MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS BY EACH OF

- (a) CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED FOR A RIGHT-OF-WAY THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE YUKON TERRITORY AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and
- (b) FOOTHILLS PIPE LINES LTD. FOR A RIGHT-OF-WAY THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF A PROPOSED MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT REGIONALLY OF THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND SUBSEQUENT ABANDONMENT OF THE ABOVE PROPOSED PIPELINE

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner)

Tuktoyaktuk, N.W,T. March 10, 1976.

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 45

The 2003 electronic version prepared from the original transcripts by Allwest Reporting Ltd.

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WIINEDELD .	
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Vincent STEEN 4361,4371,4399	
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Tuktoyaktuk, N.W,T. 1 2 March 10, 1976. (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 THE COMMISSIONER: We'll call 4 the hearing to order, ladies and gentlemen. 5 (MRS. ROSE ALBERT RESUMED AS INTERPRETER) 6 MR. CARTER: I'd like to deal 7 with a matter that was raised yesterday. You asked me 8 a couple of questions arising out of Dr. Schwartz's 9 brief, and in that brief Dr. Schwartz has suggested 10 that a 1973 whale study by a Paul Brodie had been 11 suppressed by Slaney and you wondered whether Arctic 12 Gas sponsored the Slaney studies at that time and 13 whether we, that is whether Arctic Gas, had :a copy of 14 such a report by Brodie. 15 16 I got together with Mr. Horsfield of Imperial Oil this last evening and this 17 morning and we spoke by telephone with Mr. Slaney, the 18 president of the Slaney Company, and also Mr. Webb, who 19 was the project manager in charge of the Slaney studies. 20 They advised us that their 1973 mammal studies were headed 21 22 up by Dr. D. Fisher. He was designated the senior mammalogist, and Dr. Fisher is a member of the Faculty of 23 Zoology at the University of British Columbia. 24 Paul Brodie was a mentor of 25 Dr. Fisher's study team, and he had been hired to 26 conduct studies on the whales. This was in 1973, sir, 27 and at that time Arctic Gas was not a sponsor of the 28 studies, and I believe from speaking with Mr. 29 Horsfield, Imperial Oil was the only sponsor at that

time. 1 Subsequently, Arctic Gas 2 3 purchased the rights to the Slaney Reports, including the ones for 1973, and we will be calling Mr. Webb as a 4 witness when we deal with the cross-delta route when we 5 return to Yellowknife. 6 Now as I said, Paul Brodie 7 was a member of Dr. Fisher's study team in 1973 and he 8 produced that material as a part of that study team for 9 Dr. Fisher. He reported to Dr. Fisher, who was the 10 senior mammalogist, and I suppose his material might 11 have been called a report to Dr. Fisher, but it was not 12 a report to Imperial Oil or to Slaney itself. It was a 13 report to Dr. Fisher, as senior mammalogist. 14 confirm that neither Arctic Gas nor Imperial oil have 15 ever received a copy of Mr. Brodie's report. 16 17 Now in preparing the report for Imperial Oil -- that is Slaney & Company -took Mr. 18 Brodie's material, and along with that of their other 19 employees on the project, incorporated it into a report 20 for Imperial oil, and that report is entitled: 21 22 "Environmental Impact Assessment, Irnmerk Arti-23 ficial Island Construction Mackenzie Bay, 24 N.W.T.," 25 January 1973, and this report was filed with the Commission, I believe Mr. Ballem filed that in Inuvik. 26 Now Dr. Fisher confirmed to 27 Slaney that Mr. Brodie had reviewed the report to 28 29 Imperial Oil and he was satisfied that it contained all of his pertinent information. In addition, Mr. Brodie

had made a number of recommendations and these 1 recommendations were all placed in an appendix to the 2 report, without any change, and this appendix is 3 attributed to Mr. Brodie. So we have Mr. Brodie's 4 pertinent information incorporated, along with others, 5 into the report to Imperial Oil, into the text of the 6 7 report, and all of his recommendations without any changes whatsoever have been placed in an appendix, and 8 that appendix was also filed along with the other 9 reports by Mr. Ballem. 10 As I've said, Mr. Webb, who 11 was the project manager, will be called by Arctic Gas 12 in Yellowknife as part of our panel on the 13 environmental impact of the cross-delta route, and this 14 could perhaps be explored further at that time, if 15 necessary. 16 17 DR. SCHWARTZ resumed: 18 19 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger? THE COMMISSIONER: Yes? 20 21 THE WITNESS: I very much 22 appreciate that the original report of Paul Brodie was attached to the report in which his findings are 23 24 included in the report prepared by Slaney Research I wonder if it would be possible 25 Associates. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Dr. 26 Schwartz, Mr. Carter, who is one of the legal advisors 27 to Arctic Gas, has given us the history of Dr. Brodie 28 participation in the preparation of the report that 29 Slaney carried -- that Slaney did for Imperial Oil.

We're going to be pursuing this whole question at the 1 hearings next week in Yellowknife, and the week after, 2 and I think that you can leave it to Commission 3 counsel, who is the Inquiry's lawyer, Mr. Scott, and to 4 Mr. Bayly, who represents COPE at those hearings, to 5 pursue the matter if they think it should be pursued 6 further. I think Mr. Carter has done very well to find 7 out all of this since last night, and I appreciate it. 8 If Commission counsel or Mr. Bayly decide that they 9 think it's appropriate to compare Mr. Brodie's original 10 report to Slaney with the report prepared for Imperial 11 Oil -- that's your point -- then I think they will 12 arrange for that to be done. 13 So I think that we can expect 14 that we'll have the full co-operation of Arctic Gas and 15 Imperial Oil in getting to the bottom of this one way 16 17 or the other. THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir. 18 19 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 20 Here we are again then and I think that this will be our last 21 22 day in Tuktoyaktuk because we agreed to go to Paulatuk tomorrow, so the people who still have something to say 23 should be prepared to speak today. So anyone who does 24 wish to, just step right up and --25 26 27 WILLIAM NASOGALUAK sworn: 28 THE INTERPRETER: William 29 Nasogaluak. 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead,

sir. 1 THE WITNESS: I am William 2 Nasogaluak. I live in Tuk all my life. I'm presently 3 vice-chairman of the Town Council and I've been working 4 for the town for five years. Every spring in Tuk we 5 have hunted geese, as far as I can remember. 6 7 are excellent eating that time of year, May 15th to first week of June. We also use the down and feathers 8 for parkas, down pants, pillows, mattresses, etc. 9 has meant a lot to us because it was a yearly holiday 10 to most of us after a long, cold winter. 11 12 We also hunt geese when they pass through here in the fall time, but not as much as 13 we do in the spring, because most of the geese are in 14 poor shape, the meat and the down. Also some people 15 go down to Shallow Bay area to hunt just before the 16 17 geese go south, the last part of September. Around that time the geese are excellent eating but less 18 hunting is done at Shallow Bay area because of the 19 distances. 20 21 Over the last few years 22 since the establishment of Tununuk Imperial oil base and Gulf Oil Swimming base, and the activities in 23 the mouth of the Mackenzie, very small amounts of 24 geese are taking the route that they used to, which 25 is through the mouth of the Mackenzie and along this 26 This has meant some hardship for some 27 people and social problems created by exploration 28 29 activities.

This has caused a lot of

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confusion and misunderstanding between people, oil companies, and the government. If people complain to the government about these things, the government don't They don't depend on these understand. How can they? things for survival. Every complaint we make just expand the department and the government and create more confusion and the spending of the tax dollar. If there is gas gathering station established at Parsons Lake and Taglu, there will be more activities around the mouth of the Mackenzie and I am afraid by that time the geese will be taking a different route altogether. This means that we will not be depending on this renewable resource as much as we used to. This geese-hunting has been one of the treasures that nature has provided for years. Nobody will understand it except us who have been doing it over the years. Gulf Oil, which has a base at Swimming Point, has been established for a few years. It has hired a very small amount of work force from Tuk, and I believe that most of their native workers come from Coppermine area. These bases for oil companies that are established in the mouth of the Mackenzie have had a positive effect on migration of geese which only the native hunter would know. I am using this positive effect noticeable by people that live and hunt in Tuk 27 as an example. Even if we tell our government these 28 things that are going on, we are shrugged off as just

another complaint from us. How are we going to depend

on the department if they don't understand or believe that these things are happening to us? 2 I want to say that with the 3 future exploration I know that you will be making 4 recommendations, but I'd like to make the 5 recommendations here myself too. Unless we, the 6 7 people, who depend on these renewable resources have 8 complete control, there should not be any pipeline and offshore drilling. 9 I would like-to make the 10 following recommendations: 11 There be a panel of seven people to decide about 12 offshore drilling and pipeline, elected by the 13 community that is going to be affected. 14 Compensation for the loss of renewable resources 15 that are lost on account of exploration activities and 16 17 the pipeline, for all people that depend on these This to be handled by the seven people that 18 animals. are elected. Elected people would come from Aklavik, 19 Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Holman 20 Island, and North Star Harbour. 21 22 Thank you. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 24 very much, Mr. Nasogaluak. We'll mark this as an 25 exhibit. (SUBMISSION BY W. NASOGALUAK MARKED EXHIBIT C-261) 26 27 28 (WITNESS ASIDE) 29 30 JIMMY KOMEAK sworn:

THE WITNESS: I am Jimmy 1 2 Komeak, born at Cambridge Bay in 1928, in Victoria 3 Island, N.W.T. I'm going to tell you a 4 picture of myself and mostly about the Tuk area. 5 After I finished school at 6 7 Aklavik for three years, I went back home one year, and that's when I was 15 years old. I never went to get 8 home to my parents, and I started to work for the 9 R.C.M.P. there. There were few people that speak 10 English at the time in 1941, and I just have to work 11 12 for them guiding them for one year. 13 By next summer I go right back to Western Arctic, that was 1942, and I started to 14 work for reindeer herd that time as Northern Affairs, 15 NANNR, and I work with them for 13 years. That's how I 16 17 learned the Tuk area and Western Arctic, part in the delta area, and I learned this, most of the Tuk area by 18 foot, by skis, by boat, by dog team. Most of my life 19 those was with my own power, and later on just a few 20 years on the skidoos, for the last few years. 21 22 how I learned this area. 23 Not very many settlements like this area, like in Tuk itself. I think this is a 24 rich area, that's what I thought, because I been 25 through right along the Arctic coast in Canada, part 26 of it in Alaska, Hudson's Bay site, I been to all the 27 settlements all along the Dew Line sites, and I know 28 what's going on quite a bit. That's what I learned 29 from here and there.

