



# **NUNAVIK MARINE REGION WILDLIFE BOARD**

## **NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

### **MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR BELUGA WHALE HARVESTING IN NUNAVIK**

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January 23, 2020 - Volume 3

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2  
3 --- Whereupon the hearing commenced at 8:39 a.m.

4  
5 MS. SALAMIVA: We said we were starting  
6 at 8:30. We'll not wait for some of our staff. I am  
7 from Kuujjuaraapik and Kuujjuaraapik community is one  
8 of the most affected community. So I didn't feel in a  
9 conflict. And I spoke for my LNUK yesterday. The guy  
10 who is always responsible for the Beluga had to go  
11 down to the hospital urgently, that's why I spoke and  
12 usually I spoke for -- I speak for Umiujaq and  
13 Kuujjuaraapik because these two communities are most  
14 affected. So if I did my conflict, I apologize to you  
15 here and for Nunavik people. But I felt I was not in  
16 a conflict. It will not affect my position here. And  
17 if you think I will be in a conflict, when they are  
18 trying to decide, I can leave. I would not mind to be  
19 part of the decision-making and I haven't had  
20 decision-taking since I became interim chair person.  
21 So I haven't had been in a conflict ever since I  
22 became interim chairperson, and I have no vote.  
23 Before the minister appoints someone else, I'm here as  
24 interim chairperson. I wanted to explain this so that  
25 everybody will feel at ease. Yesterday, when I asked

1 a question to Akulivik LNUK, they did not give a  
2 response concerning the EHB. My question was do you  
3 wait for the EHB to pass by because they are easy to  
4 tell. Before you said the next, that was my question  
5 and I did not get my response. So I would like to get  
6 a response first. Thank you.

7 MR. ALIQU: My name is Simon Aliqu from  
8 Akulivik. I can't really respond to you but I am one  
9 of the hunters from Akulivik and this question is  
10 towards me. But I can try to respond a bit. The  
11 Beluga two populations came at the same time. We  
12 didn't catch a Beluga for a while even though we had  
13 our nets set, but all of a sudden, the two population  
14 came at the same time. The short -- the long Beluga  
15 and the short Beluga, two short ones and two long  
16 ones. That's how they came in in the beginning and we  
17 did the sampling from all of them, and sent them to  
18 Makivic Research Centre, all the samples. You  
19 understand now?

20 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you. It's  
21 Ivujivik now. We will go through the communities  
22 first to allow them to submit. So now we're going to  
23 Ivujivik.

24 MR. QVAVAVAUK: Ali Qvavavauk from  
25 Ivujivik, LNUK's president. The community of Ivujivik

1 wish to eliminate the quotas but if the quota will  
2 still be implemented, we would want our quota to be  
3 increased. Our quota is 35 so we would -- if the  
4 quota will still be implemented, we would like to  
5 increase. And I propose to try for three years  
6 without a quota for all the communities as a pilot to  
7 see how the outcome will be. Because usually we don't  
8 try to kill everything we see, we would not do that  
9 even though if we have no quotas. Because sometimes  
10 we can't even reach our own quotas although we don't  
11 try to harvest as much as we can. I wish my  
12 colleagues to comment also.

13 MR. TARRIASUK: Paulusi Tarriasuk from  
14 Ivujivik, vice-president of LNUK. Within the three-  
15 year plan we wish to try without a quota. First of  
16 all we are a little bit over 400 population in  
17 Ivujivik. We're hunters. We're not stupid. We can  
18 tell which Beluga they are. Our hunters are having a  
19 very hard time with the quota while there are a lot of  
20 Beluga passes by Ivujivik. The surveyors, I wish they  
21 can stay over a month in Ivujivik when the migration  
22 is happening in the spring and in the summer. There's  
23 always Beluga around Ivujivik that are not part of the  
24 population of EHB. So we are asking to try out for  
25 three years without a quota. And we always welcome

1 other communities' hunters. There are many hunters  
2 that come to Ivujivik because they are designated by  
3 the government. So they come to my community all the  
4 time.

5 But there's always a problem, for  
6 example, and alcohol. Some hunters get arrested. But  
7 nobody respects that even though we have a bylaw  
8 concerning the alcohol, they bring their own alcohol.

9 We wish to stop this because many men get arrested  
10 because of it. I want this to be heard and respected.  
11 Community of Akulivik and Puvirnitug (indiscernible)  
12 comes in the spring and fall, we respect them. And we  
13 will still continue to welcome other hunters if they  
14 need to be in our area. Thank you.

15 MR. PAPINGA: Charlie Papinga from  
16 Ivujivik, member of LNUK. These are coming from the  
17 people of Ivujivik, they wish to eliminate the quotas  
18 because when someone are arrested not everybody still  
19 gets their share. And because of the quotas, the  
20 share that they get is a very small piece. That's why  
21 they wish to eliminate quotas. For example, the  
22 Beluga that is harvested, for example, it was the size  
23 of your own palm. When you get your own share, when  
24 you have a family and because of that they wish to  
25 eliminate the quotas. And like Alex said, they wish

1 to try for three years and the LNUKs would be  
2 responsible for the hunts.

3 For example, Paulusi mentioned about  
4 Akulivik and Puvirnitug would still be able to come to  
5 our community but we will be the one to be responsible  
6 for the Beluga hunt. And someone also mentioned about  
7 mercury in Ivujivik. People were tested to see if  
8 they have mercury. Someone said that it was not good  
9 for your health if you have too much mercury, it makes  
10 you weak when you have too much mercury in your blood.

11 We were informed that if we dried the meat, it has  
12 more mercury. So I just wanted to mention that, too.

13  
14 And ever since the quotas were  
15 implemented in 1985, it's been 35 years, it's too long  
16 now. Because we were informed that it was supposed to  
17 be only for one year. This has to change because  
18 there's more information on Beluga today. Like I  
19 mentioned, Ivujivik has 35 quotas. Not everybody gets  
20 their share and if a hunter is using their own hunting  
21 equipment, they can go anywhere outside of Ivujivik,  
22 so those 35 are not enough for the community. Not  
23 everybody goes out of the community. The reason why  
24 the Beluga has mercury since the Beluga comes from the  
25 south, there was a request also for the meat to be re-

1 tested to see if there is too much mercury and where  
2 it came from.

3 I also mentioned this week when the  
4 Beluga hunting season is closed, if someone harvested  
5 they were given soon an order by the DFO that they  
6 will have to pay \$250,000 fine when the hunting season  
7 is closed. Where did that come from? And we were  
8 told that we will be incarcerated for five years and  
9 our hunting gears would be taken away from us, canoe,  
10 rifle and nets. So someone want to know where that  
11 law came from? And there was a request for DFO to  
12 come and witness during the harvesting season because  
13 they share very well so that they would see them in  
14 person.

15 Now I'm moving onto something else. We  
16 were shown that sampling kits were 20 percent from  
17 Ivujivik but LNUKs of Ivujivik always make sure that  
18 hunters that the sampling kits are available. And we  
19 usually keep them at hunter support regularly  
20 available to be picked up. And during the usually  
21 around June 20, Beluga starts to have their babies  
22 according to the icebreaking, if there is too many ice  
23 they get less babies.

24 For example, June 20 up until middle of  
25 July when they are having their babies, ask we usually



1 ask people to not bother them. When a female is about  
2 to have a baby, the female goes out leaving the group  
3 alone and then come back with the baby to the group.  
4 The reason why they do that is because they cannot  
5 smell like the caribou does, they need to hear their  
6 child, that's the only way how they can recognize  
7 their child. That's why they go have their baby  
8 alone. So in early, especially in June we try not to  
9 bother Belugas.

10 And the people that comes to Ivujivik  
11 to hunt Beluga, it's true that we welcome them, but  
12 usually they leave some meat at the beach when there's  
13 a lot of polar bears around. And when they leave some  
14 carcass behind, it's not pleasant to see. Because of  
15 that, polar bears smells the carcass because their  
16 food is always from the sea. Because of that, usually  
17 polar bears come around Ivujivik when other  
18 communities leave carcasses nearby because they leave  
19 them on the beach. Like Akulivik, Salluit they would  
20 need to have a discussion on that because the polar  
21 bear comes around Ivujivik if the carcass is left,  
22 especially in the fall.

23 Since 1985 -- since the quota started  
24 in 1985, some communities were not Beluga harvesters  
25 but once the quotas were implemented, they all of

1 sudden started to hunt Beluga and comes to other  
2 communities. But the community of Ivujivik is always  
3 harvesting Beluga ever since the beginning. There's  
4 even some shelters that were made a long, long time  
5 ago. Even Paulusi's father who is over 80-years old  
6 doesn't even remember these shelters that were built  
7 by their ancestors. And ever since the quota were  
8 implemented there are more Beluga being killed. It  
9 wouldn't be like that if we didn't have quota because  
10 it wasn't like that before them. And long ago, other  
11 communities used to pass by going hunting for  
12 walruses. While they are passing through, they would  
13 catch a Beluga but today, they come to Ivujivik to  
14 hunt Beluga because they are designated by the DFO.  
15 Like I said, that they used to harvest while they were  
16 on their way to other area to hunt walruses.

17 So we have been very much affected in  
18 our hunting area in Ivujivik. And as community of  
19 Ivujivik, we are also being affected because we  
20 require a gun license now, so a lot of hunters can't  
21 hunt anymore because if you committed a crime, your  
22 rifle can be taken away from you. So, so many rifles  
23 are in -- are being kept at the warehouse of KRPF.

24 And the booze, alcohol, we really have  
25 to find a solution. Because during the whale hunt,

1 bootleggers comes to Ivujivik and some people are  
2 drunk around the hunting area and this has to stop.  
3 It was a request from Ivujivik to be stopped.

4 My last comment, they used to harvest  
5 Beluga when they still had dog teams so they required  
6 more harvest of Beluga. For example, if 10 people had  
7 dog team and one man would have seven dogs, so 70 dogs  
8 would have to be fed that time because dogs eat more  
9 meat than Inuit. But since we don't use the dog teams  
10 anymore, we harvest a lot less Beluga now. So these  
11 are my comments. I'm going to allow Paulusi to speak  
12 first while I read through my notes. Oh, Ali, sorry.  
13 Ali?

14 MR. QVAVAVAUUK: I support this because  
15 community of Inukjuak are designated to a very far  
16 area, so I would want the community of Inukjuak to be  
17 able to harvest around their area because Beluga  
18 passes by their community, too. So I support the  
19 community of Inukjuak not to be designated to a very  
20 far area because they mentioned that someone, a hunter  
21 passed away while they were designated by DFO. So I  
22 support them. He's repeating. Because in Ivujivik,  
23 we are able to hunt in our own community so I wish for  
24 other communities to be able to hunt in their own  
25 area, too.

1 MR. TARRIASUK: I forgot something.

2 The widows, widowers, who doesn't have hunting gears  
3 usually get their small share that doesn't even last a  
4 month. That's why we are requesting to have a three-  
5 year plan without a quota. Our forefathers had no  
6 regulations whatsoever even though we are not them  
7 anymore, but we wish to try. Because the way those  
8 who doesn't have hunting gears where there's a quota  
9 doesn't get enough food.

10 MR. PAPINGA: These were written by  
11 someone. This person was born in Ivujivik, doesn't  
12 mention his name concerning the Beluga and quotas.  
13 This person wish the quotas to be used. The reason is  
14 if the quotas were eliminated the other hunters would  
15 come to Ivujikvik and be on our way. For example, if  
16 there's too much noise or changes in the regular --  
17 migratory area, the animal moves. For example, the  
18 walrus moved away from Ivujikvik. They are good  
19 examples, although they are coming back slowly.

20 So if there are no more quotas, he or  
21 she had a concern that while they're migrating, they  
22 would be bothered. So this person wished to have  
23 quotas still. And some hunters leave what they have  
24 caught, some part of it, and when the hunters are  
25 around Ivujikvik, they're on the way of the Beluga but

1 wish to continue consuming Beluga because they're good  
2 for health, beneficial to your health, and the muktuk  
3 and the meat. As the community of Ivujikvik, we share  
4 what is being caught, we don't leave anything behind.

5 Thank you.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Ivujikvik.  
7 Any questions from the floor? Billy, Johnny and Simon  
8 and Putulik. Billy, go ahead, thank you.

9 MR. PALLISER: Thank you Ali and  
10 Charlie. I keep forgetting your name, Paulusi. I've  
11 been asking questions. Maybe people thinks that I'm  
12 just asking questions. We're not having a meeting,  
13 it's a hearing. It's just like we're in front of the  
14 court. If you understand the meaning of public  
15 hearing. So I always ask this question if it's not  
16 mentioned. So if the quota was eliminated, what is  
17 your plan, what will be your plan? Our tradition that  
18 we've used in the past to look after the wildlife  
19 properly, would you go back to that -- the way we used  
20 to do? And if nobody mentioned what their plan are if  
21 the quotas were eliminated, I'll keep asking that  
22 question. Thank you.

23 MR. PAPINGA: Yes, we would be able to  
24 look after the Beluga very well. Like (indiscernible)  
25 from (indiscernible) you'll be mentioned that there

1 are Koovik Committee, Ivujivik and Akulivik has Koovik  
2 committee using the land, holding lands like Category  
3 II is part of the Akulivik and Ivujivik lands.  
4 Because of that, Ivujivik and Akulivik, Koovik  
5 Committee became. And we also have a limit for the  
6 length of the nets and we close the season to use the  
7 nets in the -- in a year. So we would still be able  
8 to do that properly as an LNUK (indiscernible)  
9 Ivujivik. Ivujivik is a point, we would create a  
10 committee to this just like Ivujivik, Akulivik shall  
11 be able to decided and control the hunt.

12 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. That's it.

13 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny Annaituk.

14 MR. ANNAITUK: He already asked my  
15 question. I'm done.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: Simon Aliqu. Thank you.

17 MR. ALIQU: My name is Simon Aliqu from  
18 Akulivik. First of all, I really appreciate the  
19 welcoming of Ivujivik. We go there almost every year  
20 in the spring, even in the fall. But last year we  
21 couldn't go there this last fall. Our boat has been  
22 renovated; it's not in Akulivik now, so we had no gear  
23 to go out hunting for walruses. I was able to make a  
24 fermented meat. Thank you. My question was already  
25 asked. And I support the community of Ivujivik not

1 wishing to eliminate their quotas. So I support them.

2 Someone was mentioning steering  
3 committee. I also wanted to talk about that but  
4 someone was already talking about it. And we were  
5 told we would have our own time to speak but I just  
6 wanted to mention my support to eliminate the quota  
7 because for too long it has been implemented. They've  
8 been saying that this quota pilot project was supposed  
9 to be for one year but it's going on forever. Even --  
10 -

11 MS. SALAMIVA: We are on a question  
12 period. We don't have much time anymore. There are  
13 more -- many communities.

14 MR. ALIQU: We were told that we would  
15 be able to -- thank you.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: We give you a time to  
17 comment when we go through the communities. You had  
18 your turn yesterday.

19 MR. ALIQU: I want to be able to say  
20 something if I forget something because you told us  
21 that we would be able to comment or ask questions.

22 MS. SALAMIVA: Yes, you will still have  
23 a chance to speak at the end of the day. Thank you.  
24 We are doing the question period right now. And  
25 please don't repeat what has already been said by

1 others because we will also have to give a time for  
2 the elders. Putulik?

3 MR. PAPIGATUK: I would like to tell  
4 you this, Salamiva, we are representing our  
5 communities. And you are also to be here. In the  
6 beginning you said you thought you were in a conflict  
7 to speak. Someone thought you were in a conflict to  
8 speak for your community, but you are not in a  
9 conflict. Look, Billy Palliser is representing two  
10 communities, me, too. LNUK, I'm an LNUK president and  
11 also RNUK Board. I'm able to work like that for my  
12 community and for Nunavik. We have to make sure that  
13 we are doing our job so I just wanted to say that to  
14 you because you asked this question. You were not  
15 sure if you were in a conflict or not. Did I answer  
16 you, yes.

17 Ivujivik. Community of Ivujivik wishes  
18 to eliminate quota. As communities we go down to  
19 Ivujivik to hunt Beluga. If when they wish not to  
20 have a quota, the other communities can get an idea  
21 that they can go now to Ivujivik where there is no  
22 quota. If the community of Ivujivik did not have a  
23 concern for the quota and the communities who wish to  
24 continue having quotas, there would be a big  
25 difference. Because the quota are preventing people



1 to over-hunt and the quota is a tool for that. Why  
2 should I have to worry about quota business when  
3 you're not worried and that's where we go to get a  
4 Beluga. When you are requesting to eliminate quotas,  
5 us, Puvirnitug, Salluit, Inukjuak, who goes out to  
6 Ivujivik to hunt? Although we can hunt in the  
7 springtime and sometimes, we go to Kangiqsualujjuaq in  
8 the early summer. If you wish to continue -- if you  
9 wish to eliminate the quotas, we can take away your  
10 quota from you. You will put yourself in a danger if  
11 you are going to go for that, not only you, but other  
12 communities that usually goes to Ivujivik to hunt. So  
13 I want you to consider this.

14 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Putulik.

15 Please respond.

16 MR. PAPINGA: Like we said, even though  
17 we eliminate quotas, we would still be controlling as  
18 a community of Salluit (indiscernible). Salluit,  
19 Akulivik, Puvirnitug, Akulivik, Ivujivik, would get a  
20 get a committee just like the Koovik Committee. Our  
21 ancestors did not harvest forever. For example, DFO  
22 have noticed -- like DFO does to make sure that we  
23 don't over-harvest, we would also do that without  
24 being controlled by DFO. We want to do this on our  
25 own. We would not allow hunters to hunt Beluga as

1 much as they want. For example, we make -- we, the  
2 Koovik Committee makes sure the population of fish are  
3 growing in Koovik so we have a committee, and we would  
4 have some regulations to follow. Thank you.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Ivujivik.  
6 Now we're in Salluit.

7 MR. (indiscernible): One more  
8 question. From -- no question from the Board. You  
9 answered all the questions that the others had. Now  
10 we're in Salluit. Thank you.

11 MR. PAPIGATUK: Thank you. Putulik  
12 from Salluit. In 2017, we started, we were allowed to  
13 catch 35, it's been like that. And we tried to abide  
14 by it but our hunting grounds are not the same areas  
15 when the Beluga pass by. Our hunters, there's a lot  
16 of us. Well, there's about 1,600, maybe 1,700 by now  
17 and hunting is alive and well in Salluit. Our  
18 hunters, there's lots of them. The communities, they  
19 are the communities Ivujivik, Kangiqsualujjuaq, where  
20 other communities come to, more than us in Salluit.  
21 And in Salluit you know it's in a bay and Belugas come  
22 into the bay, a lot of them, in the early summer and  
23 in early spring, even when there's still ice, they  
24 pass by.

25 Right now, last year we caught a lot

1 more and there was a lot during the summer. So the  
2 amount of 35 is not enough for our community of  
3 Salluit. I mentioned before, Ivujivik, Kangiqsujuaq,  
4 Quaqtaq populations working with Salluit, these three  
5 communities are smaller amount than Salluit. Even  
6 with that in -- for people of Salluit, when we ask the  
7 -- through the radio the population, they wanted --  
8 some wanted the quota and some wanted no longer use  
9 the quota. We're not looking at the amount of people  
10 who are against and not against Beluga. It seemed to  
11 be the same amount.

12 So LNUK is thinking with our committee  
13 members, we have had quota of 35. We're thinking of  
14 going up to 50 to have our quota put up to 50 for one  
15 year. We're thinking of that. So we've been  
16 discussing this and with DFO, with the results of  
17 tests surveys when we see them and the differences of  
18 -- in the communities that they show within the years.

19 And for Salluit, it's always the -- one of the  
20 highest for sampling, the kit worked on  
21 (indiscernible) we think that. We think we're doing  
22 an excellent job because they are shown that Salluit  
23 are doing their samples very well. And it shows in  
24 the reports. Adamie Tayara, you want to add  
25 something? Adamie will say something. If you have

1 questions after, we'll try to answer. Thank you.

2 MR. TAYARA: I want to say a little  
3 something for ---

4 MS. SALAMIVA: (indiscernible).

5 MR. TAYARA: Who we are, Adamie Tayara,  
6 member of LNUK in Salluit. I have something to say  
7 with DFO in front of everybody. I want them to listen  
8 and to understand because they will be making a final  
9 decision and to bring down what they heard from here,  
10 what we think about all of this. And I was hoping  
11 that we could come up with a decision at this time.  
12 And we heard from Salluit that there's a lot of  
13 problems with the low quota for the community. Some  
14 are okay with it in Salluit. Maybe up to 40 would be  
15 enough and because we try not to catch everything we  
16 see and maybe DFO thinks that we do. Hunters don't do  
17 those things. So when decisions are made for us  
18 because I seem -- I remember when I was growing up, I  
19 remember that they were harvesting only what they  
20 need, and this would continue. And the decision that  
21 was made in the 1980s and when they decided and  
22 Salluit wasn't supposed to be part of the process.

23 And I'm just mentioning that because  
24 they are just passing through Salluit and the Beluga,  
25 I see them. There is a lot of them. Not necessarily

1 in our bay, some go into our bay and there's some that  
2 just pass through. And there's a lot of them that we  
3 don't even see -- that the DFO don't even see because  
4 they can't fly or do surveys when the weather is bad.

5 I don't know -- understand that how they do their  
6 surveys. It's impossible to count. We can count one,  
7 two, three like that in numbers. You can say 1,000  
8 but there's a lot more. Some are diving that we don't  
9 see. How can you count? And the helicopter is very  
10 loud. If they can hear it, even without seeing it, so  
11 you have to include Inuit in your surveys that know  
12 the area.

13 And our quota, there's more that want  
14 to do away with it. And it wasn't like that before  
15 but for myself, I would want everybody to be careful  
16 not to do away with all the animals. So I wouldn't  
17 mind having some quota. But looking at the  
18 communities, what is sufficient for the community,  
19 then we would be happy. We wouldn't go against  
20 anybody, any government or DFO. That's it for now.

21 MR. PAPIGATUK: For your information,  
22 for those here, Adamie, Salluit. In the front of  
23 Salluit, if you know Salluit, there's some islands.  
24 There is a place where people wait for Beluga. He  
25 lives there, he hunts there. So all the time when

1 he's there, he knows when they're passing through and  
2 he knows, and he reports them through the HF radio  
3 just to -- for your information. He mentioned 40 and  
4 I'm fixing it up to 50 because that's what we want  
5 more, if we were to continue with the quota. If there  
6 are any questions, we are ready now.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: Noah, your question?

8 MR. ITTUK: Thank you, chair. My  
9 question for Salluit, what's your population with 35  
10 limit quota? I wish they would be able to get more.  
11 Because when they go over their limit, it affects the  
12 whole Ungava for the three years that have passed  
13 through, it's been like that. So, thank you.

14 MR. PAPIQATUK: Our population, 1,600,  
15 maybe almost 700 if not 700 by now.

16 MR. ITTUK: And with 35 your quota?

17 MR. PAPIQATUK: Yes, 35 is the limit.  
18 In 2015, I started with the LNUK or RNUK and 2014 --  
19 in 2015, those that were planned were already going  
20 ahead. And in 2017, when they were doing the quota  
21 again, and I was a part of the process. And where the  
22 Beluga passed by Salluit, Ivujivik, Quaqtak, they are  
23 the communities that have most Belugas, they would get  
24 their share of same amount. And looking at the  
25 population, Inukjuak, Puvirnituk, Kuujjuaq, the bigger

1 communities with higher population would get more. So  
2 that's the way we fix the thing at the time.

3 And to plan for the end of this -- last  
4 year, so renewing this now and we're asking  
5 (indiscernible) how much we want by now. If we had a  
6 certain amount, it would be sufficient for us. Like  
7 Ivujivik said they no longer want not to have quota,  
8 and that's the way we are right now. You understand?

9  
10 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Palliser.

11 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Putulik. I  
12 have a question. We'll move ahead only with full  
13 understanding of each other. How do you understand  
14 the quota limitation, like non-quota limitation? How  
15 do you know about this?

16 MR. PAPIGATUK: When it was applied,  
17 the quota and there was a certain amount that we were  
18 allowed, there was 35 for us for Salluit, the quota  
19 (indiscernible). Non-quota limitation, harvest as  
20 they want, any amount they want. That's the way I  
21 understand it.

22 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Putulik.  
23 It's not that way. To my knowledge non-quota  
24 limitation, it's not like that with no -- some sort of  
25 regulation. There has to be some sort of limitation,

1 some other regulation even if the quota is out, we can  
2 still use the tools. If the quota is eliminated, we  
3 would not go crazy. I want you to know that. We  
4 still have tools with even with, you know, limitation.

5 These are two issues then there are different ways  
6 that we can deal with it. I want this to be  
7 understood that there's still some regulations needed  
8 for non-limit. And we have to understand each other  
9 fully about this. Do you understand now, Putulik,  
10 about this non-quota? Limited ---

11 MR. PAPIGATUK: I understand now. I  
12 fully understand. We have lots of communities and on  
13 our own, and to apply the non-quota limitation, it  
14 would have to be approved first by DFO Minister. So  
15 there will be more work for us. And, right now, what  
16 we've experienced with the quota up to today, we know  
17 -- we've learned today and the amount that we can  
18 harvest and what is sufficient for us. And using our  
19 experience, we would be satisfied with a certain  
20 amount. We could pursue that. And quota limit, I  
21 believe it would make more sense. Non-quota  
22 limitation, if we go into non-quota limitation, like  
23 in on the meeting, then we would look at how many it  
24 would be. And right now, with the NILCA Agreement and  
25 RNUK, LNUK, and the work that they do together and



1 what we can do and what we understand, and try to  
2 pursue this. I recognize that it's being done by the  
3 Marine Board.

4 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Putulik. Are  
5 you having another question?

6 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Putulik. I  
7 don't want to continue this but it's very important.  
8 This is a very important asking for non-quota  
9 limitation and having a limitation, non-quota  
10 limitation they are still tools we're heading towards.  
11 Sanikiluaq reported what they did, what they've been  
12 doing. I want this to be understood what is  
13 limitation, non-quota limitation. And you answered my  
14 question. I want you to -- that wasn't my question  
15 about this. Thank you.

16 MR. PAPIGATUK: When we finish from  
17 here, when we go back home, when the quota -- when the  
18 season comes in we will want to continue as we have  
19 always do and harvest Beluga as Inuit. Every day, we  
20 don't deal with RNUK issues every day. Sanikiluaq in  
21 Nunavut, they have a very solid hunter support program  
22 that would deal with all of this. That would look  
23 into the issues. And would take people to court if  
24 need be. Everything is fixed for them. We're behind  
25 in this. RNUK is the only one, we have to work with

1 wardens and KRG and DFO and their regulations, and  
2 what they are. And looking at them, if just RNUK, if  
3 we're working alone, he will go into danger. Even KRG  
4 and wardens, they are not here because Harry alone  
5 can't work alone. Non-quota limitation, if we worked  
6 with that, is not never to discuss this. But the work  
7 that we have to do on the request of the DFO and part  
8 of this process for this week, that's the way I  
9 understand it. Thank you.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: Luccassie Nappaaluk.  
11 Please state your name. State your name.

12 MR. NAPPAALUK: Luccassie Nappaaluk  
13 from Kangiqsujuaq. Belugas migrate through Quaqtaq,  
14 Kangiqsujuaq, Salluit, Ivujivik. Ever since we can  
15 remember, those communities have been harvesting  
16 Beluga and doesn't leave anything. They use the whole  
17 Beluga, this is our tradition, way of life in those  
18 communities. And today we are being treated like  
19 other communities that only takes the muktuk, who  
20 doesn't know how to properly make food out of it. So  
21 we will want to teach those communities and today  
22 there are a lot of organizations that can allocate  
23 some funds. So that next time, when people think that  
24 we're all the same, will be more truth.

25 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Luccassie.

1 No more questions from the floor. From the Board,  
2 Sandy Akavak, Putulik, directors and employees still  
3 have an opportunity to ask questions. Sandy Akavak,  
4 thank you.

5 MR. AKAVAK: Thank you, chair. My name  
6 is Sandy Akavak from (indiscernible). I have a  
7 question to Putulik. We've been hearing this week  
8 what has been said concerning quota and wish for not  
9 having quotas. So the community of Salluit, where  
10 would you hunt if you still had your quotas? I don't  
11 know how you would manage yourself because community -  
12 - Ivujivik wishes to eliminate quotas. So in case it  
13 happens, while you still have a quota and Ivujivik has  
14 no more quota, have there been any discussion in your  
15 community. I know it's not anything has been said  
16 yet, but I'm asking this question. So would you stop  
17 going to Ivujivik and hunt Beluga in your area? Do  
18 you have any idea or any plan for this?

