

I am pleased to present our first issue of the newly improved *Naniliqpita* magazine. *Naniliqpita* is dropped in every mailbox in Nunavut. It is just one of vehicles we use to keep you, the Beneficiaries of Nunavut, informed of the work we are doing on your behalf under the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*.

This special issue focuses on a project that has been keeping us very busy: The Arctic Exile Monument project. For many years, residents of Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord have dreamed of creating monuments to recognize the sacrifices and contributions made by Inuit who were relocated to the High Arctic in the 1950's by the Government of Canada.

In April 2008, the NTI Board of Directors passed a resolution to release funding to commission and raise monuments in the communities of Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord. In September 2008, NTI struck a committee comprised of some of the most important voices on the relocation issue, as well as representatives from various organizations who were committed to seeing this project through to its fruition. I commend these committee members for transforming the dream of many Inuit into a reality, and I look forward to sharing this moment at the Arctic Exile Monument unveiling ceremonies in September 2010.

Issues of arctic sovereignty have placed all eyes on the north. Unfortunately, too often all they see is a shipping route through the Northwest Passage, oil and gas reserves, and other hidden mineral riches yet to be discovered. It is our great hope that this project will serve not only to help heal the wounds suffered by former High Arctic Exiles and their families, but to remind the world that Inuit continue to live and prosper in Canada's northernmost communities.

Wherever you are across our beautiful territory, I hope you all enjoyed the long days of summer on the land with family and friends. ■

Mutna, Nakurmiik, Qujannamiik, Quana

Paul Kaludjak

Quviahuktunga tunihiniarama hivullirmik nutaannguqtiqtauyumik *Naniliqpitamik* taiguakhaq. *Naniliqpita* iliyauvaktuq tamainnut titiqqilvinut Nunavunmi. Atauhiuyuq atuqpa-gaqqut iliffi, Nunataqatauhimayut Nunavunmi, ilihimaqupluhi havaaptingnik kivgaqturhuhi ataagut *Nunavut Nunatarutata Angirutaagut*.

Una auyami taiguagakhaq turangayuq havaarivaktaptingnut: Ukiuqtaqtumi Itqaumatjutikhamik. Amihuni ukiuni, nunaqaqtut Qauyuittumi Auyuittumilu hinnaktuumavangmata nappaqtiri-umaplutik itqaumatjutikhamik ilitarimalugit naglikhaarutait ikayuu-taillu Inuit nuutiqtavakhimayut Ukiuqtaqtumut 1950-ngutillgu Kavamanganit Kanataup.

April 2008-mi, NTI Katimayit qangiqhihimayut piquyivungarun-mik havittiyaami maningnik aularutiyangani nappaqtirilunilu nunangni Qauyuittumi Auyuittumilu. Saptampa 2008-mi, NTI kati-mayiralaaliuqtuq ilaqaqtumik ikpingnaqtunik nipiqaqtunik nuutiq-taunikkut, uvvalu kivgaqtuiyunik nunamingnik aallatqiinit timiuyunit aghuruutiqaqtunik haffuminga iniqtauyumik takuyu-mayunik. Pattaktugigiyatka ukua nunamiuttat pinnguqtiringmata hinnaktuumayayumik amihunit Inungnit niriuktungalau ilauyaami Ukiuqtaqtumut Nuutiqtavakhimayunik itqaumatjutinik hakyaiqhik-pata Saptampa 2010.

Pitjutauyut ukiuqtaqtumik nanminiqarnirmut haanngatjutauyuq ukiuqtaqtumut. Mamianaqtuq, ilaanivallaq umiaturvikhaiinarmik tautukkamik Northwest Passage-kut, urhuryuanik, gaasilimik, aal-laniglu takunnaittunik nunamiuttanik huli nalvaaqtauyukhanik. Nirikpiaqtugut hamna havaaq ikayurniaqtuq mamitirnituinnaunn-gittumut Ukiuqtaqtumiunut Nuutiqqatauvakhimayunut ilaruhiinnullu, kihimi itqaumaqulugit nunaryuarmit Inuit huli inuuhimmaqtut inuuttiarhutiglu Kanataup ukiuqtaqturmi-utqiyayungni nunangni.

Humiitkaluaravit pinniqtumi aviktuqhimayumi, niriuktunga tamaffi quviaginaqtat upluquqtuyuyaq auyaq maniqqami ilangni ilanaffingnilu. ■

Mutna, Nakurmiik, Qujannamiik, Quana

Paul Kaludjak

with no choice but to place all hope in the promises made by the Government.

The *C.D. Howe* cast sails from Inukjuak in late July of 1953. It sailed across the Hudson's Bay to Churchill, and then onto several Baffin Island communities, reaching Pond Inlet at the end of August 1953. Some passengers continued to Craig Harbour (near the current Grise Fiord), while others were offloaded onto another ship, the *d'Iberville*, which was destined for Resolute Bay. Families were separated during this process, and for some, it would be the last time they would see one another.³ When they disembarked the ship, the promised equipment and resources were nowhere to be found.

The first years in the High Arctic were a desperate time for Inuit. The stories you will read throughout this magazine will give you a sense of the hardship experienced by Inuit. Despite their promise, the Government did not return Inuit to their homes within two years and it took many more years for Inuit to learn how to live in the High Arctic without a daily struggle for survival.

In 1993, the Royal Commission on Aboriginals People published a full report on the 1953 and 1955 relocations, which included interviews with Inuit and government officials involved. The difference in opinion between these two groups is astounding: Inuit felt they had little choice but to move and recounted RCMP going house-to-house looking for "volunteers", using an interpreter to translate their request to unilingual Inuit. Government officials felt Inuit were given a choice and exerted free will when making their decision.

