

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS BY EACH OF

(a) CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED FOR A  
RIGHT-OF-WAY THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS  
CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE YUKON TERRITORY AND  
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and

(b) FOOTHILLS PIPE LINES LTD. FOR A RIGHT-OF-WAY  
THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS CROWN LANDS  
WITHIN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF A PROPOSED MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE

and

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

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner)

**Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.**  
**March 8, 1976**  
**and**  
**March 9, 1976**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

**Volume 44**

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

Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3A7 Canada  
Ph: 604-683-4774 Fax: 604-683-9378  
www.allwestbc.com

APPEARANCES

Peter Usher, Esq.,

John Bayly, Esq.,

for C.O.P.E.

John Hnatiuk, Esq.,

R. Horsfield,

for Gas Consortium

Darryl Carter, Esq.,

for Canadian Arctic  
Gas Pipeline Limited;

INDEX	Page
WITNESSES:	
Raddi KOESAK	4161
Felix NUYAVIAK	4163
Jim WOLKIE	4170
Joe NASOGALUAK	4176
John STEEN	4179
Pastor Dave FREEMAN	4192
Vince STEEN	4199
Dr. Herbert SCHWARTZ	4203
Randy POKIAK	4216
Bertram POKIAK	4233, 4260
Charlie, GRUBEN	4236, 4253, 4256, 42601
Jimmy JACOBSON	4238, 4255
Frank COCKNEY	4241, 4251, 4259
Emmanual FELIX	4247
Mark NOKSANA	4263
Mrs. Elsie ANDREASON	4286
John NORBERG	4290
Miss Agnes ETAGIAK	4296
Mrs. Percis GRUBEN	4297
Father Herbert LEMEUR	4303
Jim RADDI	4312
Vince STEEN	4317

INDEX	Page
<b>EXHIBITS:</b>	
C-254 Submission by J. Steen	4192
C-255 Submission by Dr. H. Swartz	4215
C-256 Proposed Land Freeze in Tuk area	4136
C-257 Land Use Map of Tuk	4262
C-258 Submission by Mrs. E. Andreason	4289
C-259 Submission by Miss A. Etagiak	4297
C-260 Submission by Father H. Lemeur	4312

1 Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.

2 March 8, 1976.

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and  
5 gentlemen, I'll call the hearing to order this  
6 afternoon. I am Judge Berger and I am here to listen  
7 to you people who live in Tuktoyaktuk, and I'll be here  
8 today and tomorrow and the day after that to make sure  
9 that I get a chance to hear all of you that have an  
10 thin' to say to me.

11 Let me just explain why we're  
12 here. There are two pipeline companies, Arctic Gas  
13 and: Foothills, and they are competing for the right  
14 to build a pipeline to bring natural gas from the  
15 Arctic to Southern Canada and the United States.

16 Now, the Government of Canada  
17 will have to decide whether they're going to allow a  
18 pipeline to be built. I can't decide that. But the  
19 government is in Ottawa running the country so they  
20 have sent me here to the north to find out what will  
21 happen here in the north if the pipeline goes ahead,  
22 and to find out what will happen here in the north I  
23 have to know what you think about it all. The  
24 government has said that we are not simply to look at  
25 this proposal to build a gas pipeline because the  
26 government has said if we allow a gas pipeline to be  
27 built then an oil pipeline will be built after that.  
28 In fact, the companies that have found gas in the delta  
29 and in the Beaufort Sea -- Gulf, Shell and Imperial --  
30 have announced that they

1 want to build a pipeline to bring oil from the  
2 delta to Southern Canada after the gas pipeline is  
3 completed.

4 Now I have been in Inuvik  
5 since January 20th listening to evidence about the gas  
6 plants and the gathering lines that the pipeline  
7 companies and the oil companies say they will be  
8 building in the Mackenzie Delta, and I've also been  
9 listening to what the pipeline companies and the oil  
10 companies and COPE have had to say about the future of  
11 oil and gas exploration and development in the delta  
12 and the Beaufort Sea, and I'm here to see what you  
13 think about it all.

14 Now this gas pipeline, if it  
15 is built, will be, we are told, the largest  
16 construction project that private enterprise has ever  
17 undertaken anywhere in the history of the world. We  
18 are told that 6,000 men will be needed to build the  
19 pipeline, and that it will take three years to build  
20 it. We are told that 1,200 more men will be needed to  
21 build the gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta, and we are  
22 told that if the pipeline is built then oil and gas  
23 exploration in the delta and the Beaufort Sea will  
24 expand and we are told that we will see exploration  
25 wells and later on development wells in the Beaufort  
26 Sea, and that we'll see pipelines bringing oil and gas  
27 from the deep water of the Beaufort Sea to the main  
28 pipelines that will lead from the delta to Southern  
29 Canada.

30 Now I know you're concerned

1 about all of these things, and I know you're concerned  
2 about the proposal that Dome Petroleum has made to  
3 drill two exploration wells in the deep water of the  
4 Beaufort Sea this summer. Now I want you to  
5 understand that I have no right to examine the wisdom  
6 of Dome's proposal to go ahead with two exploration  
7 wells in the Beaufort Sea this summer. But we have  
8 been told that if the pipeline is built and an oil  
9 pipeline follows then we will see an expansion of  
10 exploration wells -- that is we'll see many, many  
11 wells in the Beaufort Sea, and that may well present us  
12 with a greater risk than the two exploration wells this  
13 summer present us with. So this Inquiry is looking  
14 into that long-term risk, that is the risk entailed if  
15 there are many, many wells drilled in the Beaufort Sea  
16 over the years to come, and the Inquiry will indicate  
17 to the government the extent of that long-term risk so  
18 the government can then keep that in mind in deciding  
19 whether it is going to go ahead with the pipeline and  
20 the energy corridor.

21 Now we have been holding  
22 hearings for a year now, since March 3, 1975. We have  
23 been listening to the experts, the scientists, the  
24 engineers, the biologists, the sociologists, the  
25 anthropologists, the economists; but that's not enough,  
26 we want to listen to the people who live here in the  
27 north and that's why we're here today. We've been to  
28 25 cities, towns, villages, settlements and outposts  
29 already to hear what the people had to say, and we've  
30 heard from more than 700 people who have told us --

1 told the Inquiry what they think.

2   Now I said that I'm here to  
3 listen to you today and I've invited the  
4 representatives of Arctic Gas and Foothills to come and  
5 they're here today to listen to you, and we have  
6 representatives from Imperial Oil and Gulf as well, and  
7 they are here to listen to you today. Later on we'll  
8 ask them to say something about their projects and  
9 about oil and gas exploration and development in the  
10 delta and the Beaufort Sea off the Tuktoyaktuk  
11 Peninsula, and we'll give you later on a chance to ask  
12 them any questions you want to, and we'll give you a  
13 chance to talk about any of the things they have  
14 discussed.

15   So I think the only other  
16 thing for me to say is that these people here work for  
17 me, Miss Hutchinson, the lady in the blue denim outfit  
18 is the secretary of the Inquiry, and the young lady with  
19 the mask and the gentleman beside her are just recording  
20 everything that is said. They just record it on tape  
21 so that it can be typed up and printed and so that I  
22 can read it later on so I won't forget all that you've  
23 said.

24   These people over here are the  
25 C.B.C. Broadcasting unit who broadcast every night on  
26 the radio about what has been said at the Inquiry, and  
27 they are Whit Fraser, who broadcasts in English; Abe  
28 Ookpik, who broadcasts in your own language; Louis  
29 Blondin, who broadcasts in Slavey; Jim Sittichinli, who  
30 broadcasts in Loucheux; and Joe Toby, who broadcasts in



1 | Chippewyan and Dogrib. We also have other  
2 | representatives of the press and the media here,  
3 | including Brenda Kolson, who is here as a reporter for  
4 | "Native Press".

5 | Well, now that I've told you  
6 | who we are, maybe we can begin and you can tell me who  
7 | you are and tell me what you think, and I'll keep my  
8 | mouth shut.

9 | You go ahead, Rose, and  
10 | translate.

11 | (MRS. ROSE ALBERT RESUMED AS INTERPRETER)

12 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

13 | (PERCIS GRUBEN SWORN AS INTERPRETER)

14 |

15 | RADDI KOESAK sworn:

16 | INTERPRETER ALBERT: Raddi

17 | first started off with he said he was born in 1902, and  
18 | he's 74 years old. He said when he first started  
19 | remembering it was about 1910 and he never forgot ever  
20 | since then. But he said when he found out, when he knew  
21 | what he was doing, like, started to grow up, he was too  
22 | late for the kayaks that the Eskimos used to use long  
23 | ago. Already the Eskimos were using whale boats,  
24 | sailing, but they still used harpoons and when they go  
25 | whaling they used to get two or three sometimes and they  
26 | used to have to wait around for a whale, and only when a  
27 | whale came up then they harpoon them.

28 | He said the only place they  
29 | could get stuff was from Kittigazuit, and they didn't  
30 | have a store long ago, and that nets were hard to get.

1 He said some of the people that didn't get enough fish  
2 always used to go to Atkinson Point where they could  
3 hunt seal. He said everyone that lived around Tuk  
4 long ago used to spread out and get a camping place so  
5 they could stay for the winter. All the month of July  
6 and August everybody hunted so they could get enough  
7 stuff for the year.

8 He said after they got all the  
9 fish and seals in the fall sometime between December and  
10 January they used to start up to the lakes so they could  
11 hook fish around Husky Lakes, and they stayed up there  
12 fishing all the month of December, January, February and  
13 March, and when March came around then the days start  
14 getting longer., they used to travel to Lousy Point and  
15 to Tununuk. He said the reason they went up that way  
16 was them days nobody had guns. They used to have to set  
17 snares for ptarmigan, and he said the people that, when  
18 they went to Tununuk and to Lousy Point they also found  
19 places where they could hook fish. He said long ago the  
20 peoples used to have hard time, but even how hard time  
21 they had, when they grew up he never heard of anybody  
22 starved. Even how hard it was to make a living, nobody  
23 starved.

24 But after that, he said they  
25 put up -- the Hudson's Bay Company put a trading post  
26 in Kittigazuit between 1910 and 1912, and he said when  
27 he was grown up he also was too late for the guns that  
28 the Eskimos used to use, the mis-loaders, they call  
29 them -- muzzle loaders, O.K., and he also said that  
30 by the time he grew up the Eskimos also quit using

1 | snow houses. The Eskimos that were travelling around  
2 | along Tuk shore and around Tuk and the lakes and  
3 | everywhere he mentioned were packing tents and he said  
4 | they used the tents in the winter and they used the  
5 | snow for the outside.

6 | Raddi also said that long ago  
7 | they used to go to Husky Lakes and they always get fish  
8 | there all the time, and he said it really changed now  
9 | since the oil company came,, because they are always  
10 | blasting all over. He think that's the reason, he said  
11 | even peoples tried again this year and some of them  
12 | didn't even get any. He said there used to be other  
13 | lakes around Tuk area that used to be good for fish, but  
14 | he thinks that since the oil companies start looking for  
15 | oil in all these different places he thinks that's why  
16 | the fishing is not the same any more.

17 | Raddi said he also think to  
18 | himself sometimes ever since he start hearing about  
19 | pipeline coming, especially when he heard that they were  
20 | going to be working down in the ocean here, he said if  
21 | they ever have a blowout he think that it will ruin the  
22 | whole sea, and there will be no more fish, and all the  
23 | animals, and the fish and mammals will all be dead. He  
24 | said he just worry about it and think about it himself,  
25 | it wouldn't be very good if the pipeline ever busts.

26 | Raddi says he's just speaking  
27 | of what he thinks and that's all he's got to say.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you  
29 | very much.

30 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

1 FELIX NUYAVIAK sworn:

2 INTERPRETER ALBERT:

3 Felix Nuyavxak said he was  
4 born at Tuktoyaktuk in 1901 -- 1891. He said when he  
5 was growing up a few people had muzzle-loaders, but  
6 not very many, and most of the Eskimos were still  
7 using bow and arrows for hunting. But he said when he  
8 was growing up they- still had kayaks, so how they  
9 used to hunt whale was, peoples ever been around  
10 Kittigazuit, they say the Eskimos used to round up the  
11 whales and chase them all to a shallow place so that  
12 they could get them, because the place now was really  
13 shallow long ago where they call Shallow Bay where it  
14 used to be really shallow; but now it's the mouth of  
15 the river, mouth of Kittigazuit.

16 The place where they used to  
17 chase the whales into a shallow place is all ground  
18 now, it's even grown trees, I mean willows since that  
19 time; but that's where they used to chase the whales  
20 long ago. He said they used to use kayaks and then  
21 they'd kill them when they got to a shallow place.  
22 Then the women could kill the whale when they get to a  
23 shallow place with their -- what they call that? He  
24 trying to explain that Eskimo women, when the whales  
25 all got into a shallow place, the Eskimo women that  
26 were around there used to walk down into the shallow  
27 water and plug the mouth of the whale to smother them,  
28 long ago.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Not the  
30 mouth, but the nose-hole.

1 INTERPRETER ALBERT: Yeah,  
2 the nose-hole, yes. He said after the whaling  
3 season was over, the Eskimos around this part of  
4 Tuktoyaktuk used to spread out all over along the  
5 coast and he said them days the peoples, how they made  
6 fish nets they used to take the sinews on the caribou  
7 legs because it's strong, they've got stronger sinew,  
8 and the sinews from the back of the caribou they used it  
9 for sewing the clothing -- from the whale sinew too,  
10 because it's stronger than caribou sinew.

11 He said long ago too, that  
12 Eskimos when he was growing up, they didn't have  
13 matches. They used to have to pick cotton from the  
14 ground and put it in between two rocks and keep hitting  
15 it and hitting it until it finally sparked. He said  
16 also when he was growing up there was no missionaries at  
17 all, nobody around here didn't know nothing about God.  
18 Then the white people started coming a little bit at a  
19 time. They didn't get lots all of a sudden, they just  
20 gradually grew, but he said now everybody is just like  
21 white people.

22 He was saying long ago there  
23 were no ministers, there was only medicine men. Nuyavia  
24 said also they only lived on snow houses long ago in the  
25 winter also, and them days peoples didn't have stoves so  
26 they used to have to light a lamp of oil and that was  
27 their stove, lie is going to also tell a story about  
28 long ago Eskimos used to have a boss also. He said his  
29 father was a boss, and after his father died there was  
30 another guy named Kaglik that took his place. Nuyaviak

1 | also said after Kaglik was the boss for the longest  
2 | time, and after Kaglik died there was another guy named  
3 | Ovayoak, who was the boss after him.

4 |   He said long ago, whoever was  
5 | the boss of the Eskimos, anything that they hunted they  
6 | had to listen to whatever their boss said when they did  
7 | the hunting, and he said long ago even though the people  
8 | they had -- when there was no oil, they used to have to  
9 | use whale oil and seal oil for their lamps, and also for  
10 | their stoves, and he said he also remembered long ago  
11 | the Eskimos even though they used to do a lot of  
12 | hunting, everyone hunted enough for the winter. They  
13 | never ever wasted food.

14 |   He also said that long ago  
15 | especially in the spring when it got warmer the peoples  
16 | used to eat together, a lot of people eat together and  
17 | sometimes too, even if you're living in the same house  
18 | sometimes just two people ate by themselves; but he said  
19 | there was always a lot of food in the spring, and the  
20 | people never had to be hungry.

21 |   He also said that when they  
22 | spent the summer at Kittigazuit, if they felt like  
23 | eating caribou meat, sometimes the two guys that had the  
24 | guns would go out hunting and then bring back meat for  
25 | everyone. He also want to mention that long ago too  
26 | they used to have to snare ptarmigan. He said the  
27 | ptarmigan are good for snaring before the geese came in  
28 | the spring.

29 |   He also said that long ago  
30 | the only way they used to be able to travel around

1 | was he remembered one time there was five sleds and  
2 | each sled had one dog, so that they could put their  
3 | belongings in one sled and one dog pulling it; but  
4 | the people that went along with them used to have to  
5 | help to pull the load. He also said that long ago when  
6 | you wanted to go somewhere, you had to start as soon as  
7 | it was daylight, and after that while they were  
8 | travelling they look around for a good place where they  
9 | could build a snow house.

10 |   He also said when they are  
11 | travelling and they finally found a place where they  
12 | could build their snow house, they used to build them  
13 | and he also said long ago when the Eskimos used to  
14 | travel with dogs with a sled, with the one sled, they  
15 | always used to carry a piece of wood, just like a board,  
16 | so that they'd use it for under their mattress. Then in  
17 | the evening after they settled down, they always used to  
18 | tell stories to one another.

19 |   The older people are fixing up  
20 | the snow house, the kids used to start playing outside  
21 | before it get too dark. He also said when they are  
22 | going to leave the snow house that they been living in,  
23 | they used to put all their belongings outside, like  
24 | blankets and stuff, and they don't leave the snow house  
25 | the way it is, they break it up.

26 |   He said that him, he was a  
27 | little bit older than Raddi Koesak, so he know more  
28 | about how the Eskimos lived. He said when he was  
29 | growing up there was no white man food at all, not a  
30 | thing. He said the only way the Eskimos lived them days

1 | was from the animals that were in the water or on land.  
2 | They put them away in oil for the winter, they had lots  
3 | of oil, and they even dried the meat and the fish, and  
4 | anything they could find was always all from the land.

5 |   He said they used to have  
6 | to carry a made-like bowl, made out of soapstone, and  
7 | they also used to have to carry that when they travel  
8 | around, because he said once they put the snow house up  
9 | they put oil in that soapstone dish and it's used for  
10 | light and stove together. He said some of the people  
11 | that didn't have soapstone to make their -- to light  
12 | their lamp or use as stove, some of them also carried a  
13 | piece of wood also, and they put a piece of tin inside  
14 | so it don't burn it.

15 |   He said when he remembered  
16 | when he was growing up, nobody believed in God at all.  
17 | There was just only medicine people. They had no kind  
18 | of religion. He said that's what he remembered when he  
19 | was growing up.

20 |   Percis was asking what he  
21 | thought of the oil companies that are coming now and  
22 | things that are going on, and he said that himself he  
23 | think it O.K. if they look around in the land but.  
24 | he's worried that if they start working in the ocean  
25 | because there is a lot of animals down there that  
26 | something might happen to them.

27 |   He said because himself he  
28 | knows that the water is very strong out in the ocean,  
29 | and also when the ice start travelling it's really  
30 | strong. He said for sure if an oil pipeline is ever



1 | built, if it ever break there's going to be trouble. He  
2 | said a long time ago when they used to go hooking in  
3 | Husky Lakes, there used to be lots of fish at any time,  
4 | and they used to hook trout, and they never used  
5 | to have hard time; but he said since he heard that the  
6 | oil companies or some outfits were blasting at the  
7 | lakes, since that time it really changed. He said first  
8 | there was hardly any fish, and now there is nothing at  
9 | all.

10 |   He said he also want to  
11 | mention a long time ago when the native people, Eskimos,  
12 | wanted to get caribou skin for clothing they used to  
13 | chase the caribou into the lake and they'd kill it, as  
14 | many as they want, and then they'd keep the skins for  
15 | clothing. They speared them. They chased the caribous  
16 | into the water and then they speared them.

17 |   He said the caribous that they  
18 | harpooned for the people's clothing, they never threwed  
19 | the meat away. They took them all home in their kayaks,  
20 | wrapped them up in a skin and took them all home. They  
21 | only throwed the bones away.

22 |   He said a long time ago the  
23 | Eskimos never wasted food. Anything they got, they  
24 | always used to keep and he said that's why they never  
25 | ever used to run short of caribou. There was always  
26 | caribou around. He said that a long time ago the  
27 | Eskimos, they never ever left food laying around. They  
28 | knew where to hunt and how to look after it, the animals  
29 | that they caught. He said they used to be very, very  
30 | careful of the things that they do a long time ago.

1 He said long ago too, the old-  
2 timers, if there was any young boys that wanted to go  
3 out hunting, they used to talk to them before they go  
4 and tell them not to let any kind of meat spoil  
5 because they think that if they ever left any meat  
6 spoiling around that there would be no more animals.

7 He also said he's worried  
8 about the oil companies coming because he said the white  
9 peoples are really after oil, but if they ever start  
10 burning it, or if the smell ever come out into the air,  
11 he think it's going to be really bad, so the animals  
12 that are living around here, he said because he know the  
13 animals himself that they don't even like to smell a  
14 human -- human beings around them. He said oil would be  
15 worse than that, and even the small. animals he think  
16 that they'll all disappear if they ever have an oil  
17 spill or an oil blast, there would be no more animals  
18 around here.

19 He said before he finishes  
20 off, he's the oldest man in Tuktoyaktuk, and all the  
21 peoples that are living here, all the mens and the  
22 growing young boys and the kids that are are just like  
23 his brothers, and he hopes that as they're growing up  
24 they will learn to live good too and be well.

25 That's all he has to say.  
26 That was Felix Nuyaviak.

27 (APPLAUSE)

28 (WITNESS ASIDE)

29

30 JIM WOLKIE resumed:

1 INTERPRETER ALBERT: Jim  
2 Wolkie is telling a story about his life in Horton  
3 River. He said that's where he used to trap long ago,  
4 and he said there was always a lot of food. Peoples  
5 never used to have hard time. There was lots of fish  
6 and caribou and geese and ptarmigan, He said only after  
7 he got married he moved to Banks island, and them days  
8 there was no houses over there. There was no lumber  
9 houses, they only had tents 12 x 14; but he also said  
10 that he never all the time he was growing up, he never  
11 stayed in one place. That's the way they used to live  
12 a long time ago. They moved from one place to the  
13 other, wherever there was good hunting.

14 He said when he first went to  
15 Sachs Harbour there wasn't -- after the first year he  
16 stayed there was hardly any caribou, so they used to  
17 make a living out of hunting seals and polar bear. He  
18 said after he stayed over there for a long time, the  
19 caribou was getting more and more, and by the time there  
20 was a lot of caribou, he move away from Sachs Harbour  
21 here to Tuk. When he think of it now he think it funny  
22 because long ago they never used to plan anything. If  
23 they went out hunting, they hunted until they were  
24 tired, and even how tired they were, they used to have  
25 to build a snow house to camp in, and by the time he was  
26 trapping they had primer stoves.

27 He also said that it's just  
28 like they were the older people, and the younger people  
29 that are trapping now, they used to watch how they  
30 work and how they lived, and that's how come they are

1 hunters also after them. He said a long time ago also  
2 that the Inuit, if they had a boy and a girl, the father  
3 used to teach them which is the best way to hunt and  
4 that's the way the children used to learn a long time  
5 ago. He also said that the girls, they stayed home with  
6 their mother and their mother also taught them how to  
7 make a living and he said that some men, the Inuit men  
8 even how many boys they had, he said some of the boys  
9 are not very smart so they have to keep scolding them  
10 and scolding them so they could learn.

11 He also said long ago when  
12 they were growing up there were no pension or family  
13 allowance. He said that when their parents got older  
14 the younger ones have to keep trying and helping and  
15 hunt and everything and help the older people with the.  
16 food and everything. He also said he even know their  
17 pensions are not very big, and now they could live by  
18 themselves even though it is not very much but they  
19 could survive on it.

20 Along time ago when he was a  
21 hunter he used to hunt in Banks Island all over in Banks  
22 Island, also in DeSalis Bay; but he says now that he's  
23 older he doesn't go across.

24 He also said after he never go  
25 across to Sachs Harbour any more, he move to Baillie  
26 Island because if you lived there it was a good place to  
27 live, and he stayed there for many years also.

28 He also said when he first  
29 moved to Baillie Island there was hardly any caribou,  
30 and while he was living there the caribou keep getting

1 more and more each year, and now he doesn't go there  
2 anymore either. He also said then he was living in  
3 Horton River, when he first went there there was hardly  
4 any moose either, and after a while the moose  
5 increased; but after they live there for a while then  
6 the oil companies started coming and they also moved  
7 somewhere else. He said the moose are more scared than  
8 caribou, so they are the first ones to get away from  
9 that area when the oil companies came.

10 He said there is two older  
11 people that was talking ahead of him, told about how  
12 they used to live a long time ago. He also grew up in  
13 part of that when they talk about lands and stuff, he  
14 remembered part of it; but seeing that Nuyaviak and  
15 Raddi talked about them already, he's not going to  
16 say anything about them because they already told the  
17 story.

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
19 Mr. Wolkie.

20 THE INTERPRETER: Jim Wolkie  
21 is going to tell a story about how him and Raddi, one  
22 incident that happened in his life when him and Raddi  
23 got drifted out into the ice. He was telling a story  
24 about one year he said he had a boat, and the name of  
25 the boat was "Oomingmuk", and they were living in Sachs  
26 Harbour at the time, and that summer the ice never left  
27 Sachs Harbour, it just went out so many miles and it  
28 stayed there, and later in the fall when the wind came  
29 up there was high water. Some of the people's stuff  
30 been getting drifted out but then they had nothing at

1 | all, they couldn't come across for their winter  
2 | supplies. They had to stay there the whole summer,  
3 | and the only way they survived was they caught a few  
4 | ringed seals and some seals also. He said they  
5 | had just a few shells so they had to ration them, and so  
6 | after that when trapping season open again the next year  
7 | they had no groceries at all. There was no flour or  
8 | anything, no coffee, no tea. He said when they had to  
9 | go out hunting in the morning, if they were going to  
10 | leave, the only thing they had was they used to make hot  
11 | water and drink that, and one time he said while they  
12 | were out hunting he found a pound of coffee that been  
13 | drifted, and he said he was really glad to find it  
14 | because he wanted to drink coffee.

15 |                                   I just asked Jim Wolkie to  
16 | talk about oil companies or what's going on here or  
17 | anything, and he's been taking too long with his story  
18 | so he says he's going to stop for a while. But before  
19 | that when he was talking about the time they didn't get  
20 | no supplies, he said they were really hard for food and  
21 | there was no caribou that year. The only way they could  
22 | get food was there was a lot of Arctic owls in Sachs  
23 | Harbour and the only caught them in a trap.

24 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: A lot of  
25 | what

26 |                                   THE INTERPRETER: White owl,  
27 | ookpiks they call them usually.

28 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Oh yes.

29 |                                   THE INTERPRETER: He said they  
30 | used to catch them with the traps and that was their

1 food that they used to have because that's when they  
2 were hungry because they didn't have no other kind of  
3 food at all. There was no tea, coffee, or flour.

4                         That year when they didn't get  
5 any groceries, him and Raddi decided to go to Letty  
6 Harbour by Nelson Head and to Best Point. He said when  
7 they got across they met a family there by the name of  
8 Jacobson, and it was sure nice to eat and drink tea. So  
9 he said after they started back in about ten days after  
10 that they hit open water.

11                         After they couldn't get back  
12 by one way, they had to go all the way around by  
13 Victoria Island and to get back to Best Point. He said  
14 at least then they had a little bit of groceries that  
15 they bought from Letty Harbour.

16                         Percis was asking after he was  
17 telling his story and she ask him about how the people  
18 used to make a living a long time ago, which Jim Wolkie  
19 was telling a story about. Even though it was hard  
20 living them days, she said-that it probably will get  
21 harder now that there is all kinds of things that are  
22 going around on their land, so Jim answered and said  
23 that for himself, he don't think that it's right to be  
24 working in the ocean because if a pipeline is ever built  
25 and it spill, he think all the water will be spoiled and  
26 he think it's not right. He said he also know that if  
27 any kind of human beings or people hear something in the  
28 water, when the ice decide to do anything, the ice is  
29 not scared of anybody.

30                         He also said that if the

1 things from the oil company ever destroy the ocean  
2 water, they will be killing all the bugs that are in the  
3 sea, what the seals eat. He said that he know that  
4 since, they started blasting a lot of seals been dying.  
5 He said now that if they work some more, he said the  
6 polar bears will be next to go.

7 He also said that he heard  
8 about the oil companies doing an experiment under the  
9 ice. He said even if they did an experiment under the  
10 ice he think that the oil that is under the ice will  
11 come out right where the seals' holes are. If the seal  
12 ever tried to come up through that ice., he think  
13 probably he'll get blind or something will happen to  
14 him. He said a long time ago even they knew that the  
15 polar bears were hungry, they never used to try to  
16 attack the people. He said sometimes they used to see a  
17 few, and as soon as they see a human being they used to  
18 get scared; but now he said he's starting to hear that  
19 the polar bears even attack human beings, which they  
20 never did long ago when they were hungry. That's all  
21 he's got to say for now, but he will probably talk again  
22 in the three days you're here.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.  
24 O.K., thank you, Mr. Wolkie.

25 (WITNESS ASIDE)

26  
27 JOE NASOGALUAK sworn:

28 THE INTERPRETER: Joe  
29 Nasogaluak. He hasn't got too much to say because he  
30 doesn't know too much himself, but he's going to talk for



1 a little while. Joe Nasogaluak says he's been hunting  
2 and fishing back and forth since 1917 and he settled at  
3 Tuktoyaktuk because he was bad to get sick, and also  
4 when his children -- he had a lot of children. He said  
5 there wasn't much things to hunt in. Tuk the first time  
6 when he came here, but there was a lot of fish and seals.  
7 But he says since 1940 the years been changing every  
8 year. He said a long time ago he used to be able to fish  
9 all fall. He said, but the last two years he hardly got  
10 any, especially last summer. He said he don't know  
11 what's causing it, whether it's the oil companies that  
12 are working down by the ocean, or maybe it's something  
13 else, he's not sure; but he know for sure since the last  
14 two summers that he's been fishing, the fish are really  
15 poor.

16 He said after he talked to  
17 Victor Allen about it, he asked if he could check them  
18 this last summer. So he said this last summer while  
19 he was fishing he checked the fish that he got and  
20 some of them were really poor, and when he checked  
21 them some of the fish even had red eyes. He said a  
22 long time ago there used to be a lot of whitefish and  
23 herring, but he said it hasn't been very good for the  
24 last two years and he doesn't know what to expect this  
25 next summer.

26 He also said that he's been  
27 living in the ocean for the last 22 years, and he know  
28 how the ocean is. He said the water is very strong down  
29 here, and the ice is also very powerful. It never --  
30 when the water decides to do anything, it never worry

1 | about what's in the way. He said that's why he was  
2 | really glad when Raddi also explained about the water in  
3 | the ocean, how it works, the very strong water and ice  
4 | is floating back and forth and it's very strong.

5 |                     So he said that's all he's  
6 | got to say for now, but Percis would like to ask him a  
7 | question. Percis was just asking him and explaining  
8 | to him what he thought of worrying about the food  
9 | meant, and he said the reason the people are worried  
10 | about the food in the sea and in their land here is  
11 | because the Eskimos that make a living around here,  
12 | they don't have funds like the people down south, and  
13 | they don't grow anything. They only hunt and trap and  
14 | make a living off the land. That's the only way they  
15 | live; and if things ever get spoiled, they will end  
16 | :up with nothing. That's what they were both  
17 | discussing about.

18 |                     THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you  
19 | very much, Mr. Nasogaluak. I think that it probably is  
20 | time to stop for supper. I don't know what time -what  
21 | time do you have?

22 |                     MRS. ALBERT: 5:30.

23 |                     (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 |                     THE COMMISSIONER: Well, let's  
25 | stop now for supper and come back at eight o'clock  
26 | tonight and we'll start again eight o'clock tonight  
27 | after we've eaten. O.K.?

28 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 5:30 P.M.)

29 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 8:40 P.M.)

30 |                     THE COMMISSIONER: We'll call

1 | the hearing to order tonight and I'll just apologize  
2 | for being late because I was watching television, Mr.  
3 | Steen?

4 | (HELEN GRUBEN SWORN AS INTERPRETER)

5 | JOHN STEEN, sworn

6 | THE WITNESS: I'm not sure  
7 | if anybody wants my presentation to be interpreted or  
8 | not.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Why don't  
10 | you go through it and why don't you just go through it  
11 | in English and then you can confer with the interpreter  
12 | and at least translate the highlights? That might be  
13 | best, Mr. Steen.

14 | A O.K., thank you. Mr.  
15 | Berger, first of all I would like to introduce myself as  
16 | a Territorial representative of the communities from  
17 | Fort McPherson all the way north to Sachs Harbour. The  
18 | only community in this band would be Inuvik, which is  
19 | represented by my colleague, Mr. Butters, Tom Butters of  
20 | Inuvik.

