

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)

**Inuvik, N.W.T.
February 18, 1976**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 39

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1 Inuvik, N.W.T.
2 February 18, 1976
3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 8:15 P.M.)
4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5 gentlemen, we'll come to order. This is our last community
6 hearing here in Inuvik, and Mrs. Albert will translate what
7 is said into Anooktatuk. Mr. Koe is present and he's
8 seated here toward the front, and will translate where he's
9 seated for those people who only speak Loucheux, but so
10 that we can get through the night the only language that
11 we'll translate at microphones will be Anooktatuk through
12 Mrs. Albert, and we may not have a complete translation of
13 some of the presentations because some of them we expect
14 will be quite long.
15 Now tonight, ladies and gentlemen,
16 the way I'd like to proceed is this. We've had five
17 meetings so far when people had a chance to speak, so I'd
18 like to devote this evening to four presentations and I
19 think that that will take us the whole evening. We'll hear
20 others after that if there is time, but I'm going to call
21 on Mayor Robertson first, then Mr. Hill of the Chamber of
22 Commerce, then the Hunters & Trappers, who wish to make a
23 presentation, and then from the young people who wish to
24 make a presentation. So we'll hear from those four people
25 first and then if there's time we'll hear from others.
26 Do you want to translate that?
27 (MRS. ROSE ALBERT AND JIM KOE
28 SWORN AS INTERPRETERS) (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
29 THE COMMISSIONER: Please
30 proceed, Mr. Robertson.

1 ethnic groups seem to participate, equally, is as good a
2 way of any in determining who should pick up garbage and
3 look after your roads and perform the other municipal
4 services.

5 Among the municipal services
6 which we are required to look after is the viability of
7 a community, that is the fact that whether we like it
8 or not, Inuvik is basically a financial basket case,
9 and if the Federal Government ever decided that they
10 were not going to give us their grant in lieu of taxes,
11 then for all intents and purposes there would be no
12 roads cleared, no garbage picked up, or any other
13 municipal services.

14 I say this as background
15 material really and I will return to a number of the
16 things which I've gone over more specifically a little
17 later on.

18 In the interim there's just a
19 couple of things I wish to say with respect to the
20 Inquiry and the manner in which I have observed it being
21 conducted. These are not necessarily serious, at least
22 I hope they're not taken seriously. From the town's
23 point of view I think the one thing that has disturbed
24 us is that the first or second day the council sat, or
25 the Commission sat in Inuvik there was a meeting at
26 which one of your staff presided and there was a format,
27 I understood, agreed upon for the coming meetings. Now,
28 this format included as its main cornerstone the fact
29 that any translation necessary would be done through
30 ear-phones. In fact the majority of people in this town

1 understand most basic English; whether they understand
2 the words of the researchers, I think, is another
3 matter, but I think perhaps the fact that when I showed
4 up for the first meeting I know that all of a sudden we
5 found we were faced with simultaneous translation -- not
6 simultaneous, but after the fact translation out loud
7 and it sort of doubled up the hearings. This from the
8 town's point of view we have no particular objection to,
9 we just feel that you know, Jesus, if they're going to
10 consult with us and then they sit down and come to an
11 arrangement and the next thing we find out that there's
12 not really that much attention paid to that specific
13 item, it really makes me--

14 THE COMMISSIONER: The
15 equipment turned out that it had to be made available to
16 the Territorial Council, which was meeting in
17 Yellowknife, and there was only one set of -- forgive me
18 for interrupting --

19 THE WITNESS: No, I'm not
20 talking about this specific --

21 THE COMMISSIONER: -- there
22 was only one set of ear-phones or whatever they are.

23 THE WITNESS: Yes, what I was
24 coming to really is the fact that, you know, the fact
25 that really it was a technical problem. Right? At least
26 I understand it was a technical problem, but nobody
27 sought to advise us, that is what I'm getting at. The
28 majority of us showed up here expecting this to be a sort
29 of straightforward, people would sit down; there was also
30 a table reserved for old folks and all of a sudden we

1 | were told the hunters and trappers were sitting there.
2 | There was a couple of odds and ends that just didn't
3 | really fit in with the prior arrangements.

4 | However, be that as it may,
5 | that's not what I'm complaining about right now. At one
6 | of the other evenings -- I'm just getting these off my
7 | chest, incidentally, before I commence my main thesis,
8 | here,-- at one of the other meetings it was point out
9 | quite rightly by yourself that everyone had been given
10 | an opportunity to participate. They specifically
11 | mentioned the Chamber of Commerce, the Association of
12 | Municipalities, the native organizations, and the
13 | environmentalists. The impression I got sitting at the
14 | meeting was that they'd all be basically given an equal
15 | opportunity, the equality was there in opportunity, the
16 | equality in dollar value was the Chamber of Commerce
17 | \$25,000; Northern Assessment Group \$371,500; Yukon
18 | Council of Indians, \$110,600; I.T.C. \$453,000; Indian
19 | Brotherhood \$566,500; and COPE, \$343,600; the Canadian
20 | Mental Health Association, N.W.T. Mental Health
21 | Association, \$3,000; and Association of Municipalities,
22 | \$95,000. I just point this out because for the record
23 | it really did sound as though we had all sort of been
24 | funded on an equal basis, and the town, of course, has
25 | no written submission, it's a submission which has been
26 | developed over the past four years by various councils,
27 | and has been gone over at various meetings.

28 | In a general sense, we feel that
29 | many of the studies done in Inuvik over the past five
30 | years have been very relevant the day they were published

1 | If they were published when two weeks have been finished,
2 | too many of them turned out to be basically historical
3 | documents. There was even which said we were going to be
4 | in a slump period right now because the pipeline will
5 | have come and gone. Somewhere along the line they got
6 | their prognosis right but their timing wrong.

7 | The researchers don't seem to
8 | be able to agree on anything. Now we are basically nine
9 | amateurs sitting around trying to run a town and we call
10 | in all these professionals with supposedly degrees
11 | coming out of their ears to tell us what they feel the
12 | situation should be, and the only thing they seem able
13 | to agree on is their fees, really. Every one of them
14 | are a credit to their wallets.

15 | With respect to development, I
16 | could tell you what we'd like, which is no development
17 | and a standard of living twice what we have right now.
18 | I can tell you what we honestly expect, is that in order
19 | to maintain what we have, we're going to have to put up
20 | with a certain amount of development and inasmuch as we
21 | take that to be a cornerstone, you're not going to get a
22 | tax base until you get some activity. You're not going
23 | to get activity without certain adverse results and it
24 | is the hope of the town that your Commission will try
25 | and set terms and conditions which will at least make
26 | the results less difficult to live with.

27 | So we accept and in fact promote the fact that the
28 | orderly development -- we don't say "Come in and rape the
29 | country and leave us to look after the consequences but
30 | surely in the midst of the 20th century there has to

1 | be some manner in which you can develop resources without
2 | having the devastating effects that have been seen in other
3 | parts of the world, and we would hope that the north would
4 | be developed for the benefit primarily of those who are
5 | making their home here on a permanent basis, and in a
6 | manner which would allow southern Canadians to take the
7 | share of the resources which they obviously own through
8 | being part of Canada. That's in dispute, perhaps but that
9 | is our opinion.

10 | Central to the town's position
11 | is the belief that the town must benefit in a positive
12 | manner from the development taking place in the delta..
13 | It is also the position of the town that any decision
14 | made must not prejudice current N.W.T. land claims.
15 | Alternatively it was realized that the outcome of land
16 | claims representations and negotiations could to a
17 | degree affect the overall position of the town.

18 | More specific conditions
19 | relative to the proposed pipeline and gas plant
20 | development which we would suggest you include in your
21 | recommendations are as many northern workers as wish to
22 | should have the opportunity to work in all phases of the
23 | proposed development. The pipeline and gas plant work
24 | camps should not be located near the Town of Inuvik. By
25 | that we mean within 15 miles, and if possible, within the
26 | Bill of Rights the people should be restricted from
27 | visiting Inuvik on a regular every evening basis; that as
28 | many of the supplies as possible be produced in Inuvik or
29 | trans-shipped through Inuvik; that the residents of the
30 | delta settlements who take jobs in the proposed

1 development he given the choice of either travelling back
2 and forth between Job and home settlements, or of moving
3 their families to Inuvik. Inuvik right now has
4 residential property available for sale over the counter.
5 We have somewhere in the neighborhood of 70 residential
6 properties available for use, providing you can afford
7 them, which very few people probably can that are
8 available. So we're not strapped for serviced property;
9 nor are we strapped for industrial property or commercial
10 in order, to handle it.

11 The last year has probably
12 seen Inuvik decrease in population, not substantially
13 but certainly significantly enough that it's been
14 noticed. There's no demand right now for any properties
15 mainly I suspect because of the uncertainties
16 surrounding everything.

17 The other -- a few of the other
18 conditions which we would like to see taxed to it is that
19 the proposal that Gulf oil, for instance, building an
20 airstrip 50 miles from Inuvik, have it upgraded to handle
21 jets, it seems to us to be absolutely stupid. They might
22 as well upgrade the one we have in Inuvik to accommodate
23 a second strip and at least give us all the benefit of
24 the volume which we've been hearing for years as the only
25 way in which we're going to get prices down. It seems
26 that it's a race between volume and inflation and one
27 never seems to catch up with the other. Hopefully one
28 year we'll be able to fly in a million tons and see
29 whether this theory is correct, if you fly enough you can
30 get a less expensive rate.

1 We don't see any need really
2 for a satellite town within such a small radius of the
3 town. I'm talking primarily about Gulf's gas gathering
4 plant. As far, as we're concerned if it's within 50
5 miles of Inuvik they can shuttle back and forth if they
6 are permanent employees. The town wishes to attract to
7 the municipality as many of the basic infrastructure
8 which will be permanent -that is the repair facilities,
9 the office facilities, and as many of the people that
10 will be permanent should a line be built and should
11 these facilities be put in elsewhere as we can. We're
12 actively trying to attract to town expertise and
13 primarily expertise in building our tax base really, but
14 hopefully expertise in helping us with recreation and
15 cultural and other things which go together to make up a
16 viable community.

17 The council have really taken
18 the attitude that the Dempster Highway should be pushed
19 ahead. We see it, and it was basically agreed by
20 council there will be opportunities along the highway
21 which will not necessarily be tied with pipeline
22 development, because the assumption seems to be that the
23 only gain in town is pipeline development which may or
24 may not necessarily be the case. If there is some
25 opportunities for tourism and what have you along the
26 highway, then we feel it should be opened up and people
27 assisted to go into business.

28 The subject of taxation again
29 raises its ugly head because we need it in order to pay
30 our cat graders, and we feel that within a 50-mile

1 | radius, that is within Commissioner's land, that the
2 | community should at least get a portion of the taxation
3 | on fixed assets. It is very unlikely that there is going
4 | to be much in the way of major fixed assets within any of
5 | the settlement boundaries, and having a situation like
6 | Valdez is very unlikely. Our major taxation will be out-
7 | side the boundaries and we think that we're quite rightly
8 | entitled to a slice of that. We also feel that we're
9 | entitled, as a level of government, to first call on
10 | granular deposits within the Commissioner's land, again
11 | being a 50-mile radius of the town, and we would suggest
12 | that at least somewhere in the neighborhood of a 50-year
13 | reserve be set aside for the use of the municipality.

14 | The companies who are moving
15 | into Inuvik and who will be presumably picking up
16 | property should be required either by legislation or
17 | regulation to pay to the town the equivalent of an off-
18 | site charge to offset recreational facilities which have
19 | been paid for by and large by the people who are here.
20 | It is also the feeling that recognizing that there's
21 | bound to be some social disruption from this, the
22 | government through either the solicitor-General's Depart-
23 | ment or the Department of Social Development, be required
24 | to put into Inuvik somewhere along the line of a Half-way
25 | House or an Overnight Centre or some type of detention
26 | situation which could be used just for overnighting
27 | either drunks or others who find themselves for one
28 | reason or other out of a home. This has been brought to
29 | the Territorial Government without too much luck really
30 | so far. They just really don't have the bucks, I suppose,

1 | who would co-ordinate government spending, and this comes
2 | up because really at estimate time each department seems to
3 | put in what money they think they would like, and we end up
4 | with situations where we have a 128-bed hospital for 35
5 | patients because the National Health & Welfare got their
6 | money past Treasury Board for a hospital, based on the
7 | pipeline, but conceivably somebody couldn't have got their
8 | money past the Treasury Board to put a road to the
9 | hospital. It seems to be a race between the departments to
10 | see who can get the most money, and if one is vetoed the
11 | other goes ahead without any co-ordination.

12 | For all the expense and all the
13 | trouble that would be involved in setting up some centre
14 | to make sure that facilities particularly by the Federal
15 | Government were put in and co-ordinated, it would strike
16 | us as being a well worthwhile consideration.

17 | Another thing, we would sure
18 | appreciate if someone would co-ordinate meetings. The
19 | first wave of researchers have come and gone and I
20 | suspect the next lot will be here to find out what impact
21 | this pipeline had on us, and if they could perhaps e
22 | required to show up maybe the first Tuesday of very
23 | month en masse and all hear the same thing, because
24 | invariably they all ask the same questions. I think
25 | perhaps everybody in this community would sure appreciate
26 | it.

27 | The auxiliary equipment that will
28 | e required to be put in on account of increased activity
29 | and particularly power plants and generating equipment, we
30 | don't really feel that the town people and the people

1 | who are going to be using those facilities for a number of
2 | years should foot the bill because N.T.C.L. requires X
3 | number of more kilowatts over a very brief span of years,
4 | and we would suggest that there be a freeze put on power
5 | rates or utility rates over the next, say, five years, for
6 | residential customers, and that any facilities, capital
7 | facilities put in as a direct result of accelerated
8 | activity, be amortized and paid out by either the company
9 | or be recovered from the user during that very brief period
10 | of years when the excess equipment is required.

