

PROPOSED LAND FREEZES

IN THE

TUKTOYAKTUK AREA

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPE LINE INQUIRY

EXHIBIT NO. 256 A E March 9/76

Tuktoyaktuk N.O.T.

PUT IN BY Bevhan Pokiak

For longer than the oldest man can remember, the Inuit have lived on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean. The grandfathers of our grandfathers made this country their home. We feasted when there was plenty and went hungry when there was little. We ordered our lives by the ever-changing clock of the seasons. We lived in harmony with the lands and the waters we depended upon.

When strangers from the south came into our land, we lived in harmony with them too, for they were few. The land and the water remained unchanged.

Until recently, the passing of man was marked only by old sod houses, log homes, whale bones, and fish weirs. Now, however, men and machines leave their trails wherever they go in their quest for oil, gas and minerals.

Many proposals from oil and gas companies to conduct seismic and drilling operations near Tuktoyaktuk have been approved since 1972, when land use regulations were first instituted. We have watched these operations and we have not been convinced that either the regulations or the enforcement of them provide satisfactory protection for the land.

We fear that some options for the use of the land may be destroyed before a land claims settlement is made. Therefore, lands and waters with particular importance to us for reasons of tradition or livelihood need to be protected from destructive uses until a settlement is made.

When people finally have permanent control over their own lands, they will be better able to decide their future in relation to that land. It will then become evident which alternatives for the use of the same land and water are

compatible with the people's vision of the future and meld with their remembrance of the past.

The most important areas of land and water must be protected from development now, so that all the options are available in the future.

In a letter to Inuit Tapirisat of Canada dated November 28, 1974, the Honourable Judd Buchanan stated that he would be willing to entertain proposals to give special protection to areas which have particular cultural, historic or local value.

Writing on behalf of the people of Tuktoyaktuk, the Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Association and the Tuktoyaktuk Hamlet Council, the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (C.O.P.E.) wishes to present the first proposal for development freezes in three areas near Tuktoyaktuk.

A land freeze is a moratorium on all industrial activity within the area outlined for the times of year stated. The freeze would be instituted immediately and would stop all industrial activity, both programs which are now in progress and those which are proposed. The freezes would remain in effect until land claims negotiations between Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Federal Government of Canada are complete and a satisfactory settlement has been reached.

A. HUSKY LAKES - CAPE BATHURST

The people of Tuktoyaktuk have taken the position that Cape Bathurst should be one area which always remains free from exploration and exploitation by development interests. Successive land freezes have been imposed upon the initiation of the people of Tuktoyaktuk. However, the future of Cape Bathurst is still unclear.

The present land freeze ends in November 1975. Elf Oil still holds leases on the Cape; their commitments there have merely been postponed.

The C.O.P.E. background paper, "Cape Bathurst and the Bathurst Peninsula" (enclosed), presents the history of the people of Tuktoyaktuk in relation to this important and traditional area.

Another part of this area which has cultural values, as well as being an important source of fish, is the Husky Lakes - Liverpool Bay area. Virtually the entire population of Tuktoyaktuk fishes in Husky Lakes every spring. We consider the integrity of the entire watershed to be important to the fish resource. Previous land use operations have resulted in large fish kills and blocked spawning runs. We feel that we cannot afford to risk another such accident to a crucial resource when other areas we use are being threatened by development of the Tuktoyaktuk Harbour for offshore drilling.

Other sections of the area we propose be frozen are used for fishing, trapping and hunting caribou and moose.

The boundaries of the proposed area (see enclosed map), passes NE from the Point - 68° 50'N, 133° 37'W. It goes between Husky and Parsons Lakes and it continues NE along the headwaters of all drainages into Husky Lakes and Liverpool Bay. From the northern most tip of Cape Dalhousie it goes east to Maitland Point, then jogs north to include Cape Bathurst and Baillie Island. The boundary extends 2 miles from shore as far south as the Smoking Hills, where it travels to the Horton River and up the Horton River to 69° 23'N, 126° 57'W. From there, the boundary extends SW to cut the Anderson River at 69° 09'N, 128° 15'W, 69° 07'N, 128° 20'W, and 69° 05'N, 128° 26'W, the Kugalik River at 69° 55'N, 130° 56'W,

and the Miner River at 68° 58'N, 131° 24'W. It follows the Miner River upstream to 68° 37'N, 131° 45'W. It then passes north of Williams Lake to the easternmost point of Sitigi Lake, follows the north shore of Sitigi Lake, and curves around the south end of Husky Lakes to 68° 50'N, 133° 37'W.

