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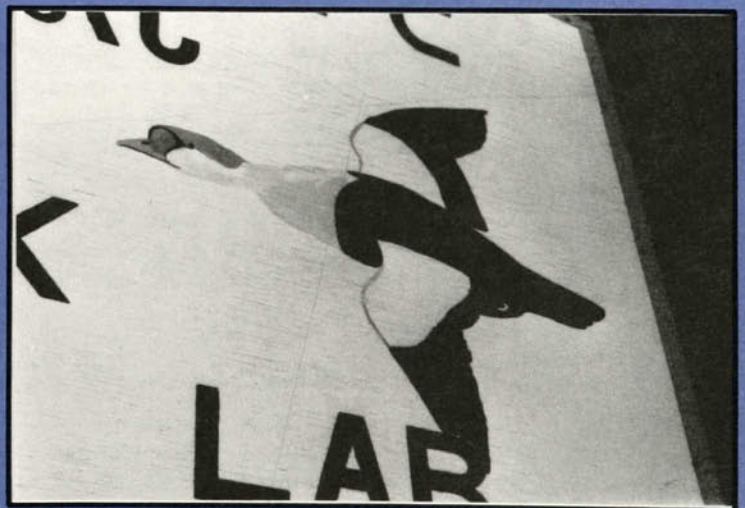
TAQRALIK

— LΔ • 1983 —

— MAY • 1983 —



Air Inuit Experimenting the G-1 Pg.11



Research Update on Eider Duck Pg.26

LETTERS



To the Justice Minister
Mr. Marc André Bédard

Open letter on adoption in 1957

Mr. Minister,

My name is Anysie Roger which is a fictitious name given to me at the St-Vincent de Paul crèche. I was born on September 25, 1957 through caesarean and was adopted on February 18, 1958 at the age of 5 months. I am now looking for my biological mother.

Mr. Minister, I would like to know if you ever pondered the fact that there are many unmarried mothers who lost their child to adoption although they have never signed any official papers for that purpose. Often, children were adopted before the age of six months, which is against the law.

Have you ever thought of the misfortune caused to the mother. Those mothers that did not sign the abandon papers often had the intention of getting back their child as soon as their personal, financial and social situation would get better. Those mothers were robbed from their children. Have you also thought about the concerned children? Do you know how it hurts to live without knowing your mother, especially when you know that she would have liked to be near you.

I would appreciate if you could settle all the injustices that affected the concerned mothers as fast as possible. We have the right to justice as much as any citizen in Quebec.

I hope Mr. Minister, that you will take these facts into account.

If any of the readers happen to know my biological mother, please write to:

Mouvement retrouvailles
C.P. 93
Château Richer
P.Q.
GOA 1N0

Anysie Roger,
Victim of injustice.

Mr. Marc André Bédard

St-Vincent de Paul Crèche

September 25, 1957

Anysie Roger, 25, rue St-Vincent de Paul Crèche. Adoptée le 18 février 1958 -
née le 25 septembre 1957.

Northern Communications, Cont'd.

Here is an idea which has been swimming in my head ever since the Northern Communications Revolution article some time back:

The major regional organizations (Makivik, Kativik, TNI, etc.) should join forces with the municipalities north of the 55th parallel to convince CBC to change their conditions and criteria for providing TV and satellite radio uplinks for northern communities. The logical thing to promote is to get CBC to deal with population requirements on a regional basis, instead of by individual location.

Presently, small communities have to have population explosions to become eligible for services under the 500-or-over population requirements. Meanwhile, in the five larger communities of Kuujuaapik, Inukjuak, Povungnituk, Salluit, and Kuujjuaq, there is a surplus of people. That is, their excess of population over 500 could be utilized by being lent to low population centres. If such regional population criteria can be accepted, smaller villages could then become eligible for CBC TV and static-free radio.

Say the total population of the region north of 55 is 5,500. That is enough people to have services installed in eleven places. Since the five larger centres already have such service, CBC could be persuaded to install in at least six more communities. This way, Northern Quebec can be further plugged into what is going on in Canada, (and, by necessity, Newfoundland.)

This proposition may not be ordinary, but it seems practical. If everybody involved can make efforts to reach a consensus, there is no reason for a solution not to be found. It is just as worthy of consideration as the 500-or-over population policy that was dreamed up by CBC. The more one thinks of it, the more credible it seems. Why not, huh?



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JOB OPPORTUNITY



société **Makivik** corporation

Position: Information Officer, Information Department
Makivik Corporation
H.Q. - Kuujjuaq, Quebec

General Description: Working under the supervision of the P.R. and the Information Officer, the information officer contributes to all aspects of the production of the Taqralik magazine, i.e., research, writing, layout and translations when necessary.

Qualifications:

- some basic knowledge on magazine, video and radio productions
- to be able to work under pressure
- bilingual (Inuktitut and English)

Salary: to be determined

Benefits:

- Group Insurance Plan
- Registered Retirement Savings Plan
- Vacation
- Travel fares (if applicable)
- Relocation Allowance (if applicable)
- Storage Allowance (if applicable)

Others: all applications must be in by June 15, 1983.

Please send your curriculum vitae to, or contact:

Makivik Corporation
c/o Claude Grenier
P.O. Box 179
Kuujjuaq, Quebec
JOM 1CO Tel: 819-964-2925

JOB OPPORTUNITY



société **Makivik** corporation

Position: Trainee as Information Officer, Information
Department
Makivik Corporation
H.Q. - Kuujjuaq, Quebec

General Description: To follow a training program under the supervision of the P.R. and Information Officer in layout work (commercial act), production of publications, photography, darkroom work, translating, radio production (general knowledge), reporting techniques, writing articles and other general duties.

