

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)

**Paulatuk, N.W.T.
March 11, 1976**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 46

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APPEARANCES:

MR. BEER For Foothills Pipe Line Ltd.

John Hnatiuk, Esq., For Gas Consortium

WITNESSES:

Garret RUBEN	4424, 4446 4471, 492 4 512, 4522
Peter GREEN	4432, 4464
Edward RUBEN	4447, 4519
Mrs. Nora RUBEN	4456
Nelson GREEN	4457, 4461
Mrs. Rosemary KIRBY	4460, 4465 4482, 451
Joe THRASHER	4466
Johnny RUBEN	4468
Mrs. Bertha RUBEN	4470
Abe RUBEN	4475
Tony GREEN	4479, 4520
Noel GREEN	4481

1 Paulatuk, N.W.T.

2 March 11, 1976

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5 gentlemen, I'll call the hearing to order. I am Judge
6 Berger and I'm going to tell you why we have brought
7 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry here to Paulatuk.

8 There are two pipeline
9 companies Arctic Gas is one of them and Foothills is
10 the other. These companies are competing for the right
11 to build a gas pipeline from the Arctic to southern
12 Canada and the United States.

13 Now, I've been asked by the
14 Government to visit all of the communities in the north
15 that might be affected if this pipeline were built.

16 So I'm here to find out what
17 you think about it. Now, I've been listening to
18 evidence about the pipeline now for more than a year,
19 and we've been told that the oil and gas industry have
20 found oil and gas in the Mackenzie Delta. They have
21 already drilled a lot of wells in the Mackenzie Delta.
22 They found oil. They found gas, and they want to build
23 a gas pipeline to take that gas along the Mackenzie
24 River to the south to Canada and the United States.

25 After that, they want to
26 build an oil pipeline so that there would be a gas
27 pipeline from the Arctic to the south and an oil
28 pipeline from the Arctic to the south. If that
29 happened, it would mean that the companies would want
30 to drill more and more wells in the delta and more and

1 | more wells in the Beaufort Sea. It's because of the
2 | fact that the gas pipeline and the oil pipeline, if
3 | they were built, would lead to exploration and
4 | development extending beyond the delta and into the
5 | Beaufort Sea that we have come here today to see what
6 | you have to say about it.

7 | Now, the proposed pipeline,
8 | if it were built, would be the biggest project biggest
9 | construction project in Canada's history. There would
10 | be 6,000 men required to build the pipeline and it
11 | would take three years to build it. There would be
12 | 1,200 more men needed to build the gas plants and the
13 | gathering lines in the Mackenzie Delta. Then, of
14 | course, if they built -- the gas pipeline were built
15 | and then the oil pipeline, and exploration expanded in
16 | the Beaufort Sea, there would be more and more men
17 | needed to work out there.

18 | So we have been told that
19 | there will be jobs for native people on the
20 | construction of the pipeline and jobs for native people
21 | on the drilling rigs and in the gas plants. Already,
22 | native people re being flown from Coppermine. Native
23 | people are being flown regularly from Coppermine to
24 | work in oil and gas operations in the Mackenzie Delta.

25 | So, given the fact that the
26 | pipeline companies and the oil and gas industry will
27 | need all these men to work on building the pipelines,
28 | on building the gas plants, on oil and gas exploration
29 | work in the delta and in the Beaufort Sea, you may be
30 | given -- you the people that live here in Paulatuk may

1 | be given the opportunity of working on all of these
2 | projects if they go ahead.

3 | Now I know that you are
4 | concerned about the two exploration wells that Dome
5 | Petroleum wants to drill in the Beaufort Sea this
6 | summer. Those wells lie out about 40 miles or more in
7 | the Beaufort Sea, more or less north of Tuktoyaktuk.
8 | That is, if you head out into the Beaufort Sea north
9 | from Tuktoyaktuk and you go about 40 miles, you'll hit
10 | the first of the wells they want to drill this summer
11 | and then if you go northwest after that for another 20
12 | or 30 miles, you'll hit the second well they want to
13 | drill this summer.

14 | Now, I am not here to conduct
15 | an examination into the wisdom of the drilling of those
16 | two wells this summer. But what I am here about is, to
17 | see what you think would happen if the pipelines went
18 | ahead; if there were many, many oil and gas exploration
19 | and development wells out in the middle of the Beaufort
20 | Sea and if pipelines were built that ran along the
21 | bottom of the Beaufort Sea for 40, 50, 60 miles into
22 | the delta where they would join up with the main
23 | pipelines that would carry oil and gas to the south.

24 | I will advise the Government
25 | what I think the long term risk, if you have many, many
26 | wells drilled in the Beaufort Sea will be and I'm here
27 | to find out what you think about that and about all of
28 | these other things.

29 | So, I've already been to 26
30 | communities in the north to listen to what the people

1 | have to say because whatever happens here, you're the
2 | people who are concerned most of all because you're the
3 | people that live here and whatever is decided, whatever
4 | decision is made, is a decision that you'll have to
5 | live with for the rest of your lives.

6 | So, I'm here to listen to you
7 | and Abe Okpik is here with us to translate what I've
8 | said into Eskimo. After that, I'll want all of you to
9 | speak; those of you who wish to speak. As I understand
10 | it, most of you'll be speaking in English, but if anyone
11 | wants to speak in Eskimo, they can and I understand that
12 | Garret Ruben will translate Eskimo into English.

13 | Now, maybe I should just explain
14 | that I brought a lot of people with. I didn't ask them
15 | all to come, but they came anyway. The two people here
16 | at this table with that mask are just putting on tape
17 | everything that you say, so it can be printed and so that
18 | I can take it with me and I'll be able to read it again.
19 | It means I won't forget whatever you say here today, and
20 | we'll send a copy of the volume containing all that you
21 | say today back to the settlement so that you can all read
22 | again yourselves, if you want to.

23 | We have brought the C.B.C.'s
24 | Northern Broadcasting Unit with us and they consist of
25 | Whit Fraser who broadcasts in English, Abe Okpik who
26 | broadcasts in Eskimo, Jim Sittichinli who broadcasts in
27 | Loucheux, Joe Toby who broadcasts in Chippewan and
28 | Dogrib and Louis Blondin who broadcasts in Slavey and
29 | we have brought with us Ken McReath of the C.B.C. from
30 | Calgary and Geoff Meggs of the Albertan. That's a

1 newspaper in Calgary and Drew Ann Wake who is with "Our
2 Native Land" a radio program and Brenda Kolson who is
3 from Native Press.

4 So, that's I think, all the
5 people from the radio and T.V. and the papers, and we
6 also have with us representatives of Arctic Gas and
7 Foothills Pipelines, the pipeline companies. In
8 addition we have a representative of Gulf Oil here, Mr.
9 Hnatiuk. Gulf Oil is a partner with Dome in the two
10 wells that they want to drill in the Beaufort Sea this
11 summer. So, all of those people from the pipeline
12 companies and the oil companies, if you want to ask them
13 any questions or if you want them to say anything, I'll
14 ask them to come forward, but, in the meantime, what I'm
15 really interested is hearing what you have to say and
16 the main reason I brought them with me was so that they
17 could just sit here and listen to what you have to say.

18 GARRET RUBEN sworn:

19 THE WITNESS: I'm a little
20 bit nervous. It always happen at the start. I'm just
21 going to talk about what I know since I was born, I
22 didn't know when I was born but when I realized what
23 was going on. I guess everybody knew about living in
24 the north now. Guys that stay in the north all their
25 lives. I wouldn't say I know everything but there's
26 other peoples know what they do.

27 I'm going to tell what I know
28 since I start travel around. Sometime it's hard.
29 Sometime it's easy. You can't always say "I'm going to
30 get this today". If you're lucky you get it. If

1 | you're not, you don't get it. As far as I know now,
2 | when you struggle for a living, it's hard and what's
3 | going to happen if it get harder. If the pipeline
4 | come through, it might not affect us here right away
5 | but what we're more concerned about is it's what we
6 | hear about what they're going to do out in the sea,
7 | because we depend on the biggest part of our life on
8 | the sea.

9 | From land, you can get sorts
10 | of things like fish and meat, foxes, but from the sea,
11 | you get your seals, your polar bears, your fish; all
12 | kinds of fish. We depend on the sea more than the
13 | land, I believe, to my knowledge.

14 | So, I guess I can point out
15 | some places where I travelled.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

17 | THE WITNESS: Living in this
18 | part of the country all my life, I was born in Tom
19 | Cott. Bay which is right here, and when I know my
20 | parents used to. They don't have a place like here.
21 | Old timers always, pretty near every second year they
22 | have to move a little bit maybe. Not too far but find
23 | place where he can get some animals easier.

24 | When I was born, we was
25 | living here. After that, we moved to Brock River.
26 | After that they start spend year in the river or up the
27 | river and then down at Letty Harbor and Selwood Bay.
28 | They keep moving around like that but the hunters
29 | travelled all over the place. They travelled up to far
30 | as as they can get some animals or trap foxes.

1 | Hunting polar bears, they go
2 | out on the sea to hunt bears because polar bears don't
3 | usually go too much inland. Of course, once in a
4 | while, you see polar bear across the country but
5 | they don't live up here. They live out in the open
6 | sea.

7 | When Peter was here, we made
8 | him draw these lines, because everybody, he come house
9 | to house and we tell him who I used to travel and the
10 | other guys tell him who did travel.

11 | All our lives we depend on
12 | the land, on our land. When you work for somebody, you
13 | going to get that much money in the end of the month.
14 | But, when you trapping, you don't know if you going to
15 | get that money. You just guessing, like gambling.

16 | Like I say, when hunting gets
17 | easy, we survive easier. When it get hard, we go
18 | starving.

19 | I remember when we was in
20 | Broad River. There was no caribous in this part so we
21 | had hell of a time. Of course, I was too small to go
22 | around too, but I know. I know my brothers, all my
23 | brothers -- all the brothers, my parents, my dad. They
24 | used to travel all over to get some food.

25 | So, from boyhood, I know we
26 | depend, lakes where they got fish. We depend on the
27 | river where it's got fish. We depend on the land where
28 | we got caribous or any other animals. We depend on
29 | Crow's Line for trapping for getting bears, for
30 | getting seals and I think that's the way everybody make

1 | their living. There's really no income. There's
2 | you're not working that anybody, you work for yourself.

3 | So, when Dew Line started, we
4 | don't know about being employed by anybody. We never
5 | did get income from anything. So they start hiring
6 | people so we get hired, they take us around all over,
7 | to make us work. We start to realize when we work by
8 | hours, then you get paid by every two weeks likely.

9 | So, pretty near everybody knows
10 | how; old enough to work, they start working for company and
11 | we moved to Cape Parry because most of us get we was
12 | employed down at the Dew Line side of Cape Parry but after
13 | few years, we realize it wasn't worth living out there but
14 | even though was that close you have to travel with dogteam.
15 | There's no skidoos that time and we have to travel with
16 | dogteam all the way up here to get our fish and caribous.

17 | So, after few years, we
18 | couldn't stand living out there and so we decide to move
19 | back to Paulatuk. Here, we can go out trapping that way
20 | and we can go hunt and we don't have to go long time
21 | because we're right in the middle of this part.

22 | So most of the guys was
23 | working, they keep quitting their job because they
24 | can't stand it. They'd rather live on the land.

25 | Now, I was born in between 1925
26 | and 1959 and I'm still living today. When we moved back
27 | to Paulatuk, we started put up little store Co-op store
28 | so they pick me out for manager. In 1966, we started the
29 | little store and I get hired to be manager Co-op store in
30 | 1967, so I'm still being manager.

1 I won't go some place else and
2 get better job. When I get hired, I turn them down
3 because I like this land. I know where I can go in
4 this part just like anybody else. Some people live in
5 Tuk, they're born. They like the land because they're
6 born and know what to do. So anyway, that's what I
7 did.

8 I can say I just find out
9 when my parents get here to talk about after I was
10 born, maybe they stay few years, so I realize we was
11 living in Tom Cott Bay. My older brothers know where
12 they started from, so I'm going to let them explain to
13 you fellows where they started from.

14 Anyway, from that time after
15 1959 after Dew Line was going for a while people is
16 working, now they are all coming back. The people that
17 I used to live around here before.

18 I don't really know what else
19 to say, but I were right in the coastline too just like
20 anybody else like in Tuk or Banks Island, Holman
21 Island. Now, our concern is if the sea spoiled by oil
22 spill. What we're going to get out of it. We're going
23 to probably have to leave the sea altogether to make
24 our living.

25 When the company that's going
26 to do that work, when they're showing what they're going
27 to do, it looks O.K. but they didn't ever do it before
28 from my knowledge. If they don't do it before, how they
29 know it's going to happen like that? They just put it,
30 that's the way they going to work it. Sure. I believe

1 | that's the way they're going to work it but what about if
2 | something happened? So, if something happened, we're
3 | going to lose all the seals, all the polar bears, fish.
4 | There might be some, but later on if they die off, we
5 | can't depend on that part of the land.

6 | So I think from my feeling we
7 | should look at people's used to live from way back
8 | until today. We're still depending on the land. Now,
9 | there's some companies doing seismic work right up
10 | here. They started that work last fall and workers
11 | used to come right from that direction and we was kind
12 | of afraid. We call them in for meeting in here, and of
13 | course hunters and trappers say they should shut off at
14 | the first day of March.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Should
16 | shut off seismic?

17 | THE-WITNESS: Seismic, yes.
18 | Before caribou start migrating. The last one I hear
19 | about a week ago. They say they're going to keep
20 | working until the tenth, which is yesterday. The only
21 | way I can find out is call Lands and Forests or our
22 | Game Management of Inuvik to see that they are on their
23 | way back.

24 | When we used to fly with
25 | planes, we don't see any lines around here. Now, when
26 | you fly with plane, you see the lines as far as your
27 | eyes can see which is strange to us like.

28 | In few years, you might be
29 | coming more and more and more and more. So, we get
30 | no power to stop it. Maybe we can only talk about it

1 | but everybody's feeling is we have to call somebody's
2 | who know more than us.

3 | Last year, two years ago,
4 | the" do some experimenting on discharging the crude oil
5 | on Balaena Bay?

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Where's
7 | Balaena Bay on your map?

8 | THE WITNESS: It's right
9 | across Dew Line site. It's right here someplace. It's
10 | all covered with marks so I can't find it.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

12 | THE WITNESS: It's right in
13 | here anyway. Right across Dew Line side someplace
14 | there. We say "O.K., we cross that little bay", is
15 | small little bay and they're going to do some
16 | experimenting there. So they do that work and
17 | springtime come they're still there. Trappers used to
18 | pass by there and see them once in a while. While they
19 | were working there yet, I went to Inuvik and I met
20 | Louis and she told me say "What's this about
21 | discharging oil out on the Beaufort Sea?" I say "What's
22 | that? I never hear about it?"

23 | After that, we had meeting
24 | with some guys and they say, "We misunderstood". But
25 | I'm sure I didn't hear it. If I misunderstood,
26 | somebody else would bear it. Then we would try to find
27 | out and some trappers was at Cape Parry and they start
28 | seeing helicopters bringing something out, and Tony
29 | come and he tell me, "O.K., I want what they're doing
30 | up there?" When I get back I tell them they're supposed

1 | to spill some fuel out there. Did you know about it?"