21 | Over the years, Mr. Berger, I  
22 | noticed before -- sorry, I can't hardly read my writing  
23 | here -- I noticed before the first kind of development  
24 | ever came to the north, and that is I mean major  
25 | development, would be the start of the Dew Line in  
26 | 1955. People in those days received their mail once a  
27 | year, and it came by boat. If you had any ailment like  
28 | T.B. or if you had a baby, you went to the nearest  
29 | hospital and the nearest one at the time was in  
30 | Aklavik, and travel was then once a year by boat

1 | also, unless one could afford to leave his trapline  
2 | and go by dog team in the wintertime and foresake  
3 | the catch that he might have made of furs in his  
4 | absence. What I am meaning to say is that when the Dew  
5 | Line first appeared on the horizon, they needed  
6 | laborers, every native was asked to work and all the  
7 | natives that accepted work on the Dew Line at the  
8 | beginning were trappers, and that was the only kind of  
9 | work he had ever known in his life. He was his own  
10 | boss as a trapper, well before the Dew Line came.

11 |                                   He got up when he wanted to in  
12 | the morning, worked as late as he wanted, and no one  
13 | told him how he should conduct his own work, and when  
14 | these people began to work for the Dew Line they were  
15 | told exactly what to do, even though the native would  
16 | think that this block of snow should be moved first, he  
17 | was told that -- to move the other one first or else  
18 | you're fired.

19 |                                   If such a person got himself  
20 | fired, it was extremely hard for him to get another job  
21 | on the Dew Line unless he went over to another site,  
22 | which would be approximately 50 miles away, as that was  
23 | the distance between the sites at the time of  
24 | construction of the Dew Line.

25 |                                   I can remember we were put in  
26 | tents, which was heated by Coleman and primus stoves  
27 | which gave off toxic carbon monoxide fumes, that after a  
28 | while you could not see a thing because of the tears  
29 | that would run out of our eyes while all the bosses of  
30 | the construction company stayed in the old Police

1 Barracks, which we had been using as our trapping camp  
2 before these people came to build the Dew Line. In  
3 other words they took our trapping camp away from us and  
4 put us in some tents which were heated by these kind of  
5 stoves. As trappers, we kept the barracks heated with  
6 driftwood that we had found, and collected along the  
7 shoreline of the ocean, and when they came we were  
8 furnished with these 12 x 14-foot tents which were  
9 heated by these crazy stoves, and when it was time to go  
10 to work that morning someone asked that his boots be  
11 passed over, but his request was refused.

12 As everyone was suffering from  
13 tears from the stoves, so a fight erupted and before  
14 control could be gotten, out came the large snow knives  
15 and we began hacking at each other. I know, Mr. Berger  
16 I was one of those men. As a result, it became very  
17 hard to get a job again on the Dew Line.

18 I can also remember as I  
19 worked on the Dew Line -- and this can happen yet with  
20 the pipeline -- with souvenir hunters, that I had a  
21 dog team that was overworked and they badly needed a  
22 rest, and one night conversation got around to talking  
23 about the history of the land, we talked about the  
24 Inuit people and their ways in bygone days -- the  
25 whalers and the Inuit, of starvation, and so forth,  
26 and it came about that we started talking about an  
27 island four miles out at sea that the Inuit had made  
28 their living off the sea, and the fights that had  
29 taken place in bygone days.

30 I had told of a number of

1 human bones lying about on the island, and on about in  
2 and about the rocks. So this fellow said I could go out  
3 there and pick up a couple of skulls and bring them  
4 back, he would pay me well for them.

5                                     So I being only about 17  
6 years old with very scanty schooling, didn't know  
7 any better. I hitched up my dogs and went off there  
8 and picked up a couple of these skulls. The trip  
9 took me six hours to do it, and I came back with  
10 these two skulls and though they were looking at me  
11 all the way back, I tried not to look back at them.  
12 One of the skulls had a hole in the centre between  
13 the eyebrows, just a bit up from there, and a hole  
14 also in the back of the skull.

15                                     The other had its lower jaw  
16 still intact with teeth that showed that it had ground  
17 a lot of sand; but when I brought these skulls to the  
18 person who wanted them, he took them from me and put  
19 them in the oven to dry, and he forgot all about them.  
20 About an hour later I could smell something strange,  
21 like moss getting hot, and I went and when I went to  
22 open the oven here was these two skulls, just grinning  
23 at me.

24                                     The fellow left the next day  
25 and I am still to this day waiting for a carton of  
26 cigarettes he promised me for payment.

27                                     THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.

28                                     A I can tell you of one  
29 other thing that can result from too much freedom of  
30 employees and not enough control from employers. One

1 day we went out on a boat ride on the Dew Line and it  
2 just happened. that someone on the trip decided to save  
3 time to see if there were any fish in the lake, so he  
4 brought along half a case of dynamite. He kept on  
5 dropping these dynamites every few hundred yards.  
6 Fortunately, there were no fish in the lake, in this  
7 lake particularly.

8 But what I meant there, is  
9 that there was too much freedom in the camp, that these  
10 people could obtain this kind of dynamite and take it  
11 out without permission from their employers.

12 No, Mr. Berger, what I really  
13 want to say is when the Dew Line found that there were  
14 natives willing and ready to work, and that there would  
15 be people to maintain the Dew Line after it was built,  
16 the Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development  
17 had the good foresight to set up a heavy equipment,  
18 truck driving and mechanics course in Leduc, Alberta,  
19 for these native people that would be working that could  
20 work after the Dew Line was constructed. There were  
21 approximately 60 of us out on that course and we came  
22 back only after four months' schooling at Leduc and some  
23 of us are still on that job on the Dew Line, after 18 or  
24 19 years. Those of us that left the Dew Line are in  
25 business for ourselves, we are repairing our own  
26 equipment. We are maintaining our own streets, we  
27 learned a lot from this kind of schooling, and I don't -  
28 - the only type of schooling in the Northwest  
29 Territories now is in Fort Smith, and what the people  
30 want now is that school be brought to them. No one

1 | hardly wants to spend time in Fort Smith away from their  
2 | families any more. They want a school closer to home so  
3 | that they can see their kids on the weekends and so  
4 | forth.

5 |                                   What does a person do in Fort  
6 | Smith on the weekends but to resort to the temptation of  
7 | booze? What I am saying is that we should ask the  
8 | Federal Government to consider reopening Stringe Hall at  
9 | Inuvik for the purpose of training our people to be able  
10 | to participate on the development if there was to be a  
11 | pipeline built. I am asking this here because I feel at  
12 | this particular place is that it will go directly  
13 | through you and go directly to the Federal Government.  
14 | Maybe they will spend some more money and give the  
15 | Territorial Government some more money to reopen the  
16 | school, or the hostel.

17 |                                   Bringing the school closer to  
18 | the people to make available or able to participate in  
19 | every trade that will be required, there is no way that  
20 | we are going to get the natives to go out to Fort Smith  
21 | any more, and I think I can say that also for the white  
22 | people who happen to be staying in our midst. To give  
23 | you an example, with the laws that we have now -- there  
24 | must be a page missing there -- I would like to say that  
25 | I don't think that I am very happy with some of the laws  
26 | or some of the judges that come into the Territories to  
27 | levy penalties on some of the people who are committing  
28 | crimes. These judges are too light when they're giving  
29 | sentences. This could pertain to any future development  
30 | in the north. Some of these judges have come from the



1 south who think they are doing us a favor, they haven't  
2 got a clue of the circumstances surrounding the offence.

3 The other day two people were  
4 convicted of illegal possession of liquor in a taxi.  
5 One was from Inuvik and one was from Tuk, running a taxi  
6 here at the same time. They both received only \$25,  
7 fines. Now how in the hell are we going to keep justice  
8 in the north with \$25? People when they go out on a  
9 job or schooling must be assured that their home town  
10 where their families live is a safe place to keep them  
11 while they are gone. They should be given the assurance  
12 that their families are safe. There's no such thing  
13 as bootlegging going on around town, and these judges  
14 should consider that harder sentences for crimes of that  
15 sort be taking place.

16 We must keep peace of mind on  
17 the breadwinner, who is trying to do or trying to make  
18 money for his family when he is away. I want to say  
19 that the effects of the pipeline will not in no way, to  
20 my thinking, be as harmful to the people of the  
21 Mackenzie Valley as a highway that is now almost  
22 completed. The pipeline will move as it is built, it  
23 will not stay in one place. The work crews will move  
24 with it, the same as a highway. When a highway is  
25 built the people move with the highway. Nothing will  
26 ride down the pipeline after it's built, but the  
27 highway there is -- for every one to try to cope with  
28 that will be with you forever. All the problems that  
29 come with it. These problems will stay with us. The  
30 only place the pipeline system will cause great concern

1 | is the gas gathering plants which I am  
2 | told is that these plants will have fingers reaching  
3 | out into the areas to the different or various wells  
4 | to draw the gas to them, and these people will be  
5 | staying in one place all the time, they will not be  
6 | moving as would be the major pipeline.

7 |                                   While those people are in the  
8 | country there should be a limit of liquor sold to them  
9 | after a hard days work; most people would be satisfied  
10 | with three cans of beer per day. After that we are  
11 | inviting trouble. Hard booze should not be sold at all  
12 | to the pipeline workers. No fishing rods, no rifles.  
13 | Suitcases should be checked for liquor or dope before  
14 | allowing travel, as company policy. We must prepare  
15 | ourselves for development to come.

16 |                                   One thing, Mr. Berger, that  
17 | is of grave concern is that I have been reading  
18 | Ancipice's Report for the past years and what their  
19 | long plans are, what their long-range plans are for  
20 | development. They are continuously talking about  
21 | damming waters, the headwaters of the Mackenzie, and  
22 | even now they're talking about damming Bear River for  
23 | energy to create energy for the pipeline development.  
24 | It should be remember that these waters run into the  
25 | Mackenzie Bay, and this' I am entirely against because  
26 | what will happen to the climate of the delta, the  
27 | muskrats, the minks, the fish,. the beaver, not to  
28 | mention the whales coming in from the open leads that  
29 | have their young -- to have their young because out in  
30 | the leads the shock of the cold water would probably

1 | make it impossible for the young to survive. It would  
2 | also prevent ice melting to reach the open leads to  
3 | allow these whales to come into the warmer waters.  
4 | Less ice will be melted, that is the landfast ice, and  
5 | if it affects the climate, would it not affect the  
6 | polar ice pack to move farther south so as to affect  
7 | offshore drilling?

8 | I would like to state that  
9 | Inuvik has no right to support offshore drilling because  
10 | they should begin to think of who they're talking about,  
11 | they should remember that they are talking about our  
12 | environment. It is not their shoreline that they are  
13 | talking about. They do not live on our fur trade. It  
14 | is not their environment, they have nothing to lose but  
15 | to encourage someone else, but to try to encourage  
16 | someone else's grievances for their own benefit. It  
17 | should be brought to light that Inuvik is not the place  
18 | any more. Tuk is going to be the place that will hold  
19 | the reins from now on. We have the port, we have the  
20 | resources. We will control outside business. In Inuvik  
21 | nothing is controlled, just to name a few if it weren't  
22 | for Inuvik, P.W.A, wouldn't have to land there, we would  
23 | get rid of the middleman who transfers the freight from  
24 | P.W.A. to Northward or other aircraft. People from  
25 | Sachs wouldn't have to stay there and pay the outrageous  
26 | hotel bills and also pay the crazy 11/2 per mile rate  
27 | taxi rate from the airport to town one-way. If this  
28 | money was used to build Inuvik -- if this money that was  
29 | used to build Inuvik was used in places like Aklavik or  
30 | Tuk or Fort McPherson, we'd be a hell of a lot better

1 off. We would have our airports larger, we would have  
2 greater services, and etc.

3 Inuvik said that they supported  
4 offshore drilling by Dome Oil, provided the environment  
5 was protected. But what do these people at Inuvik know  
6 about environment, especially deep environment?  
7 They did not give no direction at all, they left it all up  
8 to the people in the south who don't know anything about  
9 our environment either.

10 Mr. Berger, I know it can be  
11 done. I mean in the case of a blowout I would not want  
12 to support offshore drilling until the oil companies can  
13 tell us how they would harness the oil before it reaches  
14 the ice or on the surface of the ocean, in the event of  
15 a blowout. A blowout would mean disaster, it would have  
16 to be declared a national disaster area. It would  
17 definitely have to be a national responsibility to  
18 harness or trap the oil before it reaches the surface  
19 Can you imagine what would happen if the oil reached the  
20 ice? There are pockets under the ice that would hold  
21 some of this oil and the seal holes in the ice that is  
22 that this oil would be trapped in seals would have to  
23 come up through the oil in their holes to get air, and  
24 as the lower side of the ice is approximately 90 times  
25 rougher than the surface of the ice, it would be  
26 impossible to remove all the oil that would be trapped  
27 in the lower part of the ice.

28 I notice on some marine charts  
29 where it says that currents -- ocean currents, that's  
30 charts of the offshore from here -- that ocean currents

1 | very strong here, it says on the chart, 8 to 10 knots.  
2 | Can you imagine if you had a blowout 200 feet deep, the  
3 | oil would rise to the surface about a mile downstream  
4 | and if the current changed it would rise again to the  
5 | surface a mile in the opposite direction. This is why,  
6 | sir, I would not at this time support offshore drilling,  
7 | especially where ice is unpredictable. I would not  
8 | support offshore drilling until we are satisfied that  
9 | they can contain and control a blowout, and that  
10 | necessary equipment to contain such blowouts are brought  
11 | in and kept near such drillings. I know this will take  
12 | money, a lot of money, but it can be done. It can be  
13 | done quite simply, and if it is not done no one can say  
14 | you were not warned of the dangers out there.

15 |                                   One of the other areas of  
16 | concern is that I have learned that Shell Oil and  
17 | Imperial Oil have liquifiable hydrocarbons in their gas.  
18 | Shell has roughly 8,000 gallons per day. Imperial Oil  
19 | has 100,000 gallons per day. This will be burned off,  
20 | as I understand, unless the government decides to do  
21 | something about it. We can use this gas to counteract  
22 | the freight costs that we have to pay from the south.  
23 | We would -I would say that this must be one of the  
24 | conditions that a tapping plant be built in the  
25 | Northwest Territories, to harness energy instead of  
26 | burning it off and causing pollution, air pollution.

27 |                                   Finally, Mr. Berger, I must say  
28 | that the people of the north love their land, even though  
29 | today the land cannot support everyone, any one family  
30 | for very long; but at the same time the people in this

1 area are dependent on the land as no one can live off the  
2 store due to the high cost of freight rates in the north  
3 and so forth. The land nevertheless is depended on by  
4 northerners to help supplement their everyday grocer  
5 bill. This is why they love their land. They will not  
6 can their fish and sell it outside, it is better straight  
7 from the sea or the lake. They look ahead, and if you  
8 sell what you've got now, then some day you will have to  
9 buy it from the store in cans like other fish from the  
10 south.

11 Further, I would like to say I  
12 support development if it is -- but it must e controlled.  
13 People from the south who are going to work o the  
14 pipeline should be kept out of the communities as much as  
15 possible. There are enough half-breed kids running  
16 around now in the north without adding to the problem.  
17 As I observed the situation today, more and more white  
18 people are marrying native people and their children are  
19 beginning to look like palefaces from the south. I  
20 foresee the day that the once smiling happy man's moon-  
21 shaped face of the Inuit will dwindle away and become  
22 extinct, and finally disappear from the face of the  
23 earth.

24 I can foresee what is happening  
25 in Alaska would also happen here if wages are not  
26 controlled. Over in Alaska they pay very high wages to  
27 the pipeline workers, and there are a lot of people that  
28 cannot -- that come in and fill the hotels, bunkhouses,  
29 motels; some live in shacks, others in tents, just  
30 waiting for a chance to get a crack at these high wages.

1 | These people can cause a great deal of problems because  
2 | they have nothing to do with themselves while they are  
3 | waiting for these jobs.

4 |                             As far as land claims are  
5 | concerned, it does not appear to me that the pipeline  
6 | will go ahead now before the land claims are settled,  
7 | especially Inuit land claims which have already been  
8 | presented to the government. It does not appear to me  
9 | that it is necessary for me to say very much on it,  
10 | although I am not too sure of the progress of the Indian  
11 | land claims to date. It should be made clear that we  
12 | need some development to keep us going during the time of  
13 | negotiations of land claims. It is human nature for  
14 | everyone to try to raise their own standard of living,  
15 | and if development is brought to a standstill people are  
16 | going to start getting mad, crime rates will rise, people  
17 | will have to go on relief. People will have, to have  
18 | something to do with themselves. They might even get so  
19 | used to being on welfare that would take us a. great  
20 | deal of time to get back working again

21 |                             I feel that the taxpayer has  
22 | the right to tell the people, including government, to  
23 | get off their butts and get on with it regardless if  
24 | they are receiving funds in the form of a grant or a  
25 | loan; it is still taxpayers' money. Thank you, Mr.  
26 | Berger.

27 |                             THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
28 | Mr. Steen, thank you very much. Perhaps you would  
29 | confer with the interpreter and decide between you to  
30 | what extent it should be interpreted and I'm sure the

1 | rest of us will agree with whatever the two of you  
2 | decide. You know the people here and some of the older  
3 | people aren't back tonight, maybe they're the ones that  
4 | you're thinking of, but we'll just take a moment and you  
5 | two decide.

6 |    Sir, maybe we could keep your  
7 | statement since it is in writing and have it marked as  
8 | an exhibit of the Inquiry.

9 | (SUBMISSION OF J. STEEN MARKED EXHIBIT C-254)

10 |    (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 |    THE COMMISSIONER: On today or  
12 | tomorrow we'll ask the representatives from the pipeline  
13 | companies and the oil companies to say something about  
14 | their projects and their plans, but I think we should  
15 | see if other people want to speak tonight, the people  
16 | who live here. Mr. Horsfield and Mr. Hnatiuk you might  
17 | just bear in mind what Mr. Steen said about  
18 | hydrocarbons, liquifiable hydrocarbons and the  
19 | suggestion that they might be made use of here in the  
20 | north, and comment on that when we reach you.

21 |    Well, anyone who wishes to  
22 | speak you may do so, and it's easier for all of us, I  
23 | think, if you just come up here and sit down. We've got  
24 | lots of time.

25 |  
26 |    PASTOR DAVE FREEMAN sworn:

27 |    THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice  
28 | Berger, actually I didn't come here this evening  
29 | prepared to speak at this time, but in view of the  
30 | comments -- very gracious comments that were made by



1 | John Steen, the Territorial Councillor, and since there  
2 | seems to be a time when I could say a little bit  
3 | unprepared, perhaps off-the-cuff, I just want to add  
4 | what our councillor from Tuktoyaktuk and the Mackenzie  
5 | area has said about concerning the justice that is  
6 | oftentimes meted out in the Courts here, in the Arctic.  
7 | It is appalling. It's not only appalling to us who  
8 | come from the south, but as John has expressed also  
9 | appalling to the residents of the north.

10 |   I would like to say from the  
11 | standpoint -- I am not a business man in Tuktoyaktuk.  
12 | My stay in the north in all likelihood will not be  
13 | eextended beyond a few years, but I have had the  
14 | fortune to have travelled far in Africa, I hae had the  
15 | opportunity to observe there, native people prior to  
16 | independence and after dependence, and there are some  
17 | things that have been borne home to me while I've lived  
18 | here in the northland, and some observations that have  
19 | come to me that I feel would be of value to this  
20 | Inquiry sitting here tonight.

21 |   I have found the people of  
22 | the north by and large very intelligent people. I have  
23 | observed at times painfully that they themselves seem  
24 | to sense and realize that because of the isolation, the  
25 | severit of the climate in which they live, due to the  
26 | rapid transitional situation in which they find  
27 | themselves in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, that they feel that they  
28 | are going around in a mill pond. There seems to be no  
29 | way out. I said to one of the young men of our church  
30 | the other day tha the people of the north in 100 years

1 | have come from the Stone Age to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

2 |                                   He says, "Oh no, pastor, from  
3 | the Ice Age to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century."

4 |                                   The transition here in the north  
5 | has not only been rapid already, it is increasing. As  
6 | I've mentioned -- perhaps for the record, I should just  
7 | state who I am. Do you wish it in the records? O.K.  
8 | Pastor Dave Freeman. My involvement in the north began  
9 | back in 1962 when I came north to Cambridge Bay for a  
10 | summer and then the following summer I came to Tuktoyaktuk  
11 | for the first time, was here for about four months, and  
12 | was back again in the year 1968-69. In the meantime had  
13 | spent 4 1/2 to five years in Africa, and then back again  
14 | after '69 until 1973, June of that summer of '73 when I  
15 | arrived back in Tuk again. I feel that the declaration  
16 | that was made by the I.T.C. is very reasonable, very  
17 | mature, in fact from the standpoint of having dealt and  
18 | having had experience with a variety of native people, it  
19 | was the most mature presentation well within the bounds of  
20 | reason that I have had the opportunity to come across. I  
21 | think that many of the opinions, many of the desires that  
22 | have been expressed on the part of the native leaders and  
23 | those who are elected officials on the part of the native  
24 | people really in truth do express the heart of the Eskimo  
25 | people. They want to make their own stakes, and true,  
26 | they're going to fake them, but we from the south, we make  
27 | mistakes. Every political government that we have had in  
28 | the past to the present day has made mistakes. I have  
29 | learned through ten years in Africa that if you want to  
30 | develop leadership, you have to be prepared to let them at

1 | time fall on their face and to create a situation in which  
2 | communication is open between themselves and between the  
3 | authorities, or between those that could best help them.

4 |                               My only fear is that things  
5 | will degenerate as far as communications is concerned.  
6 | Should I restate that? My greatest fear until the  
7 | presentation of the I.T.C. land claims this last  
8 | February was that things would be allowed to deteriorate  
9 | to such a point where hostilities would grow and then  
10 | eventually a land claim settlement would be forthcoming  
11 | which might result in a vast area of land being deeded  
12 | completely to the people of the north, to the Eskimo  
13 | people; but that feelings would have deteriorated to  
14 | such a point that time where they would feel themselves  
15 | isolated, both they in the north and the people in the  
16 | south, and then we would have a reservation, a vast  
17 | reservation like we term an Indian Reservation in the  
18 | south. In my feeling, in my thinking, in my experience  
19 | leads me to believe this is the worst possible thing  
20 | that could happen to the people of the north, and as  
21 | expressed by the I.T.C. land claims proposal, that they  
22 | want to be integrated, they want to become part of the  
23 | Canadian society. I think it is time that we let them.  
24 | I think that as a pastor in this community and I don't,  
25 | as I say I'm not a business man, I don't have business  
26 | interests in Tuktoyaktuk. My stay in the community, I  
27 | enjoy Tuk more than any other Arctic community I have  
28 | had the pleasure of being in . I enjoy Tuk, I enjoy the  
29 | coast, I enjoy the people of Tuk, and I know them to be  
30 | capable of governing themselves. I know they're going

1 to make mistakes but I think it is time that steps are  
2 taken in the direction that they assume a greater  
3 control over their destiny and I feel that if time goes  
4 by, too much time, it leaves the door open for  
5 misunderstandings and hardships to come.

6                         Some of our development, some  
7 of the development that has taken place already has been  
8 contrary to the way of the Eskimo people. They have  
9 come to settlements instead of building settlements that  
10 bordered the coast or bordered the available access to  
11 water, we have built cities and townships and  
12 settlements that look like military camp and this is not  
13 the way that the Eskimo have lived in the past. They  
14 have always lived and built their accommodations,  
15 whatever they might be, close to the water," and there's  
16 a host of opportunities, alternatives that as far as the  
17 northland, as far as industry too that I didn't put all  
18 my thoughts and facts together tonight, as I said I  
19 didn't come prepared to speak tonight.

20                         But there are a number of ways  
21 that a better life can be brought to the people of the  
22 north, and as a pastor in the community I feel that in  
23 saying that 85-90% of the people of Tuktoyaktuk favor  
24 development, they favor a controlled development. They  
25 favor a development that is not going to result in their  
26 isolation and their further isolation.

27                         I might perhaps just I've you an  
28 example. In summary of how I think at least my inter-  
29 pretation as to how the native people feel, they would  
30 feel like we southerners would feel if we were sitting in

1 | our living room and some stranger came walking through  
2 | our door, having never knocked at the door. He would feel  
3 | and we would feel in the south, "Well, what's this?"

4 |                                 In general terms my inter-  
5 | pretation of their feelings towards development is that,  
6 | the knocking hasn't been proper. The approach in some  
7 | areas hasn't been proper. The government, I just might  
8 | say and climb out on a limb, I blame 99% of the  
9 | difficulties and the hard feelings that exist today in the  
10 | north. I blame them on the government.

11 |                                 John Steen, councillor, has  
12 | mentioned that it's time that some people to be told to  
13 | get up and get to work. That is true; but you don't  
14 | tell them to get up and get to work by continually  
15 | giving them things, and in some cases almost forcing  
16 | them into business.

17 |                                 I've been, as I say, in Tuk  
18 | for going on three years now this stay, and I have had  
19 | occasion to observe the government almost forcing people  
20 | into business. Perhaps with the I.T.C. proposals  
21 | eventually being solved and a certain percentage of  
22 | resources becoming available to the native people, that  
23 | is the money that should be offered to. the native  
24 | people to go into business or at least a small  
25 | proportion of it, but if they fail, then it's their  
26 | loss.--and it's the loss of the whole people and in that  
27 | way there's going to be pressure brought to bear that  
28 | people do become responsible I think that in the past  
29 | some of the policies that have been imposed and have  
30 | been maintained in the north have been at the expense of

1 | the native people.

2 |                                       We all know that if a stranger  
3 | comes along and starts to treat us with gentle hands and  
4 | treat us very gingerly and not make us tow the line,  
5 | that doesn't create -- wouldn't create in me, I'm  
6 | sure it wouldn't in yourself or anyone listening to  
7 | me tonight, would not create within us respect for that  
8 | person or persons or parties that were undertaking to  
9 | treat us very, very gently like we were a bunch of  
10 | little school kids. I have found, as I say, the Eskimo  
11 | people very intelligent. They are capable and they are  
12 | capable of making the majority of the right decisions.  
13 | I for one express my solidarity with the I.T.C.  
14 | proposals. It may not be that they get 100% what they  
15 | are requesting straightaway, but I have found it to be a  
16 | very mature, very forthright and intelligent approach to  
17 | the whole matter, and myself, I am pro native I am pro  
18 | development. There is no way that a native person in  
19 | the Settlement of Tuktoyaktuk who has no job, who has no  
20 | future of employment, he's not gainfully employed, he's  
21 | not doing something or involved in something that is  
22 | giving him some personal satisfaction, that he is going  
23 | to be a happy person.

24 |                                       They wear our clothes, they  
25 | speak our language, they eat our food, they drive our  
26 | machines, they pay our taxes, they have already 90% have  
27 | opt to go with the southern society and those benefits  
28 | that come from a southern society, and I feel that I  
29 | know enough of the native people well enough to know  
30 | that the thing that is going to bring them the

1 | satisfaction is when they also contribute their share to  
2 | that Canadian society. Thank you very much.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you  
4 | very much.

5 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe you  
7 | could translate the highlights of Pastor Freeman's  
8 | statement.

9 | (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES)

10 |

11 | VINCE STEEN sworn:

12 | THE WITNESS: First of all  
13 | I'll introduce myself. I'm Vince Steen, brother to John  
14 | Steen.

15 | What I have to say tonight, I  
16 | don't represent anybody, I represent myself. What I  
17 | would like, to point out, Mr. Berger, a lot of people  
18 | seem to wonder why the Eskimo or the people don't take  
19 | the white man's word at face value any more, why when he  
20 | says he's going to drill an oil well and not spill any  
21 | oil or make any mess, why they don't believe him any  
22 | more. Well,, from my point of view it goes way back,  
23 | right back to when the Eskimo first seen the white man.  
24 | Most of them were whalers and the whaler wasn't very  
25 | nice to the Eskimo. He just took all the whales they  
26 | could get and never mind the results. Who is paying for  
27 | it now? The Eskimo.

28 | There's a quota on how many  
29 | whales he can kill now. Then next following the whalers  
30 | the white traders and the white trappers. The white

1 | traders took them for every cent they could get. You  
2 | know the stories in every history book where they had a  
3 | pile of fur as high as your gun. Those things were not  
4 | fair. The native lived with it, damn well had to to get  
5 | that gun, to make a life easier for himself.

6 |                               Then there was the white  
7 | trapper, he came along and he showed the Eskimo how to  
8 | use the traps, steeljawed traps, leg-hold traps. They  
9 | used them, well they're still using them today, but for  
10 | the first 70 years when they were being used there were  
11 | no complaints down south about how cruel those traps are  
12 | as long as there was white trappers using them. Now for  
13 | the last five years they're even thinking of cutting us  
14 | off but they haven't showed us a new way of how to catch  
15 | those foxes for their wives, though.

16 |                              After them, after the white  
17 | trappers and the fur traders we have all the settlements  
18 | all the government people coming in and making  
19 | settlements all over, and telling the people what to do,  
20 | what is best for them, live here, live there, that place  
21 | is no more good for you. Right here, our school.

22 |                              So they did, they all moved  
23 | into the settlements and for the 1950's and 1960's they  
24 | damn near starved, most of them were on rations because  
25 | they were not going out in the country any more. Their  
26 | kids had to go to school.

27 |                              Then came the oil companies.  
28 | First the seismigraphic outfits and like the Eskimo did  
29 | for the last 50 or 60 years, he sat back and watched  
30 | them. Couldn't do anything about it anyway, and he



1 | watched them plough up their land in the summertime,  
2 | plough up their traps in the wintertime. What you going  
3 | to do about it? That cat is bigger than your skidoo or  
4 | your do team, you know.

5 |   Then the oil companies. Well,  
6 | the oil companies I must say of all of them so far  
7 | that I've mentioned seem to be the most -- have the most  
8 | respect for the people and their ways; but it is too  
9 | late. The people won't take a white man's word at face  
10 | value any more because you fooled them too many times.  
11 | You took everything they had and you gave them nothing.  
12 | You took all the fur, took all the whales, killed all  
13 | the polar bear with aircraft and everything, and put a  
14 | quota on top of that so we can't have polar bear when we  
15 | feel like it any more. All that we pay for. Same thing  
16 | with the seismic outfits. You plough their trap. We're  
17 | damn lucky to get something back for it, because who's  
18 | going to mention one trap? But to the Eskimo it means  
19 | something, to the trapper.

20 |   Now they want to drill out  
21 | there. Now they want to build pipeline, and they say  
22 | they're not going to hurt the country while they do it.  
23 | They're going to let the Eskimo live his way, but he  
24 | can't because no way, because the white man has not only  
25 | gotten so that he's taken over, taken everything out of  
26 | the country and everything, but he's also taken the  
27 | culture, half of it anyway. The younger generation like  
28 | myself and my kids are no longer Eskimo, not pure blood  
29 | Eskimo. We got no culture left; what little of it we're  
30 | trying to save.

1    If they drill out there, if  
2 they finish off what little whales are left, what little  
3 seals are left, what little polar bears are left, with  
4 one oil spill of any size big enough to hurt those  
5 animals, 'we're finished. The Eskimo population and  
6 culture is finished, because you have to live as a white  
7 man and you have nothing left. You have no more seals  
8 to feed the foxes. You got no more fish to feed the  
9 seals, and you've got no more seals to feed the polar  
10 bears, and the polar bears are going to go looking for  
11 some white men then, because they've got nothing left to  
12 eat.

13    Already in Eastern Arctic there  
14 are Eskimos getting seals covered with oil, and there's no  
15 oil work there yet, just from ships spilling their used  
16 oil; and seals covered with -- because they're covered  
17 with oil they've got no more hair on their heads no more  
18 hair on their body, and they're starving. That's on  
19 record in Yellowknife the last two weeks or so.

20    If they get one little oil  
21 spill out here -- mind you, that was just from a spill  
22 from a ship maybe, but an oil spill out there in that  
23 moving ice where they can't control it, that's the end  
24 of the seals. I think that not only will this part of  
25 the world suffer if the ocean is finished, I think every  
26 Alaskan, all the way to the Eastern Arctic is going to  
27 suffer because that oil is going to finish the seals,  
28 it's going to finish the fish, and those fish don't just  
29 stay here, they go all over. Same with the seals, same  
30 with the polar bears, they go all over the place, and if

1 | they come here and get soaked with oil, they're  
2 | finished.