Inuit felt there was an ulterior motive to the relocations (such as the protection of Canadian sovereignty), while government officials maintained the move was to improve the quality of life of the Inuit of Inukjuak.

In March 2006, the federal government established a "Reconciliation Agreement," creating a \$10 million trust fund for relocated individuals and their families. For many, this was a double-edged sword. The government refused to accompany the settlement with an apology. As this magazine goes to press, Inuit continue to wait for an apology.

This edition of *Naniiliqpita* is dedicated to all those affected by the relocations in the High Arctic and Inukjuak. May this open the door for you to tell your story! ■

Tapkuat Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi Nuktigaunii

➤ TAPHUMANGAT ROMANI MAKKIK

Havaktitauyunga auyami ilihaqtumut tapkunani Tuhagakhaligiyyit tapkunani NTI-kutni pilaqtitauhimaplungalu hananiinik ukuat ayyikkutaitut tuhagakhat tapkunani Naniiliqpita atauttikkuqatigiplugit hatqiqtitaunii tapkuat Ukiuqtaqtumi Ahinungaqtitauyut Nappaqtakhat.

I nuupluni piguqhaqhuni Uanangani Qikiqtaalukmi, tuhaqhimaitatka tapkuat Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi nuktigaunii, angilgaumaplunga talvaniluniit ilihavikmi. Tamna pilaqniq naunaiyaqni ukuat pityutauyut uqauhiginiilu tahapkuat ilauhimayut aqliknaqtuq tuhaqhityutigiyumayatkalu iliknut illitugiyatka.

Atuqtitlugu auyaani 1953-mi, 10 Inuit ilagiit nuktigayut tahamunga Quttiktuq Ukiuqtaqtumi tapkunangat Kavamatkut Kanatami. Saivat tahapkunani ilagiini talvangaqhimayut Inukjuakmin, uanangani Québec (taimani atiqaqtuq Port Harrison). Pingahut ahii havaktitauhimayut Mittimatalikmit ikayugahuaqhutik kanangnamingaqtut Inuit hungiutinahuaqniinik Quttiktuq Ukiuqtaqtumi pitquhiinik. 1955-mi, aitnguyut ilaliutiyut ilagiit tapkununga hivuliqnut ilagiinuteight.¹

Tapkuat Kavamatkut piniaqtugihimayat tahamna "nutaaq nuna" piqagianga amihunik: angutikhanik piqaqniiniklu, nutatlu hutuyutikhat – tamaita hanaiqhimaniat utaqilutiklu tapkununga Inungnut tikitpata. Tapkuat ilagiit pilaqtugiyuayuplutiklu quviagingitpatyuk, utilaqtut angilgamingnut qangiqaqtitlugik malguk ukiuk.² Taimuuna, inuit

¹ Tamna Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi nuktigaqniq: Tuhagakhaliat tapkununga 1953-55 Nuktigainiqmik taphumangaty René Dussault tamnalu George Erasmus, hanayai tapkuat Royal Kamisat Nunaqaqaqtunut Inungnut, makpigiugit tapkuat Kanatamiut Kavamangat Makpigiugit, 1994, makpigaq 7.

² Ibid., Taiguat I.

³ Ibid, pg 7.

ilhimattiangitmatyuk tahamna Quttiktuq Ukiuqtaqtuq, apigiyakhaqaganilu inungnik: taimuuna, Qauhuittuq Auhuittuqlu piqaqtut kihimik PILIHIMANIK igluqpaanik inungnutlu nunaliqangittuni. Una ahiaguqvikhaittuq Inungnut kihimik nigjugilugit piniagnaqaqtayut tapkunangat Kavamatkutnit.

Tamna C.D. Howe aulagiaqtuq tilgauttiqhuni Inukjuakmit atpaqtitlugu Julai 1953-mi. Aulaaqtut ikauplugu Hudson’s Bay talvunga Kuuyuaqmut, talvangatlu qaphinut Qikiqtaalukmi nunaliuyunut, tikittugu Mittimatalik nunguani Aagasi 1953-mi. Ilai uhiuyut aulaaqmiyut talvunga Craig Harbourmut (haniani Auhuittuq), aailu ikhugaqhutik ahianut umiaqmut, tamna d’Iberville, tamna aulaqgahuaq Qauhiuttumut. Ilagiiit avihimayut tahamna atuqtitlugu, ilainutlu, takutqigutilimaiqhutik.³ Atqagamik umiaqmit, tapkuat piqaqniagnaqaqtayut huanahuagutikhat piqaqniitlu piitpiaqtut nanilimaittut.

Tapkuat hivuliit ukiut Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi akhuqnaqpiiaqtut tapkununga Inungnut. Tapkuat unipkaat taiguaqniiaqtatit hapkunani makpigaani ikpigntyutiginiaqtatit akhuqnaqniinut atuqhimayainut Inuit. Pigaluaqtitlugit piniiaqtugiyaqtik, tapkuat Kavamatkut utiqtingitai Inuit angilgainut tapkunani malgukni ukiukni piplutiklu amihuqpiani ukiuni tapkuat Inuit illittugiyami qanuqtut inuunahuagutikhanik tahamani Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi akhunginaqhi-maittumik upluq tamaat uumanahuaqhuni.

³ Ibid, makpigaq 7.

