk, there are thousands of
ancestors'
resilience and strength running thick through those veins
They stand behind you
Cheering, for you
You are special
You are born of only the bravest,
Only the strongest
Only the smartest
Do not give up, Inuapik
For you are the next generation

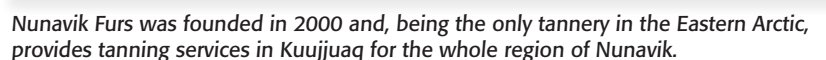
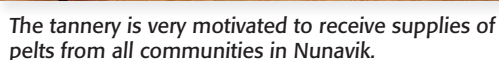
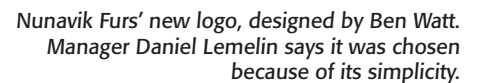
Hannah Tooktoo recited her poem each morning before setting out on her bicycle journey across the country to raise awareness about the need for improved mental health services in Nunavik and Indigenous communities. It was a reminder, she said, of why she was doing it.



All photos courtesy of Nunavik Furs

Lemelin says the main reason for this growth is that they have started to buy furs directly from the hunter support programs in the communities. Before, people would send their pelts south to the fur harvesting auction in North Bay, Ontario. But since prices have dropped at auction the furs weren't worth as much. That's when he decided to buy directly from the support programs and is still trying to get more communities involved this way. More importantly, by keeping furs within Nunavik, it strengthens the economy in a circular fashion while also promoting traditional harvesting activities.

For further information, follow the tannery's Facebook page at:
<https://www.facebook.com/Nunavik.Furs.Inc/>.





FILMING THE INUIT HOMELAND

By Ole Gjerstad

Photos by Jean-Marie Comeau



How do you see yourselves? How do you see your future?

Talking about being a teenager in Ivujivik.

How do Nunavimmiut see themselves today? That's the common question we had prepared for the people we were to interview on our August trip to the Hudson Strait communities of Salluit and Ivujivik. Our film crew was beginning production on new episodes in the Makivik documentary series *Building the Inuit Homeland*, and the subject this time is what Zebedee Nungak calls "Inuit-ness": the state of language, culture and Inuit identity among Nunavimmiut.

We had heard that Salluit was thriving from the spin-offs generated by nearby mining operations, but does more money and links to the world economy change Salluit's connections to the land, their history and their grip on Inuktitut? Filming with the Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation, we found a former top-level interpreter, a former Air Inuit pilot and several experienced administrative staff now operating giant earthmoving equipment on



The Tayara family heading out of town for berries, fish, and caribou.



large construction projects. The reason: steady work in their home community for an employer that incorporates an Inuit lifestyle. As if to make the point, Noah Tayara, head of Qaqqalik, called us mid-morning: "It's a beautiful day; be at the dock at 3 pm, we're going fishing."

The colour of the slopes signalled fall, but the mercury in Kuujuaq that day showed 27 C°. The Sugluk Inlet felt nearly as warm. We pulled ashore for the women to pick berries. Noah and his brother-in-law Charlie Saviadjuk were setting the net when we noticed Noah's daughter jumping up and down in the blueberry patch: Tuktu! Ten minutes later, Charlie was skinning the young bull.

When the sun disappeared, 34 shining Arctic char had landed in Noah's net, and the berry buckets were nearly full. Several other canoes had joined us on the inlet as Sallumiut climbed down from their Caterpillars to take to the land and harvest its bounty. Two more



Melissa Gordon, apprentice carpenter for Makivik Construction.



Charlie prepares to skin the bull.



Ole Gjerstad, Director; Simona Arnatsiaq, Interpreter; Kaudjak Padlayat, Foreman; Adamie Alaku, Heavy machinery operator; Philippe Lavalette, Director of photography; Olivier Leger, Sound recordist.

tuktu had been downed, and dozens more fish cleaned on the beach. Here we were, half an hour from the community, in a land of plenty and breathtaking beauty, with "Inuit-ness" on full display.

.....

Off the beach in a tiny cove, near the point where the Hudson Strait meets the Hudson Bay, are a row of large stone heaps. Adamie Kalingo and Mary Paningajak tell our camera how, around 4,000 years ago, people hunted whales and cached the meat here. All around Ivujivik we see evidence of millennia of continuous human presence. Mary makes beautiful art from the local vegetation; Adamie is the unofficial Ivujivik historian (though he has competition).

Over at the Nuvviti school, Ivujivik is moving into a new era. Centre director Thomassie Mangiok and a dozen students are hauling huge boxes into the building. They are giant "smart screens," wired blackboards for the digital age, a big investment that Thomassie believes will give a new generation of Ivujivikmiut a leg up in becoming citizens of the world. From the media room with its digital printer and VR equipment, Adamie takes a group of students over to another site of ancient Inuit habitation. Trouble is, the sod house ruins sit in the middle of a marsh now golden with ripe cloudberryes. Soon we're all on our knees in the grass, film crew included. *How do you see yourselves? How do you see your future?* we'll ask the students later. We're set for an interesting conversation.



In the cloudberry fields of Ivujivik, with Adamie Kalingo and students.

A Wish COME TRUE

Inuit Child First Initiative Approves Vehicle for Family



Bobby Mina had an extra special birthday gift this year.

The Inukjuak boy was born eight years ago on October 6, with a condition called Ps5 synthesis disease. It means he is unable to walk and talk.

"My daughter and I have to put him on our backs to take him around, either inside or outside," explained his mother, Lilly Mina, who spoke in Inuktitut, translated by her daughter. "We both

sometimes used to pull our muscles because he's a big boy. He also uses sign language to communicate with us."