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I'm going to tell you about a picture of Richardson Island itself, that's where most of my spending years I've been to, by walking, by skis, by dog team, it was a hard life that time but it's happy life. I tell you this is the best country I ever saw. When you want to get some meat, some kind of animal, different kind of animal, you could get it, you could name it. If you want to get some moose meat, rabbits, anything you could think of you could get it a little bit here and there, especially the Fish Lakes in the Richardson Island. That Richardson Island is not very big, about 60 miles long and 30 miles wide, and I pretty know every lake without a map, because it' in my mind every hill I've been walking through on that island for eight years. Part of it from Inuvik and down and across the Husky Lakes, Eskimo Lake, that's where we spend the summer and winter, the winter we move back to inland. At summertime we keep the herd at Richardson Island, that's how we learn the country, and that's where the wild animal is. I think it's just like you have to go out from your door, from your house and you name it, you go and get it. Not very many settlements along the Arctic coast are like this place, like in the delta, and some places in the Arctic coast you just get very few seal, maybe fish at the most, and when you want to get some caribou meat you have to go a long way to get it; and here you just have to, if you want it, maybe the caribou is quite a ways but you always get it on certain months.

I think the way I feel if we 1 2 had to leave this area, the way it is and if it is going to destroy, if we let it go too quick, we're 3 not going to see the same country again in the near 4 5 future. I was talking to an old man 6 at Edmonton, I forget about from the south from here. 7 I been into the Indian Village, quite a few villages 8 from here on south and some cities, like a little bit 9 here and there. That's how I make a living and I'm not 10 really expert on hunting and trapping, but I make a 11 part-time trapping and hunting. That's most of my 12 life, and I'm working for wages. Not very much money, 13 but that's what I start out with and I think the Tuk 14 area is the best place in the delta area. 15 16 I been working for the R.C.M.P, at Aklavik for one year and I learned a little 17 bit about the delta area because I been travelling 18 through with a dog team too, and that's how I learn 19 about it. I know everything along the Arctic coast and 20 what they eat. That's how I learned my life. 21 22 that Tuk and this Western Arctic, you name it, you get 23 it. 24 I think that's about all. Ι 25 been passing through since I was 15 years old to now. 26 Thank you. 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, 28 Mr. Komeak. 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30

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2	VINCENT STEEN, resumed:
3	THE INTERPRETER: This is
4	Vincent Steen.
5	THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
6	before I go any further I would like to introduce
7	myself a little better than I've been doing. I
8	represent COPE and I will be speaking for COPE right
9	now.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
11	Mr. Steen, I'm having a little trouble hearing you, and
12	maybe some of these people are too. I guess your voice
13	is kind of low. Is that microphone close enough to
14	you? Can you people hear at the back?
15	THE WITNESS: I would like to
16	introduce myself a little better. I represent COPE.
17	However, I'm a trapper, I make my living in the winter
18	trapping, and I operate a boat in the summer. I've
19	spent I'm 35 years old and I've spent about roughly
20	most of my adult summers and winters on the sea. I say
21	this because I would like to make some comments and
22	point some things out concerning Gulf and Dome's and
23	Imperial's answers last night.
24	First of all, concerning the
25	oil blowout and the spreading of the oil over the ocean
26	and how they say they're going to control it, I would
27	like to be able to walk up to your map and if I may,
28	speak from there.
29	THE COMMISSIONER: Sure, go
30	ahead.
ı	

THE WITNESS: First I would 1 2 like to point out that there are two what you might call ice fields, it's probably a well-known fact, 3 the polar ice that doesn't come all the way into 4 this bay, and the year-old ice that forms every year 5 and generally melts, and I would like to show that 6 where this proposed 40 mile drill well will be, this 7 drill ship will be out forty miles, it's roughly right 8 -- well, it would be in year-old ice, there would be no 9 polar ice except a few odd pieces in that area. 10 Now, if the blowout did occur 11 which is, they say, not much of a chance, but if the 12 pipeline cracked that they talk about, then either one 13 would have an oil spill. Now, what I would like to 14 show is that in this area here if they were not 15 drilling it would stand to reason -- I mean if they 16 were drilling it would stand to reason that there were 17 open water. If they had an oil spill in the summer, 18 well I can't -- there is no point for me to show that 19 if the boom, if the experience they had with booms and 20 they had the same thing down south, then there's no 21 point to show that oversize waves would just splash the 22 oil all over the boom won't hold the oil. More than 23 likely they found this out down south. 24 25 But what I would like to point out is that if they had the oil blowout just at freeze-26 up when the ship couldn't get there to drill a relief 27 well or if the pipe cracked anytime in the winter, this 28 area here and the area for about 50 miles or 60 miles 29 until you reach the polar ice, could be more than that

if the polar ice is far out, that area the ice the ocean 1 never completely freezes solid. There is 2 always open water or open leads all winter. 3 Sometimes from my experience there sill be open water right 4 from west of Herschel Island right to maybe even east of 5 Banks Island, from October, oh about the middle of 6 7 October till about January 1st there could be a lead of open water right across. 8 Now they say that if the oil 9 is floating and they can see it, they will burn it. 10 Now my conclusions or my experience with oil is that 11 if it is cold it doesn't spread very good, like that 12 oil is going to be coming up in freezing temperature 13 water and when it gets to the surface it would be 14 fairly thick, and would take quite awhile to spread 15 over this open water. However, if you burned it and 16 warmed it up, I would assume that it would spread that 17 much faster. As it's warmer it will spread out 18 19 thinner. Now, the reason this has 20 21 open water is because of the currents and the wind 22 steady either from one direction or from the other. Either from east or west, south, any kind of wind out 23 there would open that ocean. All you have really is a 24 foot and a half of ice up till about -- well, actually 25 that ocean will freeze fairly fast if it could just 26 stay solid. I mean the current wouldn't open it up 27 again. But it doesn't get a chance to do that. 28 is so much current and so much wind that as the ice 29 freezes it just pushes steady and piling up, piling 30

If for instance, you get a calm period of a week, 1 that ice might reach a foot and a half thick. 2 next good wind either east or west or south, would 3 just pile that ice up wherever it sent it, wherever it 4 -- till it couldn't push it any more. 5 Now what I am saying is that 6 if this oil here, for instance, is coining to the 7 surface steady, it cannot be controlled, it won't shut 8 itself off. The skin that forms on the water, because 9 you have maybe an air temperature of 25 below in 10 November, plus a wind chill which might bring it down 11 to about 60 below, now you have a steady skim on top 12 of the water, sort of a slush, and if this doesn't 13 succeed in putting out the fire, it would surely 14 succeed in picking up all that oil and bringing it 15 with it wherever the wind was going at that time. 16 17 Now Mr. Hnatiuk says that the oil that is contained in the ice will be trapped from I 18 would question that, or else he's -- because from what 19 I have said here and pointed out it would stand to 20 reason that by the time spring came, you would have oil 21 right from east of Banks Island to west of Herschel 22 Island, wherever that ice felt like to take that oil, 23 and it would not be in big enough quantities in any 24 chunk that would actually be worthwhile marking unless 25 he marked the whole ocean. 26 As far as drilling -- I mean 27 28 digging the trench on these pipes, like I said last night he says ten feet in 40 feet of water, and he also 29

says that the feasibility study for a pipeline has been

done in Europe or by a company in Europe. Now I just 1 can't understand how they're going to do it in Europe 2 when there is no permafrost to worry about I on the 3 bottom of that ocean in Europe, and we have permafrost. 4 I know from my experience, and I would like 5 to call also on Mr. Norberg to show you roughly the 6 7 movement of heavy ice, as he has got more experience in that than I have. 8 The other thing that I would 9 like to point out is that if Mr. Hnatiuk, like he says, 10 can mark it with a beacon right now on the ice, 11 studying ice movement, I would have to say from my 12 experience that that ice that that beacon is on 13 couldn't possibly have been a chunk of ice that could 14 have held oil, if there had been an oil spill, because 15 to have a beacon on that ice, like I pointed out 16 yesterday, the ice would have to be heavy ice to hold a 17 beacon, so that the other ice doesn't smash it up. 18 19 Now if you're going to use a piece of heavy ice to put your beacon on, and he is 20 21 studying that movement of that one piece of ice right L 22 now, that's not necessarily meaning in my opinion anyway that that piece of ice is going to do that again 23 24 It is not the type of ice that could hold next year. 25 oil, as it is too heavy. I would call on John Norberg, 26 now, if you don't mind, and point out the movement of 27 28 the heavy ice. 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 THE COMMISSIONER: I think