1993-mi, tapkuat Royal Kamisan Nunaqaqaqtunut Inungnut makpigiuluqtai tamatkiumayut tuhagakhaliat tapkununga 1953-mi 1955-milu nuktigaqniit, tapkuat ilalgit apiqhuqtaunii Inuit kavamatkutlu havaktigiyai ilauhimayut. Tapkuat allatqikni ihumagiiita tapkuat malguk ilagiiit aqliaqaqtuq: Inuit ihumayut ihumaliutti-aqviqangitniqmingnik kihimik aulaqlutik itqaumaplugitlu PILIHIMAT igluqpaknungauttaqhutik “piyumayukhanik”, uqaqtiqaqhutik kangiqhipkainiqmik tukhigaqtaamingnik Inuktuukaphuktunut kihimik. Kavamatkutni havaktit ihumayut Inuit ihumaliuqtitauniinik inmingniklu piyumahimaniinik ihumaliugamik.

Inuit ihumayut ahianik pityutiqaqhimayangi tahamna nuktigainiq ulterior (tahapkuatut hapuhimania Kanatamiunut nunaqutainik), tapkuat kavamatkut havaktii uqaqpakhutik tahamna nuktigainiq nakuuhivaliqnikhainik inuuhiit tapkuat Inuit Inukjuakmiut.

Talvani Matyi 2006-mi, tapkuat kavamatuatkut kavamait pinguttitat tamna “Ihuaqhigiagutinut Angigutit,” pinguttitugu tamna \$10 milian tigumiaqtauyuuq maniktakhaq nuktigaqtauyunut inungnut ilagiyainutlu. Amihunut, una malguknik ipikniilitkut haviktut ittuq. Tapkuat kavamatkut piyumangihimayat ilaupkaqnia angigutauyunut mamiahukniq. Piplugu una makpigaq titigaqtaunia, Inuit huli utaqiyut mamiahuktugugutikhamik.

Una makpigiuluqniat ilangat *Naniiliqpita* tugangayuuq tamaitnut aktuayaayunut tahaphumangat nuktigauniqmut tahamunga Quttiktumut Ukiuqtaqtumi tamnalul Inukjuak. Ahuloi una angmagutauli iliknut uniuqtuqniinik ilvit unipkagaqnik! ■



Quttituq ilagiiit qanuqtut inuunahuagutikhanik tahamani Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi akhunginaqhi-maittumik upluq tamaat uumanahuaqhuni.

Man in front in white parka is Joseph IDLOUT. Man on qamutik is Ross GIBSON. Child next to GIBSON is George ECHALOOK. Child facing his back may be Andre IQALUK. Person in background is Allie SALLUVINIQ. Gar Lunney / National Film Board of Canada collection / Library and Archives Canada / e002265665

Angut hivungani qakuqtumik atigilik Joseph IDLOUT. Angut alliangni Ross GIBSON. Nutagaq haniani GIBSON George ECHALOOK. Nutagaq tunungayuuq Andre IQALUK-nguyunaqhiuuq. Inuk tunuanilu Allie SALLUVINIQ. Gar Lunney / National Film Board of Canada collection / Library and Archives Canada / e002265665



Quttituq ilagiiit qanuqtut inuunahuagutikhanik tahamani Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi akhunginaqhi-maittumik upluq tamaat uumanahuaqhuni.

Photo: Mary Patsauq IQALUK. Gar Lunney / National Film Board of Canada collection / Library and Archives Canada / PA-191424

Piksaliuqta: Mary Patsauq IQALUK. Gar Lunney / National Film Board of Canada collection / Library and Archives Canada / PA-191424

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Objectives of the Monuments

Pinahuaktait





I was **14 years** old when I first started carving. There was an American fellow who started us on carving soapstone and tusks. He was with the Hudson’s Bay Company and his Inuktitut name was Saumik (left-handed). By the 50’s, carving had become a currency so everyone was doing it.

The only other currency that was available to us was trading fox pelts. But by that time, the price of the white fox pelts had plummeted. The trading prices had always fluctuated, from \$20 a pelt, to \$18, to \$7, but at that time it was as low as \$3.50 a pelt. The brown fox pelt was traded as low as 50 cents a pelt.

We were relocated in 1953 to Resolute Bay by the Canadian Government. Government officials told us that we must stay at least two years and after that time, we would be free to return to Inukjuak, if we chose to do so. We were told that would give us an opportunity to see if the hunting was more promising than it had been in Inukjuak at that time.

We were told that we would be equipped with everything we needed in Resolute Bay. We were told we would be provided with radio communications so we could stay in touch with Inukjuak. While we were sailing up by ship, we were told that we would be provided with housing once we got there. When we got there, there were none of those things. We were not provided housing and didn’t have any means to hunt, as we had left our boat behind.

Since that time, I have been carving soapstone, bones, tusks and antlers. These days people are sculpting granite and I have worked with granite on a few small sculptures. It is challenging, but it appears to be marketable. ■



Photo Contest

Do you want the opportunity to have one of your photographs appear in Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.’s publications and on our website? A winning photo will be chosen each month. If your photo is chosen as Photo of the Year, you will receive a \$1,000 cash award. Pictures of Nunavut landscapes, communities, wildlife and people will be considered. This contest is open to Beneficiaries of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*. See NTI’s website for complete contest details.



Entries should be sent to:
Website Photo Contest
1-888-646-0006
photocontest@tunngavik.com

www.tunngavik.com



14nik ukiukaktitlunga hivulimik hanauyakhi-mayunga. Amialikamit havaktikakhimayut hanauyak-tukhanik uyakanik ovalo aiviit. Havakhimayuk Hudson’s Bay kapaniini ovalo Inuktitut atia Saumik. 1950nit, hanauyakataktut kinauyaliugutigiyait tamapta.