2 | So anyway, they did. They do
3 | some -- I don't know if they're picking up all the oil.
4 | We don't know where it went. That's really small thing
5 | according to what they talk about. If they drill out
6 | in Beaufort Sea, if something happen, always start
7 | coming out of sea. I don't think there's any way you
8 | can pick that up because even though you put a skirt
9 | on, according to what they tell us, they're going to
10 | put skirt and stop the oil from moving. What about the
11 | sea? It's always moving. That skirting wouldn't help
12 | because when sea gets rough, the waves will get as high
13 | as 20, 30 feet.

14 | So, for what we know, we used
15 | to travel with boats. We used to go by dogteam or
16 | skidoos now, in the ice. When the ice is moving,
17 | there's no way you can stop it because it's too much as
18 | far as the eyes can see. It's moving. It's crushing
19 | the other ice.

20 | So, I think if suppose
21 | somebody's drilling out there, the boat is not touching
22 | to the bottom. It's anchored solid enough. I don't.
23 | think it's solid enough for any kind of ice movement
24 | because that polar ice - every few years, that polar
25 | ice come right to the bay here and it never melt in
26 | summer.' That ice, it's so heavy when you go boating
27 | around it, it's so deep down the ice get blue. You
28 | can't see how deep it is.

29 | Two years ago, when we had
30 | that ice here, it never melt. It stays there for one

1 year and next year, it go away. It's not first time it
2 really happened. It used to happen before this.

3 So, I think from what I know,
4 if the island is small enough, the ice will push them
5 off, move it.

6 If this seismic keep coming
7 this way and destroy some lake which they never do now,
8 from what I hear. They never do any blasting in the
9 lakes, but there's always something that's left over.
10 So, we don't really know what to say, but we sure like
11 to see our land not destroyed through that because we
12 depend on it. We depend on it for our living.

13 So, I think I'm not the only
14 one here, I'm going to get somebody else to take over
15 for a while. Later, I can come back and say a few more
16 things. You'd like to come up for a while?

17 THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.,
18 thank you Mr. Ruben. Thank you very much.

19 (WITNESS ASIDE) PETER GREEN sworn:

20 WITNESS GREEN: Mr. Berger,
21 ladies and gentlemen, my name is Peter Green and I was
22 born here in Paulatuk in 1944. Most of you people here
23 that are sitting in this room knows what this Inquiry
24 is all about, but most of us people that are living
25 here in Paulatuk has never heard of Mr. Berger and his
26 Inquiry, until lately.

27 People here has always tried
28 to keep well informed of what is going on between the
29 governments and the oil company people. We are very
30 much concerned because we people here live off the land.

1 We depend on it to make our living like the people that
2 does down south.

3 The people down south as I
4 understood and read about and have seen for myself
5 personally on some trips that I made down south, has a
6 way of life that is very different to the way of life
7 that we have here.

8 Later on in this Inquiry, I
9 will elaborate more on that but I will come back to the
10 introduction of myself. I said earlier that I was born
11 here in Paulatuk and I went to school in Aklavik.
12 Aklavik was very much to me a city. A city because at
13 that time I came out of Paulatuk and went to a place
14 where there was electricity. There was running water
15 and there were very huge buildings.

16 In my stay in Aklavik, I have
17 learned ways of the white man. There was no way that
18 they were teaching the things that I have left behind
19 or any of the skills that we people had, my people had.
20 They taught us in that school a way of life that is
21 very different than the one I just came out of.

22 For instance, the language
23 there was very strange to me. I have never spoken
24 English before but ever since I have gone to the school
25 in Aklavik, I have learned to speak the white man's
26 way. I have lost my own language because of that.
27 The system of education at that time was brought up
28 from the south and still is today. It was never meant
29 and suited to our needs as Inuit people, as Eskimo
30 people. They have never included as part of the

1 curriculum our own language, which is the basic thing
2 of our way of life.

3 If that system is going to
4 carry on today, then I don't think very much of our way
5 of life will survive. If people and the government and
6 other people are not responding to our request to keep
7 on or to keep some of our ways, then our culture won't
8 be very much to look at. People would not be the way
9 that we have been living in the past.

10 I'd like to go back to my
11 school days because this is where I have learned some
12 of your way of life and as you can see, it has made a
13 very drastic effect on myself. I will elaborate on
14 that as we go along.

15 Mr. Berger, I think you have
16 heard comments before on the education system. For one
17 thing, it has never been tailored or suited to our
18 needs as Inuit people. If we are sending our children
19 today to the schools that we have now, even the school
20 that you are in, we can't expect the children to go
21 back, or rather, to live the lifestyle that we have.
22 They would lose quite a bit of interest in our way of
23 life, surviving off the land.

24 I'm sure that some of you
25 people has realized this and today we still don't see
26 any drastic changes or any changes in the school
27 curriculum. I have been brought up here in Paulatuk
28 and I have travelled quite extensively for my age and
29 as a person of my nature. I'm saying that I am an
30 Eskimo and I have done - I have seen what's here in the

1 territories and I have also seen the way of life that
2 the southern people have.

3 It has drawn on me lately
4 that although you people, the government, especially
5 this Inquiry has taken some concern about what the
6 minority group of people and that's saying the natives,
7 in has to say trying to preserve or trying to retain
8 what we have as Inuit and native people.

9 You have heard statements
10 made by the earlier speaker saying how life was here in
11 Paulatuk. I for myself cannot say very much because I
12 have not lived as long as they have. I hope later on
13 in this Inquiry, other people, older people, will speak
14 up and say how life was and how it used to be in the
15 past.

16 Lately in Paulatuk, our
17 lifestyles has becoming somewhat influenced by the
18 influx of southern made goods and of people. I can
19 recall ten to 15 years ago or maybe later here in
20 Paulatuk the people used to travel by dogteam. It used
21 to be the only way of transportation. The only way to
22 go out hunting and trapping and fishing and so on. But
23 now today, some -- a lot of the dogteams are gone and
24 now we have the southern made material which is a
25 skidoo.

26 I realize that times are
27 changing, but changing because the influence from the
28 south has gotten a hold of a lot of our way of life.
29 If it wasn't for the skidoo or the southern made
30 materials, maybe today people would be still travelling

1 | by dogteam instead of depending on the skidoo. It's
2 | the same thing with other commodities as well.
3 | Clothing for instance. Clothing that has been brought
4 | from the south.

5 | A lot of our old clothing has
6 | maybe become a thing of the past because they are
7 | exchanged for material that is made and manufactured by
8 | the white people -- by the white man.

9 | But here today, most of our
10 | clothing as you can see, our travelling clothing is
11 | still made here in this settlement. People are making
12 | very good need of the resources that we have here,
13 | Caribou, for instance.

14 | Caribou to us as clothing has
15 | always been a very important aspect of our way of life.
16 | are That's only for one aspect. There' many others
17 | which I will describe as we go on.

18 | Many people today does not
19 | speak very freely their own language because of the
20 | influence that white man brought. As you can tell, I
21 | and other older people as well, does not speak our own
22 | tongue. I have explained -- I have partly explained
23 | the reason why it was being so.

24 | Of the implements and tools
25 | that our people used to use, now sitting in a lot of
26 | museums and places where it's put up for show so that
27 | people can see from the outside and people here as
28 | well. That change is very much expected because we are
29 | no longer in the 18th century and we realize that.
30 | We are expecting changes every, day of our lives

1 here. Changes that might affect us to the extent that
2 it might change our way of life. Changes that might
3 affect us to the way of life that the older people had,
4 but Mr. Berger, we don't want changes that will
5 entirely destroy our way of life as Eskimo people or
6 Inuit people.

7
8 Mr. Ruben has been talking
9 about what effect the oil companies had in this area
10 here. These are the oil companies that has been
11 consulting with the government to go ahead and do
12 exploration work. To go ahead and do seismic work. To
13 go ahead and do studies. To go ahead and do all kinds
14 of exploration that the government had requesting them
15 to do. I've stated earlier in one of my talks with
16 C.B.C. saying that the oil company along with the
17 Federal Government and governments are working hand in
18 hand.

19 I'm saying this because I
20 know that for a fact. No one can deny that. The
21 government and the oil companies are just like one big
22 company working together.

23 We are not only scared o
24 losing a culture of our own. We have experienced what
25 your way of life as white people are. There, I've
26 stated many times, there is a bin difference in that.
27 One hell of a big difference.

28 If you people has read or
29 talked about or seen on newspapers or television or
30 any kind of news media on how we people live, it's
often distorted because the people that wrote them or

1 and talk to us about how they going to do this work. We
2 have sat down with them and talked with them very
3 reasonably as how we wanted them to work in that area.
4 We've also put in the clause where they are to be out of
5 there at the certain date. That certain date was chosen
6 by us hunters and trappers here in Paulatuk because for
7 one thing, it coincides with the migration of the
8 caribou.

9 Then another because by that
10 time, a large influx is expected to be in that area and
11 that's caribou. We have asked them very nicely to come
12 out of that area to get of there altogether before or
13 on the first of March.

14 We have sent a letter to
15 people that can do something for us. A copy was sent
16 to COPE, another to John Steen of the Territorial
17 Council and a letter was sent to the Fish and Wildlife
18 Services in Inuvik. This letter also stated why and
19 the conditions that the oil company had to get out from
20 that area.

21 To date, we have seen no
22 positive results from that request at the people, that
23 the hunters and trappers made from Paulatuk. We are
24 very discouraged to see this kind of thing going on.
25 It does not only hurt us people, it also shows to us
26 people that nobody gives a damn about how our way of
27 life is here in Paulatuk and elsewhere in the north.

28 They didn't give a damn
29 because they are after certain things that we have here
30 as resources, and no one can rightly say, even I myself

1 cannot say that we stop this kind of development.

2 We people are for development,
3 but development has to be done according to our terms.
4 If certain guidelines were set up by the people that
5 lives here in this country, then maybe certain types of
6 development can go on. If not, if no consultation is
7 done with the Inuit people or the Eskimo people that
8 lives here, then forget about the thing because it will
9 for one thing, it will be a failure.

10 A failure to both, maybe the
11 government, to the oil company, and worst of all, to
12 the people that lives here in Paulatuk. People have
13 stated before how the Beaufort Sea might affect us. I
14 like to say that it might indirectly affect us.
15 Indirectly, because the area is a distance away.
16 Directly because the animals which we depend on comes
17 from that same water, same body of water.

18 We depend on it for our
19 seals, for the fish and all birds that uses that same
20 body of water.

21 We've had meetings, many
22 meetings, with an oil company that was doing an
23 experimental oil spill. I think Mr. Ruben has stated
24 before that it was held in Balaena Bay. We were for it
25 at that time because to our knowledge, we said "O.K.,
26 if they are going to do a small spill there" it was
27 O.K. with us We saw and we were invited to go over a
28 few times to look over the program.

29 It looked good at first but
30 then after they have left, we saw the results of that

1 experiment.

2 Mr. Berger, we are not happy
3 with that kind of experiments. These kind of things
4 should have been done for the environment, and the
5 water is not dependent on people or rather, people are
6 not dependent on the waters and the sea.

7 It should have been done
8 where people are less dependent on marine life. We're
9 no longer interested to hear any proposal from any form
10 of people, whether they be government or the oil
11 explorations and so on. We're not prepared any more to
12 hear proposals that will do the same things that they
13 have been doing previously.

14 We are becoming tired of
15 hearing proposals from the oil companies to do an
16 experiment, to do seismic work, to do any kind of
17 exploration here in Paulatuk. You don't know how much
18 or how bad we feel about oil companies going ahead to
19 do certain types of work without directly consulting
20 people of what these might be.

21 Take for example that seismic
22 work out there, we were consulted all right. How long
23 did they give us? One day. It was enough to us people
24 that are living, here and are depending off the land to
25 say "No, you can't go ahead". Everything was prepared
26 on paper by the government saying that it was O.K. for
27 this oil company to go into Paulatuk and do the seismic
28 work. I didn't mean to say Paulatuk but it's our area,
29 so anywhere where people are travelling now today, we
30 consider it ours.

1 Mr. Berger, I think you have
2 heard a lot of concerns about the land and the waters
3 since your Inquiry began. I've stated earlier that we
4 people of Paulatuk has been left out in a lot of
5 things that your Inquiry has been doing. When I say
6 that is that maybe books or debates has been
7 written on what your Inquiry has been doing. Many
8 people here don't read, and radio reception being very
9 poor, is the result of my saying that we people has
10 been left out in a lot of things that you have been
11 doing.

12 I myself has not been
13 prepared for this. I am saying things that are coming
14 out of my mind at this moment. Saying things that are
15 related to the way of life that we have. I don't like
16 coming in front of people with a prepared speech. A
17 piece of paper saying what I have to say. When I say
18 things, I'd like to say it straight out of what is
19 coming out of my mind at that time. I don't like the
20 way government do things. It's the same thing.

21 Everything is well prepared
22 on paper so people can see it or read it or whatever,
23 but it doesn't mean a damn thing to us because we
24 people, most of us people can't read or write. We
25 people really depend off the land and water.

26 People here in Paulatuk has
27 been hunting and trapping and fishing and living the
28 way of life that we have today. Mr. Berger, we don't
29 want to lose that way of life. For many years now, as
30 far as I can recall, game was always plentiful.

1 Paulatuk was chosen for
2 people to live in because it is a good area to live
3 off. We have caribou in the hills. We have fish in
4 the lakes and in the rivers and in the ocean. We have
5 all kinds of animals that we depend on. Our way of
6 life is dependent on these very things that the oil
7 companies are threatening to destroy.

8 When I say "threatening",
9 is they are going ahead to extract many resources that
10 we people could use as well as other people in the
11 south.

12 I have stated many times, Mr.
13 Berger that if this kind of exploration is going to be
14 done, -- I have stated many times, Mr. Berger, if this
15 kind of exploration is going to be done, the people
16 involved, whether again it be government or private
17 enterprises, or the oil companies, consult more with
18 the inhabitants, with the people that are dependent on
19 the land and on the water.

20 In the past, and it's still
21 being practised today in many places, technical people,
22 the people that are doing the research are not
23 involving local people. Why? I've stated before and
24 I'll state it again that we people consider ourselves
25 to be the experts in all fields in all aspects of the
26 land and of the sea.

27 We are tired of people coming
28 into this country gathering information by themselves,
29 compiling it, without showing it to the people that are
30 directly living here and I'm saying it for the whole

1 north. We have never seen any published material or
2 anything that was prepared by a lot of people, technical
3 people, the big research people that are funded largely
4 by the Federal Government to carry on these programs.

5 It's about time that maybe
6 the government, the oil exploration people, private
7 enterprise, anybody that comes here to this land
8 consult and inform people of what they are about to do.

9 Our way of life here has been
10 a very good way of life compared to the way of life and
11 to a degree that you people have in the south. I have
12 said earlier that I have seen what your way of life was
13 all about during my visits to many of the cities and
14 southern places.

15 I have sat down many times
16 and thought over the differences, the distinction
17 between my people's way of life and your way of life.
18 It's pretty hard for me to say that your way of life is
19 superior. Superior in a sense that you people have all
20 the technology and so on.

21 But, Mr. Berger, I would
22 prefer the Inuit way of life. Our way of life. We are
23 not run or we are not running by the clock on the wall
24 or the wristwatch on my wrist. We people at one time
25 were nomads. We have done a lot of travelling.
26 Travelling to keep ourselves along with our families in
27 tune to the migrating animals. Depending again, on the
28 time of season.

29 But now with the transportation
30 that we have, we no longer go from one area to another

1 unless we are gone for a two or three day hunt and we
2 always come back to the settlement where we live now.

