

Statutory Declaration

I, Angiyou, Eli, [REDACTED] Akulivik, 1957-[REDACTED]

(Name, first name, address, birth date)

I do solemnly declare that,

I solemnly declare, meeting with Marie-Hélène Francoeur-Malouin, investigation agent from the Viens Commission, on August 23, 2018, in Akulivik.

There has never been any history of any abuse from the authorities except that I find that DYP, has a lot of power, even to a point where they change the lives of a young person, of a delinquent, including the family, father and the mother, on the victim that they are trying to protect will be scarred forever being taken away by DYP. And separated. These consequences, I fear, might hurt and scar the victim. As the saying goes, the only person that truly loves you are your parents, who truly want to have you succeed. The best person is always the parents. Not a foster parent. They lose their culture, their tradition and family values. Not even mentioning it's genocide, almost a cultural genocide. This reminds of residential school projects that happened a long time ago. This thing is sort of similar enforcement.

Although DYP intention is to protect the child since we all know that the parents are unconditionally loving and have bad times because of the alcohol consumption. They make mistakes and because of that, the child is taken away until he's an adult. That takes away the family values that this child would have had with the parents and identify moral compass. That's my concern. I know that the Nunavik Health Board is trying to fix this problem with their own coordinator. However, the act that was implemented is not really serving the Northern communities because all the Inuit beliefs is that the parents, no matter how bad they are, are always the best and most loving to their children. That is why I am bringing this up and something will be done about it. Hopefully, there will be a reconciliation on that and that the children that were taken down south, will come back to their relatives.

Declarer signature _____

Declared before me, _____

at _____ on _____

My belief that it is your job is to identify what the problem is, with government handling of its own citizens and at this moment, there is a bad law that is permitting these southerners to take whoever they want just by one small incident, they are not given a second chance, not even a first chance. They have no way of confronting authorities because there is a law that permits a person to take away one's family. That is a very bad law that needs to be changed and correspond to the northern way of life. And their belief. There should be a way to confront, to challenge, the authorities and take back the child, but right now, it is one-sided power. The citizens don't have that power but there needs to be a balance that, a proper way, maybe even a council of Elders to be set up to determine a way, if the DYP employees did the right thing or not because the cases vary. If it turns out that the DYP are doing the right thing and can also be the opposite. There needs to be some sort of mediator or some form of counsel to properly decide which the best is.

That is my concern with DYP. Ever since it was implemented, everybody is crying about it. It is a stupid law, and it has gone too far. The reaction against the child's protections and the reaction of the government, I think they went too far trying to protect the child. There is also concern that also has to be met is the parents, they drank once and ended up being intervened by DYP. The consequences are always the child going away to a foster home down south. And will only be able to return when he or she is an adult. That scenario we are living under right now is sort of like, persecution against the Inuit, or the natives. So, this law has to accommodate the parents. I know, the health board is trying its best to maneuver around on how to conduct a case like this.

As for the justice system, I would rather have the court come up to the community, rather than everyone leaving at the same time to confront the judge for their cases. I would rather have the judge come here and deliberate here, a court here instead of people travelling all the time.

Q1: So, there is never any court here?

A1: There used to be, but I hear that the circuit court only want to have one court house in Hudson Bay, and the same thing with Ungava Bay. I think they are going to centralize the system in all of Hudson Bay. That system is going backwards or is it because they have no more money to use. That is one part.

Also, for the police, there is usually an orientation program before a constable is given the go ahead from recruitment, so they have a better understanding of our culture, what we up north, how we would be comfortable with the non-natives constables soliciting in our area. They need to be better educated and to be familiarized in our region. That would greatly improve the new recruits. Most of the young people that are recruited just don't know what our culture is. They tend to use their own culture and sometimes they are racist, the young guys. Those are my three main concerns I have.

X _____

Enquêteur

X _____

Déclarant

Q2: So your recommendations for KRPF recruits to receive training about Inuit culture, how to act, react and communicate?