Bobby goes South for medical treatments every three to six months. The first time they were picked up in a wheelchair accessible van, Lilly told her family she wanted to bring the van home. Thanks to a post on social media, her wish has come true.

Bobby started school in 2017, and the community school bus for special needs children wasn't running due to mechanical issues.



"I had tears of joy, I felt excited and relieved. At one point, I yelled 'amaaqattalangajarunairattangai' which means 'we won't be putting him on our backs anymore.'"

Bobby Mina with his sister Jennifer, father Bobby and mother Lilly in Inukjuak with their new wheelchair accessible van.

Lilly said he was repeatedly catching colds and getting sick while waiting between 15-20 minutes to get picked up, when the bus was able to run.

Last February Lilly saw an information post from Makivik Corporation on the Facebook group "Your Voice on Nunavik," about the Inuit Child First Initiative, which explained that Inuit were now eligible for assistance under Jordan's Principle. That government program came into effect after five-year-old Jordan River Anderson,



When taking the school bus, Bobby would routinely have to wait 15 to 20 minutes in the cold.

an Indigenous boy from a First Nation in Manitoba, died in hospital in 2005 while the federal and provincial governments fought over who was responsible to pay for his home care. The Child First Initiative is meant to cut government red tape, so Indigenous children can get the help they need as quickly as possible, but Inuit were not eligible until the end of 2018.

"After I saw that post, I called Makivik to ask them how I can apply," Lilly said. She proceeded to phone the Jordan's Principle representative and asked for help to get a wheelchair accessible van. "They told me they were going to send me an email with only five questions that I had to answer." Lilly, The Landholding Corporation, Innalik School, the community clinic, and the Mackay Centre in Montreal were required to write letters stating that Bobby needed the vehicle.

To her shock, Lilly received notification in the summer that her request had been approved.

"I thought I was not going to get approved, but I just had to try," she said. "I had tears of joy, I felt excited and relieved. At one point, I yelled 'amaaqattalangajarunairattangai' which means 'we won't be putting him on our backs anymore.'"

The van arrived by sealift on October 5, the best birthday gift Bobby could have received, Lilly said. "He loves the van also! Every time I get up to do something, he signs 'van' to check if we'll go out with the van." It means Bobby is able to accompany the family more often on excursions and it has eased the burden on Lilly and her daughter considerably, as they don't have to use all their energy carrying him up and down the stairs and into the truck.

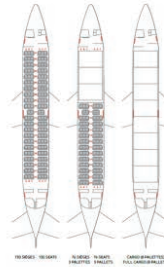
Bobby is the first person to have a wheelchair van in Inukjuak, but Lilly wants to encourage others who have children with special needs to apply for help from the Inuit Child First Initiative program as well. To submit a request, you need the child's Makivik beneficiary number, which can be obtained by phoning the Makivik office in Kuujuaq. Full details on the program can be found on the Government of Canada's website at: canada.ca/supporting-inuit-children.

"If I could do it, anyone can do it," Lilly said.

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BOEING 737 300C SERIES

CONFIGURATIONS: 130, 76, CARGO



Air Inuit adds the B737-300 to its fleet.

On October 11, 2019, Captain David Palfreeman and Captain Raymond Melaçon flew Air Inuit's first B737-300 from Montreal to Trois-Rivières to the AAR's facility where the aircraft was to be painted to Air Inuit's distinctive paint scheme. The aircraft was planned to be online for service in the first weeks of November.



Captain Raymond Melaçon and Captain David Palfreeman.



Sparrows – Pilots in the making

Air Inuit's Sparrow pilot training program welcomed three beneficiary candidates this year:

- Malina Berthe from Tasijuaq
- John-Roy Watt from Kuujuaq
- Dorothy Andrusiak from Inukjuak

The pilot training program held its first phase for the private licence training in Kuujuaq and moved to Trois-Rivières in September. Our Sparrows will continue their flight training for the next months and will ultimately join the Air Inuit team upon obtaining their commercial, multi-IFR certification.

We wish them good luck!

Special occasion for our Chairman

On October 1, 2019, Air Inuit's Chairman Noah Tayara had the honour of being flown by his son, First Officer Jessy-James Saviadjuk (Tayara) and Captain Christian Corriveau.

Enhanced Ilaujuq travel program – Discounted travel for beneficiaries

The Air Inuit Ilaujuq travel program now entitles all Nunavik Beneficiaries to four travel/cargo certificates plus one cargo certificate.

The discount allows for a 75% discount applicable on the adult Y fare, the child YCH fare or the senior YCD fare up to a maximum of \$800, all taxes included.

OR

A cargo shipment of a VTT, Snowmobile or Outboard motor at a 75% discounted cargo rate applicable on the LaGrande to Community portion or between Nunavik communities also up to a maximum of \$800, all taxes included. The Montreal to LaGrande shipping cost by Kepa transport also applies additionally to the Ilaujuq rate.

Conditions of the program can be found at <https://www.airinuit.com/en/programs-and-tariffs/ilaujuq>

Airfare Reduction Program

Now claim 40% of your airfare cost up to \$1500 per year.

The Airfare Reduction Program was created to assist Nunavik residents and beneficiaries. Kativik Regional Government (KRG), Makivik Corporation and the Quebec government have undertaken to offer a subsidy on the cost of airline tickets purchased for personal and compassionate travel.

Who is eligible?

Anyone who has been a resident of Nunavik for at least 12 consecutive months and JBNQA beneficiaries who reside in Quebec are eligible under the Airfare Reduction Program for personal and compassionate travel between Nunavik communities and between Nunavik and any other destination in Quebec. Any airline ticket claimed under the program must have been issued in the name of an eligible Nunavik resident or JBNQA beneficiary.