3 |    For the Eskimo to believe now  
4 | that the white man is not going to do any damage out  
5 | there with his oil drilling and his oil wells is just  
6 | about impossible because he hasn't proven himself, as  
7 | far as I'm concerned he hasn't proven himself worthy of  
8 | being believed any more. That includes the Federal  
9 | Government because I know I've worked with them, and  
10 | I've done seismic work for them where they just blew up  
11 | fish, and they had to be shut down by the Federal  
12 | Fisheries, there were so many fish killed. But he was  
13 | not going to shut himself down, not as long as there  
14 | was nobody seeing him doing it, boy, the heck. So how  
15 | can you just blame the oil company or the average white  
16 | man? It's the government. The government is not  
17 | running thing -- they're not even controlling  
18 | themselves, how can they control anybody else?

19 |   I would like to say in closing  
20 | that the Eskimo is asking for a land settlement because  
21 | he doesn't trust the white man any more to handle the  
22 | land that he owns and he figures he's owned for years an  
23 | years. The land settlement that he's asking for is not  
24 | -- I cannot see where a white man or any government can  
25 | turn it down, seeing we're not asking to claim the land  
26 | for ourself, we're asking to share it, but share it on a  
27 | 50-50 basis, not on a 100% basis like it's been going  
28 | for the last 50 or 60 or 70 years. Thank you.

29 |   THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
30 | Mr. Steen, very much.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

(WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone who wishes to speak, may do so.

DR HERBERT SCHWARTZ sworn:

THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice Berger, my name is Herbert Schwartz, and I'm a writer physician, and lodge operator in Tuk. During the number of years of my residency in this community, I became involved with the people here and also with some of-the problems created by the proposal for the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and the oil industry's exploratory activities for gas and oil in the Mackenzie Delta and in the Beaufort Sea.

The views expressed in this submission are only based on the habitation of Tuktoyaktuk with adjacent lands and the Beaufort Sea, They are entirely my own and have not been influenced by any of the native organizations or political affiliations.

It is a fairly well documented fact, supported by the rich archaeological evidence and also the observations of such well-known explorers as Rasmussen, Steffanson, Diamond, Guinness and others, that the people of Tuktoyaktuk belong to a distinct group of the Mackenzie Eskimos who for generations lived along the shores of the Beaufort Sea as far west as Herschel Island, Banks Island, and the western tip of Victoria Island in the north, Cape Parry in the east, and along the Mackenzie Delta and the Peel River in the south,

1 with some of the trading activities extending as far  
2 south as Fort McPherson.

3 They inhabited this vast  
4 territory without any interruption for at least 2,000  
5 years, and in the process evolved a distinctive life-  
6 style and culture based on the reputation and expert  
7 knowledge of their environment.

8 Now, if you allow me to  
9 transgress a little, I'd like to delve into the not too  
10 distant past as the lessons we learn from history have a  
11 direct application as to what's happening in the north  
12 today. In the mid-19th century the Mackenzie Eskimos  
13 numbered around 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 lived  
14 at Kittigazuit, which for those days must have been an  
15 enormous settlement. At about the same time the whalers  
16 came from the States in search of blubber to light the  
17 houses of America, an energy crisis which was only  
18 alleviated by the finding of kerosene. By that time at  
19 the turn of the 20th century most of the bowhead whales  
20 which provided this lighting fuel were killed off, and  
21 the Mackenzie Eskimos, after the massive exposure to the  
22 whalers, now numbered only 200 people.

23 In the late '20s of this  
24 century, misguided groups of Eskimos followed the  
25 Hudson's Bay, which established its trading post here  
26 and settled in Tuktoyaktuk. From here the people  
27 actively hunted and trapped in the rich fur regions  
28 along the coast, the delta and Banks Island, They  
29 were first-rate hunters, and consequently had no  
30 difficulty in obtaining the biggest number of furs,

1 | mostly foxes, and with keen competition amongst the  
2 | fur traders that gradually sent values up so high  
3 | that the Mackenzie Eskimos became an independent and  
4 | prosperous people. Many of them owned schooners,  
5 | modern appliances, guns, sewing machines, and their  
6 | homes were illuminated with gasoline or petroleum  
7 | lamps, the ancient blubber lamp being a thing  
8 | of the past. However, it did not last for long. The  
9 | boom of that cycle, so characteristic of our North  
10 | American economy, had disastrous repercussions for the  
11 | Mackenzie Eskimo who were locked into the system.

12 |   In the '30s the demand for  
13 | foxes ceased in the south and the people of the north  
14 | whose entire economy was fox-oriented, could not even  
15 | give them away. They no longer could obtain the  
16 | necessities and southern luxuries they had come to  
17 | depend on, but even more serious, the ammunition for  
18 | the guns so desperately needed for survival was out of  
19 | reach to many people. So the people went back to the  
20 | land and lived off this land, and in spite of their  
21 | epidemics which took a fearful toll, they managed to  
22 | survive.

23 |   Then came the '50s, and with  
24 | it the Dew Line made its appearance in the Arctic, and  
25 | if you recall, a joint Canadian-American undertaking on  
26 | Canadian soil, but controlled by the Americans. An  
27 | analogy could be drawn from what's happened in the  
28 | north in the '50s as to what may well happen in the  
29 | '70s and '80s if the proposed Alaska-Mackenzie Valley  
30 | Pipeline becomes a reality.

1 | In Tuktoyaktuk on what is now a Dew Line site there stood  
2 | once a house inhabited by a local hunter and his family.  
3 | As so frequently happened, in order to make a living he  
4 | had to travel where the game was to trap and hunt for  
5 | several months at a time away from his homestead. On one  
6 | of his return trips to Tuk his house vanished, replaced  
7 | by huge construction site on top of the hill, and to whom  
8 | with an Eskimo hunter appeared for the loss of his home  
9 | site a redress of his wrong-doing to the I.T.T. conglomerate  
10 | in New Jersey which founded the Dew Line, 01 out of  
11 | the United States efforts in Washington, D.C., which controlled  
12 | it. Needless to say, he never received any compensation  
13 | for the loss of his homesite, and his fundamental rights  
14 | as a citizen in Canada were ignored.

15 |   The boom which took place  
16 | during the construction of the Dew Line was only short-  
17 | lived, and once the project was completed the Eskimos  
18 | once more had to depend on the land for sustenance.  
19 | The eventual benefits of the Dew Line to the Eskimo in  
20 | places like Tuk are almost nil. The Dew Line is  
21 | entirely self-sufficient and does not contribute  
22 | anything to the material or cultural well-being of the  
23 | population in the settlement, and the only job  
24 | available to the Eskimo, that of a caretaker, is that  
25 | of a most menial kind.

26 |   The presence of a large  
27 | foreign dominated enterprise in the Canadian south, and  
28 | particularly the far north creates problems not only  
29 | for native people but for all the Canadians domiciled  
30 | in the north. These problems are not irrelevant and

1 | may become dangerously real in the future with  
2 | additional foreign-dominated developments in the  
3 | Canadian north.

4 |   I'll report on some of my  
5 | personal experiences with the Dew Line. In 1968 I, as  
6 | a Canadian doctor in a Canadian plane with a  
7 | desperately sick Eskimo child on board, was stalled  
8 | from landing on the Dew Line airstrip in Tuk because  
9 | the permission for landing had to be obtained from the  
10 | States. In 1970  
11 | at Cambridge Bay Dew Line site, offhandedly and without  
12 | realizing any untoward implications, I passed some  
13 | information to a visiting staff from Ottawa of a  
14 | sophisticated seismigraphic laboratory in the process  
15 | of construction on the site was intended for the moni-  
16 | toring of the underground atomic explosion which our  
17 | own general staff did not have the slightest conception  
18 | of.

19 |   During the Royal Visit to  
20 | Tuktoyaktuk in June of 1970 the station chief on the  
21 | Dew Line received secret instructions from the U.S.  
22 | Air Force to hide all the classified information from  
23 | the Queen and Prince Philip. Now fortunately for  
24 | everybody concerned, the basic goodwill and a  
25 | community of interest existing between the two  
26 | nations prevented such incidents from getting out of  
27 | hand, but we would be very naive not to be aware of  
28 | these Americans' fears and sensitivities, because the  
29 | Dew Line is a trivial matter compared to what might  
30 | happen when the Alaska-Mackenzie Valley Pipeline



1 | comes into existence because it will be their life-  
2 | line to be guarded and protected at all times. We  
3 | should keep that in mind before undertaking this  
4 | decidedly risky involvement.

5 |   Now many people are confused  
6 | by the statement of the oil companies responsible for  
7 | the Mackenzie Pipeline that it must branch out and link  
8 | up with the oil-rich fields in the Prudhoe Bay in  
9 | Alaska in order to be commercially feasible. Inuvik  
10 | and adjacent people for a number of years now were told  
11 | time and time again by the oil industry of the rich  
12 | possible deposits in the Mackenzie Delta waiting to be  
13 | tapped and exported to the Canadian market in the  
14 | south. Thus it was the presence of these vast petro-  
15 | carbon deposits on the Canadian soil which made sense  
16 | to the government and to the people of Canada for the  
17 | construction of this Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. So far  
18 | these predictions by the oil industry did not prove  
19 | correct because at the moment the proven gas reserves  
20 | in the Western Canadian Arctic are less than half  
21 | required for the construction of such a pipeline. The  
22 | fact remains that after many years of unprecedented  
23 | effort by the oil industry and after spending hundreds  
24 | of millions of dollars, the industry has reached a  
25 | point of no return almost beyond the point of human and  
26 | environmental consideration in its desperate search for  
27 | gas and oil.

28 |   So far not enough for the  
29 | Mackenzie Pipeline and thus the stage has now been set  
30 | for offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea, one of the

1 most hazardous undertakings in the history of the' oil  
2 industry. I have been frequently asked by the people  
3 in the south as to how the Eskimos feel about a  
4 pipeline, and also should their demands for land claims  
5 not be fulfilled, would they blow up the pipeline? Now  
6 this is a dangerous and mischievous notion much  
7 publicized by the sensation-seeking writers in the  
8 south. For the last five years I have witnessed  
9 literally hundreds of applications submitted by the oil  
10 companies for seismic drilling work and which almost  
11 were invariably approved by the people of Tuktoyaktuk  
12 because the people here do not seek a confrontation  
13 with the oil companies, and always act in the spirit of  
14 co-operation and goodwill. Generally speaking, the  
15 people here are not opposed to exploration and to the  
16 pipeline, if only they could participate as equal and  
17 honourable partners and not on a subservient basis.

18   However, this spirit of  
19 cooperation and goodwill which characterizes the people  
20 of Tuktoyaktuk has not always been matched by the oil  
21 companies in their quest for gas and oil. In the past  
22 the seismic work took a heavy toll of marine life in  
23 the Husky Lake and Crossley Lakes, and for the last two  
24 years the seismic line, which extends across the  
25 Kuqmallit Bay to Toker Point, and which operates from  
26 around the 20th of August until October, resulted twice  
27 in the disappearance of herring in fall time, an  
28 unheard of local phenomenon. Because of the  
29 disappearance of herring, the seals which feed -on them  
30 have vanished too. So the people have no herring, and

1 | the people have no seals, and the few remaining dogs  
2 | dog teams in town will soon disappear.

3 |                               The biological and scientific  
4 | evidence used by the oil companies to facilitate the  
5 | extension of their seismic work is loaded heavily in  
6 | their favor. To use a case in point. In 1973 a report  
7 | on the movement of whales in the Beaufort Sea prepared  
8 | by Dr. Paul Brodie, one of the foremost whale  
9 | experts in the world, was shelved by the Slaney  
10 | Research Associates. The subsequent report prepared by  
11 | the  
12 | Slaney Research Associates in 1974 for Imperial oil  
13 | categorically states that whales appear in the delta in  
14 | the middle or towards the end of July, and move out of  
15 | the area around the 20th of August, and yet every man,  
16 | woman and child living in this community knows only too  
17 | well that if undisturbed the whales will stay here at  
18 | least into mid-September. Such examples are countless.

19 |                               There has been no study done of  
20 | how the proposed alteration of water levels in Husky Lakes  
21 | will affect the marine life, or how the two-year  
22 | construction of artificial islands planned just north of  
23 | Toker Point in the Kagmullit Bay will affect the migration  
24 | of whales to the breeding grounds in the shallow waters of  
25 | the delta. Altogether there has been too little input  
26 | from the local communities as to the undertakings planned  
27 | both by the oil industry and the government.

28 |                               For example, it was only by  
29 | my chance encounter with two scientists that we have  
30 | learned that they were just on the brink of dumping

1 50,000 gallons of crude oil into the Arctic Ocean in  
2 mid-winter not far from the community of Paulatuk,  
3 which depends on seals and char for subsistence. The  
4 two scientists had never wintered in the Arctic before  
5 and the people of Paulatuk had no conception of this  
6 project which at its best was of a very risky nature.

7 The companies went into great  
8 lengths to obtain the acquiescence of the Tuk people  
9 for the construction of the artificial islands in the  
10 Beaufort Sea, and on many occasions groups of people  
11 were flown from Tuk to Calgary and instructed in the  
12 safety features of these man-made islands. But last  
13 year  
14 when one of these islands cracked up in a not too  
15 severe storm, and 70,000 gallons of fuel narrowly  
16 escaped from being dumped into the sea, the people were  
17 not informed. Another disaster in the Beaufort Sea was  
18 similarly buried in a cloth of secrecy.

19 Yet, in the event of an  
20 ecological disaster, the people primarily affected will  
21 be the people of Tuktoyaktuk and other coastal  
22 communities. The wage economy such as we understand it  
23 in the south does not apply to the majority of people  
24 here. To begin with, there is never enough year-around  
25 employment for all the people. At the best of times the  
26 employment is seasonal, and we are just totally not  
27 equipped for subsistence in the far north. The cost of  
28 goods and foodstuffs brought from the south are the most  
29 costly of any other place in Canada, and the life-style  
30 of people which evolved after thousands of years of

1 | living off the land is such that at the moment the  
2 | people here cannot compete successfully with the working  
3 | force imported from the south.. Because of that, they  
4 | are dependent on the land, the lakes and the sea to  
5 | provide them with sustenance , and if this material  
6 | advantage is taken away from them then they starve.

7 | I am going to quote from  
8 | "Tuktoyaktuk History":

9 | "Who cares when the underwater seismics start  
10 | in Husky Lakes? We have dead fish by the thou-  
11 | sands, but the seismic crew did their work at  
12 | night and played a game of hide and seek and  
13 | sped away to 50 mile lake from Charlie, the Es-  
14 | kimo monitor, who tried to follow them in a  
15 | small canoe. Who cares when the underwater  
16 | seismic come into Pareons Lake, with dead fish  
17 | under the ice? And who cares for the trappers  
18 | and their dogs when there is no fish from the  
19 | Crossley Lakes? Blasted out, its waters pol-  
20 | luted with leaking gasoline, and the men had  
21 | nearly starved and barely made it to Kugaluk.  
22 | And who cares when the seismic boats exploded  
23 | dynamite in the Sea of Beaufort, and that sum-  
24 | mer the whales have disappeared and there was  
25 | no grub for the people. And who cares for the  
26 | wanton carnage of destruction of blasted lakes,  
27 | the rivers and the sea, nature's mutilated  
28 | dreams that threaten man and all the living  
29 | things?

30 | Consider the pipeline. The land along

1 | this coast and the bottom of the sea and in the  
2 | Mackenzie Delta is not stable. It is a giant ice-  
3 | cap, shifting and heaving with the formation of  
4 | huge frost heaves and even the bigger fingers. To  
5 | wit, close in the vicinity of my house and the  
6 | point there stood once a pingo which has since  
7 | disappeared. The land is disappearing on one side  
8 | and building up on the other. The subterranean  
9 | pressures involved in the formation of such a  
10 | pingo must have been enormous. Among all this,  
11 | what would have happened had there been a buried  
12 | rigid pipeline in the vicinity? This program is  
13 | peculiar to the Mackenzie Delta and the  
14 | adjacent Beaufort Sea only, and does not appear  
15 | in Alaska or anywhere else in the Northwest Terri-  
16 | tories.

17 |           Even with the installation of the  
18 | heat pipes or the freezer power devices in  
19 | order to maintain the outside temperature of  
20 | the buried pipeline relatively constant, the  
21 | subterranean forces that play in these regions  
22 | will still cause considerable shifting and pres-  
23 | sures.

24 |           Finally, if and when such a pipeline  
25 | will be constructed, due consideration must be  
26 | given to the old graveyards and ancient archaeo-  
27 | logical sites which abound in the Mackenzie Dis-  
28 | trict."

29 |   Mr. Justice Berger, the  
30 | purpose of this Royal Commission is to let our

1 | government and the people of Canada know the  
2 | implications pertaining to this Mackenzie Valley  
3 | Pipeline, and from this remote settlement of  
4 | Tuktoyaktuk, from the shore of the Beaufort Sea I make  
5 | a special plea to the Prime Minister of our great  
6 | country, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, to  
7 | consider the momentous issues at stake in this Inquiry,  
8 | which will not only affect the existence of our  
9 | northern people but in the years to come will shape the  
10 | destiny of Canada. Therefore I respectfully submit  
11 | that the government will redouble its efforts by all  
12 | means available at its disposal to protect the fragile  
13 | Arctic environment.

14 |                                   In the spirit of fair play  
15 | and justice which characterizes our nation, the  
16 | Mackenzie Eskimo should be immediately compensated for  
17 | the loss of use of their ancient lands, and built in  
18 | royalties be obtained for them for the extraction of  
19 | any of the nonrenewable resources in the land and in  
20 | the sea. The traditional hunting and fishing grounds  
21 | at Cape Bathurst and the Husky Lakes will be protected  
22 | from industrial development and of the Mackenzie Valley  
23 | Pipeline must be 100% Canadian, free of any foreign  
24 | entanglements or any linkage to an outside system, and  
25 | that in the construction of such a pipeline, the  
26 | working priorities and general contracts should be  
27 | given first to the northerners.

28 |                                   Lastly, included in this  
29 | brief are pages from 150 to 173 from Tuktoyaktuk  
30 | History.

1 | Respectfully submitted.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you  
3 | very much, Dr. Schwartz. Perhaps Dr. Schwartz, you  
4 | might confer with our interpreter and just indicate  
5 | what highlights ought to be translated and while you're  
6 | doing that, I think the rest of us might just break for  
7 | five minutes and stretch our legs, and those of you who  
8 | still wish to speak can collect your thoughts.

9 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 |

11 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 10:35 AM.)

12 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 11 A.M.)

13 | (SUBMISSION BY DR. H. SCHWARTZ MARKED EXHIBIT C-255)

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Come to  
15 | order, ladies and gentlemen, and if we could have  
16 | quiet, our interpreter will translate the highlights of  
17 | Dr. Schwartz' statement. Dr. Schwartz' statement is an  
18 | exhibit

19 | (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES)

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: We are  
21 | still here and we have some more time so I think we can  
22 | hear from one or two more people. Maybe I should just  
23 | tell you that this map here is one of the Inquiry's  
24 | maps that shows the routes of the pipeline in the  
25 | vicinity of the Mackenzie Delta. Those pictures over  
26 | there are pictures of pipeline construction, supplied,  
27 | I think, by Arctic Gas, and these are maps of  
28 | traditional hunting and trapping areas used by the  
29 | native people of Tuktoyaktuk, and those maps are  
30 | supplied by COPE, and this is a map prepared for COPE



1 | that shows what Dr. Shearer, who prepared the map,  
2 | feels may be the way in which exploration and  
3 | development will proceed in the Beaufort Sea. That  
4 | doesn't represent any plans that the companies have to  
5 | drill those wells or build those pipelines in the  
6 | Beaufort Sea. It simply represents Dr. Shearer's view  
7 | of the way things may develop.

8 |                                   At any rate, at any time we  
9 | have an adjournment you're welcome to come up and look  
10 | at these maps, and look at the photographs and so  
11 | forth.

12 |                                   Well, we'll carry on then.  
13 | We have some more time tonight, and anyone else who --  
14 | yes sir?

15 |  
16 |                                   RANDY POKIAK sworn:

17 |                                   THE WITNESS: Well, first of  
18 | all I'd like to introduce myself. I'm Randy Pokiak and  
19 | I've been recently elected the president of the Hunters  
20 | Trappers Association in Tuktoyaktuk.

21 |                                   I'll just say what I come up  
22 | here to say anyway.

23 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: O.K. I  
24 |                                   A     First of all I'd like to  
25 | thank you for coming down here to hear us out because  
26 | there's been some things going on that we wanted to say  
27 | for a long time, but we didn't have anybody to tell it  
28 | to, so we thank you for coming down so we can say it to  
29 | you, and I believe that you're going to get a good  
30 | representative to speak for us at Ottawa or wherever

1 | you're going with whatever you find out from these  
2 | Inquiries.

3 |                                   Anyway, I've been trapping  
4 | now for -- this is my fifth year in trapping, and  
5 | living off the land right now, and the only time I find  
6 | employment so far, ever since I started trapping, was  
7 | during the summertime when the trapping season is  
8 | closed and spring hunt is over, and I'm waiting for the  
9 | trapping season to start again, and so far I've had a  
10 | chance to make my living off the land and getting what  
11 | I need out of what I get from the land.

12 |                                   First of all I would like to  
13 | say that we're concerned -- I am concerned about what  
14 | happens to the animals and the wildlife that we make  
15 | our living off of, and so far I've seen, as I grew up  
16 | here and went to school here, and as I grew up how the  
17 | hunters and trappers around here used to have quite a  
18 | hard time because we have no caribou herd being up  
19 | in the land here, of it being gone, and hardly any  
20 | animals coming down because of that; but recently  
21 | these past few years there has been some caribou  
22 | coming back down to our area, and because of that  
23 | I've seen wildlife other than foxes, like wolverines  
24 | and wolves, coming down following the herd, and now  
25 | that it's back I find out how it is when there is no  
26 | herd of caribou or a herd like that is driven away or  
27 | is chased away, what that will do for us -- to us, and  
28 | I want to see that this is prevented from happening  
29 | again in the best possible way. Also, that's just part  
30 | of -- I heard somebody talking about it too recently,

1 | as I've talked with them and what they say is true,  
2 | that the scent of animals like a herd of caribou brings  
3 | the other wildlife around to feed on them, and this is  
4 | why I believe that we're getting the furs that we're  
5 | getting now, and life living off the land is getting a  
6 | little easier because of that.

7 | Also, I'd like to say  
8 | something on the ice and on the water there. That's  
9 | part of the area that we make our living on, we get the  
10 | foxes that  
11 | we trap on the coast most of the time. Most of the  
12 | winter they live out on the ice, they roam around out  
13 | there, mostly they get out of the land and they go  
14 | out on the ice and live out there with the rest of  
15 | the animals, living off what's left over from polar  
16 | bears and if anything happens to the water there, like  
17 | if there's a blowout or anything, or gas that will kill  
18 | all the marine life and the fish and the seals, well  
19 | then our livelihood is gone and that's part of the  
20 | reason, too, why I come up here just to say that.

21 | Also to give my viewpoints on  
22 | the pipeline and what I think of it, and what I saw --  
23 | I have trapped, as I've come back to the north, I would  
24 | like to say first of all that I've been in Yellowknife  
25 | for five years going to school there, and after I  
26 | finished I came back and I' started trapping,' and  
27 | already Imperial Oil and the companies were already  
28 | right in this area going about their explorations.  
29 | I've seen and we had some difficulties with them. We've  
30 | had things that happened that we didn't like but up to



1 nothing against it being built, the only thing is that  
2 they should consult with the people and find out -- or  
3 the engineers of the pipeline anyway -- they should have  
4 an idea of what's the layout of the land and the things  
5 that happen in that land and surroundings, the animals,  
6 and everything that where that pipeline is going to be  
7 the engineers should have an idea of the land and  
8 because the land up in the north here is altogether  
9 different than that of the south, especially in this  
10 area here, right around Tuk, where it's the permafrost,  
11 the ice is not very far below the moss and the tundra,  
12 and the land is even a lot different than just up here  
13 by Inuvik or Aklavik where I think it's a little thicker  
14 there, but it's altogether different down here, and you  
15 know, this pipeline could be built but they should be --  
16 it should be taken care of how it's built to make  
17 sure that, you know, because we've looked at the way  
18 the white man has come down to the north, the  
19 way they have done things, the way they have built  
20 things, without taking the advice of the people that  
21 know the land, that know what's going to happen, and  
22 then they go ahead and do it and they see it's a waste  
23 of time and a waste of money. We look at them and say,  
24 "Boy, you know, they don't know what they're doing there  
25 You know, we look at them and say, "They shouldn't be  
26 doing that, and yet they are doing it."

27 One reason why it's like that  
28 is because, especially with the government, is it's run  
29 from the south instead of up here where the people know  
30 the surroundings. They take orders from Ottawa, like

1 I've been to Ottawa and the people down there are in the  
2 office and I've talked with some of the people and they  
3 figure that what they do down here is real good like,  
4 the way they operate -- especially in Tuk, I'm just  
5 going to talk about Tuk because I'm from here and can't  
6 talk about any other settlements -- anyway, about some  
7 of the things that happened here, like let's just take  
8 for example the trench down here they're building in,  
9 front of the school. They built that to keep the hill  
10 from eroding and going into the sea, and they built one  
11 arid it cost a lot of money, and the way they built it  
12 was not built right, so the first storm that came along  
13 wrecked that whole thing. Now they've got to start over  
14 again and I hope they do a better job this time.

15 About, you know, another  
16 thing is about the houses. When I was in the office at  
17 Ottawa they said one time, they were talking about the  
18 houses and how good they were and how it was the best  
19 in the whole Northwest Territories, the houses that  
20 they built here, and during my summer jobs I worked  
21 with the houses and I've seen some disadvantages in  
22 those prefab, that. they built. That's just part of  
23 it. I just take that for example, anyway.

24 Anyway, they don't know too  
25 much of our land and what goes on here, like the  
26 weather is pretty unpredictable sometimes. Sometimes  
27 we get a good season, sometimes we don't get too good  
28 of a season We" é:' experienced that within the, past  
29 few years, out in the ice there out in the ocean one  
30 time there's hardly any ships ever went east, I think

1 one ship went east and never came back because of the  
2 ice conditions, and you see, these things you. could  
3 never tell, eh, and before they go into like drilling  
4 out in the ocean or building a pipeline, they should  
5 look at these things and take them into consideration  
6 and I think when they do that-- and I believe they're  
7 going to do that -- that it will be all right for the  
8 pipeline

9   Also about the exploration  
10 that's been going on around this area, seismic work.  
11 When I first came down here there was a lot of blasting  
12 and seismic work out in the ocean, and they killed a  
13 lot of fish and during the summertime, the first two  
14 years that I came to Tuk I've been trapping with dogs,  
15 dog team, and I depended on the fish I get, to feed my  
16 dogs during the summer as I piled it up, depended on it  
17 to feed my dogs, and because of the blasting and the  
18 work that's been done in the land, blasting near the  
19 lakes,  
20 I heard something about the concussion of the blast  
21 that could kill a fish under the ice, and because of  
22 that we experienced a time when there was hardly any  
23 fish in this area, and we had quite a hard time to get  
24 our food because that was part of our main diet anyway,  
25 it was part of my main diet and I believe it was the  
26 diet of a lot of the people here, and we were concerned  
27 about it, and work was being done into seeing that  
28 better care was taken in work that was being done.

29   Anyway, we've seen all this  
30 about when Imperial Oil first came they ploughed, made

1 a road through the land, going over streams and  
2 plugging up those creeks and that's part of the reason  
3 too why there was no fish coming down. The fish that  
4 went to spawn in lakes never came down, the ones that  
5 never got killed by the blasts, and recently they've  
6 been cleaning out the creeks, and those that were not  
7 cleaned out, I heard somebody say that --and I think  
8 it stands to reason that the lakes where the fish  
9 were, well those lakes got so full of water after a  
10 few years from being blocked up and all this snow that  
11 fell and filled up them things, those lakes, and they  
12 just pushed their way through the blocks, and that's  
13 part of the reason why too, I believe that we're  
14 getting fish. Anyway that's getting real good now,  
15 those explorations we're, getting more say in what's  
16 going on, and -- but not enough because let's just  
17 take those land use permits that's been given out to  
18 the companies that's going to do the exploration  
19 around here, well, they're being handled from  
20 Yellowknife, that's the first thing, and Yellowknife  
21 people is just like Ottawa, the government running the  
22 show down here when they're not down here. It's just  
23 about the same thing about the permits with  
24 Yellowknife handling it and they don't know what's  
25 going on down here, they don't know where we make our  
26 living, they don't know the lakes where we get our  
27 fish, they don't know the layout of the land, just by  
28 the map, eh, but they don't know -- they never been  
29 really around here to see the land and to see how  
30 delicate it is. Anyway, that's one thing that I do



1 not like is when somebody else from a different place  
2 that don't know what's going on, don't know the land  
3 to give out these permits.

4 Right now we've got a Joint  
5 Land Use Committee going in the delta. I think you  
6 heard about it, it's from Aklavik and Inuvik and Tuk  
7 joining together in looking these permits over because  
8 most of the permits that's been given to the companies  
9 overlap our territories so we've joined together and we  
10 look them over as much as we could get together, but we  
11 have pretty hard time to find funds for that so we  
12 hardly ever met. But we've got together a few times  
13 and looked over the applications, but we've been trying  
14 to find ways to get ahold of that, some of the money  
15 anyway, so that we could get together and do a better  
16 work on the permits that come to us.

17 Anyway, that's starting to  
18 improve, but it's taking a long time and especially  
19 when developments come so fast and it didn't take very  
20 long for Imperial oil to get into this area. They just  
21 started a few years ago, and it's a big operation now.  
22 The longer you wait to find out about things and to get  
23 things going, you know, it could develop a lot more.  
24 That's one reason why I brought that up, because I  
25 would like to see, it would really help if we were  
26 given a chance to really do our thing in seismic work.

27 We do not disapprove of those  
28 exploration work being done there so long as the  
29 surroundings are never hurt, eh. Like we do not allow  
30 exploration in Bird Sanctuaries during the time the

1 | birds are down there because it endangers them, eh, it  
2 | endangers them by keeping them away from there, and  
3 | their nesting area should be left alone while the birds  
4 | are there.

5 |                               Also the fish, you know, the  
6 | seismic work that goes on the land, well, some of them  
7 | go over lakes,"-but I hear they starting to stop  
8 | blasting in the lakes but we never know without  
9 | somebody over there to watch.

10 |                               O.K., that's about the  
11 | seismic work there. Because of all these things, you  
12 | know, we never know what's going to happen now that  
13 | exploration is being done around here, and our  
14 | livelihood as trappers is being endangered.

15 |                               I went to a meeting recently  
16 | in town and they talked, I heard Imperial Oil talk,  
17 | I've heard the people in the Town Council talk, and  
18 | they're talking about things that's going to develop  
19 | around here, but somehow the trappers always seem to  
20 | never get their views said, or they never ask what the  
21 | trappers think, eh. There is three kinds of people  
22 | that I see down there: There is Imperial Oil Company,  
23 | and the people in the north, the Inuit that are  
24 | employed, and then there are those people that live off  
25 | the land.

26 |                               Most of the time the people  
27 | that live off the land are not really consulted before  
28 | something is done, or when they do they're sort of  
29 | pushed aside. I don't know why, but I get that  
30 | feeling anyways, being a trapper. I mentioned that

1 | one time but they said it wasn't so, but at the  
2 | meeting I told them that whatever they were talking  
3 | about they never once mentioned what the people that  
4 | live off the land think. They were just talking  
5 | amongst themselves and I tell you, us trappers, we  
6 | don't have any other income other than what we get off  
7 | the. land. This is our real concern, is what we --  
8 | to make sure that we get something out of it, and if  
9 | something happens to the land, if something happens to  
10 | the animals, if something happens to the wildlife, or  
11 | our surroundings, well, what do we have? That's one  
12 | reason too, why land claims should be settled and with  
13 | this land claims being settled if something does go  
14 | wrong, well we have something to rely on or something  
15 | to go on to start over on.