11 | The same basically applies to
12 | telephone rates, and it is conceivable, although I don't
13 | think it's very likely, the telephone exchange here could
14 | be overloaded. I understand there's lots of capacity in
15 | it right now, but that could conceivably change.

16 | We would and have requested
17 | previously that extraordinary funding be made available to
18 | the municipalities, funding which would allow us to put in
19 | place such things as recreation facilities in advance of
20 | any giant influx of people, to up-grade property to the
21 | point where you can build on it. Right now there's a fair
22 | number of areas in town where you cannot build within 24
23 | months because of the ice table level. The council also
24 | feel that there should be no union Hiring Halls in the
25 | Territories, that anybody being hired should be hired in
26 | Edmonton or Calgary and the mechanics of this next one
27 | I'll leave to you, but we also would like to see an
28 | upgrading, if possible, of the vagrancy laws, to in
29 | some way control the influx of the boomers or the
30 | people who just follow the action. I think we all

1 recognize that the civil liberties are going to be
2 involved here, and we can't stop people from freely moving
3 but surely there's got to be some manner in which people
4 can be at least controlled from coming up here on
5 speculation and then becoming a ward on the state, either
6 municipally or at the territorial level.

7 The distribution of gas within
8 town is something which we feel we're entitled to, and we
9 would suggest that the companies who are putting in the
10 main gas line be required to put within the municipal
11 boundaries of Inuvik the basic distribution system on an
12 interest free basis. In other words, it would payback
13 from the users, say over 20-25 years, but really when
14 you're looking at a project that's going to cost probably
15 seven or \$8 billion, I suggest that the amount of money
16 to distribute gas to Inuvik is peanuts and it certainly
17 is well within the range of the companies involved in
18 this thing that N.T.C.L., if in fact they do not set up a
19 separate service company to the pipeline, be also
20 required not to amortize their equipment over 20 years.
21 If they need more equipment to move pipe down the river
22 then it should be paid out during the period that that
23 pipeline is under way , and that 25% of that capacity be
24 set aside for the use of the communities. Simply if
25 they're bringing four barges down, at least one of them
26 would have to belong to the community. Otherwise it
27 would be a matter of who gets to Hay River first and
28 reserves the barges. That has been the past experience.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you mind
30 just backing up a bit? You said that N.T.C.L. should be

1 required to amortize the new equipment, barges and tugs
2 during the life of the pipeline construction, I missed
3 that. Would you repeat that?

4 A Well, that's basically it.
5 If you build a million dollar barge, and it's only
6 required really for five years, and it's after that it's
7 excess to your total fleet requirements, really right,
8 now the way they're amortizing through their funding
9 directly from Treasury Board it's a 20-year payout. So a
10 barge, a million dollar tug and barge outfit would be
11 basically used for five years and then presumably
12 drydocked somewhere if not required for further pipeline
13 construction. In other words, we have no objection if
14 the government says that this thing is going to go on for
15 20 years, that's fair game for us. But we really don't
16 see where we should be stuck with paying off barges that
17 are sitting idle after the project has gone through.
18 It's basically a capital cost recovery, the same as the
19 Power Commission, and wharfage, for instance, that D.P.W.
20 would put in.

21 Now, the Ministry of Transport
22 right now have a policy paper out which says that
23 airports should become self-liquidating in ten years.
24 This contradicts my early one about Parsons Lake where
25 presumably if they put it in there it would liquidate
26 itself over ten years. But if you put a facility in
27 Inuvik surely you don't expect the user, i.e. the person
28 living in Inuvik, to pay off the airport in that short a
29 period.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I under

1 stand your argument about N.T.C.L. We've been told that
2 they would have to double the capacity of the fleet of
3 tugs and barges on the river, and you're saying the
4 people of Inuvik shouldn't pay for any more than their
5 fair share of that capital cost. What about the private
6 transport companies on the river, Kaps and others, do you
7 urge that the same provision be applied to them?

8 A Well, right now in other
9 areas of shipping in Canada they're allowed accelerated
10 depreciation and there's no reason why the government
11 can't alter the depreciation laws to give them a five
12 year write off if in fact again the government determines
13 that this thing is going to go on for five years. The
14 mechanism for the private operators is certainly in the
15 capacity of the Finance Minister, I suggest, I don't
16 know. It strikes me as the whole operation should
17 certainly not leave the consumer, regardless of whether
18 he's in Inuvik or Fort Wrigley, holding the bag for all
19 this equipment after the thing's finished.

20 Q Yes.

21 A That is basically, I
22 think, the intent of the submission. The mechanics are
23 up to you, actually.

24 Q Right. I just want to
25 make sure I have the point, I follow you.

26 A The -- basically that sort
27 of completes the submission of the town. We have in the
28 past co-operated, at least I hope we've co-operated with
29 all the researchers who came through to the Beaufort Sea
30 and you name it, they've been here, and we've tried

1 | our best to assist them wherever possible. This doesn't
2 | mark the end of the line necessarily, but it certainly
3 | marks the end of the patience of the councillors until
4 | something is decided. The uncertainty is just getting
5 | too difficult to live with. Last year the Town of Inuvik
6 | kept maybe six or eight small trucking companies and
7 | local companies going basically moving gravel from point
8 | A to point B, which later on, if things go ahead, will be
9 | used. There's no wasted money in that respect. But we
10 | are finished. There's no more preparedness except for
11 | upgrading a couple of water and sewer lines to meet
12 | insurance requirements, and we would sure, without in any
13 | way trying to hustle anybody along, like some indication
14 | within the next six months as to what the dickens is
15 | going on. If it is in fact the wish of the Government of
16 | Canada, and I recognize this is not your Commission, that
17 | the north be developed then we should get some indication
18 | of that. Also the manner in which they foresee it
19 | developing, and the time frame. But it is getting n-
20 | creasingly difficult to administer a community which
21 | doesn't know whether it's going to go back to being 2,300
22 | people living off the government and off the land, if
23 | that's what they wish to do, or become a semi-industrial-
24 | ized town living in the midst of a very accelerated boom.
25 | To that end I would suggest that perhaps the recommend-
26 | ations you are obviously going to be first to the post,
27 | so you might as well tell the rest of them to get mobile.

28 | That, I thank you very kindly,
29 | completes it.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's one

1 | of the troubles of being the only horse that's sort of
2 | out exposed on the track at the moment, but well, thank
3 | you very much, Mr. Mayor. I certainly appreciate your
4 | giving us the benefit of your views and those of the
5 | council, and they'll be treated with the respect and
6 | consideration they deserve. Thank you.

7 | (APPLAUSE)

8 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs. Albert,
10 | could you translate the main points, the highlights of
11 | Mr. Robertson's statement, and then we'll call on Mr.
12 | Hill?

13 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Hill, I
15 | wonder if you would --

16 |
17 | RICHARD HILL resumed:

18 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
19 | I've been asked by the Inuvik & District Chamber of
20 | Commerce to make this submission to you, and I serve as
21 | executive secretary of that organization.

22 | The Inuvik & District Chamber
23 | of Commerce members have held several discussion
24 | sessions on the opportunities and on the possible
25 | difficulties arising from the construction of the
26 | Mackenzie Gas Pipeline. The Chamber represents the
27 | business aspects of northern community life, including
28 | grocery stores, taxi services, motor toboggan sales,
29 | contractors, air charters, banks, hairdressers, fuel oil
30 | services. Chamber members as responsible community

1 residents, provide essential services and are vitally
2 interested in the community well-being. They come from
3 all backgrounds and are active in Community Councils,
4 sports organization. cultural groups, and churches. Most
5 Chamber members are employees and voluntarily
6 participate in these community activities. The Chamber
7 endorses balanced development in the north for the
8 benefit of all residents, and with the participation of
9 local residents in the decision-making process fox all
10 industrial projects which affect tm* These projects
11 should not be considered unless there is a real and
12 visible benefit for all local residents.

13 This report summarizes the
14 Chamber's proposals for terms and conditions to be
15 included in a permit for the construction of the Mackenzie
16 Gas Pipeline. It is noteworthy that the Chamber on
17 January 5, 1972, unanimously endorsed the following motion

18 "Whereas there are several proposals for the
19 construction of oil and gas pipelines through
20 the Mackenzie Valley, and
21 Whereas there can be considerable economic and
22 social benefit to Inuvik, the Mackenzie Valley
23 Region and to Canada resulting from the con-
24 struction of the pipelines, and
25 Whereas the present state of northern technology
26 illustrated by the construction of the Mackenzie
27 Valley towns such as Inuvik, the Mackenzie Highway
28 and the Canol Pipeline, indicate that pipelines
29 can be built through the Mackenzie Valley with
30 tolerable environmental disturbance, and

1 groups in the Mackenzie Valley will soon proceed with
2 claims negotiation. Other native groups in Alaska, James
3 Bay, Manitoba, British Columbia, Yukon and Arctic Canada
4 with comparable government support have settled their
5 claims or are actively negotiating them.

6 In the place of settlement
7 before development, the Chamber respectfully suggests
8 that development with settlement would be an appropriate
9 theme for the Dene claims negotiating team that is now
10 getting under way.

11 The Chamber also supports the
12 N.W.T. Government's dual lifestyle policy for northern
13 residents, which assists those who prefer to follow their
14 traditional activities and which provide for active
15 participation in an urban wage economy for those who are
16 interested.

17 The Chamber is also on record
18 in support of programs to assist native participation in
19 all delta developments for ensuring that interested
20 native residents have the proper skills and
21 qualification; to successfully participate in all levels
22 of employment, management, and entrepreneurial activity.

23 Chamber members support the
24 Canadian democratic process in the north, with full
25 representation, open elections and sealed ballot boxes.
26 The most significant development in the Northwest
27 Territories has been the implementation of a fully elected
28 N.W.T. Legislative Assembly and the introduction of
29 responsible elected councils in each northern community.

30 As the implementation of any

1 pipeline rated social or economic regulation will have to
2 be enacted by the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly, or by
3 local community councils, it is recommended that the
4 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry direct the social and
5 economic aspects of its report to the N.W.T. Legislative
6 Assembly and the local councils at the earliest
7 opportunity, so that appropriate legislation may be
8 considered to provide optimum benefits and minimize
9 problems for northern residents.

10 Chamber consideration has been
11 given to regional economic co-ordination and the need for
12 a balanced regional cash flow. Since most of the
13 community services, such as housing, hospitals, schools
14 and utilities are now provided by outside tax dollars,
15 and as these funds from the south may not always be
16 available, it is essential that the majority of delta
17 residents be protected from economic collapse through the
18 achievement of regional self-sufficiency as soon as
19 possible.

20 Presently the Federal Government
21 spends approximately \$36 million each year on the north.
22 For the north's 60,000 population, (that's the Yukon and
23 N.W.T. together this amounts to \$6,000 per capita or
24 \$30,000 per year for a family of five. Since the north
25 contributes little in return, there is a financial
26 imbalance creating an overall territorial dependency for a
27 welfare system. With greater financial agreements and the
28 encouragement of petroleum resource developments the
29 Northwest Territories could become economically self-
30 sufficient over the next ten years.

1 In the Mackenzie Valley there
2 do not appear to be appropriate alternatives to petroleum
3 development, as other resources such as trapping,
4 fishing' lumbering, mining, and tourism cannot provide
5 the funds and the employment needed to maintain aid
6 improve the quality of life for all local residents.
7 Accordingly, the Chamber recommends that adequate
8 encouragement be given to the development of the northern
9 petroleum industry for the benefit of all northern
10 residents. Further delay or onerous conditions reduce
11 the possibility of the northern petroleum industry being
12 viable, since the delta petroleum resource is remote from
13 markets and is expensive to produce.

14 The following proposals for the
15 Mackenzie Gas Pipeline permit are presented in the spirit
16 of local participation for optimum local benefits from
17 resource development, and are in response to the
18 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry's Commission to regard
19 the social, environmental and economic impact of the
20 pipeline construction and operation. The proposals are
21 grouped under the following headings:

- 22 "Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Authority."
23 "Involvement of Resident Business."
24 "Action Before Pipeline Construction."
25 "Action During the Pipeline Construction."
26 And "Action after the Pipeline Construction."

27 I might apologize for the length
28 of this statement but it has arisen from several meetings
29 over the past five years and this is a collection
30 of the discussions.

1 First sort of terms and
2 conditions proposed would be that a Mackenzie Valley
3 Pipeline Authority be formed to provide a single
4 interface between the pipeline companies and the
5 government departments along the pipeline corridor north
6 of the 60th Parallel. The Authority would look out for
7 the interest of the Mackenzie Valley residents. The
8 Authority would include elected or designated members
9 from the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly and from Mackenzie
10 Valley Community Councils. The Authority staff would be
11 organized as a relatively small group of 25 to 100
12 specialists residing mainly in the Mackenzie Valley. The
13 operations of the Authority would be a policy and
14 policing function with full authority to modify
15 procedures or shut down construction for infractions. It
16 would operate in the manner comparable to the pipeline
17 construction branch of the National Energy Board and
18 would have a direct relationship to this Board.

19 The headquarters of the
20 Authority would be centrally located along the pipeline
21 corridor suggested either at Fort Simpson or Norman
22 Wells. The Authority staff would oversee the pipeline
23 construction without being resident in the pipeline
24 camps. There would be adequate aircraft support for the
25 Authority member staff movements.