Specifically, the following places within the area of the proposed freeze have special values for Inuit people in the Tuktoyaktuk area. The numbers correspond to numbers of the enclosed map. (Numbered locations which are not included in any of the three areas are listed as Appendix 1).

1. NUVOAK - Camping Place.
2. AKUNIK - Old time camping place.
3. Summer hunting for moulting old squaw ducks.
4. Settlement - old sod houses now washed away, wintering place for whaling ships.
5. AVAK - Winter and summer settlement. White and blue herring, seals all year, polar bears all winter, whales in summer, ptarmigan in fall and spring.
6. Nesting for snow geese and brant.
7. String of lakes for lake herring.
8. Lake herring.
9. SIKOSELALUK - Settlement - sod houses washed away.
10. The whole peninsula is a breeding place for white fox and a feeding place for geese in the spring and fall en route to and from Banks Island.
11. Seals in winter and polar bears.
12. AGHIAK - Whitefish.
13. KONCOK - Whitefish.
14. TATUKSIOKVIK - Old time hunting for caribou and fish.

15. TUTKAYAK - Settlement.
- 16.) Hunting for caribou in the uplands and moose in
- 17.) the drainages.
- 18.)
19. Whole river flat is a moulting spot for geese.
20. Fishing is good all along the coast.
21. Breeding and nesting place for geese and swans. Muskrat and long haired fur species are trapped.
22. NEAKOK - Fishing.
23. ANGMALUKTUK - Lake trout and whitefish.
24. AMITOAKYUK - Lake trout and whitefish.
25. KAYAOVIK - Lake trout and whitefish.
26. NINGAOYITVIK - Lake trout and whitefish.
55. Sod Houses - fishing, seals, polar bears.
56. AKIT - Jiggling for tom cod.
57. Old time caribou drive, many caribou horns. Nobody in our time hunted caribou on that point.
58. Diamond Lake - whitefish, crooked back, trout.
80. SIKLAYUAKYUIT - Old settlement - fish, caribou, moose, moulting geese, ptarmigan.
81. Old Indian camps - moose, caribou, fish.
82. Sod houses, fish, moose, rats, short-haired fur, coloured foxes.
83. KIKIKTAKYOAK CHANNEL, NOVUKOTAYUK - Jiggling for trout, modern fishing with gill nets.
84. Settlement - sod houses, used fish traps, jiggling for trout, ptarmigan.
85. KIKOKYUAK - Jiggling for trout.
86. SAONIKTOK - Old Settlement. All kinds of wild game are here. Whales frozen into Husky Lakes one winter were killed for food.

87. PITUCAGIAK - Camping place, jigging for trout.
88. EPIOTAK - Old Indian camps. In modern times, fishing with gill nets for trout, crooked back, lots of muskrats in the timber.
89. INUKSJVIK - Fishing, muskrats, mink, marten, timber.
90. KUTSIAK - Settlement - fishing, jigging, ptarmigan. Using snares in the old times caribou were hunted for clothing.
91. AKLUAK - Old time fishing place for giant trouts - used to make kayak covers out of skins.
95. KUGALUK - Settlement well used by modern trappers who trap for marten and foxes.
96. NAKUK - Place where they used to drive caribou in summer. Goose hunting, fishing.
97. ESIKSIVIK - Migrating geese go by, place where geese moult, driftwood.

#### STIPULATIONS

1. The freeze will be in effect for the whole year.
2. No industrial activity of any kind shall be allowed within the boundaries outlined, from the date of the freeze until the land claims negotiations have been completed and a satisfactory settlement has been made.
3. The present boundaries and restrictions regarding the Reindeer Herd will remain in effect. There will be no interference of the operation of the reindeer herding by the imposition of the land freeze.
4. The Arctic Biological Station presently operating on Husky Lakes will not be interfered with.

B. MACKENZIE BAY - KUGMALLIT BAY

The area outlined on the accompanying map includes the usual route of beluga whales along the coast and into Kugmallit Bay, where most of the Tuktoyaktuk whale hunters congregate.

Important locations are:

- 33. Old settlement.
- 34. IGOOLIK - Along the coastline, three places with old sod houses where they did whaling.
- 35. KIKNEGITPITS - Place for storing whale, muktuk, meat and fish.
- 70. Base for old time whaling, fish, geese, ptarmigan hunting, winter jigging for cony. Old graves.
- 71. Modern base for whaling, whitefish and herring.
- 73. ANAGOVIK - Hunting place for geese.
- 74. KANGIANIK - Old settlement - sod houses and graves.