A2: Yes, I say this because, a new recruit came in, we had one incident and someone drowned. We have our own way of bringing a person back to life. It may take hours, even if the victim spend hours under water, we can recover a guy using our own techniques. Usually there is a program that comes from St-Jean ambulance. They are trained to resuscitate, or recover from whatever ailment. They have their own training but that training is not superior to how we can recover a dead or a drowned person, even if a guy was under water for 6 hours. We can have them back to life again.

Same thing with freezing, with frostbite. Even the clinic, doctors, nurses, they don't know how to redeem the frostbite but we know how to recover the limbs even if they were fully frozen for a long time by using our own techniques. But that knowledge was not passed down to health establishments around the world, but if we can contribute, or teach the first responders how to treat the drowned or frozen, it would greatly benefit the world, but no one knows about this. It would be very beneficial if our techniques were recognized by the health establishment, especially the first responders. Because we can recover a person who drowned after 6 hours whereas the present St John's ambulance style, of pumping chest and blowing through the mouth. This technique is only used for a person who has drowned for a minute or up to 30 minutes. We make our way to bring back a person to healthy life.

What I was referring to when that recruit came here, we had a person who drowned. This guy was trying to be resuscitated by the Inuit with our technique, which is they put him on a slope area with the head down, on sideways to let him stay there until the whole water is down, there is usually a huge bubble coming up to that. That bubble is picking up all the oxygen, after it drained the water. The guy who drowned inhaled back and brought back all the oxygen and back to the lungs and begins to recover from that. There are several people who were treated that way and who are alive and very well today.

That could be an improvement, redeeming a life or frozen limbs. When Trump got elected as President and a lot of immigrants during the winter, the black people with frozen limbs crossed the border to Canada. If there was some knowledge of being able to treat the frozen limbs, that guy wouldn't have had his fingers cut. There is Inuit knowledge that could help this from happening. Instead of putting it in hot water, we would have been able to put that limb in a very cold water, it has to be at least 0 or minus 1 and keep it there until the whole of his inside is not frozen from his body. Once that is done, it takes a while to slowly receive and bring back the feeling, but you have to use the snow, in the bucket with water. That will help to unfreeze the limb and that is how we do it. This knowledge is not generalized but it should be and should be for first responders.

X

Enquêteur

X

Déclarant

Q3: So it would be good to share that knowledge with them?

A3: Yes, that step has never been taken. I think there should be planning in that. I'm also a trainer in the search and rescue on the boat. I know that the first responders down south, that Canadian Coast guard, Canadian auxiliary. They don't know how to search, and they don't know anything on how to recover a drowned person or frostbite.

Q4: So, your knowledge can be useful?

A4: Yes. Well, we have that guy who drowned and when the new police came in and took charge and took the body to the clinic and he died. He drowned while he was transported because he had a lot of water in his lungs. If we just let him be and sit there on the slope area and let him on his side and inhale that bubble back, he would have recovered. But the new constable didn't believe our techniques and they killed the guy. This would have been prevented and had been a better dialogue.

Q5: Since there is no more court here, where do the people have to go to court?

A5: Next coming will be in one place. It would be Puvirnituq.

Q6: So, there is a court in Kuujjuaraapik and Puvirnituq?

A6: Yes. Salluit, Ivujivik, Akulivik goes to Puvirnituq and Inukjuak, Umikujaq goes to Kuujjuaraapik.

Q7: So it's more expensive and it's difficult to travel?

A7: I was just hoping that people prosecuted shouldn't have to go elsewhere to appear in court.

Q8: We know that often the court is postponed?

A8: Yes, it would be better if the court delays when the guys are still in the community. That is just wishful thinking.

Q9: It is ok. It is difficult to travel when you have to go to another place to be judged, with all the delays with the court are having. But there is a new thing, it's the Jordan's decision (*Arrêt Jordan*) which states that a case cannot take longer than 18 months it could be good but a lot of postponing but not that much

A9: I haven't heard that. I never been a victim of assault of any authorized person, except when I violated due to drinking. I probably fought once with the police but they never charged me.

X _____

Enquêteur

X _____

Déclarant