26 For the designation of construc-
27 tion and environmental responsibility to the pipeline
28 construction management, the numbers of support staff at
29 the pipeline camps would be kept as low as possible.
30 Since it is the support staff and not the construction

1 workers which have the greatest potential to make social
2 and economic disruption in the Mackenzie Valley
3 communities, the numbers of inspectors, supervisors and
4 administrators must be rigidly restricted in line with
5 good pipeline construction practices.

6 The Authority would be
7 responsible only for the pipeline and related activities
8 within the Mackenzie Valley corridor, and would cease to
9 exist after completion of the pipeline construction.
10 There would be several sections within the Authority to
11 cover the areas of pipeline engineering, project
12 transportation environmental protection, northern
13 employment, and resident business liaison.

14 The resident business liaison
15 section would ensure that resident business are involved
16 to the full extent of their capabilities, before, during
17 and after pipeline construction. This section would
18 enforce the terms and conditions in the pipeline permit
19 involving resident business.

20 The resident business liaison
21 section would also serve to protect the pipeline
22 companies from abuse by resident business in special
23 situations where there are too few resident business for
24 effective bidding on contracts, or inefficient
25 performance of resident business holding up the overall
26 pipeline project.

27 Then we're concerned about the
28 involvement of resident business. Where many resident
29 business men in the Mackenzie Valley are concerned that
30 their northern employees and services will not be fully

1 | utilized during the construction of the Mackenzie Gas
2 | Pipeline, to ensure the full involvement of resident
3 | business, specific terms and conditions are recommended.

4 | These are based on the Federal
5 | Government statements on northern development, in
6 | particular the March 28, 1972 statement on northern
7 | development in the '70's calls for a higher standard of
8 | living, quality of life, equality of opportunity for
9 | northern residents, and also for a viable economic
10 | development within the regions of the Northwest
11 | Territories.

12 | The 1972 federal guidelines for
13 | northern pipelines states that: "Contracts and sub-
14 | contracts shall be so designed and publicized as to
15 | invite and encourage bids from native organizations,
16 | settlement councils and local contractors." And the
17 | applicant, pipeline applicant, shall make a conscious
18 | effort to contribute to the social and, economic
19 | development of the Territories.

20 | Accordingly, it is recommended
21 | that a resident business liaison office be set up within
22 | the pipeline company to maintain contact with northern
23 | resident business and to provide for the inclusion of
24 | resident business in all contracting decisions. The
25 | pipeline company will provide adequate opportunity
26 | for resident business to compete for contracts by
27 | arranging sufficient time for preparation of bids,
28 | northern orientated bid guidelines, reasonable
29 | quantities and realistic delivery schedules to suit
30 | the northern business man.

1 The pipeline company would set
2 up purchasing operations in the Mackenzie Valley to deal
3 with resident business, with published lists of items and
4 services required, plus guidelines for the types and
5 value of contracts that can be purchased directly without
6 bidding, or can be purchased with local or regional
7 bidding, or can be purchased with bidding throughout the
8 Mackenzie Valley, or can be purchased from anywhere with
9 completely open bidding.

10 The pipeline company would
11 initiate programs to accomplish the following:
12 · Provision of periodic reports on contracting
13 opportunities available for resident business;
14 · Establishment of bidder's list of resident business by
15 region and by types of business;
16 · Procedures to ensure that an appropriate resident
17 business are aware of the bidding opportunities;
18 · Assist resident business in obtaining suitable bonding,
19 if required, or eliminate the need for bonding on certain
20 resident business contracts.

21 The pipeline company would co-
22 operate with representatives of resident business and
23 government to evaluate and plan for the optimum
24 involvement of resident business in the pipeline
25 contacts. Provisions be made to protect resident
26 northern business and their employees from being excluded
27 from pipeline participation through adverse union
28 regulations favoring southern over northern business. It
29 is expected that resident northern business along the
30 Mackenzie Valley will collectively employ considerably

1 | more northerners than the pipeline construction
2 | companies. Hence these northern residents require
3 | consideration at least comparable to that offered for
4 | direct employment by the pipeline construction companies.

5 | Then action required before
6 | pipeline construction. Financial arrangements for
7 | government income relating to petroleum and pipeline
8 | activities in the Northwest Territories should be clarified
9 | with written agreements so that the Territorial Government
10 | and Municipal Councils will know the percentage or amount
11 | of funds that will accrue to them from royalties on
12 | petroleum production or taxation on assets.

13 | The overall administration of
14 | petroleum resources in the Northwest Territories should
15 | be moved to the Northwest Territories from Ottawa so that
16 | the current developments can be better related to the
17 | social and economic needs of the region. Even if the
18 | ownership of the north's resources remain with the
19 | Federal Government, the administration would be more
20 | efficient and the local benefits much greater with the
21 | decision-making process coordinated with the Territorial
22 | administration in Yellowknife. Petroleum resource
23 | regulations and administration comparable to those used
24 | in Alberta should be presented to the N.W.T, Legislative
25 | Assembly for action.

26 | As northern residents should
27 | have a definite benefit from their northern resources,
28 | arrangements should be made to provide gas deliveries to
29 | the Mackenzie Valley communities as part of the
30 | pipeline construction program, as gas in Alberta is being

1 delivered to remote and rural locations, the same type of
2 program is required in the Northwest Territories so that
3 N.W.T. residents will be able to utilize gas as a safe
4 and economical fuel. for home-heating, cooking, and
5 electrical generation.

6 As there are pipeline
7 construction activities now under way in Alaska,
8 comparable to those which will take place in the
9 Mackenzie Valley, it is recommended that northern
10 officials who are likely to be involved during the
11 Mackenzie Pipeline construction visit Alaska during 1976
12 to familiarize themselves with the Alaska Pipeline
13 project and to understand the possibilities of
14 improvements during the Mackenzie Valley construction
15 since the Alaska project is expected to be completed by
16 mid-1977, these visits need to be made this year for
17 exposure to the pipeline construction impact.

18 As the investigation of the
19 petroleum resource potential in the Beaufort Sea is
20 significant for the Mackenzie Delta and national interest
21 it is recommended that offshore drilling be encouraged
22 and that parallel research be carried out along with the
23 development drilling effort to solve the problems of
24 Beaufort Sea operations and to prevent any adverse effect

25 Mackenzie Valley regional
26 planning should be developed with long-term programs to
27 handle community and resource development needs and to
28 smooth out the timing of major construction projects so
29 that there ca be a steady long-term utilization of northern
30 business capabilities. For example, in the delta area

1 | there should be a program to facilitate continuous work for
2 | local contractors on the extension of the Mackenzie Highway
3 | from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk, extension of the Mackenzie
4 | Highway southwards, gas plant construction, and the
5 | pipeline construction.

6 | Improvements need to be made in
7 | the N.W.T. Workers Compensation administration to
8 | provide realistic benefits to injured workers and to
9 | ensure that the increased activity of pipeline
10 | construction does not adversely affect or increase the
11 | costs of Workers Compensation. There are reports of
12 | problems in Alaska with Workers Compensation due to the
13 | pipeline activity there. Provisions are required for the
14 | anti-inflation Board type wage and price controls in the
15 | Northwest Territories during the pipeline construction
16 | period, to minimize any adverse inflationary effects and
17 | to allow for local business to match wages or prices with
18 | that of the pipeline operations.

19 | Additional training facilities
20 | are required within the Mackenzie Valley to train
21 | northerners in oil field pipeline and related industry
22 | work. For example, heavy equipment training could be
23 | provided on the rehabilitation program for the Inuvik
24 | gravel pit, and training accommodation could be provided
25 | at the Stringer Hall Hostel which is now unoccupied.

26 | More Canada Manpower positions
27 | and funds for training on the job programs are required
28 | to help northern residents to pick up the experience and
29 | trades in co-operation with northern business.
30 | Improvements are required in the administration of the

1 N.W.T. truck and transport licencing so that long-term
2 local operators will have adequate protection from
3 outside operators and will be able to expand and survive
4 the - and service the opportunities presented by the
5 pipeline activities.

6 Reciprocal arrangements for
7 trucking, licences with the Yukon, British Columbia, and
8 Alberta need to be worked out and a clear set of
9 regulations be made up for determining local licencing
10 arrangements. There is a need for the organization of an
11 N.W.T. bid depository to handle construction services
12 using tender submissions. Possibly an N.W.T. Credit
13 Bureau could be operated along with the bid depository to
14 service N.W.T. residents and business.

15 Should changes be made in the
16 N.W.T. labor standards to allow changed working
17 condition for the pipeline construction work, comparable
18 changes must be made for resident business so that they
19 can adequately compete.

20 Crown corporations in the north
21 should be restricted from competing in the private sector
22 with resident northern business. For example, the
23 Northern Transportation Company should be limited to
24 operating a marine freighting system and should keep out
25 of local trucking and expediting. Public funds should
26 not be used to compete with resident business who provide
27 these funds through taxes.

28 Adequate financing for northern
29 business expansion to handle the increased activity
30 during pipeline construction is required. Increases in

1 total funds and individual loan limits are needed for the
2 N.W.T. small business loan fund. The Federal Business
3 Development Bank is requested to open an office in the
4 Northwest Territories and to provide for a considerable
5 increase in the total loans available during pipeline
6 construction.

7 Completion of the last section
8 of the Dempster Highway just to the east of the N.W.T.-
9 Yukon border should be held back until the pipeline
10 construction is completed. A rough tote road would be
11 constructed for heavy freight and pipe trucking through
12 the winter but no casual or tourist traffic would be
13 permitted. This arrangement would allow the benefits of a
14 highway for construction projects and for local supplies
15 but would help to minimize the number of unemployed
16 transients in the delta area during pipeline construction.

17 Specific regulations are required
18 to ensure the participation of resident northern aircraft
19 operators during the pipeline construction. To date most
20 of the exploration and resulting projects along the
21 Mackenzie Valley have brought in southern air operators, or
22 operate their own company air fleets. Resident northern
23 air operators who provide year-around service often are
24 used by the larger projects only for emergencies or for
25 peak demands. An air charter policy supporting resident
26 northern air operators is also required for Federal
27 Government Departments. Presently the federal bidding
28 process facilitates the charter of southern-based
29 aircraft who have no northern overhead. Thus resident
30 northern air operators who pay local taxes on their

1 capabilities of northern business. For example, a
2 contract for the construction of a roadway or a number of
3 houses would be broken down into two or more contracts so
4 that the relatively smaller northern contractors could
5 readily handle them.

6 Union operations associated
7 with the pipeline construction would be controlled for
8 the benefit of northern residents and northern business.
9 Provision is requested for utilization of a non-union
10 northern business on all aspects of pipeline construction
11 not directly related to the actual pipeline. Caution is
12 requested during pipeline construction to ensure that the
13 utilization of northern residents and northern business
14 does not adversely affect the operation of essential
15 community services along the Mackenzie Valley.

16 Care is also required to
17 minimize the inflationary problems associated with any
18 shortages of goods and services that could result from
19 unplanned purchases for pipeline activities.

20 Finally, the action required
21 after pipeline construction. Provisions are required so
22 that at the end of construction there will be an orderly
23 nondisruptive disposal of surplus construction equipment,
24 buildings and supplies with optimum benefit to the
25 communities of the Mackenzie Valley. The pipeline
26 operating and maintenance staff should be based and
27 resident in the Mackenzie Valley communities as much as
28 possible where they can contribute to the wellbeing
29 of the region. In addition, resident positions will
30 encourage the utilization of northern residents by

1 pipeline operation and maintenance. Wherever
2 possible, resident northern business should be utilized
3 for the maintenance of pipeline facilities after
4 construction.

5 Finally, northern business
6 should be encouraged for work on the construction of
7 feeder lines, gas field development, and well services
8 after the main pipeline is completed and gas is going to
9 the south.

10 That is the end. We thank you
11 for your patience in listening to us.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank
13 you, Mr. Hill, and there is certainly no need to apologize
14 for the length of the submission. I appreciate the Chamber
15 of Commerce taking the trouble to put together a
16 comprehensive brief of this nature that is one we can make
17 very good use of. I certainly want to thank you.

18 (APPLAUSE)

19 (SUBMISSION OF INUVIK & DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
20 MARKED EXHIBIT C-236)

21 (WITNESS ASIDE)

22 THE COMMISSIONER: I think,
23 ladies and gentlemen, we'll just stop for five or ten
24 minutes for a cup of coffee and then we'll hear from the
25 hunters and trappers and the students. So we'll just
26 stop for about five or ten minutes.

27 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 9:30 P.M.)

28 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 9:35 P.M.)

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
30 gentlemen, I'll call the meeting to order again. Because

1 | the presentation of the Chamber of Commerce was a lengthy
2 | one, Mr. Hill has suggested it not be translated at this
3 | time since it would keep us all here for quite a while
4 | longer. But Mrs. Albert tells me that she will extract
5 | highlights from the statement and they will be broadcast
6 | on the C.B.C. in the native language later in the week,
7 | Sunday, I think. So I don't want you to think we're
8 | neglecting the presentation that Mr. Hill made.

9 | Well, I think now because the
10 | siren has gone and the mayor is looking sternly at these
11 | young people, we should let them go next with their
12 | presentation.

13 |
14 | MRS. YVONNE ALLEN KISOUN resumed

15 | THE WITNESS: We are here on
16 | behalf of the newly formed Northwest Territories Youth
17 | Association. My name is Yvonne Allen Kisoun, and at our
18 | general assembly in November '75 I was elected president.

19 | The Northwest Territories Youth
20 | Association has been in existence for the past three
21 | years. The original Youth Council was formed by the
22 | Commissioner, who felt in speaking to the youth in
23 | various communities that there was a need for the youth
24 | to become involved in the affairs that affect their lives
25 | in the communities. The nine members of the council were
26 | selected and recommended, and the final selection was
27 | made by the Commissioner.