How long do I have to apply?

This form must be submitted to the KRG Finance Department no later than 90 days following the completion of the trip.

What kinds of travel are allowable?

Only the following categories of travel are eligible under the Program:

Personal Travel

- for Nunavik residents, by air from their home community to a destination elsewhere in Quebec;
- for JBNQA beneficiaries, by air to any Nunavik community.

Compassionate Travel

- by air to accompany a patient to a place of treatment;
- by air due to a death in the ticket holder's immediate family.

Travel undertaken on behalf of an employer or as a benefit of employment is not eligible for this subsidy.

What is the amount of the rebate?

The price of airfare is subsidized at 40% of the ticket cost, up to a maximum of \$1,500 for the two travel categories combined in any given year.

How do I apply?

This application form must be completely and properly filled out and mailed to the KRG. Each application form must include:

- the airline ticket receipt and original boarding passes;
- copies of the JBNQA beneficiary card issued by the Makivik Corporation and proof of residency in Quebec (for travel claimed by a JBNQA beneficiary residing outside of Nunavik).

You can find the application form at <https://www.krg.ca/en-CA/programs/nunavik-col/airfare-reduction>


Isaruuk 
Rewards program

Rewards program

Register online, earn points when travelling and redeem rewards.

<https://www.airinuit.com/en/isaruuk>

We're active! Follow us on:



Unified Flight Schedule Launched

After many months of planning and preparation, we have officially launched our first-ever unified flight schedule following the completion of our merger. From this point onwards, our customers can travel and ship with us across our vast network of 24 northern communities, from our southern gateways of Ottawa, Montreal and Edmonton, with interline connections to destinations throughout Canada, the US and beyond. We have also launched our unified new 'Canadian North' brand, featuring our distinctive Inukshuk logo and red and white colour palette. Customers will see this brand in more and more places as time progresses, including our website, uniforms, counter signage and aircraft livery. We are incredibly proud to have a team of passionate, experienced and caring aviation professionals who will work together to ensure that our customers receive exceptional service from us – every day, every flight.

While we have made significant progress, our work isn't done yet. Over the next several years, we will continue to integrate our flight operations, maintenance facilities and all of our 'behind-the-scenes' functions, while ensuring that we continue to provide a seamless experience at every stage for our customers. As a 100 per cent Inuit-owned airline, we know that air travel is vitally important to the people, organizations and communities we serve.

We would also like to mention that Aurora Rewards points can now be redeemed on any of our scheduled destinations. There's no better way for us to show appreciation for travelling with us than providing Aurora Rewards points towards your future travel. Aurora Rewards gained many fans since launching and it was important for us to continue to offer this program as we also look for ways to expand upon it.



GREEN CORNER

Program to Clean up Residual Hazardous Materials Storage Sites in Northern Villages in Nunavik

In 2018, \$3-million in funding was provided to the Kativik Regional Government by the Société du Plan Nord under the Program to Clean Up Residual Hazardous Materials Storage Sites in Northern Villages in Nunavik (RHMP). The program's objective is to support initiatives related to the cleanup of residual hazardous materials storage sites in the 14 Nunavik communities.

That same year, under the RHMP, more than 1,500 drums of hazardous waste were removed from four different storage locations in the community of Kuujuaq. Most products contained in the drums consisted of wastes generated from automotive garage activities (that is to say, petroleum hydrocarbons and water contaminated by these products). The drums from these sites were secured, repackaged when necessary, and shipped south to an authorized disposal facility.

In 2018, characterization work was also undertaken at sites in the communities of Aupaluk and Tasiujaq. This year, cleanup work will

be carried out in the communities of Aupaluk, Tasiujaq, Puvirnituk, Kuujuaapik and possibly Kangiqsujuaq. Additionally, KRG is currently undertaking hazardous materials surveys in eight different Northern villages.

It is important to note that treatment of contaminated soils found at these sites is not included under the RHMP. Both the KRG and KEAC continue to campaign the provincial and federal governments for the necessary resources to address this issue.

The program will remain in force until March 31, 2022 and projects are planned for each of the 14 communities. For more information on the types of projects that might be eligible in your community, please contact the Kativik Regional Government at 819-964-2961 extension 2324.



In 2018, more than 1,500 containers of hazardous waste were removed from four storage locations in Kuujuaq and eventually shipped south for disposal.





LEGAL TIPS

DON'T BE DUPED

Protecting your personal information in the age of data breaches

Recent news stories tend to show that data breaches may be on the rise. After the banks Desjardins and Capital One were in the news for data breaches, now the insurance company Industrielle Alliance may have been the subject of a security incident involving the personal information of approximately 3,000 clients. Protecting your data is becoming more and more important, and so is the need to offer proper responses to cyber-attacks, scams, or fraud attempts.

It may have happened to you, a relative, or a friend. It is not a rare occurrence. Every year, the RCMP reports that thousands of Canadians are victims of some form of breach, with various consequences ranging from loss of money to heightened risks associated with authorized access to personal information. This is because the level of sophistication of these perpetrators has improved tremendously in recent years, and so has their capacity to get at you, with or without your active involvement.

In the case of data breaches by institutions who collect and store your personal information as customers, employees or any other capacity, remind them that they are accountable. They should collect only the information that they really need for the purpose of your relationship. Providing your SIN is needed for your employment record, not for use by your reward cards' provider. Refuse to provide personal data that is not necessary for the type of transaction foreseen. Make sure that you access your personal file from a secure location, through a secured webpage and from a private, not shared, computer. Create strong passwords and make sure to change



them once in a while. Safeguard your list of passwords. Keep your computer firewall and software up to date and collaborate actively and quickly with your service institution if data breaches are reported.