3 I have noticed during my visits
4 south many things which I will try to describe. for one
5 thing, I have stepped out of a car from the airplane or
6 rather, I took an airplane and then I took a taxi and I
7 went downtown in one of your cities. This happened to be
8 Winnipeg. I came out of the car and the first thing that
9 hit me was the exhaust fumes from the cars.

10 It struck me right there and
11 then that my country has never been like this and now I
12 will say I hope it will never be that way. That fume
13 just hit my lungs and I could feel it in my head for the
14 time that I was spending down there.

15 There is a big difference in
16 the kind of air that we breathe here.

17 Mr. Berger, I hope you
18 appreciate that fact. our way of life and the animals
19 are very dependent too on that very air that we breathe.
20 your way of life down south as white people is a way of
21 life that I myself would not want to live. we are people
22 that are free to go hunting every day. We hunt because
23 we have to hunt to survive.

24 Whereas, you people down south
25 go to the supermarket to buy a pound of beef. We people
26 are not used to that kind of life. we people go out to
27 get the animal that we need for meat, for clothing and so
28 on. We have always done that and we hope in the future
29 that we can also be doing the same

30

1 | thing that we have been doing.

2 | Mr. Berger, I'm going to take
3 | some break now and maybe give the seat to someone else,
4 | but I will be back maybe later on this evening or if
5 | you're here tomorrow to finish off what I have to say.

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
7 | Mr. Green. Thank you very much.

8 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

9 | GARRET RUBEN resumed:

10 | WITNESS RUBEN: We just have
11 | one long distance line here and I even forgot who told
12 | me, so if there's emergencies or anything like that to
13 | call, we just come here and tell them and they going to
14 | give us the line for a while. Thank you.

15 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 3:25 P.M.)

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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 4:40 P.M.)

2

3 the commissioner: We'll come
4 to order, ladies and gentlemen. From the others -- the
5 others who want to say something, just come ahead, come
6 forward, and if two or three want to sit there
7 together, that's fine with me. Sometimes that helps
8 you to remember things.

9

EDWARD RUBEN sworn

10

THE WITNESS: Well, Mr.

11 Berger. I don't know how much I can do for our country.
12 I would like to say a few words, and if the people, if
13 they can understand what I'm saying; and also I've
14 never been in school, like when you've never been in
15 school, you are like blind. Even you look at letters,
16 and when you can't read it, it's something, it's hard
17 for a person; but I think we have to, I think about
18 time we have to talk for our country, for living.

19

I was born 1917, first of
20 May, Edward Ruben, and I would like to talk about the
21 way I lived before white people, very very white
22 people, before they started coming north. We used to
23 go by footing, hunting for our food, packing for many
24 miles, cover so many miles just by foot, and we used
25 to have packing dogs, and for me, and for our clothing,
26 and we used to go not for one day, for three days.
27 We used to go away for weeks, after weeks, until we
28 get enough to -- something to take home to our
29 family.

30

It's still, enjoy our life,

1 | you know, how we live, how we're doing, and our land,
2 | so, like from today, it's hard to understand when you
3 | look back, how you pass all these years, but we always
4 | get by. Some years it's hard.

5 | When we first came and -- oh
6 | excuse me -- maybe I can point right from where I was
7 | born. I was born, well it's not on this map, but I can
8 | point it, it's out here somewhere. About 40 miles
9 | north of Tuktoyaktuk, that's where I was born. When I
10 | started good enough to know and go with my dad, and
11 | start big enough to understand to help my mum, and my
12 | younger brother and-sisters , and we used to live there
13 | for years. Sometimes my dad used to take us up to
14 | delta area for rat hunting or duck hunting things like
15 | that, rabbits.

16 | When the summer comes, he
17 | used to take us with our schooner up to Aklavik, and
18 | until the state boat came -- I don't know, I forget
19 | exactly where it used to start from, anyways, once a
20 | 'year, we used to get out once a year. We always think
21 | -- thought -- I mean like once a year, we thought,
22 | that's not too far, it's only 12 miles. Now really at
23 | the same time, people get mail once a year, in my time,
24 | we don't have like street stuff, and like toys, and
25 | stuff like that, and a lot of things we don't have But
26 | like any kind of flour or a lot of other things, and
27 | people already had it before I was born.

28 | So after that, we used to
29 | come back to where we were staying, and get things,
30 | and try to get things ready for winter again, and in

1 our time, our dogs, like more important than anything
2 else, because that's the only things we can use for our
3 travel, hunting, trapping and fishing. And after a few
4 years, we moved east. That first year, we are still in
5 winter, down by Langton Bay, nobody around, and I was
6 pretty well next to oldest, and there -- a brother of
7 mine, Johnny, he's here right now, he's crippled, it's
8 one of the oldest family. And my sister, Suzy , is the
9 next, I was third.

10 So, we have to do something
11 to help our people, and our parents. When we start big
12 enough to help for hunting or for work and travelling
13 and fishing, or hauling wood, or things like that. So
14 we spend our -- a long time, and after that we moved to
15 Tom Cott Bay, and that time, when we started living in
16 Tom Cott Bay, and can't tell you fellows how far we
17 used to travel with dogs. This area, there was no
18 caribou at all when we first came to this area. And
19 we have to go with dogs, take us day after day, and
20 it's the only place we used to find caribou from this
21 area.

22 Like, how much can you haul,
23 only using four or five dogs? How much you can bring?
24 That's how we lived, when I was young. And pretty soon
25 after a few years, start old enough to start cover more
26 country, myself, Johnny, and my younger brother Bill.
27 Then we decide to trap up the Horton River, We used to
28 follow across the ocean, and at Langton Bay, follow the
29 beach, we used to climb that and head for Horton River.

30 And at the-same time, look for

1 a good fishing lake, and start fishing under the ice
2 same time. Then, when we get old enough, we started go
3 by ourselves, and we used to leave our dad behind,
4 you know, like let him watch the home, like hauling
5 ice, hauling wood, and fishing close to home. And
6 ourselves, we used to cover quite a bit of area,
7 looking for better lakes, better hunting, and better
8 trapping.

9 Then after that, the move to
10 Paulatuk, and most of us, after we get married, we
11 start spreads around, and I guess anybody, when they
12 get married, you've got to figure , you've got to deal
13 and live, quit depending on your parents anymore,
14 you've got to raise up your family, by your own will,
15 and you go start hunting by yourself, trap by yourself,
16 fish by yourself, and besides, you watch family same
17 time, and before you leave, like when we decide to go
18 for two weeks, three weeks or a month, you've got to
19 get things ready before we leave. Like haul wood, find
20 the game as much as you can for home.

21 We don't use coal, we don't
22 use fuel, using driftwood. House made of driftwood, we
23 call sod houses. That's the kind of house we used to
24 live. And, we don't have like today we don't use
25 electric light. You can't put the bulb in and light
26 your light. We have to use coal oil lamp, or candles,
27 a gas lamp at the big light, so I've been going through
28 that life, so after that, our younger brothers and
29 sisters, when they get old enough, they begin to
30 have more help, more helpers. And when we want to

1 | move somewhere, okay, let's get together, move the
2 | family. Which way you want to go, you know. So we
3 | survive our land, and after that, like, our area, when
4 | the family grow up, we're going to have more area to
5 | cover, by trapping, fishing, hunting, and also our
6 | ocean. Now, what, like specially, like when you start
7 | getting older, you won't be hunters like you used.
8 | When your age about 20 or 25, after 30, I would say,
9 | when I was about after 30 or 40 years old, I would say
10 | I was still healthy enough to do my work, and my
11 | hunting, and cover area. So then after that, I started
12 | working for the DEW Line, like I leave my family for
13 | all these years. I was on the line, I would say I
14 | worked one week, 16 long years. I leave my family for
15 | 16 long years.

16 | I don't even know how they
17 | survive, all these years while I was working. We did
18 | our own work, we do their mine for less, to feed the
19 | family. Now today, what make us think twice, our water
20 | -- ocean, our hunting area, like when Imperial Oil
21 | started, and you know maybe hurt something, it's hard
22 | to understand. But the world it changes, everything,
23 | it changes so fast.

24 | Now we have to look up to
25 | what we work for, for our family, trying to survive off
26 | the land. Like, when you live in the north, survive
27 | off the land, or live off what you catch, foxes,
28 | coloured foxes, or wolverines, wolves and things like
29 | that, my family if it gets short of something, do you
30 | think I'm going to put a little note, write the paper,

1 | and what I want and send it out, you think I'm going to
2 | get this? No. So you have to keep trying, until you
3 | get something. If you have no luck, you might have
4 | short of a lot of things. And at that time, I would
5 | say that 1948, '49, fuel was low. Where you going to
6 | get warm from, if you have hard luck in one day? How
7 | you going to get stuff what you want with \$8.00?
8 | That's make you thinking more, how you're going to feed
9 | my family with \$8.00? No way. You've got to try
10 | something else. Something else what you can get, off
11 | the land.

12 | Now I'd say today, our life
13 | soft, we're used to it. Like we used to go through a
14 | lot of hard life. Like, we don't use gas stove either,
15 | we use coal oil primer stove, Coleman. and we've got
16 | to have a needle to open it up every time, they flap
17 | upon you, and then you can't light it. So, that's the
18 | kind of life I go through, and like, what I was trying
19 | to say before, now a couple of years now, it's hard
20 | enough for our ocean hunting, for our seals, and two
21 | years now, we couldn't get hardly nothing from right
22 | from Cape Parry, right by Pearce Point, right to the
23 | bottom of the bay here. And about ten years ago, and
24 | some of my brothers told me, when I come back from the
25 | DEW Line, and he say he used to go out from Paulatuk in
26 | the morning, he don't even go half way between Pearce
27 | Point and Paulatuk. Load up the boat and come home,
28 | unload, and go out again. Get that much more. In the
29 | evening when they come back, they used to get about
30 | average from 20 to 28 seals a day.

1 | even last summer, I was out right to Letty Harbour,
2 | with the other hunters, and when we started from
3 | Paulatuk, we camped at Looksit (?) Island, and next day
4 | go out to Letty Harbour. We'd be lucky if we see a
5 | couple of seals a day. One week we had about 18 seals
6 | altogether. I would say that's bad enough.

7 | Like, when we are survive out
8 | of our country, it's hard. You've got to go - you've
9 | got to try hard, going through a lot of thinking, and
10 | after that, we used to hunt all these areas behind
11 | Pearce Point, (inaudible), Paulatuk, and the peninsula,
12 | and goes way up to here. And that's why if you could
13 | help it, we want to protect our area, and when we found
14 | this fishing area on the Horton River, and when we
15 | found fishing from river, we have good reason to stop
16 | our fishing from the lakes, in case some years it was
17 | weather was bad, it happened that fish go down for a
18 | year or two, then I can say, we can go back to our
19 | lakes, we never, fishing from these lakes for years.
20 | like I would say that's our credit, like.

21 |
22 | If we don't get from river, then we can always go and
23 | find them, we know exactly where to go and where they
24 | are. not the same kind of fish, but lake trouts,
25 | whitefish, some other fishes, you know. so that's
26 | why I try and speak up myself before it's too late. We
27 | want to protect our country, our hunting area, our
28 | fishing area, like seals, and that's why it makes us
29 | think twice about the ocean, because fishes always run by
30 | the beach here, all around. Like, where we call this

1 Today, You don't think next
2 year's going to be coming up again. So, that's why we
3 have to learn something, look ahead. That's my idea.
4 We don't have to look back, trying to think what's
5 covered, no. We have to look ahead, to how we're going
6 to be tomorrow, a week, a month. So, we have to think
7 ahead for our life.

8 Another thing I would say,
9 like we have to protect our land, our country, our
10 trapping area, hunting area, fishing area. Like, most
11 of us up here, we don't have jobs, like still it's hard
12 for some of our people. Like when you have a steady
13 job, when he's had a steady job, it's okay. He can
14 buy, you know, and like when you are a trapper or a
15 hunter, when everything comes to you, phone bills,
16 income tax, a lot of other things, like I can say, I
17 can't put my hands in my pocket, pull out the money and
18 pay for what I owe. You've got to work for it. You've
19 got to hunt for it. You've got to suffer for it.

20 So, today, still, we're
21 trying to work for our living. We want to protect our
22 country, especially for our fishing and hunting and
23 trapping area. I don't have much more to say. If I
24 missed out something else that I meant, I can come back
25 and say a few more words. Thank you. (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
27 very much. Maybe we can have one more person before we
28 do. We've got a little more time before supper, so if
29 someone else would like to speak, before we stop for
30 supper, we could hear you now, listen to you now.

1 NORA RUBEN sworn
2 THE WITNESS: I don't mean to
3 disturb anybody by being a woman, but I would sure
4 appreciate saying something too.

5 Well Mr. Berger, I'm very
6 glad to have this seat, and to have the privilege to
7 say a few words to you. As ,I sit or read the
8 meetings, here and there, and which I get a little
9 experience of what I read or listen, I have come to
10 give and speak out how I feel about this.

11 Being an Eskimo, not a hunter
12 nor a trapper, but part of it as a housekeeper, the way
13 I feel, of all what I heard, at meetings, and the big
14 thing that they are trying to do in the Beaufort Sea,
15 which is really part of our life, even though we don't
16 have the experience of what they're really going to do
17 -- the big drilling -- they are looking forward to,
18 makes us feel like orphanage. As the sea is laying
19 there, we look at it, we feed from it, and we're really
20 part of it.

21 As we think day by day, these
22 people are really damaging our life, the way we feel.
23 We lived on it ever since we were born, and we're
24 really part of it. This is our land we lived on, and
25 we want to keep living from it., What they are trying
26 to do with us, the Eskimos, the whole north, they
27 should feel ashamed of what they are trying to do, not
28 only to the land, but also with the Inuit people. We
29 don't want to be just taken out.

30 What I'd like really to say

1 | is give us a chance to educate the younger ones, forget
2 | the Beaufort Sea, leave it alone, rest it for some
3 | years, for ten years, for twenty years; give these
4 | young people that are coming up, give them a chance to
5 | have their part of education so that they'll be able to
6 | be out there working on it, wand really be responsible
7 | for their own land, which we don't want other peoples
8 | just to go in there and destroy it. Maybe if they
9 | give us a chance to educate these younger ones, that's
10 | their land, maybe they think they have the responsible
11 | for it, and they can do whatever best they can do on
12 | it.

13 | So this is what I really
14 | wanted to say, so I'm very glad to say a word with you,
15 | Mr. Berger.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
17 | you. Thank you very much ma-am.

18 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

19 |
20 |
21 | NELSON GREEN, sworn:

22 | Mr. Berger, do you have a
23 | sociologist that can tell us about the possible effects
24 | the pipeline may have on the social life? I've read in
25 | the papers a few things about the Alaskan pipeline, the
26 | effects it has. Did you bring a sociologist?

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: I didn't
28 | bring one here, at least I didn't bring one, but COPE
29 | may have brought one. If -- let me just say something
30 | about that before we stop for supper. The -- I've been

1 | to Alaska to see what has happened in Alaska with the
2 | building of the oil pipeline. In Alaska they're
3 | building an oil pipeline to take oil from the Arctic to
4 | the -- to Cook Inlet, and they're going to tanker it
5 | from there to the west coast of the United States.

6 | The Alaska project is now
7 | about half way complete, and it's had, we are told a
8 | very great impact on the state of Alaska. One of the
9 | things you should remember about the Alaska pipeline
10 | though, is, it doesn't go through very many native
11 | villages. The pipeline that they want to build along
12 | the Mackenzie Valley to southern Canada goes by an
13 | awful lot of native villages, and it goes by some towns
14 | where native people and white people live.