19 MR. PAPIGATUK: In my community, Beluga  
20 passes, migrate through in the spring, early summer.  
21 So we don't need to go anywhere because Beluga migrate  
22 through our community. But in the fall, they go  
23 further down by the deep waters, so they don't really  
24 enter our bay. And ever since a long time, when it's  
25 a good time, we usually go to Ivujivik in the fall to

1 hunt Beluga. So we would do the same. Yes, we would  
2 for sure we'll still do that. If they manage to  
3 eliminate their quota, community of Salluit will get  
4 an idea that let's go to Ivujivik since there's no  
5 quota. That would be the mentality, that we're going  
6 to go to Ivujivik where's there's no quota and catch  
7 what we want. This can give wrong ideas of what we  
8 heard of Ivujivik.

9 So I've been telling people of Ivujivik  
10 to reconsider this, to eliminate the quotas is  
11 critical. When there's a quota, there's a buffer  
12 zone, I think is what it's called. The community of  
13 Salluit will feel more comfortable. I myself, as a  
14 leader of LNUKs of Salluit. Did I answer your  
15 question?

16 MS. SALAMIVA: I think you answered to  
17 him. Mark Basterfield?

18 MR. BASTERFIELD: (indiscernible).

19 MS. SALAMIVA: Yes, Billy?

20 MR. PALLISER: Thank you Salamiva,  
21 Putulik. It's fun to have discussion because we get  
22 to understand better. I forgot to mention this,  
23 Putulik. It's not like even though we eliminate  
24 quotas, it will not be free. There's non-quota  
25 limitations if you can read the definitions of TAT,

1 you would understand it better. There's time to  
2 close, there's time to open. For example, just like  
3 they do Sanikiluaq they have a limit. They have a  
4 closing season. You live in Hudson Strait, there are  
5 so many big, wide Belugas. It's time that you hunt  
6 those. We can tell the difference which to hunt. It  
7 doesn't mean eliminating quota there is no rules or  
8 regulations. We are trying to say that we would like  
9 to base ourselves on our culture and tradition that is  
10 also have regulations. It's possible to use that.

11 And, yes, use the agreements, for  
12 example, the NILCA because you've been saying that we  
13 can decide as an LNUK. Yes, we can use these tools to  
14 create our own management. I want you to be clear on  
15 non-quota limitation. Even though these -- but  
16 everybody have an understanding because there are some  
17 people that don't respect. Even if you tell them not  
18 to. Even if we try to say, well, you are harvesting  
19 too many, some will not respect you, by some hunters.

20 And the only people that would have a power to stop  
21 them, don't have an authority. And finally, after a  
22 very long, long time, DFO finally gets to our area by  
23 helicopter. Even though you have a very good ideas,  
24 your voice not quite possible because there are many -  
25 - there are hunters that doesn't respect. That's it.

1 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Putulik. So  
2 because of that we tools now by NILCA. We can come up  
3 with regulations. We are able -- we can enforce.  
4 Thank you.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: We are on a question  
6 period. Remember that.

7 MR. PALLISER: This is a public  
8 hearing. I'm mentioning this for the record.

9 MS. SALAMIVA: Yes, we understand. If  
10 I ask you, please raise your hands before I get to the  
11 Board and staff. Adamie.

12 INTERPRETER: He's not loud enough.

13 MR. ANGIYOU: Salluit requested for 50  
14 quotas. We already understood their request and it  
15 seems okay but we're going for -- we're going on it  
16 for a long time now. And there are more, many  
17 communities that have not started yet, so I wish to  
18 continue on. Thank you.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: Before going to  
20 Kangiqsujuaq, take a break and come back at 10:00.

21  
22 --- A BRIEF RECESS

23  
24 MS. SALAMIVA: Excuse me. Can you sit  
25 down, please? Break time is over. Kangiqsujuaq, if

1           you are ready, just start, they'll come back. Yes,  
2           I'm ready.

3                         MR. PINGUATUK:    My name is Pitsiulaq  
4           from Kangiqsujuaq.  Although I was not born in  
5           Nunavik, I was born in (indiscernible) Nunavut.  But I  
6           marry a woman from here, that's why I move here.  Her  
7           parents were Tasiujaq.  My name is Pitsiulaq, I'm the  
8           president of the LNUKs.  I'm officially elected, first  
9           of all.

10                        Kangiqsujuaq is a migratory route by  
11           Beluga.  When we expect them to arrive, yes, they  
12           arrive during the full moon and the beginning of the  
13           full moon and at the end of the month.  They always  
14           pass through, never miss.  They be most -- although  
15           not -- they don't always pass by in some years, just  
16           like other sea mammals, so community of Kangiqsujuaq  
17           is a --is a migratory route.  Secondly, what I want to  
18           mention, our wish in Kangiqsujuaq, we have 35 quotas.

19           And those 35 we make sure that we don't over-harvest  
20           out of those quotas.

21                        When you see an animal, sometimes,  
22           especially young people, act like there are no rules  
23           but even though some young people don't understand it,  
24           we try to make sure that they follow through.  So our  
25           wish is to eliminate quotas starting from March to

1 August 31. And we would be managing it, make sure  
2 that they are properly harvested. So this is our wish  
3 starting from March to August 31 without quotas. This  
4 is our request.

5 When the Beluga arrives, we go down to  
6 our point because Kangiqsujuaq is a route. Boys and  
7 students always come down. They're learning even  
8 though nobody's telling them this is how you do it.  
9 They learn by watching just like we used to, just by  
10 watching. We have to make sure that they understand  
11 we carefully butcher the Beluga and I know there are  
12 some communities that comes to Kangiqsujuaq to hunt  
13 Beluga. But they are not able to take the whole Beluga  
14 although they can bring their muktuk back. And we  
15 appreciate them that they share their -- the Beluga  
16 meat with us that they could not carry anymore. And  
17 especially if they bring their wife so that the wife  
18 would be there to start making dry meat. So in  
19 Kangiqsujuaq, we take the whole Beluga.

20 And when the Beluga arrives, I go down  
21 to where it's being hunted even though I don't bring  
22 my rifle, I get my share. We butcher everything, thus  
23 we don't leave anything. This is what we have learned  
24 from our ancestors. And especially in the fall when  
25 the Belugas are arriving coming back from this area --



1 especially in the fall there are a lot. Because of  
2 that there is a big island called (indiscernible) at  
3 the bay. So they go through that island in the fall.

4 We know when they are supposed to passing by so they  
5 always arrive when we expect them to arrive.

6 Like I mentioned, we have 35 quotas.  
7 The population of Kangiqsujuaq is reaching 1,000.  
8 Since we don't waste, if we were still going to be  
9 required to have quotas, we are requesting 45 every  
10 year when they are migrating. And ask -- we can plan  
11 and manage what we do. And we always make sure that  
12 other communities are doing it properly and usually we  
13 help them out because we need to help one another  
14 whether you are white person or Inuk, we need to  
15 welcome one another. So that's what we do and make  
16 sure that they're okay, the hunters from other  
17 communities. This is part of taking care of one  
18 another.

19 People were mentioning to try out for  
20 three years without quotas, so we also wish to try  
21 without quota for three years, if this was accepted.  
22 This is our plan again, especially in the fall so many  
23 Beluga passes by. And when it's announced by FM,  
24 people gets happy and to go out. And this fall  
25 without informing us, the DFO usually comes and this

1 fall they came. There were two of them. And before  
2 they arrived, there were many Inuit around that area.

3 As soon as these two arrive, they moved away. So  
4 since I am elected to LNUK, I went to see them and  
5 spoke with them. We have to communicate, welcome  
6 those people who are responsible instead of just  
7 saying that these people are not good because they  
8 also have their own way and regulations. So we also  
9 need to do the same and welcome them, speak with them.

10 This way it will be better for us. If I forget  
11 something, I'll say something more later. Thank you.

12 MR. ARNAITUK: Johnny Arnaituk, vice-  
13 president of RNUK. Ever since 1985, we've been  
14 following the quotas in Nunavik. We had 25 quotas for  
15 a very long time even though the population were  
16 growing, and we were following 25 quotas. Because of  
17 that growth of population, we over-harvested  
18 sometimes. So it was increased to 35; even though it  
19 was increased to 35 since the population is growing,  
20 they're not sufficient yet. So that's what we want to  
21 be -- we always use the sampling kit from  
22 Kangiqsualujjuaq. We are being informed that the  
23 harvest are not endangered or concern Beluga.

24 In the spring looking at the results of  
25 the sampling kits, the reason why we wanted to

1 eliminate our quota from March because a lot of people  
2 go down to the floe edge so that they would not just  
3 watch a Beluga passing by in winter. Because we see  
4 them also in winter and sometimes when we go down by  
5 the floe edge, we usually just watch them.

6 But we want to change this so we have a  
7 plan for three year as a community of Kangiqsujuaq we  
8 can manage the harvesting of Beluga. We also have  
9 LNUKs northern village of Kangiqsujuaq always assist  
10 us and make sure that we have same information. So  
11 from March 1 to August 31, we wish to have no quota  
12 and we will have a management plan in our community  
13 and we will also look after the other communities that  
14 are designated to Kangiqsujuaq. For three years so  
15 that we will see if we were able to do it on our own.

16  
17 When it's September 1, when those  
18 considered be endangered are migrating through, then  
19 we would want quotas. From March 1 to August 31, no  
20 quota, from September 1 to February when they are  
21 migrating through Kangiqsujuaq from Churchill, we will  
22 not do -- whatever we wish to do in our -- in my  
23 community because when one Beluga is butchered, right  
24 away, everything is taken away. Everything is taken  
25 away, even the intestines and the bones are taken by

1 the dog team owners. We don't waste anything in  
2 Kangiqsujuaq. Even some people when they hear a  
3 Beluga was caught in front, they don't even make it  
4 before it is all taken away.

5 You have to remember that there are  
6 some students from your communities studying in my  
7 community for ten months. Yes, they come down to the  
8 beach, too, to get their share. We want to make them  
9 feel welcome. We're not alone -- we're not the only  
10 one, the population of Kangiqsujuaq gets shares. The  
11 students that are there also get their shares. And  
12 people from other communities comes in from close by  
13 communities because the plane comes in in the morning  
14 and in the afternoon.

15 Because of these reasons, we wish to  
16 have no quota for six months and have a quota for the  
17 rest of the six months. This is our request. Robert,  
18 Jean-Pierre, we want you to understand that, Sandy.  
19 We've been imposed on this for too long. Every time  
20 we have a meeting, I explain that to you, you know  
21 that. Please hear our need because the population is  
22 growing ever since the mining started, it became  
23 rapidly. We have new people living in my community.  
24 So please hear our need. Thank you.

25 MS. NAPPAALUK: I'm the mayor of

1 Kangiqsujuaq, Qialla Nappaaluk. We always work with  
2 LNUKs in my community. There are 270 household now,  
3 not less, in Kangiqsujuaq. Population has grown. We  
4 always try to make sure who did not get their share  
5 and when somebody is saying that I did not get my  
6 share, we make sure they get their share. And ever  
7 since I was born, I've been learning to look after the  
8 Beluga whale. When a man harvests a Beluga, then  
9 women are responsible to look after the meat. And  
10 they make sure that the Beluga is butchered right  
11 away. So when the meat is cut, a woman waits for the  
12 blood -- to remove the blood from the meat and then  
13 dry it. There's a way -- there's special techniques  
14 to do that. When -- even though women wish to harvest  
15 a Beluga, they don't do that until they are told to  
16 do.

17 The community of Kangiqsujuaq takes the  
18 whole Beluga because if you leave the meat behind,  
19 it's not good for the land. So we make sure that all  
20 the parts are taken by people and the rest that is not  
21 taken by people is given to dog team owners. So we  
22 never have enough meat. Like I mentioned this week  
23 that we don't teach how to make fermented muktuk with  
24 a special pouch, for example. So those requests will  
25 not go nowhere and for sure hunters will not try to

1 over-harvest. When LNUK decides on something, the  
2 municipality has to support them. And, for example,  
3 we are not allowed to fish in a certain area because  
4 we were regulated by LNUKs. And when LNUK announced  
5 that the quota has been reached, we also have to  
6 assist them, SNV to enforce.

7 And also different communities comes  
8 into my community who are not allowed to hunt around  
9 their area or with small quotas. Yes, we welcome  
10 those hunters but I feel bad for them. The ticket,  
11 for example, if Beluga meat muktuk was 1000 pounds,  
12 you need to try and carry and there's costs. Canoes,  
13 trailers, skidoos, four-wheelers, food all have cost  
14 and those communities, if they want to harvest Beluga,  
15 they have to spend a lot of money. And if they were  
16 allowed to hunt in their area, the money would back to  
17 their communities but instead they are being used for  
18 their airfare. We welcome them but I want you to  
19 consider that it will be better for them to spend  
20 money in their own community. So this needs to be  
21 really properly considered. Thank you for allowing me  
22 to speak.

23 MR. ARNAITUK: We are going to finish  
24 soon. Luccassie will say something, too. For those  
25 who have been in Kangiqsujuaq for harvesting Beluga,

1 we want your support because you know our community  
2 and the Beluga. Our population is growing so we need  
3 your support because we know you see the -- a lot of  
4 whales, so we need your support.

5 MR. PINGUATUK: Just to add, sometimes  
6 we use nets, too, four-wheels not a lot. Especially  
7 in the fall well like Salamiva was mentioned.  
8 Akulivik, they are allowed to use nets with their  
9 authorization from the DFO we will want to pursue  
10 that, too, for the fall hunt.

11 MR. NAPPAALUK: I forgot something.  
12 For those who come to our communities from other  
13 areas, we welcome you. I'm repeating that as long as  
14 they don't bring alcohol. When we deal with meat in  
15 the area, in the shacks we deal with the meats in that  
16 tidal area not to waste the meat. In the Kangiqsujuaq  
17 area, it's not too far and where tents are set up,  
18 that was the area where they harvested Beluga  
19 historically. And we welcome anybody. Sometimes --  
20 at one time we had to be closed because there was a  
21 lot of waste of meat and it was starting to smell.  
22 And it had to be closed. We don't want to repeat that  
23 so if you go whale hunting in our area, we don't want  
24 you to butcher them on land, but on the tidal area.  
25 We are careful about that, not to waste the meat and

1 not to have them smell in the area. And that has been  
2 designated as a hunting area because there are some  
3 historical buildings there from (indiscernible) time.

4 And we welcome everybody from Nunavik. We don't want  
5 to reach a point where we need license to harvest. We  
6 don't want to see that. Thank you.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Luccassie  
8 Nappaaluk. Though there are two hunters, any others?  
9 Putulik and Johnny? Okay, Putulik Papigatuk. Carry  
10 on, Putulik. Thank you.

11 MR. PAPIGATUK: Putulik from Salluit.  
12 You want to do away with the quota from March to  
13 August 31<sup>st</sup> and in August -- after August up to  
14 November for six months. They -- you have a quota of  
15 45 for the three years, it's 135 for three years with  
16 no quota. How -- what number are you looking at?  
17 What number are you thinking of with no quota? Have  
18 you thought about the number?

19 MR. ARNAITUK: Thank you. As LNUK, we  
20 can work on that. We will not over-harvest, we will  
21 be managing, we will be disciplining. For those who  
22 arrive, we will tell them not to over-harvest. And we  
23 will watch over everything as if it goes ahead. They  
24 will not harvest as they please.

25 MR. PAPIGATUK: I would want to see



1 something written down for RNUK, for each community  
2 because we will have to look at that with Marine  
3 Board. If you just mention verbally that you'll be  
4 giving much management to me, that's not enough. I  
5 want to see it written down. I want to see what you  
6 want to do before this summer to the Marine Board.  
7 They will not necessarily fix it for us. It will be  
8 done first at the community level and they written  
9 down -- and the amount written down, and for those  
10 over 45 amount. And this it has to be done on -- put  
11 on paper for us we would look at each community for  
12 whale harvesting for each community and with Billy's  
13 comments, we want to go there, we want to see what you  
14 plan to do. You have to identify them and write them  
15 down, too, from your community. We cannot do that for  
16 you.

17 MR. ARNAITUK: Thank you, Putulik.  
18 March is very near. And the meetings -- more meetings  
19 are coming up, we could write them down. But we have  
20 written a document to that effect and we could make  
21 sure that everybody gets something written. In the  
22 same way, in Ivujivik, go in the same area as what we  
23 are discussing. And I understand as a Board member  
24 what you want to do but for other Inuit, if they know  
25 that there is no quota in Ivujivik and Kangiqsujuaq,

1 then they will be anxious to go to either community if  
2 they had gone over their quota. So they would want to  
3 go there; I want you to be aware of that.

4 MR. PAPIGATUK: Yes, we understand  
5 that. Please understand, it's not for the whole year  
6 with no quota.

7 MR. ARNAITUK: It's only in the spring  
8 we could manage it and how much would be caught.  
9 Because in the spring, we would be able to just  
10 explain to anybody that arrives. But for the -- if  
11 the 45 limit is not approved and it's not enough for  
12 us, we are trying for six months with our management  
13 at the local level with no quota. We want to try  
14 that.

15 MS. SALAMIVA: Are you not finished  
16 yet? Your question?

17 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you. Not really  
18 a question, just to give support for them.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: We are on question  
20 period for everybody to be clear. Please ask your  
21 question. For your support, you can do that at  
22 another time.

23 MR. AKPAHATEK: We are able to speak  
24 for what the people want, I would want them to try.  
25 For those who would come to our communities, who would

1 they feel that it's free for them, but there's still a  
2 limit. So there is some issues. We'll get to  
3 (indiscernible).

4 MS. SALAMIVA: James May.

5 MR. MAY: Thank you, Salamiva. James  
6 May, chairman of RNUK. My question, if no quota was  
7 applied for the communities, those that come -- that  
8 receive other communities -- everybody wants to do  
9 well. All hunters want to do well. But when they go  
10 to other communities, for those from other  
11 communities, if they're not respecting and do as they  
12 please in your community, what would you do?

13 MR. PINGUATUK: If that happened for  
14 those that have arrived, we deal with them. We don't  
15 ignore them; we always check on them to see how they  
16 are. For those who come over to wait for whales,  
17 that's what we do. Then if anybody was thinking like  
18 that, we could manage at the local level at  
19 Kangiqsujuaq, and we would get the support of the  
20 population. And how we would work as a community, we  
21 could look into that. Thank you.

22 MS. SALAMIVA: Are you finished, James?  
23 Billy? No more questions from the floor. Going once,  
24 twice. The Board. Mark Basterfield.

25 MR. BASTERFIELD: Thank you. I'm

1 wondering if your idea of a no quota season and then a  
2 quota season, would you be willing to accept, within  
3 that, a closed season? For example, a no-quota season  
4 as you mentioned and then a closed season, and then  
5 the season opening again in late fall? Would that be  
6 something that would be acceptable to Kangiqsujuaq or  
7 do you have ideas?

8 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny?

9 MR. ARNAITUK: We can deal with that.  
10 The closing, we can look at that and looking at the --  
11 from the local level. But we have stated March 1<sup>st</sup> to  
12 August 31<sup>st</sup> and then there would be the fall hunt with  
13 quota from September 1 up to February. I just mention  
14 again we've seen iced-in Beluga from time to time.  
15 And we want to be able to -- be able to harvest those  
16 iced-in before they die away on their own. I wanted  
17 to mention that.

18 MS. SALAMIVA: You okay, Mark?  
19 Kuujjuaraapik and hunters. You would be able to ask  
20 questions because today is hunters' day and the  
21 elders. For those Kuujjuaraapik listeners if they have  
22 questions, please feel welcome and ask your questions.  
23 No, more questions now? We'll get to Quaqtaq. Thank  
24 you, Kangiqsujuaq.

25 MR. OOVAVUT: Johnny Oovaut from

1           Quaqtaq. I am the LNUK with the (indiscernible) mayor,  
2           president. Daniel Oovaut is my son, my vice. He's  
3           also the member of LNUKs. My son was one-month old  
4           when we started to debate about Beluga. And today I  
5           have grandchildren and we are still debating. That  
6           one that was shown by the DFO, they kind of mentioned  
7           that they wished to continue that way, but we will not  
8           be able to support it if it's going to be like again  
9           because we argue a lot and debate a lot about Beluga.

10          This needs to be corrected. Even this hearing is not  
11          enough because it's a major problem and we really need  
12          to have a discussion and you don't have much time to  
13          decide. There are so many problems arising from this.

14                 If we will continue the way it is, we  
15          will not accept it anymore. Because today people are  
16          tired of following through and it's becoming more and  
17          more harder to control. And we always try to make  
18          sure that everybody gets their share but you need to  
19          know that people are not -- are starting not to be  
20          respectful. Although we were the one controlling the  
21          hunt, but it was taken away from us by the government  
22          through their DFO. Just like they take our children  
23          to send them to school, and today it's -- it has a big  
24          impact on our students ever since the government  
25          decided to take over our children. Same thing with

1 our way of hunting. We are expected to stop the  
2 people if they do hunt and it is very difficult to  
3 tell your own hunter not to hunt. We don't want to be  
4 told to stop the hunters by the DFO because we never  
5 accepted that. We never invited them to be the one to  
6 be the controllers of the hunt.

7 The independent Eskimos had their own  
8 way of rules, not to mistreat the wildlife and if you  
9 are not going to have to eat it, you're not allowed to  
10 kill it. That's how it was. And still we continue  
11 that even though we are being implemented to the law.

12 But we want something -- we want a new way of dealing  
13 with Beluga and if it will still be the same that we  
14 usually follow, we're not going to follow it again  
15 because it is not as sufficient.

16 And Nunavut people went to court and  
17 through the court, they got their need. For them it's  
18 better now, so we want the same situation. Because  
19 things are out of control today. For example, we wish  
20 to welcome other fellow Inuit from other communities.

21 We want to welcome them and we welcome them also but  
22 there are causing the problems. Even the problems  
23 amongst people has been arising from this. And, for  
24 example, a drunk person sometimes bring a rifle. Even  
25 -- we even heard that a drunk hunter from outside

1 wanted to kill someone else. We heard these things.  
2 KRPF don't mind. DFO and NV are not taking  
3 responsibilities but alone the LNUKs are expected to  
4 deal with that. We are not LNUKs for drunk people, we  
5 are not -- we don't have authority to deal with  
6 someone who is trying to use a rifle against a person.

7 And the designations of the government  
8 to go hunt in a certain area, this is a very bad --  
9 very bad. It's terrible. Because people of Ungava go  
10 down to Immilik -- Immilik is between Quaqtaq and  
11 Kangirsuk -- one spring it had 40 boats, 40 boats, in  
12 Salluit and Immilik. And we noticed that the  
13 migration of Beluga was affected, greatly. And in my  
14 community, in the springtime, we don't use harpoons,  
15 we stay on the sea ice at the floe edge. We don't  
16 need -- we don't require a harpoon because in the  
17 springtime if you shoot a Beluga, they float. And in  
18 the summertime, although we use the harpoon, but in  
19 the springtime since it's very deep around that  
20 hunting area, we don't use the harpoon.

21 I've seen what's happening in Ungava  
22 and I've seen images of hunters of Ungava. They  
23 always use the harpoon because they think they always  
24 have to use the harpoon. And the Beluga flees from  
25 the motors, noise. For example, Inuit, we're not even

1 allowed to pitch their tent wherever they want to be  
2 because animal would smell them. But it has been  
3 taken away. We are so angry that our own way of life  
4 has been taken away from us. Even though we are  
5 saying that we don't want quotas, I know that DFO will  
6 not accept that. They have regulations and law.  
7 There is a principle of conservation to conserve the  
8 wildlife, that's their law, law by DFO. So because of  
9 that, DFO will not be able to support that and the DFO  
10 minister will not accept that in Ottawa. We already  
11 know that. So community of Quaqtaq wish to have 50  
12 Beluga every year for the whole year; we would stay  
13 quiet.

14 I remember one time we harvested 41 in  
15 one spring; nobody was complaining and people were  
16 more happy. They were not fighting to get their  
17 share. We didn't hear people complaining about that.

18 The DFO regulation and law not to harvest the gray  
19 whale and they wanted us to harvest only white whale.

20 This is so wrong. I think it came from the way they  
21 hunt the deer. Because they are only allowed to  
22 harvest their male. I'm not sure if I'm -- my way of  
23 thinking about that is true. And when you see Beluga  
24 migrating through, it seems that there are less male  
25 now because you see more female with their babies.



1 And since we are ordered to harvest white whale,  
2 sometimes without knowing, we accidentally kill the  
3 female with a fetus. It would be better if there is no  
4 closing and opening season because when the Beluga  
5 only -- when they are migrating, that's the time we  
6 hunt.

7 In Quaqtaq, they used to harvest Beluga  
8 from January and March because the Belugas are always  
9 around Quaqtaq. And from May to July, they are in  
10 Ungava. From July to September we sometimes -- not  
11 often, but sometimes they go into the bay, Diana Bay,  
12 so between Tasiujaq and Quaqtaq in the summertime  
13 where the fish are, sometimes we harvest from time to  
14 time. For sure, we would not harvest many Beluga in  
15 the wintertime because there's a lot of ice. We hunt  
16 in the fall. At my own house, I can see the Beluga  
17 migrating through, they usually arrive at lunchtime  
18 during the day, every -- it seems like -- I'm not --  
19 this is a reality. They usually arrive between 12:00  
20 and 1:00, I don't know why.

21 The Nastapoka, the research has not  
22 been done properly enough, although I told Mike  
23 Hammill to see if the protected water has become  
24 lower, more shallow, but we have not got those  
25 information. And nobody from DFO has updated us that

1 they did second -- or another research on that area.  
2 So we want our concern to be taken seriously. And  
3 Inuit, (indiscernible) of Nunavik, in 1975, there were  
4 4,000, today there are 13,000. And everybody has to  
5 eat. And this non-quota limitation, it will be  
6 difficult to try to operate without a quota because  
7 hunters are not hunting at the same point. They are  
8 in Immilik, (indiscernible). There are many locations  
9 where you can hunt Beluga and Harry have that  
10 understanding. And usually Harry is always alone as a  
11 warden during the hunt season and he cannot be in all  
12 over those places.

13 Even although we told the DFO to go to  
14 Immilik by helicopter but they never go there. So we  
15 don't know what's happening in Immilik. I don't know  
16 if they're following through what they are supposed to  
17 follow through. I hope they're doing it properly.

18 LNUK (indiscernible). We don't want the Belugas to be  
19 shot with (c'est quoi ca?) crossbow to take the piece  
20 out of it because the sample kits are already enough.

21 So we don't want the researchers to use the crossbow  
22 to take the meat from it.

23 And the enforcement to have people  
24 listen to you. This is very important matter. Why  
25 does DFO doesn't come and enforce it because I'm

1 usually the one yelling, stop shooting it, we got  
2 enough. Because nobody is there, KRG is not there,  
3 DFO is not there. Although we are LNUKs, we are the  
4 only one try to have people respect. And our power  
5 was taken away -- even though our power was taken away  
6 from us, we are still expected to reinforce. We  
7 support Kangirsuk, Aupaluk, Tasiujaq, Kangiqsualujjuaq  
8 and Hudson Bay communities who are designate to go to  
9 a very far area.

10 So we are asking Makivic to try and  
11 find some funds to support these communities. Because  
12 from what we hear, I don't think they will stop  
13 designating, so I will want Makivic to try and find  
14 some funds, too. When the farmer's crops don't grow,  
15 they get reimbursement even though their crops did not  
16 grow. So since the opportunity for Inuit to have more  
17 meat has been taken away, we want them to be  
18 reimbursed and also be funded for the hunt. Because  
19 when you designate someone to their not usual hunting  
20 area, we have heard that hunters have been iced-in  
21 because they don't know the area. And the community  
22 of Quaqtaq usually have to bring food and gasoline  
23 because sometimes they are stuck for a long time. We  
24 always do it on our own although the DFO who have  
25 designated them there to go to a certain area -- have

1 no, absolute no concern to those hunters.