But first you need to make sure that such a report actually comes from your service provider, and not from a fraudulent source. Banks will not be sending emails to report a problem with your personal file. They will mail you a letter or call you. They will certainly not append an electronic document for you to download as is. They will not be asking for your personal information, or your account number;

legitimate institutions already have all that type of information in your file. They will certainly not ask about sensitive information through an unsecure email exchange. They will not ask for money, or pre-payment, to access what you are entitled to. Delete these messages immediately and if doubts remain regarding the nature of the request, call your institution to ask if really there was a problem with your file. Most likely, there was not.

But what if you, or your relative, have responded to such a request. You have already sent personal information, or money, or both, and it seems that there is no end to it. It is not too late to stop it and to report it. In order to do so efficiently, The Government of Canada recommends that you:

- Step 1:** Gather all information about the fraud. This includes documents, receipts, copies of emails and/or text messages.
- Step 2:** Report the incident to your local law enforcement agency. This ensures that local police are aware of what scammers are targeting residents and businesses in their jurisdiction. Keep a log of all your calls and record all file or occurrence numbers.
- Step 3:** Contact the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre toll free at 1-888-495-8501, or through the Fraud Reporting System ([/reportincident-signalerincident/index-eng.htm](http://reportincident-signalerincident/index-eng.htm)).
- Step 4:** Report the incident to the financial institution where the money was sent (e.g., money service business such as Western Union or MoneyGram, bank or credit union, credit card company or Internet payment service provider).
- Step 5:** If the fraud took place online through Facebook, eBay, a classified ad such as Kijiji, or a dating website, be sure to report the incident directly to the website. These details can be found under "report abuse" or "report an ad."
- Step 6:** Victims of identity fraud should place flags on all their accounts and report to both credit bureaus, Equifax (http://www.consumer.equifax.ca/home/en_ca) and TransUnion (<https://www.transunion.ca/>).

It is known that victims of fraud are often targeted a second or third time with the promise of recovering money previously lost. Always do your due diligence and never send money to recover money. Update your report to the police, to the Canada Anti-Fraud Centre, and to your financial institutions. Talk about your misfortune to your family and friends. You may prevent someone else from becoming a victim.

But what if they already are a victim? Check on the warning signs suggested by the RCMP signalling that they may have fallen prey:

There is a marked increase in the amount of mail with too-good-to-be-true offers in their mailboxes.

They are receiving frequent calls offering get-rich-quick schemes, valuable awards, or calls for donations to unfamiliar charities.

They seem to experience a sudden inability to pay normal bills, or they are asking more often for loans or cash.

Their banking records show cheques cut or withdrawals made to unfamiliar companies.

They are developing secretive behaviour about phone calls.

They indicate being in contact with unfamiliar people, or foreign countries' institutions, or too-famous individuals.

Support them, do not criticize them. Help them realize that they were victims of false representations and that they can ignore electronic requests or phone calls, which may be numerous and persuasive. Help them to also report the incidents to the authorities. The door to these perpetrators of fraud and scamming must be shut firmly, once and for all.

NUNAVIK NOTES

Kuujjuaraapik Hosts Eastern Arctic Summer Games

More than 235 athletes from five communities of Nunavik participated in the 2019 Eastern Arctic Summer Games hosted in Kuujjuaraapik in August.

The Kangiqsujuaq, Inukjuak, Umiujaq, Kuujjuaraapik and Kuujjuaq teams, competed in the event, now in its 19th year, along with a Cree team from the adjacent community of Whapmagoostui.

Team sports included basketball, baseball, volleyball, soccer, floor hockey, canoe races and other events. Individual sports

were also highlighted, including skeet shooting, target shooting, marathons and a triathlon. Arctic sports were particularly competitive, especially the head pull, arm pull, two-foot high kick, one-foot high kick and Alaskan high kick competitions.

The Eastern Arctic Summer Games include both traditional and contemporary sports to encourage communities north of the 55th parallel to stay active and to compete. They set the stage for the upcoming 2020 Arctic Winter Games that will be held in Whitehorse, Yukon, next March.

Inukjuak's team had great success at the 2019 Eastern Arctic Summer Games in Kuujjuaraapik. This picture was taken during the closing ceremony on August 10.



Koperqualuk Named Curator

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (MMFA) has announced that Lisa Qiluqqi Koperqualuk has been named as its Curator and Mediator of Inuit Art. She will collaborate on all museum projects to enrich its collection of Inuit art and enhance its initiatives in Montreal, Canada, and in Northern communities.

Koperqualuk will support the reorganization of the museum's collection of Inuit art, as well as upcoming exhibitions and future acquisitions.

In September 2018, the MMFA signed a partnership with the Avataq Cultural Institute to promote Inuit art and culture, and Koperqualuk, along with the museum's curatorial and administrative teams will work to strengthen ties with the institute and to provide mentorship for interns from Inuit communities. She will also oversee the development of educational, cultural and community activities to raise awareness of Inuit art and culture among a broader audience.

Born in Puvirnituk, Koperqualuk has worked with Inuit organizations at various governmental levels, including seven years as a communications officer for Makivik Corporation and as vice president of International Affairs at the Inuit Circumpolar Council. She received a political science degree from Concordia University and a Master's in Anthropology from l'Université Laval.