15 | In Alaska, the pipeline
16 | really doesn't go by very many native villages, it goes
17 | by a big city, a fairly big city, called Fairbanks,
18 | which has maybe 40,000 people, and it's made a great
19 | impact on that city. That's what: are told, an I had
20 | people that work for me go to Alaska and spend some
21 | time there to see what happened to the people that live
22 | in the state of Alaska, an when we get back where when
23 | we leave Paulatuk we're going to Arctic Red, and then
24 | back to Yellowknife, and next month in Yellowknife
25 | we'll have witnesses coming from Alaska to tell us
26 | about it.

27 | We've already had some
28 | witnesses come from Alaska, to tell us what the impact
29 | has been on the people that live there. Now, I don't
30 | want to say any more than that about it because we're

1 still studying it, and it's something that I still
2 don't have a complete picture about.

3 For instance, right now, where
4 in all of these villages in the western Arctic; Holinan,
5 we've been to Holman, Tuk, Sachs, and Inuvik and
6 Paulatuk; because we're trying to see what is going to
7 happen here, to the Beaufort Sea, if the drilling occurs,
8 if there's oil and gas exploration widespread throughout
9 the western Arctic. We think we'll have a good idea by
10 the time we leave Paulatuk today, because this pretty
11 well completes our study of the impact of oil and gas
12 exploration in the western Arctic. We'll have a pretty
13 good idea of what the consequences will be.

14 When we get back to
15 Yellowknife we'll be looking at the social impact, that
16 is, what'll happen to the people who live in the path
17 of the pipeline, who live right where the pipeline's
18 going by. Now I've been to their villages along the
19 river. I spent the whole summer visiting all those
20 villages, and the people that live there are mostly
21 Indian and Metis, and we heard them, what they thought
22 would happen, what they were afraid of, what they
23 wanted; and we're going back to one of the Indian
24 villages on Saturday, Arctic Red, and that's right on
25 the path of the pipeline, to hear what the people have
26 to say there.

27 Later on tonight, if you want
28 to, we could ask Mrs. -- I want to hear you people first,
29 but later on tonight, if we have some extra time, maybe
30 we could ask somebody from COPE just to say something

1 | for five or ten minutes about Alaska, and maybe somebody
2 | from the pipeline companies to say something about
3 | Alaska. That's just so you people have an idea an what
4 | they may have seen over there.

5 | But we won't be studying that
6 | in detail until we get back to Yellowknife next month,
7 | so -- yes?

8 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

9 | ROSEMARY KIRBY, sworn:

10 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I'd
11 | just like to say that my husband and I were in Alaska
12 | in the Christmas holidays, and we talked to --

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's
14 | okay, you can just speak from there, and maybe we could
15 | have your name, I'm sorry.

16 | THE WITNESS: I'm Rosemary
17 | Kirby.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: Right. And
19 | yours is Nelson Green? Right. Go ahead, we'll just --
20 | I'll just ask you all to solemnly declare that anything
21 | you say will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing
22 | but the truth, and if nobody disagrees with that, I'll
23 | take it that whatever anyone says from now on is the
24 | truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

25 | (LAUGHTER) So, carry on.

26 | THE WITNESS: We were talking
27 | to some of the people there, and though the pipeline
28 | did not go through Anchorage, it had great effect from
29 | what we saw, from the year before. The price of living
30 | had gone almost twice as high, so it goes to show that

1 | if there is any drilling done in the Northwest
2 | Territories the effect won't just hit along the river
3 | pipeline, but it would also affect people like us in
4 | small communities where prices would go high sky.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's a
6 | problem, there's no question about the fact that there
7 | would be an increase in prices, how great it would be
8 | it's hard to say. We heard from a magistrate who came
9 | from Alaska to testify, at our hearings, and he lives
10 | in a small town along the route of the pipeline, I
11 | think it's called Glen Valley -- Glen Allen, and he
12 | said that the welders on the pipeline get something
13 | like \$4,000 a month after they've paid their taxes, and
14 | a lady who looks after the camp who makes the beds and
15 | so on, she gets about \$2,000 after she's paid her
16 | taxes, so the wages go up and the prices go up, that
17 | seems clear enough. How far it goes we don't know yet,
18 | and what you can do to stop the prices going up, we
19 | don't know the answer to that yet either. We'll try to
20 | look into it and then we'll have to report to the
21 | Government on it.

22 | I don't know much about it as
23 | you can see, but that's because we haven't done into
24 | that yet.

25 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 |
27 | NELSON GREEN sworn

28 | THE WITNESS: So I under-
29 | stand it, we may not be in the direct path of the
30 | pipeline but as I understand it, the pipeline gets first

1 | opportunity to buy supplies from other businesses. Now
2 | this will greatly affect us too, in that we get the
3 | second or third choices, there may not be enough
4 | supplies.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
6 | maybe later on tonight we'll ask the representatives of
7 | the pipeline company to say something about that, and I
8 | know they're here, and they might just remember that,
9 | and say something about it.

10 | MR. BEER: Excuse me Mr.
11 | Berger, I didn't hear their question clearly.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: This is
13 | Mr. Beer of Foothills.

14 |
15 | MR. BEER: I want to be able
16 | to respond to it, could we have the question repeated
17 | please?

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: The
19 | question was this. Will the pipeline companies get
20 | first choice of all goods and services and the people
21 | that live up here be left with second or third choice.
22 | Will you get priority The people at Sachs Harbour
23 | raised this last week. They said, there's only so many
24 | barges coming down the Mackenzie, because there's a
25 | shortage of barges, will the pipelines get all the
26 | barges and all the space in the barges so that there'll
27 | be no room left for the things the people need that
28 | live up here. I think that was one of the points that
29 | was made at Sachs Harbour. Well look, I'm doing all
30 | the talking, and I think that's a mistake, so

1 | maybe we'll stop now for supper, and come back at 7:00.
2 | We'll all come back at 7:00 and carry on as late as you
3 | want to. Okay?

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

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

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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 7:35 P.M.)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, I will call the hearing to order again and
4 invite anyone who wishes to speak to come up here. I
5 think that many of you feel that what you have to say
6 is very serious and very important and it might be
7 better if you sat up here and had a chance to talk in a
8 measured way and at the same time what you say goes
9 into these microphones and can be taken down by the
10 people who are recording on tape so maybe we will go
11 about it that way tonight.

12 At any rate just come up here
13 and if two or three of you want to come up together
14 that is fine with me.

15 PETER GREEN resumed:

16 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
17 am on the stand again. When we left off this
18 afternoon, Mr. Berger, I heard some comments from the
19 floor here regarding the implications of what might
20 happen if and when the pipeline went through. This is
21 regarding the social impact of the pipeline.

22 At this stage I cannot accept
23 or suggest that a pipeline be built. Hence, we or
24 myself would not have any comments whatsoever regarding
25 the social impact. It is not even going to be
26 suggested as a topic during the talk that we have here.

27 THE COMMISSIONER: Okay,
28 that's fine.

29

30

(WITNESS ASIDE)

1 ROSEMARY KIRBY Sworn:

2
3 THE WITNESS: There is trick
4 about giving a speech. You take a deep breath first so
5 you don't get nervous.

6 Mr. Berger, I am Rosemary
7 Kirby. I was born and raised here well part of my
8 life. What I am going to say is not very long. It is
9 a very, very short idea of what I think.

10 There was a time after being
11 raised in residential schools when an Eskimo person
12 felt that they were useless. They were worthless, that
13 what they were was something to be ashamed of and so we
14 grew up to feel ashamed of being Eskimos, being ashamed
15 of being Indian. But being raised through all that, I
16 finally figured that even though I was ashamed to be
17 Eskimo, there was a spark of scathing inside of me then
18 and I am sure every hostel student today that has it,
19 it's that.

20 Every year when spring comes
21 everybody wants to go -- all the Eskimo children, all
22 the Indian children leave. And where do they go? They
23 go back to the land and it shows very, very plainly the
24 importance of the land for the Eskimo people, for the
25 Indian people in the north.

26 If you took a survey of the
27 schools today, you are going to find that the biggest
28 dropout you have is in the springtime.

29 When a wolverine is
30 cornered there is only one thing he does. And that is

1 | to fight to survive to live and I feel that the Eskimo
2 | people, Indian people of the north-- well, basically
3 | the Eskimo people which I am concerned about are like
4 | trapped wolverines. And that the only way that they
5 | can give anything to the future of our generation is
6 | try to fight back for what they feel, what they want,
7 | what they think the future children need and I think
8 | deeply inside that this is probably the first occasion
9 | where we have had the opportunity to have someone fight
10 | for us. And Mr. Berger, I think you are the person and
11 | I will leave that on your conscience. Thank you very
12 | much.

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

14 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 | JOE THRASHER, sworn:

16 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger.

17 | ladies and gentlemen, first I
18 | guess I will introduce myself. My name is Joe
19 | Thrasher. I was born up in Baillie Island. I guess I
20 | might look a little bit old for my age. I had my
21 | thirteenth birthday just a few days ago on the 29th of
22 | February.

23 | When I was two years old, I
24 | was adopted by my grandparents and we lived between
25 | Baillie Island and Anderson and from then on to
26 | Lettie Harbour in 1930. It was quite a group of
27 | Eskimos at that time summering and wintering in this
28 | area and when spring comes everybody headed down south,
29 | what they call this place there. The spring hunt,
30 | everybody pitch tents down at the point down here,

1 | there is a slope, there is a little hill there and it
2 | goes down there. There is a bunch of tents down below
3 | and one tent was on the top and the north wind came.
4 | It was really cold. I was eight years old then. I
5 | remember feeling cold in that big north wind.

6 | So the people, there, they
7 | went up the river, find drift coal, that stuff you burn
8 | in the stove and make a lot of soot. So they brought
9 | that back with dog teams and they burned that in their
10 | stoves but the fellow on the south side of us had a
11 | nice clean tent there but the north wind brought all
12 | that soot to that tent and made it real black. So from
13 | then on we called this Paulatuk. It fit the name of
14 | this place.

15 | I haven't got too much to
16 | say. I just forgot what to say when I came up here. I
17 | had lots to say when I was sitting over there. But
18 | anyway, I think Peter Green and Garret said a lot of
19 | things that we are all concerned about and I am very
20 | glad they said it. I haven't got very much to say.
21 | Maybe I will come back later.

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

23 | THE WITNESS: After I think
24 | of something else. Thank you.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
26 | Mr. Thrasher. It's good as far as it went.

27 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: I will
29 | tell you what I think maybe we will do here is maybe we
30 | will just stop for five minutes and just stand up and

1 | walk around and stretch our legs a bit, look at the
2 | maps and some of you that intend to speak maybe you
3 | could just sneak up here and sit down in those chairs
4 | and then you will be there when we start again. So I
5 | am just going to stretch my legs and you can just stand
6 | around a bit for a minute.

7 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 7:50 P.M.)

8 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 7:55 P.M.)

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Okay,
10 | ladies and gentlemen, let's take our seats again and we
11 | can start again.

12 | JOHNNY RUBEN sworn:

13 | THE INTERPRETER: He would
14 | like to thank in the first
15 | place, thank the audience for him to have a few words.
16 | Since he realized parents used to live close to Tuk and
17 | when he was born in 1913 in Dalhousie.

18 | Since he was born, they live
19 | out there for a few years and he still has a few
20 | brothers and sisters and they were continually living
21 | up there close to Tuk. Since he was becoming a little
22 | boy, he start learning from his dad how to hunt and how
23 | to help him and then he grew to be a man.

24 | Since he started to become a
25 | man, he realized that people have no jobs of any kind.
26 | They only depend on trapping, hunting, that is all they
27 | have to buy with.

28 | Since he realized there is
29 | people, people don't know about the government or
30 | anybody so they got no family allowances. They got

1 nothing. There is no really cash coming out of any
2 white people and people only do their way of getting
3 money. People used to live through the year by hunting
4 in the summertime, get fish and try to get all their
5 meat in the summertime to make the long winter by
6 hunting and trapping.

7 When he realized he can help
8 his dad, he started helping him because he got lots of
9 brothers and sisters so he managed to help his dad by
10 helping him or hunting and fishing.

11 From that time on, he started
12 learning his brothers how to hunt, how to survive off
13 the land and learn them how to hunt and trap.

14 Since he become man in 1926
15 they moved east as far as Tom Cott Bay where they can
16 get more foxes and it is easier for a trapper to make
17 some money.

18 When they moved there, his
19 brothers grew to be a man too so we start dividing
20 their hunting areas where there is lots of caribous,
21 where there is lots of seals, where there is foxes,
22 where there is fish.

23 Since they come to there,
24 they travel all over the place, all the years they
25 stayed here until 1935. From 1926 to 1935.

26 In 1935 and 36 there was a
27 Hudson Bay in Lettie Harbour and they closed down in,
28 1936 so they moved to Paulatuk. So when they get
29 there, the Mission opened a little store. They don't
30 want them to move anywhere so-they had store

1 | going there since 1936. From that time on, from then
2 | on you hear all of what Garret say where they
3 | travelled, it is just about, it is almost about the
4 | same. So thank you very much.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
6 | very much, sir.

7 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 | MRS. BERTHA RUBEN, sworn:

9 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, it
10 | is nice to meet you here again, to see you. I might
11 | have saw you a few years ago but I didn't meet you much
12 | that year with Susie Husky. I think quite a bit of
13 | people know my name every summer. It is Bertha Ruben.

14 | I don't have so much to say
15 | but anyway to say a little bit of my life, how we grew
16 | up our children, me and my husband working. It goes
17 | real hard together. Sometimes it is so hard, every
18 | year, but sometimes we go easy. I have 'seven girls
19 | and nine boys. They are all grown up, there are a few
20 | young ones. We stay here now in Paulatuk. Some in
21 | Inuvik, some go out, some stay home. My husband is
22 | still trapping yet even it is hard, even that he has
23 | been trapping this winter with sate of my boys. I
24 | don't have so much to say. I'm a little too nervous.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Take your
26 | time.

27 | THE WITNESS: I was born at
28 | Lettie Harbour in 1929 and I went to school in Aklavik.
29 | I was in school for six years. My dad was the Hudson
30 | Bay manager at Lettie Harbour for a while but he quit.

1 He moved to the Mission. He was working for the
2 Mission for a few years till 1945.

3 My dad left me about 1942
4 and I was married to this Ruben family. I am still
5 here at Paulatuk since that time. I feel this place
6 is the only place I could stay here all my life and I
7 want my kids to live like that just like I would stay
8 here.

9 Every kid of mine say they
10 always want to stay here. They don't want to go Inuvik
11 school. I don't know why but anyway sometimes I have
12 to force them to go to school to Inuvik when they reach
13 their grades.

14 Myself, I didn't learn much
15 but I forget some of my schooling. Anyway, I still
16 keep You have to work with your husband, grow up your
17 children just like she was doing with her own children.
18 She said if you keep what I say, you will have all your
19 children the way I was keeping her children, keeping
20 her children, she told me. My mom died about 1940 and
21 my dad left me 1942. Well, I think that is all I can
22 say now.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
24 very much, Mrs. Ruben.

25 (WITNESS ASIDE)
26

27 GARRET RUBEN resumed:

28 THE WITNESS: I think I will
29 have another turn. I will talk a little more about
30 hunting. This time, it is not my hunting, I will just

1 | report it. For the last two or three years now, there
2 | is some people studying seals right out on Cape Parry
3 | which they call Brown's Harbour and they're supposed to
4 | be branding seals at first. They do brand the seals
5 | all right but they told us if we get branded seals
6 | which branded with a hot iron the back some place, they
7 | are supposed to be numbered.