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we'll take a five-minute break. Then you can translate
   that and we'll hear from Mr. Norberg.
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 4 P.M.)
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    (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 4:05 P.M.)
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Come to
7
   order, ladies and gentlemen, and our interpreter can
    interpret what Mr. Steen said and then we'll hear from
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9
   Mr. Norberg.
                              (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES)
10
                              JOHN NORBERG resumed:
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                              THE WITNESS: Last night I
12
   was at the table here but after listening to all the
13
   speakers at the microphone, I'll just make a short
14
15
   resume.
16
                              When I first come in the
   country in 1925 I distinctly remember coming. to Tuk
17
   with my dad and my sister. We got caught in a storm
18
   out here, we had to head for the harbour, and that time
19
   there was only one little log building up on the hill
20
   here, there was, not a -soul even in it. Since then
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22
   went to Coppermine, the same way, there wasn't a soul,
   there wasn't a building there either. That was the
23
   same year -- next year.
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25
                             Well, after that I've been
   sailing the ocean since, I've got a captain's ticket,
26
27
   I'm also a J.P. for the last 14 years, that's why I
   wouldn't touch the Bible last night. The other ones
28
   have touched it instead of me.
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                              Anyway, like I said, I've
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been sailing the Arctic Ocean, I've seen ice up here right from here to Coppermine and east of that where a seagull couldn't even have room to land, and that's polar ice, real heavy polar ice, and I want to show you on the map the drift of the ice we've encountered in the last 50 years. As we all know, like Mr. Steen said, with the polar pack the average thickness anyway, I know, I've seen ice grounded out here in ten fathoms of water and that's 60 feet of water, over here, and we all know too about 1/8th -- 8/8ths of ice is underneath underwater, and 1/8th above water. Anyway you're talking about oil spills and the drift of the ice. One year a good ship, the "Lady of Lords", I believe Father Lemeur, he was around that time but he wasn't on it. Just to show you the drift of the ice, the maps are too small here, they left Paulatuk, got out on the ice, and they drifted 400 miles, 7 miles off Coppermine River, stuck on a chunk of ice with 40 tons of freight on. couldn't move, they couldn't move until the good old Hudson's Bay ship reached them through and put a rope on them and yanked them off, load and all. explains how the ice can go through, in the summer, the drifts. Another time I was on a ship, first mate on the "Banksland" over here now, there was the "Banksland", two L.S.T.s, the "Pinabog" and the "Icebreaker". Off Cape Parry we got caught in the ice coming behind us. 27 days we drifted through there, drifted 350 miles to Dolphin and Union Straits way up

1	here. So you see
2	THE COMMISSIONER: What time
3	of year?
4	A In the summertime, July
5	and August.
6	MRS. ALBERT: What year?
7	A So you see if you got a
8	big oil spill you're not only going to be concerned
9	about around here, you're going to be concerned 300
10	miles away, and who in the heck is going to catch all
11	that oil 300 miles away in the ice?
12	So that's wind and current.
13	Even when there's no wind, there's no wind, that
14	current rolls in, rolls in, and you're just drifting
15	with it, you can't go, you can't do nothing with it.
16	That's only one-year old ice. Just think what you're
17	going to do when you get up in that big stuff.
18	One year, too, we come out of
19	Tuk, three freighters, left 20th of July. We finally
20	got east 27th of October, a whole summer just fighting
21	that ice. But we couldn't get in if we tried from
22	Baillie Island, Pearce Point, we have to come back to
23	harbour, so that's the drifts and it depends on the
24	drift, too; sometimes all that ice, that bad ice here,
25	real bad ice here by fall time it's all drifted. Once
26	the ice gets moving nothing will stop it, even it goes
27	right against the ice, you could just see it bucking
28	the ice and the whole field move, nothing will stop it.
29	That's why you get that northern pack, that heavy ice
30	coming down.

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These last few years we've had trouble with the ice, and that's only one-year old ice. Like Mr. Steen was saying, it freezes up, piles up, freezes up, piles up, pretty soon it's 30 feet thick, four feet ice all piled up together. Westerly winds do that because the pack comes down, the pack comes down and hits the year-old ice and just smashes it up, piles it up. Same as you're talking about digging trenches in 40 feet of water. The depth of your trench further out, you'll have to dig it 10 deeper, which they've already said, because these big 11 chunks of ice, a lot of them's over 30 feet thick, I 12 mean 80 feet thick pretty near, and they'd gouge that 13 think up. But they can't come into shallower water, so 14 therefore I guess the trench, you wouldn't have so much 15 trouble in the shallower water here. 16 Well, that's a long ways out 17 for 80 feet of water. But in here past Baillie, all 18 this is shallow anyway if it use the Mackenzie River, 19 but up here you get any depth of water, Cape Parry you 20 lay right alongside the shore, there's 4050 feet of 21 22 water right on the shore. 23 So you see my point of view is I don't know nothing about the land, you've got a 24 lot of experts here, and the drifts that can happen in 25 the fall, and a major oil spill, like I said you don't 26 have to worry here, you have to worry about Holman, 27 Coppermine, all the way through, and there's no 28 possible way you're going to catch that oil and burn it 29 30 up.

1	Thanks very much. That's
2	all.
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
4	Mr. Norberg.
5	(WITNESS ASIDE)
6	VINCENT STEEN resumed:
7	THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
8	would like now to show how the seals and the polar
9	bears and the whales, as we know then, their movements,
10	compare to the well, I want to show how they move in
11	that area, that same area that's proposed for this oil
12	rig drill.
13	First of all I will point at
14	whales here, both the bowhead whales and white whales -
15	- the movement of. the bowheads as we know them, the
16	earliest that I've know that they come is not
17	necessarily the earliest they do come. People have
18	seen them earlier than ,I've actually seen them. I've
19	seen bowheads only in the summer around Hershel Island
20	at Cape Point, not far off the beach, maybe roughly two
21	or three miles off of Cape Point, and in a straight
22	line to Herschel Island. But this does not necessarily
23	mean that's when the bowhead whales come.
24	I'm just stating where I've seen
25	them. I've seen bowhead whales over on -I've seen
26	bowhead whales three miles off of Toker Point, which
27	would be about here, and I've seen bowhead whales at
28	Atkinson Point, or roughly five miles off Atkinson Point
29	in August, and I've seen bowhead whales at Cape Dalhousie
30	in August and September. I've seen bowheads off of

between Cape Dalhousie and Baillie Island also in August and September. But I know that people have seen bowhead whales in the open water, in the leads in the spring.

As far as the beluga whales, the white whales, the people say that they come --they've seen them at Baillie island in the open water, they've seen them migrating west, in other words they're coming west in May. We don't know where they come from, though. We've seen them at Herschel Island in the open leads off of Shingle Point, and off of Cape Point coming east into the Shallow Bay. Whether these are the same whales or not, I don't know. But that is where we've seen them and the time

They use the leads, the open leads to come through. The seals, as we know them, we don't generally hunt like they do in the Eastern Arctic they hunt seals by the holes. They wait by the hole until they get the seal. We usually hunt seal in the water, in the summer not too far off of shore, maybe up to ten miles offshore out of Tuk anyway.

of the. year that we've seen them.

Up to Warren Point, the further you go east, of course you get clearer water and the whales -- the seals come in. There is the odd few in the muddy water off of Tuk. Once you pass Warren Point, the water clears up and then you can find seals in the summertime anywhere from the beach out as far as you'll go; but as you go farther out they get thicker and thicker, there's more and more of them.

When we hunt in the winter we

follow the shore, the landlocked ice. As the water moves out we usually go to the edge of the water and hunt seals from the edge of the ice flow out there to the water there. The seals seem to move out as the water -- as the ice freezes, they move out until there is only the cracks, the leads, and they're always there that's where the seals will be; if there is no leads then they're all in the holes. They have holes right in the edge of the open water even.

This open water that I am talking about by February is generally 40 to 60 miles out of Tuk and it's generally between 20 and 30 miles out of Atkinson Point. It would be in this area here that there is usually open water every year, or open leads.

THE COMMISSIONER: By what

17 time of year?

A By this time of the year there's usually open water by March or April, there's usually open water in that area, leads, if not the whole ocean. If the whole ocean is not open, there's always leads.

The polar bear follow the seals, that is their food so they live on the edge of the leads or drifting with the ice, hunting in the ice, and if there is no seals, then there will be no polar bear. I don't think I have to point cut, but I will, that if this oil is here, and if the seals and the whales and the polar bears are using these areas, they are going to be the first to feel the effects of the

They have no way of protecting themselves or 1 cleaning themselves of this oil. 2 Mr. Berger, before I close, I 3 would like to point out in all fairness that there are 4 roughly one-third of Tuk population work for --5 have permanent jobs, either for the oil companies or 6 for the government, or for themselves. One-third might 7 work seasonally, trap all winter and work in the summer 8 on the ships or on the land loading and unloading 9 ships, construction work; and the other third of the 10 people live completely off of the land. 11 I would say that all of them 12 at one time or another either on their weekends r. 13 the off-seasons of the oil companies, they use the 14 land, they live off, they hunt seal or they hunt whale, 15 or they hunt polar bear, or they hunt birds and caribou 16 at some time or other, all of them use the land. 17 That is all I have to, say, 18 Mr. Berger. Thank you. 19 20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Steen. Thank you, Mr. Norberg. I certainly: 21 22 appreciate your discussion of the movement of the ice and the currents in relation to the sea mammals. 23 24 (WITNESS ASIDE) 25 THE COMMISSIONER: We still 26 have some more time, if anyone else wishes to speak 27 they should come up. Sit down, please, sir. 28 29 30

1	DAVID ANDERSON sworn:
2	THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
3	ladies and gentlemen, I wish to introduce myself and
4	put forward thoughts and ideas for consideration.
5	My name is David Anderson and
6	I have been a resident of Tuktoyaktuk since 1963. I
7	have a wife, Sarah, who was born at Baillie Island, and
8	four children, three of whom were born in Tuk. Since
9	1964 I have been in business in Tuk, and everything
10	my wife and I have made working at other jobs has
11	gone into the business to make it what we have today.
12	Because of this and the future we seek for and
13	ourselves for our children, we feel we have a very
14	high stake in the future of Tuktoyaktuk and Canada's
15	north.
16	I seek for an identity the
17	same as any other person, be he Indian, Eskimo, or
18	Metis. The only thing is that in seeking my identity
19	it becomes one for my wife and our children.
20	In establishing myself
21	within the north, I sought the identify of being a
22	northerner. This identity was growing, as was the
23	whole of the north, a truly integrated identity
24	covering a great many cultures and types of people in
25	many communities.
26	It is this that I see
27	being split apart during this trying time of pro this
28	and pro that, and it is at this time I will now go back
29	to 1961 and work up so I can show why I feel the way I
30	do.
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Although Tuk really started 1 2 toward development in 1935 when the Hudson's Bay Transportation decided it was the only suitable 3 harbour within range of the Mackenzie River barge 4 traffic, it was not until 1955-56 and the building of 5 the Dew Line started a semi-wage economy, because of 6 7 the Dew Line it brought with it northern transportation for a Crown corporation who were 8 supplying the Dew Line, The expansion of northern 9 transportation and the Dew Line continued until 1961 10 when the decline started on the Dew Line, and it was 11 decided to shut down every second site, whereas they 12 were called "eye sites" by 1963. 13 It was at this time that the 14 Indian Affairs decided to broaden its base of 15 government within the north. Tuk came into expansion 16 in 1961, a new nursing station; 1962, a Community 17 Hall; 1963, a new school, a new Bay, a new oil tank, 18 and expanded administration. 19 1964 saw N.T. cut back on 20 its shipping operation in the Arctic due to the 21 22 decreased Dew Line, and Hudson's Bay Transport was bought out by N.T. I want to just insert a note here, 23 that when the Hudson's Bay Transport worked the with, 24 they supplied more jobs to native northerners than 25 N.T. does 15 years; later. 26 The spring of 1965 saw the 27 first gravity crews, and the fall saw the first 28 seismic crews; and mini boom had come to Tuk. 29 30 The spring of 1966 and the