Lisa Qiluqqi Koperqualuk has been named as the Curator and Mediator of Inuit Art for The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.



Unified Inuktitut Orthography Approved

The Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) Board of Directors agreed to move forward with a unified orthography for Inuktitut during its meeting in Rankin Inlet in September.

There are currently nine different Inuktitut writing systems being used across Inuit Nunangat. While Inuit can generally understand each other's spoken dialects, it is more challenging to read other dialect-specific writing systems. This new writing system aims to remove barriers of communicating and sharing educational and other materials between the regions.

The Inuktitut Qaliujaaqpait orthography was developed by Inuktitut language experts over the past eight years. Throughout that time, members of ITK's Atausiq Inuktitut Titirasiq Task Group and later, the Atausiq Inuktitut Titirasiq Development Team, consulted widely with elders, teachers and other key users of Inuktitut, to design a system that will work for all pronunciations across Inuit Nunangat.

"Our current writing systems were introduced through the process of colonization," said ITK president Natan Obed, and were first introduced in the 1700s by Christian missionaries. Before that, Inuktitut was an entirely oral language. "The unified Inuktitut writing system will be a writing system created by Inuit for Inuit in Canada."

The Inuktitut Qaliujaaqpait system will use the Roman alphabet rather than syllabics, though regions can still use syllabics and other writing systems as desired.

Since the 1970s the discussion around promoting and supporting the continued use of Inuktitut in schools has included a debate about introducing a unified Inuit writing system to promote communication across dialects and the development of common learning materials. Work toward this began in earnest in 2011.

Using Roman orthography over syllabics also makes the new system youth-friendly, as many younger Inuit in syllabics-using areas mostly already know the Roman alphabet. It also facilitates using Inuktitut for texting or typing on a keyboard, without any need for speciality characters or fonts.

Makivik President Charlie Watt sits on the ITK board and moved the resolution to approve the new system.

"Approving a writing system that has been developed by Inuit follows a long legacy of careful thought and consideration. Now is the time to move forward with a unified writing system to protect and preserve our language for our youth," he said.

Having this unified writing system will help regions share materials, leading to a greater consistency in Inuktitut language education. According to information supplied by ITK, this ultimately will facilitate the eventual use of Inuktitut as a working language for business and higher education.

Nunavik Youth Share Issues at Forum

Four Nunavik youth spread the word about their communities' need for more mental health resources at the third annual Bishop's Forum at Bishop's University this August in Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Victoria Tarqiapik, Leena Yeates, Aibillie Idlout, and Nigel Adams attended the event and spoke to other delegates about the challenges they face as young Inuit. The delegates were so moved and captivated by the Northerners' plight that the Nunavik youth were offered the chance to lead their own unscheduled session on life in the North. Many delegates were previously unaware of the issues facing Nunavik communities, including the desperate need for more mental health resources.

Nigel Adams, 26, from Kangiqsujuaq attended the conference last year, and before returning this year spent part of the summer travelling across Canada to share stories of what it feels like to be an Inuk living in an isolated community. Once he started talking about the realities of life in the North, he said, "that's when I knew that we are all in this together and we have to stand back up."

At the forum in Sherbrooke, he said, he was able to express himself freely, and speak up against the government parties.

"For far too long, the Government have made promise one after another," he said. "I spoke from my heart. Dog slaughter, residential school survivor, I am the grandson of a brave woman and noble man who survived these traumas. I am ready to break the cycle and live a life with love, hope and passion. I have to breathe through this and keep moving forward."

The forum, a week-long civic-leadership initiative, offers 50 of the province's English-speaking young people the opportunity to come together, listen to each other and learn how Quebec's fundamental institutions work. Participants get an inside look at how things like the Quebec National Assembly, non-profit organizations and media shape public discourse and policy. The delegates prepared position papers on legislative changes they would like to see in the province and present them to a mock Parliamentary Commission.

Marin Algattus, Nigel Adams, Nikki Nashen, Victoria Tarqiapik, Leena Yeates and Aibillie Idlout, delegates at the Bishop's Forum in August. Participants were so moved by stories shared by the four from Nunavik that forum organizers asked them to lead an unscheduled session on life in the North. #Nunavik4Life.



Legault Apologizes to Inuit and First Nations

Quebec Premier François Legault stood in the National Assembly on Oct. 2 to apologize to the province's First Nations and Inuit following the release of the Viens Commission Report two days earlier.

The apology was the first of 142 recommendations made in the report by retired Superior Court Justice Jacques Viens. The inquiry looked at the treatment of Indigenous people by police and the justice and correctional systems, as well as health and social services, and youth protection services over the 15 years prior to the inquiry's launch in 2016. The call for an inquiry came after a media report on the way police in Val d'Or, a city about 500 kilometres north of Montreal, were mistreating Indigenous women.

Legault said he would study all the recommendations and work with Indigenous groups to improve the situation.

"The Quebec state has failed in its duty to you," Legault said in French during his speech to elected members in the Assembly and a group of Indigenous leaders in the gallery, including Makivik Executive Rita Novalinga.

"Premier Legault shook my hand and apologized saying that the government will work with us," Novalinga said. "I just would like to see the day when we will work side by side with the government, make our own by-laws and policies made for the North for our culture, our language, because the policies for the South have never worked for us and never will. That is what is wrong with the system today."

Makivik President Charlie Watt said the final report shows that Viens listened to what Inuit told the commission when it visited Kuujuaq and Kuujuaaraapik about a year ago. It also heard the

messages Inuit gave at the commission hearings held in Montreal. The main finding of the commission is that there is "systemic discrimination experienced by the First Nations and Inuit peoples in their relations with the public services investigated."