8 | Since they started doing
9 | that , we seem to be losing all the seals like Edward
10 | say, you can't hardly see any seals now in this area.
11 | What happened the first year, there were three of them
12 | from what I understand. I didn't go down to see them
13 | but I got reports of it. They net seals of course in
14 | the end of August and September. There is lots of
15 | seals used to be passing through and what happened,
16 | they killed a little over 300 seals which we could
17 | have used the hides and also the meat for dog feed.
18 | They just piled them up right on the point and leave
19 | them.

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: These were
21 | government scientists, were they?

22 | THE WITNESS: that's
23 | government scientists. So trappers went down there in
24 | the wintertime. Those seals were just piled up and
25 | bears and foxes were eating them. of course, the hides
26 | were no more good already. They get all stained, all
27 | yellow so people try to use as much as they can before
28 | they get rotten so I don't really think they finish it
29 | but leftovers was eaten by sea gulls and all the other
30 | foxes and things like that.

1 So we start talking.
2 We could have used all of them hides if you guys go
3 down there and why don't you get family from here just
4 to skin the seals which drowned in the seal nets. They
5 say they can do that but so far nobody was picked up
6 from here so last summer what happened. They pick up a
7 couple of persons from Holman Island and they get them
8 to skin the seals and threw away the meat again. This
9 time from the report I hear, those seal skins when my
10 brother David went down there to trap the seal meat was
11 all scattered all over. And they had been building ,a
12 house and they have all their equipment there, I
13 believe, inside and it's all locked up.

14 But anyway, from last three
15 years when we used to be here when I started, when I
16 first become manager of the store. Every time we go
17 out we can get boatload just from around here and --

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Boatloads
19 of seals?

20 THE WITNESS: Boatloads of
21 seals. Since then the seals seem to be fading away
22 more and more and more. Last summer, this last summer,
23 we never, see seals pass through here. So I don't
24 really, blame them for doing it but I know why the
25 seals are gone more lower and lower and lower. If an
26 Eskimo do that to any animal we know where we going to
27 end up is in prison. It usually happen. So I guess
28 people now start to understand. They got a little more
29 background of how the white people treat other people.

30 I guess now we can talk

1 | back just like anybody else. We can say the government
2 | pays you to do something, you didn't do it right. You
3 | threw away all the catch. We could have used it. we
4 | wouldn't throw the hide away. That is money to us.
5 | It is like cash. There is a little bit of work to it
6 | but that's the only way we make our living is off the
7 | land.

8 | So I think when I say the
9 | land is important to us, that's where we live from. It
10 | is from the land. Now, this map, this one here is
11 | drawn up two years ago. Peoples are going more far and
12 | more far now to hunt. Because, it is not because
13 | Eskimos kill it all, it is because the scientists kill
14 | them off. So this time we invite the Fish and Wildlife
15 | and land use guys to come over and have a meeting with
16 | us before they start again in the summer, to see what
17 | they find out. To see what they are trying to look
18 | for.

19 | Since they were branding the
20 | seals, w never did get one branded seal. I don't know
21 | how many hundreds they branded but I think those seals,
22 | the ones they brand, they also died. So we are getting
23 | out of seals. I don't mind talking easy if I am just
24 | telling my life but that is the way we always get
25 | treated. Say you, if you kill another one you know
26 | where are going. This is what the Eskimos get. So I
27 | say that because I don't like it. Not only me don't
28 | like it but everybody here don't like it.

29 | If I understand anything, I
30 | think those trappers are more free than me. I never

1 go out that much. I am always held up here. I get
2 report clear from trappers because they are my brothers
3 and my nephews and I understand what they say. So I
4 think I will stop up to there. If anybody else has
5 something to say about it, go ahead.

6 (WITNESS ASIDE)

7

8 ABE RUBEN sworn:

9 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
10 Berger, my name is Abe Ruben and I was born in a place
11 called Coal Mine which is about 40 miles south of here
12 and I spent a shot part, of my life in Paulatuk and
13 also in Cape Parry when the people went down there to
14 work for the DEW line and when I was nine years old, I
15 was sent off to the hostel, the residence in Inuvik and
16 for a good 11 years of my life, I spent 10 months out
17 of the year in the hostel. And managed to take about 2
18 months off in the summertime! to get back home here and
19 what I have got to say about the hostels or the hostel
20 life from my point of view isn't very -- wasn't a very
21 nice experience.

22 The first year at the hostel
23 we were more or less forced to not to speak Inuit at
24 all. I remember

25 THE COMMISSIONER: You were
26 forced to speak in Inuit.

27 THE WITNESS: Yes. Forced
28 to. I remember one afternoon coming back from school
29 and sitting down with a friend of mine and we were just
30 sitting around playing games and we were conversing in

1 Eskimo and the hostel supervisor at the time who
2 was a nun and she spent about ten years there. She
3 just got right down on us saying that if we spoke
4 another word she would give us a good beating and there
5 was nothing we could do at the time so we just -- it
6 was only in a matter of about 2 or 3 months that we
7 just more or less totally forgot how to speak the
8 language.

9 This thing of you know
10 shutting a person off, shutting an Inuit off from any
11 expression that was related to his own culture went on
12 for) with most of the hostel students whether it was
13 the Anglican hostel or the Roman Catholic hostel, it
14 went on for a good 10 or 15 years and it didn't only
15 stay in hostels. It went into the schools. It went
16 into just anything that you tried to do in living in a
17 town. You were more or less told that you couldn't
18 express yourself as an Inuit and you had to adopt a
19 totally different life style.

20 What the hostels were put
21 there for was to make stereotype images of native
22 people, setting them up or educating them where they
23 would be able to fit into the stream -- the mainstream
24 of the Canadian society and out of a lot of the students
25 that went into the hostels, a good majority of them
26 never reached Grade 8 or even Grade 10. The reason
27 behind that, is that a lot of the students couldn't cope
28 with, you know, with being this southern image of a say
29 a second class white person and going home in the
30 summertime and trying to cope with going back to their

1 | parents or their villages and trying to live as Inuit.
2 | So what happened was you had a lot of students coming
3 | out of hostels that in the summertime, you know, they
4 | would get home and couldn't relate to their parents.
5 | They couldn't speak the language anymore and when they
6 | got back to the, back to the larger town, say, in
7 | Inuvik, they couldn't fare any better there. They
8 | couldn't cope with just being half people.

9 | A lot of the students that
10 | were, either dropped out of the hostel or were kicked out
11 | of the hostel which I am one of them. When we left the
12 | hostel we had no means whatsoever to cope with living in
13 | a town situation. We grew up in a hostel with everything
14 | taken care of. Basic material needs taken care of and
15 | when a person was kicked out of the hostel or asked to
16 | leave he was more or less just being taken out of an
17 | enclosed little house that he lived in all his life and
18 | put out into the street and told to make a living.

19 | When he was put out there, he
20 | was confronted with alcohol which he was -- very little
21 | education put out when he was in the hostel. He was
22 | confronted with trying to communicate with people, with
23 | a lot of other diseases that came into the town,
24 | syphilis or V.D. or whatever traffic that people from
25 | the south brought up with them.

26 | He was also confronted with
27 | trying to make a living for himself, most of these
28 | people, most of these young people ended up with
29 | construction jobs or ditch digging or working out at
30 | bush camps and such.

1 When they came to town they
2 had a bit of money and what did they do? They spent it
3 on boozing up and getting drunk and spending a good
4 part of the time visiting the hostel for treatment.

5 The thing that really makes
6 me angry is a lot of times and every time I get into
7 Inuvik or any town or even down south to any cities
8 is I see the people in education, people in religion
9 and government people -- a lot of times they are
10 just too much caught up with making a living and not
11 really caring about what the consequences of their
12 being there. They are taking all of their, a lot of
13 their social morals and codes of conduct and their
14 religious philosophies and educational systems to
15 places where people have never had to go through
16 with them before. Not having any regard or even
17 consulting with people what kind of input they
18 should put into it, and that is the case with the
19 hostel system or the education systems all over the
20 north where they have just had no consultation
21 whatsoever with the native people as far back as the
22 1920's and a lot of it is still going on today. You
23 get, in Inuvik for instance, most of the teachers
24 who are over there have spent maybe 10 years in
25 Inuvik, maybe most ever since the place opened up
26 and I don't think very few of them have taken the
27 time to visit other settlements or to move around
28 with the native people and getting to understand
29 them. All they seem to care is that they have a
30 program to do like a math program or a science

1 | program and they have to play their part to make
2 | their living.

3 | So, that's all I have got to
4 | say for now.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
6 | very much.

7 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: I will
9 | tell you what we will do. Let's just stretch our legs
10 | again for five minutes and maybe two or three, of you
11 | who want to come up and say something can come up and
12 | take your seats while we are just taking it easy for
13 | about five minutes. Okay.

14 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 8:40 P.M.)

15 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 8:55 P.M.)

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
17 | gentlemen, I will call the hearing to order again.

18 | TONY GREEN sworn:

19 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
20 | first of all, I would like to introduce myself. Tony
21 | Green. I was born in 1943. First of all, I would like
22 | to tell about my trip, the trip I made, this last trip.
23 | I just came home today about 3:30.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.
25 | Go up to the map if you would like.

26 | THE WITNESS: Well, when we
27 | left, we left from Paulatuk. We go through this route
28 | here. This is where I got my trapline. Right where
29 | the ruler is going, through there and then we got our
30 | main camp. Our last camp is about here someplace

1 around here and from there we climbed the mountains
2 up.

3 The first trip we made we get
4 two moose right by Horton River. Then we stayed out
5 for about 14 days, then we came home, then two weeks,
6 10 days or 2 weeks later we go back for our trapline
7 again. And we go up again to our camp there. Then we
8 went to Horton River again. Then we get another two
9 moose again.

10 Maybe I should cut that a
11 little shorter here. Maybe I will just tell about my
12 trip, this last trip I made. Well, this last trip we
13 made, I had to make a quick trip because we had sports
14 hunting coming up. We only had about two days and
15 three -- two nights and three days. We had to be back
16 here.

17 Then this trip, we make that
18 trip. Then we came home. Then we get about here,
19 around this lake here, we were travelling until 3:30
20 this morning. That is right from Horton River, We are
21 travelling until 3:30 this morning. We couldn't keep
22 going anymore so we camped there. My brother, Noel,
23 and two other boys were with me there. But the two
24 other boys came in about 6:00 this morning. They kept
25 going -- ourselves, we camped there at the lake. Then
26 this afternoon we came home about 3:30 we came home
27 this afternoon I know.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: You said
29 you got two moose on this last trip. Is that right?

30 THE WITNESS: No.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: I missed
2 something there.

3 THE WITNESS: We didn't get
4 two moose this last trip. It was the trip before this
5 trip we made. The two last moose we, -get.

6 THE COMMISSIONER: I see.
7 Did you have anything to add?

8 NOEL GREEN sworn:

9 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, my
10 name is Noel Green and I was born in Paulatuk. I went
11 to school in Inuvik and I didn't learn too much. As a
12 matter of fact I have learned nothing. I am a drop
13 out so after I got out of the school, I didn't know
14 any Inuit language or anything. I have lost
15 everything but then I stayed a few years, I started
16 catching on slowly and I started to like hunting,
17 trapping and I don't know how the pipeline will affect
18 the north but I hope it don't really get to reach too
19 far up here because the people around here live mostly
20 on the land.

21 I'm a little nervous. And
22 if the pipeline goes through, how badly will it affect
23 the people in the north. That I would like to get an
24 answer for. That is what has been getting into me for
25 quite some time. People around here, they all like
26 their style of living, their hunting, their trapping
27 and if the pipeline comes through what will happen?
28 Maybe some guys drift out to work. They work for a
29 while and stay in the town, blow their money, come
30 home broke, go back out again. That will be

1 | really -- it will really affect the people I think. I
2 | haven't got too much to say.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you
4 | have said it very well. Do you want to add anything?
5 | You are both Mr. Green. Tony Green?

6 | WITNESS TONY GREEN: I guess
7 | that is all.

8 | WITNESS NOEL GREEN: I guess
9 | that is it.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
11 | very much.

12 | (WITNESSES ASIDE)

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
14 | anyone else wish to speak. Just step right up here.
15 | Let me say that these statements that the people have
16 | made who have already been here to speak have really
17 | been useful to me, very helpful.

18 | MRS. ROSEMARY KIRBY resumed:

19 | THE WITNESS: Could we ask
20 | the oil company representatives some questions?

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Sure, you
22 | sure can. Do you mean the oil company and not the
23 | pipeline companies at the moment?

24 | THE WITNESS: The oil companies.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Okay.

26 | Well, Mr. Hnatiuk, I see you back there somewhere. If
27 | you would like to come up here and let's see, what do
28 | we do we have another -- Mr. Hnatiuk, who has been a
29 | witness at our Inquiry a number of times now and he is
30 | with Gulf Oil which I think you know is a partner with

1 | Dome in the drilling program that they wish to
2 | undertake this summer to drill two wells in the
3 | Beaufort Sea and Gulf also intends to build a gas plant
4 | in the Mackenzie Delta that would gather gas from the
5 | delta and it would then go into the main trunk
6 | pipeline. Okay, just go ahead with your questions.

7 | THE WITNESS: I would just
8 | like to ask if any oil companies after setting a +
9 | precedent like the government giving you permission to
10 | do oil drilling, was there ever any cases where the
11 | precedence have been, how would you say, overruled.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Where they
13 | gave permission and then cancelled it?

14 | THE WITNESS: Yes.

15 | MR. HNATIUK: You were speaking
16 | of offshore wells in Canada, are you? Or everywhere in
17 | the world or -- I presume you mean Canada, don't you?

18 | THE WITNESS: Yes.

19 | MR. HNATIUK: And you are
20 | speaking of offshore wells or on land as well?

21 | THE WITNESS: Are those two
22 | different -- would those two be two different --

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
24 | let's cover both. Why don't you tell us on land and
25 | then offshore?

26 | MR. HNATIUK: I can't think
27 | of any where they have not been drilled after giving
28 | permission but there have been many delays and there
29 | have been changes. Wells have been moved to more
30 | convenient places but I don't have all that much

1 | background in drilling throughout Canada. But I know
2 | that there have been long delays sometimes in drilling
3 | wells until some problems were ironed out so I really
4 | can't answer your question accurately, Rosemary.

5 | THE WITNESS: Well, does that
6 | mean that after these two -- you're having two oil
7 | wells drilled this summer, aren't you?

8 | MR. HNATIUK: If approval, if
9 | a drilling authority is granted, the drilling company
10 | proposes to drill, to start two wells this summer after
11 | they get two drill ships around Point Barrow. Our
12 | company has an interest in one well but is not
13 | operating the operation at all so we're not responsible
14 | for just how things are done but we are trying to work
15 | with them to make sure that they do it right.

16 | Now, they will start' the
17 | wells this summer and finish them next summer and I
18 | don't know if they will have time to start two more
19 | wells or not after that but they would need new
20 | applications and new drilling authorities to start
21 | anymore wells.

22 | THE WITNESS: Well, does that
23 | mean that in the future drilling plans would not be
24 | cancelled after these two first drilling plans?

25 | MR. HNATIUK: No, just the
26 | fact; that they have approved the first two wells does
27 | not mean they will approve any more.

28 | THE WITNESS: So the
29 | precedent doesn't hold then of your getting permits?

30 | MR. HNATIUK: No, there must

1 | be an application for each well and each one must be
2 | considered and approved.