Talvatuak kinauyagihimayait pilaaktut niuvik-tigutait tigiganiat amiit. Talvanga, akiit kakuktut tigiganiat katakhimayut. Niuviktigutait akiit aalan-gukatakhimayut, \$20mit, \$18mut talvalu \$7mut, kihimi talvanga katakhimayutlu \$3.50mik amiit. Kaultut tigiganiat niuviktaukataktut akikitumik \$0.50mik amiit.

Nuutitauhimayugut 1953mi Qausuitumut Kanatami Kavamatkunit. Kavamatkut havaktiit ukau-tihimayait Inuit talvaniilaaktut malgunik ukiunik, tal-vanga, utilaaktugut Inujuamut, utigumagupta. Ukautauhimayugutlu pilaaluta umayukhiugutikhainik nakuutkiyauyunik Inujuamit.

Ukautauhimayugut hanalgutikaniaktugut atugu-mayaptinik Qausuitumi. Ukautauhimayugutlu naalutikaniaktugut tuhaktikatagiagani ilakativut Inu-juami. Autlaaligapta umiakut, ukautauhimayugut tu-niyauniaktugut iklukhaptinik talvungagupta. Talvungagapta, pikangituk. Tuniyauhimitugut ik-lukhaptinik ovalo umayukhiutaithuta, ilaa ki-makhimagaptigik kayavut.

Talvanga, hanauyakhimaliktunga uyakanik, hauninik, aiviinik ovalo nakyunik. Ublumi, Inuit hanauyaliktut aalatkiinik uyakanik ovalo havakhi-mayunga mikiyunik pinikutinik. Ayonaktuk ilaani ki-himi niuviktaukatainaktut. ■

Q: ነገራችን ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም?

P: ነገራችን ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም? ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም? ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም?

Q: ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም?

P: ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም? ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም? ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም?



ገንዘብ ለምን ማለፍ አስፈላጊ ነው? ደህንነታችን ለምን ማረጋገጥ አስፈላጊ ነው? ወይንም? Elizabeth Allakariallak with her brother, ages 5 and 3, in Resolute Bay circa 1962. Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Allakariallak Roberts

Q: How do you feel the relocations affected you and your generation?

A: I can't begin to answer this question. As I write it brings back so many memories that there are tears running down my cheeks and swallows stuck in my throat. Do you really want to know how I feel about this relocation and how it affected me and my generation? It affected our generation so much that we really didn't know what hit us.

Q: What do you do today?

A: Surprisingly, I work as the Executive Assistant to the President of Qikiqtani Inuit Association based in Iqaluit. I am tutoring my three wonderful children, Madeleine Allakariallak, Benjamin Allakariallak and Lucas Allakariallak, to deal with the changes brought by our new life in Iqaluit. I thank them unconditionally for their moral support. Although I wasn't the best single mother, I was one of the strongest mothers to survive Resolute Bay.

Q: Where do you live now?

A: I've lived in Iqaluit for eight years with my children and my beautiful four grandchildren, Natasha, Savannah, Jack, Kentyn and their cousins Madeline and Moses.



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Elizabeth's father, Johnnie Echalook, on his last visit back to Inukjuak in 1972 before he passed away in Resolute in 1973. Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Allakariallak Roberts

Elizabeth aappaa, Johnnie Echalook, kinguliqamik pulagiaqniqmini Inukjuakmut 1972-mi inuuhuiqniahaqhuni 1973-mi. Piksa Tuniya taphuma Elizabeth Allakariallak Roberts

Q: What do you think the High Arctic Exile Monuments will achieve for your community?

A: The High Arctic Exile Monument will achieve recognition for survivors of the relocation, but I don't think my parents would agree with me. It is not an achievement they were seeking, but respect for surviving hardship caused by another's mistake. It will certainly bring closure to the original families and their descendants.

Q: What are your hopes for the future of your community?

A: I wish that each and every member of my family impacted by the relocations would receive royalties from all of the drilling, mining, and exploring in that area. I wish for them full access to education funds without any complications.

Q: Humi nunaqaqqit hadja?

A: Iqalungniiliqqunga iini ukiuni nutaqqatkalu iluliaruhitkalu hitamat, Natashia, Savannah, Jack, Kentyn arnaqataillu Madeline-lu Mose-lu.

Q: Qanuq ihumagivigik Ukiuqtaqtumut Nuutiqtavakhimayunut Itqaumatjutikak pitjutiqarniaqqak nunangnut?

A: Ukiuqtaqtumi Nuutiqtavakhimayunut Itqaumatjutikhak ilitarimatjutauniaqtuk annakniannik nuutiqtavakhimayut, kihimi angayuqqatka angiqatigiunaittaanga. Tikitjutaunnginmat qiniqtaanut, kihimilluaq pimmariauniq annaumanirmik piuminaittunik aallat ihuinnaarutaannit. Umiktirutau-niaqtuq qatangutigiinut hivullirnut kinguvaanginullu.

Q: Hunik niriukpit hivunikhamut nunangni?

A: Piquyatka atuni tamaitalu ilaruhitka aktumayayut nuutiqtavakhimanirmit piqplugit avvarhautinik tamainnit ikuutaqtunit, uyagakhiuqtunit, nalvaarhiuqtunillu hamani. Piquyatkalu iluingayumik pivikhaqaqplugit iliharutikhanik maningnik ayurhaqhimaittumik.

Apirhuiniq Larry Audlalungmik

Q: How do you feel the relocations affected you and your generation?

A: The relocations made our generation resolute, strong, suspicious of “governments”, determined, and also produced some great leaders: John Amagoalik, Martha Flaherty, Markusi Patsauq (John’s older brother), for example.

Q: What do you do today?