"Inuit provided testimony to the commission in all areas" said Watt. "Many times, in tears, my fellow Inuit testified to the commission about their experiences with the health, justice, social services, youth protection, historical injustices, and other interactions with Quebec government services. Based on the first call to action – that Quebec apologize to Inuit and First Nations for the rampant discrimination found in public services provided to our people, we feel we have been heard."

Minnie Grey, Executive Director of the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, said the organization is pleased with the calls to action in the areas of health services, social services and youth-protection services, as they strongly reflect the concerns raised by the NRBHSS during the commission's inquiry. The board is also pleased with the follow-up to the report, assigned to the Quebec ombudsperson, an independent entity that has demonstrated its will and capacity to intervene in Nunavik to ensure Nunavimmiut rights are respected.

The inquiry held its final hearings last December, after testimonials were heard from various locations in the province. Written evidence from witnesses were also taken in consideration.

The final 520-page report, titled, Public Inquiry Commission on relations between Indigenous Peoples and certain public services in Québec: listening, reconciliation and progress, is available online at cerp.gouv.qc.ca.

Joshua Qaumariaq, lead singer of the Iqaluit-based band, The Trade-Offs, on stage during the first night of Kuujuaq's Aqpiq Jam festival Aug. 12. The festival, which ran until Aug. 15, offered nightly shows at the the Kuujuaq Forum, featuring local bands as well as The Trade-Offs, and Great Big Sea's Alan Doyle. There were daytime festivities as well, including bingo, canoe races, and the annual aqpiq-picking contest.



A MEETING OF MINDS

All photos courtesy of the Qarjuit Youth Council

About 65 people participated in the Qarjuit Youth Council's Elders and Youth Retreat that took place at Kangirqusaaraaluk camp, near Inukjuak from July 23 to July 25.

This event was meant to gather participants from across Nunavik to talk about our history, our culture, our traditions and to create a dialogue on how to move forward together towards a positive future. It was an opportunity to ask questions and propose solutions together, as well as create relationships between generations.



The Elder and Youth Retreat was a way for both older and younger generations to reconcile and share Inuit traditions on the land. One of many elders, Iola Metuq, said, "Our land is fertile, our physical tundra has always been used for survival even so when today's population does not know the facts of its basic use, it is still abundant. That being said, youth, or anyone can grasp our knowledge and share them to the next generation."

Elders, aged 60 and over, and youth from 15 to 35-years old from all across the region were brought to the camp by guides using canoes and the community boat to experience three days of learning, sharing and growing together. Scavenger hunts, stories, games, discussions, teaching moments, fishing, canoeing and much more were part of this amazing event. The retreat was a way for both older and younger generations to reconcile and share Inuit traditions on the land, while exchanging knowledge and empowering each other.



Jessie Saunders demonstrated seal skinning at the camp. She explained that the seal and its skin was the essential material for Inuit in the past. The tools for skinning seal or any animal must be taken care of, especially if they are unique and valuable, and can then last a lifetime. Different women would like to have different types of sakivik, depending on their comfort, she said.





Charlie Nowkawalk and Iola Metuq shared their knowledge about traditional games and men's tools. The purpose of the games was for boys to be able to practise their skills for later use on the tundra.



Deseray Cumberbatch, right, demonstrated Arctic sports, here, the arm pull with Levina Kritik. This sport tests the competitors' strength, and the winner shows he or she is strong enough to haul a seal from the ice.

We Will Survive

Youth opinion by Daniel Gadbois



One may wonder how Inuit have managed to keep and practice their own traditional way of life while also feeling heavily oppressed by the non-transparent power of Parliament and law over time.

One may ask, "How come despite all of the attempts to eradicate Inuit knowledge and culture that many youths still speak Inuktitut to say the least?"

Years and years of oppression and colonization without any proper introduction to the capitalist way of life took a toll on every Inuit soul who had to endure the pain and patience of both letting go of the current life, and be forced to adapt to an entirely new, unknown future.

This led to an increase in alcohol sales resulting in homes becoming unwelcoming, families fearing the drunk instigator, heavy drama, struggles of trying to comprehend the situation, have all led to generations of pain and suffering. All while being told Inuktitut is not a language to be spoke in Federal Day schools, not to practice throat singing and traditional activities as it wasn't written in the laws to act this way, or it wasn't in the bible. This brought many out-of-place Inuit whom only knew intoxicants to cope with the drastic change (unknowing to their true cultural power).

There are always ways to cope and end generational trauma. Naturally, people say it takes seven generations to end generational trauma. But with strong courage and patience, one may end that trauma by stopping it within themselves. Will you continue living

each day with your mindset in the past? Or will you accept the past as the past and seek ways to move on in a healthy way? You wouldn't want your children to feel the pain you feel.

It takes true patience to let go of the pain day by day, but it isn't impossible. True grief and healing don't occur overnight, it takes strong patience and a mindset of working towards a brighter future experiencing and learning to cope with trauma.

One may wonder in their darkest day if the sun will ever shine again. Do I give up and selfishly end my pain? Does the trauma ever stop?

One thing is for certain, in order for you to heal, a journey of a thousand miles begin with a single step. And your darkest day is only 24 hours long. Will you realize living day by day is a gift of generational trauma endured to give you the life you have today? A language once forbidden now spoken openly among all ages. A way of life now and culture now ENCOURAGED to practice and thrive.

What am I to say in this vast populated world? The Inuit aren't a majority.