3 | THE WITNESS: And so, how
4 | would it affect the plans on land settlement after
5 | these two first drillings?

6 | MR. HNATIUK: I am afraid I
7 | can't -- oh, you weren't finished asking the question,
8 | I'm sorry.

9 | THE WITNESS: If the people
10 | wanted land claims settled, are the oil companies going
11 | to wait until that is settled?

12 | MR. HNATIUK: We would like
13 | to see the land claims
14 | settled just as quickly as I possible just as you
15 | people would. We haven't entered into the
16 | discussions or negotiations at all. We try to
17 | proceed in accordance with the regulations that the
18 | government sets. They granted permits to explore and
19 | we are governed by their regulations and we are not
20 | really affected by whether the land claims are
21 | settled or not. Now, if for some reason. the land
22 | claims were settled in such a way that the return to
23 | the companies was very much less, there might be some
24 | change in that regard but we would simply follow
25 | whatever regulations the government sets out and they
26 | do keep changing.

27 | THE WITNESS: Well if you do
28 | wish to see land claims settled very quickly, is there
29 | no way that you can wait until the land claims are
30 | settled before any oil drilling can be done?

1 MR. HNATIUK: Well, we will
2 drill just as safely before or after land claims are
3 settled and we would like to find out if there is oil
4 and gas there and the government would like to know if
5 there is oil and gas in these areas too. That is why
6 they have encouraged us to explore by granting us
7 permits.

8 THE WITNESS: Thank you very
9 much. All I would like to say, Mr. Berger, is that I would
10 very much like to see land claims settled before any
11 further what you call exploitation is done in the north.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Any
13 further major development. Is that what you mean?

14 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's good.
15 Thank you very much. (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Just while
17 we are on this subject, maybe it would help if I tried
18 to explain it just a little bit. I will ,just go to
19 this map and do my best to explain it for a moment.
20 You will be able to hear me.

21 Since no one else wants to
22 talk here tonight, I will -- Just to help you
23 understand this a little bit, the oil companies have
24 been looking for oil and gas all around the Mackenzie
25 Delta and in the Mackenzie Delta now for about 10 years
26 and they have found some oil and gas about there. That
27 is in the outer part of the delta and you know that
28 they found some here near Tuk too. And so one of the
29 witnesses who has been to the Inquiry is Mr.
30 Horsfield of Imperial Oil and he said to us. He said

1 well look, he said, we think we found about all the oil
2 and gas there is here, you see. Now, they found enough
3 gas to build a pipeline, a gas pipeline provided they
4 bring gas from Alaska too but I won't go into that now
5 because that is something that concerns the people at
6 Old Crow and Aklavik and McPherson and Arctic Red more
7 than it does you. But they say all right we have found
8 some oil and gas here but we think that there isn't
9 very much more there to be found.

10 So then they say we think
11 there is a lot of oil and gas out on the Beaufort Sea.
12 But we don't know for sure so Dome -- these maps never
13 show what you are looking for but so Dome Petroleum got
14 approval from the government to drill two wells out
15 here and out there. One is 40 miles north of
16 Tuktoyaktuk out in the sea and how far out is the other
17 one?

18 MR. HNATIUK: About 45 I
19 believe.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: About 45
21 miles out up there somewhere. Now, the plan they have
22 is to drill those wells this summer and next summer.
23 Those wells are really exploration wells. They want to
24 find out if there is any oil and gas out there in the
25 middle of the Beaufort Sea.

26 Now, there is a risk as you
27 obviously know that if there is a blowout, there is an
28 oil blowout in one of those holes that they dig in the
29 bottom of the sea, then oil will run out of that hole
30 and move up towards the surface and once the ice

1 forms towards the ice and if that happens then the
2 problem they will have is what are they going to do?
3 Can they clean it up? If they can't clean it up for a
4 year, if they can't stop it for a year, oil will run
5 out of that hole in the bottom of the sea for a year.
6 We're told about 1500 barrels a day and it will
7 accumulate under the ice and then in the spring it will
8 move to the open leads and eventually it will move
9 toward the shore. That's what we're told will happen.

10 Now, the oil companies say
11 that the risk is just one in 20,000; that is, they say
12 you will only get one blowout for every 20,000 wells
13 you drill. The Inquiry has been considering the
14 evidence and we have heard from the experts from the
15 Department of the Environment and the Department of
16 Fisheries about what would happen if that blowout did
17 occur and they are very concerned about it because they
18 feel that that remote possibility came about and .you
19 had a blowout then they feel you wouldn't be able to
20 stop it for a year, maybe two years. Oil would
21 accumulate under the ice for a year, maybe two years,
22 would migrate, travel towards the leads and as the
23 leads expanded towards the shore, the oil would move
24 toward the shore but they are worried that it would
25 affect all of the life of the Beaufort Sea, the small
26 micro-organisms right up to the whales because each
27 level of life depends on the one below it.

28 So they are concerned
29 about those things. Now, let me just say that the
30 government has said to Dome, "All right, you can drill

1 one or two wells. You can drill the two wells because
2 we want to know if there is anything out there," and
3 that risk according to Mr. Hnatiuk and his colleagues
4 in the oil and gas industry is just one in 20,000.

5 Now, what I am concerned
6 about and what I am looking into is this. If you did
7 find oil and gas out there, then you wanted to drill
8 many, many wells out in the Beaufort Sea, what would
9 that risk be? You can see that if you drill the one
10 well, your risk may only be one in 20,000; if you drill
11 more than one well, you keep multiplying the risk. The
12 risk becomes greater and greater the larger the number
13 of wells you drill so it is that risk that the Inquiry
14 is looking into.

15 Because the government back
16 in 1973 decided that they could go ahead with these
17 exploration wells that Dome wants to drill. Now, what
18 I suppose I should say to you is unless you have these,
19 the gas pipeline built and the oil pipeline then you
20 won't get that drilling that might mean many, many
21 wells in the Beaufort Sea. So the oil and gas
22 companies won't go ahead and do that drilling unless
23 the pipeline, unless the energy corridor from the delta
24 to southern Canada and the U.S. is approved so that
25 the pipeline and the offshore drilling are all tied up
26 together in that way.

27 Now, maybe I should just add
28 that the experts from the Federal Government agree with
29 Mr. Hnatiuk and with Dome and Gulf that it is only a
30 very remote possibility that you would get a blowout.

1 | We have heard from Dr. Pimlott of C.O.P.E. He has been
2 | a witness too and he thinks there is a much greater
3 | risk than one in 20,000. But the Federal Government
4 | people aren't arguing with Mr. Hnatiuk about that.
5 | They agree that the chances are very, very remote but
6 | the Federal Government people and Mr. Hnatiuk disagree
7 | about the extent of the damage there would be because
8 | the Federal Government people don't believe that the
9 | blowout could be contained. They think it would run
10 | out of control for a year, maybe two years and they
11 | don't think you could clean up the oil and they think
12 | it would do damage to the life of the Beaufort Sea that
13 | would take maybe five or ten years for it to recover
14 | and Mr. Hnatiuk and the industry on the other hand,
15 | they feel that they could contain the blowout, they
16 | could trap the oil under the ice throughout the
17 | winter using beacons and then they feel that in the
18 | spring when it moves to the open water they could
19 | burn it off. Of course, if you burn the oil, then it
20 | is gone.

21 | The Federal Government
22 | experts from Environment and Fisheries say that you
23 | couldn't do that. That you couldn't trap the oil and
24 | that when it does come into the open water, it won't
25 | burn because they say you couldn't get out there in
26 | time to burn it before it had been exposed to the
27 | weather and became impossible to burn.

28 | Well, anyway, that's one of
29 | the reasons why we are here in Paulatuk because if
30 | those Federal Government people are right and the

1 | blowout affected the whole of the Beaufort Sea, it
2 | would have an impact on the catch that you people make
3 | from the sea. Okay, I shouldn't be doing all this
4 | talking but why not? Maybe Mr. Hnatiuk, you would like
5 | to comment on that.

6 | MR. HNATIUK: I would like to
7 | comment on two points. The one is the figure that
8 | Justice Berger mentioned of one in 20,000. First of
9 | all, the chances of a blowout are very remote based on
10 | history in the -- elsewhere in the world. There has
11 | only been one serious oil blowout during drilling and
12 | that was Santa Barbara.

13 | Most blowouts are gas and will
14 | not-- that's natural gas, like propane that would not do
15 | much damage. Also most blowouts will seal themselves off
16 | and do not need a second well to bring them under control.
17 | So the figure of one in 20,000 refers to the chance of an
18 | oil blowout requiring a relief well to bring it under
19 | control and that number one in 20,000 comes from a
20 | government report released in January, 1976 by the
21 | Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and is generally
22 | the figure that appears in literature on, blowouts. The
23 | other comment I would like to make is on our possibility
24 | of cleaning up the oil.

25 | I do not claim that we could
26 | clean up all of the oil if there was a blowout but all
27 | of the companies that work together with the
28 | government, all of the equipment available would be put
29 | to use and there would be long booms that I think
30 | Canmar explained this to you when they were here in

1 | January. There would be long rubber booms to
2 | contain as much of the oil as possible so it could be
3 | picked up by boat. If the waves got high this would
4 | not work. If the ice moved in during the summer, this
5 | would not work. Then after it froze over you might be
6 | able to burn some of the oil right at the well because
7 | it is coming up mixed with natural gas. Some of it
8 | could be burned there until the ice gets too thick to
9 | be broken.

10 | Then the oil would collect
11 | under the ice and be locked in the ice like a sandwich
12 | just as it was at Balaena Bay in Cape Parry in 1975
13 | where they put oil under the ice. It formed a layer
14 | and then the oil grew below it.

15 | In the spring in May black
16 | pools will be on top of the ice and it is on top of
17 | the ice that this oil could be burned. There would
18 | be some oil in leads. There would be some oil mixed
19 | in pressure ridges that could not be contained.
20 | Some oil would get to shore and every attempt would
21 | be made to protect the sensitive areas and to clean
22 | it up on shore. There would be some oil that would
23 | get out into the -- with the ice into deep water
24 | which could not be cleaned up so I do not say that
25 | we could clean up all of the oil but we feel we
26 | could clean up more of it than the government
27 | scientists said in their testimony and in their
28 | report.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
30 | Mr. Hnatiuk. If any of you want to ask anymore question

1 of Mr. Hnatiuk, I am sure he would be happy to answer but
2 while he is here, while we have got him up here, before
3 we relegate him to the back of the room again or to the
4 cloakroom.

5 GARRET RUBEN resumed:

6 THE WITNESS: I would just
7 like to ask as soon as your big drilling ships get
8 there, I am sure it is going to go ahead but what
9 happens if you can't go on Point Barrow? Will it be
10 delayed for some other years or -

11 MR. HNATIUK: If the ships
12 can't get around Point Barrow in 1976, they would go
13 look for work elsewhere in the world and try again in
14 1977, I presume.

15 THE WITNESS: So the drilling
16 ships are already made and it is ready to go for the
17 summer?

18 MR. HNATIUK: No, the
19 drilling ships are being finished. One is just about
20 complete. It should be ready by the end of this month
21 and the other one won't be ready until about the first
22 of June I am told.

23 THE WITNESS: So they do any
24 experimenting with that kind of ship before?

25 MR. HNATIUK: There have been
26 similar hulls converted to drill ships. They have not
27 worked in water like the Beaufort Sea before but they
28 will be tested out. All of the equipment will be tested
29 out where the ships are being built. They will be going
30 out into the ocean where they are being built and all of

1 | the equipment will be tested out before they are brought
2 | up here.

3 | THE WITNESS: That's those
4 | 300-foot boats, they had drawn up some place?

5 | MR. HNATIUK: These are,
6 | these boats are just about 400 feet long. They don't
7 | really look like the picture that I saw on the yellow
8 | pages here. They are more like a ship with a pointed
9 | bow but they have been strengthened to resist the ice.

10 | THE WITNESS: What do you use
11 | for anchors? Just ordinary anchors or just frames down
12 | to the bottom of the sea?

13 | MR. HNATIUK: There will be
14 | eight anchor lines and they will be 30,000 pound
15 | anchors. They will have a quick disconnect system such
16 | that they can be sent a signal remotely and they will
17 | disconnect partway down the anchorline so that they can
18 | just move away very quickly without having to pick up
19 | the anchors. The anchor type is a fairly conventional
20 | type. I think they call it a fluted type but it is a
21 | fairly conventional type of anchor, 30,000 pounds each
22 | and eight of them. The one difference is the will come
23 | out of the bottom of the ship rather than out of the
24 | sides like most of them do. That is because of the
25 | ice.

26 | THE WITNESS: From all kinds
27 | of papers we read about oil companies drilling and is
28 | it all true -- is all that safe even if the ice comes
29 | in -- is it safe enough to stay in one place until you
30 | take your drill out and plug the hole?

1 MR. HNATIUK: There will be
2 continual reconnaissance of the ice and there will be
3 continuous predictions of which direction the ice is
4 moving. There will be certain things that they will do
5 when the ice gets within so many miles. They will quit
6 drilling when the ice gets so close. When it gets to
7 some other distance from the boats then they will
8 release their anchorlines and move to shelter.

9 There will be blowout
10 preventers on the well that keep anything from leaking
11 out of it when the ship leaves. And there will be five
12 different blowout preventers in use. One of the
13 blowout preventers is a kind that can shut on the drill
14 pipe and cut it off and seal the well off tight and
15 safely. This has been used throughout the world. This
16 kind of thing and this can be done just very quickly
17 under an emergency condition.

18 That blowout preventer will
19 cut the pipe and the pipe will drop to the bottom of
20 the well and the blowout preventer will keep the well
21 from leaking.

22 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone
25 else? Yes, Mrs. Kirby.

26 MRS. ROSEMARY KIRBY, resumed:

27 THE WITNESS: Could I ask a
28 couple more questions?

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Sure, you
30 can sit over here with Mr. Ruben if you like.

1 THE WITNESS: You were
2 talking about burning the oil on an oil spill. Would
3 you be burning the oil on the ice?

4 MR. HNATIUK: In the spring
5 we would burn the oil on the ice as we did in Balaena
6 Bay in 1975 or at least we would attempt to track the
7 route; of the ice and go out and set fire to the oil
8 when it was found.

9 THE WITNESS: Okay. I think
10 it was okay for the test at Balaena Bay because it is a
11 bay. It is not a floating ice like there is no real
12 comparison to that. You contained the oil spill and
13 the oil burning at Balaena Bay but the vast oil spill
14 that may occur on an ice berg if you track it down, it
15 could be a floating iceberg, couldn't it?

16 MR. HNATIUK: Yes, the ice
17 could be moving over the well that is producing the oil
18 and we expect something similar to the test 15 or 20
19 miles north of Cape Parry where the oil collected in
20 something like about a half or a quarter inch
21 thickness. The oil that was released there ran with
22 the current about 35 feet and spread in a thin layer
23 under the ice and normally then more ice would grow
24 underneath it and lock that oil in place until the ice
25 got warm and until there was brine channels in the ice
26 that would let the oil come to the top.

27 THE WITNESS: But that was solid
28 oil spills you did too, outside of Cape Parry, wasn't it?

29 MR. HNATIUK: That was under
30 floating ice.

1 THE WITNESS: Was it floating
2 ice actually like the one where the curve you -- If the
3 icebergs come in, you are going to drill only in the
4 summertime and it is not going to be in the winter like
5 you did at Cape Parry.

6 MR. HNATIUK: I see what you
7 mean. If it is floating ice but the ice was not broken
8 up, no, the ice was not broken up.