A: I am the local Co-op President, Justice of The Peace, Hunters & Trapper’s Organization Board Member, Kakivak Association Chairperson, QIA Board Member and Executive Committee Member, Justice Committee Chairperson, Local Arts Committee Member, Municipal Liaison Officer, FM radio announcer, historian, lobbyist, hunter, father, grandfather, and loving husband of Annie Audlaluk.

Q: Where do you live now?

A: Grise Fiord, Nunavut

Q: What do you think the High Arctic Exile Monuments will achieve for your community?

A: Recognition, healing, and an apology from the government.

Q: What do you think the High Arctic Exile Monuments will achieve for the larger world?

A: Correct historical records to say “sovereignty” was reason for relocation.

Q: What are your hopes for the future of your community?

A: Make life more affordable (expensive air travel).

Q: Kina atqit?

A: Larry Audlaluk

Q: Qanga humilu inuuhimavit?

A: October 6, 1950 Inukjuami, P.Q.

Q: Kitumi ukiumi nuutauhimavit Auyuittumut?

A: August 27, 1953-mi

Q: Qanuritpa inuuhiq Auyuittumi taimani?

A: Inuuhiq ayurnaqpiaqtuq inuilliurnaqpiaqhunilu. Mihigimannaqtuq uvagut “inutuannquyutut nunaryuami”.

Q: Qanuq ihumagiviuk nuutiqtaniq aktumava ilingnut nutarauqatigiynullu?

A: Nuutiqtaniqqut nutarauqatimnut tuniqtuhiugut, hakugikhimpluta, ukpiriun-naiqhugit “kavamait”, aghuqtingguqhuta uvvalu hivulliuqtiniutiuyuq angiyunik: John Amagoalik, Martha Flaherty, Markusi Patsauq (John angayua), uktuutigi-plugit.

Q: Uplumilu hulivakpit?

A: Ku-apkutiptingni Angiyuqqanguyunga, Apirhuiyinguanguyunga, Angunahuaqtiit Katimayiinni Katimayiuyunga, Kakivak Katimayiinni Ikhivautauyunga, QIA-kuni Katimayiuyunga Hivulliuqtiinnilu, Apirhuiyinguanut Katimayiralaani Ikhivautauyunga, , NUnaptingni Hanannguqtini Ilauyunga, Nunaptingni Kava-manut Tuhaumatittiyuyunga, FM naalauhiqiyuyunga, ingilraanitaliriyuyunga, anguqnahuaqti, ataatak, ataattatiaq, piqpaguhukhungalu uinnguyunga Annie Audlalukmut.

Q: Humi nunaqaqqit hadja?

A: Auyuittumi, Nunavut

Q: Qanuq ihumagivigik Ukiuqtaqtumut Nuutiqtavakhi-mayunut Itqaumatjutikak pitjutiqarniaqqak nunangnut?

A: Ilitarimayauniq, mamittirniq, mamiahuguhukviunirlu kavamanit.

Q: Qanuq ihumagivigik Ukiuqtaqtumut Nuutiqtavakhi-mayunut Itqaumatjutikak pitjutiqarniaqqak nunaryuamut?

A: Ihuqatmik taimani titiqqat uqaqhimaquyatka “ukiuqtaqtumik nanminiqarahuarniq” pitjutauvaktuq nuutirinirmi.

Q: Hunik niriukpit hivunikhhamut nunangni?

A: Inuuhiq inuuyuminaqhahuarlugu akituvaallangilluni. (akituvaallaq tingminiq).

Nauligaqvik, on the eastern Hudson coast, is about half way between Inukjuak and Puvirnituk. This location is significant to the High Arctic relocation story as the northernmost place in the vicinity from which Inuit families were recruited for the First Wave in 1953. At the time, my family was living at Saputiligait, twenty miles north of Nauligaqvik, and it was there that I was born in 1951.

My parents knew many of people who were relocated. My late father had been good friends with Jackoosie Iqalluq, who went north with the Second Wave in 1955. They had shared friendly competition in their youth, trying to out-do each other in the way young carefree men tend to do. The Iqalluq family had lived for some years at Saputiligait.

"I wonder how Jackoosie is?" my father would ask, to nobody in particular. I never knew the man he would occasionally think about aloud. It seemed absolutely impossible for my father to fulfill his longing to hear from his friend. Those who were relocated seemed to have been banished to the ends of the earth.

Separation from the friends and relatives left behind was seemingly permanent. But the relocated people had not died, and this made the separation haunting. They were alive, but now lived unreachably far away. There was no radio, and mail in the early years depended on one annual ship-time for all locations throughout the Arctic. Isolation was almost impossible to breach.

By around the age of ten, I remember my father's joy at finally receiving some letters from his friend. I can still see the return address, written in wobbly print on the top left corner, "Eskimo Jackoosie, Resolute Bay, N.W.T." By then, we were students in a federal day school. I looked up the place on a map, and thought, "My goodness! They have been banished to the ends of the earth!"

Jackoosie Iqalluq moved back to Inukjuak in 1977, and I got to know him well. He told me stories from the years prior to the relocation. His friendship of decades earlier with my father was shifted to me and my family in a most natural and "meant-to-be" sort of way. He made me a *pana* (snowknife) and *iqqatautiit* (seal retrieval hooks). He made ulus for my wife and daughters. He was like a kind uncle to all of us.

There's a lake near Saputiligait, called *Iqalluup Tasinga* (Iqalluq's Lake). It had been a favoured fishing

spot of Iqalluq, Jackoosie's father. Jackoosie told me its original name was *Kakiattuq*. The knowledge of that lake's true name had been exiled in the High Arctic for over twenty years with Jackoosie. Despite the truth being revealed, the lake continues to be called Iqalluq's Lake; a name which cannot be shaken off.