28 | Since then, the council has
29 | requested that their organization become democratic and
30 | independent. This meant that members to the council be

1 | elected rather than appointed, and the communities become
2 | more involved in the youth movement in the north.

3 | Territorial Youth Conference
4 | was held at the Explorer Hotel in Yellowknife in November
5 | '75. At the conference the council was re-organized to
6 | the Northwest Territories Youth Association. We elected
7 | an executive and 16 Board of Directors and ratified our
8 | constitution. There were 62 communities represented.
9 | The objectives of the Association are as follows: To
10 | unite the youth of the Northwest Territories; to
11 | stimulate and promote the interest and participation of
12 | the youth in social, cultural and economic development of
13 | the Northwest Territories, to discuss and participate
14 | with governmental and other agencies in the development
15 | of policies and programs for the youth of the Northwest
16 | Territories to develop in the youth the attributes of
17 | good citizenship, leadership and physical fitness; to
18 | provide a central administration to deal with concerns of
19 | the youth of the Northwest Territories; and to co-operate
20 | with other organizations of similar or of friendly
21 | purposes.

22 | The Northwest Territories Youth
23 | Association advocates young people, young people changing
24 | at a pace and in a manner chosen and accepted by the
25 | youth. The plan is to provide an opportunity to young
26 | people and equip them to build a solid personal
27 | foundation for success and rewards in adulthood. It will
28 | be done through a specially designed multi-cultural youth
29 | oriented development program. The goal of the
30 | Association will be to be engaged in the activities

1 | designed to install values which will lend to the
2 | development of a strong personal character, healthful
3 | physical attributes, a strong sense of accomplishment,
4 | and an appreciation of young people and a belief in
5 | participation.

6 | The social life of young people
7 | in the north has been sadly neglected. This neglect has
8 | led a considerable number of young people to seek their
9 | own entertainment all too often with alcohol and drugs.
10 | This is unfortunately true of young people in the 14 to 18
11 | age group who are often unable to organize themselves
12 | without some form of assistance. The youth in the north
13 | are determined to tackle this problem with a view to
14 | encourage the organization of youth social programs,
15 | offering assistance in establishing a realistic youth
16 | formulated, youth orientated alcohol and drug education
17 | and counselling program. We feel that if given the
18 | opportunity we, the youth, can be a great source of
19 | creative energy. It is our main interest to channel these
20 | energies through a creative organization and produce
21 | something of a real value to our northern culture.

22 | Why am I here today on behalf
23 | of the Youth Association? We realize that we have a big
24 | stake in the future. There is much discussion going on
25 | all around us concerning future development, which is
26 | mainly the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. There are sales
27 | talks on employment for the children of today and for the
28 | future. As a result of the pipeline we want to know what
29 | the real costs and benefits are in the long-term.
30 | If the pipeline goes ahead, soon these problems of jobs

1 recreational life when we returned home. The result,
2 frustration and boredom, which led to alcoholism, drugs,
3 violence and death. All this has been happening in the
4 past 15 years.

5 What is there for us in the
6 future? What will the pipeline bring? More of the same
7 frustration? A short-term employment splurge? Rapid
8 destruction of our culture and our elders' and parents'
9 ways of life? Our wishes may be expressed as follows:
10 Our pride, self-respect, and dignity depends on a strong
11 culture. For this we need to draw closer to our elders'
12 wisdom and on their love of the land. We need the lands
13 of our forefathers, both for those who choose the hunting
14 and trapping life and for those who wish to go out
15 seasonally for revitalization. We need real educational
16 and occupational alternatives such as meaningful use of
17 the land for hunting and trapping as a chosen way of
18 life; academic education for future professions be it
19 vocational or technical; political and social education;
20 cultural education for the pride that we cherish. We
21 need real community social and recreational alternatives
22 for personal development.

23 I being the president of the
24 Northwest Territories Youth Association and my colleagues
25 would like to inform you of your position on the
26 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and development.

27 We younger people, along, with
28 our elders and concerned citizens who are supporting a
29 fair and just land claims settlement-before any major
30 development don't want sympathy. We only want

1 understanding, understanding of why we think and feel the
2 way we do. We wish to become self-sufficient, proud
3 members of Canada and to contribute to that society. We
4 can do that, only if we have our pride, our culture, and
5 our self dignity. We can do that, only if we have
6 certain of our traditional lands so that those who choose
7 the traditional life may do so.

8 We believe that northerners
9 should be instrumental in planning and controlling any
10 such developments We believe that returns of such
11 development should accumulate to ensure long-term
12 development of northern economic and occupational
13 alternatives. We would like to be involved in a
14 controlled development of the north through some of our
15 ideas and wisdom of our elders. We are not necessarily
16 against development. We wish to contribute to southern
17 Canadian needs. However, we feel that if present and
18 potential petroleum needs of Canadians are intelligently
19 and economically met, we have time to plan and meet the
20 land claims need. There is no need to sell out our
21 future to U.S. multi-corporations quickly and create
22 more northern ghost towns.

23 As young northern Canadians who
24 will have to live with whatever decisions are made and we
25 want all Canadians to understand our position. We want to
26 contribute to Canada and wish to play a positive part in
27 her future. However, in order to have our pride and
28 dignity reaffirmed, we need to have our land claims and
29 our culture. We ask all Canadians of the south to get
30 out here and support our claims. In our opinion the

1 | recommendations Mr. Berger will be making is the most
2 | important in Canada's future. Will the country allow us
3 | to grow into a strong proud part of Canada, or will we
4 | become forever a frustrated colony of the south? If
5 | Canada -- quoting Mr. Berger: "If Canada can't take time
6 | to make an informed decision on what's going to happen in
7 | our northland, then what's Canada got time for?" We hope
8 | all Canadians will understand our position and the need
9 | for a land claims settlement. We trust they will take
10 | the time to stand up first and be counted.

11 | Thank you.

12 | (APPLAUSE)

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Hill's
14 | submission was marked as an exhibit, and if we could have
15 | the submission of the Northwest Territories Youth
16 | Council, we would like that to be marked as an official
17 | Inquiry exhibit as well.

18 | (SUBMISSION BY NORTHWEST TERRITORIES YOUTH COUNCIL MARKED
19 | EXHIBIT C-237)

20 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Do any of
22 | the other young people wish to add anything or say
23 | anything before we move onto the hunters and trappers?
24 | Yes sir.

25 |

26 |

27 | PAT SHAW resumed:

28 | THE WITNESS: My name is Pat
29 | Shaw, and we people of Inuvik understand that when the
30 | pipeline goes through and if it comes through, that there

1 | will be a lot of people in Inuvik. Now I don't think
2 | that anybody has really considered the fact that people,
3 | there will be need for more houses, definitely. Now if
4 | the town can't pay for the houses, I'd like to know where
5 | the money is going to come from? What I think is going to
6 | happen is that the people that are already here and on
7 | low incomes will be asked to move out of their houses for
8 | the people that will be coming up here with lots of
9 | money, and the landlords will rent their houses to the
10 | people with the money.

11 | Now, I'd just like to know if
12 | the town can't pay for the houses, where will the money
13 | come from to pay for the houses and what-not that's going
14 | to come up for the people that are going to come up here

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's just
16 | one of the problems that you'll have to leave with me. I
17 | don't think the pipeline companies can be expected to
18 | answer it, unless they're anxious to leap into the fray
19 | and tell us. I don't think the mayor can answer it, but
20 | you'll have to leave that with me and I'll consider it.
21 | But for the moment I don't think any of us can give you a
22 | definite answer. You've raised a problem that we
23 | certainly will be thinking about.

24 | A Thank you very much.

25 | (APPLAUSE)

26 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 |

28 | TIM KLASSEN unsworn:

29 | THE WITNESS: My name is Tim
30 | Klassen. I was asked to read a presentation by Miss

1 Brenda Norse.

2 If the pipeline goes through,
3 there will be kids dropping out of school to work for the
4 pipeline. These people will probably make a lot of good
5 wages. When the people come back they will spend all
6 their wages on liquor and prostitutes. This increases
7 the crime rate and prostitution rate.

8 What I ask is what will happen
9 to these people when the pipeline goes through? Will this
10 town be --

11 THE COMMISSIONER: You mean
12 when it's finished, is that it?

13 A Yes. Will this town
14 become a booming town when the pipeline is here and a
15 deserted town when it's finished? What I am really trying
16 to say is what will happen to the youth of this town?

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's
18 a matter that we're all thinking about, Tim, and we'll
19 bear in mind what you've said on behalf of Brenda Norse.

20 A Well, thank you very much.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

22 (APPLAUSE)

23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24

25 MISS COLLEEN ENGLISH unsworn:

26 THE WITNESS: Judge Berger, I
27 am Colleen English, and I have a problem with questions
28 I'd like to ask. In Alaska there has been a rising of
29 crime, drugs, prostitution and alcohol. It has been
30 lamed mainly on the pipeline there. Will this happen

1 | here? If there is a possibility, is there some way it an
2 | be stopped or at least controlled? One way I'm sure is
3 | police. Who pay the police? The people of the community
4 | pay through taxes which each working person is forced to
5 | pay. Isn't this an indirect form of prostitution which
6 | we will be paying for and controlled by?

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I have
8 | been to Alaska and I have had people who live in Alaska
9 | over here to testify at the Inquiry, to tell me about
10 | what's going on there, and they obviously have had some
11 | very serious problems in Alaska, problems of the kind hat
12 | you've discussed, and we're working out -- trying to work
13 | out ways of making sure if the pipeline goes through that
14 | you don't have the same problems here in Inuvik or
15 | anywhere else in the Northwest Territories and he Yukon.
16 | I think that's all I can say about it. We're still
17 | working on these problems. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Hill
18 | tonight suggested some of the things that could be done,
19 | and others have made suggestions. We're working on t and
20 | I want you to know that you've raised some very serious
21 | issues that have to be taken seriously. So thank you.

22 | A Thank you.

23 | (APPLAUSE)

24 |

25 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 |

27 | WAYNE RAYNIER unsworn:

28 | THE WITNESS: All I have here
29 | is some questions that I'd like to put forward. My
30 | name is Wayne Raynier, and I'm a resident of Inuvik.

1 I have here, are there enough
2 gas and oil reserves to pay for the pipeline to make it
3 worthwhile to keep making that pipeline, because all they
4 have so far is estimates.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: That's right.

6 A And I was looking at your
7 Beaufort Sea and delta where all these dry wells that
8 they've dug up, you know, and it doesn't look like they
9 have too much. I think what us young people here are
10 trying to stress tonight is what's going to happen, what
11 we want after the pipeline is gone, what's going to be
12 left for us? Up to now we've left it up to the older
13 people to say what we want, but we felt it was time we
14 came forward.

15 I think it was the mayor who
16 brought up property ownership and I was thinking when
17 these people go out and make all this money out on the
18 pipelines and the companies come into Inuvik and Inuvik
19 gets bigger, the prices for sure on property will rise
20 and so they will be on the same level as what the
21 business is paying, but what the working man can't pay if
22 he wants to build a house.

23 Oh yes, and the highway, the
24 government's been pulling back a lot of their money and
25 I'd just like to say I'd like to see the highway finished
26 before the pipeline really starts so that it will lower
27 the costs, not only on the oil company but on the
28 taxpayers, because we are going to be paying for this
29 pipeline ourselves.

30 I was just jotting down things

1 | enough gas there to build a pipeline?"

2 | That isn't for me to decide.

3 | That's for the National Energy Board in Ottawa to decide
4 | and Mr. Stead, one of the members of the National Energy
5 | Board, is here tonight. He's just here to observe the
6 | situation, I don't think he's going to announce whether
7 | there's enough gas there or not. But that's one of the
8 | things that the National Energy Board will have to be
9 | looking at and their hearings will be under way again
10 | soon, and I think that you can expect that they will give
11 | that their very closest attention. It does raise a point
12 | that you should all bear in mind, that I ill report to
13 | the government on what this pipeline will mean to you
14 | people who live in the north, to your environment and
15 | your economy.

16 | The National Energy Board will
17 | have to decide after that whether there's enough gas here
18 | to justify a pipeline, how much it would cost to take it
19 | out to the south, whether any should be exported to the
20 | United States, all of those questions are for the
21 | National Energy Board. We'll just have to leave them to
22 | them.

23 | Do any of the other -- yes?

24 | THE WITNESS: I just wanted to
25 | add that all these questions I wanted to ask you, I just
26 | wanted to put them through you to be asked to the
27 | companies and governments concerned.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Right, thank
29 | you very much. I won't call on the people from the
30 | companies to wrestle with them tonight because you've all

1 | witnessed them wrestling with these questions other
2 | nights and I don't know whether we could -- I don't think
3 | we could go through that again tonight.

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, do any
6 | other young people wish to say anything? Yes sir.

7 |

8 | MALCOLM TANNER unsworn:

9 | THE WITNESS: Judge Berger, my
10 | name is Malcolm Tanner, I'm a resident of the Northwest
11 | Territories. As you know, the pipeline might go through,
12 | If the settlements are settled between the native groups
13 | and the oil companies, and this leaves us, the young
14 | people, sort of in the middle of it. What are we going
15 | to do? Are we going to roam the streets? Is there going
16 | to be ugh crime rates and prostitution? Is there going to
17 | be enough facilities for the young people to use like
18 | gyms or hockey rinks? Right now there's two rinks, three
19 | gyms, and they're always being used, and there's not
20 | enough facilities for the young people. Right now
21 | there's only one going, the C.F.S. Youth Club is the
22 | only one that I know of right now.

23 | The other thing is that, with
24 | this pipeline going through there will be a lot of
25 | people leaving their jobs with the oil companies, and is
26 | there a possibility for the young people being on the
27 | pipeline as workers? If there is, what jobs are we going
28 | to get?