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fall of 1966 saw the boom continue. The late rail of 1966 saw the Carter Report and the shutdown of oil exploration over taxation. That winter of '66-67 saw no employment and low fur prices, and an extremely hard winter for everyone. Changes came though, and that, year saw telephones in houses when they did not as yet have electricity. It was not until the following year that government houses for the people were first built in Tuk, and electricity made available to the native segment of the town. 10 This in 1967. 11 Also we saw the return of 12 exploration, this time, though, exploration came in a 13 big way and camps were segregated from communities. 14 But Tuk had changed that winter. People with more time 15 had become more politically aware and an Advisory 16 Committee on political development had formed, an all-17 native community elected committee which would become 18 the Hamlet Council of Tuk, bringing Tuk into and making 19 it the first hamlet in the Northwest Territories. 20 21 This brings us into the 22 first period of expanded exploration and development area we've worked into today in our pros and cons. 23 fact Tuk is very important because of the very 24 existence of the harbour that the Tuk Council have 25 worked toward development since they took over their 26 political and economic community problems, and does 27 not fit into the scheme of "No development without 28 land claims." 29 30 I would remind everyone at

1 | this point I talk only for myself and my family, and
2 | not as the council, which I'm on.

The council, though, is on record as favoring land claims before a pipeline is built. I feel and know that to be realistic and maintain control over local: development, one cannot ignore what is happening and must take full advantage of what cannot wait. People must be able to support themselves to maintain and have pride in community, and being. This right should not be ignored and it is to this right &4 the future that I address the following comment.

I, over the past ten years, have made many trips to Alaska prior to Prudhoe Bay, after Prudhoe Bay, prior to the pipeline and during the pipeline. I've seen many things, but like Canada, I saw and see little pride, particularly within the communities where the government owns the majority of everyone's house. This has not changed and people, although they have land claims, do not own their own house and I'm not talking about not receiving the land titles to the large tracts of land, I am talking about the family dwelling which no one made provision for. No one made provision for the people living within them to become a home-owner.

To clarify this I will go back to my arrival in Tuk and before I was a resident. I used to play ball between the homes, and I've underlined "homes" where the school now sits. Some will tell you they were just tent frames. I tell you

they were homes, homes where I was welcomed, as were 1 the log houses the government talked people into leaving 2 for the match boxes they call houses; and as the 3 government built these houses from 1968 till now, they 4 supplied all the services one could need, all the 5 services except pride of ownership, pride of community. 6 They started with lousy 7 match boxes and worked up each year to what we have 8 this year; but with every year of new houses, they 9 created splits within the community over who would get 10 the new houses. Still no pride. As a matter of fact, 11 loss of pride as they began paying people to rake the 12 town, a simple thing which people used to do with 13 loving care when they lived in tent homes and log 14 homes. A simple problem this, and unrelated to the 15 pipeline? No, not at all. 16 The pipeline and land claims 17 is the same problem magnified a thousand times. Who is 18 going to own what land? Where is the boundary to be 19 between Eskimo, Indian, Metis, white? Who says who is 20 who? Who speaks what language? Who says what language 21 22 will be spoken and where? Until a year ago I was involved in many political and non-political battles and 23 many arguments and a few fights. But until land claims 24 came along, I or my family never suffered from 25 prejudice, as we often do now. So my plea is for the 26 future. A common goal, rights as Canadians, people 27 unified toward a strong north, a common language, home 28 ownership, real community where no one is afraid to walk 29 down the street or leave his door unlocked. Thank you. 30

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
2	very much, Mr. Anderson.
3	(WITNESS ASIDE)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we
5	still have time this afternoon to hear from one or
6	two more people, if anyone would like to say anything.
7	MRS. ETHEL TOWNSEND sworn:
8	THE WITNESS: I'm wondering,
9	since I am not from the Community of Tuk and I'm
10	bilingual, I am fluent in Slavey, if it would be
11	possible for me to speak in Slavey first? I realize
12	it's out of context because of the people here, they
13	speak Eskimo, but I did not present myself in my own
14	home community and I want to take this opportunity to
15	do so.
16	THE COMMISSIONER: All
17	right. What is your home?
18	THE WITNESS: Slavey, Fort
19	Norman.
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Fort Norman?
21	A M-hm.
22	Q Well, I think that's
23	all right.
24	A I could give a speech
25	in Slavey, make my presentation in Slavey and then I
26	could translate it into English. It won't be word for
27	word because I have not written down a speech as such.
28	I have my notes but that's it.
29	Q O.K., sure, that's
30	fine. Maybe you could just give us your name first.

1	A O.K., I was just going
2	to do that. My name is Ethel Townsend and I was born
3	in Fort Norman. I am 25 years old and I teach in the
4	school here in Tuktoyaktuk.
5	Q Oh, you're a teacher here
6	in Tuk?
7	A Yes, I am.
8	(SPEAKS IN SLAVEY)
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Okay, that was my message 1 2 was more or less to my people down home and I would just sort of like to go over what I said and I have to 3 first of all make a point about the language barrier. 4 This whole pipeline Berger Inquiry just simply is not 5 easily integrated and doesn't really fit into the 6 7 language, my Slavey language. I think we have -W like the 8 word for "pipeline" has had to be invented recently in 9 the last couple of years because -- and just 10 anecdotally I think I would say that perhaps my 11 ancestors did not intend for a pipeline. 12 there is no language for it, perhaps that is the 13 I don't know but it is just sort of a remark reason. 14 I would like to make. It is extremely difficult to 15 speak in Slavey and relate to the whole pipeline and 16 17 all the human factors and relationships. Anyways L feel that I am a 18 fairly educated person and I was educated in the north. 19 I have been to many many communities in the north. 20 didn't start school until 1959 when they opened Grollier 21 22 Hall. I have lived on the land. I can't say the "good 23 old days" because it wasn't that easily living with my parents off the land and off the land was living in 24 Franklin. We were very backwards. 25 In 1962 when we moved to Franklin from Fort Norman, I never would have 26 thought that there would be such a dramatic change but 27 the change will be nothing comparable to what will 28 29 happen if a pipeline will go through. 30 This is why I feel

there is a great need for informing the people. I feel that the people are not informed enough. I feel that when the Inquiry comes into a community people more or less come and listen and then when they find out what it is all about, they will speak. It takes a lot of time because there is a barrier there.

I myself was very uninformed

about exactly the workings of the Berger Inquiry, even a simple thing like how much did it cost the government for the whole Inquiry, you know. These are things that I had to find out myself. Information from the oil companies.. I am not well versed and chaptered on environmental impact and that sort of thing. I am just not but I have a feeling because I was born in the north I know how the people feel and my travels have taught me a lot.

I know down south when I lived in Edmonton for instance, there was a lot of sensationalism about the pipeline. There was a stirring in the north that was happening before the Berger Inquiry even happened. In fact I remember the excitement over a judge that was picked to head the Berger Inquiry.

It is very different being up here and speaking and seeing things from down there. It is very very different. Now, I feel that there will be a pipeline and yet something inside me the tie that binds my language, the life that I have lived says "Please no, no, we do not want it!" Perhaps this is because I have such a reverence for the older

people of my community and of this community and in 1 the north generally. Perhaps it is because I know 2 that there is no evidence in the world where 3 technology has gone in and left a very pretty picture. 4 There has always been some damage. Perhaps this is 5 because the region that it has gone into was not 6 7 properly consulted and things were not controlled. When we say controlled we 8 have to say "controlled by whom?" I feel that things 9 have to be controlled by our people and if the 10 pipeline is to happen soon, time is not on our side. 11 We do not have enough educated people. We do not have 12 enough skilled people to fill the positions that will 13 be of any consequence ,in the whole pipeline and I 14 feel there is a need because I have talked to many 15 young people that are hardy. They are hardy because 16 they have had to go out to the hostel. People at my 17 age -- 25 -- they are a hardy people. They are the 18 ones that stuck it out and stayed there and put up 19 with everything. And they are better people for it 20 I think they would make great leaders. 21 now. There is a voice in the north 22 23 now that cannot no longer be muffled. You could so to say, so to speak the natives are getting restless. 24 They are being heard and if things 25 want to be heard. happen too quickly they will he a faded voice in the 26 dark, and I think that this people when all said and 27 done, their strength and their determination will be 28 their crutch because if it happens too quickly we will 29 have nothing else but our strength.