Jackoosie Iqalluq died in 2007 in Inukjuak, having served as one of the "human flagpoles" for Canada's sovereignty in the High Arctic. He had served his country just by being there.

Fast-forward to 1988. I was First Vice-President of Makivik Corporation, with primary responsibility for political affairs. Many of the original relocatees had by then moved back to Inukjuak. The relocation, with all of its festering injustices and backlog of long-suppressed resentments, had percolated among its veterans for more than three decades. The story was ripe for telling, and to be taken to the political forum. It was time to seek justice.

Makivik took up the fight, and spearheaded negotiations with the federal government, which lasted nine years. The Inuit sought remedies for arbitrary treatment, deliberate deception, and broken promises. One of their main objectives was the pursuit of a formal apology from the Government of Canada, an expression of remorse for the way relocatees had been treated.

The government consistently resisted apologizing for anything. Eventually, the Government did agree to a Trust Fund to compensate the people for disrupted lives and ruptured connections to relatives and places of origin. However, Elders among the relocatees had most desired to hear the government say, "I'm sorry. We treated you wrongly." This is an unresolved issue, and must be taken up again. ■

The memory of these pioneers lives on!



Zebedee Nungaq and his father, in March 1964, Zebedee's first year down south.
Photo Courtesy of Zebedee Nungaq

Zebedee Nungaq aapanilu, Matyi 1964-mi, Zebedee hiviqliqnik qaplunaaniyutani. Piksa Tuniya taphuma Zebedee Nungaq

AULLATITAUJUVINIIT - “Tapku aullaqtitauhimayut”

> TITGAQTAA ZEBEDEE NUNGAUP

Nauligaqvik, kivataani Taksiuyaryuap, qitqaniittuq Inukjuamit Puvirnitumut. Hamna nuna ikpingnaqtuq Ukiuqtaqtumiut nuutiqtauhimagayut unipkangannut hivuraaniinniqaungmat talvanga Inuit qatangutigiiit piyauhimagayut Hivullirmi Nuutiriuni 1953-mi. Talvuna, ilatka Saputilgainniittut, 20 miles Nauligarqvingmit, talvanilu inuuhimagayunga 1951-mi.

Angayuqqatka ilihimagayut amihunik inungnik nuutiqtavakhimagayunik. Apaapagaluara Jackoosie Iqalluqlu ilannariikpiangngugaluaq. Kackoosie Iqalluq ukiuqtaqtuliahimagayug tuglinik nuutiqtayuni 1955-mi. Inuuhuktuuplutik ilannariikhutit akigaqtuiqatigiikhi-mayuk, akittautiplutik inuuhuktut pitquhiatut. Iqal-lutkut qatangutigiiit inuuvakhimagayut kaffini ukiuni Saputilgaini.

“Qanuritpali Jackoosie?” apaapaga apirhiliqpaqtuq, inminut uqaqhuni. Ilihimanngitara angut ihu-magiliqpaga nipiuligiplugu. Pivikhaitpiaqtutut-ittuq apaapamnut tuharvigiumaplugu ilannani. Tapkua nuutiqtavakhimagayut tammaqtutut-ittuq nunguni-anut nunaryuap.

Aviktitauniq ilannanit ilaruhinillu qimaktauyunit takutitqiqaaittutut-ittuq. Kihimi nuutiqtavakhimagayut inuit tuqunnginmata hamna aviktitauniq quiliq-tanaqhiuq. Inuungmata, kihimi inuuliqhutik tikil-vikhaittumi. Naalautaittuq, titigaqarvikkuuqtullu taimani umiakkuuqtut atauhiqhutik tikitpaktukkut tamainnut nunanut humiliqaak Ukiuqtaqtumi. Inuil-runirmiuniq ahiruruminaitqayaqtuq.

Ukiuqalirunnaqhiplunga kulinik, itqaumayara apaapangma quviatangnia titiqqat ilannaminit tikin-mata. Tautuuyaqtara huli utiqtilvikhaa titiqqilvia, titi-gaqhimayuq hayuktutut qulaani taliqpiani, “Eskimo Jackoosie, Qauyuittuq, N.W.T.” Talvuna, uvagut ilihaliqtugut kavamatuqatkut iliharviliugaanni. Qiniq-tara nunauyami, ihumaliqhunga, “Uakallanga! Iqitayut nunngumaanut nunaryuap!”

Jackoosie Iqalluq utiqpaktuq Inukjuarmut 1977-mi. Ilihimaliqpiaqtara. Unipkarutivaganga nuutiqtav-nirminek hivuanik. Ilannaqarniraluanga taimani apaapamnik nuuttuq uvamnut qatangutimnullu itquhiuyutut taimaittukhayutullu-ittuni. *Panaliuqtuq Iqqatautiinigu*. Nuliara panitkalu ululiuuruti-pluggit. Qanurunaarnaittutut angaktut ittuq tamaptingnut.

Tahiliq haniyani Saputiligait, taiyauvaktumik *Iqalluup Tasinga*. Iqalluup iqalukhiurvinnaa, Kackoosiup apaap-ata. Jackoosiup unniutiyanga atilluangaguuq *Kakiattuq*. Qauyimayatuqat taffuma tattip atiangata nuutauhi-mayuq Ukiuqtaqtumut avatquttugit 20-tit ukiut Jack-oosie-mi. itqumayuq hakyaraluaqtillogu, tahiq huli taiyauvaktuq Iqalluup Tahiq; atiq igitaulimaittuq.