16 |   Well anyway, especially out -  
17 | - I'd just like to say once again about exploration on  
18 | the water, I do not approve of it until, like I say,  
19 | the reasonable solutions are made to prevent anything  
20 | that will endanger the surroundings, because we make  
21 | our living off that -- out of the ocean too, and all it  
22 | takes is one blowout out in the water to just about  
23 | wipeout everything we make our living on, and if that  
24 | is done, we've got nowhere to look or to turn to, other  
25 | than being sorry our land claims is not settled. I am  
26 | really in support to the land claims being settled and  
27 | I know that everybody is, even the exploration  
28 | companies are because they want to go ahead too, and I  
29 | would just like to say that because land claims is  
30 | settled that that's not saying they could do anything

1 | they want. They still got to follow I believe folio  
2 | the same principles that we laid out right now.  
3 | They've got to go consult the people because: they  
4 | know more about the land, we know more about it, and  
5 | what we don't know right now all the time we're finding  
6 | out something else new about it.

7 |                               One thing I learned about  
8 | trapping, one thing I learned about hunting is that we  
9 | never know everything all at one time. No matter how  
10 | old you get, you I believe you keep learning, you find  
11 | out something new and this is what I like about it,  
12 | because sometimes you figure you know everything and  
13 | then again there's times that you find out that it's  
14 | not true and you sort of happy that there are other  
15 | things to learn.

16 |                               Well, that's about -- oh  
17 | yeah, just before I go, there is just one other thing  
18 | I'd like to make my viewpoint on, that concerns the  
19 | people, here not only the pipeline but it's the highway  
20 | that they have here between -- that they propose to build  
21 | between here and Inuvik. I've talked to people and not  
22 | only the people around here, the hunters and trappers, a  
23 | few of them, but other people that have seen highways  
24 | being built in other areas like down south, eh, there's a  
25 | lot of people that come down here to work up here to work  
26 | and I've talked with them, and some of them are  
27 | interested in the way we make our living down here and  
28 | they tell us how they used to do that down south, and how  
29 | soon as the highway was built through the Territory there  
30 | how the wildlife have disappeared from there because of

1 | people, tourist people that go out with guns and shoot  
2 | everything that's in their way.

3 |                                   The way I see it, it's going  
4 | to really endanger the livelihood of the hunters and  
5 | trappers around here because down south you've got  
6 | bush, trees, and anything just about to block the  
7 | people that shoot game, eh. You've got -- you can't  
8 | get from one place to another so quickly because of the  
9 | bush, and around here when there is any highway or  
10 | anything, it's just flat and there is a lot of warm  
11 | weather in springtime and somebody with skidoos could  
12 | roam around all over the place shooting everything that  
13 | they could. I'm not saying it's going to happen, but  
14 | it could. I see a danger in that.

15 |                                   Also I've thought about it  
16 | too and you know, there's still the winter road that  
17 | comes down here and also during the summer there's the  
18 | boats that come down here, I don't see why they can't  
19 | have the road right to Inuvik and then from there they  
20 | could work it out by boat during summer because they've  
21 | got a lot of stuff coming down to go to the east  
22 | anyway, they got to unload it here so I don't see why  
23 | Tuk could be encountered with the equipment and stuff  
24 | that goes to the east, and also the winter road to be  
25 | used like right now for anything that comes down from  
26 | the south that goes to Inuvik by the highway.

27 |                                   That's all I am going to say  
28 | on that. But you know, I'd just like to remind you  
29 | that there's still people living off the land here and  
30 | they're the people that mostly are less heard of all

1 | the time because they're out of the town most of the  
2 | time making their living, and for us too it's always  
3 | pretty hard to just call a meeting all of a sudden  
4 | because of that, because you just can't go out for a  
5 | little while and then come right back. But most of the  
6 | trappers have made an exception and they have come home  
7 | and they are home and I believe that you'll be hearing  
8 | more from them.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
10 | Mr. Pokiak.

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I  
13 | think it's midnight or thereabouts, and we should --  
14 | we'll be here tomorrow and again on Wednesday, assuming  
15 | that/you want us to stay. So we'll adjourn now and I  
16 | think maybe we should start tomorrow afternoon at two,  
17 | so I invite you all to come back tomorrow at two  
18 | o'clock in the afternoon and we'll carry on at that  
19 | time and then again tomorrow evening at eight. So we  
20 | will see you then.

21 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 9, 1976)

22 | Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.

23 | March 9, 1976

24 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

25 | (MRS. ROSE ALBERT RESUMED AS INTERPRETER)

26 | (VICTOR ALLEN RESUMED AS INTERPRETER)

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and  
28 | gentlemen, we'll call the hearing to order this  
29 | afternoon.

30 | MR. USHER: I was just going

1 | to introduce these maps here, land use maps, and the  
2 | trappers are going to talk about them after that.

3 |   These maps on the wall, these  
4 | two maps here were compiled as part of the Inuit land  
5 | use and occupancy project sponsored jointly by the  
6 | Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Department of Indian  
7 | Affairs & Northern Development. I conducted the  
8 | research here in the Western Arctic and was assisted in  
9 | this community by Bertram Pokiak.

10 |    This particular map series is  
11 | intended to show the maximum extent of hunting, fishing  
12 | and trapping by species and by historical period. The  
13 | research for Tuktoyaktuk was done between July and  
14 | December, 1973, and is based on interviews with 73  
15 | adult male Eskimos who were resident here at that time.  
16 | Each was asked to mark on maps similar to these all  
17 | their past traplines, hunting areas, fishing areas,  
18 | from the time they were old enough to engage in these  
19 | activities on. their own. These maps show the sum of  
20 | all these men's land use.

21 |    The maps also include the  
22 | land use of people who lived in this area at some time  
23 | in the past, but were resident in one of the other  
24 | Western Arctic communities at that time. So there is  
25 | information. for somewhat more than 73 men on these  
26 | maps.

27 |    In the same way, activities  
28 | of those Tuktoyaktuk residents who had lived in other  
29 | places such as the delta or Banksland are recorded on  
30 | the maps for those communities. These maps show the

1 activity of people who have lived on the coast between  
2 the mouth of the East Channel of the Mackenzie River  
3 and the mouth of the Horton River.

4 Two maps were compiled for  
5 the purpose of this hearing, one showing land use from  
6 1955 to the present, this one here; another one showing  
7 land use before 1955, which we didn't put up on the  
8 wall but it is on file with the Commission. It doesn't  
9 look too different from that one and we didn't have  
10 room here so--  
11 1955 was chosen as the dividing date because in that year  
12 construction of both Inuvik and the Dew Line began, and this  
13 as well as other events led to altered patterns of land use.  
14 There is also a composite map showing land use for the  
15 entire: Western Arctic region, which is that one there.

16 The report which accompanied  
17 these maps entitled:  
18 "Eskimo Land Use and Occupancy in the Western Arctic"  
19 dated 24th of September, 1974, and written by me, has  
20 been listed as a document with this Commission. A summary  
21 of that report, as well as the first draft of these maps  
22 were presented to a meeting of Tuktoyaktuk hunters and  
23 trappers on the 2nd of July, 1974. Those attending  
24 verified the report and maps as an accurate representation  
25 of their land use and occupancy, subject to minor  
26 corrections based on their knowledge which they told me  
27 about at that time, and which I subsequently incorporated  
28 into these final maps.

29 I wonder if I can read one  
30 more thing into the record, because I will not be in



1 Paulatuk at the community hearing there, and I guess  
2 I'm the only one that can swear to this, so I would  
3 have to read it now. I won't read the whole thing,  
4 just the relevant parts.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, read  
6 whatever you think you should.

7 MR. USHER: O.K. I was also  
8 assisted in Paulatuk by Bertram Pokiak. We worked  
9 there in July and August, 1973, and there were  
10 interviews with 15 people there.

11 The Paulatuk maps show the  
12 activity of people who have lived along the coast  
13 between Horton River and the Croker River, Two maps  
14 were compiled for the purpose of the hearing in  
15 Paulatuk, one showing land use from 1959 to the  
16 present; the other showing land use before 1959, 1959  
17 was chosen as the dividing date because in that year  
18 the people of that region started living together in  
19 one settlement, and this led to different patterns of  
20 land use.

21 The first draft of the  
22 Paulatuk maps was presented to a meeting of Paulatuk  
23 residents on the 2nd of February, 1974, and a summary  
24 of the report  
25 to a similar meeting on the 14th of May, 1974. Those  
26 attending verified the report and maps as an accurate  
27 representation of their land use and occupancy, subject  
28 to minor corrections based on their knowledge which  
29 they told me about on those occasions, and which I  
30 subsequently incorporated into the final maps.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

BERTRAM POKIAK sworn:

THE WITNESS: First of all

I'd like to let you people know I'm here from Tuk. I was brought up in Aklavik where I first started to trap for my living. Then I moved up along the coast in 1930 and have travelled quite a bit. Then from Aklavik I went down Baillie Island and then from there I spent my next three years up in here. The next 15 years up in Victoria and south coast, southwest coast of Banksland, and also west coast. Every place I have been on, I owned dog team them days, no skidoos, and everywhere I been travelling, my dogs come around with me.

When I getting short of dogs some years I go along buy two or three dogs from another person to fill up my team for the next winter. Now after I quit the island, I made my home in Tuk, right here, I guess.

Before I moved to Tuk I go to Baillie Island and trap out on the ice, hunt seals there. It's one of the best place for seals in the north, and also on the west side of Banks out on the ice for my sealing there, foxes. Then when I got back to Tuk I trap out on the ice, start in January up along as far as Cape Dalhousie. Polar bears were too cheap then and I never bothered to save the skins to sell. Like if I got a big polar bear, too big to handle, I just skinned, throw the skin away, take the meat for myself and my dogs. When I was in Banks Island we get

1 a lot of foxes and my wife had enough work with  
2 cleaning foxes, it's better than cleaning a polar bear  
3 for \$15, that's what they were only worth them days.

4 Like in Aklavik, a lot of fur  
5 them days, just like you white people working for wages  
6 and you have money in the bank, well my bank was here  
7 all around with the fur, whatever kind of food I  
8 wanted, if I wanted caribou I go up in the mountain; if  
9 I wanted colored fur I went up in the mountain, in  
10 delta I get mink, muskrat; but I never make a big  
11 trapper, I just get enough for my own use the coming  
12 year. For next year them animals are going to be there  
13 anyway, that's my bank. The same way all over where I  
14 travelled Some people said to me, "Why you don't put  
15 the money, in the bank and save it for future?"

16 I should have told him that  
17 time, "The north is my bank," but which I never did, I  
18 just thought of it lately.

19 So that's how it gees. Now  
20 while I was brought up, when we started using guns. I  
21 did start driving with open kayak, open canvas-covered  
22 kayak with my grandad in Aklavik, and that's what I use  
23 for my winter sealing up in Banks Island and when I  
24 came back to Tuk I use a canoe; but in Banksland and  
25 Baillie Island and up here I use the open kayak  
26 covered with canvas, that's for retaining seals which I  
27 shoot in the open water.

28 Now the best spot here on the  
29 mainland for open water hunting seals, but the last few  
30 years it's been no more good. From the reports I've

1 | been getting from the hunters from Baillie Island, the  
2 | seals are so poor they don't float any more. Most of  
3 | the seals shot in open water sink and they lose them  
4 | they can't get them; the ones they got had very little  
5 | blubber to keep them floating. I don't know what  
6 | caused that, could be short of feed.

7 | All them years I trapped I  
8 | went hunting seal Banks Island, up here, and in winter  
9 | the seals were so fat they can't sink. Even out here,  
10 | out from Warren Point 20 miles out; now what I'm  
11 | worried about Baillie island if the seals will never  
12 | come back, because the last three or four years they  
13 | just decreasing, decreasing. Finally this winter at  
14 | North Star Harbour, hunters from here they only got one  
15 | seal so far. I think that's about all.

16 | I've been up in the bush, I  
17 | know how to make my living out in the bush, know how to  
18 | trap marten, but I didn't do too much in the bush for  
19 | marten, the year I was going in there was a very poor  
20 | year. That's back in here.

21 | That's about all for now, I  
22 | guess. These maps here, it's all in here, the printing  
23 | is very small, but anybody could look them over. They  
24 | are from right Tununuk right down to Baillie Island and  
25 | all these little settlements, them days; there's nobody  
26 | living in them now, but they're all numbered in this  
27 | here, places what the people used to live in and make  
28 | their living. Them days camps are so close to each  
29 | other you could just walk around to the next camp for a  
30 | visit, and it's all marked down in here, all around in

1 | here, and then inside of Eskimo Lakes all along the  
2 | coast. There's a few names I didn't mark down just a  
3 | tittle ways off from town here. Well, they got names  
4 | for each little point and each little bay, but I left a  
5 | lot of them out, but the only ones I marked down on  
6 | here was places where the old-timers and even nowadays  
7 | we hunters around here use them.

8 |                                   Yeah, I guess that's about  
9 | all for now. Anybody who would like to ask any  
10 | questions about what I brought up, well they could just  
11 | let me know anyway.

12 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.  
13 | Thank you, Mr. Pokiak.

14 |                                   (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 |                                   MR. BAYLY: Mr. Commissioner.  
16 | we will make that document which I believe is entitled:  
17 | "Tuk Land Freeze Proposal," an exhibit before this  
18 | Inquiry.

19 | (TUK LAND FREEZE PROPOSAL MARKED EXHIBIT C-256)

20 |

21 |                                   CHARLIE GRUBEN sworn:

22 |                                   THE WITNESS: I was born in  
23 | 1913, July 23rd at Kendall Island. 1914 we went to  
24 | Kitti and Hudson's Bay started making a post there, and  
25 | my dad was Hudson's Bay manager till 1926 he died.  
26 | 1927 the Hudson's Bay store closed. The only two posts  
27 | was Aklavik and Baillie Island that was open then. I  
28 | was

29 | 13 years old, I was left with two sisters, two  
30 | brothers, and my mother, we had to make a living off

1 | the country.

2 |   That's a long ways for being  
3 | 13 years old to Aklavik by dog team where we used to  
4 | get our supplies, what little we used to get.

5 |   Then since I was growing up  
6 | we stayed back and forth between Kittigazuit and  
7 | Tuktoyaktuk till I was old enough so I could cover more  
8 | country. In 1943 --

9 |   THE COMMISSIONER: Sorry, I  
10 | tried to hear you because you speak softly, but if  
11 | we're not quiet none of us will hear and it's important  
12 | that I at least should. So maybe you'll take your  
13 | time, Mr. Gruben, and Mr. Usher will see if he can get  
14 | that mike up to your height.

15 |   A        O.K.. I'll keep on  
16 | talking so I can finish this.

17 |   1943 I decided to go across  
18 | to Banksland, which I was living for the first year I  
19 | was staying at Blue Fox Harbour. Am I loud enough now?

20 |   Q        Well, that's loud enough  
21 | for me, but some of the others are maybe having  
22 | difficulty, so just speak a little louder. Don't let  
23 | us get in your way.

24 |   A        So about eight years I  
25 | was living in Banksland; DeSalis Bay I lived two years;  
26 | I lived one year on account of the ice at Cape Parry,  
27 | Booth Island; and another time I stayed in the Cape  
28 | Bathurst for one year. I couldn't cross because there  
29 | was too much ice. 1953 I stayed there, I got 767 foxes  
30 | and 14 polar bears. I came back to Tuk and about then,

1 | 1954, I went back to the same place, I get another 640  
2 | foxes, so I figured it was too much work for my wife so  
3 | I came back to Tuk and that's the time I see my house  
4 | was gone. The Dew Line moved it and I was pretty mad.

5 | Q That was your house that  
6 | Dr. Schwartz was talking about.

7 | A M-hm, that was my house.  
8 | I was pretty mad but nothing I could do. That just  
9 | goes to show you how the white people used to treat the  
10 | native people, if they want something they don't ask,  
11 | they just go and grab what they want. So ever since  
12 | 1955 I stayed in tuk. After that I never went north.  
13 | I go around a little bit but not too much now. I guess  
14 | that's about all I can for now. Maybe later on I'll  
15 | talk some more about it.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.  
17 | Thank you, sir.

18 |

19 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 | JIMMY JACOBSON, sworn:

21 | THE WITNESS: My name is

22 | Jimmy Jacobson and I was born on the Baillie Island.

23 | When I first seen Bertram was around Pearce Point when

24 | I was 12 years old, and I've trapped there on foot,

25 | never did very much trapping. I used to go with my

26 | brothers and trap towards Inman River. After I stayed

27 | two years

28 | at Pearce Point we moved to Maitland Point with my dad.

29 | That's close to North Star Harbour. From there I

30 | used to trap on foot. I used to trap on foot sometimes

1 30 miles on foot in one day, pack my foxes and I  
2 remember one day I packed five foxes and dragged a  
3 wolverine 30 miles.

4 THE COMMISSIONER: You said  
5 "dragged a wolverine"?

6 A Yes, because I had too  
7 much pack with my foxes. I used to meet people with  
8 dog team, only me on foot because I hare no dogs. I  
9 used to camp where there was polar bear tracks, lots of  
10 polar bear tracks no gun, because you know when the  
11 pack was heavy I didn't want to go too far. The only  
12 reason I was doing that, I was given away as a kid, I  
13 was adopted you know, when I came back home I was just  
14 like nobody. So I rather go on foot and trap to keep  
15 away from home because I had too many brothers and  
16 sisters and I was unliked. So from there we moved to  
17 Wood Bay. We stayed there for two years and trapped.  
18 From there I went on my own when I was 15 years old and  
19 then ever since then I moved to Tuk, I trapped towards  
20 Anderson River. I used to run a size 7-800 traps, I  
21 know the last year, four years ago when I trapped  
22 inside of one month I got over 500 marten, but I never  
23 trapped since. I'm a carver now. I make my living in  
24 carving.

25 So I've been pretty well all  
26 over. I used to trap rats and used to trap about 1,000  
27 rats in the spring, but now there is no more rats, hardly  
28 any, doesn't pay to go out. Used to shoot over a thousand.  
29 Used to go into the delta once in a while and shoot rats  
30 but now I've settled down in Tuk for the last 30 years.





1 THE WITNESS: My name is  
2 Frank Cockney. I was born in Yukon in Shingle Point in  
3 1922. So from there on I was mostly brought up in my  
4 young days in Kendall Island, which is about here  
5 somewhere, and I live with my granddad, I didn't know  
6 when I lost my mom so they kept me just like they adopt  
7 me. So I was raised with my grandparents.

8 We were there for many years  
9 until I got to be 14 years old. Then from there on,  
10 1935 we passed through Tuktoyaktuk with a schooner  
11 named "Saucy Jane", so we went up all the way up to  
12 Dalhousie and then going up to Husky Lakes, and we went  
13 up to the end of the Husky Lakes, which is right beside  
14 Sitidgi Lake, they call it. Dennis Creek, that's what  
15 they name it right now, I guess you guys heard about  
16 that.

17 There was another boat with a  
18 guy and family, Tom Elanik, they went up with us in  
19 1935. So next year, 1936, we went all the way back with  
20 it. That time I just started on my own, like dog team,  
21 I had four dogs, I go with my granddad and Tom Elanik and  
22 also I guess you seen Charlie Gruben was talking before,  
23 he's right there, and his brother Willie he used to  
24 reach us up there that time, 1935 when we were at Dennis  
25 Creek.

26 Then when we come back we  
27 come back to Kendall Island again, but I didn't really  
28 know how long we stayed there, and then we moved to  
29 delta. Well, them days the old people, like they never  
30 stay one place, they wanted to find better place, I

1 think, That's why they always travel, and after they  
2 found better place, they stay a few years and maybe  
3 it's better living, easier too for game, fish, meat.

4                       Then we live in the delta for  
5 a while quite close to Inuvik, about -- there was no.:  
6 Inuvik at that time, and from there on me and my  
7 brother-in-law used to one year whale, hunt marten,  
8 through the delta, Miner River which we didn't do much  
9 because we don't know the land there You got to know  
10 the land when the game is. So maybe that's why the old  
11 people used to try to find out which way land, a good  
12 way to trap. I prove it myself when you don't know the  
13 country, you can't do very well because you don't know  
14 where is a good place to trap. Good fishing, good  
15 hunting, unless you found out before that, then you  
16 could go back to it and pick out the best place.

17                       Then from there I went to  
18 Sachs Harbour -- no, not Sachs Harbour, to Jesse hay,  
19 1941 we were there one year with the same schooner,  
20 "Saucy Jane", myself, my family, and Bowen Island,  
21 Little Jim brought us and Roger Island that time they  
22 were living, they are two of my brother-in-laws. So  
23 when we went back and I stayed in the delta again, so  
24 after one or two years  
25 we stayed in the delta, trap around rats and trap  
26 all different kind of fur, mink, lynx, things like  
27 that, and then I went back to Sachs Harbour this  
28 time, which is Fred Carpenter, Paul Adam, and  
29 a few other different families -- what you call him,  
30 Big Dick and we went back from there, so I stayed

1 another  
2 few years, maybe one or two years, maybe a year, I  
3 think. Then we went back out to the same place again  
4 into Jesse Bay with a different crew, though, except  
5 Owen was there again, my brother-in-law. So I guess  
6 you know Abe, he's sitting right over there, on that  
7 last trip he was with us. Isaac Simon, he and his  
8 wife, Abe was a very young fellow that time. So Little  
9 Jim was there also, and we went back all the way.

10 Oh yes, I skipped one place  
11 there you might be interested in. Then from there we  
12 stayed in Jesse Bay in the springtime, me and my wife,  
13 and Abe, we went to Holman Island for Easter. Then Abe  
14 went down by the police plane from Holman Island to the  
15 mainland, just to Aklavik. Then when we got home there  
16 was no one at home. We left Little Jim, Owen and Isaac  
17 while we were gone for Easter, they left the delta by  
18 plane, I didn't even know what kind of plane. It must  
19 have been big enough to take the whole family anyway.  
20 Therefore me and my family would get left alone all the  
21 way across the ocean, we left alone with the schooner.

22 So I was young that time and  
23 I didn't worry too much because I know the way already  
24 twice. Then towards the spring William Kuptan was  
25 right close to us, we know that year, which is  
26 somewhere around 25 to 30 miles this side of Jesse Bay.  
27 We call them Nahaluk, the Eskimo name is Nahaluk. I  
28 didn't know the English name, so we told him to stay  
29 with us in this past spring so we take him to wherever  
30 he wants, and by that time Charlie Gruben and their

1 family, they stay DeSalis Bay. There were too much ice  
2 to go on the  
3 shore, so we went out. We know they are there but we  
4 could hardly see their camp because we couldn't reach  
5 it, no way, there was too much ice close to the shore.  
6 So we went down to our way there to Sachs Harbour we  
7 wanted to catch -- I know there are two boats that's  
8 going to go across to the mainland, the "Omingmuk" and  
9 "North Star" So we did catch it there, we stayed only  
10 one night, we head across to Baillie from there the  
11 next day. Then from there on I didn't go back to Banks  
12 Island, so I went back to the delta from there, I think  
13 we went back in '55 at that time, '55 in summer.

14 So we went to Tuk -- oh no,  
15 that's right, we went to Tuk, we didn't go anywhere, we  
16 stayed around I guess too long and part of the summer  
17 here. We decided to -- we didn't decided to stay but  
18 the fall time come, the slush on the ocean here, we  
19 couldn't use it on the boat any more. Half-ways to  
20 Whitefish 'Station we had to turn back. That's why we  
21 moved down here, so ever since that time we been here,  
22 spring of year :1956, that year we lived at Tuktoyaktuk  
23 here, I didn't go anywhere except one year I went to  
24 Dew Line, Pin 1, Bar 4, I named them three places.-  
25 four. places with Bar E,. which is Horton River.

26 When we come back with the  
27 schooner I didn't leave Tuk since that time but I start  
28 to trap around, hunted, and then oil companies came  
29 somewhere around '65, I think, '65 or '66, and then  
30 winter of '67 I started working at base camp across

1 | there, which is on' right now. So I work about a  
2 | couple of years, so by that time my boys was big  
3 | enough, I used to take them along when they were very  
4 | young, when I come back to Tuk from Sachs Harbour.  
5 | Then they raised up here in Tuk.

6 |                                 So we couldn't leave it  
7 | because after we found out easy living, lots of fish,  
8 | lots of geese, lots of ptarmigan, no bush, you know,  
9 | it's hard living in the bush sometime, there's too much  
10 | snow, too much willows, you got to know the delta  
11 | pretty good to make a living there, otherwise you.  
12 | work for nothing most of the time.

13 |                                 So when I started to work in  
14 | the camp there two of my boys, one night they spent  
15 | with me, so they talking to me, "Dad, you hunted for  
16 | us, you teach us when we were small, travelling with  
17 | us. Time for you to take it easy if you want to work  
18 | across the camp, we could hunt meat and fish, that way  
19 | we could help you out, you already brought us up, you  
20 | don't have to work too hard and hunt."

21 |                                 That's why I slacked down on  
22 | hunting, ever since I never do too much hunting except  
23 | in the springtime, hunting geese.

24 |                                 So we still here. I travel  
25 | around quite a bit into Husky Lakes, to trap Dalhousie,  
26 | in fact all the way back to Bar 2. It's quite a long  
27 | trip sometime, I used to trap that time with a  
28 | Bombadier. Takes too much to trap with a Bombadier.  
29 | You've got to catch enough fur to pay for your trip,  
30 | gas, it takes too much gas. They're not like trucks,

1 | they could really burn lots of gas, maybe three hours  
2 | you could finish  
3 | somewhere around 8 to 6 gallons of gas. They take lots  
4 | of gas, especially when it's soft snow.

5 |                         So after that I decided to  
6 | myself I couldn't keep up this way, I'd be going in the  
7 | hole steady, and I couldn't keep up to maintain it all  
8 | with my machine, so I quit using it and back to trap  
9 | around with the dogs, which is not too far from here,  
10 | just make few days trips towards the Kendall Island. I  
11 | knew that's where I been raised in that country, so  
12 | after that I didn't trap for many years now, ever since  
13 | I start to work with the company, I work six years  
14 | across the base camp up till 1973.

15 |                         After that I make my living  
16 | at contract with Imperial oil, now and then a little  
17 | bit of work there just give me enough to make a  
18 | living, don't make no money ahead, So I worked a  
19 | little bit there, sometime work in the summer,  
20 | sometime work in the winter, I never worked steady  
21 | after that six years, but I was working six solid  
22 | years, two weeks in, one week out.

23 |                         Well, I haven't got too much  
24 | to say. I didn't catch much in my young days, you know.  
25 | I worked hard but sometime you get quite a bit, but I  
26 | didn't want to say anything about what I catch. I did  
27 | catch a fair amount of fur all right sometime, rats,  
28 | muskrats anyway. Oh yes, I used to work when I was in  
29 | the delta because season starts in March, trapping  
30 | season on muskrats, so we have to work very hard. If we

1 | don't work very hard whole summer, no jobs, no work,  
2 | anything, we can't make no money at all. That's the  
3 | only chance we got, March, April, May, June, until  
4 | June 15th, I 'used to work very hard myself, hardly  
5 | sleep, even lose weight quite a bit. I know I'm going  
6 | to make up for that after June 15th. That's the way we  
7 | used to live, most of us in the delta, not really from  
8 | region but most of my young days I spend my years in the  
9 | delta. I know lots of delta parts yet, with the boat  
10 | and travelling with a dog team.

11 | So I haven't got too much to  
12 | say unless somebody ask me. It's pretty hard to  
13 | continue on just like talking to yourself, unless  
14 | somebody ask you. Thank you.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
16 | Mr. Cockney.

17 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

18 |

19 | EMMANUEL FELIX sworn:

20 | THE WITNESS: I was born here  
21 | in 1920, and since the time I was here I have been  
22 | using my own language.

23 | INTERPRETER ALBERT: Emmanuel  
24 | Felix said he was born in 1920 and they used to live  
25 | here at Tuk all the time, and he learn how to hunt and  
26 | trap by following his dad around. He was only ten  
27 | years old when he said they used to go to Whitefish  
28 | Station every summer for whaling, and then they'd come  
29 | back here to Tuk in August and they only had five nets,  
30 | so they used to fish all the month of August, because



1 | they had to put fish away also for the winter.

2 |   Long ago when you have to  
3 | keep fish for the winter, you have to bury in the  
4 | ground,  
5 | that's what you call pit fish. He said when he was  
6 | growing up there was only five houses in Tuktoyaktuk  
7 | and after a while they scattered for a few years  
8 | between 1927 and '32, there was only one house left. I  
9 | guess he think that the other peoples must have used  
10 | the other empty houses for wood. But he said he was 13  
11 | years old when his father finally gave him a dog team  
12 | of his own so he could travel by himself.

13 |   He said after he had his own  
14 | dog team, he still had to follow his dad around so he  
15 | could trap same as him, and he said one time he was  
16 | coming home alone and he been getting a fox, and it was  
17 | a funny looking color, it didn't look like it was worth  
18 | anything because it was blue. He said when he brought  
19 | it home the neck was broken, he didn't think very much  
20 | of it, but he said later on when his father sold the  
21 | foxes, it turned out to be No. 1 blue fox.

22 |   He said after that he always  
23 | hunt -- when he start hunting on his own, he could go  
24 | as far as Sail Bay and also there is a place he could  
25 | go in front of Kendall Island, and in 1944 he went to  
26 | Sachs Harbour. He said after he spent a year in Sachs  
27 | Harbour he came back again and him and Phillip North  
28 | hunted together for a year, and after that he said the  
29 | year after that again he also hunted with a guy named  
30 | Tommy Chicksi. He said they were staying in Baillie

1 | Island at the time, and he said there was seals around  
2 | there so every time they were running short of dog  
3 | food they used to just have to go down to the open  
4 | water and even in just a little while you could  
5 | get four or five seals.

6 | He forgot to mention while he  
7 | was on Baillie Island he got -- Pullen Island, one year  
8 | he got three polar bears on Pullen Island, and he sold  
9 | three of the polar bears, he sold two for \$20 each and  
10 | one for a sleeping bag.

11 | He lived in Baillie Island,  
12 | he went back to Sachs Harbour again after a year.  
13 | After he spent a year in Sachs Harbour he came back and  
14 | him and Noah Elias trapped together around Russell  
15 | Inlet. He said while they were travelling along they  
16 | also trapped marten as far as Horton River.

17 | THE WITNESS: No, Anderson River.

18 | THE INTERPRETER: Anderson  
19 | River.

20 | THE WITNESS: Once I was, but  
21 | most of the time we were at Crossley Lakes.

22 | THE INTERPRETER: He, said  
23 | that year in 1955 when the Dew Line was just starting  
24 | to build, they used to trap along the edge of the  
25 | ocean, because at that time there was quite a few  
26 | foxes. He said in them days too, around 1955, even  
27 | while you lived at Tuk he used to have to go out on the  
28 | ocean here, and he also could catch seal. He said  
29 | while he's out trapping they don't actually look for a  
30 | polar bear, but they always used to see them around and

1 he'd get one every year. He said since 1955 since the  
2 Dew line started he work on the Dew Line, so he never  
3 been trapping very much, but he said in 1957 he trapped  
4 fox  
5 a while also but he went to work again and his brother  
6 had to pull out his traps.

7 He said in the year 1939 or  
8 '40 long ago they used to live around in the coast  
9 here, but they used to go to the delta in the  
10 springtime to hunt muskrats. He said a long time ago  
11 too when the Hudson's Bay trading post was in  
12 Tuktoyaktuk, they used to have a net, him and his  
13 friend, Hiram used to fish. He say it used to be  
14 really good fishing. He said one time they had a net,  
15 it was about as long as this Community Hall, and when  
16 they went to check it they had 225 whitefish.

17 He said a long time ago when  
18 they work they used to get only 50¢ an hour and when  
19 they worked ten hours they get \$5.

20 He also said that although he  
21 never checked it himself, since last year he don't know  
22 for what reason that there's been a lot of dead fish  
23 around Tuk, and he said in the fall time they all got  
24 drifted ashore, right from here as far as close to  
25 North Star Harbour.

26 He said a long time ago when  
27 he remembered when they heard about fish dying, when  
28 the fish died from being pushed by the ice, they used  
29 to be facing one way or the other, and he said that's  
30 the way they used to die if the ice pushed them long

1 | ago But he said these fishes must have died in the  
2 | summer because they were flat on their backs.

3 |                                   He sad a long time ago also  
4 | around September 15th the people used to fish herring  
5 | and they used to get really lots, especially up from  
6 | high water and wind, but he said the last two years  
7 | they also get wind and high water but there's no  
8 | herring.

9 |                                   He said the last of all  
10 | before he finished talking, he want to talk about the  
11 | drilling that they are planning out in the Beaufort  
12 | Sea. He said if any of you ask the Eskimos that are  
13 | living here, and the Inuit that are living here if they  
14 | agree with it, he said he knows that every one of them  
15 | say "No."

16 |                                   Thank you.