Qualifications:

- to be willing to learn new functions
- to be able to work under pressure
- bilingual (inuktitut and english)

Salary: to be determined

Benefits:

- Group Insurance Plan
- Registered Retirement Savings Plan
- Vacation
- Travel fares (if applicable)
- Relocation Allowance (if applicable)
- Storage Allowance (if applicable)

Others: All applications must be in by June 15, 1983.

Please contact: Makivik Corporation
c/o Claude Grenier
P.O. Box 179
Kuujjuaq, Quebec
JOM 1C0
Tel: 819-964-2925

Management Training

•Most Likely to Continue

—by André Girard



photos by André Girard

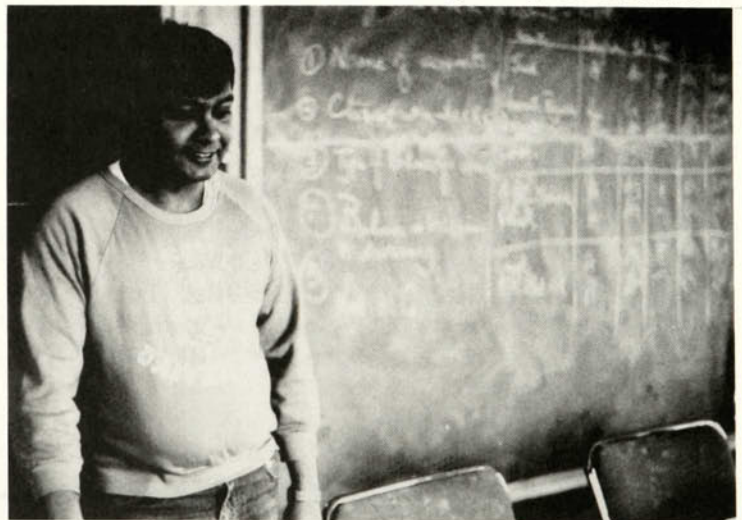
Since he started working for Makivik back in 1980, Sam Dass has been training a fair amount of Inuit in the field of management and bookkeeping. In early May, Sam held a training session in Kuujjuaq and TAQRALIK had the opportunity to briefly discuss his work.

The sessions were first set-up in order to give Makivik and Landholding Corporations staff the basic training needed to handle management and bookkeeping (book entries, bank reconciliations and so on) at the Community level. The idea behind the program was to help Inuit in the process of properly managing small businesses.

To figure out what courses should be provided, an evaluation of the local needs is made by the Makivik Training Department along with the Landholding Corporations. The results which include an estimate of the possible number of students and other technical details, are sent to the Manpower Office. If the Manpower Office gets the approval of the Québec Education Ministry on the content of the course, they will decide if whether or not it is worth to finance the training sessions. If so, they get back to John Provins (Head of the Makivik Training Department) and then, Sam is asked to prepare a course that fits the specific needs previously identified by all concerned parties.

As of now, according to Sam, the program has been doing fairly well considering that an average twelve students showed up at the sessions. The percentage of successful attendance (which means students that came to all classes and think they now benefit from it) is about 60%. Another positive aspect of the program is that students come to the classes even though they are aware that they won't get an official certificate or diploma for doing so.

Next Fall, if everything goes as planned, two training sessions are scheduled to take place probably in Akulivik or Quaqtac. The courses target will be to provide students with all the basic background on Landholding Project Evalua-



Your Health



Jean Labbé, md
Projet Nord

Health Problems in Northern Quebec :

- V. Conclusion -

In the four previous issues of Taqralik, a brief analysis of the health problems in the Inuit population was presented, as well as a description of the health care organization. In this paper, I will make some personal comments about the present situation and about what could be done to improve it.

The present situation

Despite the fact that mortality figures are still much higher for the Inuit population than for other Quebec residents, we must realize that there was a dramatic improvement over the past 30 years. Infantile mortality, for example, was around 250 deaths per 1000 live births in 1956 and is now of 58.2. A good part of this improvement is probably due to the health care organization. But we cannot expect that medical services alone can bring to Inuit a very much healthier and happier life, because there are obvious limits to what these services can achieve. The first one is related to the tremendous difficulties of providing adequate health care to a population living in small and isolated settlements spread out over a vast territory characterized by a harsh climate for most of the year. Quick access to health services available only in large cities will always remain difficult. As regards the primary care provided in the North, we cannot expect that the health team will be increased, except when the new hospital will be available in Povungnituk. In fact, there are already in Northern Quebec more doctors and nurses in relation to the population than in any comparable area of Quebec or the Northwest Territories. Some improvement at the level of the primary care should be achieved by a better training for nurses who go to work in the nursing stations. But this is difficult to foresee in the near future because there is no special course in Quebec for nursing in isolated communities. Another limit of the health care organization is that it deals mostly with the consequences of health problems, namely diseases, rather than with their causes. We have seen in the previous papers that a lot of problems are related to environment or lifestyle. Apart from making suggestions, medical services do not have any power to change these matters.

Another point worth mentioning is that some people do not seem to be personally concerned by their responsibility towards their own health (which is not peculiar to Inuit; lots of other Quebec residents being in the same situation). For them, health is the problem of the health team. When they feel sick, they will go to the nursing station or the hospital and ask for a cure. As soon as they are better, they forget about it until the next episode of illness. For them, if something has to be done to improve their health, it has to come from the outside, from the health team, the Government and so on.

Another fact is that too few Inuit are involved in the health care organization. Even if more Inuit are seen in the administration (Boards of Directors of hospitals, Regional Board of Health and Social Services), strategic positions are still in the hands of qallunaat. In the delivery of health care, only a few of the auxiliary who graduated from the course given in 1977-78 are still working.



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