ኔክኪ ልጅ ለግራም ልጅ
Zacharias Kunuk. Photo courtesy of Isuma Productions.
Zacharias Kunuk. Piksa Tuniya tapkunangat Isuma Productions.

ካዲግታዎቹ ለግራም ልጅ ግራም ልጅ ለግራም ልጅ

Making “Exile” > BY ZACHARIAS KUNUK

Hanania Ahinungaqtitauniq

Q: What do you think was hardest for the residents of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay?

A: The people were from Inukjuak where the sun rose daily. When they were moved up to the High Arctic, it was pure darkness. They were accustomed to hunting in the daylight, not the darkness. They had some guides from the Pond Inlet area join them to help them settle. Even my grandfather Amaroalik would travel to Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord to act as a guide. Their food, was different as well. When they arrived in the High Arctic, they found the seal meat very different and they didn't like it at first, but they got used to it. All they ate during the winter was seals and polar bears. They are still pioneering in the High Arctic. It took 9 years to find places where there are fish, they are still discovering fish lakes to this day.

Q: In your opinion, what impact will the monuments have on those who were affected by the relocation?

A: The relocatees received compensation but they have never received an apology. There was a sense that the relocatees are seeking an apology. Once the monuments have been placed, I guess we'll see what happens from there.

Q: Do you think your film this will be useful for the descendants of relocatees?

A: Very much so. We have it recorded and it's here to stay.

> TAPHUMANGAT ZACHARIAS KUNUK

Q: Humit piyumalaqivit hananianik tamna qungiakhaq "Tapkuat Ahinungaqtitauyut?"

A: Tuhaqhimagapkit tapkuat Ahinungaqtitauyut takuhimaplugiklu malguk titigaqtauhimayuk hanayai CBC-kut. Tuhaqvikkumagapkit tahapkuat nanminiq Inuit ilauhimayut taimaittumik havagiahimayatka una havanguyuuq. Pitagapta maniktakhanik, upaktavut tamatkiknik nunaliuyuk taqtitlugu ukiumi ilangani Januarimi (upaknagiqpaliqqakhangiyunaqhigaluaqhugit), tatpaungauvigiphagiplugik Maimi upluqtuhikmat. Talvangat, ilitnaptigu tahapkuat Ahinungaqtitauyut aulqhimanii Julaimi Inukjuakmit, upaktavut taununga ukiuqtaqtuani Québec piqatigiplugu Larry Audlaluk tapkuatlu ilagiyai, Simeonie Amagoalik tamnal Martha Flaherty ammaamalu.

Q: Qanga tahamna atuqa?

A: Havagiaqtavut tamna havanguyuuq 2006-mi inilihaqhugulu 2008-mi.

Q: Hunanik ilittugivihi nunaliuyunit?

A: Aqliknaqtut akhugutauhimayut tapkunangat Ahinungaqtitauhimayut atuqpakhimayai, nagligiliqpiqhahimayatka. Havaktitka tamaqmik Inuit apiqhuitlungaluunipkatlu unipkagiyautilugit, takuliqpaktaqta

Piksaliugagut Akimanahuarutikhak

Piksaliugarnik takuyumaviit Nunavut Tunngav-iup makpigiugainnii qaritauyakkuurvianiluuniit? Akimaniaqtuuq atauhiq piksaliugak tatqiqhiut tamaat. Piksaliugak piyaukpat akimaluni Piksaliugak Ukiumi, akimaniaqtutit \$1,000-mik maningmik. Piksat Nunavut nunaanik, nunalingnik, umayunik inungniglu ihumaigyauniaqtut. Una akimanahuarut angmaumayuuq Nunataqatauhimayunut *Nunavut Nunatarutaani*. Takulugu NTI-aip qaritauyakkuurvia akimanahuagamut maliganik.

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Kajusita (When My Ship Comes In)

Left our home on Hudson Bay
On ships that took us far away
Sailing through the broken ice
Towards the shores of paradise
Where they say our new life will begin.
I can't wait until my ship comes in.
Landing on the edge of Ellesmere
Wondering if we could survive here.
We were told that half would stay
The rest of us were on our way.
Will I see my family again?
I can't wait until my ship comes in.
Kajusita ... sail on
I can't wait until my ship comes in.
Our final destination reached
They left us standing on the beach
Planted there like human flags
That winter's fury turned to rags.
The hunters showed us empty hands again.
I can't wait until my ship comes in.
Kajusita... sail on
I can't wait until my ship comes in.
Though the story carries on
What's done is done, what's gone is gone
We must put the past behind
And set a course for better times.
When freedom's lost nobody ever wins.
I can't wait until my ship comes in.
I think I hear voices in the wind
Telling me my ship will soon come in.

**Randall Prescott of Rip Roar Music,
John Park-Wheeler, and Madeleine Allakariallak.**

> Kajusita (Umiara Tikitpat)

Qimaktaqqut aimavikput Taksiyaryuami
Umiani unghiktuliarutjiuni
Ingilgapluta hikutigut
Mighaanut hinaanut pinniqtup
Uqariyauyumi nutaaq inuuhiqqut aularutiniaqtumi
Utaqqinngunaq umiara tikittaangani
Tikittuta Ausuittuup qikiqtangani-mut.
Ihumaliqhuta hamani inuuniaqqitaa
Unniutjauyugut ilainnapta aularniaqtut
Ilangit aulaliqhutik
Takutqiqniaqqigiit ilaruhitkaa?
Utaqqinngunaq umiara tikittaangani
Kajusita...umiaqquqta
Utaqqinngunaq umiara tikittaangani
Tikilvikhaptingnut tikinnapta
Qimaktauyugut nangiqtugut hinaani
Nappaqtauyutit takuyaqtut
Ukiuq piuminainnia aliqaariuq
Annunahuaqtut hunamiarmiut
Utaqqinngunaq umiara tikittaangani
Kajusita...umiaqquqta
Utaqqinngunaq umiara tikittaangani
Unipkat huli inuutillugit
Piyayuq piyariiqtuq, tammaqtuq tammariiqtuq
Tunutakhavut kinguniqqut
Nanngalirluta nakuunikhamut
Inmiguurniq tammarangat kina akimavakpa
Utaqqinngunaq umiara tikittaangani
Nipinik tuhaalinahuriunga anurimi
Uqaqtumik umiara tikitjuqiliqtuq