2 And the Beluga that passes, migrate  
3 through spring are from Western Hudson Bay are  
4 considered to be Western Hudson Bay Beluga and there  
5 are many. We don't have concern on that. And we  
6 would want the Beluga hunt to be properly implemented  
7 but Inuit has been mentioning those problems. I don't  
8 get my share and the drunken people are the most  
9 problem, that has been repeatedly mentioned. These  
10 problems comes -- arise, we want them to be corrected.

11 We will not accept if we are going to be imposed with  
12 that same set. If nothing will be properly fixed,  
13 this meeting is not enough. Although we supported  
14 Makivic's submission but we really want their support,  
15 for example, we wish to be like what they do. For  
16 example, in Sanikiluaq, we want to do it like they do  
17 at Nunavut. So look into what Nunavut have as a way  
18 of us hunting. Thank you.

19 MR. (DANIEL) OOVAUT: Daniel Oovaut  
20 from Quaqtac, member of LNUK. Just to add a bit more  
21 concern -- to hear 50 Beluga seems to be many.  
22 According to the population of Inuit, but people has  
23 been saying that we're growing up to. We feed a lot  
24 of others because other communities always ask us for  
25 fermented oil. Like this morning, someone asked me

1 for fermented oil, so we feed many people, not only  
2 the community of Quaqtaq. From the communities from  
3 Kangiqsujuaq, Kuujjuaraapik they always ask for  
4 fermented oil or a piece of muktuk. And in my  
5 community, it's the tradition to ferment. Especially  
6 in the springtime we need -- we want to harvest more  
7 in the spring because it's a good time to make  
8 fermented muktuk and oil.

9 Like Johnny mentioned, that there are  
10 many locations to hunt especially in (indiscernible).

11 We will not harvest as much as we can because we  
12 always try to teach to respect the wildlife. Maybe  
13 only one or two people will not respect it, but not  
14 all of us are like that. It could be one or two  
15 people.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Quaqtaq. Any  
17 questions? Wait when the Board's time, you will ask  
18 questions. One from the floor Felix and one from the  
19 Board. Go ahead, Felix.

20 MR. DIONNE: Okay. Thank you for your  
21 presentation. The question I have is, what have you  
22 envisaged as the transition period between the actual  
23 system and the system you are proposing for your  
24 community? And in that regard, I would ask you, you  
25 have referred to support that you are expecting. Do

1           you expect other kind of support from other partners  
2           like, well, the Board, like us, like you have  
3           mentioned Makivic as well? So in the transition to  
4           this new way of doing it, we would like to know what  
5           kind of expectations you have of support from other  
6           partners, and I can add also if you are expecting  
7           support from the RNUK as well? So can you give us an  
8           idea about this? Thank you.

9                       MR. OOVAUT: We would like more debate,  
10           dialogue and discussion on the subject with all  
11           parties involved in the Beluga management. All  
12           parties. And we expect that all parties will do their  
13           part. Don't ask us to do your part. That's what's  
14           happening now. And we're not happy with that, it's  
15           not our mandate to enforce the management plan. It's  
16           not our mandate to go and tell the hunters, "You have  
17           to stop hunting now." It's not our mandate. So we're  
18           asking, example is DFO, do your part.

19                      MR. DIONNE: And my sub-question would  
20           be, you are clearly referring to meetings. Are you  
21           thinking of other means as well to make that happen?  
22           Would you consider, let's say, well, permanent  
23           dialogue in terms of frequent teleconference or  
24           contacts or would you like us to visit the community  
25           and organize some sort of training on what's the place

1 of enforcement, and so we can have that discussion  
2 about this. Just to give you an example. Do you  
3 envisage other things than meetings?

4 MR. OOVAUT: Well, there's many  
5 potentials that I couldn't name right now. But, for  
6 example, we could train non-Inuit on cultural  
7 sensitivity, cultural initiation and then we also need  
8 education on the Acts, *Marine Mammal Act*, *Fisheries*  
9 *Act*, what is the mandate of the Department of  
10 Fisheries and Oceans, what is the mandate of RNUK and  
11 so on. Because we know that NMRWB has to be neutral  
12 in their mandate and they have a mandate to implement  
13 the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement, and that's  
14 their obligation. And so we need a lot of education  
15 in all areas.

16 I believe in our culture, in the  
17 government policies and so on, so I feel that this  
18 process, although it's a good attempt to listen to the  
19 population, it's not enough. And so, what I'm saying  
20 is that unless these problems are addressed that we  
21 might be reluctant to agree to any management plan  
22 that does not correct these very serious problems that  
23 we're having now. Because we're not out to eliminate  
24 the Beluga stock; it doesn't make sense to eliminate  
25 our food source. So we are also concerned about

1 wildlife management. And when our people are  
2 mismanaging, we tell them, we let them know that we're  
3 not happy. Just because the Department of Fisheries  
4 and Oceans came along and said we're going to manage  
5 your animals, doesn't mean that we weren't already  
6 doing it because for 4,000 years, we were already  
7 trying to manage our wildlife so that we don't deplete  
8 our stocks.

9 MS. SALAMIVA: Putulik Papigatuk.

10 (indiscernible).

11 MR. PAPIGATUK: And all their  
12 communities up to Quaqtaq now each of us would have  
13 their own requests, if it's at all possible. But for  
14 Ivujivik and Quaqtaq, they want to do away with their  
15 quotas. This will have to be dealt with. And the  
16 other requests for Ungava, Kangiqsujuaq, Tasiujaq,  
17 Kangiqsualujjuaq, they go to Immilik as to getting  
18 support for them for their hunters. And for the  
19 others that are asked to travel far, Kuujjuaraapik,  
20 Inukjuak and others and to Long Island, that they get  
21 support for that financially, and all those. If we  
22 are going to arrange it so that funding would be  
23 available, if that were to go that way, then in the  
24 same way for the 50 -- if we were able to get 50, that  
25 would be sufficient for us. It's that clear. Thank



1           you.

2                       MR. OOVAUT: Yes, it would be more  
3 satisfying. Thank you.

4                       MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you. Harry?  
5 Wait, I forgot James May. Sorry.

6                       MR. MAY: Thank you, Salamiva. My  
7 question, how we would work as Inuit, we're thinking  
8 about that from time to time. I'm asking Quaqtaq what  
9 they think of RNUK, Makivik, the Marine Board, that we  
10 designate higher people, people and others with  
11 authority, if they were to come to your community and  
12 to work on community-based management. How would you  
13 think of that, Johnny? As the communities, we are  
14 able to manage our own. Would you be able to support  
15 that as LNUK in Quaqtaq?

16                      MR. OOVAUT: Yes, I would try -- I  
17 would help support that. For the widows and elders,  
18 we're speaking for them. And handicapped, we're  
19 speaking for them; they don't get their share. And  
20 for those outside of Quaqtaq, they don't share with  
21 people from Quagtaq. And they only see them even if  
22 they go to them because they are hunting for their  
23 communities. We understand that, too. There's a long  
24 line in the communities that are waiting for their  
25 share. At the time, there was (indiscernible) size of

1 a (indiscernible) pack and that was too small for me.

2 I understand them. Who is going to take care of  
3 this? It's only us, we're the only ones to deal with  
4 this.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: Are you finished James?

6 Next one, Harry.

7 MR. OKPIK: I wanted to mention I  
8 forgot some of them. I'm sorry. It's been mentioned  
9 from time to time that authorities from the Boards are  
10 not around because we have different -- we have  
11 technicians, we have what are called technicians.  
12 They don't have authority. Then the Umajuit wardens,  
13 there are two of us, (indiscernible) myself, as a  
14 technician, I don't have as much authority. And when  
15 we meet, when the hunters meet and when you are  
16 working alone, I've been doing that for 20 years, it's  
17 not an easy feeling.

18 One time I was a hunter, I have caught  
19 some Beluga, but (indiscernible) decided that I would  
20 be in support in trying to deal with the diminishing  
21 numbers of whales because it's a part of our  
22 responsibility. We looked into that. And DFO, not --  
23 ever since the LNUKs were set up, I remember that time  
24 in 1980, there was that meeting. From that time I've  
25 been involved with the Beluga issues.

1                   And this needs to be fixed when we are  
2                   working alone. As wardens at the time when the big  
3                   harvesting is there for hunters, it's -- we can't  
4                   watch over all of them. Me, alone, especially as I  
5                   age, working on this, it's difficult for me. I have  
6                   to inform what is left and what they have caught so  
7                   far and this kind of work it seems to be coming  
8                   responsibility coming from a DFO. And they are  
9                   conscious about harvesting Beluga, they are never  
10                  there, the DFO. And for us, and we don't have the  
11                  full authority either as a Marine Board. And if --  
12                  even if we tried to discuss this, it won't be  
13                  believed.

14                  And from what we see -- what we see  
15                  needs to be fixed, there are some people who are  
16                  serious about fixing things, but there are others who  
17                  don't want to respect the regulations and that they  
18                  make a lot of trouble for the system. And from the  
19                  communities that come from Quaqtaq, there is some  
20                  people who are hiding things and it's getting to be  
21                  more of that. We won't be able to keep up with them.

22                  And as KRG Wardens, we don't have the authority to  
23                  stop the harvesting, we're just there to watch as to  
24                  where they are going and who is catching what from  
25                  what community. Those who have the -- it's only when

1 the season is open, closed, that's when the DFO  
2 arrives. And that's the way they have arranged it.  
3 They should be in the thick of things from the  
4 beginning to the end working side-by-side as full  
5 partners on this. And they are always somewhere else,  
6 especially when I need them because I've never quit.

7 I got a contract for Quaqtaq, for the  
8 community of Quaqtaq as a warden but in the fall and  
9 in the spring, especially in the fall, all those from  
10 Ungava, I work for them. And I don't like that each  
11 of them have their own workers and they are never  
12 there with them. And they arrive without even knowing  
13 what their limits are, and I have to look into that,  
14 and share with them. For those who will come, please  
15 know your limits before you arrive, and inform all the  
16 others that I will be arriving. And because there are  
17 local people that see that it's going wrong. So what  
18 we do as wardens and there's not enough people to  
19 apply the regulations. I just want you to understand  
20 this. Thank you.

21 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you. Just to make  
22 sure there wasn't confusion particularly in the  
23 translation. Harry, can you confirm that you were  
24 talking about the roles and challenges of Umajuit  
25 Wardens and not the Wildlife Board?

1 MR. OKPIK: (non-verbal response).  
2 MS. ROBINSON: He's nodding his head.  
3 I'm not sure there was a question there but do you ---  
4 INTERPRETER: Because Johnny was  
5 talking about Quaqtaq. I'm also from Quaqtaq.  
6 MS. ROBINSON: And Harry is also from  
7 Quaqtaq. So there's a shared experience there.  
8 Johnny did you want to say anything?  
9 MR. OOVAUT: To that effect?  
10 MS. ROBINSON: If you want to comment  
11 confirming or ---  
12 MR. OOVAUT: Well, I had already  
13 commented in my presentation about the Umajuit Wardens  
14 that there's not enough presence.  
15 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. Thank you.  
16 MR. OOVAUT: We want the DFO to stop  
17 their intimidation tactics. We've had people arrested  
18 where I would consider them false arrests. My friends  
19 and other Inuit have been arrested but not charged.  
20 These are illegal and we want that to stop. We're not  
21 in 1895 today, we're in 2020, we know how the system  
22 works. And so we want the DFO to stop (indiscernible)  
23 patronizing but just stop! We had one case where  
24 somebody from Aupaluk, his muktuk was seized and I  
25 don't know under what authority it was seized. We had

1 another -- more hunters brought to the KRPF Police  
2 Station and questioned. We want these tactics to  
3 stop. And we want the DFO to respect our rights, we  
4 have rights. We have Canadian rights; we have  
5 Constitutional rights. So we want that stopped. It's  
6 these tactics that are causing us to revolt. We're  
7 going to revolt if you continue to disrespect us like  
8 that, and that goes for everybody. You cannot  
9 disrespect the Inuit in this manner anymore.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Johnny. Mark  
11 Basterfield.

12 MR. BASTERFIELD: Thank you, Johnny.  
13 Three years ago, when we held our written public  
14 hearing, we heard knowledge from Quaqtaq that really  
15 started the Hudson Strait Pilot Project. And that had  
16 to do with migrations and then in the early fall, the  
17 EHB whales are more likely to be migrating. And the  
18 late the fall, it's the WHB whales. You also  
19 mentioned that you doubted that DFO would go for a  
20 system that did not have a total allowable take.  
21 Would you be interested in a situation where if there  
22 was no quota in all the times except for when the  
23 Eastern Hudson Bay whales are migrating by, and at  
24 that time there was a closed season? Would that be  
25 something that would be interesting to Quaqtaq and

1 that you would be willing to work with the system.

2 Yeah, I think -- do you understand my question?

3 MR. OOVAUT: I'm going to tease you and  
4 say that's a silly question. Because if you asked me,  
5 Johnny, do you want a million dollars, would I say no?  
6 The problem with that is that we have as a result  
7 people buying whales, I would be afraid to have no  
8 quota. We know that in the black market -- I don't  
9 know if it's a black market that Beluga is being sold  
10 for alcohol, it's being sold for non-medicinal drugs,  
11 and it's being sold for money. The latest value I  
12 heard was this one whale cost \$2,500. And we also  
13 know that people are calling our community offering  
14 money, kill a whale for me and I'll pay you this much.

15 So I would be reluctant to have no quota because of  
16 that.

17 MR. BASTERFIELD: Thanks. So I'll be a  
18 little more specific. My question is if that was part  
19 of the system as a whole, whether it was a system put  
20 in place by the Wildlife Board or whether it was part  
21 of community regulations that are decided by the  
22 community, would you be open to the idea of a closed  
23 season at some point?

24 MR. OOVAUT: Yes, but we need the  
25 federal government to remove the section that says

1 that Inuit can sell Beluga to each other, because it  
2 gives us the right to sell.

3 MS. ROBINSON: I just have a follow-up  
4 question to the information you just provided. You  
5 identified a number of really significant issues that,  
6 you know, are part of the consideration with  
7 management on the whole. Would you agree with me that  
8 those issues, the best place and the best people to  
9 develop a plan to address the issues of the black  
10 market, of potential over-harvesting for whatever  
11 reason, is with your LNUK and your community for your  
12 region? The best place and the best people to address  
13 those concerns are you.

14 INTERPRETER: You have to speak louder.

15 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. You identified a  
16 lot of issues, challenges to Beluga management. And I  
17 thank you for being candid about that. Would you  
18 agree with me that the people who should be addressing  
19 and developing a plan to address those issues, are you  
20 and your community and your leadership with the  
21 support of the other co-management partners. Not for  
22 it -- for it to be led by your LNUK and your community  
23 of Quaqtaq.

24 MR. OOVAUT: Yes, I agree. What I tell  
25 you, enforcement has been forced on us. It's not our



1 role to enforce your plan. We work with partners.  
2 You do your job, I'll do mine.

3 MR. (DANIEL) OOVAUT: Daniel. I just  
4 want to add on that. You can make all the rules and  
5 regulations you want, but at the end of the day, we're  
6 the ones on the ice, we're the ones at the shore. So  
7 we need concrete action. And, you know, we talk and  
8 talk but there's no concrete action.

9 MS. SALAMIVA: Sandy?

10 MR. AKAVAK: My name is Sandy Akavak  
11 from Kimmivut. I have a question. You mentioned that  
12 this meeting is not enough. Can you elaborate more?  
13 Did we need not plan enough to this meeting because  
14 you mentioned that this meeting was not enough alone.  
15 So what would you wanted to see more in this meeting?  
16 Thank you.

17 MR. (JOHNNY) OOVAUT: Like I mentioned  
18 that this public hearing is not enough because DFO had  
19 their presentation that their wish was still the same  
20 at the way we usually do it. And the problems that I  
21 was just mentioning are many that nobody looks after  
22 them. It's not under the responsibility of NMRWB, for  
23 example, to try to help people respect the  
24 regulations. It's the mandate of DFO. It's the  
25 mandate of the DFO because of that. NMRWB cannot do

1 anything about it and KRG cannot also do the  
2 responsibilities of KRG.

3 Once this is properly fixed, who will  
4 be the one to enforce and have people to follow  
5 through because this has not been -- these issues has  
6 not been looked into it. That's why I was saying that  
7 this meeting alone is not enough. Although I respect  
8 what you are doing because we hear from Nunavut. They  
9 can harvest any amount they wish to and they're not  
10 being charged. And they're not complaining because  
11 they are more satisfied than us. So I wish to be able  
12 to harvest Beluga like they do in Nunavut.

13 There are many issues that needs to be  
14 discussed. The organizations needs to have a  
15 discussion. And the organizations who are -- who has  
16 mandate to this also has to ask what they can do. For  
17 example, Makivik has to be involved, federal  
18 government has to be involved, RNUK and people of  
19 Nunavik. There are many partners that needs to be  
20 participated into this. And we don't want the same  
21 management plan because Inuit people are not happy  
22 today.

23 MR. AKAVAK: Thank you. I understand.

24 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you,  
25 (indiscernible). People who ask questions, when you

1 ask questions, we have a clearer understanding. We'll  
2 go for a little break and then we'll go to Kangirsuk.

3 We take off from Quaqtaq and we'll try to land to  
4 Kangirsuk for five minutes, for example. It's 20  
5 minutes ride.

6  
7 --- A BRIEF RECESS

8 MR. ITTUK: Chair, chairperson, thank  
9 you for inviting us and dealing with this Beluga  
10 issue. I agree with Johnny that this method of dealing  
11 with Beluga need to be changed from Kangirsuk. I am  
12 Noah Ittuk, I am the president of the local LNUK in  
13 Kangirsuk. We harvest Beluga at Immilik and the whole  
14 bay we receive Beluga, so we have been able to harvest  
15 near our place. We want this to continue. Sometimes  
16 ice gets in the way.

17 Last spring -- this spring with the ice  
18 there was a bit behind so we caught only two. But we  
19 have a quota of 20, they are shared by others and  
20 that's not good for us. I would want the quotas to be  
21 done for the designated community. We have always  
22 asked for that. That when the season is closed, but  
23 there's a lot in-fighting for those who respect, and  
24 who don't respect the regulations. Because they all  
25 know that is Beluga is a good source of nutrition.

1 It's all of it is good nutrition.

2 In Kangirsuk, we would still want to  
3 have a quota but increased quota and in order to stop  
4 the in-fighting because the 20 limit is not enough.  
5 So we are asking for 40 because there are others who  
6 feel that they should get their fair share. We were  
7 not able to give a big share to everybody and we're  
8 told not to think it's too small. But for those who  
9 make misiluk (ph), the oil, it was not enough for  
10 them. But because we always use the oil in the fall,  
11 we ask people -- two people to harvest for us and a  
12 lot of people, a lot of communities come to our area.

13 Because we need to get our share, sometimes others  
14 don't get any and last fall, when it was closed, we  
15 were able -- they were able to get seven.

16 Those who were not respecting the  
17 regulation, it was inconvenient for us because we had  
18 to remind the people that we was closed. Because we -  
19 - and they start fighting back to us with the local  
20 LNUK. So we no longer want to be the enforcement ways  
21 of doing things when it's the decision is closed. And  
22 for people of Kangirsuk, they go to Immilik and other  
23 communities come there, too, like from Kangirsuk and  
24 others go there, too. They come in Kangiqsujuaq,  
25 Tasiujaq, Aupaluk, there's lots of them. And

1 harvesting Beluga so this is not -- very inconvenient  
2 with the quota system and we no longer use Immilik  
3 because other people are going there. Because we know  
4 there are lots of waiting places in that area. I  
5 even, with other people there. Ever since the quota,  
6 there has been fighting among the communities and they  
7 look at (indiscernible) and say that they don't follow  
8 regulations. And before the quota, we were able to do  
9 our own things and now we (indiscernible) communities  
10 bother each other.

11 There's lots of outboard noise and  
12 alcohol; use of alcohol has to stop. And then there -  
13 - the speed boats also are loud. So -- and we have to  
14 be quiet when we wait for the Beluga and land. It's  
15 better that way. We don't use harpoons; some don't  
16 use harpoons. That they will add something. We want  
17 this arrangement to be changed. It has to be changed;  
18 we request for that. And we want to continue  
19 harvesting from nearby. And we don't use as much of  
20 the sample kits because we're not the ones harvesting  
21 the Beluga. If there's a few, sometimes we send out  
22 only two samples. And for the others, they forget to  
23 send them. And I apologize for that. We ask everybody  
24 to use the sample kit.

25 MR. AIRO: Good morning, Tatti Airo,

1 Kangirsuk -- from Kangirsuk. First of all, I'm --  
2 well, I'm from Immilik. We want all this to be  
3 arranged to be more convenient for us. We want to  
4 work towards that. And I'm in support of what I feel  
5 would be better for us. I would support that. Ever  
6 since a long time the work that I do, hunting by dog  
7 team, by snowmobile, by canoe, we used to camp at  
8 Immilik in the winter. So I can tell you that there  
9 is a lot of Beluga. They are not diminishing.

10 And Immilik, it's an island. We used to  
11 share, and I would jump over on top of the whales and  
12 go to the other side. Mr. Akavak, I believe he knows  
13 that and others might know that. So these large  
14 numbers of Beluga, they're yellow and they're from  
15 (indiscernible). I've heard about them three times.  
16 We don't see them by our eyes. But for the three  
17 years, the big whales, big Belugas, but in Kangirsuk  
18 and people my age we don't harvest all the time. It's  
19 tiring, we're aging, so we deal with what we can do.  
20 If it's two Beluga, if it's one. So we don't harvest  
21 everything we see in the spring because the skin is  
22 very -- it's not thick. In August, those that go into  
23 the rivers to shed their skin and at the time the skin  
24 is thin, even the veins, we can see them.

25 And the routing of the whale is not in

1 the same way every year. One time, one year for about  
2 three hours travelling, we took more time. We go  
3 through a lot of difficulties when we harvest Beluga.

4 We make oil out of it, we dry the meat while we are  
5 still not at home. And if somebody finds an easier  
6 way, I would want to see that. That's it for me.

7 MR. ITTUK: I forgot something. In  
8 Quaqtqaq, we thank them; they provide supplies, they  
9 help, they support us when we're iced-in, up to two  
10 weeks, we get sick for up to two weeks. And we ran  
11 out of supplies. And we start eating our own catch.  
12 Sometimes it takes a month to be iced-in. They had to  
13 use a helicopter for that. So sometimes it's very  
14 inconvenient. We don't want our quota to be taken  
15 away by others. Thank you.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: Any questions for  
17 Kangirsuk? And questions from the Board? Putulik?

18 MR. PAPIGATUK: You mentioned 20 quota  
19 for the last year. You mentioned you want more. What  
20 number are you thinking of? Did you say -- did you  
21 mention 40?

22 MR. ITTUK: Yes, 40.

23 MR. PAPIGATUK: As RNUK dealing with  
24 Beluga, some communities when they take away other  
25 communities' quota, when that happens some people

1 start thinking it is -- there is another way with DFO  
2 with their limited numbers. And when they reach their  
3 quota whether it be spring, they close the season in  
4 any community, if they were, I don't know, if they  
5 decide within communities to share their quota because  
6 when the season's close nobody was able to harvest  
7 even if they didn't reach their quota. And it's  
8 happened -- when this happens and when the DFO closes  
9 the season for the whole region, and with that  
10 arrangement, from what I know. I just wanted to share  
11 that, Noah.

12 MR. ITTUK: To make it clear, for the  
13 three years past, what we were left behind, was shared  
14 with others. That's what happens. And we don't like  
15 that, it's happened more than once. For the last two  
16 years, it was okay but the third year, when the season  
17 is being closed and when they reach their quota, we  
18 are informed by Internet who reached their limit. And  
19 I don't want to share which ones are but we see them  
20 and they go over their limit. Thank you.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank, Kangirsuk. There  
22 was no more questions. Aupaluk. Isn't it better  
23 after lunch because I don't want to rush. The food  
24 are not here yet, so you -- we can continue. Because  
25 today is the last day. If you will be attentive, yes,



1 we can go ahead. My lawyer is not here yet, so I  
2 cannot ask her. If we can adjourn for now.

3 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: My name is Charlie  
4 Angutinguak, LNUK's president in Aupaluk. First of  
5 all, I would like to mention this to DFO that we got  
6 into trouble this summer. We only arrested one. We  
7 were very fortunate to have Beluga coming into our  
8 area this summer. The coastguard was over on our area  
9 taking images of the seabed and they were using  
10 dynamites and it was very noisy. So we don't want  
11 them to be around while the Beluga are migrating in  
12 the spring. I just wanted to mention that.

13 I'm also a hunter to Immilik, so is my  
14 father, so was my grandpa. So we used to go down to  
15 Immilik especially people from -- with Kangirsuk  
16 people. But we never get there for many years to that  
17 actual place in Immilik because there are so many  
18 speed boats and boats around there. So we change our  
19 traditional hunting area to somewhere else because of  
20 those.

21 And I also have been stuck because of  
22 the iced-in for many weeks. And one time, a  
23 helicopter had to bring food because we were hungry.  
24 We did not harvest at the time. We usually have 15 --  
25 1.5 in a year. We also thought of eliminating quotas

1 but I don't think it will be possible. The quotas we  
2 have, 1.5 in a year, is enough but 10 percent in the  
3 spring, 2016, '17, '18 results of tests, 102 were sent  
4 sample kits. And the six percent from EHB was  
5 harvested that are considered to be endangered.

6 For the next management plan, we wish  
7 to be on six percent because in Ungava, when you  
8 harvest in Ungava, they're not endangered, they're not  
9 EHB. If we go down to six percent it would be 40 per  
10 cent increase without asking for more quotas and still  
11 stay at 1.5 percent. That is my request. Johnny will  
12 add on.

13 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you. We received  
14 the questionnaires before coming here so we come up  
15 with a resolution with an agreement with LNUKs. It  
16 was moved and supported. Resolution 2019 concerning  
17 the past situations, DFO treating aboriginal people  
18 differently. And the way they set up the system is  
19 not good for our culture because we are not able to  
20 teach our descendants anymore. Inuit, according to my  
21 knowledge, according to their rules and regulations,  
22 they never endangered any wildlife. And in the past,  
23 the reason they harvested more Beluga at the time was  
24 because they were still using dog teams, and they  
25 needed the oil to have the lamp, (indiscernible) oil.

1 But they are being affected.

2 Inuit are more in critical condition  
3 when they are out hunting Beluga because of the change  
4 of environment. And according to the JBNQA, we are  
5 recognized to be the people that are hunters even in  
6 the sea. And the vessels travel from June to November  
7 during the migration area and the Beluga migrate  
8 through at the same time. But they have changed their  
9 routes because of the noises. Whereas Inuit,  
10 according to their law, everywhere around the coast  
11 were able to hunt. Because they were one together and  
12 they had the same concern and they had their condition  
13 to look after one another animal. So around our  
14 hunting area, those hunting areas have specific names,  
15 up-to-date all around the coast. Whereas Inuit, June,  
16 July, August, September, usually those are the months  
17 that you prepare for your meat for the winter. For  
18 example, just like you set a budget for a year, so  
19 same thing for those months. It's like doing your  
20 budgets.

21 So whereas, we will be basing on those  
22 and the LNUK of Aupaluk will base themselves and the  
23 hunters and to be able to harvest everywhere, even in  
24 the waters, on the land. Inuit usually have a  
25 tradition to hunt in the lakes, land, sea. And this

1 very serious law is that Inuit are not allowed to kill  
2 wildlife if you're not going to eat it. And then they  
3 also have hunting tools like harpoon and they know  
4 where to shoot or hit the animal to kill it right  
5 away. But today we are not teaching our descendants  
6 anymore, not to miss an animal when you try to kill  
7 it. These are going to be our steps and if somebody  
8 was thinking that how are you going to have  
9 regulation.

10 I was also growing up amongst Inuit and  
11 I was told about their law and regulations, so I will  
12 read those according to my knowledge that we would use  
13 as a guide. For example, we would document the loss  
14 of Inuit. It would say, if you're not going to eat or  
15 take the animal, you are not allowed to kill. Inuit  
16 has to know to make sure that the animal is not missed  
17 and they have to have sufficient tools to hunt. And  
18 you're not supposed to mistreat animals. And they're  
19 not allowed to leave anything after harvesting. And  
20 the month -- different month needs to be known with  
21 different mammals pass through.

22 And if there was a harvest, it has to  
23 shared. And you're not allowed to have a pit. And  
24 you have to make sure that your knives are very sharp  
25 in order to not miss an animal. Animal comes on their

1 own and you need to look after them properly. If we  
2 feel that -- if you feel that animal is in critical  
3 condition, we have to do something about it, like we  
4 usually do for the fish.