BUT to counter that thought, Inuit have recently been discovered to be genetically different. One where Nunavimmiut were said to not be related to any other people on the earth, in recent centuries anyway. With this knowledge, one can say that Inuit are definitely unique and very much home and will always find ways to survive both the tundra, and the world.

Daniel Gadbois is the Project Manager for the Qarjuit Youth Council in Kuujuaq, the Kuujuaq Coordinator for the Aarsiq Nunavik Theatre Company, also a lesser known musician who played in nine festivals in nine communities in Nunavik the past five years.

NUNAVIK PLAYERS



JAMIE MARKUSIE YAAKA



JULIA ST-AUBIN

Full name: Jamie Markusie Yaaka
Birthday: June 30, 2003
Place of birth: Credit Valley Hospital, Toronto
Home community: Kangiqsujaq
Role model: My strong ancestors who came before me
Favourite food: Pad Thai with caribou slices
Occupation: Tour guide, traditional tool making and maintenance man
Most proud moment: Being respected by the elders as a young Inuk man
Future goals: To be able to help my people heal
Best advice you can offer youth: I saw what suicide did to my family. Don't do it to yours.

Full name: Julia St-Aubin
Birthday: December 25, 1995
Place of birth: Kuujuaq
Home community: Kangiqsualujuaq
Role model: My mother Vinnie Baron and grandfather Jean-Guy St-Aubin
Favourite food: Frozen caribou
Occupation: Worked at the school as a student counsellor and teacher trainee, going back to school to further my education.
Most proud moment: Nothing really sticks out, but I am always so proud of my family, especially my blossoming siblings.
Future goals: Go into politics to either become mayor in my home town or make changes in our school board for Nunavik's future. First, I am continuing my education to broaden my mind.
Best advice you can offer youth: Where you are in life right now is not permanent, think about who you want to be and where you want to go in life. There is more to see outside of our town, go see what else is in the world or read books and stay informed through the news. Go outside of your comfort zone, it's a scary place but it is also very beautiful.

MYSTERY

PHOTO CONTEST

Congratulations to Appia Siasi who won the Mystery Photo Contest in issue 119 of Taqralik! You could win \$100 if you correctly guess what this mystery photo is. Mail your answer to the address below, or you can email your answer to mdewar@makivik.org. The winner of this Mystery Photo Contest will be chosen on December 27, 2019.

Mystery Photo Contest
 Makivik Corporation
 P.O. Box 179
 Kuujuaq, QC
 J0M 1C0



WHAT IS THIS ?

Natsiq - Ringed Seal monitoring program in Nunavik

The Ringed Seal, or *natsiq*, is an iconic species in Nunavik. It is both an important part of the natural environment, as well as a staple part of Inuit culture. Ringed seals have sustained Inuit for thousands of years and remain, to this day, important for clothing and as a subsistence food source, with the highly nutritious meat providing essential elements for strong blood. The ringed seal also occupies a pivotal role in the ecosystem, as both a predator and a prey species.

In Nunavik, although ringed seals appear abundant, the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board (NMRWB or Board) recognizes important deficiencies in information and knowledge available on ringed seals for the region. This lack of information and concerns regarding ringed seals' health and changes in distribution have been frequently reported by Nunavik hunters and their elected representatives over the last several years. These concerns varied by community, but often included declines in numbers in some areas, increases in signs of illness, and observation of unhealthy body condition. Additionally, for such a widespread and important species, ringed seals are underrepresented in the scientific literature, and Nunavik hunters stressed the need for more research. Furthermore, the wealth of

knowledge held by Nunavik Inuit remains largely undocumented and is therefore unavailable to others studying ringed seals, for species assessments and for Board decisions. Most importantly, Nunavik Inuit expressed concerns for the health of people consuming seals and the desire to start rigorously monitoring the well-being of marine mammals.

Given these broad concerns and knowledge gaps, the NMRWB launched a community-based monitoring project to collect information on ringed seal in the Nunavik Marine Region and to help address some of the issues identified by the hunters. The communities involved for this first year of activities are Inukjuak, Tasiujaq, Kangiqsujuaq and Kuujuaq. In each community, the involvement of the Local Nunavimmi Umajulivijit Katujaqatigininga (LNUK) is key for the long-term success of the project.

This idea is simple but could lead to many long-term and short-term benefits: Hunters in the communities collect body measurements and tissue samples from seal harvested throughout the year in an effort to document baseline information on seal health, condition and diet. The samples are analyzed at the Nunavik Research Center in Kuujuaq to check for the

Secondary 4 and 5 students went seal hunting with the Science and Culture teachers in Inukjuak.



A ringed seal being
butchered on the ice
in Inukjuak.



©FRANKE JEAN-GAGNON

presence of trichinella, liver flukes and contaminants (including mercury). While there are no concerns at the moment and seals in Nunavik are still considered to be safe for consumption, this monitoring will enable detection of changes in the health of seals and help ensure the meat remains safe.

The NMRWB and its collaborators believe that involving different local groups, including youth, is crucial to empower communities and build long-term local capacity for environmental monitoring in Nunavik. As such, an important portion of this project is dedicated to youth training and participation. This youth component aims to engage students and non-students in geographically and culturally appropriate educational activities with hunters from their community. Hunting excursions will bring youth to sea to hunt seal, where they will also learn seal sampling methods and acquire knowledge on the importance of wildlife monitoring and management.

Even for the youth who may not have the opportunity to go on a hunting excursion, seal stomachs collected by the hunters are brought in the classrooms for group dissection. The investigation of the stomach contents will give an idea of what the seals eat throughout the seasons and if any variations are observed. Indeed, some hunters have noticed a change in ringed seal prey and this could potentially have implication on seal health and meat taste. Additionally, a change in the prey species might indicate larger habitat-scale changes.