29 | Inuvik's not very big right now
30 | but if the pipeline goes through and it has increased 15

1 | have heard or seen 17 or 18-year-olds involved in our
2 | Town Councils. It's always up to the older people that
3 | do the thinking for us, and I think it's about time that
4 | the young people be heard.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: You're being
6 | heard tonight. Carry on.

7 | A Will the Town Council be
8 | able to get maybe two or three young people on the
9 | council for the young people, such as on alcoholism and
10 | drugs and crime. They should get maybe two or three 17-
11 | year-olds and 18-year-olds that have been involved with
12 | alcohol and know that what problems it causes for the
13 | young people, I wonder if the Town Council would consider
14 | young people involved in their council as people, not
15 | just as kids to be pushed around or pushed aside as if we
16 | were nothing.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Right.
18 | Well. thanks very much. We appreciate your raising all
19 | of those points. They're important ones and we'll be
20 | considering them.

21 | A Well, I have some
22 | questions here.

23 | Q O.K.

24 | A If it goes through, what
25 | will it do to the young people, if the pipeline goes
26 | through? What benefits would we get?

27 | Q Well, the pipeline
28 | companies say if it goes through you would get jobs on the
29 | pipeline and they say that after it's built you'd be able
30 | to work looking after the pipeline, They say that it would

1 mean that a lot of local business men here would be able
2 to hire more people. That's the case for the pipeline
3 companies. They say that you'd be able to heat your homes
4 with -- or at least one of the companies says you'd be
5 able to heat your homes with gas at reasonable prices. On
6 the other hand, people are worried about the things that
7 you're worried about, that uncontrolled development can
8 mean high rates of crime, alcoholism, the use of drugs,
9 rising prices, and it can mean that the best jobs would
10 all go to southerners and northerners would be clearing
11 brush.

12 Now, those are the two sides
13 to the thing and I'm looking at it to try to work it
14 out the best way I can so that you can get something
15 out of this if it does go through. But I think that's
16 the best I can do for you tonight, but I appreciate you
17 raising these points.

18 A The natives, like
19 myself, I'm going to school, I want to make sure that I
20 have the right to the tundra out there, that I can use
21 it for myself for my own uses and for my children's
22 uses, and if there's a major oil spill or gas spill
23 what would the oil companies do about it? Would they
24 clean it up or would they just leave it?

25 Q Well, we're spending a lot
26 of time finding out from them what they are prepared to
27 do, and some people say that they're not prepared, as
28 things stand, so we're looking at that to try to make
29 sure that damage to the environment is limited, if indeed
30 it does occur, and that's what the Inquiry's for, and you

1 | questions have all been going through my head for the
2 | last few months, and I'm here trying to get the answers
3 | from the companies, from the environmental people, the
4 | native organizations, the municipalities, the Chamber of
5 | Commerce and from people like yourselves young and old,
6 | white and native, who want to tell me what they think.
7 | That's my job, that's what I'm here for.

8 | A O.K., thank you.

9 | (APPLAUSE)

10 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 | MISS DOROTHY CARMICHAEL

12 | unsworn

13 | THE WITNESS: My name is
14 | Dorothy Carmichael, and I have a couple of questions
15 | that I'd like to ask. One is why can't you leave the
16 | natural gas or oil until the future when we need it
17 | most instead of using it all up now? And what about
18 | us, the teenagers? If we want to go to a movie at
19 | night, and we have to walk home, we would probably get
20 | raped or assaulted. The crime rate is bound to go up
21 | and we can't stop it. What are we going to do? Once
22 | there was an argument about fights around the town and
23 | the liquor control. With the pipeline coming in this
24 | would be worse. Do the northerners get cheaper gas and
25 | oil prices, and are you going to make us all convert to
26 | oil furnaces? When it runs out, what are we going to
27 | do, throw wood into a furnace?

28 | Tracey Algar asked me to ask a
29 | couple of questions. What will happen to the pipeline
30 | after all the resources are used up? Will there be a

1 repair crew on hand at all times?

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Give me
3 the other question too.

4 A There isn't another
5 question.

6 Q Oh.

7 (LAUGHTER)

8 Those are all good questions and I'll tell you what I'll
9 and the do. I'll deal with the first one last; the others
10 in between were questions that were not -- we can't answer
11 tonight. But the first one you said, "Well, isn't it
12 better to leave the gas in the ground and maybe years from
13 now it will be more valuable to us than it is today?"

14 Now some people say that that
15 is so. The people in the petrochemical industry say that
16 natural gas is more valuable or will be in a few years as
17 raw material for the manufacture of chemicals than it is
18 today, just to burn it as fuel. But that's once again
19 something that the National Energy Board has to think
20 about and you're fortunate that Mr. Stead and his
21 colleagues from the Board are here tonight to understand
22 that we expect a great deal of them, and the other -the
23 last question you asked was, "If there is an oil spill,
24 that is a spill of fuel oil in the construction of the
25 gas pipeline or an oil spill from an oil pipeline, or an
26 oil blowout in the Beaufort Sea, will the oil companies
27 be in a position to move right in and clean it up?"
28 Well, that's one of the things we're looking at
29 here in Inuvik this month. We've been looking at that
30 in the hearings we've been holding here last month and

1 | this month, and we'll certainly make sure that they're
2 | required to do just that, if it can be done. So those
3 | are good points and I think that's all I can say about
4 | them at this stage.

5 | A Thank you.

6 | (APPLAUSE)

7 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 |

9 | TIM KLASSEN resumed:

10 | THE WITNESS: I was up here
11 | before, my name is Tim Kiassen. Well, a while ago I
12 | was watching T.V. and it was brought to my attention
13 | that there were only nine or ten police officers in
14 | Anchorage, Alaska, on the Police Force.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I'm
16 | afraid there's no one in this room that can answer
17 | that. I've been to Anchorage and I'm sure there's more
18 | than nine or ten police officers on the Police Force,
19 | but I think what you're concerned about is what has
20 | happened in Fairbanks, which is a city with maybe
21 | 40,000 people and the Chief of Police and some of the
22 | policemen quit the Police Force and went to work on the
23 | pipeline, and I that's the kind of problem that you can
24 | get, and that's one of the problems we're looking into.

25 | Now that meant that the city
26 | had to go out and find a new Chief of Police and some
27 | more policemen and it's a problem, and Mr. Hill
28 | suggested we look at Alaska. Well, we've been doing
29 | that and will continue to. O.K.?

30 | A Another thing I was going

1 | to say, how are you supposed to have an oil spill when
2 | you're only pumping natural gas through a pipeline?

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the
4 | government says that if a gas pipeline is built to bring
5 | gas from the Arctic to Southern Canada and the States
6 | then, they say, they expect that an oil pipeline will be
7 | built beside it -- not right beside it, but I'm trying
8 | to make it as clear as I can; and in fact the same
9 | companies (Gulf, Shell and Imperial) that are supporting
10 | the gas pipeline have also established a company now to
11 | build an oil pipeline. So we are looking at two
12 | pipelines. But if you're building a gas pipeline you
13 | have to bring in thousands of tons of fuel oil and you
14 | can spill fuel oil. If you then build an oil pipeline
15 | later on you have a rupture of the oil pipeline, you can
16 | spill oil that way and of course if you're drilling for
17 | oil in the Beaufort Sea you can get an oil spill that
18 | way. So I mean I know it's not easy to understand all
19 | of these things, but that's what we're looking at.

20 | A Where is the \$7 billion
21 | coming from to financially help the pipeline, I mean
22 | build it?

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, they
24 | tell us that the Arctic Gas Pipeline, which is the bigger
25 | pipeline, will cost something like \$7 1/2 billion; and the
26 | Foothills Pipe Lines, which is a smaller pipeline, will
27 | cost something like \$4 1/2 billion. Now the National
28 | Energy Board eventually will have to determine the cost,
29 | whether those figures represent the costs that we will
30 | face when it is built is something they will have to

1 | decide. But they're going to borrow the money. They
2 | intend to borrow the money from the banks and other
3 | people that are in the business of lending money, and
4 | they intend to sell shares to people who want to invest
5 | in the pipeline, and then they will pay the money back by
6 | selling the gas once they've built the pipeline to people
7 | in Southern Canada and the U.S. who need gas, and then
8 | they'll pay the banks and everybody else back, and
9 | they'll pay dividends to the shareholders and earn a
10 | profit. That's what they're in business to do. That's
11 | the way I understand it, anyway.

12 | A Well, what will happen
13 | if they spend let's say \$4 1/2 billion so far on the
14 | pipeline and they just drop it?

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
16 | don't think that's liable to happen. At any rate I'm
17 | going to ask Mr. Stead to take that matter under
18 | advisement because I haven't even thought about that
19 | myself. O.K.?

20 | A O.K., thank you.

21 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

22 | SHIRLEY ALLEN unsworn:

23 | THE WITNESS: My name is
24 | Shirley Allen, and I'm not asking any questions, I just
25 | want to bring up a couple of points.

26 | You speak of raising our
27 | standard of living through jobs. Jobs has been your
28 | punch line to convince us that the pipeline should be
29 | built, that it will benefit us. I think that a lot of
30 | young people are being led astray by answers such as

1 "The pipeline will supply us with jobs." What happens to
2 the ones who do not plan a career because of this and
3 find out that there aren't those promised jobs any more?

4 I have another one here. After
5 all the construction workers come in for the pipeline, the
6 land will be used up. Where will there be for people to
7 go when he wants to go back on the land? You can't
8 replace it like you can replace money. Thank you.

9 (APPLAUSE)

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
11 very much.

12 (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
14 think that we'll call upon the hunters and trappers
15 now. I understand that COPE wants to make a
16 presentation in relation to these maps and I think
17 we'll turn to them now, Mr. Bayly. I think that I
18 don't know what that curfew is all about, but I hope
19 that the mayor will allow the young people to stay,
20 this being, I think, a constructive way to spend an
21 evening. I hope it is thought of in that way.

22 MR. BAYLY: While the witnesses
23 are being sworn, the presentation you are about to see is
24 in response to a request that you had made earlier in the
25 Inquiry that the native groups lead some evidence on the
26 matters that make up their land claim and this is one of
27 those presentations made by members of the Hunters &
28 Trappers of Inuvik with the assistance of Peter Usher,
29 who along with the hunters and trappers, has produced the
30 maps which you see on the wall that have been put up

1 | today and they are the three maps behind you, sir, and
2 | the two behind the table where these gentlemen sit. I
3 | will be asking Peter Usher and the members of the Hunters
4 | & Trappers to talk about their land use and to explain to
5 | you the information which is contained on the maps, and
6 | to tell you something about their history of land use as
7 | it is in the same area that is supposed to be crossed by
8 | the Arctic Gas and Foothills pipelines.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

10 | MR. USHER: I should just say
11 | a few words about these maps to let people know what
12 | they are. The maps that we've put up, which are these
13 | here and those over there were compiled as part of the
14 | Inuit land use and occupancy project, sponsored jointly
15 | by the Inuit Tapiritsat Canada and the Department of
16 | Indian Affairs & Northern Development.

17 | I conducted the research here
18 | in the Western Arctic and was assisted in this community
19 | by Victor Allen. This particular map series is intended
20 | to show the maximum extent of hunting, fishing and
21 | trapping by each species and by historical time period.
22 | The research for Inuvik was done between July 1973 and
23 | January 1974, and is based on interviews with 63 adult
24 | male Eskimos who were resident here at that time. Each
25 | was asked to mark on maps similar to these all their
26 | past traplines, hunting areas, fishing areas, from the
27 | time they were old enough to engage in those activities
28 | on their own. These maps show the sum of all these
29 | men's land use, a combination of everybody's land use on
30 | these maps here. On the same basis the maps also

1 | include the land use of people who lived in the area at
2 | some time in the past, but were resident in one of the
3 | other western Arctic communities at that time when we
4 | did the research. So there is information for somewhat
5 | more than 63 people on these maps.

6 | On the same basis, activities
7 | of those Inuvik residents who had lived in other places
8 | such as Tuk or Banks Island are recorded on the maps for
9 | the those communities which we'll put up in other
10 | community hearings. These maps here show the activity
11 | of people have who lived in the Mackenzie Delta itself
12 | or along the coast between the Alaskan boundary and the
13 | mouth of the Bast Channel of the Mackenzie River. Two
14 | maps were compiled for the purpose of this hearings
15 | (1) showing land use from 1955 to the present (that's
16 | those maps on that wall there);
17 | (2) another set showing land use before 1955 (which are
18 | those maps over there).

19 | 1955 was chosen as the
20 | dividing date because in that year construction of both
21 | Inuvik and the Dew Line began, and this as well as
22 | other events led to altered patterns of land use.

23 | Due to the complexity of land
24 | use in the modern delta itself, that's land use for that
25 | area has been portrayed separately on larger scale maps
26 | so these smaller ones here, which are maps just of the
27 | delta itself, the land use has been mapped separately.

28 | There is also a composite map
29 | showing land use for the entire western Arctic region
30 | which is that one on the top up there showing the land

1 use for the delta, for Tuk, Paulatuk and Banks Island.

2 The report which accompanied
3 these maps entitled:

4 "Eskimo land use and occupancy in the Western Arctic"
5 dated 24th of September, 1974, and written by me, has
6 been listed as a document with this Commission. A sum-
7 mary of that report, as well as the first draft of these
8 maps, were presented to a meeting of Inuvik Hunters &
9 'Trappers on the 13th of May, 1974, and of older people
10 in town on the 6th of July, 1974. Those attending veri-
11 fied the report and maps as an accurate representation of
12 their land use and occupancy, subject to minor correc-
13 tions based on their knowledge which they advised me
14 about a those occasions, and which I subsequently incor-
15 porated into these final maps. Some of the trappers to-
16 night will put on their land use again in a way that they
17 did two years ago, which was the way we made these maps.