5 When someone caught their whale for the  
6 first time, you have to appreciate them. And because  
7 they will start to feed. It's also in our law. We  
8 have to make sure that a first-time harvester needs to  
9 be appreciated. There's people that can teach how to  
10 look after those animals. And when there's a good  
11 sniper who is hunting, you have to respect that, too.

12 That's one of the law. You don't allow anybody to  
13 hunt. And you are not allowed to fight over an  
14 animal. These are our Inuit regulations and law. And  
15 if we -- if our requests in case is accepted, I don't  
16 think it will be conflicting. What we usually do  
17 today, for example, surveys, quotas, non-quota  
18 limitation, our plan will not be in those ways. And  
19 the hunters because usually the -- usually we are not  
20 allocated some funds to go hunt. And luckily, we got  
21 our hunter support. That's how we support our  
22 hunters, and we don't sell Beluga or meat. That's it.

23 I'll end here, thank you.

24 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Just to add a bit  
25 more. Quaqtac community really supports this. I

1 really appreciate them. And we really wish to  
2 continue to do it that way.

3 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Aupaluk. Any  
4 questions from here? You're wrong, they're from  
5 Aupaluk. Sorry, people from Aupaluk. Any questions  
6 from the Board, staff?

7 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Salamiva.  
8 Can you reiterate this 1.5 that you mentioned? What  
9 is it? Maybe Charlie's the only one good with math.

10 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: This 1.5 was -- came  
11 out from 2014 meeting in Inukjuak. It was more  
12 comfortable for me to use -- start to use the  
13 percentage of all the communities did not harvest 300.  
14 Today is 58 percent if we harvested from 58 percent,  
15 it will be 580.

16 MR. AKPAHATEK: I forgot to mention  
17 this. Our wish to use, it's enough for us according  
18 to our population. We're only 200 population so this  
19 quota would be sufficient. Thank you.

20 MR. PALLISER: I'm still asking  
21 questions.

22 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy, continue. I  
23 thought you finished your questions.

24 MR. PALLISER: Charlie, can you clarify  
25 1.5 mortality rate? That's how many individual

1 animals?

2 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: The 1.5 EHB, like we  
3 are allowed to harvest 10 percent in the spring; 1.5  
4 is 15 and out of 15, 10 percent is 1.5 according to  
5 their system. You can get your clarification from  
6 them. Nobody ever understand this even though I've  
7 been explaining this for six years, maybe it would be  
8 better for you to ask the question to DFO who  
9 implemented that scale.

10 MR. PALLISER: That 10 percent  
11 spring/fall, 20 percent. Ten animals, equals one EHB  
12 mortality. Fall, 20 per cent, 10, two EHB mortality  
13 rate. I have an understanding on this but I feel it  
14 doesn't say individual animals, it's just a  
15 prediction, 1.5 doesn't mean anything according to  
16 their scale. How many animals?

17 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Like I said, I'm  
18 tired of trying to explain. So it would be better if  
19 you go directly to DFO to get that explanation.  
20 Because I -- they're not able to understand me.

21 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Charlie.  
22 This 1.5, it's not treated the same way in the spring  
23 and fall -- 1.5 is less than 20 animal, right?

24 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny, you don't need  
25 to raise your hand because we're in Aupaluk now.

1 MR. AKPAHETEK: We have 15 quotas. We  
2 are able to harvest five near our town and we have to  
3 go down to Immilik to harvest 10; this is our  
4 understanding.

5 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Like I said, you can  
6 get your explanation to DFO who has given this scale.  
7 I'm not the teacher about that.

8 MS. SALAMIVA: Are you done, Billy?

9 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Charlie.

10 MR. PAPINGAJAK: Charlie Papingajak  
11 from Ivujivik. Johnny was talking about the Inuit  
12 laws, for example, their knives, their (indiscernible)  
13 knives has to be very sharp. One of the very  
14 important to follow was to have a rifle  
15 (indiscernible) -- sorry, I don't know the parts of  
16 rifles but the one you used to point, has to be  
17 properly placed.

18 MR. AKPAHATEK: Yes, it includes that,  
19 too. Even though it's not written.

20 MS. SALAMIVA: Anybody else from the  
21 floor? Johnny.

22 MR. ARNAITUK: Thank you. My name is  
23 Johnny. Just to get a clarification that EHB that  
24 migrate through our community in the fall, do they  
25 also migrate through your community? Because I also



1 look into the sample kits. The one you harvest in the  
2 summertime, you harvest that are not considered to be  
3 endangered.

4 MR. AKPAHATEK: Yes, they migrate  
5 through Aupaluk directly. It's only in the spring,  
6 when they are coming from the south. But in the fall,  
7 they don't usually migrate through Aupaluk. But one  
8 time, an elder told me a story that the Bay of Aupaluk  
9 was full of Beluga. Even a hunter got scared of the  
10 Beluga so that -- he decided to go in the land.

11 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: (indiscernible)  
12 Johnny. Our bay gets freezing, gets to freeze early.  
13 Although we are able to see them down by the sea,  
14 deep sea.

15 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you. I think  
16 you're done from the floor. Give that person a  
17 microphone. Daniel.

18 MR. HALE: Peter Hale from the Eeyou  
19 Management Board. Thank you for your presentation.  
20 It was very informative. My question is simple. You  
21 talked about an increase. You desire an increase in  
22 your quota. You said 40 per cent. I was never very  
23 good in school math, but are you thinking 21 Beluga in  
24 total?

25 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: Yeah. That 10 per

1 cent in the spring hunt, it's EHB Beluga that passes  
2 through our town. It's most likely the estimate is 10  
3 per cent, but in the recent years from the 2016, '17,  
4 '18, it went down to six per cent, that's why there's  
5 an increase for total allowable take. Does that  
6 answer your question?

7 MR. HALE: I think my sugar level is  
8 getting low because it's close to lunch time. But  
9 your current quota is 15, correct? And you're asking  
10 for additional quota for the next plan, is that right?

11 MR. ANGUTINGUAK: No, no, no. I'm not  
12 asking for any additional quota. I just want that 10  
13 per cent drop to six per cent that would increase our  
14 total allowable take to at least 40 per cent.

15 MR. HALE: Okay, thank you.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you. There are no  
17 more questions. We are going for lunch. And when we  
18 come back, it will be the Tasiujaq's turn.

19  
20 --- LUNCHEON BREAK

21  
22 MR. NAPPALUK: I am (indiscernible)  
23 support started. My father was still alive, and a  
24 bunch of men went down to an island to wait for  
25 Beluga. He invited his friends. And the Beluga

1 arrived as they were waiting. And he was -- and they  
2 came right by and they were able to shoot at them. As  
3 they were aiming at them, they found something strange  
4 and they didn't shoot. And there was a polar bear  
5 travelling with Beluga. And the polar bear was going  
6 up for air like Beluga do. And we looked at the  
7 swimmers. The Beluga that it was swimming with and  
8 when it was diving, you could see when it was diving,  
9 half of it was a polar bear and half of it seemed to  
10 be a Beluga. So once in a long while, we see strange  
11 animals and at the time when they said that, they  
12 didn't bother shooting at it. And that was the time we  
13 found out that there was a strange animal that came by  
14 our area. That's what happened at the time.

15 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you for sharing.  
16 We will be moving to the community of Tasiujaq. If  
17 everything is ready, the community of Tasiujaq can  
18 start. After that, people with questions from the  
19 floor and then after from the Board.

20 MR. MAY: Thank you for -- first of  
21 all, we've been forced to go to Hudson Strait. We no  
22 longer have to do that. We can now harvest from  
23 nearby. It's very good for the community and they are  
24 thankful. What Charlie mentioned about the ship that  
25 came by at the time when the Beluga was travelling, so

1 I got to thinking that it was done on purpose by the  
2 department because they know when our time for  
3 harvesting, when it is. And looking at the  
4 percentages, we have an understanding of them now. I  
5 thought that this ship was sent there on purpose. And  
6 it was only the ones that got -- that were running  
7 away from the ship that came by that were fleeing from  
8 the ship.

9 We don't harvest anything from the  
10 endangered stock. We're seeing from the report from  
11 the whole Ungava coast, we've been seeing that they've  
12 been harvesting from stock from EHB but it doesn't  
13 happen from Tasiujaq because we're not catching any --  
14 harvesting any from that stock. We have a small  
15 community, lack of jobs, no restaurant, not much  
16 business in town, we eat mostly country food for our  
17 population. And if we harvest Beluga, it is shared  
18 equally and as the population grows, if there was only  
19 one Beluga, we -- our share is about the size of a  
20 remote control.

21 We have a quota of through percentages.  
22 It's okay with us -- 3.6, if we get that and for  
23 summer and fall, for 3.6. And the six, we think that  
24 we can catch up to 36 animals. That's the way, but  
25 we're told we get harvest only up to 15. The way it

1 is arranged. And we understand that they are from  
2 Little Whale and they are a concerned stock but we  
3 never harvest from that stock. We want to have a  
4 different arrangement with us for Beluga; 3.6 is good  
5 enough for us. And we want to separate the quota  
6 system between the two coasts. Maybe the in-fighting  
7 between the region would be less.

8 Since we're not harvesting from the EHB  
9 stock, we would like to see the reports. And if we  
10 didn't have a harvest any from EHB, because since  
11 we're not harvesting from there, we wouldn't want to  
12 be involved with that stock in any way. That's what  
13 we want to see. From what we don't harvest, that they  
14 be harvested by the Hudson Bay coast, Inukjuak,  
15 Umiujaq and Kuujjuaraapik. Inukjuak can harvest up to  
16 the three and it's a bit population. And if we give  
17 them one, it would be a big help for them. We would  
18 like to see something like that.

19 And Beluga that go into Ungava Bay,  
20 there's getting to be less and less. There's not a  
21 lot that go into Ungava Bay and we don't harvest as we  
22 please. We use harpoon as much as we can, even if we  
23 just wait for them; if we see them, we go to them by  
24 canoe and that is less waste. But those who shoot at  
25 Beluga from land, they're wasting more. And if there

1 is a float attached to the Beluga, if it was  
2 harpooned, it would be less waste. And I want to  
3 speak in English a bit now. I want this to be clear.

4 We would like to develop a pilot  
5 project with non-quota limitations. I understand what  
6 non-quota limitation means. One example of a non-  
7 quota limitation that we would apply to our management  
8 plan would be -- would include not hunting females  
9 with calves. That is a non-quota limitation.

10 Harpooning first would be a bylaw. And I know Mike --  
11 or Felix is going to ask, how do you make sure that  
12 there's no wastage or how are you going to conserve?

13 We would make a non-quota limitation of  
14 having a bylaw that one boat, no matter the size,  
15 would only be allowed two whales at a time. Because I  
16 heard comments from Mike saying that there was a lot  
17 of wastage, there was a lot of wastage. I've seen it  
18 with my eyes. But you weren't in -- you didn't see it  
19 in my water so you cannot put me in the -- us in the  
20 same pool.

21 We take everything off the Beluga all  
22 the time. Most of the time there's only the stomach  
23 left because in our community there's a lot of dog  
24 teams. We have many dog teams with small population  
25 of people. And they're important to our population.

1 So everything is used. We hardly see any wastage  
2 because it's not the Inuit way. I've seen more  
3 wastage in Nunavut than I've ever seen in Nunavik.  
4 You guys know it. They only take muktuk most of the  
5 communities in northern, western Hudson Bay, they only  
6 take the muktuk. We all know that. I always say,  
7 they should send us the meat if they're just going to  
8 let it rot.

9 We have -- we were imposed on going to  
10 Hudson Strait for many years and it cost a lot of  
11 money and equipment. Like Charlie said, we used to be  
12 stuck in the ice for a long time. But that's life if  
13 you want to provide for your community, your people.  
14 You have to do it because nobody's doing it for us.  
15 There's a lot of hurt in the people. For many years  
16 we were not able to show our family, our kids the  
17 right practices of hunting because we weren't allowed.

18 We don't want to take our kids in the pack ice. It's  
19 not safe for kids, for anybody.

20 We would like to hunt 25 Belugas in the  
21 summer in Ungava Bay. And I know with the percentage  
22 system that it is -- it differs from areas and  
23 seasons. So we want to hunt 25 in the summer. That  
24 equals 2.5 EHB, right, Mike? And five ---

25 MR. HAMMILL: You're better than me, I

1 don't ---

2 MR. MAY: And we would like to have  
3 five for the fall hunt which would be conducted in the  
4 Hudson Strait, ideally, after November 15 so we can  
5 harvest Western Hudson Bay Belugas.

6 For the pilot project we would like to  
7 have a voluntary closure in the spring coinciding with  
8 Sanikiluaq's voluntary closure. So Sanikiluaq closes  
9 on July 15, I think. So that being said, your data  
10 and the traditional knowledge of Sanikiluaq, which you  
11 seem to believe more than us, means that all the EHB  
12 are in Eastern Hudson Bay by that time. So  
13 technically, this would not be in Ungava Bay. So we  
14 would like to have a pilot project. We would aim for  
15 80 percent sampling criteria that we would try to have  
16 a goal of at least 80 percent sampling.

17 With the sampling, we try to emphasize  
18 sampling is very important to our hunters. We tell  
19 them we're going to get something back. But it's  
20 never materialized, no wonder the hunters are --  
21 they're not -- there's no emphasis in -- it's less  
22 emphasis to sample because nothing came out of it.  
23 Our samples show that we did not hunt EHB and you took  
24 that and to cover for over-harvesting in other  
25 communities which I don't think is fair.



1                   So we would like to be treated the same  
2                   as other regions. When you look at the percentage of  
3                   WHB-hunted in our waters in Leaf Bay, the percentage  
4                   of Western Hudson Bay Belugas harvested in our waters  
5                   is higher than Sanikiluaq. They were at 78 percent in  
6                   the spring harvest; we were at 87, I think. So  
7                   where's the logic in that? It doesn't make sense.  
8                   You can say we're trying to protect Ungava Bay Beluga  
9                   but you can't tell me Ungava Bay even exists because  
10                  you don't have the data. And then you're going to  
11                  tell me we don't have enough data because there's not  
12                  enough samples. But how are we supposed to get  
13                  samples if we have a very limited total allowable  
14                  take? You know, the only way we're going to get  
15                  samples is if we're allowed to hunt.

16                  You have to put a human face on this  
17                  management plan. It has indirect consequences when I  
18                  say on the people. In 2018, I remember there was a  
19                  lot of Belugas in the sea up in Ungava Bay and we  
20                  hunted seemed to be enough to meet our needs and our  
21                  community was calm, quiet. Just the whole community  
22                  was different. The social aspect of it, it showed. I  
23                  don't have data for that but let's say the police,  
24                  there was a lot less police activity. Because it gave  
25                  men who did not have the chance to provide for their

1 families' self-gratitude, like they had a purpose,  
2 which they didn't feel they did because they weren't  
3 allowed before.

4 We know conservation is very important  
5 but using the sampling data and everything, it's not  
6 fair anymore. Over the past perhaps three management  
7 plans, all our sampling is mostly and 100 percent not  
8 EHB. The only EHB we caught that was sampled was in  
9 the Hudson Strait, not in Ungava Bay. And when DFO  
10 talks about the historical data, so he said we're at  
11 11 percent, that's from way before, too. But he don't  
12 take into account that 11 percent, that data comes  
13 from when we were imposed to go Hudson Strait. I  
14 don't want to hear about that because we're talking  
15 about Ungava Bay, not Hudson Strait. It's not 11  
16 percent. I only want data from Ungava Bay, not from  
17 before when we were made to go Hudson Strait.

18 We would -- to conserve the EHB, we  
19 would not hunt in the spring, early spring, only July.  
20 If we were able to harvest more animals, then we would  
21 not mind to be closed for the spring. We saw -- I saw  
22 a Beluga at the floe edge. I could tell it was a EHB  
23 in April. We did not hunt it. So that being said, we  
24 would like a voluntary closure in the early spring and  
25 we would like non-quota limitations in the summer from

1 July 1 to August 31<sup>st</sup>. We would aim to sample 80  
2 percent of the harvests. Fifteen Beluga is not enough  
3 anymore. Like I said, we have the highest non-EHB  
4 harvests by percentage of anywhere in Nunavik. We  
5 have -- our population is around 320 people, we're  
6 allowed 15 Beluga, supposed to be.

7 I'm not pointing fingers or anything  
8 but I'm going to use Ivujivik as an example. Ivujivik  
9 has maybe 90 people more than us and their quota is  
10 double ours. And with the sampling, it shows they  
11 have more EHB than us. But at the same time, they're  
12 allowed over -- they're allowed double of what we're  
13 allocation. That does not make sense, right? It  
14 doesn't make sense because we don't harvest from EHB.

15 We would like an overhaul of our Beluga  
16 management in our area. Belugas are not confined to  
17 their summering areas. They have -- they're  
18 intellectual animals. They go where they want to.  
19 When you're going home, you can take the left turn and  
20 go somewhere else on your way home. It's same for  
21 Beluga. It's not -- they don't abide by a law or  
22 anything. They don't go always same place. We see  
23 very big Belugas, yellow ones all the time, very big  
24 Western Hudson Bay Belugas.

25 Like I said, we want non-quota

1 limitations as a pilot project to start with at least  
2 to show and to have more data. And I'm envious of  
3 Sanikiluaq because they have their birthright  
4 organization with them to represent and help them.  
5 They have graphs, everything. We don't have anything  
6 like that. Makivic does not help us like that.  
7 Makivic is our birthright organization, NTI is their  
8 birthright organization. And they have a very nice  
9 presentation so we -- that's a comment for Makivic is  
10 if you're going to represent us, we need work done to  
11 be able to have the same presentation as Sanikiluaq.

12 It's biased in the -- the whole system  
13 is biased. We have the same whales as  
14 (indiscernible), Rankin Inlet, they get 100 whales for  
15 summer. They get more whales than Nunavik as a whole,  
16 some of the communities. And like I said, there is a  
17 lot of wastage in those communities. We see on  
18 Internet, Western Hudson Bay Belugas stuck in a net,  
19 drowned, krill eating the skin because the hunter is  
20 not checking his net regularly. You think they ate  
21 it? No, I don't think so. I've seen a Beluga, a  
22 white big Beluga, the seagulls had pooped on it, you  
23 know, in the net still at low tide. You can see it,  
24 it's on Facebook Internet. Nunavik Inuit don't do  
25 that; we don't waste like that.

1                   For DFO, we would like you to stop  
2                   pooling us in all the same pool. You take data from  
3                   Cumberland Sound and all those places and you put it  
4                   on us when our hunting practices are not the same.  
5                   You have to stop making everybody look the same  
6                   because we're not -- we're all different. So because  
7                   we understand the percentage system, we would like to  
8                   keep that but we would like to use the real numbers,  
9                   like 10 per cent. So if you go, you can just take the  
10                  decimal off that, technically, we're allowed 36  
11                  whales, 3.6 EHB at 10 per cent in the summer is 36.

12                  So that's what we want but we still  
13                  want the opportunity to be able to hunt at least five  
14                  in the Hudson Strait in the fall because we don't get  
15                  many Belugas in the fall. We can be out every day,  
16                  but we don't see them. So we would like to be able to  
17                  have insurance like that. If the Belugas weren't  
18                  numerous in the summer in Ungava Bay, we would like to  
19                  be able to at least get enough to feed our people in  
20                  the fall.

21                  That's pretty much our presentation. I  
22                  think, yeah. Johnny, you have something to add?  
23                  Thank you.

24                  MS. SALAMIVA: Any questions for  
25                  Tasiujaq? James May. Who else? Billy?

1 MR. (JAMES) MAY: Thank you Salamiva.  
2 James May, person of RNUK. Billy Dan mentioned about  
3 EHB stock. That he saw only seldom and the hunters  
4 and they can recognize where Belugas are from. Do a  
5 lot of hunters know this right away?

6 MR. (BILLY DAN) MAY: You reminded me  
7 of what I had to say. Not all of us, it's sure. It  
8 is by sight, not everybody can know. But I want to  
9 say more about if we are more free as we please, and  
10 if we make our own voluntary regulations, we would  
11 want to do training with our hunters, meeting with our  
12 hunters and share with them to show them which stock  
13 are which kind of whales are endangered. So that they  
14 will know. I forgot to put in my -- to talk about  
15 that's in our submission is we would hold community  
16 workshops on the importance of sampling and  
17 distinguishing the difference between the two stocks  
18 to help our hunters to able to tell the difference.  
19 Another question?

20 MR. (JAMES) MAY: If there was a non-  
21 quota, if it were to be applied and there was  
22 something that a hunter did something wrong, did not  
23 follow regulations on a voluntary basis, and did  
24 something wrong and went against your regulation, what  
25 would you be doing as LNUK?

1 MR. (BILLY DAN) MAY: We are thinking  
2 not just to meet with them, we want to write things  
3 down, we would write a letter to them like a  
4 memorandum. We would write to them that tell them we  
5 are having our own voluntary measures and this is what  
6 we expect of each hunter. If that's answering your  
7 question?

8 MR. (JAMES) MAY: Thank you. That was  
9 a good answer. I don't have any more questions.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Palliser.

11 MR. PALLISER: He's a very good  
12 speaker. It's just a question. I feel it's important.  
13 It said a hundred per cent non-EHB. On how many  
14 individual animals? First question.

15 MR. MAY: Right now, from what I have,  
16 they are up to 2018, unfortunately. There were 26 and  
17 11 used the kit, survey kit. We've used more kits and  
18 they never got back to us about those kits so our  
19 hunters are dragging their feet to continuing to use  
20 the kits, sample kits. Because we keep hearing that  
21 we'll get a report, we never get any. So that's why  
22 the kits are getting fewer.

23 MR. PALLISER: Because I think it's  
24 important that if we could, like the (indiscernible)  
25 if you can show report from a long period, it will

1 really help. That there would be proof that there is  
2 non-EHB harvested around your area. But now I  
3 understand with your answer, I understand more. Thank  
4 you.

5 MR. MAY: From what I remember, three  
6 times I've been to these kinds of meetings. And what  
7 I remember, every year it's about three from EHB.

8 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. You are a  
9 very good speaker.

10 MR. MAY: I've finally had my say, but  
11 this is important to us.

12 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you. Johnny  
13 Akpahatek.

14 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you. My  
15 question, the (indiscernible), do the whales go way up  
16 the river? And I just want to support James what he  
17 said, what you planned to with your voluntary  
18 measures. And there's some people who could do some  
19 disciplining in the Inuit way have to be part of the  
20 system.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: There's no question?

22 MR. (BILLY DAN) MAY: For the  
23 (indiscernible), they go up the river, not all the  
24 time. And they even go to (indiscernible). And there  
25 was some dead whales that we saw, Beluga. We don't



1 know what happened to it and there was nobody around  
2 and it had died away in the summertime, because  
3 sometimes there are people up the river. Yes, they do  
4 go up the river. If it's convenient for them, there  
5 could be a lot of them going up the river.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: James May?

7 MR. (JAMES) MAY: Thank you. James  
8 May, person of RNUK. With Billy's question about  
9 samples, for the three years they go back to three  
10 years, Billy Dan, as DFO knows what they are, what you  
11 have in hand. Please them know -- let us know what  
12 they are because you are responsible for that, show us  
13 your numbers.

14 MS. SALAMIVA: Noah Ittuk, sorry, I  
15 skip you. I wrote you down.

16 MR. ITTUK: Thank you. Noah Ittuk,  
17 Kangirsuk LNUK person. The Beluga that you harvest,  
18 which part of the year did you harvest them or where  
19 did you harvest them from the 2018 sample kits?

20 MR. MAY: All the sample kits, they  
21 were from our area. There are some -- they say  
22 there's none left, but there are some. But there are  
23 some bays that are called places to hunt, harvest  
24 whales. They're still there.

25 MR. ITTUK: And they were caught from

1 our waters. And sometimes -- in late summer they go  
2 to Kangirsuk, could be the same stock that go up the  
3 river, the last group.

4 MS. SALAMIVA: No more questions from  
5 the floor?

6 MR. PALLISER: Just being reminded  
7 while we're in (indiscernible), if they can say what  
8 has happened before, if it was just non-EHB since how  
9 long before -- while you are speaking, can DFO come  
10 out with numbers before Billy's time is up?

11 MS. SALAMIVA: You have been asked to  
12 produce a certain paper for everyone to see while  
13 Billy Dan is there. Are you talking about sampling  
14 results? Which year? What years?

15 MR. PALLISER: Whatever you have before  
16 last year.

17 MR. HAMMILL: I have to ask the guys in  
18 the south to send me. What I brought with me are the  
19 percentages that are used in the models. And when we  
20 use the models, we group by region, spring and region.

21 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. I think it's a  
22 fair and relevant question, so if you could undertake  
23 to get that information ---

24 MR. HAMMILL: Sure.

25 MS. ROBINSON: --- and bring to our

1 attention? And once we get it, we will make sure it's  
2 distributed to Tasiujaq and everybody else.

3 MR. MAY: You wanted to say something  
4 long-term thing? We're talking about Tasiujaq waters.  
5 We in Ungava, we were not allowed to harvest for a  
6 long time but now in our -- we're talking about only  
7 our waters. Thank you, Billy.

8 MR. PALLISER: I'm asking about what  
9 you see in your waters?

10 MR. MAY: I think it has to be  
11 separated from which stock they are from. Thank you,  
12 Billy.

13 MS. SALAMIVA: Are you finished?  
14 Johnny Peters.

15 MR. PETERS: I think only two people  
16 have an understanding about percentages, like Billy  
17 Dan and Charlie, the young man. The rest of the  
18 hunters doesn't know the meaning of percentages, so  
19 don't talk about the percentage. And if you want to  
20 talk about it, you can go to Ottawa to talk about it.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: We were explained about  
22 the percentages for several months, until we got a  
23 full understanding. They did not give up to make us  
24 understand. That's how we became knowledgeable about  
25 those. Sorry, we didn't explain it to you. Next one

1 is Jean-Pierre.

2 MR. SAVARD: Just a small  
3 clarification, your project start in July 1<sup>st</sup> to 31. Is  
4 that after spring migration or is that part of the  
5 spring migration of Belugas in Ungava Bay?

6 MR. MAY: Sorry, can you repeat that  
7 again?

8 MR. SAVARD: Is July 1<sup>st</sup> to August 31,  
9 is that the period where the summer residents would be  
10 in Ungava Bay or is there still some migrating Belugas  
11 going towards Hudson Bay?

12 MR. MAY: Nobody knows. Even him, he  
13 can't tell me if there's resident Ungava Bay Belugas.  
14 So I can't really ---

15 MR. SAVARD: Okay.

16 MR. MAY: --- they come in July, yeah.  
17 I'm trying to coincide with Sanikiluaq's voluntary  
18 closure.

19 MR. SAVARD: Okay. Assuming there's a  
20 few Belugas but not many, your project would be to  
21 harvest what you can during that period of time? And  
22 if you don't -- say you harvest three only instead of  
23 25 that you wanted, you want to reserve -- you want to  
24 have a quota of five up north for the fall. That's  
25 what I understood.

1 MR. MAY: Yes.

2 MR. SAVARD: Okay, thank you.

3 MS. SALAMIVA: Mark Basterfield.

4 MR. BASTERFIELD: I would say that  
5 Jean-Pierre's question cancels mine.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: Qajaq Robinson.

7 MS. ROBINSON: I just want to make sure  
8 we understand -- or that I understand this completely.  
9 Because it has been raised that there is potentially  
10 or there used to be or don't know, an Ungava Bay  
11 summering stock that is in need of protection. My  
12 understanding of your plan is that we're dealing with  
13 two situations. It either still exists but we don't  
14 know because there's no samples to tell us, and  
15 therefore, hunting needs to happen to get more  
16 information about. Or it really doesn't exist anymore  
17 and no matter what we do hunting-wise isn't going to  
18 have an impact on this population. But you need to  
19 hunt in that area to understand which populations, if  
20 any, are there that are "resident" or transient.  
21 Hunting is the source of knowledge, is that fair to  
22 say, and that's how you think the Board should look at  
23 managing that Ungava Bay stock that may or may not  
24 exist?

25 MR. MAY: We were shown 87 percent of

1 WHB. What was the number; 20 percent unknown, I  
2 think. That's the only way we would be able to get  
3 some samples. You cannot just take the sample from  
4 anywhere. I think I responded to your question.