After being analyzed, the results from sampling and stomach dissection will be returned to each community: the LNUK manages and owns the data, and the school can use the results in science or math class, or for science fair projects. The data are collected by Inuit hunters, analyzed in Northern facilities and returned back to the



©STÉPHANIE PARENT

Grade 5 (French) students dissecting seal stomachs in the classroom for a science fair project at Innalik School, Inukjuak.

communities for use by its people, for a true Nunavimmiut driven research project. In addition to collecting baseline information and monitoring seal populations in Nunavik, the project will also provide tools to Nunavimmiut to develop and conduct their own studies and monitoring project for other wildlife.

This project was developed and is conducted by the NMRWB in collaboration with the LNUKs, teachers and school classes of the involved communities as well as with Makivik's Nunavik Research Center in Kuujjuaq. Conversations are underway with Kativik Ilisarniliriniq to discuss more formal collaborations between the schools and the project collaborators.

Ringed Seal



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS - FEDERAL DAY SCHOOLS

(McLean Day Class Action Settlement Agreement)

Prepared Without Prejudice by Makivik Legal (October 2019). For Any Information and Assistance,
Contact Class Counsel Who Was by Court Awarded a Support Mandate in Exclusivity.

The Gowling Law Firm is the exclusive assistance resource for all former day school students. It can be contacted at 1 (844) 539-3815. Note that they are receiving a large amount of calls and wait time may be important. You can also consult the official website at indiandayschools.com. Assistance will be free of charge throughout the process.

THE FEDERAL DAY SCHOOLS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WAS APPROVED ON AUGUST 19, 2019 BY THE FEDERAL COURT.

This means that the Agreement may start implementation 120 days from its approval date, subject to appeals which may be lodged. The opting-out period runs for 90 days from the approval date or until November 18th, 2019, i.e. former students may decide not to be bound by the Settlement Agreement and rather pursue their own personal compensation for harm while retaining their right to bring an individual claim against Canada. You can receive counsel on opting-out by contacting the Gowling Law Firm.

YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO SEND YOUR APPLICATION AROUND MID-DECEMBER 2019.

The official date for the commencement of application has to be defined, yet it shall be not before mid-December of this year. The application process will run for two years and a half (2Y 1/2) with a possible six (6) months extension if requested. Deloitte should act as Claims Administrator throughout the claims process.

A DRAFT APPLICATION FORM IS MADE AVAILABLE AT THE FEDERAL DAY SCHOOLS WEBSITE. THE APPLICATION FORM, IN ITS FINAL FORMAT, SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE CLOSER TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF APPLICATIONS' DATE.

But do not worry if you have already filled the Application Form in its draft version. Your application will be considered valid by the Administrator and it can be sent as is without redoing it on the final Application Form document.

THE DOCUMENT THAT YOU MAY HAVE ALREADY SENT TO THE CLASS COUNSEL IS NOT YOUR APPLICATION. IT WAS RATHER A NOTICE OF INTEREST IN THE PROCESS, REFERRED TO AS A "REGISTRATION." YOU WILL STILL HAVE TO SEND AN APPLICATION FORM FROM THE MID-DECEMBER COMMENCEMENT DATE.

Again, the document that you have sent will not be considered as your application, and we cannot emphasize enough the need for you to apply for compensation using the Application Form from mid-December. Gowling may try to contact you to relay that same important message. It would be important to act positively in the Application process so not to miss this compensation and remediation opportunity.

COMPENSATION IS NOT ATTACHED TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS SPENT IN FEDERAL DAY SCHOOLS.

Any former student who suffered harm at a Federal Day School may qualify for compensation. The amount of compensation will depend on the kind of harm experienced notwithstanding the number of years spent in Federal Day School(s). Compensation will range from Level 1 to Level 5. Level 1 compensation should be awarded if you suffered abuse like mocking or humiliation because of your culture, language or identity, threats of violence, sexual comments or some kind of physical abuse. Level 5 compensation will be awarded for the most serious physical or sexual harm suffered while attending Federal Day School(s). Since most former students who attended a Federal Day School experienced harm emotionally, physically, or both, it is expected that eligible former students be eligible for at least the base 1 level of compensation set at \$10,000.

YOU WILL NOT NECESSARILY HAVE TO APPEND EVIDENCE AND DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF YOUR APPLICATION.

Although suggested at the Application Form, the fact that you may not have at hand any of the "required" documents - such as report card(s), photo(s), letter(s), etc. - would not affect your submission. You will have the possibility to replace these with a Sworn Declaration made by a guarantor who may be (1) a commissioner of oaths such as the NV Secretary-Treasurers (2) an elected official such as Mayors or LHC Presidents (3) other professionals such as lawyers, doctors, police officers. This declaration will be found at page 12 of the Application Form. The Guarantor will not have to see the rest of your Application Form. He/She will only have to see you signing the upper part of Page 12, and then will act upon such signature. Your Application Form and the information it contains belong to you, and the Guarantor will act for the only purpose of the Sworn Declaration found at Page 12.

HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT IS NOT FORMING PART OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

We strongly encourage former students to seek for health and emotional assistance by contacting the general assistance lines, such as:

Your Community CLSC: #9090

The Traditional Health Support Workers (Monday-Friday 9h-17h)
1-877-686-2845

The Kamatsiaqtut Help Line 1-800-265-3333

For any questions, please contact Mylène Larivière, Makivik Legal (418-522-2224 ext. 4) (mlariviere@makivik.org)