9 THE WITNESS: What will your
10 company do with this floating ice? Will it stay with
11 it wherever it goes?

12 MB. HNATIUK: There are
13 tests underway in the area north of Tuktoyaktuk right
14 now. The people that plan to do the drilling have some
15 equipment on the ice checking its movement and the
16 government also has work underway out there. The kind
17 of tests they are doing is to see how they should go
18 about trapping the ice by putting radio beacons on some
19 of the floes so that in general they can see what path
20 the ice took and then they can fly over it with
21 airplanes and find them with these radio beacons and
22 then once they have got them. located then they can
23 check for any oil and when the oil appears then they
24 would go out and burn it in some fashion.

25 They plan some experiments
26 this winter as well on how they might drop something on
27 the oil to make it burn.

28 THE WITNESS: But it is in the
29 middle of the winter though. It is not in the summer
30 where you are planning to drill and possibilities of

1 | the iceberg coming in and if an oil spill occurs it will
2 | he two different examples. It seems that one of them you
3 | really can't answer because you really haven't
4 | experimented on that field yet.

5 | MR. HNATIUK: That is true.
6 | We haven't done experiments under a blowout type
7 | condition but the drilling company has plans for
8 | something like that this winter. Now whether they will
9 | go through with them or not, I don't know.

10 | This will not be on a large
11 | scale. It would be on a smaller scale. But they
12 | have about, they have two or three experiments
13 | planned for this winter which are related to burning
14 | oil in ice.

15 | THE WITNESS: So the risk is
16 | even higher because even though you talk about clean up
17 | you really have no idea what will happen during the
18 | summer drilling if that oil spill occurs and the ice
19 | bergs come in, the ice floes or whatever you call it?

20 | MR. HNATIUK: Yes, if the
21 | blowout was in the summer, the oil, the oil booms or
22 | the floating rubber skirts would be used to try to
23 | contain the oil while it is picked up. If the waves
24 | become high we would not be able to contain it all. If
25 | the ice moved in there would he a severe problem and we
26 | would not be able to contain it at that time other than
27 | to try to burn it and of course, we know that a large
28 | floe moving over it could put the fire out and it would
29 | have to be relit so normally however when the ice moves
30 | in in the summer, it moves out again-fairly quickly.

1 | A storm will move it in but because most of the winds
2 | are from the south or southeast, most. years the ice
3 | doesn't stay in long. I know in 1974 it did but most
4 | gears it would come in and move out again so then as
5 | soon as it moved out again they would go back with
6 | their skirts and try to contain the oil that way again.

7 | THE WITNESS: Could you tell
8 | us how long it took to burn the oil at Balaena Bay?
9 | And the amount of oil that was spilled and the amount
10 | of oil that was left over?

11 | MR. HNATIUK: I have been
12 | told that it was about 12,500 gallons that was put
13 | under the ice. The first burn took about --

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: You might
15 | tell them how many barrels that is. You said it was 2
16 | or 300.

17 | MR. HNATIUK: Yes, it is
18 | between 2 and 300 barrels, about 250 or 275 barrels, I
19 | guess, The first burn was done when about one third of
20 | the oil was available for burning and just about all of
21 | it burned off -- I think about 90 or 95% of the oil
22 | burned off and I have seen pictures of the ice after
23 | this oil burned off.

24 | The oil seems to burn without
25 | melting very much of the ice or melting the snow around
26 | it. The first burn took I think about 5 hours, Then
27 | they waited for more oil to percolate up through the
28 | ice and then set fire to it again and I believe they
29 | did this four times but the last two times there wasn't
30 | much oil left. Now, they accounted or all but 6

1 | barrels or 6 drums. They accounted for all but 6 drums
2 | and that reached the shore but. those 6 drums were not
3 | really oil. I am told that they were sort of the
4 | residue from burning. They were sort of a plastic type
5 | floating material left from the burning which they then
6 | cleaned up.

7 | THE WITNESS: Okay then, if
8 | an oil spill occurred, a major oil spill occurred on
9 | the Beaufort Sea, how long would it take to burn? To
10 | clean up the mess?

11 | MR. HNATIUK: Well, firstly
12 | they would get the equipment out around the blowout
13 | just as quickly as possible to contain the oil and then
14 | it would be picked up by a boat. It would be pumped
15 | out of this by a boat. This would be done just as
16 | quickly as the boats could get out there. In fact, the
17 | drill ships themselves would have these rubber skirts
18 | right on them and also the work boats so they could get
19 | this deployed very quickly.

20 | Now, if ice moved in or if it
21 | froze over the burning would be attempted mostly right
22 | at the well where it is coming up. It would be coming
23 | up with natural gas which would help it burn. So it
24 | would be kind of a continuous thing. It would be
25 | continually burning as long as something didn't put the
26 | fire out.

27 | THE WITNESS: But you don't know
28 | how long it would take in time. Would your oil ships
29 | have to come all the way from Vancouver to the sea?

30 | MR. HNATIUK: Oh no.

1 | The rubber skirts will all be there. That will be a
2 | requirement of the government before they permit
3 | anything to be done out there. There will be drills,
4 | fire drills type of thing like I guess you have in
5 | schools. I mean they will test these things out in the
6 | Beaufort Sea to make sure everybody knows how they
7 | work. They won't be using oil but they will be testing
8 | the equipment. Then the ship that -- or the boat that
9 | would be picking the oil up would be right there ready
10 | to use if necessary. You wouldn't have to wait for
11 | anything to come around Point Barrow. There might be
12 | some additional equipment that other oil companies or
13 | the government would contribute that might be brought
14 | in later but the initial equipment would all be ready
15 | to go right away and there would be I think something
16 | like a mile of this skirt available.

17 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, do
18 | you think that I have received an answer for how long
19 | it would burn?

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you
21 | will have to make up your own mind about that.

22 | THE WITNESS: You wouldn't
23 | know the answer. If you had all the amount of oil that
24 | you think a major spill, you would do some cleaning up
25 | and then you would do the burning, how long would it
26 | take you to clean up and to burn up the leftovers on a
27 | major oil spill say?

28 | MR. HNATIUK: Well, if the
29 | blowout occurred and went through the whole winter, it
30 | would certainly take all of the next summer to burn it

1 off and clean it up and maybe even longer. It would
2 certainly take all of the following summer I would think.

3 THE WITNESS: So the oil
4 would travel right through with the currents all
5 through the Beaufort Sea, wouldn't it?

6 MR. HNATIUK: The oil that is
7 in the ice is predicted to move to the west. If you
8 look at Mr. Mime and Mr. Smiley's report and some of
9 the other reports that talked about ice movement.
10 During the winter the ice would carry the oil in a line
11 to the west. However, in the summertime there are many
12 things. that could happen depending on which way the
13 winds blow and for how long they blow. (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
15 Hnatiuk, let me just ask you about those drill ships.
16 They are being built right now, are they?

17 MR. HNATIUK: That is correct.
18 They were existing hulls and they are being converted into a
19 drill ship and they are being built right now. Yes.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: And you
21 said I they were going to be tested in the ocean. I
22 take it they will not be tested in the Arctic Ocean.

23 MR. HNATIUK: No, the only
24 case they might be tested in the Arctic Ocean would be
25 is if they are waiting at Point Barrow for the ice to
26 clear. They might do some testing up there. If you
27 want to call that the Arctic Ocean.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Dome
29 has no plans to test the seaworthiness of these drill
30 ships in Arctic waters before they enter the Arctic

1 | and begin drilling?

2 | MR. HNATIUK: I am sure they
3 | will be found to be seaworthy because they will go
4 | through very rough seas on the way up there. The Gulf
5 | of Alaska is one of the roughest areas in the world.
6 | At the end of this month they will be taken out the
7 | first one will be taken out on sea trials and I am not
8 | just sure what all the paces they take them through but
9 | they will do some trials this month to accept them and
10 | then on the way up there they will be quite well tested
11 | for seaworthiness. They wont be tested for contact
12 | with ice however until they encounter some at Point
13 | Barrow but they could well encounter some ice during
14 | transit from Point Barrow to the drill sites.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Isn't it
16 | true then that Dome has no plans to test the
17 | seaworthiness of these vessels in Arctic waters? The
18 | Gulf of Alaska is not by any stretch of the imagination
19 | a part of the Arctic Ocean.

20 | MR. HNATIUK: No, from the
21 | standpoint of sea state, it is much more severe.

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the
23 | conditions in the Beaufort Sea in the summer are such
24 | that you may well be closed in by ice sometime in
25 | September or October. Isn't that the situation?

26 | MR. HNATIUK: That's correct.
27 | Yes.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
29 | there's nothing comparable to that in the Gulf of
30 | Alaska, is there?

1 MR. HNATIUK: No, if you mean
2 by seaworthiness their performance in ice, I am not
3 aware of any plans to go out into the polar pack to
4 test these ships because they could well get stuck out
5 there, I suppose. I would think that they may. I am
6 not trying to be facetious. You can't test these like
7 you do an icebreaker because they don't have the power
8 of an icebreaker.

9 They are strengthened to
10 withstand the forces of ice but they do not have a
11 great lot of horsepower. In fact, they may be towed
12 part of the way by the workboats.

13 THE COMMISSIONER: But the
14 difficulty is this, if you don't test them in ice
15 infested waters, then you really don't have any way of
16 knowing whether they have the strength to withstand
17 Arctic conditions, do you?

18 MR. HNATIUK: Well, I am sure
19 the naval architects must be relied on to some extent in
20 this case and the insurance companies are very stringent
21 in this regard and would not insure them until they were
22 satisfied that they were capable of withstanding ice.
23 Then the other thing is they are almost certain to
24 encounter some ice between Point Barrow and the Beaufort
25 Sea because that window is very small.

26 The strength of the ship
27 really doesn't affect the safety of the well. It
28 affects the safety of the crew but the ship I am told
29 will withstand the pack ice but cannot make way through
30 a full ice cover. It must have some open water to make

1 way because it is not an icebreaker.

2 THE COMMISSIONER: You say
3 the ship won't crack up if it reaches, if it encounters
4 heavy ice conditions but it might be stranded, is that
5 the situation?

6 MR. HNATIUK: That's a
7 possibility. If it got in to the very high ice about
8 10/10ths cover of ice with no open water and it was
9 pressured by winds or if it was frozen together, it
10 would not be able to make way. like an icebreaker and
11 that is why very expensive icebreaking workboats have
12 been built to assist it in the Beaufort Sea.

13 Should there be a thin ice
14 cover develop, these workboats can take it through
15 quite readily or could push floes out of the way.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: What I am
17 concerned about is this, here you are bringing these
18 drill ships into Arctic waters to drill in the middle
19 of the Beaufort Sea. The ships have not been tested in
20 Arctic conditions, is it fair to say that you won't
21 really know how they perform in Arctic conditions until
22 your first season of drilling has ended?

23 MR. HNATIUK: No, there is
24 every likelihood you will know how they perform in ice
25 when brought around Point Barrow because the attempt
26 will be made to get them in just as soon as possible.

27 THE COMMISSIONER: But you
28 won't want to bring them in. You won't want to bring
29 them around Point Barrow until the window appears -- the
30 whole object being to bring them around Point Barrow

1 | when the water is ice-free.

2 | MR. HNATIUK: The area of the
3 | drilling locations and the Beaufort Sea north of the
4 | Mackenzie Delta is open water long before the window
5 | appears at Point Barrow.

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, but
7 | you can't come around Cape Barrow until the window in
8 | the ice appears. Your whole object is to get around
9 | Point Barrow without becoming locked in by the ice
10 | there, I don't understand why you say that these
11 | ships will be tested on the voyage around Point
12 | Barrow. Are you **Pot Barrow saying that you will
13 | bring the ships around at a time and under conditions
14 | that will be comparable to those the vessel will
15 | encounter in the Beaufort Sea during the whole of the
16 | drilling season?

17 | MR. HNATIUK: That's very
18 | possible that the conditions they will encounter at
19 | Point Barrow will be worse than any conditions they
20 | will encounter during drilling.

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
22 | I mean you are saying that it is very possible that the
23 | conditions around Point Barrow will be worse than any
24 | they will encounter during drilling. That's in a way
25 | like the possibility of one blowout in 20,00, isn't it?

26 | MR. HNATIUK: Let me put it
27 | this way. They will make way through the ice at Point
28 | Barrow just as soon as they think they can get through
29 | it and I am certain they will be encountering ice. They
30 | will be contacting ice. While they are on drilling

1 | location however they will generally be moved off when
2 | the ice approaches so they are unlikely to contact very
3 | much heavy ice while they are on drilling location.
4 | They will move off when the ice pack moves in.

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1 THE COMMISSIONER: If you are
2 dealing in possibilities, isn't it equally possible that
3 around -- on the voyage around Point Barrow into the
4 Beaufort Sea they may very well encounter ice conditions
5 of no real difficulty, in reasonably calm weather,
6 conditions that. may be not at all similar to those
7 that they might encounter at any time, during the whole
8 of the drilling season in the Beaufort Sea.

9 I mean, are you saying that
10 Dome is relying on the possibility of encountering
11 heavy ice and storm conditions, when they bring the
12 vessels around the around Point Barrow, and that it is
13 on the basis that that possibility may eventuate that
14 they intend to test these vessels?

15 MR. HNATIUK: The vessels will
16 be tested for speed and for maneuverability and such
17 things, in southern waters. They will encounter very
18 high seas as they pass through the Gulf of Alaska. Then,
19 they will wait until ice conditions clear somewhat at
20 Point Barrow, before they ram, . their way through it.
21 They wish to get through that ice and drilling just as
22 soon as possible, because they have a very large
23 investment there, that they would like to put to work.
24 They will not wait until it's perfectly clear. They are
25 not likely to encounter storm conditions at Point Barrow,
26 that is a most favourable time of year as far as storms
27 go. So they are not likely to encounter high seas, but
28 they must rely on some southerly winds to ease the ice
29 pack enough for them to get through.

30 Once they get into the Beaufort

1 | Sea to their drilling locations, they will hopefully be
2 | in open water, and when the heavy ice rack moves in, they
3 | will move to shelter.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I
5 | certainly appreciate your discussing this with us as
6 | frankly as you are. The -- another thing, you said that
7 | the -- well, you said to us well, if the insurance
8 | companies are willing to provide coverage, provided to
9 | insure these vessels against the risk of: their loss in
10 | the Beaufort Sea, well then the insurance companies must
11 | be convinced that they will be sea-worthy in Arctic
12 | waters, capable of withstanding ice, that they won't
13 | crack up in the ice, but all the insurance companies will
14 | be insuring is the loss of the vessel. What these people
15 | are concerned about is what will occur if there is a loss
16 | of the marine life of the Beaufort Sea, which has nothing
17 | to do with the insurance companies.

18 | MR. HNATIUK: Well, I tried to
19 | cover that earlier by saying that the drilling would be
20 | terminated, and they would disconnect, and the blowout
21 | preventers would be closed, if dangerous ice moves in.
22 | Then, when it reached a certain concentration, or a
23 | certain distance from the boat, they would release their
24 | anchors, and move away, so I don't believe the
25 | seaworthiness of this ship really enters into the safety
26 | of the particular well, because they would have
27 | disconnected and not be drilling at the time the ice
28 | approaches. But it is in the eventuality that the ship
29 | was damaged, that the government required a second ship
30 | to be in the Beaufort Sea, such that if something

1 | happened to one, the second is available, to start a
2 | relief well.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Isn't the
4 | second drilling in other wells some distance away?