17 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
18 | Mr. Felix.

19 |                                   (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 |  
21 |                                   FRANK COCKNEY resumed:

22 |                                   THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I'm  
23 | going to say a few words again and introduce myself  
24 | again I'm going to talk my dialect this time so Rosie  
25 | and Victor are going to translate that. I'm going to  
26 | have to talk my dialects.

27 |                                   INTERPRETER ALBERT: Mr.  
28 | Berger Frank Cockney said he just wanted to talk to you  
29 | about what he learned while he was growing up and the  
30 | first of all he said a long time ago he used to follow

1 his grandfather around, that is how come he learned  
2 about different people from all over. He said at one  
3 time Eskimos used to get together in Aklavik after  
4 ratting and just before it was whaling season time. He  
5 said he was quite a small boy but everyone know how it  
6 is when you follow your grandfather around. But that's  
7 the way he grew up.

8 He said he was big enough to  
9 understand and that was the first time he saw the  
10 Indians there, and the Indians and the Inuit used to  
11 mix together, and that was the first time he also found  
12 out that there was chiefs, and he said the Eskimo chief  
13 was Mangilaluk, and there was other peoples there that  
14 got together with the Indians Nuligak and Kaglik, that  
15 was the Eskimo leaders. He said the other Indian  
16 people he found out only later were Paul Koe and Jim  
17 Greenland and Chief Julius. He said he used to wonder  
18 how they always got together, but later he found out  
19 they were making plans about their land.

20 He said long ago, even from  
21 way back, he found out only later even though he didn't  
22 see them very often and not very many few times, but he  
23 said he found out only later that the older people  
24 always used to get together. I guess they always  
25 planned how they should look after their land, so he  
26 said now after he grew up he knew it's nothing new that  
27 peoples plan about their land, and how they look after  
28 it. It was done a long time ago also.

29 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I  
30 was just trying to think something, I don't want to

1 | lie, I want to make sure I used it.

2 |   INTERPRETER ALBERT: He said  
3 | he was thinking for a while and he'd like to tell you  
4 | also long ago he said that their fathers and their  
5 | mothers and their grandparents, whoever it was, used to  
6 | talk to them. But sometimes he said while he was  
7 | growing up some of the things they talked about didn't  
8 | matter too much  
9 | to him, maybe because he was a little bit bad. But he  
10 | said after a while he found out that they were trying  
11 | to talk to him so he could make a good living.

12 |   All the things that his  
13 | grandfather said to him, he never thought much about it  
14 | but after he grew up and start living on his own he  
15 | know that all the words that his grandfather used to  
16 | say to him all came out, and it was good..

17 |   He said that's all for now,  
18 | and if anybody else want to talk he have a chance now.

19 |   (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 |

21 |   CHARLIE GRUBEN resumed:

22 |   THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I  
23 | think I was cheating on my wife a little bit there when  
24 | I said I got 14 polar bears. My wife got two herself.

25 |   (LAUGHTER)

26 |   Back to the migratory birds,  
27 | 1974 I was out hunting geese towards Kendall Island  
28 | there was a helicopter flying around and I see all  
29 | these geese passing through one place so I went over  
30 | there. All I seen was just the snow bank was just

1 yellow with eggs, that's on account of the helicopters  
2 trying to tag a grizzly bear. They don't realize that  
3 they drive all  
4 the geese away from their nesting grounds. They  
5 don't know it. They don't realize that they're killing  
6 about a couple of thousand geese just to tag one  
7 grizzly bear..

8 Now going to the pipelines, I  
9 want to say something that if they give us any choice,  
10 I think I choose the pipeline because if they find a  
11 leak in the pipeline they got computers that can shut  
12 if off right now. But if they ever start taking the  
13 oil out with tankers, if there's any leak the whole  
14 coast is going to be soaked with oil.

15 Offshore drilling, I don't  
16 believe, I have no part in that because in deep sea I  
17 been travelling between Baillie Island and Banks  
18 Island, some waves get up to 50 feet deep. How they  
19 going to stop it if they have a leak? There's no way  
20 they're going to stop it. If they want to drill in the  
21 wintertime, in the line if they want they can drill it  
22 on the side and plug it off, but no way you're going to  
23 do that out in the ice because the ice is moving all  
24 the time, they'll never stop the leak.

25 Under the ice is just like  
26 fork, too, you know ice is not smooth on the bottom of  
27 the ice. How they going to stop it with the rigs they  
28 got?

29 Going back to the law about  
30 hunting again, I'm going to say a little bit. The way

1 | the game wardens today is pushing the people, I don't  
2 | think it's right because they just make them mad and  
3 | they start getting off their minds sometimes. When we  
4 | were young we had a Chief Mangilaluk, he tell us not to  
5 | kill this and that, we don't dare do that because we  
6 | want to listen to our chief so good we don't overkill It  
7 | was better than game wardens we got today, I think.  
8 | That's the way the peoples used to handle their game  
9 | that time. We don't kill game just for the sports, we  
10 | just kill what we need and that's it.

11 | I think that's about all I  
12 | can say for now.

13 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 |  
15 | JIMMY JACOBSON resumed:

16 | THE WITNESS: I'd like to say  
17 | something about the pipeline too on Cape Bathurst and  
18 | Eskimo Lakes. Lots of us Eskimos, they talk about Cape  
19 | Bathurst and Eskimo Lakes, We feel that Eskimo Lake and  
20 | Cape Bathurst should be just like a reserve kept free,  
21 | not just keep it free for two or three years,  
22 | completely have it for a reserve in case a pipeline  
23 | come up, we got something to go back on to keep our  
24 | good hunting ground because if that pipeline ever come  
25 | up, people will be only rich for one or two years.  
26 | They won't have money for years and years because most  
27 | of the people after they work on the pipeline they  
28 | bound to go and have a heck of a good time, most of  
29 | them, and come back broke. They got to fall back on  
30 | something. It's something that would be good to keep



1 | for the young people because they got to go back to  
2 | hunting and fishing for sure.

3 |    Another thing about the  
4 | pipeline, they should look a little bit more about the  
5 | pipeline before they put it up because I run into one  
6 | doctor at Holman Island one time, he stayed there all  
7 | summer with his wife, and he told me some of them hills  
8 | grow 18 inches a year, some of it six inches, some of  
9 | it 10 inches a year, the hills grow. So I kind of  
10 | think if they put up the pipeline they should think a  
11 | little bit because if the hills grow that much a year,  
12 | I think they need almost an elastic pipeline,. So I'm  
13 | kind of worry about myself a lot of times to think  
14 | about it a little bit. I don't show I'm worrying about  
15 | it, but I think we got to think twice before -- and  
16 | check them hills real good before they put the pipeline  
17 | through because if it ever busts, there's rivers  
18 | running the rivers are not still. Some of that oil is  
19 | going to go a heck of along ways before they catch up  
20 | to it, and it's going to be hard on birds and  
21 | everything else.

22 |    So I haven't got much to say,  
23 | so Mr. Berger I'll give this to somebody else.

24 |    (WITNESS ASIDE)

25 |    CHARLIE GRUBEN resumed:

26 |    THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I  
27 | want to say one more what I've got in mind. I can't  
28 | understand the government hiring all kinds of people  
29 | for different things, working, spending a lot of money  
30 | to send people all over; but they don't seem to find

1 money to have monitors to watch the oil companies what  
2 they doing out in the ice such as what they're doing  
3 now out in the ice. When polar bear hunters come back  
4 they say that they see a cat trail out there and they  
5 don't know what they're doing.

6 Well, I can't understand.  
7 They find money for every other thing but they can't  
8 find money for an Eskimo to watch the oil companies,  
9 which would do the people, they like to know what's  
10 going on. but so funny to me, you ask the government,  
11 "Is there a way of finding money to send some Eskimos  
12 out to see what's going on?"

13 They say, "The government is broke, they are  
14 broke," But how in the heck can they find money for  
15 every other darn thing? That's what I want to find  
16 out, Mr. Berger, and I hope you find out about it  
17 because we want to know what's going on. But it's so  
18 funny, it's not even funny. That's all I have to say,  
19 Mr. Berger.

20

21

22

23

24

25 THE WITNESS: Excuse me, Mr.  
26 Berger, I got more things that I seen myself. I used to  
27 be a monitor quite often and this was in Eskimo Lakes  
28 about four years ago. What I seen, they used to drag a  
29 cord about a mile long and sometimes it would get caught  
30 between the rocks, so they have to pull it back out, and  
I used to see them jugs, it's about six inches long and

1 | about so thick, they just coated with fish eggs. I  
2 | never said nothing because I figure that they think I'm  
3 | green anyway, I don't know what's going on, you know,  
4 | but I kept this till we got to the main lake. They  
5 | started getting wise to me, they wouldn't blast in the  
6 | daytime any more. They wait till it get dark so I can't  
7 | see nothing. I got wise to them too, I know where they  
8 | going to land in the morning so I went across there with  
9 | one of the boats, and they were about three or four  
10 | miles away, then I went out with a canoe  
11 | and kicker and then I even went two miles and counted  
12 | over 400 fish, so I went back right away and phoned John  
13 | Hunt, he was the fishery, and he took us o Inuvik right  
14 | away, they got so mad they quit right there, we went to  
15 | Inuvik. John Hunt and myself, we phoned Trudeau what  
16 | they going to do about this?  
17 | Trudeau told us, "Stop them  
18 | right now,"  
19 | So we had to do, pretty mad,  
20 | but they had no choice.  
21 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's Mr.  
22 | Trudeau of the Fisheries Department?  
23 | A And another time in 1959  
24 | and '60, that's the first time the oil company actual  
25 | exploration was blasting at Liverpool Bay and all  
26 | around the fingers up there. These up to 200 pounds of  
27 | dynamite sometimes in one blast, and you could almost  
28 | walk on top the fish, it was so thick. I worked for  
29 | two years with them when they were blasting up there.  
30 | Frank Cockney could tell you the same thing, I guess.

1 He was working two years with me up there. I started  
2 off with \$300 a month from here and I worked about a.  
3 week and I started getting 15-\$1,600 a month working  
4 with them. They thought I was good for nothing, I  
5 guess, when I first started and they figured they were  
6 going to pay me 300 bucks a month.

7 I was trained as shot-bolt  
8 too that time, till I know everything that was going  
9 on. Even seals come belly up sometimes on the blast.

10 (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 FRANK COCKNEY resumed:

12 THE WITNESS: I wanted to add  
13 to that little story, he said I was there with him and  
14 I wanted you to make sure I was there, so I'm going to  
15 put a little joke on what we did that time.

16 Three of us stayed in them  
17 two boats. Him, he stayed in the "Ominginuk" and I  
18 stayed in my own boat, "Saucy Jane". He use, it for  
19 kitchen , that's where they feed the men; but then  
20 again that boat named "Saline" work out in the  
21 daytime, me and Charlie, we stayed back, anchor out  
22 middle. of the Eskimo Lake and we had a radio, we  
23 had to operate that radio. We were kind of green  
24 about them, you know, we didn't know much. So we  
25 used to teasing each other. We told Charlie, me and  
26 the cook, "You better handle the radio", so he did,  
27 but again we left that time, he didn't want to do it  
28 any more so I had to do it at the end so we had lots  
29 of fun, but anyway it's hard to talk through the  
30 radio when you don't know too much, I guess.

1 Oh yes, another thing, Charlie  
2 was just telling there reminds me one time we didn't get  
3 along in some way up there. Anyway the whole crew,  
4 three older neighbors, me, Charlie, Abe, John Raymond,  
5 so we damn near quit one day. If they ever quit, us  
6 guys that time this company that was working with us,  
7 they would get stuck, eh. So that boat of mine, we  
8 were going to bring it back to Tuktoyaktuk. We all  
9 decided to go back home because they were using it for  
10 kitchen the same time, but maybe Charlie could add  
11 that up a little bit after just to say we were there  
12 together. That's the way it works.

13 Anyway, Charlie could add  
14 that up, I guess, a little bit.

15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16  
17 CHARLIE GRUBEN resumed:

18 THE WITNESS: Well, excuse  
19 me, there was about four natives working there and one  
20 of us cooked. The engineer started making fun of him,  
21 call him a dog and everything behind his back, so I  
22 didn't like it and I told the boys, "We can't work when  
23 one of us acting like a dog."

24 So I told the boss.

25 "What's wrong with you guys?"

26 "We don't want to be run  
27 down, we working just as hard as anybody else, there's  
28 no use calling one of us a dog."

29 So they talked us into  
30 staying so we stayed there till the end. Thank you. I

1 | guess that's all I have to say.

2 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: I thought  
4 | we'd stop for supper in a few minutes, but if any of  
5 | the trappers have anything further to say, now might be  
6 | the best time to do so before we stop for supper.

7 |

8 | BERTRAM POKIAK resumed:

9 | THE WITNESS Well, I haven't  
10 | got too much to say right now, but like I said before,  
11 | I travelled around quite a bit, seen a lot of changes  
12 | going on in our hunting areas and all that, why  
13 | everything is disappearing, and these governments spend  
14 | a lot of money, thousands of dollars just to -for this  
15 | environment. The land animals and the marine life,  
16 | they spent thousands of dollars on that.

17 | I know a lot of old people,  
18 | they could only ask them and get information, why spend  
19 | thousands of dollars to hire somebody to study that  
20 | wildlife? This is our land and we know what's in it.  
21 | Why not come to us and get information instead of  
22 | spending years and years studying the animal, why not  
23 | just go in for a year just to prove it?

24 | I just noticed on the map the  
25 | other day for a Bird Sanctuary. They were marked on  
26 | the map in red circles where the geese and ducks. I  
27 | seen they left Baillie Island and Cape Bathurst  
28 | Peninsula out of that. I never asked nobody, but why  
29 | they left that place out? Right from Cape Bathurst  
30 | even on Baillie Island itself the geese are travelling

1 | to Banks Island to breed. In a cold spring they come  
2 | back to the mainland and that's where they breed,  
3 | nesting and bring up their young. I notice that part  
4 | is left out on the map of Bird Sanctuary. I was just  
5 | wondering why?

6 | MRS. ALBERT: Is there  
7 | someone here to answer that?

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: No, but I  
9 | think that Miss Allison, you might make sure that Mr.  
10 | Bayly raises that question during the cross-delta  
11 | evidence to be given at Yellowknife next week and the  
12 | week after. It's a good question and I just want to  
13 | make sure COPE pursues it at the hearings we're holding  
14 | at Yellowknife next week and the week after.

15 | THE WITNESS: And the last of  
16 | all, I would like to see some more younger hunters  
17 | that's hunting now trying to make their living, to  
18 | speak out a little more while you're here. I'd like to  
19 | see that done They already know what kind of life we  
20 | had before oil exploration started, all along the  
21 | coast. Now everything just start disappearing. I'm  
22 | not going out any more now. If I could, all that life  
23 | which I had I would do it all over again, I enjoyed it.  
24 | But I'm getting too old for that now. That's all I  
25 | have to say.

26 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: I think  
28 | maybe we'll adjourn for supper and come back tonight at  
29 | eight o'clock. I invite you all to come back here at  
30 | eight o'clock tonight and we'll carry on with the

1 | hearing at that time, and I want to thank all you  
2 | gentlemen for the evidence you gave about the way you  
3 | lived in the old days. It's very helpful and  
4 | informative to me.

5 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 5 P.M.)

6 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 8:26 P.M.)

7 | (LAND USE MAP OF TUKTOYAKTUK MARKED EXHIBIT C-257)

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,  
9 | ladies and gentlemen, we'll call the hearing to order  
10 | this evening, and repeat once again that anyone who  
11 | wishes to say anything may do so now.

12 | I think that --

13 | MARK NOKSANA sworn:

14 | THE WITNESS: My name is Mark  
15 | Noksana. I been living here since '38, 11,938 in Tuk.  
16 | Before -1 say anything I'm just going to go to the map  
17 | and talk about all the reindeer dried from Alaska, I'm  
18 | going to start on first. It's going to take me quite a  
19 | while though.

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well --

21 | THE WITNESS: I'm one of the  
22 | guys that bring the reindeer from Alaska. Mr. Berger,  
23 | I hear that people in Tuk want me to talk about the  
24 | reindeer, the reindeer from Alaska so I'm going to talk  
25 | about it, Tonight I'm going to talk in Eskimo, take my  
26 | time, and she is going to translate.

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

28 | THE WITNESS: I don't want to  
29 | speak in English, get twisted all over.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.



1 THE WITNESS: I was born in  
2 Alaska, I was born in Point Barrow, I was born 1913,  
3 I'm going to talk about reindeer now.

4 (HELEN GRUBEN RESUMED AS  
5 INTERPRETER)

6 THE INTERPRETER: I was born  
7 in Alaska, Point Barrow, in 1913 and my parents and I  
8 were at Beach Point and they came over the mountain.

9 THE WITNESS: While she  
10 translate it in English, we heard the reindeer was  
11 coming from Kobuk and I was still with my parents  
12 trapping  
13 and living off of country, and I happened to be just  
14 15 or 20 miles up in the land and a white man came to  
15 supply a little store there for a long time, about 6,  
16 7, 8 miles, and the little store there and the wan came  
17 from the river with a dog team and they happened to hit  
18 us, and they went down to get supply from the little  
19 store, and he came back to us and asked me, he says,  
20 "The boss told me we could get somebody to here or take  
21 them to the herd."

22 I says, "I'm willing to work,  
23 so you can take me."

24 So he asked me that evening  
25 to stay with them that evening. When I think about it.  
26 I was pretty young, and that evening I asked my mom if  
27 I can go because I was only a boy amongst the family.

28 So my mother was thinking,  
29 she asked me, "How long you going to be out there?"

30 I tell them, "I don't know

1 | how long it's going to take the reindeer to take it to  
2 | the cannery."

3 |   She says, "You can go if, you  
4 | want to."

5 |   So I went there, him and  
6 | another guy, next morning went to the herd and we start  
7 | going from Pitcher Point -- and this map is not far  
8 | enough over here, it's just up to Herschel Island, this  
9 | map here, and I was over here. This is otter Island  
10 | here. Pitcher Point is about 100 miles over that side  
11 | and before we reached, we come around there, we come to  
12 | the Ice River there, we stay there in summer. We just  
13 | go by the foot when we travelling, we got about 20  
14 | sleds of them just lined up and back and forth, the  
15 | reindeer got to eat, all supply we had to carry it that  
16 | way for reindeer, we only got one dog team, just in  
17 | case of emergency or something, we just have it for the  
18 | dog team. We stayed there that summer. We stay in the  
19 | summer one place to keep the herd one summer and from  
20 | there we left again around January when the ice is  
21 | thick enough to travel by the reindeer. From there we  
22 | started travelling and we come to the polar in 1933 and  
23 | we travel around there all winter. We don't travel too  
24 | much every day, about 10-15 miles a day, not every day  
25 | we don't travel, just depends on the weather.

26 |   THE COMMISSIONER: How many  
27 | reindeer were there? How big was the herd?

28 |   A        It was about 5,000 when  
29 | we there. When summer come we had a hard time to keep  
30 | the reindeer because reindeer come from away over that

1 side, they want to go back there. Every time they get  
2 stray, some of them just want to go back. So we just  
3 keep going along there till we come to King Point east  
4 of Herschel Island, we stay there summer again for  
5 another season. The following time before we reach  
6 this year the following year somewhere west of Herschel  
7 Island, just keep slowly travelling. We stay there all  
8 summer with the herd, and we had to be out every 24  
9 hours one  
10 person to keep the herd from chasing around here, 24  
11 hours, no tent whatsoever, even winter and summer.  
12 It doesn't matter whether weather cold or blow, we  
13 got to be out, just a packsack and a little grub on  
14 your back and you stay out 24 hours, No shelter, no  
15 place.  
16 We have to keep the herd around  
17 We stay there. The boss told  
18 us -- and that was in King Point -- he said, "We going  
19 to try to go across Mackenzie around February when the  
20 day is longer."  
21 So we was waiting for that,  
22 and we was at King Point around December, towards  
23 Shingle Point, taking time to wait for when we going to  
24 start coming across the Mackenzie River.  
25 So there's quite a few wolf  
26 around there at Shingle Point when we cut across, we  
27 have to keep the reindeer, sometimes we had to have two  
28 guys at a time for herding, trying to keep the herd  
29 because we don't want to lose them.  
30 So when February come there

1 we just, boss told us we were going to go there, when  
2 we going to start to go across the Mackenzie. So the  
3 bosses went to Aklavik to look for some man to guide us  
4 across the Mackenzie River. They hire another dog  
5 team, and the fellow that had the dog team with him was  
6 supposed to be a guide to come across the Mackenzie.  
7 He was an old man, not too young, that dog team man who  
8 came to us, he was old.

9 Just before we crossed, just  
10 before we start there the bosses told us, "Be ready for  
11 the morning."

12 We talked to that man who was  
13 supposed to guide us, we are drivers, about six or  
14 seven of us, pushing the reindeer, we start early in  
15 the morning just before daylight. We ask him how far  
16 to go across the Mackenzie.

17 "Well," he says, "it's not  
18 too far."

19 We don't know, and he  
20 pointing us down the ocean, we can't see no land.  
21 Well, we start that morning, we had our sleds there, we  
22 had some moss with us with the sleds, we had dog team,  
23 and start pushing the reindeer right in the morning.,  
24 just keep going all day about ten miles east of Shingle  
25 Point and he told us to go north. So we keep going all  
26 day. When the day is finished and darkness coming we  
27 never eat, never stop, never even have a drink of  
28 water, going all day since the morning, just keep going  
29 pushing the reindeer, we had no time for lunch, just  
30 coming there midnight and I think we happened to hit

1 | the land somewhere. Dark, no moon, no nothing.

2 |                               So everybody was hungry and  
3 | the reindeer was hungry. As soon as we hit the land we  
4 | ask the guide, we said, "How's the feed there on that  
5 | island?"

6 |                               Well, he said, "It's a good  
7 | place, good feeding place."

8 |                               But we don't know. As soon  
9 | as we hit the land, the reindeer on the land we just  
10 | pitched a tent and we start putting the primer stove  
11 | and everything, we were hungry, we just trying to make  
12 | some tea and anything and we were tired. A little  
13 | while after just one man who was a herder before me  
14 | said, "The boss said to go and check the reindeer," I  
15 | just take a little cup of coffee or something and  
16 | just went over there in order to check them. We been  
17 | gone about half an hour and he came back and he said he  
18 | can't see the reindeer any more, and we travelled from  
19 | in the morning towards morning pushing those reindeer  
20 | to come across here. He said he can't see the reindeer  
21 | any more. He said they all went back. Then he came  
22 | back and reported the boss told us, myself and the  
23 | other boys, we just like that, just parka, no nothing  
24 | else, just the parka and mitts and everything, he told  
25 | us if you catch them, trail them, he says be might be  
26 | stopped on the island, so we started again, just had a  
27 | little lunch and we started going again after the  
28 | reindeer, just keep trailing them till good daylight,  
29 | we couldn't see even one reindeer, just going back to  
30 | the land they came from.

1 So we turned back to where we  
2 had tent around afternoon. I was tired and they were  
3 tired. Even when I was walking around I was sleeping  
4 when I was walking, all my clothes were wet, I was so  
5 tired, when we get to the camp the boss he was waiting  
6 for us, he had a stove, nice tent and warm and  
7 everything, we just have a little cup of coffee myself,  
8 just go to bed. Take all my clothes off. The boss,  
9 he's drying all the clothes while we were sleeping.

10 Next morning when we get up  
11 and had a good rest the boss told us again, three or  
12 four of us there, young guys, he say, "You take your  
13 packsack and get grub in your packsack, a primer stove  
14 and a tent." He says, "You fellows have to go back down  
15 there."

16 Well, we started from the  
17 mainland walking on foot. No dog team, no nothing. He  
18 says, "If you see the reindeer, if they are not going  
19 back or anything, just go back down to Shingle Point  
20 where the school was that year." There was a school.

21 So we went over there on  
22 foot. When we come across there in the morning the one  
23 guy was - we always tell him he had good clothes on,  
24 good clothes on his feet, always kind of proud of  
25 himself, you know, he's a big man, bigger than me.  
26 That morning when we come across there/we got wet feet  
27 and one side was frozen of his feet when we got' to  
28 Shingle Point. We wait there about a month. Nobody  
29 comes. Them guys with the sled, when they cross there  
30 some place supposed to be in the station at Kittis, so

1 | we wait there, we never do nothing, just go and see the  
2 | reindeer and never do nothing. We came back again, the  
3 | boss say we have to stay another year at Shingle Point.  
4 | We couldn't try it again that year, we just had to  
5 | stay.

6 |   It come the month again,  
7 | February month, he says he going to try again. So next  
8 | year he told us he's going to get another man this  
9 | time, another guide, Allen Okpik, Abe's dad. He was  
10 | not too young either, a good healthy man. He told us  
11 | that morning before we leave, he say, "That man, he  
12 | took us in the wrong place." He said him, he's going to  
13 | guide us around there, travel around the Mackenzie  
14 | mouth of river and we going to stop there, he told us  
15 | where we're going to stop, and he told us, "No food for  
16 | reindeer, just the grass."

17 |   We stay overnight, we just  
18 | have a shift every half an hour seven of us to keep the  
19 | reindeer in so they won't go back again. So from there  
20 | to Tiktalluck we come across -. whatever, they call  
21 | it, the reindeer, they call it Reindeer Channel now.  
22 | We stopped there again. The second day we just hardly  
23 | pushing the reindeer because there was nothing to eat.  
24 | We come to the place where we going to stay overnight.  
25 | We stay there and we had to, three or four of us we had  
26 | hardly sleep for two nights. When we get back to the  
27 | tent we just with our clothes on we sit down and half  
28 | asleep until we get time to go out, to take his place.

29 |   From second night when  
30 | daylight come we started again to show us which river





1 | did the trip take altogether?

2 |                                   A     It take me four or five  
3 | years, one year forage to the mountain from the on this  
4 | side of coast, take them five years to Tununuk to the  
5 | Canadian Government, five years.

6 |                                   Q     Where did they deliver  
7 | them, at Reindeer Station?

8 |                                   A     Around Kitti.

9 |                                   Q     Kittigazuit.

10 |                                  A     Kittigazuit. That's  
11 | where they had the plane there waiting for us.

12 |                                   We had a roundup there. It's  
13 | not very easy. When we come along there, the guys come  
14 | from Kitti, three lads and the one that was supposed to  
15 | be the boss for the reindeer in Canada, he was supposed  
16 | to be in charge of it, he came over to meet us, we were  
17 | somewhere there west of Herschel Island about 100 miles  
18 | He was helpless, he was really helpless.

19 |                                   It was not too easy for  
20 | travelling. For this reason, before we reached, few  
21 | come across here. I used to ask around these natives  
22 | somewhere around here in Shingle Point, I used to ask  
23 | them, I know reindeer for Canada by the mouth of the  
24 | Mackenzie, I know that but I used to ask, "What you  
25 | guys ask for reindeer for?"

26 |                                   Well, some of them told me  
27 | later on, they say the one man in Tuktoyaktuk by the  
28 | name of William Mangilaluk, chief, he was living in  
29 | there, and the Indians were living up here. I think  
30 | the government that time came down to travel around by

1 | the river like what you do right now, and he was  
2 | travelling down and he meet the Indians. What he wants  
3 | from the government, that's what the guy told me, he  
4 | said, "Indians ask for their treaty money."

5 | I happened to meet that man  
6 | there before he died, William Mangilaluk. I was  
7 | talking to him about the reindeer, I ask him why he  
8 | want the reindeer for.

9 | Well, he told me about all  
10 | these what was happening, all the Indians, that's what  
11 | he told me. He say, "The government reached the  
12 | Whitefish Station," Whitefish Station is just about 15  
13 | miles out west there, there was whaling there, and the  
14 | government came down and asked him after being through  
15 | with the Indians, he been going down to Tuk and  
16 | Whitefish. Station and he ask him, "What you want from  
17 | the government?"

18 | So old chief was telling him,  
19 | he ask him if he want money, like Indians. So old  
20 | chief was thinking about it for I don't know how long,  
21 | I don't know, he told me he think about it, and he  
22 | asked him that night, he says he didn't say nothing.  
23 | He just going to think about it.

24 | So when he make up his mind  
25 | he heard of some reindeer in Alaska somewhere, there  
26 | was no caribou at all here in Tuktoyaktuk, there was no  
27 | caribou at all, you have to go way far down to Baillie  
28 | Island somewhere to get your caribou. No caribou at  
29 | all at that time. So the chief was asking for  
30 | reindeer, if he could get the reindeer from Alaska. He

1 asked the government if he could get the reindeer from  
2 Alaska, he asked the government if he could get the  
3 reindeer for the Eskimos. See, they don't want no  
4 money. He says money's no good to him. That's what he  
5 told me. He said he'd rather get reindeer so he can  
6 have meat all the time for the new generation coming,  
7 so they can have reindeer meat all the time in Tuk area  
8 here.

9 That's what happened. So the  
10 government back in Ottawa somewhere decided they would  
11 go to Alaska, they buy one of the government's company,  
12 the reindeer and drive them from there. I was one of  
13 them, four years with them. That's what happened.  
14 That's what the old man was saying, the old chief.  
15 They don't want money. I'm glad about it because the  
16 Delta reindeer this year has been a real help for the  
17 people at Tuk, McPherson, Arctic Red, Aklavik, a big  
18 herd this year. There's no caribou on the west side  
19 this year. The reindeer have been real helpful for the  
20 people in  
21 the north. If it wasn't for the reindeer brought here  
22 a lot of them would have been hungry for meat at Tuk,  
23 all these places this year. All along these  
24 settlements it was really helpful for the natives here.  
25 I'm really glad about it.

26 But sometime I feel quite mad  
27 myself, because that bring the reindeer, all this talk  
28 about I shouldn't be here. Some people say, "Reindeer  
29 is no good." Sometimes I feel like I shouldn't be one  
30 of them, I shouldn't be in Canada here. We suffered

1 | for it, we had no shelter when we were driving. Now  
2 | it's really helpful. That's why I was really glad  
3 | about it, even sometime I feel mad about it myself when  
4 | I'm going to buy the reindeer. After I suffer all that  
5 | and bring all the meat, reindeer, I hate to spend 85¢ a  
6 | pound myself and buy it.

7 | (LAUGHTER)

8 | A VOICE: It's better than  
9 | buying steak at seven bucks.

10 | THE WITNESS: Because I know  
11 | I suffered for it because I know what I tried hard for  
12 | it. Now I have to buy it at 85¢ a pound.

13 | But that time after we delivered  
14 | to the Canadian Government we started buying the reindeer  
15 | at \$25. a reindeer for skin and all, everything,  
16 | that's just to buy it, 25 bucks. Anybody want to buy a  
17 | reindeer go to the igloo some place, as long as you got  
18 | 25 bucks you can go and buy some grizzly, everything,  
19 | carcass and everything, skin and everything. Now it's  
20 | come up to a whole 100 bucks just for meat alone.  
21 | No neck, no legs, no nothing, just the whole 100 bucks.

22 | But anyway, I'm glad about it  
23 | that man is gone, the people using it now. The people  
24 | around this area and Tuk, if you look after it right,  
25 | it's just like a bank. That man use his head. He  
26 | didn't ask for money. He's got just like a bank in  
27 | that reindeer, just like selling, as long as somebody  
28 | look after it.

29 | One of the people asked me f  
30 | I could be in it, but I tell them once I get away from

1 my job I get away with it, because I been with it, I  
2 know how it is, I suffer with it, I was not getting too  
3 young either so I don't want it. Somebody can look  
4 after it.

5 That's the way they are, the  
6 reindeer brought from Alaska. It's not too easy. When  
7 I think about it sometimes it's pretty hard just  
8 travelling here on this coast here. Sometime we had to  
9 travel in the storm, sometimes we had to pitch a tent  
10 in storm, it's not too easy.

11 Now there's one man who's in  
12 it, the Eskimo is looking after it now the last two  
13 years, he's in Tuk but I don't think he's here tonight.  
14 I like to see him tonight and hope he talk about his  
15 reindeer, how he's going to handle it, but I don't  
16 think he's here tonight.

17 We were lucky that time, we  
18 was coming along here at the coast. When we got to  
19 Shingle Point the people reached it from the delta,  
20 they used to told us there was a lot of caribou some  
21 years around here, every spring and every summer. We  
22 were lucky for three summers here, we could keep the  
23 caribou running. There's no caribou now. We would  
24 have had lots if the caribou kept coming to us, you  
25 know. But we are lucky.