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People are beginning for the first time in the north -- I remember years back when people used to come into the community, nobody Seven 3 questioned who they were or what they should be accountable for or anything. We just accepted things as 5 they were because we knew nothing else and there were a 6 few that protested. These were the people that were not 7 even educated and yet had such an understanding for the 8 goings on of how people work and what they do. 9 They were the people that 10 protested and were pushed back into the dark and never 11 heard from again or were called trouble makers, 12 whatever But I think the younger people I cannot 13 lament on the past because the younger people have the 14 future. I have a future and I feel my stake in this 15 is just as big as anybody else's. 16 I think there is room for 17 all kinds of people in the north and I pay tribute to 18 the people that have come from the south and have 19 given me the opportunity and the education to learn 20 and to be able to sit here today and to say what I 21 22 have to. 23 I think it is really a great thing that they did. How many they were I don't know. 24 Not everybody that came, came with great gifts like that 25 but there were a few that have come up and that have 26 helped us, and I am sure with any degree of rationality 27 we as the northern native born people are grateful. But 28 it is time that we take things into our hands and are 29 able to control what we want in the north.

I think that we need to 1 2 train people and my main concern is we do not have enough time. We need more time to train our people. 3 think people that come from the south to live here have 4 to be accountable -- their goals have to be more 5 defined. So that if progress is made, it can be visible 6 7 we can say "there is progress." They have to be accountable for what they are doing here. 8 In the same way I feel we 9 northerners who are holding responsible positions 10 which affect the people, our goals have to be defined 11 too. Not only that, we should have some.. 12 what happens and things are beginning to happen. 13 People are beginning to fill 14 positions that are important, not only in education. 15 I am not taking an educational stance on this. 16 speaking from many many different -- in different 17 areas and I think just as an example, there are many 18 more people on the Territorial Council that are native 19 than there used to be. But the one thing that I 20 wondered about and that I asked aside from the 21 22 translators, the native translators on the Berger Inquiry, I don't see one single native on the whole 23 Inquiry as to the ins and outs of the Inquiry as far 24 as public relations and that is a question I have for 25 I was wondering if you could answer it and I was 26 told part of the reason for this is that C.O.P.E. 27 the Native Brotherhood are integrated into the 28 workings as far as their Inquiries and collecting data 29 30 and that is concerned.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I 1 2 should say that I thought about that when we started the Inquiry) and I felt that the best thing would be 3 for the native people who were able to act as advisors 4 and in other positions to work with the Indian 5 Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, with 6 C.O.P.E., with I.T.C. and with the Metis Association 7 and the Council of Yukon Indians. All of those were 8 funded by the Inquiry so that they could go out and 9 get legal advice and experts to help them because I 10 wanted them to participate in the Inquiry on an equal 11 footing with the pipeline companies and the oil and 12 gas industry. 13 I felt at the time that it 14 would be better if the native people) and you have made 15 the point that there aren't that many of them who are 16 17 educated, that those who were educated would be able to work with their own organizations, make their own 18 presentations to the Inquiry and that's the reason for 19 that and I think that's all I can say about it. 20 THE WITNESS: M-hm. 21 22 this just goes to prove that timing -- the timing is We do not even have our own expertise -- I'm not 23 saying that we will ever will. We do not even have our 24 own expertise to advise the native organizations, you 25 Things are beginning to happen and it is really 26 really hard for me to accept the fact that why rush, you 27 28 The people are finally getting to realize -know. 29 THE COMMISSIONER: I am not rushing. 30

1	THE WITNESS: Yes, I know,
2	but other people are very anxious, you know, and it is
3	a very sad thing and another I think an advantage
4	of the pipeline would be the job creation. It will be
5	at its highest peak but to what extent will we
6	participate? The adaptability of our people will be
7	stretched to its limits and there is a breaking point.
8	The whole working ethic of the
9	pipeline will be new to most of the people. It will be
10	a new thing that they will if they are in a
11	responsible position -I am not saying they are not
12	responsible and can't hold their own but it's a whole
13	new different thing. And people will have to adapt and
14	the northern people as you know have been the greatest
15	people for adapting. They have had to. They have had
16	no choice but to adapt in many different circumstances.
17	I think that whatever happens if the pipeline goes
18	through and if it doesn't I am an eager participant and
19	my heart goes with the northern people the people
20	that are born here. I intend to stay in the north for
21	the rest of my life and I share the same feelings as
22	they do and I just hope that it all turns out for the
23	best either way. That is all I have to say.
24	(WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
25	very much. I'm glad you decided to speak here. Well,
26	we can hear you, sir, before supper if you like or we'll
27	come back at eight o'clock and you can speak then.
28	Excuse me, is Mr. Bayly here? Do you think that there
29	are many others who wish to speak, Mr. Bayly?
30	MR. BAYLY: I expect it is
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worth coming back at 8:00, sir. There are a lot of
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   people working who may want to make their presentation
3
   this evening.
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Is it all
4
   right if we come back at eight o'clock sir and we can
5
   hear you at that time.
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7
                             MR. VOUDRACH: I have got to
   think it over anyway.
8
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
9
                                                 Okay, we
   will all think about it and be back here at 8:00.
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 5:25 P.M.)
11
12
    (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 8:30 P.M.)
                             THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies
13
   and gentlemen, we will come to order then and invite
14
   those of you who wish to speak to do so this evening.
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16
                             ALPHONSE VOUDRACH sworn:
17
                             THE WITNESS: Well, sir, the
   last time you hear from the lady here who was speaking
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   here before supper, she took pretty well everything from
19
   my mouth there, I guess. So I got to fill it in, I
20
   guess. Well, originally I am from Norman Wells. My
21
   mother is from Norman Wells and my dad is from Arctic
22
   Red River. I was born up here living amongst the Eskimo
23
   so I can't concern myself in Eskimo or Indian.
24
   get caught in between. I hope you guys excuse me for
25
   that. Since then I was living on the land.
26
                                         I never been to
   living on the land all these years.
27
   school. I can talk English. I can understand Loucheux,
28
   a little bit of Slavey, broken Slavey, and for English
29
    I think I pretty well can talk anything you want in
30
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that. 1 My name is Alphonse 2 Voudrach. I am 47 years old. I was born in the land 3 and brought in the inland with my dad. I was brought 4 up pretty tough. for these young peoples right now. 5 Somehow I drift down in the 6 Arctic there. In 1940, that was my first year in Tuk 7 -- in 1940 when I was 11 years or 12 years old, I 8 9 guess. This town was pretty small. 10 There was about 10 houses, I guess. It just looked 11 like a city to me because before then there was 12 nothing where I was living off the land, you know. 13 Since then, I was brought up 14 there and I didn't have no chance to go to school is 15 because the only way we can go to school our parents 16 take us to school by dog team and that's the only 17 transportation we had in those days. So we either 18 have to go to school, if our dads say we stay on land, 19 we stay on land. If we go to school, we go to school 20 for 5 years and we stay there for 5 years. 21 lot of brothers. I had 5 brothers and about 7 sisters 22 living off the land. We was happy. We was really 23 There was nothing to worry about for food and 24 25 everything. We were living off the land. Since then, in 1940 we the 26 first time in Tuktoyaktuk. And then, in 1943, I got a 27 little job from Hudson Bay Co. in Tuk -- I just spend 28 29 one summer here. I get 75 an hour here. I get 75 an That really wasn't too much. 30

But I was happy with it. 1 2 had no way to spend it anyway. After that the DEW line started probably about '55 I guess, Then I got 3 left alone. My dad passed away so I had to make this 4 as everything goes along by myself. 5 After that I was working off 6 the land since ever by myself. I had to do it by 7 8 myself because I had no choice. Then comes along -I see lots of surveyors working around town, not around 9 town but away up in the where I am living by the 10 Liverpool Bay surveying around. I was wondering 11 what's going on. 12 And now, today, that is the 13 day -- I figured they should start a -- C.O.P.E. 14 should have started that day while they were doing 15 that. They were even using my house. Yes, I had a 16 house. I had a cabin up in the bush -- what happened? 17 I left there in the spring, next fall I come back to 18 this house I see an electric light stringing all over 19 my house. There were light bulbs all over. I didn't 20 know what was going on, you know. I see all kinds of 21 22 good looking pots there and everything in my house. Nobody ever told me that -none of the surveyors ever 23 24 tell me that. My own log cabin there, you know, ' you 25 would have been surprised too, I guess. What was about there, I 26 wondered what was going on there. There was all kinds 27 of oil cans outside of my house, garbage piled outside 28 29 of my house cokes which I never used, which I used to live on. 30

And I meet a few guys which 1 2 are trapping there that fall and they told me they said they went to my house and seen that plywood, 3 everything that what's going on. That is the time 4 that C.O.P.E. should have started, you know. 5 think we should drop that. 6 Since then, I was using that 7 land, using all that land, I think all the map you got 8 here, I use all that map I think -- the Anderson 9 River, right up to Spence Bay. I was working for the 10 -- let's see Cambridge Bay, Sachs Harbour -I think, 11 you know, I have never been to school but still I like 12 to, you know, I am just curious and I ask a few 13 questions every place I get to. What's -what are the 14 people doing around here? I like to find out, you 15 I was way up in Spence Bay. I ask a few people 16 what the peoples do-around here, how they make a 17 living, at Cambridge Bay, same thing, at Holman 18 Island, the same thing; Coppermine, the same thing; 19 Sachs Harbour, the same thing. 20 21 But I feel sorry today is how 22 the white man came over the land. Like in my days, there was no white man. There was only white man I 23 24 quess was Hudson Bay manager, I quess, a few white trappers. Well -- I was living off the land, you know, 25 The only white man I ever see living off 26 I was happy. the land from 1940 was the first year I was in Tuk. 27 And the only one that visited us was the preacher. 28 quess you seen one here I guess tonight -- Father 29 Letneur. He used to come and visit us once a year

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country.

and the late Father Franche. In 1940 the first preacher I ever seen was the late Father Franche and after that Father Lemeur. He used to come to our house. Of course, we have nothing, no fancy grub but I believe he had a good square meal. He had a good square meal. He had no butter or jam on the table, you know. And then, I start to hear about pipeline which I never seen before which I can't even answer. I never seen a pipeline before. How can I answer. I never seen it. I got to see it before. Somebody can explain it after anyway. About that pipeline. The last few years for the animal -- I had a cabin down at the bottom of Liverpool Bay. There was lots of moose. We had lots of caribou. The moose disappeared completely because the moose, the caribou -- they are migrating animals, they are turning in circle . But the moose is a still animal. If somebody disturbed them too much they move away and they will take awhile before they come back and that's what happened. Now, I will go back to my cabin, you see nothing, no more moose. Last year I was lucky to get three moose. I was back in there all winter again and never seen a moose track or nothing. There must be -- there's seismic in there. been doing working in there. And I can't say that the seismic scared them away. I guess I am working on the