18 That's Tommy Thrasher at the
19 end, and Ishmael Alonik, Victor Allen, Colin Allen.

20 MR. BAYLY: Perhaps we could
21 ask Victor Allen to go first up to the map and mark on
22 the map the use of land he has used in the past and up
23 to the present time.

24 VICTOR ALLEN resumed:

25 THE WITNESS: Tonight we are
26 presenting these trappers from Inuvik from the time, 1955
27 up to the present date. Now, I guess to some of you that
28 are not too familiar with the Trappers Association in
29 Inuvik, we've the last couple of years formed a very
30 active Trappers Association and before that we sort of

1 neglected it, due to the fact that from 1955 on) a lot of
2 us were wage-earners, which took us quite some time to
3 adapt to this sort of a wage-earning system. But. even
4 though we have done that, at each given time when the
5 season comes to hunt, we make every effort to use the land
6 time and time again. In fact in the first earlier years I
7 can give you a little example about myself, how I used to
8 have quite an adaptive to wage earning and hours that I
9 had to put up with every spring my foreman used to tell me
10 that, "You're going to have to smarten up because I've
11 never seen you for the last six Fridays and Saturdays and
12 Sundays," so it goes to show you that during that time
13 we've had this adjusting to life, it took a lot of us 20
14 years and we are still learning, and I guess some people
15 that came here and tried to figure people out in the
16 delta, what is really the problem. I think sometimes it's
17 nice to hear it from the people that it actually happened
18 to.

19 So just to show you just a few
20 places that I've been trapping, during the time I used
21 to be a trapper and by being a wage-earner I go back to
22 these traplines where to me is a vast distance by Inuvik
23 being a town where it's all planned and wasn't even
24 prepared to be planned for the delta people which a good
25 majority of them live in the central part of the delta,
26 and which was good for the people that were in the east
27 branch area at that certain time, but I don't think even
28 in that given time the east branch trappers ,the so-
29 called trappers, are still just like us wandering
30 around from job to job and try and see where do we adapt

1 ourselves. So I would, just go ahead and mark on the
2 map here. I know I haven't covered that much area, but
3 when you look at these maps you will see that' after a
4 while you're going to see the delta goes in there, and
5 by the time we present our land claims for the western
6 Arctic you will see a vast area in that portion that
7 will explain itself with a -lot of Inuit explaining
8 themselves that they were land use, and I wouldn't
9 really say they were owners, they were land users
10 covering a very, very big amount of area in order to
11 survive, and they are not like farmers. I will explain
12 that later on if you are willing to listen tonight for
13 our presentation.

14 In 1935 we came with my
15 grandparents from a place called Leddy Harbour, which is
16 between Paulatuk and Cape Parry. In 1935 we wintered in
17 a place called Kariak, across from Kendall Island where
18 the very heavy activity of oil rigs and everything else
19 like artificial islands, seems to be attracted to that
20 area.

21 So in the following year we
22 sort of had a little tragedy, like my dad died on Kendall
23 Island so. we came into the delta and established
24 ourselves right very close to Shallow Bay, about 12 miles
25 from in there, and in the following years we used to run
26 traplines from there out into there for the white foxes,
27 and in 1946-47 and part of '48 we came over to Herschel
28 Island by schooners in them days, and we've sat in there
29 for a couple of winters and the second following spring
30 we came back into the delta. But from there we used to

1 trap over to the border of the Yukon and Alaska, and in
2 the wintertime we used to do our caribou hunting into
3 there. For a couple of times, I think, we saw the plains
4 of the Yukon-Old Crow Delta. In summertime we also had
5 some hunting in there by walking -- we figured it was
6 about 80 miles by walking anyway, but all this area was
7 always used for caribou hunting. If you go further back
8 (you didn't have to go that further back) a lot of times
9 it made working for caribou a lot of times it made it
10 very hard.

11 In other times when you are
12 short of caribou a lot of people always say that, "Well,
13 you're a caribou hunter, you're a caribou eater," this
14 sort of thing, you couldn't go without meat. That's not
15 the point. The point is when you haven't got the caribou
16 herds, the so-called Porcupine herd that has got a new
17 name, I don't know where that came from, but it came from
18 there and got to be the Porcupine herd, and we used to
19 hunt only when we really had to because in the Mackenzie
20 Delta right in there we had muskrats starting in March,
21 then we had part of that till June 15th; but during the
22 years like days right now getting long there used to be a
23 vast amount of a lot of time of the so-called rabbits,
24 jack rabbits in the delta there, the real rabbit and so
25 forth, and a lot of ptarmigan in season when days are
26 getting along, and this kind of thing.

27 In fall time you cover a lot of
28 areas by haring for over -- you have haring areas over in
29 the Shingle Point, then you have haring runs right after
30 the very ice freeze over in Peel River Basin, where the

1 | existence due to some other problems, I guess, I think if
2 | it still existed with the population that we've got now
3 | it would become like a reserve, and that would really
4 | out-balance us. This is why us trappers like to get back
5 | and use sort of a -- take in this whole basin right up,
6 | sort of a registered area according to the Trappers
7 | Association and according to the Game Department, that
8 | the Tuk area have an area that they could overlap with
9 | the delta people at one time, but today I think we got
10 | different ruling and this is why we like to see the delta
11 | people and the Tuk people and the Aklavik people and
12 | McPherson people arrange a real good Trap Association
13 | where we would fully use the whole delta area and the
14 | barren lands, and further out for when other things like
15 | caribou, When caribous are here a lot of times Tuk people
16 | got a habit of just cutting back inland or over by the
17 | waters in fall time, and I think that's the reason we're
18 | talking about it tonight, to some people that never lived
19 | the life of the man on the land, would never really seem
20 | to understand it in a city.

21 | I can recall when all the people
22 | from Tuk and the delta and the people that migrated right
23 | over from Alaska in the early 1940's to about 1948-49,
24 | somewhere along that line, they sort of missed out on the
25 | trapline operations there, and they ended up with a few
26 | little dry areas probably there, and some around Shallow
27 | Bay, and so they got to be wage-earners in Aklavik and
28 | as up today they're still there. This goes to show
29 | you that in that short period of time we also had our
30 | little impact of not really getting along with each other.

1 I don't like to be too lengthy,
2 Peter, but you can probably ask me a few things later on.
3 I got to get these other trappers up here.

4 Just to finish it off, I don't
5 know if we really need the translation into the Eskimo
6 because when we look around we could see that some of us
7 could speak Eskimo and speak English, I think enough to
8 balance both if somebody -- I think C.B.C. should pick up
9 a lot of this stuff for their weekly report on little
10 special issues that are happening during the Inquiry
11 here.

12 Maybe Peter here could ask me
13 and maybe I could let the rest of my Trappers Association
14 members -- some of us are directors, some of us are just
15 members.

16 MR. USHER: Are there any other
17 hunting areas?

18 A Oh, I think the other
19 hunting areas will be put on, will be our own. We hunt
20 whales right out here, that is if you live over towards
21 Aklavik area. Some years at schooner times some of us
22 that lived close to Shallow Bay used to go over to
23 Kendall Island and whale areas. Some years, just to have
24 a different one, of course you like to have a different
25 variety by going somewhere every summer, like when we
26 have relatives maybe over into the Tuk-Kugmallit Bay,
27 sometimes you make a visit over to Tuk, that's between
28 1939 and 1952, I think was the last time that our old
29 schooner finally got drydocked out in the delta and is
30 still there.

1 MR. BAYLY: Q While you're up
2 at the mike, before we put another piece of plastic over
3 the map, there are a few questions and maybe you could
4 put a few more of these things on the map. Would that be
5 O.K.? I'll just ask you a few questions about things
6 that you might be able to mark on the map.

7 A It all depends on what
8 kind of questions you're going to ask me, John Bayly.

9 Q Why don't we ask somebody
10 else to go up and then we can discuss the questions
11 together when they're being asked?

12 A That's fine.

13 MR. BAYLY: Mr. Commissioner,
14 this will be Colin Allen that will be putting this map
15 together.

16 (WITNESS ASIDE)

17
18 COLIN ALLEN resumed:

19 THE WITNESS: I'm Colin Allen
20 And I'm a little bit younger than Vic Allen, we're
21 brothers and I do a little bit different travelling
22 sometimes too when we're travelling in the delta there.

23 When I started leaving some
24 different times to take part in hunting or wanted to lo
25 something else, we do some trapping in the delta in the
26 same area. We do some trapping in the same area but a
27 lot of trapping beside each other, we live together, but
28 still we go to Kendall Island for whaling in the summer
29 time, when I was a young fellow; but after I get a little
30 older when I started living at the time, you know, I

1 do any more trapping down there, see. I go back down the
2 delta again in muskrat season, all the way from Herschel
3 Island with dog team.

4 MR. BAYLY: Colin, could you
5 mark that on the map for us? Could you put a line on
6 that map for us to show that?

7 A After I come back from
8 Herschel Island I went back to work, and after I come
9 back to work in Inuvik, and then I just did part-time
10 trapping after 1963, just do part-time trapping in here,
11 part-time shooting muskrat in the springtime. But still
12 today I work in Inuvik for about 15 years altogether, but
13 still all these hunting grounds, goose-hunting area,
14 caribou-hunting area, whale-hunting area, I still use
15 them even though I worked that long. The hunting has
16 never changed for me from the time I was driving dog team
17 and paddling canoe, and the time I was -- now today I got
18 no dog team, use skidoo, and today I use the outboard to
19 use for hunting, and still I go to them places today that
20 I used to go to them places when I was walking, you know,
21 and dog team.

22 Some years from the camp we go
23 up to Fish hole, we're going to get some char from up
24 there, and trout to take home because we like trout fish,
25 you know. Take dog team up there to haul them out, a dog
26 team from the mountains in the fall there. We don't just
27 use the whitefish in the delta. We going to get some
28 different fishes, it don't matter how far it is , we do
29 it by dog team.

30 Victor and I, we done all this

1 | and some part, I don't know. That's all I have to say, I
2 | guess.

3 | (APPLAUSE)

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 | MR. BAYLY: The next hunter and
6 | trapper will be Ishmael Alonik.

7 |

8 | ISHMAEL ALONIK resumed:

9 | THE WITNESS: I don't like to
10 | call myself something big all right, but they call me the
11 | president of the Hunters & Trappers Association.

12 | Like I said when we first had
13 | our meeting here, I was born in the Yukon and that
14 | country the Yukon Territory, we always call it "Myloona",
15 | that means "where I hunted".

16 | I was born some place out here
17 | and my parents, they used to come from the coast, from
18 | down way up here some place which is Babbage now.

19 | MR. BAYLY: Will you mark those
20 | places on the map?

21 | A Yes, right here. I used
22 | to go to the Crow Flats and I used to hunt rats, whale.
23 | That's how I was born there, around there. I was quite a
24 | small kid, you know, when I was there, maybe about four
25 | years when I left there, but I started hunting when I was
26 | about four years, something like that. Not very big, you
27 | know, just could pack a trap; then my grandparents
28 | used to come to the Crow Flats too themselves. This
29 | is the way they used the land before my parents, and
30 | my parents used up the land there. So my grandparents and

1 | fished there and went across by -- along there I, think
2 | this is my line here, and I trapped way up here for marten.
3 | While I was at Station I put fish nets along some lakes
4 | there right to Parsons Lake, that's where I used to get
5 | fish. I put that fish net there and get whitefish,
6 | crooked-backs and the other little blue herrings. Then
7 | from there I went hunting caribou -- can't figure out
8 | where but some place on there where is Fish Hole.

9 | Q Fish Hole is here.

10 | A Yes, around there and
11 | caribou around Cache River, Cache Creek River, and some
12 | place on Blow River. There's some places where I moved
13 | around quite a bit, ever since I was born there I used
14 | to walk by the Babbage River. We used to hunt rats
15 | there.

16 | I'll tell a story again, quite
17 | always back we used to hunt rats there just till open
18 | water and my parents know a place where there is dry
19 | ground and we don't have to cross rivers, so we use that
20 | same route. A few times, I don't know, a couple of
21 | times, I don't know how long it take us to walk down
22 | right to the coast, we used to use pack dogs and the dogs
23 | used to pack a bunch of dried rats, I don't know how many
24 | hundred, I was just a small little fellow like I said,
25 | about four years old or something. I used to hang onto
26 | my grandfather while he walk around there and I used to
27 | be scared of wolves all the time because I heard them
28 | hollering.

29 | Well, I trapped around here too,
30 | a few years here and a few years down here some place. I

1 | 1,000 rats or 1,500 rats, The prices was kind of low that
2 | time but it keep me alive anyway, Then I used to have
3 | fish nets along the Mackenzie around there and I did some
4 | -- I didn't really call it commercial fishing, I didn't
5 | have no commercial licence, I used to sell about two
6 | Bombadier loads of fish from there, all whitefish. One
7 | day, that's before the seismics start coming around, when
8 | President Kennedy was shot on the 22nd of November, I
9 | remember we get about 800 fish that day. We worked quite
10 | hard to get that 800 fish and more than half of it was
11 | whitefish. It just cost only about 15 a pound. We used
12 | to sell it to settlers and a little bit to what they call
13 | these rehab people that the government was running at
14 | that time. That's when we didn't have to have a
15 | commercial fishing licence.