In order to protect both the whales and the annual hunt, the people request that all industrial activity be halted while whales are in the area. Usually, this will be only from about July 1 - August 10. However, if because of unusual weather conditions, the whales come early or late, the shut-down period would have to be lengthened.

C. KENDALL ISLAND BIRD SANCTUARY

The people of Tuktoyaktuk think that the numbers of low flying aircraft along the coast during the spring migration of waterfowl are interfering with the birds' movements. Normally, geese stage in the Kendall Island - Tununuk - Shallow Bay area for as long as two weeks before heading east along the coast and north to Banks Island. For the last two years, the birds have not stopped.



We request a complete ban on spring and summer activities within the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary:

1. No aircraft should be allowed to land within the Sanctuary between May 1 and October 18.
2. No hovercraft should be allowed within the Sanctuary between May 1 and October 18.
3. No barge traffic should be allowed to pass during the nesting period.
4. Flights of aircraft should be re-routed outside the Sanctuary.

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APPENDIX 1

This Appendix lists places of particular importance to the people of Tuktoyaktuk which are not included within the boundaries of any proposed freeze on development.

We request that special consideration be given to these locations when land use permits are being reviewed:

27. KIKLAVAK - Settlement - sod houses, whitefish, cony, herring, whaling.
28. SOLOGAK - Jiggling place in winter inside the bay.
29. AVGHOYAK - Winter jigging for cod.
30. AGITYAK - Winter jigging for cod.
31. Camping place.
32. Camping place.
36. AKTUGONE - Winter jigging for fish.
37. KANGIT - Winter jigging for fish.
38. IKLOKYUIT - Wintering place, jigging for fish, snaring ptarmigan.
39. Wintering place.
40. Wintering place - sod houses.
41. TOTKOSIKTUK - Small channel where geese are hunted.
42. NALUK - Old caribou crossing place. In the summer old timers used spears to kill caribou before they reached the opposite shore.
43. KAKTUVIYAKTUK - Sod houses, fishing, snaring ptarmigan.
44. TUNUNUK - Old settlement, Coloured foxes, fishing winter and summer.
45. IMNALUIT - Settlement, sod houses, graves, fishing and whaling in the summer. Inmaluit is on the route for migrating geese. Lots of dry wood.

46. PAGHALUK - Goose hunting, winter jigging for cony, herring and ton cod.
47. Sod houses, old time whaling place.
48. (1) KOTKOTAK (2) IGLOOK (3) MOMIKPAKVIK  
Fishes, whales, seals, lots of drift wood.
49. SIKLIALUK - Sod houses, good place for drift wood, fish, whales and seals.
50. KOGAKYAK - Old settlement, drift wood.
51. NOVOGAK - Old settlement, sod houses, fish, white whales, bowhead whales and polar bears were hunted with old times implements. Lots of drift wood.
52. KANGIKLUK - Settlement, sod houses, drift wood.
53. SEAL BAY - Old settlement, graves. Hunted polar bears, fish, seals. Drift wood.
54. SANIGHON - Settlement, fish, seals, polar bears.
- 53-54-55. Along the coast, polar bears den in snow drifts.
59. SOKONOK - Trout, whitefish, losh, jackfish, lake herring.
60. Trout, whitefish.
61. KAKSAKYUK - Trout, whitefish, losh, lake herring.
62. Whitefish.
63. TASEKYUK - Trout, whitefish.
67. TASEKYUK - Trout, whitefish, crooked back, losh.
68. Trout, whitefish.
69. Whitefish.
72. EKALULIK - Whitefish.
75. NAPAGOTALIK - Sod houses, fish, geese, ptarmigan, drift wood.
76. Sod houses, geese, ptarmigan, fish.
77. EKALUSAK - Whitefish, lake herring, losh and summer camps. After seismic exploration the lake was no good for fishing.

- 78. TIKTALIKTUK - Old time summer fishing camp.
- 79. NAITOALUK - Old time camps for fishing trout and whitefish. Used to hunt caribou for clothing from here.
- 92. IMNOGHALUK - Horton River area. By the coast is good for coloured and white foxes. Caribou in the head of Mason River, herring, arctic char, whales.
- 93. Hunters use these places for winter trapping, seal and polar bear hunting. Along the coast to Langton Bay there is a herring run from June to September. In the old days they used gill nets made of caribou braided sinews and traps made of willows.
- 94. Crossley Lakes were used by Tuktoyaktuk trappers for fish for dog food. After seismic, no more fish.

May 9, 1975.