And now what I want to point 1 2 In a country where we worked like say about 3 or 4 trappers in a country. Like down the Anderson 3 River, east of Anderson River, I hear there is a 4 seismic camp blasting over in east of Anderson River, 5 just because there was nobody in there. The oil 6 7 company guys came in there and do some blasting which they never let Tuk people know it. 8 I am working in this area. 9 Like right now leave sate part of the country. 10 leave some part of the country, you know. I work in 11 one part of the country maybe about a thousand miles 12 square area where I am working, I leave one area 13 there. Maybe I pull up the line -- I say, maybe next 14 year I will work one this way. Just because you see 15 no trail o nobody work there, I don't think oil 16 companies should go in there and work in there free 17 will, you know. Because we will leave that for a 18 reason. You know, if you trap one place too much you 19 kill everything off, eh? So you pull up the line and 20 go the other way. By the time you have worked this 21 22 off, this land will be built up again. And while you are doing this you get the oil companies there working 23 in there, nothing can be there. 24 25 And there is not enough people I never been to school. The people say that 26 like me. the guys have never been to school. They should know 27 what they are doing. And they are the ones that 28 really know what they are doing. They are the ones 29 that really know what they are doing because they never

been to school because they never been to school because 1 they was brought up right from there. So I don't know 2 what to say about the pipeline. I know it is going to 3 hurt the country. I was watching this wildlife. 4 working for wildlife. I was working for fisheries. 5 was working for Imperial Oil. I was working for every 6 7 company. And I still -- like I say -how I'm going to say before I see it built -- I have got to see it first. 8 Well, I guess that is about all I have got to say. 9 (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 Thank you That's helpful for me to know about the 12 very much. things you have discussed with us tonight. Thank you 13 very much. 14 15 16 DR. HERBERT SCHWARTZ 17 resumed: THE WITNESS: 18 Mr. Berger, my 19 name is Herbert Schwartz and I made a submission. would like to refer to some of the statement I made in 20 the submission concerning the whales. The movements 21 of the whales in the Beaufort Sea. 22 23 Now, if you recall, I took 24 an exception to the statement made by the Slaney 25 Research Associates in which they state that by the 20th of August whales move out of the area and because 26 of that it is perfectly safe for the seismic 27 activities to continue and because of that the seismic 28 activities cannot do any harm. 29 30 Now, for anybody at all

familiar with this country knows that this statement 1 In case of a late summer and lots of ice 2 is not true. in the bay, in the Beaufort Sea and Kugmallit Bay, the 3 whales will not come in July; they may come early in 4 August or even as late as the middle of August and if 5 the seismic starts around the 20th, the people here 6 7 have hardly any time at all to catch these whales which are essential for their survival. 8 Sir, I am not an expert of 9 the land, I am just a witness. I have been here long 10 enough to watch the people and I would very much like 11 if some of the people in the audience, the people who 12 every summer go hunting whales, if they could comment 13 on this movement of the whales and the fact that 14 apparently, according to this report, whales disappear 15 from Kugmallit Bay by the 20th of August. So I invite 16 17 all of you who have any experience at all to state your views because you are the experts of this land 18 and nobody else is. 19 20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank 21 you, Dr. Schwartz. 22 (WITNESS ASIDE) 23 MARK NOKSANA resumed: 24 THE WITNESS: Well, I just 25 heard what Dr. Schwartz was saying about the whales. 26 want to make a statement, it's not true about the 20th 27 of August. Last fall I was one of them out hunting 28 whales all the time every summer and last summer I was 29 whaling around until late in August. I was there after

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the 20th, I got one more whale. I only got a little boat and I only got a canoe, 22-foot, I can't take any more; and other people were still whaling at that time. I was going to go out again, I know the whales still in there in the back of the island there, Hendrickson I seen them, there's still whale there, and I was going to make another trip. I was waiting for the good weather, it was pretty near the end of August. One morning I went there from Tuk across there, it was fine weather, no wind, I was sure to get another whale before the fall come, and I went on the other side of the island, I was looking around, as far as you can see no wind, no waves, no nothing, and I went out there and I had to go to shore on the island to look around on top of the hills if I can spot the whales. Been waiting around all day. had binoculars, I looking around if I could spot the whales that were coming in. I was looking around with binoculars, I seen the boat about ten miles away north of Hendrickson Island there, he was going back and forth, and he would go back and forth there. I spotted him with my binoculars, and he never stop all day, go back and forth, he'd go west and he'd go east, and go back and forth. On account of that there was no more whales, they weren't going to take a chance any more to come into the shallow in the mouth of the river there to feed. So if it wasn't for that seismic or somebody that was just out there in the boat, white

boat, there's no more whales after that. Whales got

no chance to come in any more because the people was 1 still whaling. When I went back, people asked me, "Is 2 3 there any whale there?" I said, "I didn't see any 4 5 because on account of the boat out there go back and forth." 6 7 Sometime we whaling later, on 8 account it's late sometime when the whale come, the people were still whaling. That's why I want to bring 9 up this. I was one of them whaling all the time too, 10 every summer, for my own good because that's what we 11 depending on for the Eskimos and the whales. 12 You know, the white man might 13 like potatoes, he love potatoes,, he can't go without 14 potatoes. White man, whatever he eat, he's got to have 15 It's just like potatoes to us, the muktuk we had 16 17 eating whales. We can't go without it. If we go without it, you know, it's just when you miss 18 something, when you've grown up and you're feeding all 19 the time and you miss it, you can't feel good. 20 Always told many times when 21 22 white man come around he ask me, "You get any whale?" 23 "Yes, I got a whale." I told 24 him, I kidding, I used to talk with him. "Well, you 25 eat potatoes?" "Yes." 26 27 "That's what my potatoes, 28 it's muktuk, that's what I live on." So the Eskimos got 29 to have that. 30 One year I was on the Dew

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Line working there at Bar 2, and I had to-listen the
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   news,
   and I hear the report one summer, they got only one
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   whale in Tuk, just one whale all that season, on
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   account of the boat go back and forth that year.
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   didn't see it because I was working.
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                              It could happen there, if
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   they ever start on drilling outside of that island
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   there it could happen. We might end up with no whales
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   here in the harbour in Tuk. It could happen -- any
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              I'm glad that Vincent mentioned about it
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   today, if they start drilling in there we're going to
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   end up with no whales, no seal, no fish, but many times
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   Imperial oil come to the meeting once in a while when
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   they want to do something, always say, "We going to
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   look after it, today we're going to get down the
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   seismic," and yet sometimes they never listen.
                              Because I'm talking for
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   everybody in the north, in Tuk where they're living
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   here, that's what we need. That's all I have to say.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you,
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   Mr. Noksana.
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              VINCENT STEEN resumed:
                              THE WITNESS:
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                                            Mr. Berger, I
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   am Vince Steen and I'm back again.
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                              (LAUGHTER)
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                              I'm very sorry I slipped up
   on my summary this afternoon, I left out the beluga
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I had them lastly, saying at Shallow Bay they're coming on on the west side. I hunted beluga whales quite a bit with my boats. I even supply people that are working and that don't have little boats to go out whaling, I supply a whale for them for a price. Usually about \$50.00, \$75.00 a whale, which is very cheap. I found that the whales will come in from Shallow Bay side by into the Kugmallit Bay side as soon as the ice will let them come in. if it is sitting right on Pullen Island and they cannot come in then they will stay on the west side in Shallow Bay side. I will go up if you don't mind -- if you don' mind I will go up. THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, sure, go ahead. THE WITNESS: This is Pullen Island here and the whales are definitely on the west side first, maybe sometime even two weeks ahead of Tuk side. Maybe they would have whales here in Shallow Bay-Kendall Island area. Say on the first of July where if the ice won't permit them to come by Pullen Island because there is deep water right to Pullen Island, the ice will sit there and Kuqmallit Bay could be open because the river would open it but they cannot get past Pullen Island on account of the ice As soon as the ice moves off to let them through they will come

into Kugmallit Bay. Not all of them leave Shallow Bay

to come here but more than likely what I have seen of

them, they seem to travel back and forth between the

two areas like when we hunt them here -- when they 1 first come they might come one or two thousand 2 of them in one night. Though there would be nothing 3 there that day and that night if the ice for some 4 reason were, an offshore wind moves off, they will come 5 into this area by the thousands and no amount of 6 7 hunting is going to drive them out the first week. They will not go back out. They have their young ones. 8 Most of the time they already seem to have their young 9 ones when they arrive here. They are not very big 10 though. They are very small. 11 12 As the season goes by, I mean the spring goes by here say the whale would come in, 13 well, they would come in definitely. I have killed 14 whales here on June 28th around Hendrickson Island so 15 that shows how early they will come in if they can come 16 17 in. One year I never killed a 18 whale here until July 18th. That was the earliest the 19 could come in on account of the ice. However, as this 20 time goes by they -less and less of them come back. 21 22 Like when you hunt them later on after a week of hunting they will start going back into deep water if 23 24 you keep bothering them. 25 If there is nobody here like during a west wind or too rough to hunt for the 26 little boats, the whales would be there definitely. 27 You can see them from the beach blowing and playing 28 out there but if the wind goes down and somebody goes 29 out to hunt they will right away move into deep water