26 Well, I think I'm going to  
27 quit talking about the reindeer now. I think you got  
28 the most of it now about the reindeer, how they drive.

29 I was living here after  
30 reindeer were delivered to the government, I was in

1 Shingle Point for a couple of years, 1935 until 1936 I  
2 had a winter there, I got married that year. I decided  
3 to go back to Alaska but you know how it is when you  
4 travel, young guy, you happen to find a girl or  
5 something you get stuck somewhere. I happened to find  
6 a girl and decided to stay in Canada. So we stayed  
7 there for two years and the missionary I was with, I  
8 was married by this missionary. Thomas Omuk, he went  
9 to Shingle Point to finish school. He went to Tuk '37  
10 with his boat. He had to be a missionary there himself  
11 for the people, Eskimo people, he's the missionary,  
12 he's the preacher for Anglican. I stayed there about  
13 one year and I went with a dog team over there again to  
14 meet him and stay there since '38.

15 I used to be trapping there,  
16 Pullen Island, down to Dalhousie, but I never 'reached  
17 Baillie Island, I used to trap up here to Martin up in  
18 the Martin there. I used to hunt seal around here in  
19 the fall, around Tuk I used to get a few seals, and  
20 every time it fishing time in Tuk we used to get a lot  
21 of fish. We had dog team, we had supply all winter for  
22 fish. We had no trouble to get fish, herrings,  
23 whitefish, coneys, we could get any kind of fish here  
24 in Tuk that time. Every time, we go out here, anybody  
25 who want to go hunt seal, we get a few seal every fall,  
26 even after freezeup. I used to go whaling, used to get  
27 a lot of whale there. A lot of fish in the land above  
28 Tuk about 10 miles, 15 miles, 10 miles, 6 miles. In  
29 the lake there used to be a lot of fish. We had no  
30 short of fish, anybody willing to fish, they had no

1 trouble to get fish supply. The only time we had a  
2 supply of fish for Tuk. If you got no fish, we just  
3 have kind of a hard time to get through the winter,  
4 especially when you got dog team.

5 So we used to be whaling  
6 there and I used to go out every spring there sometimes  
7 we would go in the delta at that time, we used to go  
8 shooting rats. We had no job that time, just we have  
9 to look to supply our family to look for rats, get a  
10 few rats. In the coming summertime go back to Tuk. We  
11 keep doing that, and I used to work there for a while,  
12 the Hudson's Bay transport was there I used to work in  
13 the summertime meantime, until finally Hudson's Bay,  
14 the transport guys who supply along the coast, two  
15 ships were there, they happened to ask me if I want a  
16 job. When they asked me if I wanted to look after the  
17 ship for the winter. So I told the guys, when they  
18 asked me I told them, "I don't know nothing what to  
19 do."

20 Well, he says even that he's  
21 going to show me, he's going to leave one white man with  
22 me and he teach me the winter how to look after the ship  
23 in the harbour here, with anchor out and it freezing  
24 outside, so I got the job next year and look after the  
25 boat, and about nine years in Tuk, and I used to work in  
26 the summer here in the transport of freight and  
27 handling freight just looking after it. Nine years I  
28 been working there, but the wintertime, I could  
29 trap out if I wanted to. No trouble to get any fish.  
30 The people was well off in Tuk here that time for fish

1 and some of them willing to try to go, out for trapping,  
2 used to get a few especially rats and fox and polar  
3 bear. Nobody cared too much that time for polar bear,  
4 too cheap skin. It was only 35-40 bucks that time,  
5 about \$10 sometime, it's not worth go after the polar  
6 bear skin.

7 Now I'm going to talk about  
8 something else now. I talk about that hunting ground  
9 and everything. Since when we were living here we  
10 start hearing some seismic going around the land here.  
11 They never told us anything, they just coming from  
12 some place, just start doing seismic and all that on  
13 this land here above Tuk, cut across the land, and  
14 they start tearing the land. I still could see  
15 some of them tearing the land somewhere when you  
16 go out on tundra here you can see the land being  
17 tear up still. You go dog team some place you can't  
18 even go across it in springtime when you are hunting,  
19 in the water you can't even go across it. It's so  
20 far down in the ground, they digging it. They keep  
21 doing that and they happen to come close to Tuk, seismic  
22 start going around the good fishing places and later on  
23 last few years after we don't hardly get any fish out of  
24 those lakes any more.

25 I know one place up here not  
26 too far, about ten miles, some people every year used to  
27 go fishing in that lake. Two years ago -- five years  
28 ago nobody get any fish any more. But I .hear they  
29 start coming back a little again.

30 There was drilling there not



1 | too far from that fishing lake. There was drilling  
2 | there while I was in Tuk. All good fishing lake is gone  
3 | now pretty well some of it. We used to get a lot of  
4 | seal in Tuk here come fall. After seismic start going  
5 | on with explosion right here out on the coast here, we  
6 | hardly see any seal any more. Even the herring, last  
7 | two years -- it's three years now we hardly get any  
8 | herring. We used to have a big run in the middle of  
9 | July, herring, now if you get one or two in a fish net  
10 | you can't hold it, you got to keep taking it out so much  
11 | an hour. Now there is nothing. I used to put away lots  
12 | myself in July month. I tried it last summer, I get  
13 | hardly any, just a little bit of herring, that's all I  
14 | get in the middle of July.

15 | I thought it's going to run  
16 | again September month, there's nothing.

17 | So that's what happened, now  
18 | in this area we got here depending on for the living for  
19 | all young generation to live on, we are just about gone  
20 | now, for game, fishing, sealing. That's only what we  
21 | getting now this place here because we've been freezing  
22 | it for last few years, it's the only one we are  
23 | depending on now for the game. Caribou, anything in  
24 | there. In the last few years none of the caribou is  
25 | coming back to us from east country there, there was a  
26 | lot of caribou here last fall around the back of Husky  
27 | Lake was full there last fall. That's where we kill  
28 | caribou there last fall. We used to go caribou hunting  
29 | way over there close to Baillie Island there. Now this  
30 | year we just go up to the other side of Husky Lake, we

1 | just get a few caribou, we get quite a bit of caribou.

2 |                         Now another thing I want to  
3 | tell you about the pipeline we was talking about the  
4 | last few years, we hear it in every hearing, on the  
5 | C.B.C. we heard it every day, talk about the pipeline.  
6 | I even hear it by the news, they going to push it in. I  
7 | never see the pipeline before but I figure myself if  
8 | they have to put a pipeline here -what they call that,  
9 | gas --

10 |                                 THE COMMISSIONER: Natural  
11 | gas.

12 |                                 A       -- natural gas, I figure  
13 | I'm scared of that gas there. If they ever put pipeline  
14 | here some place it will bust or leak out some place in  
15 | the country here and will leak out and spread it out in  
16 | the air and that will fall on the land somewhere all in  
17 | this country here, and we had a reindeer here, Reindeer  
18 | Reserve here, and the herder can't pass it either.  
19 | These reindeer here, have got to stay on the Reindeer  
20 | Reserve. If they happen to spill that, that thing go  
21 | down, and it's going to land on the land here, if it  
22 | landed in moss the reindeer is going to be -- it won't  
23 | live very long. It wouldn't live very long, I know, But  
24 | I know when I was in Alaska they always used to be  
25 | herding there, little herd one time when I was young,  
26 | something was happening in the coast there, we lost half  
27 | of it, in just a few hours. It's going to be the same  
28 | thing here, if something happen coming down here we're  
29 | going to lose all the reindeer and we are going to end  
30 | up with nothing.

1 I'm not against the pipeline  
2 but I'm just looking forward to the reindeer, and I to  
3 give don't want the reindeer for the pipeline.

4 But another thing I want to  
5 say about this, I'm not against the pipeline but I'd  
6 like to see the lands claim settled first and the Eskimo  
7 have the land claim settled, he is going to do something  
8 about Eskimo decided whether he's going to build the  
9 pipeline or not. I like to see land claims settled  
10 first. I don't think the Eskimo going to say "No,"  
11 because if the land claims settled, I been in a meeting  
12 there at Broad Inlet you been talking about the pipeline  
13 and the gas and everything because if they happen to  
14 have land claims settled, the Eskimos, they have the  
15 land claim here, they figure they have to get some money  
16 out of that oil to live on it, they have to get  
17 something out of it. We can't operate the Eskimos  
18 without the money in the land here. We have to get  
19 something out of it, that oil coming out of the north  
20 land here, we never ask much, it's only. 3%, that's all  
21 they ask for.

22 Another thing, I'll agree with  
23 what Jimmy Jacobson was saying today, the last speech he  
24 had, because we are Eskimos sometime we ask for money  
25 from the government, we ask for money for something we  
26 want to do to develop here, always say "No." Always say,  
27 "Broke."

28 Every time the government want  
29 to do something from outside to northland here, always  
30 got the money, all the money he wants till he finish,

1 till the money finish, all kinds of money. Every time  
2 we ask for money here to do something on the land, our  
3 land, he says, "We're broke. No money.

4 Because you know that time the  
5 seismic started going there, we don't know anything  
6 about it, if we had the right kind of men that time, if  
7 we had the right kind of leader in Tuk, if we had the  
8 right kind of chief we had, the chief would have done  
9 something about it before they do I all the damage on  
10 the land here. Because we call a chief here, because  
11 he's work for the government he can't do nothing, he's  
12 scared to lose his job. I don't know what he's scared  
13 for.

14 If there was anybody here for  
15 the chief here, if Mangilaluk was here, if Mangilaluk  
16 was living today, he would have never let it be damaged  
17 this way. If we had the right kind of man here to lead  
18 us here, it would never have been done that way. But I  
19 hear that they're going to drill here, talking about it  
20 outside of Tuk. We hear a few of them talking about it.

21 I know how the land, how is  
22 the ice pressure, there's strong pressure there and you  
23 can't hold anything. I remember one time I was trapping  
24 there in February down at Pullen Island,, I forgot what  
25 year,-it was January and ice about 7-8 feet thick, I was  
26 trapping also at Pullen Island here about 6-7--8 mile  
27 out there and the pressure came in one time, tear, all  
28 the ice in here, piled it all over. I remember that. I  
29 think some of the trappers knows about it.

30 When I went there trapline I

1 | couldn't even find some of my traps, it was all piled up  
2 | in ice and smashed. We lost quite a bit of traps that  
3 | year.

4 |                            Yet the government want to  
5 | drill in here. What they do if the ice start moving and  
6 | what will they do. if a big chunk of ice coming,  
7 | through where they drilling there, how they going to  
8 | hold that? Yet every time Imperial oil coming here and  
9 | want to do something in Tuk, they always put a meeting  
10 | here in the school, they just told us, they never even  
11 | give us a chance to talk, the guys lead us here and  
12 | Imperial Oil come from Inuvik and just say, "We're going  
13 | to drill here." He never even give us a chance to talk  
14 | at his meeting. He told us after he had a meeting here,  
15 | he said, "Come and see us and talk about it." He should  
16 | open just like right now to give a few of us a chance to  
17 | talk, somebody willing to talk about his land, to  
18 | speak, instead of secret. That's why we always find  
19 | out too late if they decide to do anything. Always  
20 | we find out what he's going to do, and I'm glad  
21 | tonight, I'm not ashamed to talk about this land here  
22 | because I got a family here too. I got a big family  
23 | here, not only me; they going to grow up, they're going  
24 | to be depending on this land here and if there's nothing  
25 | left to hunt, no fish, no nothing, they going to tell me  
26 | why, Mark, you never talk for me that time when you was  
27 | going to talk about this land here?

28 |                            Now I got a chance to talk  
29 | tonight because i want to see this land like long ago to  
30 | live on free for the Eskimos. Thank you very much.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

(WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: I don't think that you have to interpret the whole statement Mr. Noksana made, but maybe just some of the main points.

(INTERPRETER TRANSLATES)

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, sir. Are there others who wish to speak tonight?

Before you start, Mr. Carter, seeing you here reminds me you weren't here yesterday but Dr. Schwartz made a submission to the Inquiry last evening and he said -- and I'll read from his submission, he said:

"In 1973 a report on the movement of whales in the Beaufort Sea by Dr. Paul Brodie, one of the foremost whale experts in the world, was shelved by Slaney Research Associates. A subsequent report prepared by the Slaney Research Associates in 1974 for Imperial Oil categorically states that whales appear in the delta in the middle or towards the end of July and move out of the area around the 20th of August, and yet every man, woman and child living in this community knows only too well, that if undisturbed the whales will stay here at least until mid-September."

Dr. Schwartz there alleged that the Slaney Research Associates shelved a report by Dr. Brodie relating to whales. I know that Slaney has carried out research for both Arctic Gas and Imperial. I'm asking you in your

1 capacity as one of the legal advisors to Arctic Gas to  
2 simply let me know by March 15th if any of the work that  
3 Dr. Schwartz has referred to was in fact done for Arctic  
4 Gas, and if the report by Dr. Brodie is one of the  
5 documents on Arctic Gas' list of documents filed with  
6 the Inquiry. It may be that the report was carried out  
7 for -- by Slaney for Imperial, for all I know; but in  
8 any event, would you look into that and if it was  
9 prepared for Imperial then I'll give instructions to  
10 Commission counsel to obtain the document, if necessary,  
11 by subpoena.

12 I only mention it because I  
13 think we should find out whether there is anything in  
14 Dr. Schwartz' s allegation. If there is, we want the  
15 document; if there isn't, then the suggestion that  
16 Slaney Research Associates may have acted improperly  
17 should be dispelled.

18 MR. CARTER: Oh yes, I'll do that.

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

20 Go ahead.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if  
22 we could have your name first? Sorry.

23 A Elsie Andreason. Our  
24 land claims is very important to us as it is our  
25 everything, it is our culture, our identity, and we have  
26 a right to control over our traditional lands.

27 I would like to see Grade 12  
28 in our own community, if possible, and not to send the  
29 children away from home.

30 As for myself, I went to

1 school in Inuvik, Yellowknife, Edmonton, Alberta. I  
2 think it is not very good to be away from home for long  
3 periods of time. I know for a fact that I would not  
4 send my children to school away from home. It is very  
5 hard to go to a strange place and hard to accept the  
6 fact that you have to get your schooling and training  
7 when you are so far from your relatives and friends.  
8 Education is very important and without this it's hard  
9 to get a job. This is what the future generation is  
10 based upon.

11 Mineral development. The  
12 north is the last frontier and very rich in minerals. I  
13 think any mineral should not leave the north and the  
14 country. Canada is one of the richest countries in  
15 minerals and therefore we should use it wisely and  
16 carefully, such as oil and gas, which is now one of the  
17 biggest projects happening. I think the north should  
18 get the first priority from the development of gas and  
19 oil. We have oil wells and gas processing plants right  
20 in our back yards, and yet no company has stated they  
21 will build a feeder line to Tuktoyaktuk Community where  
22 it will benefit us first and not the south first, or the  
23 other countries.

24 The dredging of Husky Lake I  
25 don't think this should be done as it will ruin the  
26 fish, as everyone in Tuktoyaktuk goes there every spring  
27 to fish. If dredging were to be done, the fish may all  
28 slowly die off and there would be none left eventually  
29 in the years to come.

30 Road to Tuktoyaktuk from



1 Inuvik. If this would decrease the high prices of  
2 food and items you buy at your local Hudsons Bay Store  
3 in Tuktoyaktuk, it would be good. As the prices here  
4 are extremely high, for example when you want to buy a  
5 fresh quart of milk, it is almost \$2., you just want  
6 to buy a quart of milk, not buy the whole darn  
7 building.

8 Pipeline. This is a 2-  
9 syllabled 8-letter word which is very important. It  
10 affects all Inuit people, their food, their land, their  
11 environment, their whole lifestyle is affected by this.  
12 Just what would happen, everything? As it is the No. 1  
13 subject today, it cannot be ignored. Yet the government  
14 say it will be good, good for them but what about the  
15 people who will suffer from the effects of it? Promises  
16 were made to break.

17 Pipeline workers, to make sure  
18 they are out of the town limits. We don't want no part  
19 of them as they will only cause us harm and trouble, as  
20 we have enough of this any time. I am sure the Royal  
21 Canadian Mounted Police won't appreciate it if they're  
22 up and on duty 24 hours a day just so they can deal with  
23 trouble. What about the union? Natives should not have  
24 to pay union dues or join a union to work on the  
25 pipeline. As for the ones who work on the pipeline, it  
26 may be the only and the best-paying job in this  
27 community in this small town.

28 The Hunters & Trappers  
29 Association of different communities should have the  
30 right to make their own decisions on laws that pertain to

1 | hunting, trapping, and fishing rights, as it is the  
2 | people in each community who do the hunting and trapping  
3 | here in the north. As for the trappers and hunters who  
4 | are living off the land, if the pipeline comes through,  
5 | the prices of ammunition, supplies, parts for skidoos,  
6 | etc., will the prices go sky high? A trapper won't be  
7 | able to afford the cost of such high prices just to go  
8 | out hunting and trapping. Don't forget, he has o job, no  
9 | income, just what he hunts and traps off the land. This  
10 | is a serious matter of what to expect in the future.

11 |   In January of this year my  
12 | husband and I flew into the cabin that he and Billy  
13 | Jacobson built last fall where they spent over two  
14 | months hunting and trapping. I was surprised to see  
15 | seismic lines through the hush, as it looked like I was  
16 | back down south looking at highways. I wonder how many  
17 | years before they cut the trees they cut will hide the  
18 | scars on our land? If this goes on in the bushland, it  
19 | should be stopped. We will end up with a lot of seismic  
20 | lines and no bush.

21 |   Environmental protection. The  
22 | environment should he protected no matter what the cost,  
23 | because once destroyed it would take generations to grow  
24 | back. This land is the last frontier. We do not want  
25 | it to become polluted, spoiled, wasted or destroyed.  
26 | For it is the air we breathe, the water we drink, the  
27 | land we feed off. If polluted, spoiled or destroyed, we  
28 | have not much left of what it used to be.

29 |   We are proud of our land, that  
30 | our fathers, grandfathers, and great grandfathers

1 | founded years ago. I am sure as generations pass , if  
2 | only knew what the present and the future now holds, it  
3 | would be very disagreeable to than. Who knows what the  
4 | future holds for us? It may be better or worse, we are  
5 | only to blame as we learn from our own mistakes. We  
6 | thank the I.T.C., the COPE, who did a lot of work and  
7 | time and effort to prepare for this Inquiry. Also all  
8 | those who participated.

9 | Thank you, Mr. Berger, for  
10 | giving me your time and patience for this opportunity to  
11 | speak.

12 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe you  
14 | could spend a minute with our interpreter and decide  
15 | which highlights that you'd like to be interpreted. Now  
16 | could we have your statement so that it can be marked as  
17 | an exhibit?

18 | (SUBMISSION BY MRS. F. ANDREASON MARKED EXHIBIT  
19 | C-258)

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone else  
21 | who wishes to speak may do so and -- yes sir?

22 |

23 | JOHN NORBERG sworn:

24 | THE WITNESS: My name is John  
25 | Norberg, and I sailed the Arctic Ocean and trapped the  
26 | Arctic ocean since 1924, and I think I should -- I know  
27 | quite a bit about it, though I spent the last 20 years  
28 | at Tuk.

29 | In my travels I see a bit of  
30 | difference all right. Looking at the map, I guess

1 | everybody would know, all the natives would know if I  
2 | mention certain names, certain lands like from Baillie  
3 | Island across to Nelson Head, all east of that there's  
4 | been no change as far as game and hunting is concerned  
5 | because there's been no seismic work done in that  
6 | district. But you notice a little change this side of  
7 | Baillie Island, not so much around Sachs Harbour  
8 | because: there's no ocean seismic work there, but I  
9 | notice quite a bit of change out here.

10 | I'd like to ask you a  
11 | question, sir, Berger. Has there been any studies on  
12 | these big whales, bowhead whale? Any reports on them?

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we've  
14 | been told that all of the bowhead whales in the Beaufort  
15 | Sea were taken by the whalers at the turn of the century  
16 | and there are now maybe 100 or 200 bowhead whales in the  
17 | Beaufort Sea. We've been told that there was a  
18 | population of 5,000 beluga whales in the Beaufort Sea.

19 | Two studies have been given to  
20 | us, one by Dr. Sergeant of the Department of the  
21 | Environment; another by Mr. Webb of Slaney Research  
22 | Associates, and you will remember that Dr. Schwartz said  
23 | there was another report carried out by Dr. Paul Brodie  
24 | for Slaney Research Associates. I just asked Arctic  
25 | Gas' lawyers just a few minutes ago to see if that  
26 | report had been disclosed to us, and if it hadn't, to  
27 | disclose it to us; and if Arctic Gas hasn't any interest  
28 | in the report, that is if it was a report done for  
29 | Imperial oil or someone else, then I've directed my  
30 | lawyers to obtain it by subpoena, if necessary.

1                                   Now, that's about where we sit  
2 with bowheads and belugas at the moment. We're  
3 concerned about what will happen to the belugas if you  
4 have a gas pipeline across the delta, then an oil  
5 pipeline across the delta, and many exploration and  
6 development wells in the Beaufort Sea. Dr. Sergeant  
7 told us that he felt that over a period of years. with  
8 this expansion of oil and gas activity in the Beaufort  
9 Sea he felt the whales would be driven out of the warm  
10 waters of the delta and would eventually disappear.

11                                   So we are looking into that  
12 because we are concerned about it, as I'm sure others  
13 are.

14                                   A     I know a few years back,  
15 as I say, out of here east the whales seem to  
16 accumulate off Atkinson Point but they won't come in  
17 closer than 40 miles anyway because the water's too  
18 shallow, and there's; feed out there all summer. I see  
19 quite a few of them just east of Cape Parry, that's  
20 about as far east as they go. But lately there haven't  
21 been very many.

22 There used to be a whole school just feed out there.  
23 The people are wondering, actually they don't hunt got  
24 them from here because we've no equipment or anything.  
25 We're wondering if the seismic is affecting them too.

26                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we  
27 haven't had any evidence of that, no one has suggested  
28 that. All that we've been told about the bowheads is  
29 that there's only about 100 or 200 since they were all  
30 virtually killed off at the turn of the century, and

1 | they are protected in the Beaufort Sea. No one is  
2 | supposed to take them, and no one has suggested that the  
3 | seismic anywhere in the Beaufort Sea has affected the  
4 | bowhead whales.

5 |                                   A     Well then, you can say  
6 | there's been no study on it at all, what you just  
7 | mentioned?

8 |                                   Q     That's right. Lots of  
9 | studies have come before me, believe me, but not one  
10 | about that. I haven't had any study about the bowheads  
11 | come before me.

12 |                                   A     Another thing that  
13 | people would like to know -- well, I just come in  
14 | tonight, I happened, this is my first year in here -- I  
15 | was wondering why the government just go ahead, go  
16 | ahead, give the companies permission to go out and yet  
17 | like Dr. Pimlott write in the papers, say it needs ten  
18 | more years more study and this and that. Yet the  
19 | government just says, "Go ahead," like Mark says, boy  
20 | when they want to spend money and Imperial, they don't  
21 | need the people's go-ahead, say, and I think what  
22 | worries the Settlements of Tuk, Aklavik, Inuvik, North  
23 | Star Harbour, Paulatuk, these are the settlements that  
24 | are worried about this offshore drilling. They're not  
25 | worried about this inshore drilling, you know.

26 |                                   If you listen to the oil  
27 | companies they're pretty well one in 1,000 or 2,000 for  
28 | an oil spill and I'm sure they won't go ahead unless  
29 | they take every precaution; I'm surprised too the people  
30 | are all ready for development, but it seems to be the

1 | land claims that's holding everything up. I'm sure you  
2 | agree with that too, don't you, with all your hearings?  
3 | Otherwise they would be willing to say, "Go ahead, boys,  
4 | go ahead, develop the country. But land claims first."

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I've  
6 | got to admit I've heard it said that land claims should  
7 | be settled before development, that has been said once  
8 | or twice.

9 | A Before they even start  
10 | drilling in the Beaufort Sea, but they're going ahead  
11 | anyway.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the  
13 | government in 1973 approved the idea of offshore  
14 | drilling in the Beaufort Sea, and since then the  
15 | companies have built artificial islands close to the  
16 | shore. I've forgotten how many of them, and --

17 | A Six, I think.

18 | Q How many is it, Mr.  
19 | Horsfield?

20 | MR. HORSFIELD: Ten.

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Four since  
22 | you --

23 | A I just come from one of  
24 | them. I've seen them.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: The  
26 | companies have built ten of these islands where they  
27 | drill, but they're close to the shore, fairly close,  
28 | although Imperial plans two more this summer in  
29 | Kuqmallit Bay that will be drilled in something like 40  
30 | or 50 feet of water, I understand.

1                                   Now, the two wells that Dome  
2 wants to drill are in deep water --

3                                   A     M-hm.

4                                   THE COMMISSIONER:  -- quite a  
5 few miles out into the sea.

6                                   A     I believe one is 40, one  
7 is 80 miles out.

8                                   Q     Yes, something like that  
9 and the government hasn't asked me to tell them whether  
10 I think that's a wise thing to do or not, but what I  
11 will be doing is looking into what would happen if you  
12 had not just one or two exploration wells in the  
13 Beaufort Sea, but a whole series of exploration wells  
14 and then development wells and then pipelines from the  
15 sea bringing oil and gas into the shore to join the  
16 trunk pipelines carrying the energy south to the middle  
17 of the continent.  That might well be a risk of a  
18 different order of magnitude than the risk that you  
19 have when you just have one or two exploration wells,  
20 and that's why I've been listening to these people  
21 telling me what the consequences will be over  
22 a period of years -- evidence such as Dr. Sergeant's  
23 about the effect on the whale population.  Dr. Sergeant  
24 said -- I might tell the people here that what he said  
25 was -- and he's a scientist with the Department of the  
26 Environment, he said you should establish a Whale  
27 Sanctuary in Mackenzie Bay to protect the calving  
28 grounds, the warm water where the whales come in to have  
29 their young, and you shouldn't allow any oil or gas  
30 wells to be drilled in that sanctuary and he will be



1 coming back to tell us more about where he feels the  
2 boundaries of this sanctuary should be. He felt that if  
3 you didn't do that you would after the passage of time,  
4 find that there were no more whales in the Beaufort Sea.  
5 He regards it as a serious problem, and we've asked him  
6 to work on it for us.

7 A Yes. There's nothing  
8 else I have to say, but you know, I'm just getting some  
9 of the people's views and I know for sure they're not  
10 against exploration and developing the country but there  
11 is that same question, you know,

12 "The land claims first, then you can burn it up  
13 if you want to."

14 Well, thank you very much,  
15 sir, Mr. Berger.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
17 Mr. Norberg.

18 (WITNESS ASIDE)

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Does anyone  
20 else wish to say anything? You certainly are --

21

22 MISS AGNES ETAGIAK sworn:

23 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, my  
24 name is Agnes Etagiak and I'd like to make a  
25 presentation as a resident of Tuktoyaktuk. I am not  
26 representing any groups. I am not making any comments  
27 on the pipeline but what it has to offer on job  
28 creation.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me  
30 just a second. Maybe you'll just sit a little closer to

1 | the microphone and maybe if we all just pay attention  
2 | then we can all hear what's being said. So you just  
3 | take your time and carry on.

4 |                                   A     O.K. I'm not making any  
5 | comments on the pipeline but what it has to offer on job  
6 | creation. The natives want to control the pipeline and  
7 | how are we going to control it if we do not have enough  
8 | educational outlets here in our area to teach our  
9 | younger generation on pipeline procedures? Is the  
10 | pipeline going to employ people from down south or are  
11 | we, the Inuit, going to participate in the construction  
12 | and later in the maintenance of the pipeline?

13 |                                   What we need in this area of  
14 | Tuk and Aklavik and McPherson and Inuvik is a Tech  
15 | School of an on-the-job training for our younger people.  
16 | As you know, at the present time we only have a few of  
17 | our younger people in High Schools and universities. I  
18 | believe the age of maturity of the Inuit comes at a very  
19 | early age due to exposure to all the fast change It  
20 | only goes to show that we need some sort of training  
21 | centre up here in our area. Then we have -- then  
22 | maybe we'll have less dropouts or dropouts for a better  
23 | cause and maybe we'll materialize our slogan,

24 |                                   "Tuk tu u."

25 | That's all I have.

26 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
27 | very much.

28 |                                   (WITNESS ASIDE)

29 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Does anyone  
30 | else wish to say anything?

1 (SUBMISSION BY MISS A. ETAGIAK MARKED EXHIBIT  
2 C-259)

3  
4 MRS. PERCIS GRUBEN sworn:  
5 INTERPRETER: What I want to  
6 show and tell the people is something on the map where  
7 my father used to travel. Victor Allen took him up here  
8 and help me with the map. I went with my father along  
9 the coast and I started remembering his travels since  
10 1926 and he travelled with his uncle, old Adam close to  
11 Pearce Point.

12 After we reached Pearce Point  
13 we were the only people there for a while. My mom and  
14 dad both got sick and there was no one around but a few  
15 people called the Kugmallits came and I'm not going to  
16 tell everything that he did but I'm just going to tell  
17 of his travel, his moves every year.

18 We stayed at Pearce Point  
19 that winter, and when the summer came around we  
20 travelled over to Herschel Island from Pearce Point,  
21 because every summer people used to, go to Herschel  
22 Island. For this trip to Herschel Island every summer  
23 was because people want to buy their supplies for the  
24 winter and everybody used to go there that used to trap,  
25 whether they were Eskimos or white people, they got  
26 their supplies from Herschel Island.

27 Even though people had no  
28 boats to travel with, they went in with their people  
29 that owned the boat and went to Herschel Island during  
30 the summer, and lots and lots of people would be

1 gathered together there at Herschel Island. People used  
2 to want to help one another them days. Other people  
3 with no boats that went with the ones that owned the  
4 boats and didn't even have to pay for their rides to  
5 Herschel Island.

6 One year we stopped and  
7 wintered at Torn Cod Bay. The following winter we  
8 moved back to Pearce Point and wintered there again.  
9 It was quite late when we moved back to Pearce Point,  
10 quite late in the summer, so we didn't do much hunting  
11 seal, in the fall time, just some fishing in the lakes  
12 around there. As days got longer, the ice just didn't  
13 break away to make open leads, and my dad made a seal  
14 net and set it for my mom to look after. My dad went  
15 out to his trapline and to hunt caribou. My mom used  
16 to look after that seal net and take a look at it  
17 every day and bring home seals. She went alone. Us  
18 children, we stayed home. We had someone staying with  
19 us when she was -- Jim Wolkie's wife, she was just a  
20 young girl then.

21 After we wintered there at  
22 Pearce Point in the summer we went back to Herschel  
23 Island and that summer we went to Banksland. That was  
24 the first trip my dad made to Banks Island, and the  
25 year was 1929. We wintered at Mary Sachs on Banks  
26 Island. At Mary Sachs there we found some old  
27 buildings where people had lived, and an old boat made  
28 of steel marked "Mary Sachs" and this is where some  
29 people had wintered. In the fall there was a lot of  
30 polar bears there. Our parents never let us play out

1 | because polar bears came from all directions. I think  
2 | the bears were hungry, but we had a lot of seals piled  
3 | up and this is where the polar bears used to come and  
4 | eat. The men would never go out looking for polar  
5 | bears to kill, they would kill them when they got them  
6 | right to the houses.

7 | I did not quite know if there  
8 | were any caribou around there or not, but I don't ever  
9 | remember eating caribou then. I used to eat polar bear  
10 | and seal meat, rabbits and ptarmigan.

11 | When winter was over, in the  
12 | summer we went back to Herschel Island for more supplies  
13 | and went back to Banks Island again. There was a lot of  
14 | white foxes. Sometimes when we went over to Banks  
15 | Island other people came with us, and one of the men  
16 | that went along was Allen Ookpik, and his family. From  
17 | then on I did not travel with my parents for two years  
18 | because I went to school at Shingle Point and spent two  
19 | years in school there at Shingle Point.

20 | In them days no matter how much  
21 | you wanted to spend your time in school, your parents  
22 | took you out of school as long as you could read a few  
23 | words, they took you out. One year at home and then I  
24 | went back to school, so all in all I've had three years  
25 | of school.

26 | Them days when we went to  
27 | school our parents left us, just left us there to put us  
28 | to school and never came to see us again till the  
29 | following summer when it was time for our holidays. In  
30 | them days our schools weren't like the ones we have now.