5 MR. ROBINSON: (indiscernible).

6 MR. MAY: DFO are not completely sure  
7 if there was ever Ungava Bay herds because the Belugas  
8 were harvested so much in the past and slowly they  
9 came back because the companies -- what the companies  
10 did was terrible. We have heard a story, after they  
11 beached the Beluga together and then they will go  
12 party while the Beluga is still alive that was  
13 beached. They would stop it by their throat. That's  
14 why they don't want to come back to their original  
15 habitats. It was done not by Inuit but it was done by  
16 the white people who wanted to make money.

17 MS. SALAMIVA: Mark Basterfield.

18 MR. BASTERFIELD: My question is still  
19 relevant. During that period under your proposed  
20 pilot project where you want to focus on hunting, the  
21 July period. Can you give some sort of even just  
22 description, not necessarily numbers, whatever you can  
23 give on a good year, how many Beluga are you seeing in  
24 that area at that time of year? The July period.

25 MR. MAY: Lots, lots. More than Mike.

1           Yeah. I can't really give you an actual number, eh.  
2           It's, but there's lots, on a good year, lots. Almost  
3 everywhere you go, you can smell them, you can see  
4 them. Sometimes everywhere you go you can smell  
5 muktuk. Yes, you can smell the muktuk even if they're  
6 not visible when there's lots.

7                       MR. BASTERFIELD: I think that answers  
8 the question just fine. Thank you, Billy Dan.

9                       MS. SALAMIVA: No more questions to  
10 Tasiujaq? Now we're going to -- would you like to ask  
11 a question for Tasiujaq? Yes, James for Tasiujaq.  
12 State your name.

13                      MR. (JAMES) MAY: James May. For now,  
14 I am LNUKs from Tasiujaq. I was interviewing him but  
15 there was a question about Beluga, how many have been  
16 observed? The elders, Johnny Peters, Johnny Akpahatek  
17 will correct me if I'm wrong. So I'm going to mention  
18 what I know. Those many Belugas, when they are  
19 migrating through Quaqtaq, when they get stuck on --  
20 because of the ice, to continue on, they turn back and  
21 go into the Ungava Bay because there is no routes for  
22 them. And then there are lots of Beluga all summer  
23 after, if the ice was on the way. When there is no  
24 more ice on the way in the spring, when there's less  
25 ice when they pass through Ungava, they go through

1 Hudson Strait, (indiscernible), Salluit. If nothing  
2 is on the way, then Ungava doesn't have many Beluga.  
3 So according to my beliefs and knowledge, there is no  
4 Ungava Bay Beluga.

5 What the DFO believes, us Inuit, we  
6 don't believe that there was ever Ungava Bay herds.  
7 Beluga hunters who went to Immilik between Quaqtaq and  
8 Kangirsuk, (indiscernible), same thing. When the ice  
9 is on the west, then they go back to Ungava. Yes,  
10 these men knows because they go there, too. This  
11 knowledge is not known by DFO although it's known by  
12 Inuit (indiscernible). Two years ago, there were a  
13 lot of Beluga herds, so many, abundance. Because they  
14 could not go through Hudson strait because of the ice  
15 and this summer there was no ice on the way. It was  
16 like there was no more Beluga in Ungava. I just  
17 wanted to elaborate this so that people will have a  
18 better understanding. That's it, yes.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, people of  
20 Tasiujaq. Now we're Kuujjuaq. After, you will have  
21 an opportunity to ask questions and the audience can  
22 also ask questions once the community is done. After  
23 the LNUKs, we'll now go to elders and individuals.

24 MR. JOHANNES: Noah and I will be  
25 presenting. I will read the letter in Inuktitut. I



1 hope our interpreters will say everything that is said  
2 so that our white people will understand it properly.

3 My submission to the NMRWB that was requested, I made  
4 sure that I made the deadline. And you have the  
5 copies of it. So I will read them in Inuktitut in the  
6 English version to this. Kuujjuaq LNUKs call the name  
7 that they choose, Niqliit (indiscernible) is called.  
8 Because Kuujjuaq gets a lot of boos so the title was  
9 selected by people. And we've been using it today  
10 although we are (indiscernible), but we have our title  
11 and we get elections every two years.

12 Now I'm going to start reading. Since  
13 a long time that we don't even remember, over a  
14 thousand years, Inuit have been living and harvesting  
15 wildlife, including sea mammals, including Beluga,  
16 living on those food and used the muktuk meat and the  
17 blubber to live from it. The Beluga parts were also -  
18 - stomach was also used to make fermented oil. At the  
19 time when it was like that, it was only Inuit living  
20 in that area. Giving any thought of that one day  
21 their actions would impact Inuit to the point of near  
22 extinction to the present day. There are other  
23 examples set in history in which government tried to  
24 keep Inuit from knowing of such events because of what  
25 may happen to them, the governments trying to keep

1 facts hidden. But Inuit have been able to find those  
2 facts in the present day. One example was to use  
3 Beluga whales as targets by the Canadian Armed Forces  
4 practiced dropping bombs. Government bounties were  
5 provided at \$25.00 Beluga landed for a time. All this  
6 was happening while Inuit were surviving by hunting  
7 Beluga whale as time were changing.

8 Immigrant companies such as Hudson Bay  
9 Company also organized hunts of Beluga whale for  
10 profit using Inuit as their hunters to hunt the Beluga  
11 in and around the Kuujjuaq River where, to this day,  
12 there remain steel ring posts which were used to  
13 anchor nets to haul in Beluga in 100s, including at  
14 the Mucalic ---

15 MADAM INTERPRETER: I'm reading in  
16 advance of him; I'm waiting.

17 MR. JOHANNES: What I'm saying here  
18 were not even mentioned in Mont-Joli and the research  
19 -- when the researcher come out with documents the  
20 person did not mention the bombs that were used to  
21 kill Beluga. In Kuujjauq, Mucalic, Ungunniavik, Whale  
22 River, these steel rings remain at such sites with  
23 names Qilaluganiavik, meaning the place for hunting  
24 Beluga along the Kuujjuaq River. A place for hunting  
25 Beluga in the Kuujjuaq River. Ungunniavik was also

1 named by the Inuit people because they used to hunt  
2 Beluga there. Inuit hunters were ordered by the  
3 Hudson Bay Company to kill a lot of Beluga whale.

4 To the present day, there are now since  
5 October '97 locally elected wildlife groups in each of  
6 the 14 Nunavik communities, whom represent and protect  
7 the interests of Inuit, Inuit hunters in matters of  
8 importance to them traditionally and to this day and  
9 to the future. As Niqliit wildlife officers are not  
10 responsible for the Beluga hunt nearby and afar, but  
11 the designation is not coming from Inuit hunters.

12 It's coming from the body of the federal government.  
13 And the management is being done by them without  
14 having Inuit agree to it, having quotas, maps, so that  
15 Inuit would follow without going too further into more  
16 details, Niqliit Wildlife Committee of Kuujjuaq has  
17 also, as it has over the past many years, have been  
18 part of the managing and hunting Beluga whales in and  
19 around in areas closer to home and further into other  
20 Inuit hunting areas, not at their own free will, but  
21 due to federal government-imposed schemes, quotas,  
22 boundaries, with lines drawn on maps, unilaterally  
23 imposed by a Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

24 Now, although there are land claim  
25 agreements, Inuit hunters still are being intimidated,

1 threatened by DFO to avoid hunting in certain areas  
2 for the sake of the Eastern Hudson Bay Beluga to the  
3 demise of all Inuit hunters in the Nunavik region.  
4 This is unacceptable to our hunters in our community  
5 and it will not be accepted by our hunters into the  
6 future to be held hostage and be at the receiving end  
7 of all of an ill-informed federal government  
8 department so intent in injecting its toxic presence  
9 by quotas into Inuit lives to this day.

10 Instead, the Miqliit Wildlife Committee  
11 is proposing to not be imposed by quotas, but to  
12 manage, hunt, provide samples to the Makivic Research  
13 Centre. Kuujjuamiut hunters will hunt in traditional  
14 hunting areas and manage the Beluga whale in and  
15 around our hunting areas close by and include  
16 Mucalic/Ungunniavik whale, Macalic Rivers on managed  
17 hunts along with hunters of Kangiqsuallujjuaq and  
18 Tasiujaq, as those two communities have also hunted in  
19 those areas. That's our plan. And also, it will not  
20 be only Macalic at the Ungava coast. We will still  
21 look for hunting areas up until the Killinik waters.  
22 Mention also explore new areas in the Ungava Bay,  
23 Killinik areas. The NWCK has had a quota of 40 be  
24 harvested and are now preparing to hunt it. It's  
25 traditional hunting areas including further away areas

1 in Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay.

2 The NWCK proposes to be part of a new  
3 sub-region in the Ungava Bay which will be part to  
4 other sub-regions, the Hudson Strait and the Hudson  
5 Bay areas be part of managing hunts. At the same  
6 time, educate young Inuit becoming Beluga hunters.  
7 All of this will become a reality with no quota in its  
8 way to successful hunts in a five-year plan.

9 Finally, NWCK will require sufficient  
10 funds and budgets to fulfill its plan along with LNUKs  
11 of the Nunavik region. NWCK also proposes that the  
12 KRG run Umajuit warden program, become more autonomous  
13 instead of being the simple mouth-piece of DFO. As  
14 research activity has proven, it has provided useful  
15 facts of the consuming Beluga mattak, that mattak has  
16 selenium properties that help Inuit survive health-  
17 wise against diseases such as cancer and cold weather,  
18 and it is healthy to eat.

19 In the end, the RNUK and all LNUKs will  
20 continue by following Inuit quajimaningat both  
21 traditionally and to the modern day at the same time  
22 to complement scientific knowledge for the benefit of  
23 all Inuit of Nunavik and reclaim its authority through  
24 the emerging self-government process underway. Jimmy  
25 Johannes, executive member of RNUK Board and president

1 to the Niqliit Wildlife Committee of Kuujjuaq. Thank  
2 you.

3 MR. COOPER: Chairman, my name is  
4 Norman Cooper from Kuujjuaq. I'm the vice-president  
5 of LNUKs in Kuujjuaq. What Jimmy is saying are the  
6 realities, but some hasn't been done. Kuujjuaq  
7 community is requesting about the restricted area  
8 where we're not supposed to hunt Beluga. So I will be  
9 talking about the needs of Kuujjuaq Inuit. We --  
10 nearby hunting area like Mucalic, (indiscernible), are  
11 our traditional hunting area for Beluga. But it's  
12 been 40 years since the pilot project started. So  
13 there is a question why they cannot be reopened even  
14 though we always try to request for them to be  
15 reopened every meeting. But each year we get a  
16 disappointing response that it is impossible to  
17 reopen. Many hunters wishes to go to their  
18 traditional hunting area but since it's been closed,  
19 we can't go there. I don't know why.

20 I grew up with my father, around my  
21 father. He started to teach me when I was still very  
22 young, never came back. I was told, son, you're not  
23 going to be able to hunt Beluga around here anymore.  
24 We were informed that this area will be closed after a  
25 meeting. Why? Are you going to give us another area

1 so we could hunt? We've been requesting for you to  
2 give us another location but it's never been given to  
3 us. But also, when we are designated to go to  
4 (indiscernible), Quaqtaq, we travel by very dangerous  
5 area. Someone almost passed away while our request  
6 has been never changed. So we want our needs to be  
7 given to us.

8 I agree with the people previously  
9 presented because what they were saying is a real  
10 reality and the quotas that have been imposed to us,  
11 they're never enough. Although I remember one time,  
12 because there are two communities that we go to,  
13 Kangirsuk and Quaqtaq, Beluga hunters did not  
14 communicate because we are many. We are almost 3,000  
15 population now in Kuujjuaq, it's not less than 2,800,  
16 so there's many more hunters.

17 We're not trying to get -- we're not  
18 asking this for pleasure, it's because we need food.  
19 And we always try to find food and myself, I've been  
20 asked do you have Beluga meat, do you have fermented?

21 All because they know I am a hunter. So because of  
22 that I need your assistance. We need that assistance  
23 from the decision-takers.

24 We are here to speak because we were  
25 told that we would have an opportunity to speak. I

1 want you to assist us by you, the Board. This is my  
2 need, 40 is not enough because there are a lot of  
3 people now, maybe 50, 60. Even though the communities  
4 will be given our quotas like usually do, we're  
5 requesting 60. Because closing and opening has a big  
6 negative impact. We miss out on the Beluga because of  
7 those conditions. Once our elders had an opportunity  
8 to speak, they will do so. So I'll give the  
9 microphone back to Jimmy.

10 MR. JOHANNES: There are agreements,  
11 there are land claim agreements. And in 2007, there  
12 was an agreement for NILCA, and the Inuit of Nunavik  
13 will be the owner. I don't know how, but DFO seems to  
14 be living in our area, too, in our area, in our  
15 homeland which was agreed upon by the federal  
16 government. I don't know how you're able to come into  
17 our area. I don't know where you get your  
18 authorization to come here. Maybe one day you think  
19 we will give up and follow whatever you wish for us to  
20 follow. What was implemented to us, we cannot just  
21 say, well, let's just follow what has been given to us  
22 because it is not our tradition. We are based  
23 ourselves on tradition and knowledge. Yes, it's true  
24 people can smell Beluga even if they don't see them.  
25 They moult, we don't use dynamites. We don't exercise



1 on them.

2 But DFO, up until today, after 40 years  
3 always blaming Inuit. This has to stop. We need to  
4 find a new way. We're requesting for a new way to be  
5 produced. Thank you, that there are no NMRWB, it's  
6 not the only DFO now who will take the decision. The  
7 NMRWB after this public hearing, you will have to  
8 inform us how it will be done after.

9 So I am telling you the best way is the  
10 traditional way of Inuit (indiscernible). And they  
11 always want to hear numbers so since our Kuujjuaq has  
12 a lot of people, there are around 3,000, 60 might not  
13 even be enough. We are following the weather  
14 conditions. We are following the ice conditions, low  
15 tide and high tide. According to our traditional  
16 knowledge, animal will never stay in the same spot;  
17 you have to look for it. And sometimes there's some  
18 unexpected incidents so we have laws, hunters, too.  
19 All the Ungava coast have graves of hunters who were  
20 living on Beluga. There's a lot of graveyards around  
21 the coast of Ungava Bay. Thank you.

22 MR. COOPER: Chair, I forgot something.  
23 I really wish to show my appreciation of Quaqtac  
24 people. Even though I get invited to Kangirsuk, but I  
25 go to Quaqtac instead and they always assist me when

1 we are far away from home. So we would want to be  
2 given an opportunity to help one another in the future  
3 in a better way because we travel in very bad weather  
4 conditions sometimes.

5 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Kuujjuaq.  
6 Any questions for Kuujjuaq? Noah.

7 MR. ITTUK: Thank you. Noah Ittuk from  
8 Kangirsuk, chairman. Does Kuujjuaq receive -- does  
9 the Beluga go up the river, Kuujjuaq River?

10 MR. JOHANNES: It's a big river. At  
11 the time there was damming; it's a lot weaker with the  
12 damming, with the Hydro Quebec. Yes, Beluga go up the  
13 river. But at the shipping time, it is strange.  
14 Sometimes they flee from the ship and go way up the  
15 river, go up 60 miles up the river. And since there's  
16 a big tidal wave on our -- tide on our side, they go  
17 there for clean the skin and also for calving. We  
18 don't always see those go -- which go up the river.  
19 Some years there's more, but there are years that we  
20 don't harvest any as we have always done. So today  
21 with our youth, we want to plan to train them. If I'm  
22 not clear about the river, do -- did I answer you?

23 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Palliser.

24 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. Jimmy, that  
25 was a good presentation. And the same -- along the

1 same question for Tasiujaq with their presentation.  
2 There's -- the ice affects their route, do you feel  
3 that, too, about the ice?

4 MR. COOPER: Yes, we do. When they are  
5 moving, sometimes they avoid ice and they go into bays  
6 and even to our river up to Tasiujaq. That's the way  
7 they are. When there is a lot of ice on their way,  
8 they go into our bay. But I've never known if there  
9 are any Beluga in the closed areas.

10 MR. JOHANNES: Yes, there's a lot of --  
11 there's the wind, there's the environment. Last  
12 spring for a whole month the ice was stuck there when  
13 they were moving north towards Aupaluk. There was no  
14 route because ice in Nunavik in Mucalic area up to  
15 Quaqtak, the whole coast was all iced up for a whole  
16 month, for almost a whole month. And they -- even  
17 when they were ready to go harvesting whales, they --  
18 so they weren't able to go to the places they want to.

19 And with that, we had less muktuk in the community.  
20 But this fall, it was even worse. We had to follow  
21 regulations so we missed out on that. But we're  
22 working towards another system, so we're happy that  
23 we're leaving this behind.

24 MR. PALLISER: Just to help out and I  
25 think it's important. In Kuujjuaq area whale Beluga

1 that you have harvested in your future, have they been  
2 tested? Have you ever caught anything, any whales  
3 from different areas?

4 MR. JOHANNES: Yes, we did. With the  
5 sampling there is more reports now. About two years  
6 ago, there was more from far away that were shown so  
7 we're in that same boat, too. We've caught more in  
8 the same way that the Marine Board would help us  
9 approve with this.

10 MR. PALLISER: Thank you, Jimmy. You  
11 had a good presentation.

12 MS. SALAMIVA: Felix.

13 MR. DIONNE: Yes. My question is in  
14 your presentation you have been referring to getting  
15 more power for the KRG wardens. So I was wondering if  
16 you can give us details on what do you expect to be in  
17 large responsibilities for them? Actually, they are  
18 reporting the harvests, so what do you have in mind  
19 regarding this?

20 MR. JOHANNES: The wardens, their  
21 authorities had to be here, but they're not and  
22 unfortunately. They are the ones that you have to ask  
23 your question to. I hope they're listening because  
24 they are the ones able to answer that.

25 MS. SALAMIVA: Is that okay, Felix?

1 Billy, Jimmy-Paul Angatookalook?

2 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: Jimmy-Paul from  
3 Kuujjuaraapik. My question, when it's closed at  
4 Mucalic area, does anybody know if they are Ungava  
5 stock or if they are from another stock?

6 MR. JOHANNES: With the DFO we've been  
7 told that you are doing -- finishing off the Ungava  
8 stock that go to Mucalic. That's what we keep hearing  
9 from Mike with this knowledge, and we keep telling  
10 him, okay, Inuit have their own traditional knowledge.

11 We know there is some there, we see them there in the  
12 full moon time. Even there are people who fear of  
13 being faced if they go there ever since it was close,  
14 people have been fearing to go there. So they don't  
15 want to go near that place even if they've been  
16 historically their own hunting ground. It seems like  
17 DFO owns the place. So we don't want to be stuck with  
18 this system. Our people want to be more able to go  
19 over there to -- in a freer way and not be taken to  
20 jail because they're going there again.

21 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: Thank you, Jimmy.

22 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny Akpahatek.

23 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you. Maybe it  
24 was mentioned. Just a question. The closed areas  
25 Mucalic are there more Belugas there now since it was

1 closed? Are we able to go harvest there now?

2 MR. COOPER: Like I mentioned, those in  
3 transient from Labrador, only when they moved to that  
4 side, we see them. We don't know if we have Ungava  
5 stock, but sometimes whales go there in the bays.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: My list from the floor  
7 is finished. Okay, Jean-Pierre? That's the last  
8 question.

9 MR. SAVARD: Jean-Pierre Savard, NMRWB  
10 Board member. You referred to three regions for  
11 managing. Is that the vision you see for the future  
12 or you see more a system that will go community by  
13 community? I see where in Ungava Bay where we are  
14 situated around Kuujjuaq, to try something new. We  
15 have come to a conclusion that the past plans have  
16 failed. And this last one didn't last -- three-year  
17 plan -- was a huge failure. We don't want to linger  
18 or try again something that doesn't work. That has  
19 failed. So we want to try something new where we'd  
20 like our hunters to feel to the fullest extent that  
21 they are hunters themselves, to feel complete. Maybe  
22 this time with a new sub-region as has been discussed  
23 previously by groups, we'd like to try the three sub-  
24 regions plan, and with a five-year extent.

25 MS. SALAMIVA: That's it, Jean-Pierre ?

1 MR. SAVARD: Yeah.

2 MS. SALAMIVA: We're going to take a  
3 break. Pauloosie -- wish the -- about the flight  
4 plans for tomorrow.

5 MR. KASUDLUAK: Thank you. Before the  
6 break, tomorrow your travel for (indiscernible) up to  
7 Salluit you go on Air Inuit on the skit, on the daily  
8 skit, including Kuujjuaq, those from Kuujjuaq. They  
9 would go on the shuttle charter. And for Tasiujaq,  
10 Kangiqsujuaq and Aupaluk, your plane will arrive 8:00  
11 in the morning. And for Kangirsuk, Kangiqsualujjuaq,  
12 Quaqtaq, 11:15 your plane will arrive on the hours  
13 could you please be there before the time arrives.  
14 That's the arrangement for travel back home. Those  
15 who on skit, go there at ---

16 MS. SALAMIVA: If you're flying up  
17 north, you have to check in by 10:00 because there's  
18 many passengers getting on the flight to -- flight on  
19 the skit to Salluit. Pauloosie, have to go up to the  
20 hotel, you can contact him or the Air Inuit office,  
21 3328, press 24. Then we'll be moving to  
22 Kangiqsualujjuaq. We'll have a 15-minute break.  
23 After that, RNUK will do their presentation after  
24 that, there will be elders and hunters. And visitors,  
25 you're welcome to ask questions and have coffee.

1  
2 --- A BRIEF RECESS

3  
4 MS. SALAMIVA: After Kangiqsualujjuaq,  
5 it will be RNUK's turn. After Kangiqsualujjuaq  
6 community all the RNUKs will have their submission.  
7 We are going to start now. People can come back to  
8 their chairs when they're ready but we can see  
9 Kangiqsualujjuaq is ready. So go for it. You can  
10 raise your hands when you have a question even though  
11 they're still talking. Introduce yourselves and make  
12 sure your microphone is at the right place.

13 MR. ITTUK: My name is Tommy Ittuk,  
14 from Kangiqsualujjuaq. Thank you for having an  
15 opportunity. I'm the president of Kangiqsualujjuaq  
16 LNUKs. I will be speaking about our request from DFO.  
17 Kangiqsualujjuaq has 20 quotas. Although we have 20  
18 quotas, we never reach our quotas because we are  
19 living in isolated area. And we are designated to go  
20 Immilik, Quaqtak and Kangirsuk. If the quota will  
21 still be implemented or not, our needs from  
22 Kangiqsualujjuaq is 40, quota is 40 Beluga. We have  
23 20 quotas and five in the summer near  
24 Kangiqsualujjuaq. It's still not enough because of  
25 that we are requesting 40.



1                   And Mucalic for too long -- way too  
2                   long has been closed over 30 years. It's time to try  
3                   and find out how it could be reopened. This is one of  
4                   our needs. And the population is growing rapidly in  
5                   Kangiqsualujjuaq. The Kangiqsualujjuaq River get  
6                   Beluga goes into that river, too, when the salmon are  
7                   in the sea. So the Beluga can go up to 40 kilometres  
8                   in the river. We really want Mucalic to be reopened.

9                   I will take an example, when hunters  
10                  are going down to Quatqaq and (indiscernible), it  
11                  costs a lot of money. For example, today one Beluga,  
12                  it's (indiscernible) to get a one Beluga it will cost  
13                  \$17,000. Transportation, food, everything, we have to  
14                  pay for everything. We also have to pay for their  
15                  hunting equipment because the only way we can go down  
16                  is by canoe. So we are also seeking to find solutions  
17                  to spend less money because it's very costly. And the  
18                  marking from Hudson Strait to (indiscernible), we also  
19                  want that mark to be removed. I think it's on the  
20                  sea. Because it's very costly. To go hunt for Beluga,  
21                  it costs a lot so we need solutions to let it be less  
22                  costly. So if we are still going to go down far, we  
23                  need to be assisted financially, and the money we have  
24                  spent already should be reimbursed to us.

25                  We would be able to harvest around

1 Kangiqsualujjuaq but since it's been closed we don't  
2 hunt because we are afraid that our hunting equipments  
3 will be taken away from us. And after the migration,  
4 the narwhal also arrive. They were not coming in  
5 before. So our needs to try and find solution how to  
6 reopen Mucalic.

7 MR. ANNANACK: We've been expecting for  
8 the Mucalic to be reopened because we know that Beluga  
9 passes through (indiscernible) from the middle of May  
10 to June. And then in the springtime from -- through  
11 Kilinic they go down to Quaqtaq. And when there are a  
12 lot of ice around our area, they don't usually come  
13 into our bay, but go straight to the Hudson Strait.  
14 And more and more, in August, they become visible so  
15 we don't know where those Beluga comes from. I wonder  
16 if they are from the stock of Eastern Hudson Bay  
17 because when they're migrating they go directly to  
18 Hudson Strait. So I'm wondering what kind of Beluga  
19 goes to my area.

20 Since it's very expensive to go hunt,  
21 if we were allowed to hunt in our area, we would not  
22 waste and children and young people doesn't know how  
23 to hunt anymore ever since the quota were implemented.

24 So we would be able to teach them again how to hunt  
25 Belugas. That's how it will be, it would be better for

1 us. So if the quota is eliminated, people of  
2 Kangiqsualujjuaq, more people mentioned that it would  
3 be better without quota. Those are my submission.

4 MS. SALAMIVA: Any questions to  
5 Kangiqsualujjuaq? James May, Johnny. Go ahead, Noah.

6 MR. ITTUK: Thank you, Chair, Noah  
7 Ittuk from Kangiqsualujjuaq. You had a plan to try to  
8 go down nearby May behind Killiniq? Did you go down  
9 in May as planned? Because you had a plan to harvest.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: You will be responding  
11 to the questions.

12 MR. ANNANACK: No, we haven't gone down  
13 yet. But we are still planning to go down because  
14 former people of Killiniq knows that area. We are  
15 planning to also test the thickness of sea ice and try  
16 to observe how it is now. And to see where -- which  
17 area has more Beluga. That is our plan. That's where  
18 we wanted to go out of quotas.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: James May.

20 MR. MAY: Thank you. James May, RNUK  
21 President. (indiscernible) asked that question I want  
22 re-ask. The hunting area called (indiscernible), that  
23 people wish to go, too, near Killiniq. According to  
24 your idea, would it be difficult to try and go down?  
25 Looking at the map, it seems it's difficult to travel

1 on. And it's very far. So would it be difficult for  
2 hunters to go down and would it be costly that  
3 (indiscernible)?

4 MR. ITTUK: Sometimes we go down. If  
5 it's a good weather we can get there in a day. And if  
6 the ice conditions is good, we can go down in a day.  
7 But if it was a bad, bad weather we spend extra night  
8 on our way. We are slowly working towards to go down  
9 to Upernavik with former Killiniq (indiscernible). We  
10 know that they don't winter around that area. And  
11 Upernavik now has a camp and we have a plan to try and  
12 go down every spring. This this is our plan even  
13 though it's very far but there's an airstrip down  
14 there. If the aircraft had skis, it can also land on  
15 a lake. And that lake is far, too, from  
16 (indiscernible) Upernavik. There's all kinds of  
17 wildlife around that area so we go down in April in  
18 the springtime. Sometimes there's Beluga in the  
19 wintertime and some -- there are still some Beluga  
20 after ice break that are still some around that area.

21 MR. MAY: Your traditional hunting  
22 area, Mucalic was closed. Do you feel that young  
23 people lost ways to hunt Beluga or is it the same?

24 MR. ITTUK: We also have -- we also  
25 teach students how to hunt and slowly they are trying

1 to teach how to butcher because the community request  
2 for the students to be taught how to butcher. And  
3 usually the Beluga are around in August and for the  
4 past two years, we have been teaching how to hunt  
5 slowly, assisted by the elders. Thank you.

6 MR. MAY: When they were still able to  
7 hunt around Mucalic for Beluga, before it was closed.  
8 So people of Kangiqsualujjuaq didn't need to give  
9 training or teach, right?