Randall Prescott Rip Roar Music-kunit,
John Park-Wheeler, Madeleine Allakariallaku.

Piguqhaqniq Qauhuittumi

> TAPHUMANGAT PJ AKKEAGOK

Atiga Pauloosie (PJ) Akeeagok aliagi-inaqtagalu piguqhaqhimagama qut-tikniqpaami nunaliuyumi Kanatami.

A uhuittuq angilgagiinaqniaqtaga; nunauyuq piqaqtuq tunnganaqtuq ihugitnaqhunilu, uvamnut avatimniittunutlu inungnut. Taikaningiqhaqtugaluy-unga kihimik, hinnaktugivak-tatka inutqiktut inuqtai, pinniqtuq nunaa angutikhagiakhunilu.

Tuhagumainaqpaktaga qanuqtut hungmatlu piguqhagiakhannik Auhuittumi. Ataattiaqma angayua tahamungaqtuq Auhuittumut 1953-mi Ikpiaquyukmit ikayugiaqhugit tapkuat nuktigauyut hungiutiniinik tahaphumunga Quttiktuq Ukiuqtaqtumi innuniqmut qanugitniinik. Apigihimaya ataati-aga qaitqupluniuk ikayugiaqluni 1958-mi. Taimani, nukaqhiit inuuhuktut tuhangilimaitai angayuktik. Aappaga atauhiqmik ukiuqtaqtuq taimani.

Pigaluaqtitlugu nuktigaunii aktuaniqaqtut uvam-nut mikiyugaluamik, qanugilingatyutigiyatka hu-nauyakhamnik Kanatamiutauniqmut, piluaqtumik atuqniqpaaq, Inuuniqmik. Ukpigiyatkaluttauq tap-kuat nuktiginiit aktuaniqaqmiyanginik ilanganut nunaquyuptingnut. Una atuqhimaniq nuktiginiqmik tuhaumatyutauyuq nunagiyaptingnut tahaphumin-galu akhuqnaqnianik inuunahuaqniq maniqamit tatpaanigaaluk ukiuqtaqtumi.

Pilagaluaqhunga tautukgahuaqnii nuktigaunii ihuilguinut ihumaginiinik, ihumaqpiiaqtunga quyaginiinik akhuqpakhimani tahapkuat nuuhi-mayut ikayuqtutlu nuktiqtunut. Aniguqtiqnianik hamna takuminaittuq atuqhimania atuqhimayunit, tapkuat hivullit inuit piqaqtihiymayai nutaqatik ami-hunik pilaqnikhainik. Hamaniilimaitkaluagama uplumi, nagliguhuktunik ilaqaqniq, piitkaluaqata tapkuat ini-laktiqhimayut nunaliuyumut Auhuittumut.

Akhut ukpigiyatka tamna nunaliuyuuq quyagiqpi-aqniaqta tapkuat Ukiuqtaqtumi Ahinungaqtitauyut Nappaqtakhat Takuyakhat tapkuatlu hakugikhivaligutiginiaqta inuit ihumanii hunauyam-ingnik tahamani Quttiktumi Ukiuqtaqtumi. Piqagutauniaqhunilu maniliugutikhanut ilitquhiq-mutlu pivikhainik, Nunaquyamilu hilaquyamilu illittugiyauniinik quyagiyauuniiniklu.

Hagimahutqiyaulaittunga tainianik tahamna angigaginanik. Piittuq ahianik nunamik pinnitqiyamik, inutqiktunik tungahuktitiyunikluniit taphumatut Auhuittuq. ■

Grise Fiord will always be my home; it is a place that provides peace and comfort, to me and those around me. Although I haven't been there for some time, I still dream of the community's wonderful people, scenic landscape and bountiful wildlife.

I've always been interested in how and why I came to grow up in Grise Fiord. My grandfather's older brother came to Grise Fiord in 1953 from Arctic Bay to help the relocatees adjust to High Arctic living conditions. He then asked my grandfather to come up to help in 1958. In those days, younger brothers did not disobey older brothers. My father was only one year old at the time.

Although the relocation only affected me indirectly, it shaped my identity as a Canadian, and more importantly, as an Inuk. I also believe that the relocations have indirectly affected the rest of the country. This historic relocation has brought attention to our community and to the challenges of living so far north.

Although I could have chosen to see the relocations from a negative perspective, I feel a deep appreciation for the sacrifices made by those who moved and assisted with the move. By overcoming this dark moment in history, the previous generation has provided their children with many opportunities. I wouldn't be where I am today, with a loving family, if it were not for those that settled in the community of Grise Fiord.

I strongly believe that the community will embrace the Arctic Exile Monument and that it will strengthen people's sense of identity in the High Arctic. It will also provide economic and cultural opportunities, and national and international recognition and appreciation.

I could not be any prouder of a place to call home. There is no other place quite as beautiful, friendly or welcoming as Grise Fiord. ■