so it makes it harder to hunt them. They know that. 1 If the whale is not bothered you can -- I have been out 2 here in the middle of September trying to hunt whale 3 but by that time there is very few whales left that 4 actually come back here and they are the old whale, 5 big whales, the big bulls, the males. There is no 6 7 more females or young ones hardly.. I mean mostly big ones and they are very wild. As soon as they see the 8 boat they take off but that is in September and you 9 might have to wait a week, sit on that island a week 10 before you will see a bunch of whales come in to hunt, 11 12 that you can hunt. In September also, well, 13 right from the time the whales first come in to 14 Kugmallit Bay, you can see them on the east coast here, 15 Toker Point, Warren Point, they are there but it is 16 17 deep water there and people don't hunt there because it' only in the shallow water area are they easy to get 18 with little boats -- the way the people hunt them. 19 I have seen whales all along 20 the coast right into Liverpool Bay any time in the 21 22 summer right till the time seasons close for boating. I have seen the beluga whales right even here in Husky 23 24 Lake 25 and they have even had a school one time of 17 whales stuck in Husky Lake. They were frozen in, they 26 27 couldn't get out and they starved to death. There were 17 of them. 28 29 Now, I mentioned this because it seems to be an important thing and I am sorry that I

left it out at the start. 2 (WITNESS ASIDE) 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you Anyone else who wishes to say 4 very much, Mr. Steen. 5 anything may do so. ANNIE NOKSANA sworn: 6 7 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I just want to, myself, what I write down what I think. 8 My name is Annie Noksana. I was born in Sachs Harbour 9 I have 5 children to think about. 10 about the pipeline a year and I have been thinking 11 about the Inuit land. 12 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, I'm sorry. I am not able to hear you. I think it is 14 mostly because of this machine that is running over 15 here Okay, but maybe you should pull the microphone a 16 little closer and just relax. 17 THE WITNESS: But so close. 18 My name is Annie Noksana. I was born in Sachs Harbour 19 in 1938. I have 5 children to think about. 20 about the pipeline for a year and I have been thinking 21 22 about the Inuit land. I do not want to see the pipeline to come up because there will be no more games 23 I don't want that to happen because I 24 in our land. have children to think about. Not only that, for the 25 whole community I am concerned about. And about the 26 offshore drilling, I don't want that to happen. 27 will be no more polar bears, seals and fish or any 28 29 other games left. I don't want that to happen because I myself like to fish and hunt. I have been fishing

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for a long time and it was about two summers ago when I look at the fish net about twice a day. We used to get two tubs full and last summer, I look at the fish net twice a day, I end up getting two fish a day and about Husky Lake, ten or fifteen years ago when we used to go and fish, we used to bring sled load of fish. Now, a year ago we go up to Husky Lake, we end up with one It is a good thing I have five kids. would never be enough for more. That is the reason why I don't want the pipeline and offshore drilling. 10 I would like to go back to the year I sent one of my boys to school. 12 The first year he refused to go to school for two weeks so the 13 principal and the J.P. came to see us. They had been 14 bringing a bunch of papers saying that if my boy don't 15 go to school, they would come to take his family 16 allowance away so I told them to do it. 17 wants to go to school, he can go without that family 18 allowance. So it is only \$6.00 anyway. It is not even 19 enough to get some clothes so I told them to write it 20 down in front of me but they would not do it. 21 the time my boy start school, every time I get my 22 23 family allowance, I sent it to the principal. family allowance went back and forth for five months. 24 The principal sent it back to me so I told him to keep 25 I didn't even give a damn, I told you can keep it 26 so finally he has been leaving them in the post office 27 so I took them. I wanted him to find out that even us 28 Eskimos could be smart. The principal used the family 29 allowance to scare the people.

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Some of the people he had so scared, they don't want their children's family allowance to be taken. That's why they had to send their children to school just for \$6.00 but I wasn't going to be scared because I heard the word even before my own children start school so I had to talk for myself if they want to have school they still could go to school without the family allowance. Who knows, ever since then I think all the government workers are all alike so please think twice before you ever spoil our land because that's why -- that is one reason, that's the only land we always want for fishing and hunting for our children that's growing up. We don't want our children to think we never talked for them. We have to think ahead before it is too late. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

(WITNESS ASIDE)

very much. Would anyone else like to make a statement? This is the last night that we will be here in Tuk and in case some of you are still putting your thoughts together, I think we will just take a 5 minute break now and stretch our legs and then we will see after that if anyone else has anything further to say. If they don't then I think we will adjourn the hearing at that stage so we will just take a 5 minute break and you can think about whether you want to say anything and then we will start again in 5 minutes.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 9:30 P.M.) 1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 9:40 P.M.) 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 3 gentlemen, is there anyone else who wishes to say 4 anything before we close the hearings tonight? 5 SILAS KANGEGANA sworn: 6 7 THE WITNESS: I can't speak in English, I have to speak in Eskimo. 8 THE INTERPRETER: 9 Silas Kangegana said I am an Eskimo and I was asked to speak. 10 I don't have very much to say but because I am an 11 12 Eskimo, I am going to say a few words. I do not want to see an, 13 offshore drilling because there will be a *blowout and 14 the oil will go all over the ice, not only will it kill 15 our wildlife of the sea but it will go all over the 16 17 ice, the water. Because we Eskimos like to 18 19 have our wildlife from the sea like fish and the ducks and the whaler, and whatever comes from the sea. I am 20 against the offshore drilling but I do not want to say 21 22 stop the development. I really liked what Mark Noksana said a while ago because we Eskimos like to have our 23 muktuk just as the white men like to have their 24 25 potatoes. 26 The reindeer like to go out wading and swimming in the heat of the summer and if 27 28 there is a blowout and the oil goes on the water, on the top of the water, they will get it in their fur and 29 their skin and they would go up inland and drop the oil

all over the moss where they eat and get it all over 1 themselves and this oil would be so hard to get it off 2 the reindeer. I do not want to see the pipeline come 3 through because we hear sometimes that there is war 4 going on or something anyway and if something should 5 fall or drop on the pipeline, the oil would spill all 6 over the land and because I am a herder and look after 7 wildlife on the line of reindeer. I do not want to see 8 the pipeline come through. This is all I have to say. 9 Silas Kangegana is a chief 10 herder and he is the co-owner of the reindeer herd 11 around Tuk. 12 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 17 very much, Mr. Kangegana. Anyone else. HELEN GRUBEN resumed: 18 19 THE WITNESS: I shall say it in English and I shall also translate what I say in 20 21 Eskimo. 22 These past three days we 23 have heard about wildlife and what seismic does to our land and wildlife and we have talked about the 24 pipeline and offshore drilling. Offshore drilling, 25 there is a question mark. Why does it have to be 26 done? If there is a blowout, how will we get rid of 27 all the oil that will go all over the coast? It would 28 come up through seal holes. It will go all over the 29 leads and affect our seals and our fish and whatever 30

is in the sea. I feel that there should 2 be more research done and we should learn more before 3 we go into these -- before we consent to these things 4 5 to happen. The other thing that has been 6 bothering me is the land claims. We all heard that 7 land claims -- about land claims being handed to Prime 8 Minister Trudeau, the proposal. On the news, we heard 9 that Inuvik was excluded. It wasn't included in the 10 land claims and I thought of a friend there. 11 very good friend at Inuvik and I thought, boy, she sure 12 will be upset and she was. 13 Now, if they want to be 14 included in the land claim, they have to move out of 15 Inuvik in order to be included and these people have 16 17 made their home at Inuvik and have put down their roots at Inuvik and why are they excluded in this land 18 claim? 19 I thought of my friend and I 20 also thought I have a son there and I have a daughter 21 22 there and I have a brother and my sister. Boy, that's 23 really bad, my own flesh and blood and they are not included in the land claim when I am. 24 25 In order: for. them to get this, I said they will have to move out. Where would 26 27 my friend go. She is a Metis. If she tried to go to the Eskimo side, they would say go away, you are a 28 Metis. And where would I find my friend if she had to 29 move somewhere else because she couldn't be included in

this land claim. Now, Indians and Eskimos 2 never used to get along. And they are just learning 3 to get along now nicely. And this has brought up a 4 thought that there is segregation going to come up 5 because why is Inuvik with -- the Inuit -- the people 6 that live there are Inuit and they are not included. 7 It brings back the memory when I used to go to school 8 with my little brother. He didn't know whether he was 9 an Indian or an Eskimo because he used to be playing 10 with the Eskimo boys and they would get mad at him and 11 they would say, go away, you little dry meat. 12 when he tried to play with the Indian boys, they would 13 say, oh, shut up, you little uksuk. This is what is 14 going to happen because the people at Inuvik are not. 15 included in the land claim and they feel they don't 16 17 belong anymore. And why are they not included? If there is an answer, boy, I 18 19 sure would like to know. 20 (WITNESS ASIDE) 21 22 PASTOR DAVE FREEMAN resumed: 23 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger, Pastor Dave Freeman here. Just a few comments further 24 to what I have already said the other day. A statement 25 was made this afternoon that in all justice that 26 statement was made by Vincent Steen which we -- everyone 27 of us appreciate and I think that without doubt as the 28 l Eskimo people have expressed their strong feeling for 29 the land and I don't think that there is anyone in the

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sound of my voice that does not want to see a just and equitable settlement arrived at in the far north here, both in land settlement and as far as social development and industrial development and exploration of natural and renewable resources is concerned but I would, tonight, just very briefly please like to address not only this hearing but also those people that I have come to respect -- very strong-hearted people of the northland, the people that love their land very very much. There are some facts of lire that I think should be borne out to all of us because we are here gathered as intelligent people seeking to find intelligent answers to some very complex and serious problems that are facing the northland today. If I were to ask the people of Tuk how many of them enjoy their skidoos or how many of them profit by the advance of industry in producing the steel traps and in producing the canoes and the kickers, the motor cars and the various machines that are now used in the north. All of us appreciate electric lights. T.V. and radio has broadened our understanding, not only of our own life but also of the lives of others in far distant lands that are far removed from the high Arctic but if I were to ask how many enjoy the skidoos or the cars or the canoes, I am sure that all of us would answer yes, we all enjoy them.

the attention very briefly to my Eskimo friends that

I would want to just call to

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those skidoos and those cars and those kickers and many of the blessings of our 20th century life are the direct result of an environment of the south that has been disturbed, when you see a canoe in the south a tree has fallen. If you have a kicker somewhere in the south, or some foreign distant land, there has been a mining operation that has taken place. That has produced the steel and the elements necessary to go into producing that kicker. We live in the 20th century and we no longer live in the good. old days. That in actual fact if we were to be placed back in those good old days were actually not as good as we make them out to be.