10 MR. ITTUK: Yes, it's right. And ever  
11 since it was closed -- sometimes I say Beluga around  
12 Mucalic -- but ever since it was closed, we have a big  
13 impact because we have to go to a very far area, for  
14 example, we have to go down to Hudson Strait. But now  
15 lately, we've been talking about how not to spend more  
16 -- not to spend a lot money and the Mucalic is their  
17 closest area -- the only closest area where we could  
18 hunt Beluga. But ever since it was closed, we have  
19 been in impacted in Kangiqsualujjuaq. Usually, we go  
20 down near Killiniq but it's not easy to travel down  
21 because some part of it, it never -- it's always open  
22 water. And before we tried to go down, usually we  
23 send two men to check the road before we go down to  
24 hunt. So we send two men to check the road to see if  
25 it's okay to travel on.

1 MR. MAY: Thank you, Tommy. The reason  
2 I was asking this question is to assist you, and I  
3 want the DFO to hear about this. Two years ago I was  
4 in Kangiqsualujjuaq by boat when the Beluga came to a  
5 river, my nine-year old son asked me, father, don't  
6 they know how to hunt Beluga? When he said that in my  
7 mind I thought, yes, because they are prevented to  
8 hunt around their area. DFO has taken away their  
9 traditional area. I had to explain to my son because  
10 he noticed and he's only nine. That's why I ask him  
11 if the young people doesn't have much knowledge as it  
12 was before. This has to be understood by DFO. It's  
13 food security but it is also cultural security and you  
14 have to understand that.

15 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny Arnaituk.

16 MR. ARNAITUK: Thank you. He already  
17 mentioned Killiniq. But I support his request because  
18 they are designated to very far. My question to  
19 Killiniq was already answered. Thank you.

20 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny Akpahatek.

21 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you. Are the  
22 people in Labrador doesn't mind if you go down to that  
23 area because I also know that area there are a lot of  
24 base in Labrador. And today because of the  
25 environment change, I think it is more critical to

1 travel around that area. So it was good to hear that  
2 you sent men before actual travel. I used to live  
3 around that area; I used to live in Killiniq. We used  
4 to use nets and there was elder who used to live in  
5 Labrador gave a story. When I was a boy I used to put  
6 rock pebbles on the tail of Beluga because there were  
7 a lot. So, thank you.

8 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Palliser.

9 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. I just want  
10 to ask this question, that the Beluga in the spring  
11 travelling to Hudson Bay when the sea ice is on the  
12 way, you mentioned that they go to Ungava Bay. Do you  
13 see that, too, as a Kangiqsualujjuaq community? Do  
14 you notice that, too, that Beluga are around your area  
15 because of the ice?

16 MR. ANNANACK: Yes, yes, we've seen  
17 them when I was a boy, I remembered that area. It  
18 used to have the whole -- Kangiqsualujjuaq River used  
19 to have a lot of Beluga. One time I remember seeing  
20 Beluga and the looked like ice because of the  
21 abundance. So sometimes, yes, the Beluga enter our  
22 river. And sometimes they're not around.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you. Jackusie  
24 Ittukaluk.

25 MR. ITTUKALUK: Thank you. Jackusie

1 Ittukaluk from Puvirnituq from LNUKs. I wanted to ask  
2 about the narwhal. He mentioned that they migrate  
3 through their area. Do you also wish to hunt them?

4 MR. ITTUK: The narwhal in the past  
5 never came before but now they come up to  
6 Kangiqsualujjuaq Bay, mouth. There are also porpoise  
7 that passes by Kangiqsualujjuaq. So all kinds of sea  
8 mammals passes by, like different sea mammals by the  
9 mouth of the Kangiqsualujjuaq and at that mouth. It's  
10 a feeding -- there's an area where they feed because  
11 there are a lot of codfish. On the area of the mouth  
12 of Kangiqsualujjuaq, there are all kinds of sea  
13 mammals.

14 MR. ITTUKALUK: When the narwhals are  
15 around your area, do you wish to hunt them? If you  
16 were allowed to hunt them, would you hunt them?

17 MR. ITTUK: Two years ago, it was the  
18 very first time we --- someone saw narwhal and this  
19 last summer, this summer there were more. There are  
20 narwhals around here and other sea mammals. And I  
21 think that area is a feeding area. Although we don't  
22 see narwhals everyday but today, we see more and more,  
23 the narwhal with tusk they were not there before. All  
24 the mouth of Kangiqsualujjuaq is also prevented for us  
25 to hunt and we wish that area to be also opened by the



1 DFO.

2 MS. SALAMIVA: There's a tag for  
3 narwhal even though it's not a hunting season for  
4 Beluga, they are usually in Kangiqsualujjuaq. So next  
5 time you see one, harvest one and also, I want dolphin  
6 (indiscernible), dolphin shoes. Yes, you can harvest  
7 a narwhal because there are ten tags for that every  
8 year. All you need to do is request to Johnny  
9 Arnaituk. This is for every hunters in Nunavik, if  
10 you see a narwhal, if you're not afraid of it, and if  
11 you will sell me some piece of it, I encourage you to  
12 hunt them because we have 10 tags that we get from  
13 Nunavut. And if we did not use them, we have to  
14 return them back because they use tags up there, too.  
15 Any more questions?

16 MR. SAVARD: Jean-Pierre Savard, NMRWB,  
17 a Board member. Last summer, there was a small study  
18 done in the Mucalic River which didn't reveal large  
19 numbers of Beluga. Would you consider a seasonal  
20 opening of the estuary or would you -- are you  
21 requesting a full-time reopening? And if you were to  
22 do it cautiously, how would you do it?

23 MR. ANNANACK: We are aiming for no  
24 quota if it was going to be accepted, but if not, we  
25 are requesting 30 to 40 to be able to harvest.

1 MS. SALAMIVA: Jean-Pierre said would  
2 you accept closing and opening season or are you  
3 requesting for it to be open all the way for Mucalic?

4 MR. ITTUK: We wouldn't mind having a  
5 closing and opening season at least we want it to be  
6 opened in the summertime. We would not mind to have a  
7 closing season. Because if the Mucalic is reopened,  
8 we would spend a lot less money, this need is coming  
9 from Kangiqsualujjuaq to see if Mucalic would be  
10 reopened. I said one Beluga, if we are designated to  
11 go to Kangiqsualujjuaq, it would cost \$17,000 for one  
12 Beluga. That's how much it's expensive. While there  
13 are Beluga around the mouth of Kangiqsualujjuaq, but  
14 because it's -- that area is closed, we have no choice  
15 but to go very far. So how can we be assisted and  
16 supported to this?

17 MS. SALAMIVA: Did he answer your  
18 question, Jean-Pierre? Okay. There are no more  
19 questions, thank you, people of Kangiqsualujjuaq,  
20 LNUKs of Kangiqsualujjuaq. People have been listening  
21 here who will be deciding. So we heard from all the  
22 communities, thank you. I wish we will be able to  
23 allocate -- allow you to get all your needs, but we're  
24 not the only decision-takers. RNUK? The leaders of  
25 LNUKs, we are now going to hear their submissions.

1 While they are doing their presentation, raise your  
2 hand even though they're still speaking.  
3 (indiscernible) RNUK.

4 MR. MAY: Thank you, Salamiva. First  
5 of all, I thank all the LNUKs for coming here, all of  
6 you all the way from (indiscernible). After this,  
7 something will be beneficial to the people of Nunavik.  
8 So we really think that LNUKs, it was be speaking in  
9 English since all the -- most of the people that will  
10 be deciding are white people because I don't want them  
11 to listen by headphones.

12 The RNUK feels that it needs to make  
13 recommendations and submissions to the Board of the  
14 problems we face inside the RNUK. The biggest feeling  
15 we have is that we need a group of people from inside  
16 Makivik, inside the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife  
17 Board and the RNUK to develop a group to gather  
18 information on Inuit law, what was used in the past to  
19 help develop our own management of Belugas in Nunavik.  
20 Without that, we will always stay under DFO's  
21 authority.

22 That request coincides with Makivik's  
23 pursuit to self-determination and we think it's very  
24 important that we pursue this as soon as possible  
25 despite the cost. We've got to work with the LNUKs

1 individually from the communities to try to find out  
2 their needs for their own management. This public  
3 hearing is way too short and doesn't get into the real  
4 depth of community problems within Beluga management.

5  
6 With the closure of Beluga hunting and  
7 the investigations, the DFO has no right to go into  
8 the communities and carry out these investigations on  
9 illegal -- what they call "illegal hunts" if they're  
10 not willing to be in the communities beforehand. If  
11 you want to enforce, you have to enforce from the  
12 beginning. You cannot go there after the fact and do  
13 enforcement.

14 If DFO was really, really concerned  
15 about the health of the Beluga whale and the closure  
16 of Beluga hunting coming up, they would have had sent  
17 officers to the communities beforehand which it didn't  
18 happen, even knowing that hunting was going on. Even  
19 knowing that hunters were not happy with the closure  
20 and they hadn't reached their numbers. We recommend  
21 that the Board, when they make their decision, they do  
22 not take into account the numbers that were hunted  
23 after the closure because there was no enforcement,  
24 there was no officers.

25 DFO's struck-and-loss model needs

1 change. It's not based on Nunavik, it's based on  
2 Nunavut or wherever you get your struck-and-loss  
3 reports from. With the next management plan coming  
4 into effect, I think the Board has to put in deep,  
5 deep, deep consideration for the communities of  
6 Kuujjuaraapik, Umiujaq, Inukjuak. It's been too long  
7 that these communities have been left suffering to --  
8 without being able to carry out their right in their  
9 homeland to provide for their families, to give their  
10 families education, to give them the feeling of self-  
11 worthiness. Elders have passed not being able to hunt  
12 where they grew up.

13 Yes, there might be a conservation  
14 issue but there has been almost no consultation with  
15 the communities involved. There's been no  
16 reconciliation with these communities. Nobody from  
17 DFO has gone into these communities and done research  
18 of Inuit knowledge. There's been almost no research  
19 from Makivic. There's been a little bit of research  
20 from the Board. But we feel that this has to be taken  
21 very seriously before the culture is lost. Yes, it's  
22 a security -- food security issue, but it's also  
23 educational and cultural issues.

24 The same thing with the Mucalic  
25 Estuary, it's put a burden especially on the community

1 of Kangiqsualujjuaq. The young people have basically  
2 lost their knowledge of Belugas, not because their  
3 parents are at work and can't bring them out, not  
4 because their parents are doing drugs and alcohol.  
5 It's because what DFO imposed on them without facts,  
6 without real facts. We've been hearing all week, DFO  
7 how many times have you said, "I don't know, we don't  
8 know." How can you base regulations off "I don't  
9 know?" It doesn't work like that. If I told you I  
10 don't know, you wouldn't take my word for it.

11 With the closed areas, if DFO will not  
12 budge to open these closed areas, we want at least  
13 youth access to these estuaries, youth and elders. We  
14 need it, they need it. We need to develop summer  
15 camps with our youth, especially for these three  
16 communities before it is lost forever. Because the  
17 way we're going, we're damn close to it. It's  
18 inevitable if this keeps going on. I don't know why  
19 when we talk about poaching, all the problems  
20 associated with Beluga hunting. DFO is non-stop like  
21 they're playing a piano on their computers. But when  
22 the real facts and the real problems that Inuit have  
23 associated with DFO, they bow their heads, there's  
24 nothing clicking on their computers. You guys should  
25 be writing this down, taking note because the Board

1 is.

2 It was said that the three regions need  
3 to be divided somehow. I think we need to look into  
4 this. It was brought up many times in the meeting.  
5 The RNUK feels that maybe it's the best way to relieve  
6 regional tension. So many times this week, we've  
7 heard of regional tension. This also has to be looked  
8 at for the next management plan. And the ice  
9 conditions that was talked about so many times in this  
10 sitting, this hearing. DFO has to pick back up their  
11 papers and really look into Inuit knowledge, not just  
12 the I don't know if what Beluga exists or is depleted.

13 Look in your papers and you'll see a trend with  
14 Beluga harvesting and ice.

15 It all depends on the ice, and you've  
16 been told by different people in this room that ice  
17 has a big factor to Beluga numbers and migrations.  
18 DFO's genetic samples to get data of what sub-  
19 populations or species of Beluga are in Nunavik are  
20 very low -- have very low genetics from different  
21 Belugas that allowed them to tell Inuit what Belugas  
22 we have in Nunavik. But the Inuit have been sampling.

23 Some are very little and like Jean-Pierre said, the  
24 Mucalic studies samples were very low. But so is  
25 DFO's samples. The samples that they used to impose

1           quotas on Nunavik Inuit were also small. It goes both  
2           ways. You want us to help you, we want you to help  
3           us.

4                         In my first term at RNUK, I've seen the  
5           inside of what goes on with management, and with  
6           conservation. I see conservation issues with  
7           different species of animals anywhere and I believe  
8           it. There is a need to conserve our species in  
9           Canada. But I don't feel there's a need, an urgent  
10          need to conserve the Beluga like it's being conserved  
11          today. The numbers aren't what DFO says they are.  
12          You have a table full of researchers who aren't  
13          educated sitting across the table from all of you who  
14          have more field experience than anybody sitting across  
15          this table. More, a lot more. Not hours and hours,  
16          not days and days, years. It's time that you put more  
17          consideration into these biologists, ecologists,  
18          scientists. Not recognized.

19                        When the Board makes its decision, on  
20          the Ungava -- or Nunavik Beluga, the Eastern Hudson  
21          Bay Beluga, the Ungava Beluga, the Western Hudson Bay  
22          Beluga, I don't want them to think of just Beluga. I  
23          want you to think of the Nunavik's social well-being.

24                 I want you to think of the children who need to eat.

25                 I want you to think of the children who need



1 education in their culture, who have lost it. I want  
2 you to think of the people in the communities who are  
3 just sitting around town doing nothing and playing  
4 sports because they cannot follow their father's  
5 hunting because they have to travel very far in  
6 dangerous conditions. Thank you.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: Any questions so far?  
8 Nothing, eh? Any other comments from RNUK's? I think  
9 someone raised his hand. Jimmy?

10 MR. JOHANNES: I'll speak in English.  
11 I think one request should be made to revisit the  
12 definition of conservation. I would recommend the two  
13 knowledges that are in this room, the definition from  
14 the Inuit point of view, from the understanding of  
15 conservation and the scientific definition. And if  
16 it's included in the NILCA Agreement, that should be  
17 revisited as well.

18 The way I understand conservation is  
19 from the Inuit point of view, and I also having been  
20 in school from the white man's point of view. There's  
21 a constant clash of these definitions. And I would  
22 request for whoever the experts may be to sit down and  
23 look at this closely and make some recommendations.  
24 And I would also add Makivic because this is going to  
25 affect our knowledge. Instead of fighting it out in

1 courts, I think we can do better by having a  
2 definition be defined that will be acceptable to both  
3 parties. As you have heard, the elected committees  
4 from this region have spoken.

5 I'd like to add, your superiors from  
6 the Quebec Region DFO or even the minister should make  
7 it a point to go visit the community of Inukjuak to  
8 apologize, to apologize the community, maybe even to  
9 the whole region of what has taken place, deaths have  
10 occurred. I wouldn't be able to tell you how much  
11 dollars has been spent to repairs to hunting equipment  
12 and add to it.

13 If there could be a program created  
14 with the assistance from the parties that are here,  
15 including DFO and Makivic, to create a program that  
16 will assist the hunters to purchase equipment, to  
17 assist the hunters in injuries, loss of equipment and  
18 other areas that are also affecting the hunters of the  
19 region. In short, I'll keep mine short, since my  
20 fellow executives can also add to it. Thank you.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny Akpahatek.

22 MR. AKPAHATEK: Thank you, chairwoman.

23 The people that has been speaking are fellows, we  
24 grow up together here. In October, some -- we were  
25 told to try to be observers for -- because of the

1 climate change if the wildlife were being affected by  
2 it. So we have a lot more work to do. And LNUKs are  
3 responsible for the wildlife because it's our way of  
4 life, our daily life by hunting every day. What has  
5 been said by Inuit is a reality. According to the  
6 experts of Inuit, I was able to take care of a person  
7 who froze in his part of body, if it was taken care of  
8 by hospital, he would have been amputated. But  
9 because I was still able to use my traditional  
10 knowledge, I was able to save him.

11 I also want to mention about the Beluga  
12 that were mentioned in James Bay. Are they in the  
13 James Bay where there's damp? So I feel they also  
14 should be tested to see if there are a lot of mercury  
15 there. I heard that Inuit people are getting kidney  
16 disease and I even heard a person passed away in  
17 Sanikiluaq from mercury.

18 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny, did I cut you  
19 off? I'm sorry. Johnny.

20 MR. ARNAITUK: Thank you. My name is  
21 Johnny Arnaituk, vice-president of RNUK. Putulik will  
22 also comment after me. I've known this for a long  
23 time so I will be talking about it because people of  
24 Nunavik are also listening. I've been responsible for  
25 wildlife for 28 years so I must tell you what I have

1           seen. Nunavik has been greatly impacted, especially  
2           the hunters.

3                         I will first talk about my parents.  
4           They were relocated and became a community. That was  
5           the starting of losing our way of hunting and when  
6           they were settled in one community, their children  
7           also were sent away to go to school. Even lost their  
8           language, they lost their culture, they were ashamed.

9           After that, then there were dog team slaughters, the  
10          only means of transportation to hunt to survive with  
11          their family. After that a very, very heavy burden  
12          was given to our people and still today, still  
13          happening. Closing down the hunting area for Beluga  
14          where people were trying to survive where Inuit were  
15          teaching their children how to properly take care of  
16          animal and what they harvested. It's not their fault,  
17          it was done by others.

18                        And in the past, the Beluga were used  
19          for commercial, it was not Inuit. It's been 40 years  
20          since we've been waiting because it was supposed to be  
21          only for one year. What else do you need? Especially  
22          our people has been broken, hurt, especially our  
23          parents, up to date, even us now. Some hunters have  
24          lost their lives because of your designation to a  
25          certain area. This has been a very heavy burden to

1 us, especially to us LNUKs and RNUKs. I was still a  
2 president when this person passed away and I felt so  
3 bad even though if it was -- even though it was not my  
4 fault. At the time, I was interim president when our  
5 president was sick, when we were informed that someone  
6 passed away, which is not our fault. It's DFO who  
7 designates.

8 It's true what Jimmy said because you  
9 never even apologized to our community of Inukjuak.  
10 Or are you scared to go there or are you afraid to go  
11 to Inukjuak community to actually apologize. And if  
12 we still continue the designations, someone will die.

13 Because you have heard that people who travel to  
14 designated area through ice has been -- has almost  
15 lost their lives, too. It's enough hurt us. Thank  
16 you.

17 MS. SALAMIVA: All the people of  
18 Kuujjuaraapik felt very bad because this person  
19 actually passed away here in our river. RNUK,  
20 Putulik. Putulik.

21 MR. PAPIGATUK: Thank you. I will talk  
22 about completely different according to our situation.  
23 I will just speak freely. Our forefathers used to run  
24 out of food and starve, but today we -- that's not the  
25 case anymore. We haven't heard anyone from any other

1 communities someone starved because of no food, we  
2 never hear those. And I don't think we'll ever hear  
3 that for now. All the communities, even if you don't  
4 harvest one, nobody will starve. I'm one of the  
5 leaders. I'm one of the leaders of the matters for  
6 wildlife supporting my people. And when we have to  
7 come with a decision, I will be participating.

8 We have been speaking for two days, are  
9 like that: People of Kuujjuaraapik mentioned 15  
10 quotas, same thing with Umiujaq, Inukjuak, which is to  
11 have 50 quotas, POV 45, Akulivik 35, Ivujivik wish to  
12 try without quota, Salluit 50, are wishing for 50  
13 quotas, Kangiqsualujjuaq wish to eliminate the quotas  
14 and if it's not possible to eliminate, wish to have  
15 45, Quaqtac requests if they are allowed to -- if they  
16 could be allocated 50, Kangirsuk; the usual quota is  
17 20 but they wish to increase to 40; Aupaluk wish to go  
18 down to 1.5 percent, I don't know how many that it is  
19 when it comes to numbers. I don't know how many  
20 Beluga is in 1.5 percent. Tasiujaq, if it's the only  
21 way, they wish to have 25; Kuujjuaq 50 or 60, that's  
22 their wish. Kangiqsujuaq 40, that would be  
23 sufficient. All those total, 470 Beluga including  
24 Ivujivik, Tasiujaq all additions are from Ivujivik,  
25 Tasiujaq, Kangirsuk, including those communities who

1 wish to have non-quota, no quota, I think it would be  
2 close to 500 a year after here listening two days. So  
3 for three years, if this will be accepted for three  
4 years -- we always plan for three years.

5 Kangiqsualujjuaq 15 for three years, 45. Divide them  
6 for three years -- for three years, all the  
7 communities' requests according to our needs, 1,275.  
8 That's the total for three years. If the needs of the  
9 communities without a quota is accepted, maybe 1,300  
10 for three years.

11 I also want the people that are  
12 incarcerated to be served also because there are 300  
13 to 500 people incarcerated in the south. And if we  
14 could get two Beluga for them, it would be good and  
15 hospital patients at Ulliviq, it would be good also  
16 for them to sometimes get a piece of muktuk. So it  
17 would also be good for them to be allocated two Beluga  
18 for Ulliviq Hospital transit. As RNUK, we are the  
19 decision-takers and we always try to find solutions  
20 because it is our mandate. Same thing that Beluga  
21 hunting season is arising either in March or June.  
22 Our Board, Marine Board, we will have a discussion  
23 with them and we will decide together. So now we have  
24 the amount from you, we will work together after we  
25 decide in Nunavik and then it will be submitted to the

1 minister, submit three-year request. That's what I  
2 understood from this public hearing. (indiscernible)  
3 as Inuit, but when we are okay, we are strong. That's  
4 why we are not afraid to speak. But when we get sick  
5 or when we become elder, we become fragile. We're not  
6 strong after. We need to know that while we are  
7 living. We are always told to love one another as  
8 human beings even if we have different culture,  
9 different nation, even though they are not Inuktitut  
10 like us, we have to work with them. That way we will  
11 deal with this easier and be able to achieve together.

12 That is my understanding from the end of the  
13 presentation. Thank you.

14 MS. SALAMIVA: Go ahead.

15 MR. MAY: James May, president of RNUK.  
16 I just want to make it clear to the Board that the  
17 comments made as treasurer, from the treasurer, myself  
18 as the president of the RNUK, his comments do not  
19 reflect on our RNUK's position. Just for the record.

20 This is a personal opinion and has nothing to do with  
21 the RNUK. Thank you.

22 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Palliser?

23 MR. PALLISER: I lost my question.

24 MS. SALAMIVA: Look under the table if  
25 it's there. Johnny Oovaut.



1 MR. OOVAUT: Thank you. RNUKs are our  
2 authority who we vote for -- who we elect. RNUK was  
3 supposed to be prepared concerning the Beluga issues,  
4 come up with documentations. Do they do that? That  
5 way, if we create documents, we would have more  
6 authority. So I would like if RNUK have started to  
7 create documentations concerning Beluga.

8 MR. MAY: Yes, we create documents,  
9 too. And we are also part of Nunavik Beluga Working  
10 Group. But before coming here, we decide it this way.  
11 Since we are representing you and we also -- you are  
12 also our Board of Directors. We were told that we  
13 could do a verbal submission. So we decided to listen  
14 to our LNUKs first, collect them and as RNUKs, then we  
15 would try to find ways for better situation. We did  
16 not want to decide on our own, we wanted to hear from  
17 you first. So because of that, we requested for verbal  
18 submission.

19 MR. OOVAUT: After this hearing, I'm  
20 sure you'll have something to draft. I don't know  
21 what it will be. Like I said, you are representing  
22 us. But you and Putulik seem -- didn't agree  
23 together. So if it's possible for you to have one  
24 understanding since you are representing us.

25 MR. MAY: Yes, we always try to have

1 one common understanding together, but sometimes  
2 members think differently. Even though I just wanted  
3 to let you know that it was a personal opinion, it was  
4 not coming from RNUK. Although I agreed with some of  
5 what he said, and since you are a Board of Director  
6 and I think you disagreed, I did not want to include  
7 that here as a RNUK submission. Like I said, RNUK,  
8 NMRWB, Makivic will have to work together to create  
9 documentations of Inuit traditional knowledge and also  
10 to show how to protect the Beluga for conservation.  
11 And this has to be done asap, rapidly done. They are  
12 important to us and we will push Makivic to work on  
13 this.

14 Yes, we will work hard for the  
15 documentation to be created because it is important.  
16 And some has been members longer than me; they are  
17 expert now. I forgot to mention that, that the people  
18 that has been committee for a long time have a lot of  
19 knowledge now. That's why we wanted to be the last --  
20 we wanted to listen in from your submissions first  
21 because of that. And what I spoke about, what Jimmy  
22 and Johnny, Putulik can talk about, they came from  
23 your words. They are written, they are recorded so we  
24 will work on this seriously. We're also trying to  
25 hire a person to work on this and if this person was

1 from ---

2 MR. OOVAUT: I'm sorry, I forgot to  
3 mention my name. Johnny Oovaut, I'm now in  
4 Kuujjuaraapik.

5 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you for your  
6 comments on the difference of perspective between the  
7 vast -- or Putulik and RNUK. I do want to say though  
8 that as organizations, RNUKs, you have standing here  
9 at this hearing, but so do all Nunavik Inuit. So the  
10 opinions and thoughts given by organizations as well  
11 as LNUKs and individual Inuit, is all going to be  
12 considered and reflected on by the Board. You have  
13 differences of opinion, that's okay. You don't need  
14 to all tell us which one is right or wrong.  
15 Everything will be considered and reflected on. I  
16 just wanted to say that because I think that there  
17 might be some confusion on that.

18 MS. SALAMIVA: The audience is also  
19 allowed to comment, it's open to everyone that are in  
20 Nunavik. All the Inuit of Nunavik are being affected  
21 by Belugas, so you are allowed to speak. People of  
22 Kuujjuaraapik, if you wish to comment, you can come  
23 here, too. Many people wants to comment. We'll go to  
24 Ali Qvavavauk first.

25 MR. QVAVAVAUK: Thank you. Ali

1 Qvavavauk from Ivujivik, president of LNUK. I forgot  
2 to mention this. If the quota will still be  
3 implemented, usually we have 35 quotas, we're  
4 requesting 50, Ivujivik. I forgot to mention this.  
5 If we will still follow the quota, we are requesting  
6 50.

7 For many, many years, we just accept  
8 whatever is being asked for us. So finally, please  
9 accept our demand for at least three years because  
10 we've been accepting and following through your  
11 demands to us. So allow us to try for three years,  
12 for a change. We are also taxpayers. That's what I  
13 wanted to say. I demand you to accept our needs for  
14 three years, for a change.

15 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Ali. I  
16 forgot to mention in English, sorry. Excuse me to our  
17 fellow neighbours from the Whapmagoostui. It's a  
18 public hearing and you're involved, so you're most  
19 welcome if you want to ask question or say -- make  
20 comments concerning this Beluga hearing. It's an  
21 opportunity for you to ask questions to RNUK. And we  
22 were -- so if you have any question to RNUK. Noah  
23 Ittuk.

24 MR. ITTUK: Thank you, Speaker. Where  
25 is Johnny? I want the Immilik Committee to be -- I

1 want the committee to be put back in (indiscernible),  
2 Kuujjuaq, Tasiujaq, Aupaluk, Kangiqsualujjuaq,  
3 Kangiqsujuuaq were involved in that Immilik Committee  
4 because -- but we haven't had a meeting for a long  
5 time. So I want to see the Immilik Committee to be  
6 created again.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: Please speak louder and  
8 mention your name. There are different recorders here  
9 right now. There are four different medias here.  
10 Johnny Akpahatek will ask a question now.

11 MR. ITTUK: Thank you. Sorry, I forgot  
12 to mention my name.

13 MS. SALAMIVA: Even if I mention your  
14 name, it has to come out of your mouth because you're  
15 recorded. Johnny Akpahatek, not loud enough again.

16 MR. AKPAHATEK: Yes, we can assist RNUK  
17 as a LNUKs. We can interview our elders to create  
18 documentation of the knowledge. These can speed up  
19 your work. We can do that work for you.

20 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Johnny.  
21 Putulik Papigatuk.

22 MR. PAPIGATUK: What I was just  
23 mentioning, all the communities have been requesting  
24 different numbers according to their community needs,  
25 and that we need to decide upon them. The people who

1 are responsible to take decision and I'm sure they're  
2 taking notes also for them to work on. But I was cut  
3 off. I just want to mention -- I just want to mention  
4 that as RNUK, we never plan what to do to this public  
5 hearing although I've been asking Jimmy and Johnny to  
6 have a meeting. But before ever having a meeting, we  
7 came here, and we did not come up with ideas together.  
8 So because of that, we've been saying whatever that  
9 comes to our mind. Thank you.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: RNUKs, there are no more  
11 questions? Billy?