16 | I used to do pretty good with
17 | fishing. The few fur that I caught, it was registered.
18 | can't go no place. After it opened, I go across the
19 | Mackenzie up across here and I trap around here three
20 | years, that's the time when I ran into the seismic lines
21 | and I start trapping there before the seismic lines were
22 | there. I used to do pretty good there, maybe about three
23 | or 400 rata from that part of the country after it was
24 | opened, after the whole delta was registered one time and
25 | after it was opened. I used to do good there After a few
26 | years the seismic cut lines, like here they cut lines
27 | across the lakes some way this way and this way, and I see
28 | what seismics: been doing to the land where I used to
29 | trap there for years. They bulldoze all the trees right
30 | off and push them on the side, some of them they push them

1 | on the creeks and plug the creeks up. Well, I didn't know
2 | enough that time I didn't know who to report, but I think
3 | to myself that that was not very fair.

4 | Then the next year I went
5 | across again, I went to the same lakes, right then I
6 | started to see the population of rats have dropped about
7 | 70% less, and I started to check -- I'm not expert all
8 | right but I started to check what's wrong with them rats,
9 | and that spring when the ratting season opened I trapped
10 | there and I find out that there's no adult rats come in
11 | there, I mean young rats in the rats that I caught there
12 | trapping. I kind of thought to myself, "This must have
13 | shocked the rats so much that they don't breed any more."

14 | Next springtime just to find
15 | out because there was not too much rats there again all
16 | right but just to find out if the female rats really
17 | didn't have young ones, I shoot rats there and there were
18 | not too many, and I never seen no young ones again, and
19 | then I checked female rats, you know, when you cut their
20 | insides you could see the young rats almost ready to be
21 | born around the last part of the shooting season. Then
22 | when I check inside I never see no young rats, nothing.
23 | They never breed that spring.

24 | The next year again I found out
25 | the same thing again, no young rats again. Just went
26 | about end of shooting time, there's no young rats inside
27 | tile female. I think that's what caused it, blasting must
28 | have gave a great shock to the rats that were living under
29 | the bank, you know, because there's not even 50 feet or
30 | something there's a drill-hole there, and there's a bunch

1 | injured one time and I'm getting a pension from the
2 | government -- I mean from the insurance companies now, so
3 | I told them that's what I'm getting now.

4 | "Well," they said, "we don't
5 | hire that kind of people."

6 | So from there on I tried once
7 | again and they said, "No, we can't hire that kind of
8 | people that's been hurt once."

9 | From there I started living in
10 | Inuvik. I can't help it to go back. I mean I couldn't
11 | go back to the delta again because I couldn't make
12 | enough, but I still go hunting
13 | caribou up here, up j somewhere around there and up
14 | around there with a plane. Costs quite a bit sometimes
15 | but we still use that land. Like I said, right along the
16 | mountains it seemed like it was unwritten law, you know,
17 | just the Indians and the Eskimo people that just go as
18 | far as that line and we just can't pass it. We know that
19 | right along all this land that we used to use up here it
20 | was just like a line along the mountains. The Indians
21 | hunt there, hunt around there and we hunt along here.

22 | I think that's all.

23 | (APPLAUSE)

24 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

25 | MR. BAYLY: The next person to
26 | present his land use on this map will be Tommy Thrasher.

27 |

28 | TOMMY THRASHER resumed:

29 | THE WITNESS When I started off
30 | as a young fellow I was brought up in school in Aklavik

1 and my dad got a trapline somewhere close to the
2 Mackenzie here, and we used Mackenzie as our main fishing
3 for our winter food.

4 We used the Mackenzie for our
5 main fishing for the winter and we travelled -- my dad
6 was a sailor, he travelled all along the coast on a ship,
7 and us, we stayed at Tuk. From there we did our whaling
8 in this area. Sometimes we stayed on Kendall Island and
9 we did our caribou hunting up in the mountains here, all
10 in this mountain range. Sometimes we did it down this
11 way also. We also went up to -- I got married with an
12 Indian from Fort McPherson and I did my caribou hunting
13 up in this area also, and our fishing up in from there we
14 go up to Fish Hole.

15 Up in this area somewhere we
16 get a trout also from there. So that shows like these
17 three friends of mine, how much of an area just four
18 Eskimos use, and that's only four of us. Like it shows
19 how much we respect our land, that we want to preserve
20 it, and like the Hunters & Trappers Association of
21 Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Inuvik and the Yukon, they all
22 work together, even though we don't go on this part of
23 the land, we respect it also. WE work together as
24 hunters and trappers to preserve our land.

25 You see, we can always go here
26 and fish if we want to. That shows we haven't got a
27 little place to farm. We've got a big area to work on,
28 that's all of us, not only one person.

29 That's all I've got to say, I
30 think.

1 (APPLAUSE)

2 (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 MR. BAYLY: Mr. Commissioner,
4 there were a number of questions we thought we'd go over
5 with this group, and I understand that there may be after
6 this some people in the audience who have indicated that
7 they would also like to come up to these maps and show
8 you the parts of the land that they use.

9 Perhaps we could go through the
10 questions that these gentlemen are prepared to talk
11 about' first and then if you wish, invite people to come
12 up to the maps one by one, if they want to, and mark
13 their land use.

14 TUE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

15 MR. BAYLY: One of the things
16 that came out when you were talking was that there were
17 some names that you were giving to some of the place
18 which may not be the same names that we know them by on
19 the maps. Can you tell us something about naming places
20 and the reasons why some of the places were named the way
21 you named them?

22 MR. C. ALLEN: All the names in
23 the delta, there's a lot of names in the delta that's the
24 people's camps and people's hunting grounds, -- Inukkuq
25 -- you see them sometimes just one in Frobisher Bay
26 called Inukkuq, you know that people put rocks on top of
27 the hill there. We do have some too in west side there
28 in the mountain, the same thing we've got a lot
29 of names for these things that we never write
30 down in a map because these map-makers, they never come

1 down to the people and say, "What's the name of his
2 place? What's the name of that place?"

3 They never came to ask anybody.

4 MR. BAYLY: And Colin, can you
5 tell us, did you name some of the places where things
6 happened as these places?

7 MR. C. ALLEN: Well, some of
8 these people travel in the wintertime, a long time ago
9 they were caribou hunters, they put Inukkug on top of the
10 mountain where they could see that thing when they going
11 up the mountain, even if bad weather or good weather you
12 could see where you're going without missing the right
13 place to climb the mountain, because there's a lot of
14 other places you can't climb the mountain with dog team
15 with you, you've got to get the right place all the time.
16 A lot of places you go to these people's places and they
17 name their rat camp and I don't know. they name the lakes
18 where they're trapping rats or anything, they name that
19 lake and they pass it onto their friends and when they
20 start talking Eskimo I was over there and they know where
21 they are.

22 MR. BAYLY: I understand
23 there's a place called Napoeaq, can you tell us about how
24 that one got its name?

MR. V. ALLEN: Who are you
picking on, John Bayly?

MR. BAYLY: You, Vic.

25 MR. V. ALLEN: I can give a
26 little history, I know some of my friends here in the
27 listening audience, they want to help us sometimes I
28 think they can help us. I think Ishmael and I are
29 going to have some kind of a little program
30 going from here on, from the trappers, like trappers'

1 | to be proud of what we are talking about, and the young
2 | generation that are coming out should be very exposed to
3 | trapline camps in the delta and I very strongly would
4 | urge that if we spread out education in the north to the
5 | people's use of what they really know that they can do
6 | without any instruction, learning just by person to
7 | person, from their parents and from their fellow friends
8 | and from their uncles, and from anybody that they hunt
9 | with that's born in the north, they will eventually
10 | slowly learn the ways of life, and this is why if we
11 | destroy that delta, Mr. Berger, we aren't going to have
12 | any place to take people out hunting when our kids grow
13 | up I think they would be very proud people some day,
14 | maybe yourself, maybe your kids, maybe our kids would
15 | get together and would say, "We remember we talked about
16 | this 25 years ago and we are very proud people," and they
17 | will say, "We'll thank you for drawing the line for us
18 | when we knew how to draw the line but we weren't educated
19 | enough to know that we should have took a little bit
20 | more."

21 | I think with this I would turn
22 | back to John's question, where we get these names, and I
23 | think we could interpret this along the line through
24 | C.B.C. like I said earlier, probably Ishmael here
25 | himself, he knows what we are talking about. We will
26 | pass on some good things about why we are talking about
27 | the land, that we would use it eventually, even ourselves
28 | are going to go back to that land, and anybody that's
29 | living on the land we strongly support them, that we would
30 | be right behind them to help them, even though we don't

1 use it any more.

2 A lot of times I get criticized
3 myself saying, "You don't use that land but you talk
4 about it," but I'll tell you, you don't use that farm
5 down there somewhere you've left behind yourself, but you
6 talk about it. I think that would correct that same
7 feeling. That's why we are here tonight, and I think
8 it's going to be heard time and time again as we go
9 along, community to trappers, some older settlement are
10 going to have stronger voice in their own very feeling
11 in this very homeland of theirs. Thank you for that
12 point, and I will go back to John Bayly's name picking
13 business.

14 John, when you talk about the
15 names, we have these names that are very important to us,
16 even the Loucheux people have names, names to their
17 lakes, to the rivers, to Big Stretch, we call it like I
18 was telling on the map where my grandfather established
19 registered trapline camp, we call it Aletkaksik because
20 when you approach that long stretch of a river you could
21 tell right away it's a long stretch, so you approach it
22 with a ,long look, sort of a long focused look like you
23 see something real long and you can't see the end of it.
24 This is why we call it Aletkaksik, it means that it's an
25 approach to a long stretch of river.

26 We are very proud, like Colin
27 said, we give names to our friends when they don't know
28 them, and just by using names in certain areas of the
29 delta or the barren land, when we go through there a
30 couple of times we have a habit of following these name

1 Point Hope, I think. Some people first came to Canada
2 around the early 1900's or around 1800 or so, called them
3 Nunatarqmuit, so we got two names. Tuk people call us
4 Nunatarqmuit and ourselves, we call ourselves Oomarmuit,
5 people of the green.

6 I'd like to talk about one
7 Kendall Island, it had an Eskimo name because long ago
8 people used to stay there for winter, so that name mean
9 place of staying for winter, means "Okiviq". People stay
10 in winter time, call that name "Okiviq", like Herschel
11 Island. Other people that live in Canada I don't know
12 how long, they call it Qiaktariuk, which mean a good-
13 sized island.

14 So there's names all over, even
15 the channels' names. You know, right where I got my
16 cabin I don't know who put that name, it's a straight
17 channel, you know, straight narrow channel so they call
18 it Sanmaiq, it means straight -- it just means a
19 straight. There are a lot of other names. The
20 Mackenzie, everybody call it Kupuq, all Eskimos that know
21 how to say "Big River" call it Kupuq.

22 MR. BAYLY: Now, I guess you
23 call yourselves different names because of the different
24 areas you're in, but you also referred to other people
25 from other areas by other names. One of those names is
26 Tarearmuit, and can you explain how you think of people
27 who are still Eskimos by other names because they perhaps
28 use other parts of the land?

29 MR. ALONIK: The way I understand
30 it, Kugmallit mean people that are from the east, and they

1 | call us Olanarmuit, that mean, people of the west. So
2 | they've got a name for us and we've got a name for them.
3 | Kugmallit, and they call us Olanarmuit which mean the
4 | people of the west. We don't call them Inumarmuit.

5 | MR. BAYLY: Now, before the
6 | white man came and brought writing and books, you didn't
7 | have any laws written down that said where people could
8 | go or where they could hunt and fish and trap, but I
9 | understand that you had ways of knowing where you were to
10 | go and if you went to a new place different things that
11 | you would do in order to be allowed to use those other
12 | parts of the land, even though there were other Eskimo
13 | people on them. Perhaps you could talk about that a
14 | little bit, Victor.

15 | MR. V. ALLEN: The system we
16 | used to use from our grandfathers' versions of using other
17 | lands, sort of a group type, like the Oomarmuit and then
18 | along the coast, the Tarearmuit, we sort of overlap sort
19 | of our boundaries, we sort of have sort of a hidden
20 | boundary that people respect and they remember it from
21 | hundreds of years back when the Kitiarmuit and Omarmuit
22 | and the Nunatarqumuit came from way over in Alaska and when
23 | they came from -- this is the information I pick up from
24 | my people, just because I can try and answer this doesn't
25 | mean that I'm an expert at it -- but they used to come
26 | and they established themselves probably in the early
27 | 1900's after the whaling part of the Herschel Island,
28 | some of our great grandfathers and their fathers were
29 | along the Alaskan coast there and they set themselves
30 | up in the delta at that time, the delta was sort of an

1 | unexploited country, even by trappers, when they found out
2 | that the delta was a very, very rich in fur, rich in
3 | foods, country foods and stuff like that, and it made it
4 | very sort of a good place to live to a lot of people.
5 | This is why in the last 75 years or so, probably 80 years,
6 | delta's been used quite heavily before the Eskimos picked
7 | up sickness called the flu and some sort of epidemic they
8 | had about three rounds of it the last few years, these
9 | last 75 years, they picked up these sicknesses and they
10 | died very heavily. I know that in the '40's and the late
11 | '50's we've had a lot of bad sicknesses that occurred in
12 | the delta and it sort of wiped out a lot of older people,
13 | and this is the information that we picked up, that
14 | Eskimos. didn't have -- they had sort of little boundary
15 | lines but they didn't draw their line on a map because
16 | there was no such thing as map drawing or borders, even
17 | the inland Indians go they come out and to a certain
18 | extent when hunting/they're starting to get a little
19 | better inland a little bit so they go inland Marten
20 | trappers also go inland towards, Bear Lake and towards
21 | Anderson River area and this kind of thing; but to come
22 | down to the coast there/wasn't really very much for them,
23 | so they always knew their boundary and I think when we
24 | were exposed to boundary lines, as far as trapping were
25 | concerned the game laws that came along we sort of a lot
26 | of times feel sort of, we wondering how come you come
27 | along and you know so much about law and I have to
28 | follow your law, even though you made it, you never
29 | lived here. This is what made a lot of hard core
30 | people with us that didn't really go along with the law

1 (LAND USE MAP OF TOMMY THRASHER MARKED EXHIBIT C-241)

2 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ask them to
5 turn the lights on the maps.