I just want to call to the attention that even in the south as it has happened so very often in the north that we feel that we get ripped off by the government or by industry. I want you to know that this is not a feeling that is just the feeling that we feel here in the north. It also happens in the south. Our governments in the south often build giant freeways where we think they shouldn't build them. They often do things that we feel that that's not in the interests of the majority of people but changes come and we don't altogether live anymore in what we might term a free society. We live in communities in settlements when it is necessary that cooperation between each other be maintained and it becomes necessary that if we are to sustain the way of life that we enjoy and even improve it that new items, new products, new energies be found and I just want to say that in development it is a two-way

street, The Government of Canada for I don't know how long has been sending oil to the northland, has been sending I the materials to build houses and I know as a builder that some of the houses you live in are very poor houses. I would be the first to agree and in some cases very fine log cabins, very comfortable, little, cozy little homes have been surrendered at the pushing and the persuasion of people from the south for houses that are not so comfortable, that are drafty but I think the time has come when we must realize that one of the joys of life is to take something that is good and make it better and I believe that properly controlled development can bring a better life to the people of the north. Certainly a more meaningful and productive life.

There are many things which will come in the days ahead and in the years to come that are unrealized at this time. Activity produces more activity and I think we of the north and should I rephrase that, I think the people of the north and those who have been here for generations unknown and who will remain in the north for this is their land and indeed they should be masters in their own house.

But I feel that if the opportunity is available to the people of the north to contribute not to be on the receiving hand as it has been in times gone by in the days gone by and as I spoke, sir, earlier, that it is not a healthy thing. It is not a healthy thing for any of us individually or as a collective group to be constantly on the receiving end but it is time that an exchange of goods and as I

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have previously stated my position as far as the I.T.C. proposal, land claim settlement in full agreement with I sincerely hope and would urge that a land claim settlement would be forthcoming that we altogether and the people of the north with the people of the south may build a better society for all those who live in the north and in the south. Thank you, sir. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Pastor Freeman. 10 SAM RADDI resumed: THE WITNESS: I want to refer 12 this -- I will make it very brief though. My name is 13 Sam Raddi and I am with C.O.P.E. I also work very 14 closely with the land claim negotiators, Nellie 15 Cournoyea who is well known in the Western Arctic. 16 is the land claim negotiator for the Western Arctic. 17 She will be coming to all the settlements the next few 18 weeks to explain the whole land claim proposal. 19 There is some 20 misunderstanding, I quess, right now because she has 21 22 not been to the settlements yet to explain this land claim proposal. A while ago, Helen Gruben mentioned 23 about land claims that Inuvik is not participating in 24 land claims and I live there myself and so does Nellie. 25 She is an Eskimo and there is a lot of Eskimos living 26 My sisters are there and I have a lot of very 27 close relatives living there also. There is a 28 misunderstanding there, Helen, it is not that they will 29 not be included. Every native that is born in the

1 | Territories will be included in these land claims when 2 | it is settled.

I guess what you didn't understand is that the Nunavut Territory had excluded Inuvik from participating in this Nunavut Territory. And the people, the Inuit, if they want to, if they so desire, they can move out of Inuvik and create another settlement if they want to but whoever want to live in Inuvik, it is their prerogative. It is up to them. They can live there and still have claims, whatever there is in the land claims proposal. They will be part, partakers so there will be nobody excluded from any land claims even the Dene land claims or Metis land claims or Inuit land claims, they will all be taking part.

So if Nellie Cournoyea comes here, Helen, she will be travelling to all the settlements and explain to all the Eskimos, we call in communities in the Western Arctic and she will explain the whole proposal to every home and she will be doing that for the rest of this next year, I suppose.

Next week, starting on the 22nd of March, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada will be holding a conference. There will be about 115 people coming in and all the people in Tuk are invited to listen to and ask questions if they want to ask questions then. They will be holding it here in Tuk so if anybody here has any questions or wants to take part, they are welcome to take part in this conference. It

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will start on the 21st and if there is anymore questions
   from anybody in Tuk, like I said, Nellie Cournoyea will
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   be here to explain the whole land claims issue, that
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   is her job. Is that clear enough, Mr. Berger?
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
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   think it is and it is clear enough to me but I am it
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7
   sounds like I am not eligible so
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Well, you may
8
   be eligible, Mr. Berger, if the people so desire, if
9
   they want to give people the first five years, the
10
   first five years of the settlement, the people in each
11
   settlement can include anybody, whoever they want to.
12
   They have five years to decide who they want to be, who
13
   they want to have involved in the land claims.
                                                    If you
14
   live in Tuk and if they want, if the people of Tuk want
15
   you to take part, you will be welcome to.
16
17
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 So, even
   if you are a white person, it might occur.
18
                              THE WITNESS:
19
                                            Right.
                              THE COMMISSIONER: I follow you.
20
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            If the people
21
22
   of Tuk want you to take part they will ask you to.
23
   you have got a chance.
24
                              MRS. HELEN GRUBEN:
                                                  That
   answers my question and I will wait until the
25
26
   conference comes around to bring up more. Thank you.
27
                              MR. RADDI: Mr. Berger, a
   little while ago I listened to Mr. Vince Steen talking
28 l
   about the bowhead whales and the bow-- the white whales
29
    the polar bears and so forth. I think I mentioned
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before in Inuvik that I lived and trapped all over 1 almost every settlement in the Western Arctic. 2 seen bowhead whales and beluga whales in the month of 3 April and May in Sachs Harbour so I have seen them 4 myself with my own eyes and I even shot one. 5 kill it though. It was too big. It didn't even feel 6 7 the bullet. So that is all I have got to say. you. 8 9 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 10 Thank you, Mr. Raddi. 11 Just one little postscript on 12 this subject of whales, Imperial Oil gave me their 13 report on the observations they made on whales, white 14 whales in 1972 and this was the year that Dr. Brodie 15 participated with Slaney Research Associates in the 16 observation of the whales. We will go into this in 17 detail when we get back to Yellowknife and sort it all 18 out but I just thought I would read this to you. 19 According to Slaney's report, it says, 20 "By early August, small groups of whales appear 21 22 to begin a general movement back toward the 23 This trend continues through mid-August." 24 Then they conclude, 25 "No whales were sighted, no whales were seen in the area by F.F. Slaney and Co. personnel after 26 August 15, 1972." 27 28 All that they seem to be saying is that the people that work for Slaney didn't see any whales after August 15th 29 in that year. They are not suggesting that there were-30

n't any there. They just say they didn't see them. 1 any rate, we will look into that in detail. 2 thought I would mention that because it may be helpful 3 in sorting this out. 4 Well, I think that we e had a 5 useful three days of hearings here and it getting on 6 and I think that everyone is looking award to the drum 7 dance so I am going to close the hearing here in 8 Tuktoyaktuk now and just thank all of a for 9 participating. 10 I have listened carefully 11 what each of you has said and I have learned something 12 from each of you. That's my job, to listen to you I to 13 listen to people throughout the north as I have my 14 doing now for over a year. 15 16 We have been to 26 villages, have heard 700 people come forward and say what they 17 think and this is a country where we believe in 18 democracy, we believe that people should have their say 19 in their own future and this Inquiry is here in 20 Toyaktuk to make sure that you have a say. You, the 21 22 people that were born here, who will spend your lives here and will die here, to make sure that you have a 23 say in what's going to happen here in the north. 24 25 It is an important decision my job is to make sure the government has the facts ore 26 it to make sure the government understands the 27 sequences, to make sure that the government is in a 28 situation to make an intelligent choice. 29

important decision for Canada but it is a decision that

most of important of all for you people who will have 1 to live with the decision for the rest of your lives. 2 So I just want to say that 3 I'll be going to Paulatuk tomorrow to hear what the 4 Le have to say there and we will stay there a day or 5 two and then we will go to Arctic Red River on :day 6 7 and stay there a day or perhaps two and then ill go down to Yellowknife and start the hearings 8 Yellowknife again on Tuesday and when we finish the 9 hearings I will be writing my report for the 10 government taking my recommendations to them. 11 will be in the year and I am certain that when my 12 report recommendations are made public that you will 13 hear them. 14 These people from the Inquiry 15 have been putting on tape everything that you said and 16 we will send the transcript of all that you have said 17 here over these last three days to the Settlement 18 Council and we will send a copy to the school as well 19 if they would like to have a copy at the school. And 20 of course C.O.P.E has its copy. We all -- all the 21 22 people who came here with the Inquiry -- we have all 23 enjoyed our stay here in Tuktoyaktuk very much and have enjoyed meeting all of you and we are grateful to you 24 for the way in which have come forward and told us what 25 is on your mind. Told us what you are thinking about 26 the pipeline, the oil and gas development and offshore 27 drilling and all of issues that we have to make up our 28 29 minds about.

Now, I told you that I

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make a report to the government. Remember that it is
1
2
   the Government of Canada that will decide.
                                                I won't be
   deciding whether there will be a pipeline, a gas
3
   pipeline or an oil pipeline or both.
4
   deciding whether there will be expanded oil and gas
5
6
   exploration and development throughout the delta and
   Beaufort Sea. I won't decide whether there will be
7
8
   shore drilling. The people elected in Ottawa to govern
   the country, Mr. Trudeau and his colleagues will have
9
   to decide these things but I will do my best to make
10
   sure that they understand the consequences, to make
11
   sure that they are in a position to make an informed
12
    judgment on these questions so thank you again.
13
                              This is the only chance I
14
   ever get to talk at these hearings so I usually make
15
   most of it. That's why I went on for a little while.
16
                              Well, we will adjourn the
17
   hearing as soon as you have translated what I have said.
18
19
                              Thank you very much and the
   Inquiry stands adjourned until we reconvene tomorrow in
20
21
   Paulatuk.
22
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 11, 1976)
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