12 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. I wanted to  
13 ask when Johnny was speaking, we consider RNUK as very  
14 important because you were created under NILCA. What  
15 are the foundation of RNUK? Because I don't  
16 understand that you are an executive and also a Board  
17 of Director. I don't that's how it was supposed be  
18 under NILCA. Can you be an executive at the same time  
19 as being Board of Directors? It's possible to be  
20 transparent that way? Because organization of RNUK is  
21 very important and there are tools under NILCA, we  
22 want the RNUK to run properly. Thank you.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Billy.

24 MS. ROBINSON: Billy, I'm not sure this  
25 is relevant to the decisions that the Board's going to

1 have to make. So can this conversation be when we're  
2 done because the elders have wanted to talk for a  
3 really long time, and they're twitching with  
4 anticipation.

5 MR. PALLISER: Yes, thanks. I want to  
6 put this into attention. That's it.

7 MS. ROBINSON: Thank you.

8 MR. MAY: The Board of Directors are  
9 here. We'll have a discussion.

10 MS. SALAMIVA: Pitsiulaq Pinguatuk.

11 MR. PINGUATUK: Thank you. My name is  
12 Pitsiulaq from Kangirsuk. What I've been hearing here  
13 and there's a way to make changes concerning Beluga.  
14 Our secretary doesn't come to office every day and  
15 we'll make sure our secretary stays at the office so  
16 we will talk to our secretary when we go back, and  
17 make sure that people in the community understand  
18 concerning Beluga to make it very clear. And don't  
19 forget that DFO is watching us. Those are my short  
20 comments. Thank you.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: Jobie, you have a  
22 question?

23 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Yes. Thank you.  
24 Jobie Oweetaluktuk from Inukjuak, chairman of LNUK. I  
25 have a question for RNUK. They were trying to come up

1 with an agreement with Makivic and NTI concerning  
2 Hudson Bay, the three communities Inukjuak, Umiujaq  
3 and Kuujjuaraapik. It would have been very good that  
4 if this was followed through. I'm asking if you can  
5 push for Makivic to come up with an agreement with  
6 NTI?

7 MR. MAY: Thank you, Jobie. I  
8 mentioned it yesterday. We will push for that with  
9 Sanikiluaq, work with them as to how they feel about  
10 this, to learn that first. And as we get more  
11 understanding with Sanikiluaq, then we would approach  
12 Makivic.

13 MS. ROBINSON: This is an area that's  
14 not part of the Board's decision for this week. That  
15 is the overlap with the Nunavut and those islands that  
16 aren't part of the Board's jurisdiction. I don't want  
17 to cut this off but I want to make sure we're staying  
18 on topic. Is this a conversation you two can sort out  
19 off the microphone? Jobie?

20 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: Yes.

21 MS. ROBINSON: Okay, can we move to the  
22 next question?

23 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: One more question.

24 MS. ROBINSON: Okay, make sure it's  
25 about what we're talking about.



1 MR. OWEETALUKTUK: If we're going to  
2 travel very far again, we want to be assisted  
3 financially. We have to travel 477 kilometres. It's  
4 500 kilometres in another way, and there's no funding  
5 support. If we're going to have to travel far again,  
6 we want to get support with the funding for the trip  
7 and supplies.

8 MS. ROBINSON: I think that is a common  
9 -- both Makivic, RNUK and DFO can take note of. Jimmy  
10 Paul. Is it a question?

11 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: For the Hudson Bay  
12 coast from Kuujjuaraapik up to Akulivik, are you going  
13 to fight for what we need if we have -- that we have  
14 to travel far, are you going to fight for us to  
15 harvest from our nearby waters? My first question.

16 MR. MAY: When I was speaking with --  
17 about RNUK about this, when we were discussing it, if  
18 you were listening it's very important for us. I  
19 mentioned for the three communities, this is very  
20 important for us. I mentioned that already. I hope  
21 you understand when I was elected, I've already just  
22 mentioned that I would take this matter seriously and  
23 even ever since I started with RNUK with my executive  
24 members, it's always our priority. And we'll continue  
25 it that way. And even if you don't hear from us all

1 the time, I will let you know that we're fighting for  
2 you. We know what the situation you're in. And with  
3 that, with being elected, we'll still fight for it as  
4 a base.

5 MR. ANGATOOKALOOK: Thank you.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, James. John  
7 Shem. Are you going to ask a question because we're  
8 on the question period for RNUK. RNUK meaning  
9 Regional Nunavimmi Umajutvijit Katajuaqatigininga.

10 MR. SHEM: Yeah, I'm going to ask a  
11 question.

12 MS. SALAMIVA: Go to the microphone.  
13 You have to state your name.

14 MR. SHEM: First of all, I just want to  
15 thank you all for giving me a chance to speak. My  
16 name is John Shem, I'm the deputy chief of the  
17 Whapmagoostui First Nation. And I had a question with  
18 the quotas because I was here earlier. I'm not too  
19 familiar with the EMR and I know Beluga from our  
20 traditional background. Our elders were, through  
21 their stories told us that Beluga and its fat -- I  
22 think it's called muktuk now, eh? They took that fat  
23 with them when they go to inland, to their trap  
24 lights. And I believe the EMR and the quotas that  
25 were given to us, they were for that purpose, for

1 subsistence and food security is a big thing up north  
2 for us, too. And we we're trying to maintain what was  
3 already there, not lose what's given to us through our  
4 treaty.

5 And through the frameworks that we  
6 have, I believe Gordon is there on behalf of EMR,  
7 Gordon Blackned, and we want to respect the treaty  
8 that we signed, co-signed, and we're partners to that  
9 treaty. And Isaac Masti (ph), too, is our local CTA  
10 which is the Cree Trappers Association, that's our  
11 local CTA under S. 12 of the EMR Agreement. So we'll  
12 go through the channels, proper channels to make a  
13 submission the right way. I just wanted to inform all  
14 of you, the Board, of these different entities that  
15 are there to maintain that we don't lose what was  
16 already given to our people.

17 And I know that the Cree Nation  
18 Government, through the tables that we created with  
19 Makivic, whose also the signatory of the treaties that  
20 we have, the JBAQA will be maintained and I know the  
21 Cree Nation Government and Makivic they created tables  
22 for such as this one, wildlife management. Not only  
23 for Beluga but all the -- within the Nunavik, within  
24 the trap lines that we have. So I just wanted to  
25 inform you. And the question I had was, what's our

1 quota? That's my question. I think there were three  
2 Beluga that were given. So that's my question.

3 MS. SALAMIVA: You will be answered by  
4 the Eeyou Marine Region staff outside this.

5 MR. SHEM: Nakurmiik. Thank you.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: Ilaali. You're welcome.  
7 We're now leaving behind RNUK. We're going to take a  
8 break. Please don't wait for the end of the session,  
9 please raise your hand right away because we were  
10 having elders wait too long for two days.

11 MR. KAITAK: Adamie Kaitak, Salluit  
12 LNUK. I want to ask RNUK for the quota and that do  
13 survey is they're just making money out of Inuit.  
14 Could we have our own scientists? Are they playing  
15 with us and making money out of us? Because we see  
16 lots of whales passing by and we keep hearing that  
17 their numbers are diminishing and Inuit are seeing  
18 increases.

19 MS. SALAMIVA: Any response from  
20 (indiscernible)?

21 MR. MAY: We will talk about that when  
22 the DFO do their survey. We'll work with them and  
23 Makivic to try to include Inuit all the time with  
24 their surveys because we feel that it would be better  
25 that way.

1 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you very much  
2 RNUK. If you have questions you can ask them outside  
3 of the meeting because they are curious as to what  
4 they want to work with. They want to work with  
5 others. We'll go to elders and hunters, so we'll take  
6 a 15-minute break. That will be the last part. Please  
7 be patient or I won't let you go home tomorrow. I  
8 want you to visit me as long as you can because I  
9 still have a lot of food at home.

10  
11 --- A BRIEF RECESS

12  
13 MS. SALAMIVA: But we can't ask you to  
14 be away for a whole week because you have homes and  
15 other responsibilities also. After, Angela will have  
16 some questions from each community. There will be a  
17 question that will need a yes or a no. Elders it's  
18 ready. We're ready for you now, if you are. Are we  
19 ready?

20 MR. PETERS: We've waited for a long  
21 time, if we find it's time for us to speak. I'm the  
22 elder from Kuujjuaq, he's one day older than me. He  
23 was born in '39. He was born in August 8<sup>th</sup> and me on  
24 the 9<sup>th</sup>. My fellow elder, I think if -- I'm from  
25 Ungava and he's from (indiscernible) and this one's

1 from Hudson Bay. I'm just saying where we are coming  
2 from. Usually, we have a knowledge about animals  
3 because they were part of our lifestyle, our culture.

4 We are now elders from eating our country food. If  
5 there are any questions, we'll be open.

6 I just want to share some things ever  
7 since I started being involved. I'll try to make it  
8 short. I'm 80 years old now but my mind is still  
9 very, very active, but mine just moving on even with  
10 that. And when I was growing up there was no  
11 government, there was no white man. And there was  
12 only Hudson Bay Company that was doing trading.  
13 That's the only thing they did. Our forefathers lived  
14 on animals and used them as clothing and as food; that  
15 was our life in the cold.

16 I just want to mention that and with  
17 that, I want to concentrate more on Beluga. But I  
18 will also comment on other things on Ungava side since  
19 Belugas not there all year. Like in the spring, June,  
20 July they start moving north through Ungava, to  
21 Immilik, to (indiscernible). That's where they would  
22 pass by and (indiscernible) harvesting them for food  
23 and for dog food because there were a lot of Beluga  
24 back then. And today we have a lot of things that are  
25 in the way of animals. Now have a lot of loud

1 equipment that are bothering animals. There's a lot  
2 now. The way it was with Beluga in the north, those  
3 that go to Churchill and those left behind or that  
4 were too slow, they would be left behind in our area.

5 And we have names in the land where they used to have  
6 names for hunting Beluga.

7 And where they would shed their skin,  
8 and when in the -- when they do their skinning, the  
9 skin is very thin and when they change it for winter  
10 coat and that's the way they do it. So Kuujuuaq was  
11 also the river at Kangirsuk, all the major rivers on  
12 Ungava, that's where they -- whales, the Beluga were  
13 sighted. And today we have a lot of loud equipment,  
14 they hardly go back there again. And there would be  
15 more if there was less noise. But we have no  
16 (indiscernible) but to use them now.

17 Like there was a question that was  
18 asked I want to make clear. When they start moving,  
19 were there others that you saw? Yes, we have rivers  
20 that Beluga resided and shed their skin. And we've  
21 never harvested them to a point that they are put in  
22 danger. We always took only what we needed because we  
23 had to think of the future. So they'd never try to  
24 finish off any kind of animals. I would never wasted  
25 any meat whether it's any kind of food, we don't have

1 to leave it behind because the carcasses would scare  
2 some animals away. That's what we've been told. It  
3 was the same way with the walrus. There are some  
4 places where they used to hunt whales but they're no  
5 longer there. Or where waterfowl lay their eggs, they  
6 -- we know what animals do. And when they see there's  
7 danger in their area, they refuse to go back. And  
8 today, like with the James Bay Agreement, we -- what  
9 was expected to higher rate of population.

10 And with the Cree, we worked with them;  
11 worked on the James Bay Agreement. Because -- and we  
12 were working well together at the time. And I would  
13 want this to continue. And even if there are  
14 problems, we would like to get over the difficult  
15 issues through reconciliations. And at that time,  
16 after agreement, the ITN was established and that put  
17 in a lot of fight within the region at the time. So  
18 but there are -- these issues can be resolved. Any  
19 issue can be resolved. Like I mentioned, there was no  
20 government. We never had bad government. And when I  
21 was growing up and we never. I was born in the  
22 Kangirsuk area and there was this Hudson Bay Company  
23 person that was the only white man for the whole year.  
24 That's the way it was when we were growing up.

25 And I will start moving towards more



1 recent times. It's not written down. We had  
2 unwritten laws that were very strong and that were  
3 respected. And when young men were growing up to be a  
4 man, if you don't have a kayak, you're not allowed to  
5 get a wife because you won't be able to feed your  
6 family. That's the way it was. These were the kinds  
7 of laws that we had. And they were not able to get a  
8 wife who was not able to sew because if she was unable  
9 to sew, the man would freeze in the cold. So these  
10 were unwritten laws. And I would like all these to be  
11 believed because that's the way it was.

12 We always shared food, any kind of food  
13 that is harvested, whether it's Beluga, they would  
14 share everything with everybody and nothing was left  
15 behind. The food was dried, turned to oil, some of it  
16 was frozen, some of it was fermented, so all the whale  
17 can be used. And they were safe for the winter and  
18 they would use snow as shelters, snow houses.

19 And today, I'll get to more recent  
20 times. After the NQI Agreement, we started to hear  
21 about the governments and we started to hear that  
22 there are regulations. We were told that we were able  
23 to harvest only the mers and we never heard those  
24 prevention before and it was the first time that we  
25 heard that there were some regulation and rules. And

1 I can say that (indiscernible) have nothing. And we  
2 were informed by the Quebec Government they are not  
3 responsible for the sea mammal, and DFO are  
4 responsible for sea mammals. And their office is in  
5 Yellowknife.

6 MADAM INTERPRETER: Sorry, we cannot  
7 hear anymore.

8 MR. PETERS: As people of Nunavik, it  
9 was very -- when we first learned that the Quebec  
10 Government is not responsible for the sea mammal, only  
11 land mammal, that was the first time we had that  
12 understanding. And the Quebec Government cannot do  
13 anything about the sea mammals even though all the  
14 people of Nunavik that are in Quebec depends on sea  
15 mammals. Because the regulations that is not under  
16 our government, belongs to other governments.

17 (indiscernible) who lives here, he got a Beluga here.

18 He was hunting here because he's a local hunter but  
19 when he harvested the polar bear, all his hunting  
20 gears and gasoline were taken away once they found out  
21 that he caught a polar bear. And he was fortunate to  
22 have that he still had some naphtha so he was able to  
23 make it here. And when he was charged, I was  
24 responsible to support him and it costed money. And  
25 there are two ---

1 MADAM INTERPRETER: Can we stop a bit  
2 because our system is not working again.

3  
4 --- TECHNICAL PAUSE

5  
6 MR. PETERS: After the quotas were  
7 reached, one time the hunters were charged also. So I  
8 had to support them, too. But some were confidential  
9 issues so ---

10 MS. SALAMIVA: (indiscernible).

11  
12 --- TECHNICAL PAUSE

13  
14 MR. PETERS: Thank you, very much.  
15 That's how it used to be; I just wanted to identify  
16 how it was. I'm not trying to speak forever, I just  
17 wanted to make sure that -- to explain how it was.

18 Look, when Makivik became corporation,  
19 I was appointed to be responsible for wildlife. There  
20 was (indiscernible) and myself from Kuujjuaq  
21 coordinating committee under the James Bay Agreement  
22 S. 24, and we worked on that for a long time. So we  
23 learned a lot from the federal government, the Cree  
24 and Inuit including the (indiscernible) from  
25 (indiscernible). So there were five different groups

1 who were appointed to deal with the wildlife. And the  
2 negotiation for (indiscernible) was only for two  
3 years. And there was no association for wildlife  
4 although the coordinating committee was created. And  
5 after the meeting, we would create committees. After  
6 that, the LNUKs were created.

7 Like I said, we live in Quebec, we have  
8 Quebec Government who cannot take care of the sea  
9 mammals, so they cannot support us. Because of that,  
10 we had to come up with an agreement for NILCA. And I  
11 was appointed by the Makivic Government to become a  
12 chief negotiator. I still hear myself. So for 13  
13 years, we were negotiating and we were able to gain  
14 all the islands and then the NMRWB was created. After  
15 they were created, we have more options to go through  
16 like RNUK, LNUK, NMRWB to go to the government and  
17 they are recognized by the government.

18 So now it's a good time to come up with  
19 solutions. Like you can now use the NILCA as your  
20 tool to say that we can do that. It is in the NILCA.

21 It's possible for a hunter to hunt. That's how it is  
22 in NILCA. We worked on the NILCA for 13 years and  
23 it's a good tool. We have something to work with now.

24 But unfortunately, I'm getting old even though I  
25 still want to be involved. I talked with my other

1 colleagues; they will also speak. We will be  
2 available for your questions. The only way we are  
3 here today is because of the wildlife. We know that  
4 the usual mating grounds of the wildlife or moulting  
5 grounds. Yes, we have RNUK that can do the management  
6 plan.

7 MADAM INTERPRETER: I still cannot hear  
8 him well.

9 MR. PETERS: Since there is good tools  
10 to work on with, now we will be able to properly find  
11 solutions with those tools. I'm going to give my  
12 colleagues to speak, even though he's older than me,  
13 he wanted me to go first.

14 MADAM INTERPRETER: My system is not  
15 properly working yet. Not by me.

16 MS. SALAMIVA: Please state your name.

17 MR. ANAUTAK: I'm from Akulivik,  
18 Markusie Anautak. I'm an elder of Akulivik now.

19 MADAM INTERPRETER: I want to cry now.

20 MS. SALAMIVA: (indiscernible).

21  
22 --- TECHNICAL PAUSE

23  
24 MADAM INTERPRETER: It's off again. I'm  
25 sorry. He's telling a story about how he grew up, he

1 thought he was the only -- they were the only people  
2 in their area, but as he was growing up, he learned  
3 that they are not the only one.

4 MR. ANAUTAK: Just before the World War  
5 I was born in 1939, Second World War. The only  
6 transportation for hunting -- for transportation was  
7 the only dog team and kayak and those had no noise.  
8 And someone also mentioned that they were not allowed  
9 to throw rocks in the water, that we were not allowed  
10 to throw rocks in the water because Beluga would flee.  
11 That was the teaching we got from our father. Because  
12 that was their daily activity hunt. For example,  
13 Beluga, walruses, they used to hunt all those animals  
14 that has blubber. And they were not really hunting  
15 other animals. For example, goose, nobody was really  
16 hunting the goose.

17 And there used to be Hudson Bay Company  
18 managers in my area, and there were only three of  
19 them. I was born when the Hudson Bay Company were  
20 already here. I was born in 1939. And before I was  
21 born, they used to have tents made out of animal skins  
22 and they also had boats, skinned with bearded seal  
23 skin. And I think they're called (indiscernible). I  
24 never saw them being used because I'm not really from  
25 the long time ago.

1                   Because of that, I felt very bad about  
2                   the quotas when I heard people speaking. We used to  
3                   be also told that one day white people will be coming.

4                   And because there were only three white people in my  
5                   area, although Catholic mission might have passed  
6                   through our town. Because the Catholic mission were  
7                   not around, they did not assist us either. That's how  
8                   we were. Because there were no white people in our  
9                   area, in and around ---

10                   MADAM INTERPRETER: I think it's his  
11                   microphone.

12                   MR. ANAUTAK: And we have meetings when  
13                   we talk about animals. For elders ---

14                   MS. SALAMIVA: (indiscernible)

15  
16                   --- TECHNICAL PAUSE

17  
18                   MR. ANAUTAK: Communities were saying  
19                   that they would be able to control their quotas and  
20                   before -- even before white people came, we were able  
21                   to control with our own laws. We still can do that so  
22                   I was very happy to hear people saying that they want  
23                   to try without quotas. I like their request because  
24                   even if we are on our own without other giving us  
25                   control, we can look after our own wildlife. Because

1 it was our daily life and still is. I remember as  
2 soon as my father woke up, he would go out hunting. I  
3 know that there are capable people that can assist you  
4 and we also heard communities wishing to have a  
5 steering committee. Yes, it's true that there should  
6 be a steering committee. So I want this to be  
7 realized and I want to tell you Inuit people that you  
8 can do it.

9 For example, our elders, our ancestors  
10 were able to do whatever they could. Even though  
11 there is no control from DFO, you still can control it  
12 on Beluga. And if you followed through your plan,  
13 have a limit to your harvest, because Inuit are  
14 capable of doing it, I don't want others to have a  
15 concern because they are able to do it. Someone was  
16 also wondering maybe the researchers are just making  
17 money out on Inuit. We were the only occupants of  
18 this land way before white man came. Even though when  
19 the Company arrives, we're not using outboard motors  
20 even though they were around at that time.

21 Even though today it's not the same case  
22 because of our new equipments like snowmobile and  
23 four-wheelers and canoes, still, I'm sure we still can  
24 have a -- something set up according to the  
25 traditional knowledge of Inuit (indiscernible). If we



1 need assistance from white people, we would still  
2 accept it. I'm not saying get away because we need  
3 them. We need their help; we need their assistance.  
4 And us Inuit and white people have to collaborate  
5 together because I also heard about the self-  
6 determination and I'm part of the committee. We have  
7 to work together. Like I said, my parents used to say  
8 one day white people will come into our region. And  
9 we also see forest fires, tsunami, all kinds of  
10 weather conditions and we used to hear all those  
11 before it happened. And today when you say them, it's  
12 true what was said. I don't want to go too far. I'm  
13 going to give it to my grandson now.

14 MR. NAPPAALUK: Luccassie Nappaaluk from  
15 Kangiqsujuaq. I am 70 years old now. I wonder if  
16 I'll be -- go up to age 80 when I reached 70. I was  
17 raised with my grandparents and when I got  
18 (indiscernible), they moved me to my grandparents and  
19 they were born around 1800s. When I was two hours old  
20 I started remembering. I don't remember being inside  
21 my mother but I've never forgotten everything that's  
22 happened since then; I don't have to write them down.

23 At the time, with our traditions, we thought we were  
24 the only ones around in the world. We weren't  
25 expecting anybody to come to us like white man. We

1 used to have our own regulations concerning Beluga and  
2 today we're still using some of them. Like we've been  
3 told with our families that not to waste food, take  
4 what you need, harvest what you need, and never leave  
5 meat behind because we have to think about the future.

6  
7 The fat of the whale, it would be used  
8 for light for our oil lamps. And if there were no  
9 whales, where would we get our heat and light from  
10 because there was nothing else. It's good oil to eat  
11 and it's the best oil for the oil lamp. It has the  
12 best light and the meat is good. It's good when it's  
13 dried, when it's fermented, it's good for dogs, can be  
14 used for anything. If we don't take care, we will go  
15 into trouble. We have to be careful to be able to  
16 continue this life. Before the white man came for  
17 many years, we lived like that with the animals we  
18 lived on. We never saw any diminishing of animals  
19 except Beluga because we had to be careful.

20 We are in Kangiqsujuaq, we are solid,  
21 strong because we've gone through that experience.  
22 Even if we don't get regulation from the government,  
23 we can use our own tools, our own regulations, we can  
24 start using them again. And that's why we want to go  
25 back to them after all the negative effects of quota

1 because we've been having problems as a result.

2 Because we remember how it was controlled before.

3 They can be scary; Belugas can be scary.  
4 The white ones, they were the first ones -- no, the  
5 last ones. And the ones that are first ones,  
6 (indiscernible) "minky whales," they didn't like them  
7 for those who were waiting because they knew that they  
8 were no more whales coming in after the minky whales.

9 It's still coming cause there's still some ice  
10 attached to the beach. And in the water we were not  
11 told to throw rocks on the water because whales can  
12 hear them and today there's a lot noise from boats,  
13 that's why there's an effect.

14 We remember all the ways our forefathers  
15 were living with. They would good for us. We would  
16 want to go back to some of them, how it would be. If  
17 we do away with quota, and with the tools that we have  
18 today, good tools that we have today, we can go into  
19 trouble, too. So with that, those who want to do away  
20 with quota, if they are ready, well they could try it.  
21 And at the next meeting, to move ahead to have this --  
22 we'll have to look for opportunities. And if we keep  
23 being controlled from outside, that could still  
24 continue. That's my say. Thank you for this  
25 opportunity to speak. That's all.

1 MR. PETERS: Can I say something short  
2 after, Salamiva? Johnny mentioned a bit -- Johnny  
3 Akpahatekb. Before we had health professionals, the  
4 women had midwives and there was no problem with that  
5 with no health professionals. Even when they were  
6 travelling in the winter, they would stop their trip  
7 and then the baby would be born, and they would move  
8 on right after. And one time, I revived a person that  
9 was dying away, using traditional methods. And when  
10 there's a big cut during a hunt, I did stitches for  
11 their cuts. So it was all right. And they want to  
12 know how I could do sutures on a person.

13 MS. ROBINSON: Any questions for the  
14 elders?

15 MR. AERO: Tatti Aero from Kangirsuk.  
16 There is a lot of Beluga. I want to share with you  
17 within Canada with the waters of Canada, there is  
18 Beluga from Alaska, Alaska waters there is Beluga in  
19 Yukon. In all bay waters there are Beluga. In  
20 Russia, there are Belugas, Norway, there are Belugas  
21 in their waters. Labrador Sea, there are Belugas and  
22 Nunavut, there's lots up there, too.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: I want you to ask  
24 questions for the elders. Johnny Akpahatek. We are  
25 looking for questions for the elders, did I miss

1 anybody? Johnny Akpahatek, Noah Ittuk, Billy  
2 Palliser. Anybody else? Thank you.

3 MR. AKPAHATEK: Johnny Akpahatek. I  
4 don't have a question, I just want to add something as  
5 an elder. I just want to add something from elders'  
6 teachings. For Inuit teachings, there is a lot that  
7 would help us guide our lives from our elders. And we  
8 respected them; never argue with them. And Inuit  
9 knowledge, those who are orphaned, they to tell us  
10 that they are stronger than others. And Inuit  
11 teachings for life in general, there is a lot in  
12 there. And today, if we did something wrong, we get  
13 into conditions that will be put on us throughout our  
14 lives. And this was not the way.

15 MS. SALAMIVA: Next question, Noah  
16 Ittuk.

17 MR. ITTUK: Thank you, Chair.

18 MS. SALAMIVA: This is very low; speak  
19 louder.

20 MR. ITTUK: My question before quotas,  
21 you were harvesting Beluga. How did you feel with the  
22 introduction of quota? Were you shocked? I was too  
23 young at the time. I was a boy when the quota was  
24 started and I don't hear enough of what elders felt  
25 about introduction of quota, the hunters at the time.

1 MS. SALAMIVA: Please answer and  
2 (indiscernible).

3 MR. PETERS: We were a bit behind on  
4 getting quota in Quebec and Labrador had already a lot  
5 of quotas and regulations. And only one with no  
6 regulation was the ringed seal. They had regulation  
7 for ptarmigan and all the mammals. And these were  
8 learning and Nunavut, there were still regulations.  
9 They were already regulations. And in Quebec, I mean,  
10 Nunavik, we were behind in getting regulations because  
11 they were different governments that were responsible  
12 for us. Quebec was not responsible for sea mammals.  
13 And Quebec was in a bad situation to deal with us on  
14 this and with the quota.

15 A lot of people, areas like Nunavik that  
16 didn't have quotas and since we have worked with a lot  
17 of people, and now one of the members of the Board,  
18 they go to the worldwide organization that deal with  
19 mammals. And in Inukjuak was a place where they catch  
20 a lot of polar bears. It was like a quota up to 30  
21 for Inukjuak, but we got support for that. But if  
22 we're going to use -- if there is no other choice but  
23 to use quota, they have to be managed by regional  
24 organizations. We -- if we do away with animals, we  
25 won't save any for our ancestors. Thank you.

1 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy Palliser?

2 MR. PETERS: Just to add, your father  
3 was a big Beluga hunter and he had the best dog team.  
4 And it was good to see that he would use like cups  
5 and they would use sometimes certain things to do away  
6 with illnesses.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: Billy?

8 MR. PALLISER: Thank you. From what  
9 Luccassie said, he was clear from him -- from them,  
10 before the introduction of quotas that they had  
11 already had their own unwritten laws. There is a lot  
12 of them but that are not written down. If we're going  
13 to start using our own regulations, you said that it  
14 wouldn't put any community in any problems. Like  
15 Kangiqsujuaq, will the population -- will the Inuit be  
16 able to pursue that to be able to do things on their  
17 own regulation and write all those rules and  
18 regulations down from Nunavik? Are you feeling  
19 something if we come up with that?