6 MR. BAYLY: Before we had a
7 break we were talking about people travelling about the
8 land and going to different places, and I wonder if you
9 could tell me in the old days before the white man came
10 to this land.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if
12 we could come to order, please, and make sure we can all
13 hear.

14 MR. BAYLY: Could you tell me,
15 were there disputes over land, and if there were any
16 disputes how the people settled these? Do you know
17 anything about that, Victor?

18 MR. V. ALLEN: I think if you
19 talk about a long time ago about disputes and stuff like
20 that, I don't think I have enough information to really
21 tell you what it was really all about.

22 MR. BAYLY: But between
23 yourselves and say the people from Tuk, you seem to be
24 fairly friendly the way you were talking about your
25 relationships. You didn't have any disputes.

26 MR. V. ALLEN: There was some,
27 quite a few hundred years back I guess they've had a
28 little dispute with the inland Indians but I don't like,
29 to raise that point because it's probably not a report or
30 picked up or anything like that, I would probably

1 | misinform others. But I like sitting around telling it
2 | in a lot of different ways they tell it from anywhere you
3 | hear it, they tell it so many different ways so it's
4 | pretty hard to know who done the research and they were
5 | probably actually living it or something. So I refuse to
6 | tell you any further, John.

7 | MR. BAYLY: O.K. Can you tell
8 | me, we've got two sets of maps here and a set of maps
9 | that goes from around 1900 or before that to 1955 shows
10 | use of more parts of the land than the map from 1955 to
11 | 1974. Are there reasons for that that you could talk
12 | about? Maybe Ishmael, that's the part of the land that
13 | you used in the early days.

14 | MR. ALONIK: This one here?

15 | MR. BAYLY: Yes.

16 | MR. ALONIK: Well, one time
17 | they ever since the Bay or any trading post left, there'
18 | a lot of posts there, all the people seems to move to
19 | the delta, you know, it's so far away to get your
20 | groceries they have to buy from the store, you know.
21 | Maybe that's why that map there is marked that way. But
22 | up in there where it's not marked now is where the
23 | caribou is up there. It is very important, we are quite
24 | concerned about that ourselves because the caribou have
25 | their young ones there and once the caribou are big
26 | enough the caribou always come toward Herschel Island,
27 | you know, when I was staying at King Point three years I
28 | found out that the caribou always come right from toward
29 | the mountains and have their calves. That one has
30 | hardly any marking on it ever since the people moved but

1 | always once in a while somebody from Aklavik or
2 | somebody, they go and hunt caribou down there and are
3 | still using that land, for fishing and hunting caribou
4 | mostly summertime.

5 | MR. BAYLY: All right, and do
6 | you think it would be possible in the future that some
7 | people might want to go back to some of those areas?

8 | MR. ALONIK: I'm pretty sure
9 | they are willing to go back if something start on
10 | Herschel Island. I would like to go back myself.

11 | MR. BAYLY: And there are, I
12 | understand, some places where people have gone back
13 | recently, that haven't been used for almost 20 years.

14 | MR. ALONIK: That's right.
15 | Like I also have a cabin, it never been used for about
16 | that long, there's a group of trappers there making a
17 | pretty good living on furs and caribou and other game,
18 | you know

19 | MR. BAYLY: Now, when you all
20 | did your maps and showed us where you went , you showed a
21 | lot of travelling and a number of places that you all
22 | referred to as being important, some of the Fish Holes,
23 | and some of the places where everybody hunted whales and
24 | caribou and geese. Did you have a fairly regular series
25 | of places that you went throughout the year to be where
26 | the animals or birds or fish were at different times?
27 | Colin, do you want to talk about that?

28 | MR. C. ALLEN: All around
29 | this area here, all this hunting grounds we got marked
30 | up, you have to be in whaling camps certain time of the

1 MR. V. ALLEN: No, I'm not
2 saying I'm a fisherman, John, I just want to refer back
3 to what I think the question that you asked why we go
4 out hunting certain places, why we have to cover so
5 many hunting places in order to get what we are really
6 hunting for, like geese areas and caribou areas and
7 fish areas. Some years, some summers like when you're
8 out even down the coast or along the rivers there you
9 could get a lot of fish, and then some years you get
10 nothing. So that goes to show you that there's always
11 a disturbance of some sort that nature itself balance
12 that in order to get what they used to get quite easily
13 a year before or two years before that. Same thing
14 applies all on the land like the rabbits got sort of a
15 cycle where they get so many and then I think nature
16 balanced that again because when you get a lot of
17 rabbits in the delta, I know a couple of times I spent
18 a lifetime in the delta there, the short time I've
19 lived there, that west part of it, where they were so
20 thick that the only way they got sort of balanced out
21 was they got flooded out. They were just all over the
22 place. When the water went down, they were hanging,
23 they were dead, they were floating, everything else.
24 Now that's nature, and same thing applies with
25 muskrats. I think a lot of times in the last 20 years
26 a lot of us been working on and off and we haven't
27 really went out there and really harvested that
28 muskrat, even when we had all kinds of muskrat
29 trappers out in that delta some years they just died
30 right off. Something happens along the line of the

1 | balance of the nature that maybe they get sick and
2 | maybe they didn't get enough feed, or maybe they just
3 | get over-populated in one area and just froze to death
4 | or starve to death. These are the kind of things that
5 | by living out there ourselves, we don't try to find out
6 | -- we find a dead muskrat we don't even feed it to our
7 | dog, even though the animal died of natural death.

8 | I think along the line we have
9 | real indication that it must have died of something that
10 | we didn't want to feed it to a dog, when he's healthy:
11 | you don't feed him something dead by something else
12 | unless you kill it yourself, then you know that it's
13 | eatable for the dog. I think this is why you need lots
14 | of hunting areas. You enter a lot of country a lot of
15 | times to hunt the same thing that you've just got, just
16 | over the foothills; some years you go way back inland and
17 | these are the kind of things that -- that's why our land
18 | is so important, that if you want to make a living off it
19 | you've got to go along with the balance in order to
20 | survive and use it.

21 | MR. BAYLY: So you're saying
22 | that you need a lot of land to support the people and the
23 | animals that they depend on.

24 | MR. V. ALLEN: And the people
25 | themselves, they help support each other. You see, we
26 | used to have caribou hunting parties because we lived
27 | close to where. the caribou is not so far inland. We
28 | used to have hunting parties from Tuktoyaktuk in the
29 | early '40's and we have geese hunting parties from
30 | Tuktoyaktuk, or even ourself we go further to use most of

1 Richards Island when other times we just go down to
2 Shallow Bay or over to the west side right where there's
3 some years the berry patches are so thick even the geese
4 depend on yellow berry patches, other kind of berries
5 that they eat different than the mud flat areas where
6 they probably eat some sort of grass or some weeds or
7 something that feeds nature.

8 MR. BAYLY: Now, some people
9 may think, looking at these maps, that "Well, that's all
10 very well for the past; but what about today?"

11 Can you tell us about what
12 things you get from the land today that help you to feed
13 your family or to make your incomes?

14 MR. C. ALLEN: Well, today we
15 work and anyway this is high cost of living in Inuvik,
16 I guess everybody know that, that some people have
17 very, very small income. Not only myself who have
18 small income, we can still have wild food all the time.
19 We have wild food, if we don't have wild food we got
20 no.-- our income won't cover our food from Hudson's
21 Bay. That's why we got all this wild food at home,
22 that's what we try to get all the time from the land
23 because we know that if we don't put anything away that
24 we can't buy from Hudson's Bay for the next six months
25 or something, we have to go out like muskrat season
26 going to open pretty soon in another couple of weeks,
27 and people will be going out and get the wild food,
28 sell the fur and use up the meat. That's how it go,
29 you go out your trapline; you set snare for
30 rabbits, a few ptarmigans around, and everything we do

1 | you very much. I certainly appreciate the presentation
2 | made by the Hunters & Trappers Association, and I think
3 | everybody who has been here tonight has learned a great
4 | deal from it. We're all very much in your debt.

5 | Is there anyone else who wishes
6 | to say anything before we adjourn?

7 |
8 | BILLY DAY sworn:

9 | THE WITNESS: My name is Billy
10 | Day, and I just recently moved back onto the land. I
11 | worked for Social Development for 14 years and I think I
12 | don't know enough about pipelines or this sort of thing
13 | to talk about them, but I'd just like to say a, few words
14 | about what I think has happened over the year of social
15 | impact.

16 | Many years ago I can remember
17 | when I was a small boy, while I don't recall all that
18 | happened, I can remember going to dances with my parents
19 | and at one time I recall in Tuk I went to a dance, it
20 | was an Eskimo Drum Dance, and I was sitting on my
21 | mother's lap and for a brief period I can remember
22 | everybody that was dancing on the floor, and then from
23 | then I don't remember anything; but I think I'm trying
24 | to compare that day to today, where the majority of
25 | dances are just about all the dances in any social
26 | gatherings they have, you've got to be 19 or over
27 | because they serve liquor at their do's.. In then days
28 | it was a family affair to go, like the kids went with
29 | their parents and this sort of thing.

30 | One of the things I've sort

1 of watched, I came to work in 1961 for Social Development
2 and I resigned last summer in July to go back onto the
3 land, and ever since I came to work I've been saying to
4 my wife that one of these days we'll go back and live our
5 old life, because we always lived on the land, very
6 seldom went to town even, and last winter she told me she
7 said, "Well, it's no use to talk about it any more
8 because we're not going to do it," so the next day I put
9 in my resignation.

10 But I have watched over the
11 years people like when construction was going on here in
12 Inuvik and the Dew Line was being built, at that time
13 people, I think, have much more knowledge of what is
14 happening now than they did in them days, because at that
15 time people went to work on the Dew Line. If they worked
16 there for a little while if they didn't like it they left
17 and there was always jobs available here in Inuvik
18 because construction was going on here.

19 So there was n shortage of jobs
20 if they didn't like it in Inuvik, they went to the Dew
21 Line, back and forth, and it seemed to people at that
22 time that something like this had never happened before
23 so it seemed to people at that time that this would go on
24 and on and on and on forever. After Dew Line was built,
25 after construction came to a halt in Inuvik, to pretty
26 well a standstill, people started looking around and
27 they were making fast money and at the same time they
28 were spending fast money, and they looked around, they
29 didn't have no cabins left at home, they didn't
30 have no dog teams left, so this sort of belief today, a

1 | lot of people that are still living at Inuvik or in some
2 | town, would go back onto the land if they had the means
3 | of getting back onto the land.

4 | Now I made my move back onto
5 | the land last summer and it cost me about \$13,000 to get
6 | set up back on the land again. I don't think I'm
7 | actually a well-equipped trapper at that, and yet it cost
8 | a lot of money to get back on there, and I think this is
9 | part of the reason that people are not getting back on
10 | their land.

11 | One of the things, Mr. Berger,
12 | if you haven't heard the tape made in Aklavik which was
13 | played over C.B.C. not long ago, the tape was by
14 | Malcolm, Firth and John Joseph Stewart talking of the
15 | land, their life on the land and John Joseph Stewart is
16 | 75 years old, and he's still on the trapline, and to
17 | listen to these people talk I think it's not just the
18 | life, it's the love of the land, the life that they grew
19 | up, the life that they know, and I think this is why I
20 | have gone back. Like I think I mentioned to Abe Allen
21 | yesterday when he was down to Reindeer Station visiting
22 | me, like I always told my co-workers when I was working
23 | and people coming in from the south, I always bragged
24 | about God's country, and I told Abe yesterday that I
25 | talked about God's country but I didn't really know
26 | I was telling the truth till I came back out on the land
27 | again.

28 | I did have a program going
29 | where I'm taking young children back, out onto the land,
30 | teaching them to stay out there ten days and then they

1 | come back into town, and I take them out trapping,
2 | fishing, and this sort of thing. But like I said, what
3 | concerns me more than anything else is the people, the
4 | people of this country, will they go and do the same
5 | thing they done again when the Dew Line was on, and what
6 | will they have after it's all over?

7 | I've heard many people say that
8 | education is needed, and this is something I do agree
9 | with, like education is needed in maybe telling the
10 | people you know, this is something that's going to be
11 | going on so long, and then it's going to be over, like
12 | for instance I remember here, I forget just what year it
13 | was,. I think it was '59, the native people weren't
14 | allowed to buy liquor, they couldn't go into the Liquor
15 | Store, they couldn't go into the bar, and it was some
16 | time in July that summer all of a sudden it was wide
17 | open, you could go in and buy all the liquor you
18 | wanted.

19 | Then 20 years later they start
20 | thinking about -- or 15 years later they start thinking
21 | about alcohol education, which is a bit far behind. I
22 | really haven't got too much to say. I really didn't
23 | intend to come and say anything, but in closing. I'd
24 | like to commend you and your staff on the long hours
25 | you've put in, and I appreciate the fact that you do sit
26 | and I think it's midnight now, or after, and you've, been
27 | sitting here all this time listening to people talk.
28 | Thank you.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
30 | Mr. Day.

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(APPLAUSE)

(WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank all of you and the people of Inuvik for the presentations they have made in the six evenings we have been sitting. I have said before that I think I can learn from each one of you, and I have tried to do that.

I know we sit late sometimes but once we get going we want to learn all we can and I think that these sittings, when they last into the night, usually turn out to be some of our most profitable sittings.

So thank you all again and the Inquiry is adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow morning. We'll see some of you then, I think.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO FEBRUARY 23, 1976)