1 | Our schools then were old houses abandoned by other  
2 | people.. A church was our school, and mission houses  
3 | were old log houses.

4 |                                   After I spent my years in  
5 | school I went home to my parents and spent a few years  
6 | with my parents. From year to year we never stayed in,  
7 | one place but the longest we ever stayed in one place  
8 | was at Nanaluk because from all his travels, my father  
9 | liked that place called Nanaluk on Liverpool Bay:

10 |                                   Well, after I got married my  
11 | husband and I, we start going across to Banks Island  
12 | too. Sometimes we wintered at Tuk sometimes; other  
13 | times at Baillie Island, but we built a house at Tuk and  
14 | we built it across the bay where the Dew Line is now.  
15 | While we were in Banks Island we just wait there at  
16 | DeSalis Bay waiting to come across, and Don Violotte  
17 | came over with his plane in April and brought us a  
18 | letter. He didn't stay very long, just for a few  
19 | minutes, didn't even give us time to read our letter.  
20 | It was a letter from the Dew Line asking us to rent our  
21 | house or buy our house, and they wanted an answer  
22 | right away. But how could we answer their letter?  
23 | There was no planes then, there was no way we could  
24 | answer their letter.

25 |                                   We were stranded over in Banks  
26 | Island for a while because the engine of the boat  
27 | wouldn't start, there was some problem, and it was  
28 | September when we finally made it across back to Tuk.

29 |                                   When we got back to Tuk our  
30 | house wasn't in its place, it was gone, it was just



1                                 Now people don't live like  
2 that. I don't know why, when the government started  
3 building houses for the natives, they put them all  
4 together rather than putting them out where they used to  
5 live long ago. It's because there are no residence  
6 where school children can go to when their parents go.  
7 We have to stay where the school is in order for the  
8 children to go to school. Maybe if people lived out of  
9 town and lived far apart, maybe it would be better life  
10 for them, like long ago.

11                                 In the springtime when there  
12 was a lot of wildlife and hunting to be done, our people  
13 used to do a lot of hunting but they never threw away  
14 anything, and they put away food, dried the meat and  
15 stored up a lot of food. Berries grew, they picked  
16 berries and put that away too.

17                                 That's all I have to say.  
18                                 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you  
19 very much, thank you.

20                                 (WITNESS ASIDE)

21                                 THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone else  
22 who would like to say anything should feel free to just  
23 come forward and sit down and make themselves at home.  
24 Well, I think what we'll do is just we'll take about a  
25 five-minute break and just stretch our legs and we'll  
26 then carry on after that for as long as you want  
27 tonight, and while we're taking this little five-minute  
28 break those of you who would like to speak maybe you'd  
29 like to come up and sit here, and if there's two or  
30 three of you and you want to sit there together, that's



1 all right with me. That's something we often do. So  
2 we'll just take a five-minute break and stretch our  
3 legs.

4 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 10:40 P.M.)

5 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and  
7 gentlemen, we'll come to order. Ladies and gentlemen,  
8 we'll call the hearing to order again. We'll take a  
9 moment for some of the Inquiry staff members to take  
10 their seats.

11

12 FATHER HERBERT LEMEUR sworn:

13 THE WITNESS: My name is

14 Father Herbert Lemeur. I've been in the country for 30  
15 years now, and 25 years spent in Tuk here. The other  
16 places I went was Paulatuk, Stanton, Tuk and Sachs  
17 Harbour also, so I know the country quite a bit. I've  
18 been travelling for 15 years in the country by dog team  
19 right from Aklavik to Tuk, Stanton, Paulatuk right to  
20 Pearce Point, but I want to say a few word in Eskimo  
21 firsts as an introduction.

22 We listened to the stories by  
23 the elder people in Tuk here, very interesting stories  
24 and true experiences. This afternoon and part of the  
25 evening we have heard some of the trappers. I'm not  
26 amongst, I believe, the older ones yet, I'm not part of  
27 the trappers, but some of the people in town here been  
28 asking me to say a few words and I would limit myself  
29 today to speak about the land and the sea, the land  
30 that the people are using and have used in the past,

1 are using today and probably will be using again, when  
2 I go.

3 I would like to tell Judge  
4 Berger how much land you have been using in the past,  
5 how much land they needed in the past, how much land  
6 they are using today, and the same goes for the sea. It  
7 seems to me, and this has been quite a bit the subject  
8 of controversy in talking even now in the mass media,  
9 especially these days when they talk about the land  
10 settlement, they talking very much about the immensity  
11 of land asked by the Inuit.

12 Perhaps this has been said  
13 also of our country here, of the western part for the  
14 people of Tuk, we have been using so much land, they  
15 have been described this afternoon and I believe they  
16 could have put more line yet because the people from  
17 here are the people from Sachs Harbour and many of them  
18 in Paulatuk, so the people from here have been using  
19 part of the land from Herschel Island right to Sachs  
20 Harbour.

21 In the old days they have been  
22 using it by force of necessity the land and the sea  
23 because this was their living. It would be too long  
24 certainly to recall the story of the old persons, and a  
25 few of them are still living, you heard them yesterday,  
26 sir, but some of them have been walking years after  
27 years from Herschel Island as far as Baillie Island, and  
28 this was not to be fit for sport, but this was for  
29 necessity they had to live. For a person who don't know  
30 much the land and perhaps this apply to the person in

1 | the south, it seems like it's quite a big land. Yes, it  
2 | is, but the people have not been using that land at all  
3 | times, each part of the land the same year at the same  
4 | time.

5 |   They had an unwritten ecology  
6 | by themselves, certain year they spend a winter at one  
7 | place then one or two years after they been moving to  
8 | another place, and this explained the reason of the  
9 | migration of the people and the movement of the people.  
10 | If one travelled, and I did travel a few times from Tuk  
11 | right to Bar 1, that's Komakuk-Dew Line by Bombadier,  
12 | and one travels past Herschel Island a long distance  
13 | along the river they could see the remains yet of the  
14 | stage (?) of the old days. This is not in use today,  
15 | perhaps, but they maybe use again another day.

16 |   So this explains the meaning  
17 | and the necessity of the land, of so much land in the  
18 | old days.

19 |   Another point that I want to  
20 | explain. If the people around here need so much land  
21 | it's and so much sea, it's because for them this is, I  
22 | would say their crop, this is their field. It is not  
23 | like in the south where they have a potato field or they  
24 | had a wheat field, everything is there compact in one  
25 | place and good land to' it up. Here we know these  
26 | people should know that the animals do not gathered  
27 | altogether, they need much land, for instance the  
28 | caribou; in the sea for the fishes, in the seal also for  
29 | the seal. So necessity of movement, necessity of going  
30 | from one place to another, and we cannot limit and say

1 | that the people have been using so much, practically  
2 | they have been using the whole of it at one time or  
3 | another.

4 |   The people have been using  
5 | this land, not the land only, and in the winter only,  
6 | but we could say that this land has been used by the  
7 | people on foot, by the kayaks, after that with the whale  
8 | L boat and the sail, after that at the time of trapping  
9 | there was the schooners and they have been following  
10 | roughly all the west part. It was not decided that this  
11 | was Tuk long ago, not too long ago people from here, at  
12 | least two or three families went from here by schooner  
13 | to Herschel Island to hunt seal during the I summer. So  
14 | this explains the necessity and the reason why the  
15 | people ask for land, because it's so important for them.  
16 | People are now in a time of development. We know that  
17 | this is going on, and perhaps it's important that if  
18 | development going on is not known. There is better  
19 | communication right now than there was a few years  
20 | ago. They are certainly better relation also, but  
21 | we believe that they still need quite a bit of  
22 | improvement yet.

23 |   For some at least the way of  
24 | life has changed considerably, and with the changing,  
25 | because this is human nature, when we look in the  
26 | history here we can just look at what's going on or  
27 | what's been going on in the country right, like  
28 | somebody said yesterday, from the Ice Age to the Stone  
29 | Age and the Copper Age and then after that the Steel  
30 | Age. The people around here, the Inuit, have adopted

1 themselves to circumstances, working for the whaler  
2 when the whaler was in and they needed help for food,  
3 after that was a time of trapping, they adopted  
4 themselves again for the time of trapping and we  
5 arrived then, as you heard already but I want to  
6 insist on this, in '55 was the time of Dew Line. 1957  
7 the time when Northern Affairs finally for the better  
8 or the worse is the way we put it and said it, but  
9 anyway they came in around 1957. Then 1960 the  
10 exploration. These are changing a lot, they are  
11 changing a lot the country.

12                                 But from the economy of just  
13 survival, if I could say, there were the wage economy  
14 work, but still the life and Dene life and northern life  
15 depend on sea and land. This is proved by the fact that  
16 each weekend people will go and hunt. In the summer we  
17 go in the sea. In the winter they go on land, some  
18 water. They do all their life only on land or by sea by  
19 trapping, fishing, hunting. So we know by this that  
20 certainly they love the country and their way of living.  
21 How could we explain otherwise the people will  
22 leave a lucrative way of living, be at the Dew Line or  
23 be some other place because as they say, they don't want  
24 to be bored body and soul. They want to be on their  
25 own. They want to feel the freedom and they want t  
26 return to what they know, what they like above all, and  
27 what they could find as security.

28                                 More could be said yet about  
29 especially this place, about the people of Tuktoyaktuk,  
30 who sometimes perhaps seem to be aggressive and they

1 have many, many reasons to be aggressive as far as I  
2 know, because they have been overcome, they had to  
3 support frustration after frustration, especially in  
4 this location of Tuk and the area of Tuk. They have  
5 been plagued all the time by restriction. They lost  
6 quite a bit of income when the delta was closed to them,  
7 they can't go and trap any more, and this amounts to  
8 quite a bit, \$4,000, \$5,000 every spring.

9   Very hard to submit themselves  
10 to restrictions, they cannot hunt caribou in this land  
11 because this is Indian Reserve. They have a prohibition  
12 again as far as the polar bear is concerned, they put a  
13 quota on the polar bear. They had a quota before on  
14 seal, on marten, on beaver, perhaps sometime this will  
15 come also for seals. So what is going to be left for  
16 them to live off the country? We heard sometime, "Let  
17 the people live off the country." But it's quite  
18 difficult with so many restrictions.

19   We have an important situation  
20 and location here, it would be too close and too far  
21 from Aklavik in the old days, when administration was  
22 at Aklavik. So we were partly the poor, what they say  
23 in Eskimo, the poor around here.  
24 They had to fight for their rights.

25   The same could be said a  
26 little bit when the town was built at Inuvik, so this  
27 show you the spirit and the reason of this kind of what  
28 seems perhaps sometime some kind of an aggressive  
29 attitude on the part of the people which I oppose  
30 certainly.

1 Frustration again, sir, with  
2 all the people coming around here, may I call them  
3 scientists, researchers, anthropologists -- I don't want  
4 to label them by other names but I remember a few years  
5 ago the oldest man in town here, old Felix Nuyaviak come  
6 and visit me when I had the visit from an  
7 anthropologist. Years after years we have been plagued  
8 by anthropologists in town studying, asking questions  
9 and so on. The old man asked me who he was. I explained  
10 to him the job that that man was doing.

11 The old man with his  
12 philosophy and his good common sense look at him moving  
13 his head, and he say, "Father, you tell him one of these  
14 days my grandson or my granddaughter perhaps will have  
15 diploma also. What will the people in the south say if  
16 my boy, my girl, go in the graveyard or look at the  
17 bones, measure the skull or count the teeth and what-  
18 not?"

19 But the point is that people  
20 have been frustrated very often here because we have  
21 seen researchers, scientists and so on passing by. But  
22 there was no opportunity to receive no feed-back from  
23 them. We have no chance to read, to study, we have no  
24 chance to see the recognition of a man getting  
25 particular knowledge as far as the land and the sea and  
26 the ice, the animal life and so on are concerned. So  
27 you will understand again the kind of frustration that  
28 we could feel.

29 I know personally that I  
30 learned from them all that I received from my 30 years

1 | here, 30 years of my life so far. I learned their  
2 | language, I learned their way of talking, their way of  
3 | hunting, they corrected me, they screened me, I accepted  
4 | their philosophy of life and I don't think, sir, that I  
5 | will ever change for any kind of other philosophy.

6 | I believe that scientists,  
7 | researchers, and everybody coming here could learn so  
8 | much from them, as has been said by the oldest one  
9 | yesterday and even some young trapper, from their  
10 | stories of true experiences, their knowledge of land,  
11 | the sea, the animal life. Their knowledge is not only a  
12 | story perhaps, but there is also a picture of an animal  
13 | for instance, there is the description of their habitat  
14 | and so on.

15 | So from all that I have said  
16 | so far, this is my only remark. You can see that  
17 | frustration really clear and evident. We stated clearly  
18 | that we want to be part of Canada, certainly and the  
19 | settlement of I.T.C. is the proof of it. We want to be  
20 | part of the development, as I mentioned before, man  
21 | cannot stay at the same stage, everybody want to  
22 | get a better standard of life, a better house. But  
23 | they don't want to be put into the melting pot. They  
24 | want to keep their identity and this has been  
25 | beautifully expressed by the I.T.C. proposition to the  
26 | government by implying the idea of development because  
27 | they want to get the royalty; without development where  
28 | could they get a royalty?

29 | The pipeline, the drilling  
30 | off-shore, well, I leave these to the people to



1 | express their opinion, I go along with them. But I  
2 | see certainly the concern and the experience because  
3 | they are insecure actually now about their land, about  
4 | the sea, and I also would like to know what will be  
5 | for the future. I only mention this in Sachs Harbour  
6 | not too long ago, I mention in here a few times in the  
7 | meetings, I witnessed what we call the black tides.  
8 | Maybe you heard about it, the tanker that went adrift  
9 | in the channel between England and the west part of  
10 | France, what we call the black tide, and I went one  
11 | year after the black tide and I know that my family  
12 | and friends say that they had to go and sweep and  
13 | clean each piece of rock and sand and turn everything  
14 | over because of the fuel. They had to call the Army,  
15 | they had to special salt from Germany, and I am  
16 | concerned with the sea because as I mentioned, the sea  
17 | and the land all year around, either we walk on it or  
18 | we travel on it, and you could see the concern of the  
19 | people. They need that land and that sea for the  
20 | people that want to make their living entirely off  
21 | land and sea and live trapping or living on the  
22 | country.

23 | But the other one we leave, I  
24 | would say certainly for their job they need the land  
25 | and the sea because this is part of their life, this  
26 | is in their blood. The only thing -- and this will be  
27 | my last remark -- they want to know if the pipeline is  
28 | built, what are the implications? What will be their  
29 | employment? Too often everything has been only in one  
30 | direction, north-south, the point of no return. But

1 | the people here are very concerned and they want to  
2 | know, for those who want to work what kind of  
3 | employment, what is their future and so on? We do  
4 | hope that it won't be like the past, only promises and  
5 | no return. This is all what I ;say,, sir , and I  
6 | apologize if I repeat what I said already, I want to  
7 | give you the idea of why we had those lands and why we  
8 | use so much.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
10 | Father Lemeur.

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, that  
13 | statement, could we have it so that it could be marked  
14 | as an exhibit?

15 | (SUBMISSION BY FATHER LEMEUR MARKED EXHIBIT C260)

16 |

17 |

18 | JIM RADDI sworn:

19 | THE WITNESS: Judge Berger,  
20 | my name is Jim Raddi. I have been working with the  
21 | government for 22 years. First of all I would like to  
22 | talk about the years I was working with the R.C.M.P.

23 | 1953 I start working for the  
24 | R.C.M.P. here in Tuk as a guide and, interpreter. I  
25 | did a lot of travelling, hunting, fishing for the  
26 | dogs. First of all I would like to talk about the  
27 | disappearance of the fish, especially the hearings.

28 | 1953, the summer of 1953 I  
29 | remembered when we used to have anywhere from 150 foot  
30 | to 200-foot fish net. We used to put out the net from

1 | the beach, let it go all the way out to 200 feet and  
2 | drag it back into the shore. I remember when we used to  
3 | fill up our 22-foot freighter canoe, plus two 18-foot  
4 | canoes.

5 |   Then as the years go by the  
6 | herring start disappearing when the barges start coming  
7 | from Mackenzie River, the tugs pushing the barges into  
8 | the Port of Tuktoyaktuk. We all know the reason why us  
9 | fishermen, why the fish are disappearing, especially  
10 | the herring, it's because there's more ships coming  
11 | into the harbour every summer. Like I used to be a  
12 | deckhand for the Hudson's Bay ship when I was about the  
13 | age of 17. I used to help the engineer clean the  
14 | engine and they used to hand me the 5-gallon pail of  
15 | some kind of a thick lube oil, so from experience I  
16 | know if a lot of ships start dumping out 5 gallon of  
17 | lube oil or whatever they are dumping in the bay, or in  
18 | the water, there's going to be a lot of oil dumped in  
19 | the bay, and cause the fish from not coming inside the  
20 | bay. I know that's the reason why we're not getting  
21 | any more herring in this Bay of Tuktoyaktuk. There's  
22 | all kinds of seismic out in the Beaufort Sea, like I  
23 | was just mentioning a few years back we used to get all  
24 | kinds of herring, and now we try and put a fish net out  
25 | to get some fish for eating or for the dogs, we'll be  
26 | luck" to get a bucketful.

27 |   I would like to mention an  
28 | other type of fish, whitefish. In the year 1953 when I  
29 | was working with the R.C.M.P. I had three fish nets out  
30 | in the bay here and when there was a fish run I used to

1 | get anywhere from 5 to 600 fish a day; and now people  
2 | that's got the nets out, say about 20 fishermen with 20  
3 | nets, they'll be lucky to get maybe 200 fish.

4 |                   I believe what's causing the  
5 | fish from not coming into this harbour any more, the  
6 | whitefish, this last few years I did a lot of  
7 | travelling with the skidoo trapping at the weekends  
8 | and ,I used to run into some creeks where the oil  
9 | companies build their road to cross the creek. We  
10 | mentioned about that to the oil companies whenever we  
11 | have meetings with them, they say they didn't do it;  
12 | but one time I checked especially the Water Creek, I  
13 | went and checked and see if they been opening that  
14 | creek that they block up for crossing the road. Sure,  
15 | they been opening some of it, but there was a lot of d  
16 | logs that's been never removed, and once a dead log is  
17 | not removed like that, there's a lot of other little  
18 | dips of wood piling up, and first thing you know that  
19 | creek is all mixed with dirt and mud and whatsoever is  
20 | causing it to getting plugged.

21 |                   I think the oil companies  
22 | should look into that real carefully rather than telling  
23 | us they already opened the creek that they plugged.  
24 | What's going to happen another few years from now?  
25 | We'll have no fish to eat once the pipeline is built,  
26 | once it's settled down, we'll have no more fish, there  
27 | will be no more fish for our family to eat.

28 |                   Another thing I would like to  
29 | mention about, is about this road they were talking  
30 | about to build in between here and Inuvik. I'm really

1 | against it. The reason why I'm against it is because  
2 | it's bad enough right now the way it is when there's a  
3 | winter road in between here and Inuvik. We get a lot of  
4 | taxi drivers bringing in liquor, bootlegging. Sure,  
5 | sometimes they get charged but the judge give them very  
6 | little fine, like John Steen was mentioning last night  
7 | when he made the speech.

8 | I'm really against that. I  
9 | really think when a person bootlegs like this they  
10 | should really put him in jail at least six months  
11 | because what is this for a person that's making a lot of  
12 | money, 25 bucks is just like 25c for him. First thing  
13 | you know he gets out of Court and he's just laughing at  
14 | us and we don't want this to happen any more.

15 | If they are thinking to  
16 | build a road in between here and Inuvik, they should  
17 | build a road in between here and Husky Lakes. It  
18 | would do a lot of help for us. We could go in  
19 | summertime if the road is built, go out fishing. I  
20 | know there's a lot of fish up there because I used to  
21 | fly in with a plane.

22 | Another thing I'm against is  
23 | this dredging that they're talking about, Gulf Oil are  
24 | thinking to dredge Husky Lakes. Who knows how much  
25 | damage it's going to make to the fish once they start  
26 | dredging that lake? The reason why I mention about this  
27 | is because that's the only place we bring our families  
28 | in spring, up to Husky Lakes jiggle through the ice, we  
29 | bring school kids up in springtime, we let them jiggle  
30 | through the ice. What's going to happen if there's no

1 | more fish in Husky Lakes? What our kids going to do if  
2 | they grow up, and us? We're just going to be sitting  
3 | here at home just waiting for the end of the month to  
4 | come to get relief, and we don't want to see that happen  
5 | here in Tuk.

6 | That's all I have to say for  
7 | now.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,  
9 | Mr. Raddi.

10 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

VINCE STEEN resumed:

THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I'd like to direct some questions if I may, to the representatives of the oil companies.

THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

Well, why don't we do this? Maybe Mr. -- no, Mr. Horsfield and Mr. Hnatiuk -- sorry Mr. Bayly. Well, I shouldn't have been-- shouldn't point. Maybe you could just sit over here and you could bring this mike over and that way you could face across the room so the people can --S that you people know who these witness are. The gentlemen with the glasses and the cardigan is Mr. Hnatiuk of Gulf Oil and Mr. Hnatiuk's company, Gulf is a partner with Dome in the Offshore exploration wells that Dome proposes to drill this summer and Mr. Raddi, it's Gulf that you're concerned about, their plan to dredge the Husky Lakes to enable barges with the modules for the gas plants to get through to Parsons Lake.

The other witness, Mr.

Horsfield. who is wearing the pullover is from Imperial oil and -- all right. I just wanted people to know who they are.

THE WITNESS: I'll ask these questions as a representative of COPE for Tuk. The first questions I have to ask concerns Dome and/or Imperial and maybe either one could possibly explain to us just what is a blowout?

MR. HNATIUK: Normally when a well is being drilled, there is mud in the hole which

1 | would hold any oil or gas back in the rock. If, for  
2 | some reason this mud becomes too light and starts to  
3 | come out of the hole, then it would be a blowout.

4 |                         Normally, this would be  
5 | detected long before it would happen. They would see  
6 | the gas in the mud and the well would be brought under  
7 | control by circulating the mud. Also, the offshore well  
8 | would have at least five blowout preventors on it which  
9 | would be closed to prevent a blowout. So, the chances  
10 | of a blowout are very, very remote; very little chance

11 |                         Most blowouts are gas and most  
12 | blowouts will seal themselves. The answer to your  
13 | question though, a blowout would be an uncontrolled  
14 | flow of oil or gas from a hole being drilled in the  
15 | ground.

16 |                         THE COMMISSIONER: Just one  
17 | thing. At. Sachs Harbour, I think you told us that if  
18 | there were a blowout, and made it plain the chances were  
19 | very, very small. that there would ever be one.

20 |                         you said if there were a  
21 | blowout, there would be some-thing like 1,500 barrels a  
22 | day of oil coming out of the hole in the sea. Is that

23 |                         MR. HNATIUK:. Yes, that  
24 | is a reasonable estimate that the government is  
25 | using. If this oil were collecting under the ice  
26 | even for a whole year, the amount of that oil  
27 | spread out, say one-quarter of an inch under the  
28 | ice, would be four square miles and I wish to  
29 | correct the record if I said four miles square at  
30 | Sachs Harbor. I wish to correct the record.



1 The correct figure is four square miles. That's two  
2 miles on one side and two miles on the other sides

3 That would be the area  
4 covered by the oil. However, we know that that oil  
5 will not stay in one place. The ice will break up and  
6 carry the oil away with it but if it could all be  
7 contained a quarter inch thick, it would be four square  
8 miles.

9 THE WITNESS: If 1,500 barrels  
10 a day would cover four square miles, how many square  
11 miles would it cover in a year?

12 HNATIUK: That four square  
13 miles would be if it was out of control for a whole  
14 year.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Well I  
16 think to be fair though to Mr. Steen and fair to  
17 yourself, Mr. Hnatiuk, you're talking about are you  
18 not, the actual quantity of oil once the oil reaches  
19 open water, it doesn't stay quarter inch thick. It  
20 spreads out so that what Mr. Hnatiuk's saying is that  
21 if you took all that oil, 1,500 barrels a day, and  
22 piled it up on the ground with something underneath it  
23 so it didn't leak, it would cover -- be two miles  
24 long, two miles wide and a quarter inch thick.

25 But, if it blows out of a  
26 hole in the ground for a year and stays under the ice,  
27 then when it reaches the open leads in the spring, it  
28 spreads out. It isn't a quarter of an inch thick. It  
29 may be a \*very thin film of oil spread out over a very  
30 great area. That's the problem that we're concerned

1 | about. Is that a fair way of putting it? Tell me if  
2 | you don't agree with that.

3 |   MR. HNATIUK: If I could  
4 | give another example, on open water, if we said it was  
5 | one millimeter thick, the area would be about 25  
6 | square miles and I think maybe a millimeter thick of  
7 | oil would be a reasonable thickness. We know that the  
8 | ice, however, will carry the oil a long ways to the  
9 | west when it breaks up.

10 |   In the summertime, the oil  
11 | would spread with the surface currents and depending  
12 | on which way the winds are blowing, if the oil were  
13 | not contained. But there will be almost a mile of  
14 | rubber boom or special rubber skirt on the ships and  
15 | on the shore to keep the oil from spreading on the  
16 | open water and as the oil were held in place, it will  
17 | be collected by a boat.

18 |   THE WITNESS: If you have a  
19 | blowout and we assume now -- I mean we've got a year's  
20 | oil spread there, we assume that the next year you are  
21 | planning to drill a relief well. Perhaps maybe you  
22 | could tell me what's a relief well?

23 |   MR. HNATIUK: A relief well  
24 | is a second well drilled at an angle to hit the porous  
25 | rock that holds the oil or the gas, to hit that rock  
26 | at about where the first well was when the blowout  
27 | occurred. When the well reaches the bottom of the  
28 | first well, mud would be pumped down to bring the  
29 | first well under control. Most blowouts, however,  
30 | seal themselves. Only some 20 percent need a relief

1 well.

2 THE WITNESS: Well, I will  
3 deal with the 20 percent. Supposing -- I assume you  
4 did some ice studies out there, the movement of the  
5 ice over the last two, years. The movement of the  
6 currents. I would like your opinion on the chances of  
7 your shin getting hack td 'drill that relief well.

8 MR. HNATIUK: The ship would  
9 get back as soon as the ice moved out again if the  
10 cause of the blowout was the ice having moved in. The  
11 relief well might be drilled in the same summer that  
12 the accident occurs. It may not be out of control the  
13 whole year. Every attempt would he made to bring it  
14 under control that same year and the other there is a  
15 second ship. there if the first one is damaged in  
16 some way. The second ship is required to be nearby to  
17 come and start the relief well. So, unless the  
18 blowout occurs during the freezeup, there is a very  
19 good chance that the ship could et a relief well  
20 started and maybe even bring the well under control  
21 that same season.

22 THE WITNESS: You still  
23 haven't answered the question of how much of a chance  
24 as far as the ice is concerned, assuming you couldn't  
25 finish the relief well that year, that you have of  
26 getting hack to drill that relief well next year?

27 MR. HNATIUK: Almost every  
28 summer, there is some open water. 1974 was an exception  
29 and possibly a year like that, there may not have been  
30 many days in which you could drill. I think it works

1 out to maybe 15 days of open water at the location north  
2 of Tuktoyaktuk in 1974 that could have been used) but  
3 that was an exceptional year. That was the worst in ten  
4 years. Most years, there is open water in which a drill  
5 ship could operate.

6 THE WITNESS: Now, this, while  
7 we are talking about that you can get back to -- I  
8 assume that we're talking about the one at 40 miles out?

9 MR. HNATIUK: The one  
10 straight north of Tuktoyaktuk, 45 miles, I believe.  
11 That is the only well in which our company has a  
12 partial interest.

13 THE WITNESS: There's a lot  
14 more dots out in that map than one and does Dome have  
15 any idea of the ice movement where the rest of the  
16 wells are planned to be drilled?

17 MR. HNATIUK: I can 't say  
18 what studies Dome has done and I don't know just whose  
19 permits those dots are on. My first comment is that  
20 exploration drilling will be conducted at a very slow  
21 pace in the Beaufort Sea. Those wells to be started  
22 this summer will cost about \$40 million each and  
23 they're not going to be a whole lot of ships drilling  
24 in here at once. By the end of 1977, only two wells  
25 will have been finished and there will be a lot learned  
26 about drilling in the Beaufort Sea and oil cleanup  
27 techniques will improve during that time. There will  
28 be a lot of other studies done during the next few  
29 years.

30 THE WITNESS: I've also been

1 | told that a drill ship, once drilling, can cut off at  
2 | any moment. I would like to know if this is really  
3 | true.

4 |                                   MR. HNATIUK: These drill  
5 | ships have eight anchor lines each. They have a quick  
6 | release system where just a -- different kinds of  
7 | signals can be sent. The drilling line will part.  
8 | They'll leave the anchors in place and the ship can  
9 | move away. There is another emergency under which  
10 | they could leave where they might have to cut the  
11 | drill pipe itself. I don't know whether you were  
12 | talking about cutting anchor lines or cutting drill  
13 | pipe, but it is also possible to close the blowout  
14 | preventors right on the drill pipe. It'll cut the  
15 | drill pipe and hold the well safe.

16 |                                   THE WITNESS: Well, I'm  
17 | talking about the drill pipe. There's no point of  
18 | cutting the anchors if the drill pipe is still there.  
19 | The other question that I have is what would you do if  
20 | you had a blowout, concerning the oil other than  
21 | sweeping it up with the booms. Say you have a blowout  
22 | right at freezeup point and the ship has to get out.

23 |                                   MR. HNATIUK: If a blowout  
24 | occurred right at freezeup and you couldn't use the  
25 | booms any longer, I would expect that they would  
26 | attempt to burn the oil in place. The oil and gas  
27 | coming up would break any thin ice and the gas -- the  
28 | natural gas coming with the oil would help it burn.  
29 | So, the oil would be burned as long as possible. Then,  
30 | when the ice would no longer stay broken or couldn't be

1 broken, then the oil would collect on the underside  
2 of the ice. Then, as a layer of oil collects on the  
3 ice, new ice grows below it and it becomes just like a  
4 sandwich with a layer of oil inside and we showed at  
5 Cape Parry last year where, in spring, this oil will  
6 come to the surface and can be burned off. It will be  
7 necessary to track the ice containing this oil,  
8 however:, and this can be done by looking for the black  
9 pools or by setting radio beacons on the ice.

10                                 There are two experiments  
11 underway at Tuktoyaktuk -- north of Tuktoyaktuk right  
12 now The government has one going and the people that  
13 plan to do the drilling, that's Canmar, have the other  
14 experiment going where they are checking the movement  
15 of the ice and when the ice breaks up, they will  
16 continue to track where that ice is going.

17                                 THE WITNESS: You say you  
18 have buoys out there now that you are tracking?

19                                 MR. HNATIUK: Canmar has  
20 equipment on the ice that sent the signal to a  
21 satellite and that satellite sends back information  
22 saying exactly where it is and it gives us information  
23 several times a day. I'm not very familiar with the  
24 government experiment other than I know that they are  
25 also tracking the movement of the ice and will  
26 continue to after breakup.

27                                 THE WITNESS: Assuming that  
28 you have this oil marked and you plan to burn it, what  
29 are your chances of getting there and lighting it?  
30 Now, you're dealing with ice moving steady, rough ice,

1 | maybe even possibly ice only frozen over the night  
2 | before where it isn't strong enough to hold a man walking  
3 | even?

4 |                               MR. HNATIUK: I understand  
5 | that Canmar is planning some experiments for this  
6 | winter to check different ways of setting fire to the  
7 | oil. There was no problem setting fire to the oil at  
8 | Cape Parry last year. It was just a matter of  
9 | dropping a paper towel with some kerosene on it and it  
10 | burned. You must get out there fairly soon and light  
11 | that oil. It could be lit by dropping something from  
12 | a helicopter or maybe even landing on the ice nearby  
13 | and setting fire to it. But there would be so many  
14 | pools, that it would be best if there were a method of  
15 | dropping something out of a helicopter or maybe even  
16 | out of a fixed wing aircraft and I understand that the  
17 | people planning to do the drilling are going to do  
18 | some work on that this winter.

19 |                               THE WITNESS: My experience  
20 | with the open water and moving ice is that 90 percent  
21 | of in the time you can't see nothing for fog, fog  
22 | coming off of the open water. You say you have buoy  
23 | markers or beacons on this ice that holds this pool of  
24 | oil. What type of beacon is it and what is to keep it  
25 | from getting smashed by the ice?