5 | MR. HNATIUK: There is a
6 | government requirement that says something about how
7 | far it can be away, I'm not just sure of that, but it's
8 | obviously fairly close, and could move over in very
9 | short order that short distance.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well could
11 | it, if the ice were closing in? How far apart are
12 | these two wells going to be?

13 | MR. HNATIUK: I guess it's --
14 | I don't think is on any longer -- oh there it is. I
15 | guess it's something in the order of forty miles or so,
16 | thirty-five or so miles.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: So the
18 | second ship is thirty-five or forty miles away from the
19 | one that each is thirty-five or forty miles away from the
20 | other one, so that if either gets into trouble in the
21 | ice. its sister ship is thirty-five or forty miles away.

22 | MR. HNATIUK: Which is maybe
23 | three or four hours. When that ship gets into trouble
24 | due to ice, if you're thinking in terms of it being
25 | crushed, or the hull being damaged, they certainly would
26 | not be drilling at that time, they would simply be
27 | standing by waiting for the ice to clear. They would
28 | have their, well secured, and they would be just standing
29 | by to see whether the ice conditions got worse or not.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Now, just one other thing.

1 The figure of 1 in 20,000, one blowout, one oil blowout
2 in 20,000 wells drilled, is based on experience in
3 other parts of the world, but what concerns me is that
4 you're applying that ratio, that figure, 1 over 20,000,
5 based on experience in other parts of the world, to
6 drilling in Arctic waters in an environment that is not
7 comparable to any environment in which the industry has
8 been drilling in the past.

9 In other words, you've gotten
10 your ratio of 1 blowout in 20,000 from drilling in
11 different environments around the world, and you're
12 applying that ratio to a wholly new environment, the
13 waters of the Beaufort Sea, which we have been told are
14 -- constitute a -- let me put it this way, which we've
15 been told that drilling has never been undertaken in an
16 environment as hostile as the Beaufort Sea, and I'm
17 concerned that you are simply taking the ratio of 1
18 blowout in 20,000 wells drilled, a figure based on
19 experience in quite different environments around the
20 world, and applying it to the Beaufort Sea; but I want
21 you to comment on that.

22 MR. HNATIUK: That figure is
23 based on all the wells drilled offshore, going way back to
24 the early fifties, when they didn't know much at all about
25 drilling offshore. They didn't have very good vessels,;
26 they didn't have very good blowout preventers, and
27 technology has increased -- has improved dramatically
28 since that time. These ships in the Beaufort Sea will
29 have the very best and the very latest of equipment, and
30 will have more blowout preventers than a lot of

1 | these other wells did. The waves are not severe, compared
2 | to some of the other parts of the world where offshore
3 | drilling; has taken place.

4 | So I think the two are
5 | compensating; the fact that we're taking all of the
6 | wells drilled since they started, and technology has
7 | improved very much, and I think this tends -- this
8 | should offset the more hostile environment. There have
9 | been some wells drilled where some ice was present, but
10 | nothing like the Beaufort Sea. I might mention
11 | however, in the North Sea, which is the most hostile
12 | environment in which drilling is currently occurring,
13 | they've drilled, I think almost 300 wells, since their
14 | last blowout in 1971 or '72 in the North, Sea. They
15 | have only lost I believe 500 barrels of oil during the
16 | drilling over a long period, where they had waves of 75
17 | or 80 feet.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
19 | thank you very much. While Mr. Hnatiuk is here, if any
20 | of you people who want to -- Mrs. Kirby or Mr. Ruben,
21 | if you want to carry-on. If you don't mind.

22 | GARRET RUBEN resumed

23 | THE WITNESS: Since we talk
24 | about oil spills, we seem to just think about oil
25 | spills. Maybe it won't happen, maybe construction
26 | will come out real good. We're not worried about
27 | how much oil is going to go in the -- lost. We're
28 | worried about the animals, what we live on. If even
29 | oil spill don't kill out the animals, we would have
30 | nothing to say about it. But what we're worried about

1 | is the animals. If we can just send a message if
2 | there's oil spill, if we can say, you fellows keep away
3 | from here, like people, then we won't be afraid. Since
4 | we can't do that to the animals, the poor animals will
5 | be all killed on account of oil spills. That's what
6 | we're more concerned about.

7 | Do we know how many animals
8 | pass through Beaufort Sea during the year? Summertime
9 | all the birds pass through, in summertime all the birds
10 | and seals and fish travel in the ocean. Polar bears
11 | travel in winter. Each one eat each other, but they
12 | have to live some way; but still, if the oil spill
13 | happened to burst out and kill all the animals,
14 | there'll be no survival for no poor animals. That's
15 | what we're worried about.

16 | MR. HNATIUK: In answer to
17 | that question I certainly appreciate your concern, and
18 | I'll repeat that the chances of a blowout are very very
19 | remote, and every effort would be made to clean it up.
20 | I can't agree with your comment though that all of the
21 | animals would be killed. I'll repeat a number I quoted
22 | which you may have heard before, from Canmnar: If an
23 | oil well blew out all -- for a whole year, it would
24 | cover, and it were made a film of oil on the water one
25 | millimeter thick -- one millimeter doesn't mean much to
26 | you but it takes 25 millimeters to make an inch; but
27 | let's assume that the oil had spread out to be one
28 | millimeter, it would cover an area five miles by five
29 | miles.

30 | Now that I'll not stay in one

1 | place. It will spread, either contained in the ice, or
2 | it will drift with currents if it's not picked up, but
3 | that is not enough oil to kill all of the life in the
4 | ocean. That is a small area compared to the total area
5 | in which the million or million and a half seals live;
6 | and I agree that if there is an oil blowout there will
7 | be some birds killed, there will be some effect on
8 | seals. We don't know what the effect on seals will be.
9 | In the experiments on healthy strong; seals, they found
10 | that after 4 days the seals did not show any sign of
11 | having been in the oil, and during the experiments
12 | there was an indication that they tried to avoid the
13 | oil.

14 | It's true that the seals
15 | that; were hauled down south by airplane died when they
16 | were exposed to oil, but they were dying before they
17 | were exposed to oil, and they attribute that to the
18 | stress. Now possibly if there were an oil spill when
19 | they were moulting, when the seals were moulting, they
20 | would be under a stress. Or maybe if it was year when
21 | the conditions were very severe and they were under a
22 | stress, the oil added to that stress would be
23 | dangerous.

24 | But we are told that the
25 | reproduction of the seals, of the ringed seals, is
26 | assured because the seals, the ringed seals pup in
27 | the landfast ice, and if there were a blowout, it would
28 | be in the broken ice, in the pack ice, and it would
29 | move to the west in the pack ice, so the reproduction
30 | of the seals, we are told by the government

1 nature, that I'm sure occur quite often; and in the
2 assessment it talks about 100,000 eider ducks dying one
3 year because the lead didn't open and they starved to
4 death. These are many severe blows from nature, and it
5 seems to have recovered from those, and we feel that
6 there won't be an oil spill, but if there was one,
7 that the animals will recover, but it may take a few
8 years.

9 THE WITNESS: To go back to
10 one year oil spill, you talk about five miles by five
11 miles. You know how many gallons that'll be?

12 MR. HNATIUK: I'd have to
13 stop and figure it out, but that's based on 1,500
14 barrels a day for 365 days, whatever that works out
15 to.

16 THE WITNESS: Why should we
17 worry about it when it's only going to be five miles by
18 five miles oil spill in the year?

19 MR. HNATIUK: It won't stay
20 in that nice neat five by five mile square.

21 THE WITNESS: Okay, like the
22 way I look at it, when you say it's going to be only
23 five miles by five miles, it's not going to be that
24 way, according to what you say, it's going to be five
25 miles by five miles, but it might stretch out to 1,500
26 miles that way and maybe a mile wide or something.

27 MR. HNATIUK: I'm sorry, I
28 tried to explain that my five mile square was just an
29 imaginary one to show how much oil was involved, and I
30 agree it'll be stretch out for maybe hundreds of miles

1 | if the ice moved a lot that year.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: It might
3 | be stretched out for hundreds of miles?

4 | MR. HNATIUK: Yes, Milne's
5 | report speculates that

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: It would
7 | be stretched out along the lead that forms for miles
8 | and miles and miles in the Beaufort Sea, on an east
9 | west angle, or an east-west line, generally.

10 | MR. HNATIUK: I was thinking
11 | more in terms of it being encapsulated in the ice, and
12 | drifting with the ice that far, but it certainly would
13 | move within leads as well.

14 | THE WITNESS: Well, I guess
15 | we should understand now.

16 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

17 |
18 | ROSEMARY KIRBY resumed

19 | THE WITNESS: May I just ask
20 | one question please, and it's the question, has there
21 | been any experiments done in the summertime on
22 | icebergs, oilspills?

23 | MR. HNATIUK: An experiment
24 | with oil in ice in the summertime? No, the government
25 | had money approved to do some spills. They wanted to
26 | spill 16 drums I understand; some in open water, and
27 | some in broken ice, and some under old ice; but due to
28 | objections they cancelled it and only did part of the
29 | experiment which was checking the ice movement. They
30 | decided not to spill the oil.

1 THE WITNESS: Okay, thank you
2 very much.

3 (WITNESS ASIDE)

4

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well thank
6 you, Mr. Hnatiuk. I do -- ladies and gentlemen -- I do
7 want you to know that I appreciate Mr. Hnatiuk's
8 willingness to answer questions. We've been conducting
9 a travelling seminar on offshore drilling at Hoj.man
10 and Sachs and Tuktoyaktuk, and now at Paulatuk over the
11 last two weeks, and I think we've all learned a lot,
12 and I want to thank you Mr. Hnatiuk. I'm afraid we've
13 all given you a hard time tonight, but you can take it.

14 (LAUGHTER)

15 MR. HNATIUK: I didn't even
16 eat any supper tonight.

17 (LAUGHTER)

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, just
19 because Mr. Hnatiuk and I have been doing all the
20 talking doesn't mean that I don't want to hear more
21 from any of you who still wish to say something. The
22 night is young and if any of you want to come forward
23 and say anything, you're certainly welcome. Maybe
24 we're about half way through the evening anyway, maybe
25 we should just have a cup of coffee for five minutes,
26 and anyone who wants to speak can come forward then.

27 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 10:20 P.M.)

28 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
30 gentlemen, maybe we should take our seats again.

1 EDWARD RUBEN, resumed:
2 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I'd
3 just want to say a few more words about our land. Like
4 the way I said before when I was talking about our
5 land. Like, one way or another, we have to put
6 protection our land, because not only for us, for our
7 next future. That's why we're talking about our land
8 this evening. We don't want our country like our -- I
9 mean, what we live on, live off of our country, we
10 don't want it to be disturbed our trapping area or
11 hunting area, sealing area or fishing area. And we not
12 only thinking of ourselves, we're thinking ahead.
13 What's coming to us? We probably have a lot of years
14 to go to find from our land. When I'm talking, like
15 I'm not only talking for myself, I'm trying to talk for
16 everybody in the north, and we only ask for our
17 Settlement. Like the way I'm saying, when we have no
18 job, it's hard for a family. You've got to live,
19 you've got to make it, you've got to keep trying; not
20 only one day or a couple of days. You've got to carry
21 on until you get something, and all these years, I've
22 been raising two families. I married twice, and some
23 days it's kind of hard for me. Like sometime when I'm
24 laying down, I go to bed at night, just by thinking and
25 you know sometime it's hard to find sleep when you're
26 worrying about your family, worrying about what's going
27 to coming up to you, and especially today, like so many
28 changes, it's like hard to understand for us, 1 up in
29 the north here. Like, when we start hearing about
30 pipeline, oil companies, that makes it hard for us,

1 | what's coming up to us. What can we do? You can't say
2 | no, you stop don't do this and don't do that. We can't
3 | just say that because it don't matter what we say we
4 | can't stop anybody anyway, what they're doing in this
5 | world.

6 | That's why I was talking with
7 | any of the other boys right now, and I know all these
8 | years when I go through, when they come to think of it
9 | what is passed, managed to go through all these years,
10 | sometimes by yourself, or sometimes you get help.
11 | Anyway I think we have to make live one way or another,
12 | and kind of difficult for us to -- you know -- try to
13 | think of everything at once.

14 | We have to divide it up like,
15 | divide up what we think of and what we should do, and I
16 | think that's the only way we doing it up in this north.
17 | One more thing I want to mention about, and like a
18 | year ago, when we hear oil spill down by Balaena our
19 | games, fish, sealing, and ducks, and everything like
20 | that, and for our land, for hunting land, our caribou;
21 | caribou, foxes, fish, and things like that -- sorry, it
22 | looks like I'm running out of words now. I think I'll
23 | let one of the boys take over.

24 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

25 |

26 |

27 |

28 | TONY GREEN, resumed:

29 | THE WITNESS: Yes, Mr. Berger,
30 | I'd like to say something, of how we use the land around

1 THE WITNESS: Well I'd just
2 like to tell you that how much we appreciate your
3 visiting our small little community here, and the
4 peoples that talked made me feel better because I don't
5 feel alone. Although I have just started with feeling
6 nervous, but anyway we'll break it out.

7 We'd like to thank you very
8 much for coming here, yourself and all your people. We
9 never see that many different faces at one time before
10 This is the history of Paulatuk. We're going to have
11 to get all you to sign your names tomorrow morning
12 before you first leave. We got a book there, we try to
13 get everybody to sign their name, and it's going to
14 show one day that many people signed here, and that'll
15 be the history.

16 So I guess I asked pretty near
17 everybody here to see if anybody else has anything to
18 say. I think that's the last two I found, so we'd like
19 to thank you very much for visiting here, and I guess if
20 nobody else has anything to say, we'd like to have a
21 dance for you visitors, especially for Berger himself.

22 (WITNESS ASIDE)

23 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
24 thank you Mr. Ruben. I can tell you that all of the
25 people that came with me, all of us have enjoyed our
26 stay here in Paulatuk, and we're glad that we'll be
27 staying for the dance, and staying overnight; and well
28 have to leave because we have to get back tomorrow to
29 Inuvik tomorrow so that we can go to Arctic Red River
30 on Saturday morning. We don't often get a day off, and

1 | 1 we never get a night off, but we do our best.

2 | I certainly want you to know
3 | that I've listened carefully to what each one of you
4 | has said, and I learned something from each one of you.
5 | I find as I go around these communities here in the
6 | north, that people like yourselves have an awful lot to
7 | contribute to the decisions that are going to 8 have to
8 | be made about the future of the north, and as I said to
9 | you when we started the meeting this afternoon it's
10 | your future, and you should have a say in it, and I'm
11 | here to see that you do have a say.

12 | I'll be keeping in mind what
13 | you've told me today, and it's going to be written up,
14 | and we'll send a copy to the settlement, so that you'll
15 | have it, but I'll have it so that I can read it again,
16 | because I'll want to do that. I don't want to forget the
17 | things you've told me here today; and after that, after
18 | I've heard all the evidence from all the people that want
19 | to tell me what they think I'll o be writing my report
20 | and recommendations for the government. That will be
21 | later in the year, and the report will be made public,
22 | and you'll, I'm sure, hear all about it at the time.

23 | So, thank you for having us
24 | as your guests here in your settlement, and we have
25 | enjoyed the hearing, found it helpful to all of us, and
26 | I'm sure we'll enjoy the dance and the rest of our stay
27 | just as much, so we'll adjourn the hearing until it
28 | reconvenes then in Arctic Red River Saturday, sometime
29 | Saturday, I guess. Thank you.

30 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 13th, 1976)