20 MR. NAAPPALUK: We're not fearful of  
21 anything. We want to support in any way because we're  
22 also looking for ways to improve things. What could  
23 we do and how could we use the traditional ways, and  
24 today there's changes? Could we take some of them  
25 back and maybe we could try that and see with

1 experience them to do away -- to not follow on the way  
2 if it's not good for us. But to try again. I really  
3 don't fear anything of trying something new because  
4 we've been here historically. But the newcomers, they  
5 came with rules and regulations that came from them on  
6 everything that wouldn't -- we couldn't fit into the  
7 ways of the white man. So we went to look for ways  
8 and help each other. And if we have problems, if  
9 we're fighting each other, we'll not go into -- it  
10 will not do any good. We will miss all of good  
11 opportunities.

12 MR. PETERS: Let me add a little bit.  
13 It's true what Luccassie is saying, I believe him and  
14 I understand what he is saying. Late Robert  
15 (indiscernible) and I were responsible for the  
16 wildlife. When Pauloosie and (indiscernible) were  
17 president of RNUK, we went to meet the people of  
18 Sanikiluaq more than once. We met their elders; we  
19 met their Board. And their hunter support are  
20 properly leading their people. Because of that, the  
21 government can't even say you're wrong. So that's  
22 what we want to see hear in Nunavik.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: Are you done? Billy?  
24 Jackusie Ittukalak?

25 MR. ITTUKALAK: Thank you, Chairperson.



1 My name is Jackusie Ittukalak from (indiscernible). I  
2 have a question. I also want to know if you were also  
3 informed about the location that were animal rest or  
4 bask because we were told to make sure if we harvested  
5 in those certain location, never to make -- never to  
6 leave anything behind.

7 MR. PETERS: Jackussie, your question  
8 was the part of a very serious teaching. The  
9 (indiscernible) are, the basking area of the walruses.  
10 So they were not allowed to butcher in those islands  
11 where the walruses rest so -- because they won't come  
12 back if you butcher an animal there. Even  
13 Qikiqtarjuaq Island, you were not allowed to do  
14 anything on them. Because if you did something or  
15 butcher an animal in there, Qikiqtarjuaq Island, they  
16 would not come back because they don't like the smell  
17 of rotten food. So we were ordered not to butcher an  
18 animal at the actual basking area. Meat was a very  
19 serious matter to Inuit people.

20 MR. NAPPAALUK: When the Europeans were  
21 coming in from England there are a good example.  
22 Franklin who went up to the Arctic to do his research  
23 to see what they can do. But they died because they  
24 were eating from canned food, so they died from their  
25 food. But England had a misunderstanding. The story

1 was they were killed and Inuit people ate them. That  
2 information must have been very bad to people of  
3 England.

4 So people of the world broke down,  
5 Canadian Government, England Government at the time,  
6 1911, was the first meeting of Inuit at the Arctic of  
7 Russia. People of -- Inuit people of Russia near that  
8 -- Inuit of Canada were mistreated. So Canadian  
9 Government was embarrassed when they were told that  
10 you are not looking after your Inuit people. That  
11 word came from the Russia. From that, it started to  
12 improve.

13 So as they go along, like you get --  
14 people get Order of Canada from Ottawa, so they made a  
15 film to prove that those Franklin were not eaten by  
16 Inuit people. And they had to use the most expensive  
17 filmmakers to produce that film. And in London,  
18 there's an image, there was a sculpture sculpted that  
19 of Inuit beating up those Franklin people, but after  
20 they had the clarification, that art was broken down.

21 Because of that, it's part of the burden that we got  
22 from the government. It's good for their agents that  
23 they come to hear. I want them to feel welcome even  
24 though you feel that you're hearing bad things, it's  
25 because we are trying to find solutions. And we

1 expect you to bring that information back down to the  
2 government. We will have expectation when there's a  
3 meeting all the time. And if we collaborate together,  
4 we can come up with something very solid and make  
5 Canada stronger. If we collaborate and work well  
6 together.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: (indiscernible).

8 MR. NAPPAALUK: I just want to add a  
9 little bit. Jackusie's question to Qikiqtarjuaq,  
10 there are two smaller islands that are basking,  
11 resting area of walruses. And people talk about them.

12 The other island is all rock and the other one is a  
13 bit bigger. They are -- I heard that there used to be  
14 a lot of walrus around Qikiqtarjuaq Island and -- but  
15 slowly they started to leave that area, and they don't  
16 come there anymore.

17 MR. ANAUTAK: So our elders at the time  
18 used to say that they will be coming back one day. So  
19 we see a lot of walruses around that Qikiqtarjuaq  
20 Island, at those two islands that are resting place  
21 for walrus. Yes, it's true that we have to be very  
22 careful around there because they are coming back. So  
23 people of Akulivik, reminds people that we have to  
24 look after those two particular islands so not have  
25 the walrus go away again, and from Salluit up to

1           Kuujuuaraapik.

2                           And so that transit for the patients in  
3           Montreal is now Ulliviq from that word. The meaning  
4           of Ulliviq means that you rest or you wait for the  
5           weather to get better before you travel on. So that  
6           place is called Ulliviq from that.

7                           MS. SALAMIVA: Adamie Tayara is the last  
8           one.

9                           MR. TAYARA: I one time witnessed  
10          someone using a harpoon almost kill a Beluga without  
11          using a rifle. But have you ever seen a hunter using  
12          a harpoon alone kill a Beluga because the Beluga  
13          doesn't die right away. So have you ever witnessed  
14          anybody kill a Beluga without using a rifle and did  
15          they kill it?

16                          MR. PETERS: Yes, I was born before  
17          noisy equipments like canoe, speed boats,  
18          (indiscernible) boats were used. I was born when they  
19          were still using kayak alone. And they used to have  
20          harpoon knife which made out of walrus tusk and they  
21          would have a special rope. So these were the tools  
22          before the rifles were introduced.

23                          And your question, even though the  
24          Beluga was harpooned, how do you kill them? They used  
25          anguvigaq (ph); it's a tool to kill Beluga or walrus

1 once it's been harpooned. There was bowhead hunt for  
2 two times in Kangirsuk and it was so -- I was so happy  
3 to watch Tasiujaq hunters use harpoon and then use the  
4 anguvigaq alone. Anguvigaq alone killed the walrus  
5 during the bowhead hunt.

6 MR. NAPPAALUK: So that you will not  
7 lack muktuk, hunt for bowhead. It's one hundred times  
8 bigger than Beluga's muktuk. It's so big so that  
9 you'll get a lot of muktuk, hunt for bowhead. In  
10 Kangirsuk we have harvested three bowheads now. When  
11 I was asked to harpoon for the first time, I said no.

12 So I said maybe someone else who is stronger can  
13 harpoon while I take a picture. It's so -- it's a  
14 very good feeling to harvest bowhead and it's a  
15 hundred times bigger than Beluga. It's a good  
16 fermented oil and a very good dried meat. We couldn't  
17 have the whole bowhead because people didn't really --  
18 people did not come. I don't know how our ancestors  
19 were able to kill a bowhead without any equipments  
20 that they use today.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: Short, very short.

22 MR. PETERS: Before the rifles were  
23 introduced, my grandmother made sure that I understood  
24 how they could hunt bowhead, only by kayak. And they  
25 use anguvigaq and then anguvigaq alone would drag it

1 to the beach. That's how strong our ancestors were.  
2 And we still can do it today if we cooperate and work  
3 well together. So as elders, I suggest you to  
4 collaborate and work well together. That way you can  
5 succeed because it's difficult to work alone on  
6 anything. But if you work together it's easier.  
7 Thank you.

8 MS. SALAMIVA: We are now open to the  
9 people who, if they wish to comment, the hunters, even  
10 if you are a woman or a man. Anybody? Sarah Aloupa,  
11 after Sarah it will be Mary Mickyook. Now it's for  
12 people who haven't spoke yet.

13 MS. ALOUPA: Sarah Aloupa. I'm going to  
14 speak as a person not as an interpreter. I'm from  
15 Quaqtaq. I have five children, five grandchildren  
16 with no husband. And I'm a member of the Women's  
17 Association of Nunavik, and we're working with women  
18 up to 16 and for children. As a woman, and what women  
19 do, and this when we receive people from outside from  
20 other communities, with their introduction of  
21 (indiscernible) with the -- I was away in Quebec in  
22 school and I got back when there were quotas  
23 introduced already. My mother told me I wasn't  
24 (indiscernible) back in June in '85, my mother was  
25 concerned about the quotas. I didn't think much about

1 it as a person but within the 35 years, I understand  
2 now that it's not good for Inuit.

3 I still get share because my son also  
4 hunts Beluga and if he didn't get any because since I  
5 travel a lot but there's no more when I come back. We  
6 Quaqtaq people don't hunt as they please. I'm 35  
7 years now. I never teach my children anymore with the  
8 small share that we get. I try to use my small share  
9 to show my children to make oil and the methods that  
10 were done to make proper oil that are no longer known.

11 Because we no longer show our children how we deal  
12 with making (indiscernible) seal oil, I mean fat oil.

13 My father died when I was 11. It's been  
14 40 years now and he died at the time when the James  
15 Bay Agreement was being negotiated, he died before  
16 reaching home in Kuujjuaq. So my mother was alone  
17 raising nine children. And the oldest one, since she  
18 was alone, she had to deal with meat that my father  
19 was responsible for. And the following year, I was at  
20 (indiscernible) where they were harvesting Beluga for  
21 it might have been four days, I don't remember exact  
22 number of days because I was too young. And she gave  
23 me a -- he taught me how to make oil and how to dry  
24 meat. And for our children, they need good food. We  
25 can't live on the store-bought food alone. There are

1 lots of single mothers that I represent, like me.

2 We want to welcome everybody but we're  
3 tired and I'm tired for the hunters because they have  
4 to move very, very far to do the harvesting because of  
5 the Quaqtaq -- the people are good people that we can  
6 share sometime at my house. One time, my house had to  
7 be used without any compensation because there was no  
8 choice. And even thinking now with the zoos, they  
9 have different farms. If I tell them now there's no  
10 more, I wouldn't ask a farmer to grow to -- unless  
11 somebody else's farmer go and grow their own food.  
12 And this is similar to what is being asked of us to  
13 get food from other people.

14 That in tradition, we never wrote  
15 anything down. There wasn't any kind of paper in our  
16 area, there's some trees down here. And  
17 (indiscernible) also mentioned about (indiscernible)  
18 it's what's used for making oil from Beluga fat and  
19 that was in Kangirsuk was the first time. So we're  
20 losing some languages that go with preparation of  
21 Beluga. And we're losing our languages and our  
22 different ways. I even want to say to Quebec  
23 Government because they are our bosses because they're  
24 very strong with the French language, I wonder what  
25 their population is? We are 12,000 we're fighting for



1 our -- to save our lives and language -- life and  
2 languages. But nobody seems to be listening. And  
3 when a man brings back the flipper of the Beluga, it  
4 is the women and children traditionally that would --  
5 it would be saved for them and they only bring back  
6 only a portion of the flipper. They used to get their  
7 share, fair share for the whole family. This is going  
8 away, too.

9 We, in Quaqtaq, we don't waste food.  
10 It's not the same way as other communities because we  
11 live right next to the sea. We, together, as women,  
12 when there are seals caught and save food for certain  
13 part of food for men. So that was the way, too, but  
14 today, we anything we please because of the small  
15 share that we are given now. We don't want to  
16 continue this. It's been going on too long. That is  
17 not good for -- that is not approved by Inuit.

18 I have a lot to say but I really want to  
19 be heard for those at home to be able to harvest from  
20 nearby. This is our land, we don't need -- like one -  
21 - someone said that they will need an office.

22 (indiscernible) unit office in our region. We don't  
23 want to do your work anymore. My next-door neighbour,  
24 Harry, and with the work that he's -- he doesn't -- he  
25 has only one leg. There's a lot of communities come

1 to visit in Quaqtaq in the fall and in the spring.  
2 Harry, it's very hard for him to move. And there's  
3 lots to do, he does it all alone.

4 If I want my regulation to be followed,  
5 I would be there. And we're being controlled from  
6 down there and we pay the highest taxes, and there's  
7 no compensation of any kind. For us and everybody  
8 else gets their share financially, but not us. The  
9 minister has to know about this. For a long time,  
10 anywhere when I've been translating, everywhere and I  
11 have jobs, there's lots of people in need. Lots of  
12 single mothers, single fathers. If they're alone,  
13 they need support for food security, not to get  
14 hungry.

15 And with this situation, we've been  
16 saying that we can manage our own because there are a  
17 lot of people with a lot of knowledge but with no  
18 diploma. So we have learned historically, we want to  
19 be treated the same way with our expertises. And  
20 there's a lot more people getting educated in -- since  
21 1969, I started going to school, I've learned a lot.

22 I can work with the French because I can  
23 speak French. That's how I was taught but they never  
24 come to us or never learn our languages. They think  
25 we don't know things, but we are capable. And there's

1           sometime they come with only one French. We sometimes  
2           we have three or four languages. For myself, I know  
3           three languages. I never learned -- I went to English  
4           school but I learned by listening in English. That's  
5           how I learned. We don't want you to think that we  
6           don't know things anymore. I represent a lot of  
7           people, children and single mothers.

8                         For our hunters, the men to be able to  
9           harvest what is sufficient for the family and for the  
10          community because there's a lot -- there's lack of  
11          food now. It's not good to see in Quaqtaq when  
12          there's a lot of visitors from outside, it's like  
13          carcasses behind our places of preparing our food  
14          traditionally. My mother's drying area is still there.

15          But we don't use it anymore with my children.  
16          There's no chance for us now. I want my tradition  
17          back. Thank you.

18                        MS. SALAMIVA: I support that. As a  
19          fair woman. I'm not much of a seamstress; I'm more of  
20          a hunter. Johnny Peters.

21                        MR. PETERS: Just to add a little  
22          something from a woman to hear this is good to hear  
23          the truth. Yes, even we donate everything back from  
24          the time, it's not possible. But what is good, what  
25          is useful, what is valuable, they still can be used.

1 How do they sew? How do they get their fair share?  
2 Even one single seal and then they would take  
3 different parts and share them equally. And that --  
4 the co-operation that we have and that's why we're  
5 here today. And there was certain food for men,  
6 certain food for women, designated food. So certain  
7 parts of the animal for children. Everything was  
8 arranged. And when -- and as the kid was growing up,  
9 it was a young -- was not -- was told not to cut  
10 intestines because there would be consequences. So  
11 these are the things, our traditions, that were good  
12 to carry on with our lifestyle.

13 At the time, there were no suicides.  
14 Today, we've lost a lot of people, not to sickness,  
15 and it has touched on a lot of us, my family members.

16 And just before I left, another one happened from  
17 Kuujjuaq because our old teachings are no longer being  
18 used. Some are hiding and harvesting animals in  
19 hiding. So these are the kinds of things that would  
20 lead us to a bad way. Our disciplinary things that  
21 come from elders that are valuable should be taken  
22 back.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: We want Mary -- I want  
24 those from the audience to speak. Mary Mickyook. If  
25 another person wished to comment, it's still open.

1 After that we will start to adjourn. And if anyone  
2 else still wish to comment, it's still time. It's  
3 open to the Inuit or Cree hunters right now. Go Mary.  
4 Thank you.

5 MS. MICKYOOK: My name is Mary Fleming  
6 Mickyook. I was born here in Kuujjuaraapik where the  
7 (indiscernible) now. I was born inside a tent on June  
8 14 when the weather was very nice, but my mom passed  
9 away. I think I was three-year old. I thought my  
10 grandmother was my mother because I did not remember  
11 my mom. And when I was four, it's like I woke up. My  
12 grandmother was holding my hands down to the beach and  
13 I think it was June.

14 Late Mary Fleming, I think asked for me  
15 to be named Mary. And I don't even remember saying  
16 "mom," calling somebody a nanna, a nanna is mother.  
17 And I used to see other children having both parents,  
18 both grandparents. We used to be together like that.

19 Although we were losing people from TB and some other  
20 diseases, and my grandmother passed away when I was  
21 growing up; I was six-year old. I don't think she was  
22 50-year old yet. She passed away from TB.

23 I know I'm Inuk but where did we get the  
24 name Fleming? I used to wonder how we got the name.  
25 But now I know where I got it after reading a lot and

1 by television. Someone mentioned that a ship used to  
2 come from London in 1800s. They were designated by  
3 their government and they live on Queen Elizabeth  
4 Country and so at the time, the teachers used to come  
5 from there. But the Hudson Bay Company who used to  
6 harvest a long time ago, left. And they used to  
7 harvest Beluga in order to make perfumes or soaps. So  
8 their left-overs are still here. Even the military  
9 that was here in 1955, when I was born the American  
10 Army came and this had affected Inuit and Cree because  
11 of that a lot of us have English names. And a lot of  
12 us were orphans. So you will see some Inuit that look  
13 so much like a white person but even though we got  
14 those names, we still want our tradition to continue.

15 We are able to live on our own. But I  
16 believe the hunters, because my grandfather used to  
17 continue hunting especially around the Long Island,  
18 around James Bay. We used to live by the river for 10  
19 month. From March, we would go down by dog team and  
20 come back in November because we had to be in school,  
21 me and my siblings. And the Quebec Government was  
22 also controlling my age.

23 MS. SALAMIVA: Mary, it would be better  
24 if you talk about Beluga. Okay.

25 MS. MICKYOOK: When we were gone Beluga

1 hunting, our canoe straight away there was Stevie  
2 (indiscernible) and George (indiscernible) that were  
3 hunting. And that day was a very good weather, they  
4 had to make a ramp up to two to three miles. So I  
5 really want to learn the Inuit tradition because I  
6 went to school in English for a long time. My  
7 boyfriend was also part of the researchers although he  
8 passed away; I think in 2002. They went down to  
9 Little Whale River and I followed them and witnessing  
10 Beluga bleeding that were caught by very big nets. I  
11 felt very bad when I saw those Beluga bleeding even  
12 though I was just following my boyfriend. I felt so  
13 bad for those Beluga. When they were doing research  
14 this way by DFO, although I had no say because I was  
15 just following, not part of the team. Is it true that  
16 women were able to make Kamiks out of the Beluga  
17 muktuk? Yes. I want to learn how to make Kamiks,  
18 that's why I wanted to ask this question.

19 I feel that I remember my aunt making  
20 Kamik. Since there were no freezers, women would dry  
21 the tissue, the tissue of the Beluga. Scrape it with  
22 (indiscernible) and make sure that it did not rotten  
23 until it's dry. And also they would fermented the  
24 muktuk also. We still eat that today.

25 MR. MICKYOOK: (indiscernible).

1 MADAM INTERPRETER: She's asking the  
2 same question. He's having a hard time to understand  
3 Kamik. He thinks she's saying (indiscernible) which  
4 is the fat to make oil.

5 I don't know; I never witnessed women  
6 making Kamik but if they didn't have enough skin for  
7 kayak, they would also use the tissue for the kayak.  
8 If the Beluga tissue did not have a hole, they would  
9 use that tissue to cover the kayak.

10 MS. MICKYOOK: Thank you. I'm done.

11 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Mary. Billy?

12 MR. PALLISER: Yeah, I just want to have  
13 my closing comments to the Board.

14 MS. SALAMIVA: Wait. We will allow you  
15 to do your closing comment. But we are tired.

16 MR. OOVAUT: I just want to say that  
17 we're tired. I want to adjourn.

18 MS. SALAMIVA: For these guys, before we  
19 end the public hearing, Makavik and DFO, based on what  
20 you have heard from LNUK, RNUK and hunters, do you  
21 have final remarks? Short and sweet, please.

22 MR. GILBERT: Thank you, Salamiva.  
23 Gregor Gilbert for Mackivic Corporation. We do have  
24 final remarks but I think just in the interest of  
25 keeping the proceedings short, if the Board would



1 allow it, we would like to submit them electronically.

2 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. And we will  
3 distribute that to the others.

4 MR. HAMMILL: We would like to do the  
5 same.

6 MS. ROBINSON: Okay. The Board is  
7 meeting and starting their deliberations tomorrow  
8 morning. So if that could be in our inboxes by the  
9 time we're done breakfast, that would be awesome.  
10 Okay. Do any of the LNUKs, RNUKs -- are the RNUK and  
11 the LNUK and any of the other parties want to make a  
12 quick closing submission? I only see one hand up.  
13 Billy, after your comments, we'll close the public  
14 hearing with a prayer.

15 MR. PALLISER: For the DFO, I want to  
16 say from what you heard, and this is a hearing, and  
17 using that as a foundation, you will make your  
18 decision. We know that you will present something to  
19 the minister and he has 60 days to approve it or not.

20 We know that now that the request from the Marine  
21 Board has not been approved. It has happened in the  
22 past. On the second area, when the minister  
23 disapproves and he gives back his reasons for not  
24 approving, and then will have to be dealt with. The  
25 first request, sometimes it's complete turned way

1 around the second time around from DFO. And then it  
2 will be approved. And if not, if this doesn't happen  
3 the second time, the DFO with the minister's decision,  
4 if it disapproves again, we would have to be informed  
5 about the minister's decision.

6 But I want to say, first of all, the  
7 first try, and then the second time around, since  
8 there's usually a lot of change, the reason when the  
9 minister says no, I would want everything to be  
10 balanced that make a request that -- because we can  
11 also appeal to Makivic. Even if it's the second time  
12 and something that is based on our tradition and  
13 knowledge, if we don't like what the minister is  
14 giving to us, we could get back to you with Makivic  
15 and appeal it. The second decision usually that I  
16 don't like because they base it on the reasons why the  
17 minister did not approve.

18 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Billy.  
19 Anybody else? I think we're finished now. Did you  
20 raise your hand? Adamie Kaitak.

21 MR. KAITAK: Along with what I  
22 mentioned, I want to repeat it. For the surveys of  
23 Beluga, they've been working for a long time. Some of  
24 the information could not -- could accurate. I want  
25 to see people in our communities if we our request is

1 not approved again. We want to see -- also we want to  
2 see other people that will work with us, not with the  
3 long time people that have been working us. It seems  
4 that they're not giving us accurate information.  
5 That's all.

6 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Adamie.  
7 Sanikiluaq?

8 MR. ARRAGUTAINAQ: Thank you, Chair. In  
9 any way, we want to find solutions. From what we  
10 hear, lots of work to do. I just want to mention  
11 that. I wouldn't mind being used as an example from  
12 what we do. Thank you for inviting us. We work with  
13 our hunters, we inform them, we inform our community.  
14 The communication is the best tool to do work with  
15 different organizations, DFO and other organizations  
16 because good communication is a good tool. And using  
17 traditional knowledge, Inuit ways, that we have  
18 informed them and that's the basis that we use. And  
19 if you collaborate, you will come to good. And from  
20 what from using Inuit knowledge and traditions, if you  
21 do that, I feel it would be good for you. I just want  
22 to hand it to you because that is the way we work.  
23 Thank you, very much.

24 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you. Billy Dan?  
25 Tommy Palliser are you here? Billy Dan?

1 MR. (BILLY DAN) MAY: Thank you, Chair.

2 I was just reminded, those from eastern and western  
3 stocks, they are slightly different and I want to  
4 share this with (indiscernible). The ones from  
5 Eastern Hudson Bay, the Belugas, they are shorter.  
6 Their heads are a little shorter and when they go up  
7 for air, and they don't go for air as long, and their  
8 flippers are more square, those from Eastern Hudson  
9 Bay and I want this to be shared. So I want to share  
10 with you while everybody is listening.

11 And I want to thank you for giving this  
12 opportunity to speak. We want to see more of these  
13 kinds of meetings because when we feel there is not  
14 enough opportunity for us we tend to do lots of long  
15 discussions. And this is very difficult for us and in  
16 trying to provide sufficient food for our communities,  
17 we have to meet regularly. Because we hold in our  
18 hearts our pains from the past and it would be easier  
19 for us if we were given more opportunities. Thank  
20 you.

21 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Billy Dan.

22 Putulik?

23 MR. PAPIGATUK: While it's fresh, from  
24 what Billy Palliser mentioned that everything through  
25 the minister's hands, our requests, and since I've

1           been involved, I started in 2019 in fall, what we've  
2           requested, we've never had a negative response from  
3           our request. Since 2014, from the following years up  
4           to today, I've been involved, we have never told --  
5           have getting unapproved requests.

6                           MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, Putulik.  
7           Thank you everybody for being here and everybody that  
8           spoke. We had a lot of good things to say. They're  
9           going somewhere, we're going to keep them. You have  
10          given a lot of ideas and we are having a meeting  
11          tomorrow. With God's help, we're going to find a good  
12          solution for everybody. We don't want to disappoint  
13          hunters anymore. (indiscernible) the minister who has  
14          the last say, I want to give you all of your requests.  
15          I want to give 50 for you and 40 for you but it's like  
16          only one person that's controlling this whole thing.

17                           So the Boards will work on that. Please  
18          pray for them. Let's pray for each other and work  
19          together. Even if we have disagreements get back to  
20          reconciliation. Thank you, translators. We've had a  
21          lot of problems with our equipment and they're still  
22          here. They haven't given up. So thank you. Even  
23          they just continue even with the problems. And all  
24          the staff, Makivic, DFO, (indiscernible), you know I'm  
25          kidding. Sanikiluaq, Nunavik, Nunavut (indiscernible)

1 for being here. Eeyou Marine Board, thank you.  
2 Nunavik Marine Board, LNUK, RNUK, and our population  
3 in Nunavik, I thank them. The other chair for the  
4 Cree has something to say.

5 MR. BLACKNED: I forgot how to pronounce  
6 your name now.

7 MS. SALAMIVA: Salamiva.

8 MR. BLACKNED: Salamiva. Okay. I was  
9 talking with Salamiva at little bit earlier, maybe a  
10 couple of days ago and when we first arrived.  
11 Incidentally, maybe our paths did not cross at the  
12 time, but she might have been -- I don't know how old  
13 she is now -- there was a small island in James Bay  
14 called "Old Factory," and that's where her family came  
15 from the (indiscernible) family. That's where I came  
16 from as a kid. Now, our small community there  
17 relocated to the community of Wemindji. I don't know  
18 if you've heard of but Wemindji. And when that  
19 relocation took place, the Inuit who lived with the  
20 Crees in Old Factory as well as Wemindji, were  
21 relocated as well to Kuujjuaraapik and also to  
22 (indiscernible) next community north of here.

23 So somewhere years ago, our paths  
24 crossed again and it's purely coincidental that we  
25 both sit as co-chairs of this hearing. So that's

1 something I just wanted to share with you.

2 It has been a learning experience for  
3 myself as well as our Board members on the Eeyou  
4 Marine Region Wildlife Board and our staff. We've  
5 enjoyed the time we've been here, we've heard a lot of  
6 good things, learned a lot from all of you. Even  
7 though we don't understand your language, it's  
8 beautiful, beautiful language and I'm saddened to have  
9 this hearing end and not hear your language anymore,  
10 you know. But I really appreciated what I've learned  
11 from this hearing.

12 It's my first time experiencing such an  
13 event. And what was said by your organizations, your  
14 people and your hunters and all that, was powerful.  
15 And I hope that powerful voice that you've delivered  
16 to DFO as well as the other organizations representing  
17 the decision-makers, will fall on good ears and,  
18 hopefully, the decision that you're seeking will come  
19 about. And it's been a delight sitting with you. And  
20 I hope that someday in the future we will -- our paths  
21 will cross again. Thank you very much and God bless.

22  
23 MS. SALAMIVA: Johnny, can you do the  
24 closing prayer, Johnny, and bless the -- Johnny,  
25 there's so many Johnny's. There's only one Johnny

1 here. I heard Tommy. If you want Tommy, you can ask  
2 him, too. Please stand up; we'll do the closing  
3 prayer now. Closing prayer for a safe travel  
4 tomorrow.

5 MR. OOVAUT: We thank you, Lord for  
6 helping us. We need more wisdom for the future and we  
7 let bygones be bygones from this meeting room [In the  
8 Inuit language]. Amen. Amen.

9 MS. SALAMIVA: Thank you, everybody.  
10 The food is available at the gymnasium. It's a feast.  
11 It's all set and ready for you if you want to go  
12 straight there. Make sure the drivers know where you  
13 are for the morning travels.

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15  
16 --- Whereupon the hearing concluded at 7:09 p.m.  
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the foregoing  
is a true and accurate transcription of  
recordings and notes provided to me, to  
the best of my skill and ability.

*BarPollard*

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Barbara A. Pollard  
Certified Court Reporter

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