26 |                               MR. HNATIUK: I don't have  
27 | exact details on what kind of a beacon it is. It's  
28 | not our company doing the work. I'm just told about  
29 | this. They will set it on a large floe that looks  
30 | strong, that looks like it isn't going to break up, I

1 | presume or that is what I would do if I were out  
2 | there. They might lose some of them, but the idea  
3 | would be to put them on floes where they would likely  
4 | stay and transmit their signal.

5 |                                   THE WITNESS: Well, the  
6 | reason I mentioned the fog is that if the ice -- now  
7 | you just finished telling me that this oil is going to  
8 | be frozen to this ice at freezeup. Now, I can't  
9 | assume that that ice is going to be 20 feet thick by  
10 | spring because it only gets about 8 feet thick a year,  
11 | if it doesn't smash up during the year. But at that  
12 | place or at that area that you're talking about, we  
13 | have moving ice year round. It very seldom gets more  
14 | than three or four feet thick. Now, you're going to  
15 | try to find a chunk of ice big enough and thick enough  
16 | that is holding this oil and that can resist the  
17 | pressure without smashing up that chunk of ice and  
18 | moving your buoy maybe, say, 20 or 30 miles one side  
19 | where there's no oil, and you'll be looking for the  
20 | oil in the wrong place. Is my conclusion correct?

21 |                                   MR. HNATIUK: Every floe does  
22 | not need to be marked. Just a few would be marked so  
23 | that an airplane can follow the general track that  
24 | that dirty ice took and then hopefully, when the  
25 | airplane follows it, using these beacons, they'll be  
26 | able to see the black pools. If it's foggy, they  
27 | would have to wait for the fog to clear before they  
28 | could set fire to it, but not every floe is going to  
29 | be marked. Just certain large floes would be marked  
30 | so they get a general idea of the track that the ice



1 | took when it moved to the west so that they would know  
2 | where to expect the pools of oil to come up through  
3 | the ice when the ice gets warm in the spring.

4 |                   THE WITNESS: Now that we  
5 | sort of cleared that up, I have a question concerning  
6 | those yellow pipelines up there on that map. I would  
7 | like to, know just how much exploration work has been  
8 | done or maybe there's another word for it, but how  
9 | much work has been done as far as finding out how  
10 | you're going to bury that pipeline? I assume it's  
11 | going to be buried from these offshore wells.

12 |                   MR. HNATIUK: There have been  
13 | studies done on the thickness of ice using submarines,  
14 | using drilling, using echo sounding, so there is some  
15 | idea of how deep the deepest ice keels might be. So,  
16 | they think they have a pretty good idea of how far out  
17 | or what the greatest depth of water might be in which  
18 | scraping of the sea bottom might take place.

19 |                   They've also done a great  
20 | many surveys using high resolution, echo sounding to  
21 | determine how deep these trenches are. A feasibility  
22 | study has been done on laying a pipeline out to 150  
23 | feet of water, I believe. Our company did not do it,  
24 | but I know that one has been done to determine the  
25 | cost and to see if it was possible) and there is  
26 | equipment available to bury pipelines deeply below the  
27 | sea bottom. There may be other work going on that I  
28 | don't -- that I'm not aware of. But I know of at  
29 | least one study that was done.

30 |                   THE WITNESS: To bury this

1 | pipeline you would, I assume, have to dredge; right?

2 | MR. HNATIUK: That's correct.

3 | THE WITNESS: How far down  
4 | would you dredge? 30 feet? 20 feet?

5 | MR. HNATIUK: I don't think  
6 | I can give you an exact answer to that right now  
7 | except to say that the trenches in the vicinity of --  
8 | or in the area where we plan to drill are less than  
9 | ten feet.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: That is,  
11 | the trenches from ice scour?

12 | MR. HNATIUK: Yes, There  
13 | have been --

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: You'd  
15 | want to go at last below ten feet, at any rate.

16 | MR. HNATIUK: Yes.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: You want  
18 | to dredge ten feet or more.

19 | MR. HNATIUK: That's correct.

20 | THE WITNESS: I still don't  
21 | quite get that, you're going to dredge ten feet below  
22 | ice level or ten feet below the bottom of the ocean?

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: No. Ten  
24 | feet below the bottom of the ocean because Mr. Hnatiuk  
25 | says that they found that at the bottom of the ocean,  
26 | there are trenches ten feet deep that the ice has dug.  
27 | So they have to, if they build pipelines out to the  
28 | oil and gas in the middle of the Beaufort Sea,  
29 | assuming there is any out there, they have to dig a  
30 | trench in the bottom of the sea that's at least ten



1 | design has gone that far yet, but in other pipeline  
2 | operations, if there is a pipeline break and loss in  
3 | pressure, the thing will shut itself off. Do you want  
4 | to comment on that, Ian?

5 | MR. HORSFIELD: No, Vince.  
6 | I'll just mention that there are pipelines in existence  
7 | with automated shutdowns as Mr. Hnatiuk has mentioned  
8 | and that these are proven equipment. They will shut  
9 | down the line as soon as pressure is lost. So all the  
10 | fluid that's lost is the fluid in the pipeline itself.

11 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Horsfield,  
12 | while you're there, do you plan to run pipelines from  
13 | your man-made islands to the shore too, underwater  
14 | pipelines?

15 | MR. HORSFIELD: Yes, that's  
16 | probably the way it would come ashore.

17 | THE WITNESS: The safety  
18 | devices and the trenches are going to be built, I  
19 | assume similar to Dome's?

20 | MR. HORSFIELD: Yes, similar  
21 | to the ones that have been mentioned just now. I  
22 | don't think we can speak for Dome, either one of us.

23 | THE WITNESS: In the man-  
24 | made island, if there is -- if while you're drilling,  
25 | I mean pumping on the man-made island, I assume that  
26 | the man-made island's pump has all the safety factors  
27 | to, cut off if the ice should somehow climb on top  
28 | that island and damage your pump?

29 | MR. HORSFIELD: If there's any  
30 | kind of problem on the island with the wells itself,

1 | which is whether the wells are pumping or flowing, I  
2 | suspect you're talking about damage to well heads or  
3 | things like that that might cause a surface problem,  
4 | there are safety devices and shutoff valves down in the  
5 | bottom of the hole that do. close in the event of loss  
6 | of pressure at the surface and there's an automatic  
7 | shutdown in the well itself that would shut off the  
8 | wells.

9 | THE WITNESS: A question  
10 | concerning the oil that's in, let's say, this cracked  
11 | pipe. Where is the cutoff? I have to assume that  
12 | there's one at each end and none in the middle; right?  
13 | All the oil that's in that pipe, being lighter than  
14 | water, is going to float to the surface.

15 | MR. HORSFIELD: Yes, the  
16 | valves that would shut off the pipeline would be in  
17 | accessible places which would be at either end of the  
18 | pipeline.

19 | THE WITNESS: So, if you  
20 | have a 40-mile pipe, all the oil that's in between  
21 | from each end will float to the surface?

22 | MR. HORSFIELD: If it was 40  
23 | miles in one piece with no other facility partway  
24 | along it, yes.

25 | THE WITNESS: Well, I say 40  
26 | mile;, because it is 40 miles to the closest offshore well.

27 | MR. HORSFIELD: Well, Vince,  
28 | what I mean is that if you look at that map and I don't  
29 | want to appear like I agree with map because I don't,  
30 | but you can see that there are postulated several fields

1 | along one pipeline. So that there would be valves at  
2 | each spot if the pipeline ran that way, in which case  
3 | there might be, at intervals of a few miles between  
4 | valves, even though the line itself might go out as far  
5 | as 40 miles.

6 | THE WITNESS: Does  
7 | Imperial have any more -- done any more exploration  
8 | work as far as building their underwater pipeline  
9 | than Dome?

10 | MR. HORSFIELD: We have  
11 | looked into this feasibility study that Mr. Hnatiuk  
12 | talked about, and so we've done that much.

13 | THE WITNESS: The other  
14 | question I have, as far as the bars are concerned for  
15 | these offshore wells -- I mean do all the lines seem  
16 | to come to Tuk for the eastern, like for Cape  
17 | Dalhousie and that, is Tuk going to end up to be a big  
18 | base with a lot of men and a lot of people?

19 | MR. HORSFIELD: Are you  
20 | looking at the map?

21 | THE WITNESS: Well, I'm  
22 | looking at -- maybe Dome should answer it as I'm  
23 | looking at the lines concerning Cape Dalhousie.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well  
25 | without is it fair to say that could happen? If you  
26 | found oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea, where Dome is  
27 | drilling, Tuk could become a big center. Is that a  
28 | fair assumption?

29 | MR. HORSFIELD: Well, I think  
30 | there's a good possibility that there might be a center

1 | somewhere around that area or this area. Whether it's  
2 | right at Tuk depends somewhat on Tuk itself.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. One  
4 | would hope so.

5 | THE WITNESS: Oh, that' a  
6 | tough one.

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe  
8 | while Mr. Steen is considering his next series of  
9 | questions and I think they've all been good questions,  
10 | maybe I should tell you that the Inquiry doesn't -I  
11 | don't necessarily accept all that Mr. Hnatiuk has said  
12 | about the capability that Dome claims for cleaning up  
13 | an oil spill. There's a dispute about  
14 | this.

15 | On the one side of the  
16 | argument you have the oil and gas industry and they  
17 | say that a blowout is something that there's only the  
18 | very slightest chance will ever occur and they say if  
19 | it does happen, then they feel that they can clean it  
20 | up and it won't damage the -- it won't cause serious  
21 | damage to the fish and the birds and the mammals of  
22 | the Beaufort Sea.

23 | The Inquiry, I should tell  
24 | you that the Inquiry has heard the evidence of the team  
25 | of experts assembled by the Federal Government to  
26 | conduct the Beaufort study and Mr. Allen Mime who  
27 | headed that group from the Department of the  
28 | Environment and the Department of Fisheries and his  
29 | colleagues, not all of them, but many of them gave  
30 | evidence at the Inquiry, and they agree with Mr.

1 Hnatiuk that a blowout is something that is very  
2 unlikely to occur. They agree that the chances are  
3 very small. They say it's a remote possibility and not  
4 anything more than that. But, Mr. Mime and his  
5 colleagues part company with Mr. Hnatiuk at that point,  
6 because they that if you get an oil blowout, they  
7 believe it will run wild for a year and maybe even two  
8 years because they say you will not be able to drill a  
9 relief well for a year or two years.

10                                   They said that what will  
11 happen is that in the spring, the oil which is under  
12 the ice will migrate to the open water. Of course,  
13 when it reaches open water, it reaches the very area  
14 that birds are seeking, that the seals are seeking and  
15 the other life of the sea is seeking.

16                                   So they're concerned that  
17 the oil will migrate to open leads and Mr. Hnatiuk  
18 pointed that the oil could occupy an area of open  
19 water of 25 square miles, and that is an awful lot of  
20 open water in the spring.

21                                   Mr. Milne says that the oil  
22 would then tend to migrate, that is to travel, to the  
23 shore where of course, it would cause damage to birds  
24 and other marine life. Mr. Milne and his colleagues  
25 say that neither the Federal Government nor the oil  
26 and gas industry would be able to clean up the oil.

27                                   They point out that in other  
28 parts of the world where we have had oil blowouts, they  
29 have had great difficulty in cleaning them up. Where  
30 we've had great oil spills of large volumes of oil



1 we've had great difficulty cleaning them up and they  
2 say for, really the reasons Mr. Steen has given, that  
3 they don't think that you could clean up a major oil  
4 spill in the Beaufort Sea.

5                                 They say that if you could  
6 get out there and burn the oil up, as it reaches open  
7 water, that would be a way of cleaning it up but they  
8 say there really is no possibility that you could do  
9 that. They point out that weather conditions, the fog  
10 that Mr. Steen has mentioned conditions that make it  
11 impossible to get out there, impossible to find it,  
12 would make it impossible to burn it off.

13                                 They also say that they  
14 don't think you'd get there in time because once the  
15 oil has been exposed to the weather, it won't burn and  
16 they have told the Inquiry about the case of the  
17 "Torrey Canyon" which was a big oil tanker that went  
18 down off the coast of England) and the Royal Air Force  
19 dropped napalm on the oil to try to get it burn and it  
20 didn't burn and they say that they don't think the oil  
21 in the Beaufort Sea would burn.

22                                 It's true that the oil and  
23 gas industry conducted an experiment at Cape Parry  
24 with something like 200 barrels of oil and got it to  
25 burn but that is not comparable really to a major oil  
26 spill in the middle of the Beaufort Sea.

27                                 So you have the two points of  
28 view and I'm -- Mr. Mime and his colleagues aren't  
29 here to testify tonight, so I'm simply saying that they  
30 line up with Mr. Steen on his side of this argument,

1 | that though they agree the chances of an oil blowout  
2 | occurring are very remote.

3 |   Anyway, this is a very  
4 | serious question and as you can see, Mr. Hnatiuk and  
5 | Mr. Horsfield and the industry are treating it very  
6 | seriously and are very concerned about it, as I know  
7 | all of you are and as Mr. Steen is.

8 |   Well, that gave you a moment  
9 | to obtain some inspiration from an unknown figure in  
10 | the audience, I think.

11 |   THE WITNESS: Well, the only  
12 | other two more questions, I believe. One is  
13 | concerning your pump in the 60-foot mark or over. I  
14 | assume under 60 feet, you are going to build an  
15 | island. What are you going to use to put the pump on  
16 | In water deeper than 60 feet?

17 |   MR. HNATIUK: There have  
18 | been feasibility studies done to look at structures  
19 | that would sit on the bottom of the sea. They could  
20 | be concrete or steel. They could be a pipe, a large  
21 | pipe, breaking the ice similar to the one in the Cook  
22 | Inlet which breaks the ice. The platform sits on top  
23 | of this single cylinder. It's called a monopod. We  
24 | have had feasibility studies done of using a cone  
25 | shape with a large bottom and a large top, but with a  
26 | smaller neck where it breaks the ice and it would be  
27 | shaped in such a way to bend the ice up and the ice  
28 | would break as it move against it and these structures  
29 | could be ballasted with sand or could be held in place  
30 | by pilings so they would not move. There have been

1 feasibility studies done in this regards. No final  
2 design has been necessary yet because there hasn't  
3 been oil and gas found in those water depths.

4 THE WITNESS: How high out of  
5 the water would this structure you talk about stand?

6 MR. HNATIUK: I don't recall  
7 the exact number, but it would be based on how much  
8 the ice might pile up as it crushes. There would be  
9 sufficient clearance so that the piling ice will not  
10 push against the bottom of the platform sitting on top  
11 of it.

12 THE WITNESS: Well, these  
13 feasibility studies that you've done, have they proved  
14 anything? Have you come up -- have they been able to  
15 come up with something that you think you can use?

16 MR. HNATIUK: Yes, they have  
17 been able to do cost estimates to show that out to  
18 some water depth, this type of structure would be  
19 economically feasible. Beyond some water depth,  
20 however, you could no longer place platforms, you just  
21 could not build them that tall and get them to stay  
22 there; so therefore you would have to complete the  
23 wells on the bottom of the sea and lay the lines to  
24 shallower water where you could build such a platform.

25 THE WITNESS: What harbours  
26 have Dome planned for their ships?

27 MR. HNATIUK: I believe  
28 they're still reviewing them and I really can't speak  
29 for Dome. That's an operational problem that we  
30 haven't yet been involved in, I'm afraid.

1 I could ask Dome to contact  
2 you and give you their latest thinking on it. I can  
3 do that, but I have not been involved in those  
4 discussions myself. To the best of my knowledge, they  
5 don't plan to dredge into Tuk harbour, but I really  
6 cannot speak for Dome. I'll ask someone from Dome to  
7 speak to you at the first opportunity.

8 THE WITNESS: Well, how much  
9 water does this ship draw?

10 MR. HNATIUK: I don't  
11 remember. We'll get you those numbers too. I knew  
12 them once but for fear of being wrong in the record  
13 here, I won't quote them now and I'll have Dome pass  
14 those on to you. There's nothing confidential about  
15 them and they'll make them available.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Could I  
17 ask you, Mr. Hnatiuk, you said a feasibility study has  
18 been done to see if you can build a pipeline out to  
19 150 feet of water. Was that a study carried out for  
20 Gulf or Imperial or Dome or all of them, or what?

21 MR. HNATIUK: It was done  
22 for a group of companies who are members of the Arctic  
23 Petroleum Operators Association.

24 THE COMMISSIONER: An  
25 engineering firm did it, I take it?

26 MR. HNATIUK: Yes, that's  
27 correct.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Can you  
29 tell me who it was?

30 MR. HNATIUK: This pipeline

1 study was done by a firm called R.J. Brown. I don't  
2 know their correct name. They're actually a European  
3 company.

4 THE COMMISSIONER: I take it  
5 it was what you call a preliminary feasibility study.  
6 At any rate can you tell us whether it said it was  
7 feasible or no?

8 MR. HNATIUK: Yes, it said  
9 it was feasible to bury the pipeline. It gave cost  
10 estimates. It could not be a really definitive study  
11 without knowing just how deeply it had to be buried  
12 and it was not able to go into detail on whether  
13 insulation was required for the pipeline. The  
14 permafrost that has been found in the Beaufort Sea has  
15 been found at such depths that it shouldn't be a  
16 problem in pipelining.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Did R.J.  
18 Brown assume that they had to bury it to a certain depth?

19 MR. HNATIUK: Yes, they did.  
20 They were directed by the oil companies in this regard  
21 but our oil company was not operating the project and  
22 I just don't have all of the details handy.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe Mr.  
24 Horsfield, I don't know if you were here last night  
25 when Dr. Schwartz read his brief --

26 MR. HORSFIELD: Yes.

27 THE COMMISSIONER: -- at  
28 page 9 he said, and maybe you could comment on this  
29 and tell us whether you know whether this is so or  
30 not. He said:

1 "Last year when one of these islands,"  
2 that's one of these artificial islands,  
3 "cracked up in a not too severe storm, 70,000  
4 gallons of fuel narrowly escaped from being  
5 dumped in the sea."  
6 He went on to say people weren't informed and so on, but  
7 did one of these islands crack up in a not too severe  
8 storm, and was there an incident of some kind involving  
9 70,000 gallons of fuel oil?  
10 MR. HORSFIELD: Yes, I take  
11 issue, I guess, with a couple of words in that. In  
12 the first place it was a very severe storm, and with  
13 winds over 50 miles an hour and very high waves, I've  
14 forgotten the size. To say the island cracked up is  
15 not really true. It took a corner off the island.  
16 THE COMMISSIONER: What  
17 island was it?  
18 MR. HORSFIELD: Netsurk.  
19 THE COMMISSIONER: Netsurt?  
20 MR. HORSFIELD: Netsurk.  
21 THE COMMISSIONER: Where is  
22 that?  
23 MR. HORSFIELD: Oh, right  
24 there.  
25 THE COMMISSIONER: More or  
26 less west of Pelly Island, on a line west of Pelly  
27 Island intercepted by a line north of Olivier Island.  
28 MR. HORSFIELD: Yes, it is.  
29 THE COMMISSIONER: That's  
30 just for the record.

1 MR. HORSFIELD: The waves  
2 took a piece off the north-west edge of the island.  
3 The rig was laying down on the island and I might  
4 mention first of all that these islands are not  
5 intended to be permanent structures. They're built  
6 only to last for sure through the life of the well  
7 being drilled. If we should want the island any longer  
8 than that we would go out and prepare it for a longer  
9 period.

10 The well had been drilled,  
11 the rig was laying down. There was some fuel on the  
12 island. There were three tanks, almost all empty.  
13 There was 70,000 gallons in one tank. When the storm  
14 took a piece off the island our people were alerted to  
15 the storm. As a precautionary move they took the fuel  
16 from the tank and moved it to the back of the island  
17 where it was safe.

18 And as I am concerned, there  
19 was nothing at risk on the island.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Were any  
21 of the tanks endangered by the storm?

22 MR. HORSFIELD: Yes, some of  
23 the tanks, some of the fuel tanks, the original fuel  
24 tanks which were dyked were sitting on that part of  
25 the island, and that's why our people, when fuel  
26 alerted of the storm, moved the to the back side of  
27 the island.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: And the  
29 dykes that were protecting these fuel tanks were in  
30 fact destroyed.

1 MR. HORSFIELD: Destroyed,  
2 yes.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: By the  
4 storm.

5 MR. HORSFIELD: Yes, that's  
6 the part of the island that was eroded away.

7 I mention, sir, that that  
8 could not have happened during the drilling of the  
9 well, of course, when the fuel was in the tanks, when  
10 3 the tanks were full, the reason being that the well  
11 was drilled in winter. It's solid ice out there.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: It's your  
13 turn again.

14 THE WITNESS: One more  
15 question and that's about it. Do you people, do the  
16 oil company people feel that the amount of  
17 experimental work they've done as far as offshore  
18 drilling is concerned, have they had enough time, do  
19 they feel that it is safe to drill?

20 MR. HORSFIELD: I say very  
21 definitely because we wouldn't be out there if we  
22 didn't feel it was safe to drill.

23 THE WITNESS: IN other words,  
24 no government or anybody is forcing you to drill, nobody  
25 is telling you that you have to drill say next year or  
26 the year after, anything like that, eh?

27 MR. HORSFIELD: We are not  
28 forced to drill. The locations are chosen voluntarily  
29 by ourselves. If you're meaning that is there some  
30 kind of deadline ahead of us, there is of course a



1 | termination date on exploration permits.

2 |                                   THE WITNESS: That's what I  
3 | meant; and these deadlines don't force you to drill?

4 |                                   MR. HORSFIELD: Well, they do  
5 | in a sense in that hat we are obligated when we took the  
6 | permits to spend money in an exploration program or pay  
7 | the money to the government. Those were the terms of  
8 | the permit. We have greatly exceeded that expenditure  
9 | so we have no obligation to drill in terms of having to  
10 | pay out a financial penalty if we don't.

11 |                                   The only obligation or the  
12 | only, say, thing encouraging us to drill is the fact  
13 | that the exploration permits do terminate in, I  
14 | believe: this and next year, a lot of them do; but  
15 | they can be extended. The cost, of course, goes up  
16 | considerably to us, so there is that much  
17 | encouragement to drill. That is not, however, our  
18 | main incentive. Our main incentive is to get out  
19 | there and find oil and gas.

20 |                                   THE WITNESS: What about you  
21 | Mr. Hunt -- Mr. John?

22 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: How about  
23 | Rockefeller?

24 |                                   MR. HNATIUK: Our permits are  
25 | satisfied by the amount that we have spent on seismic to  
26 | date. There was a commitment on some of our acreage to  
27 | be spent by 1975, but this was satisfied by our  
28 | commitments to construct, to help in the construction of  
29 | drill ships by agreeing to use them. So our obligations  
30 | on these permits are satisfied at this time and the

1 | permits have quite some time to run yet.

2 |                   THE COMMISSIONER: So that you  
3 | don't have to drill this summer to keep your permits  
4 | and leases in good standing. Is that the point?

5 |                   MR. HNATIUK: This would be  
6 | the case in most of the permits out there. There were  
7 | five unique permits taken, which carried what they  
8 | called a work bonus commitment on them, and this is  
9 | being satisfied by committing to use the drill ship  
10 | and I don't know the exact terms of that agreement  
11 | with government but I presume it's something to the  
12 | effect that we will drill them as soon as equipment is  
13 | available.

14 |                   THE WITNESS: One more  
15 | question here. Do Gulf or Imperial know about the  
16 | five-year \$6 million project in which Arctic Navigation  
17 | is involved, has it been given the go-ahead?

18 |                   MR. HNATIUK: I'm not  
19 | familiar with it. There again if it's associated with  
20 | Dome's shore base, I can have Dome speak to you about  
21 | it. I've seen the trucks hauling gravel, so I presume  
22 | there's been some sort of approval given.

23 |                   MR. HORSFIELD: I was going  
24 | to say, Vince, do you know anything more about it that  
25 | might help us identify it?

26 |                   THE WITNESS: I don't know  
27 | nothing. I just ask the question.

28 |                   (LAUGHTER)  
29 | I'd like to thank Imperial and Dome for the questions  
30 | they've answered for me and the people, and it might

1 | have cleared up some questions but it also put a lot  
2 | of doubt on others. (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,  
4 | that's what happens when you ask questions. Well,  
5 | thank you, Mr. Steen. Sorry, do you want to add  
6 | anything?

7 | MR. HNATIUK: Justice  
8 | Berger, I would like to make two or three comments  
9 | while I'm up here, if that's in order.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Sure.

11 | MR. HNATIUK: I'm just a  
12 | little concerned about your interpretation of what I  
13 | have been saying about cleaning up oil in the Beaufort  
14 | Sea. Let me put it this way, we are much more  
15 | optimistic about our oil cleanup capabilities than the  
16 | government was in their report. We do not claim to be  
17 | able to clean up all of the oil, and we do agree that  
18 | if in that very remote instance of the worst case  
19 | there was an oil blowout, I have said that some birds  
20 | would die if there was a blowout, possibly some fish,  
21 | and some seals could be affected. There would be some  
22 | oil in leads that we could not handle. There would be  
23 | some oil stay in the ice and get into the deeper  
24 | waters that possibly we could not get at, oil in  
25 | pressure ridges. The oil that got on shore we hope we  
26 | would be able to clean up in its entirety. All of the  
27 | oil companies would certainly work together if there  
28 | was such a disaster, we'd work with the government and  
29 | every effort would be made to limit the damage.

30 | I do not want to go on

1 | record as saying that we would clean up all of the oil  
2 | and I don't want to say there would be no damage; but  
3 | I want -- I think the other companies would agree that  
4 | every effort would be made to clean up as much oil as  
5 | possible and limit the damage.

6 | I have one other comment.  
7 | There is concern about dredging in Husky Lake. Gulf  
8 | does not propose to do any dredging in Husky Lakes.  
9 | The surveys of the water have indicated that dredging  
10 | would not be necessary.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse  
12 | me, what about the Eskimo Fingers?

13 | MR. HNATIUK: I'm sorry I  
14 | wasn't at the Inquiry in Inuvik, and whatever they  
15 | said there stands.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: I see.

17 | MR. HNATIUK: Roly says they  
18 | said none.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: They said  
20 | none, eh?

21 | MR. HNATIUK: I was told by  
22 | our company that we do not propose to do any dredging  
23 | in the Husky Lakes.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: But are  
25 | you saying that you don't intend -- Gulf doesn't  
26 | intend to do any dredging to bring barges around  
27 | Liverpool Bay and through the Eskimo Fingers and the  
28 | Husky Lakes to Parsons Lake? No dredging in that  
29 | whole route?

30 | MR. HNATIUK: That was my

1 | understanding.

2 |

3 |                                   MR. HORSFIELD: That was  
4 | virtually what they said at the hearings.

5 |                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Well,  
6 | maybe you're right. At any rate is there anything  
7 | else that you wanted to --

8 |                                   MR. HNATIUK: I am  
9 | concerned, if I may take a moment here, with regard to  
10 | the suggestion that Dr. Schwartz made about us  
11 | proposing -- that is the joint industry-government  
12 | research program -proposing a 50,000-gallon oil spill  
13 | in the ocean. I was involved in reviewing these  
14 | studies well in advance of them taking place, and  
15 | there was never a proposal to spill 50,000 gallons of  
16 | oil in the ocean. They poured four drums, that is two  
17 | drums in one hole and two drums in another hole, out  
18 | north of Cape Parry, and even though they thought they  
19 | might not be able to clean it up, they did get back in  
20 | June and burned off as much as they could.

21 |                                   In another experiment which I  
22 | discussed before, in an isolated bay with a very narrow  
23 | mouth, they poured about 12,500 gallons of crude oil  
24 | under the ice into plastic skirts and it was essenti-  
25 | ally all burned off the following June. Contrary to  
26 | what Dr. Schwartz suggested, the study was explained to  
27 | the people of Paulatuk in detail in September, 1974,  
28 | well before any oil was spilled. It was explained  
29 | by Mr. Dan Billings of the Northwest Territories  
30 | Government, Mr. Allen Milne, who is in charge of

1 | the project for the government, the contractor  
2 | who was responsible, and Mr. Hunt, John Hunt from  
3 | Fisheries was also there but I don't think he was very  
4 | familiar with the project. They had the project  
5 | explained to them in detail, but there may have been  
6 | some misunderstanding regarding the four drums that  
7 | were spilled out in the currents.

8 | I think that covers the  
9 | comments I wanted to make.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.  
11 | Horsfield, do you want to comment on what Mr. John Steen  
12 | said yesterday about the possibility of a stocking plant?

13 | MR. HORSFIELD: As I recall  
14 | what he said, sir, he was referring to the liquids  
15 | that are produced at the gas plant when the gas is  
16 | processed, and I believe he mentioned something like  
17 | 100,000 gallons per day from the Taglu gas plant.  
18 | There will in fact be, if our plant is finally built  
19 | to the one billion cubic foot per day rate, there will  
20 | be 15,000 barrels per day of liquids produced, which  
21 | is considerably more than Mr. Steen mentioned.

22 | To get this number in some  
23 | perspective, Norman Wells produces about 3,000 barrels  
24 | per day and supplies all of the communities in the  
25 | western and central Territories. So this plant would  
26 | in effect put out about five times that much product.

27 | Now the material that is put  
28 | out is not in usable form. It's analogous to or similar  
29 | to crude oil in that it has many components and it is an  
30 | unstable fluid. It cannot be used safely in the form

1 that is produced at the plant. To be used it would have  
2 to be fractionated or refined. When gas plant liquids  
3 are involved it's called fractionation and  
4 stabilization; but it is in effect a refining process  
5 where the fluid is broken down into its usable  
6 components that we know of, like diesel fuel, gasoline,  
7 furnace fuel, and so on. It cannot be used until that  
8 happens. So there is a refining process., then there is  
9 a storage process or storage required for the fluid;  
10 then there is a distribution process required to get it  
11 to a community like Tuk, for example.

12 Now all of that is quite an  
13 expensive proposition. We have analyzed it roughly  
14 and just for screening purposes and we have concluded  
15 that it's unlikely that products from the plant could  
16 compete with fuel oil from Norman Wells, for example,  
17 in this area. For that reason we have taken an  
18 initial approach of using some of that fluid, as much  
19 as possible, to fuel the gas plant itself, to provide  
20 the fuel for the gas plant. This can be done cheaper,  
21 of course, with the gas plant because there is no  
22 storage required, it's a continuous use. There's also  
23 no transportation required. It's done right there.

24 The gas plant itself would  
25 only use about 3,000 gallons per day. The rest then  
26 is planned to be reinjected into the ground pending  
27 possible installation of an oil pipeline at a later  
28 date in which time this fluid would be produced back  
29 and put into the oil pipeline, and sent south where  
30 there would be existing processing facilities.

1                            That was our initial plan.  
2 We have since found out from analysis of the fluid  
3 that it might be a little more complicated than that  
4 because the fluid contains some components that are  
5 not good for fuel purposes, and these in our terms are  
6 called aeromatics. These would have to be separated  
7 out from the fuel, making -- or from the product,  
8 making it a much more complicated process than we had  
9 thought of in the first place.

10                           Therefore we're now looking  
11 in more detail at it and we may find that we cannot  
12 even use the fuel in the gas plant and that it would  
13 all have to be injected. That is under study at the  
14 present time.

15                           We are also aware that the  
16 Federal Government and Department of Indian and  
17 Northern Affairs, has proposed a study of the  
18 possibility of using plant product to fuel some of the  
19 communities. They have approached some of the oil  
20 companies about a joint study; we feel for some  
21 reasons that this is not practical but we have advised  
22 the government that we will co-operate with them in  
23 providing all the information they request, and I have  
24 no idea when their study might be completed.

25                           THE COMMISSIONER: Thank  
26 you. Well thank you both, Mr. Hnatiuk and Mr.  
27 Horsfield, thank you very much, and thank you, Mr.  
28 Steen.

29                           It looks as if there are  
30 still quite a few more people who wish to speak, so I



1 think that it being, I'm sure -- I don't have a watch  
2 but I'm sure it's after midnight -- I think maybe  
3 we should all go home and go to bed and maybe we  
4 should come back at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon and  
5 we'll hold a hearing then at two o'clock, and then if  
6 necessary, we'll hold another one tomorrow night at  
7 eight o'clock.

8 So thank you for coming and  
9 we'll see you again tomorrow.

10 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 10, 1976)

11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30