

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS BY EACH OF

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

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

and

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

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner)

**Sachs Harbour, N.W.T.
March 4, 1976.**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 42

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| INDEX | Page |
|--|------------------------|
| WITNESSES: | |
| Peter ESSAU | 4022, 4028, 4042 |
| Wallace LUCAS | 4025 |
| Fred CARPENTER | 4026, 4041 |
| Mrs. Susie TIKTALIK | 4032, 4039 |
| William KIPTANA | 4037 |
| David NASOGALUAK | 4045 |
| Mrs Agnes CARPENTER | 4051 |
| Noah ELIAS | 4060 |
| Mrs. Susie SYDNEY | 4061 |
| Mrs. Mary ELIAS | 4062 |
| Mrs. Alexandria ELIAS | 4065 |
| Jean Lou ROUSSELOT | 4071, 4083 |
| Peter ESSAU | 4079, 4082, 4114, 4120 |
| Andy CARPENTER | 4092, 4116, 4119, 4123 |
| David NASOGALUAK | 4109, 4115, 4118 |
| Les CARPENTER | 4125 |
| Floyd SYDNEY | 4129 |
| Roger LUCAS | 4132 |
| Stanley CARPENTER | 4134 |
| Douglas KEEVIK | 4134 |
| EXHIBITS: | |
| C-250 Letters from Holman School Children | 4025 |
| C-251 Picture by P. Easau of wire-entangled caribou | 4060 |
| C-252 Statement of J.L. Rousselot | 4091 |
| C-253 Slides of J.L. Rousselot | 4091 |
| C-254 Submission by L. Carpenter | 4129 |

1 (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
2 THE COMMISSIONER: I think I
3 should just say that these people I brought with me here
4 with the mask are just talking into a microphone
5 repeating what is said here, so it can go on tape and
6 then be typed up so that we will have a permanent record
7 of what is said here; and the other people who came with
8 me are the reporters from the C.B.C. -- Whit Fraser who
9 broadcasts over the radio each night in English to tell
10 people what is happening at the Inquiry; Abe Ookpik, who
11 broadcasts each night in your own language; Jim
12 Sittichinli, who broadcasts in Loucheux; Louis Blondin,
13 who broadcasts in Slavey; and Joe Toby, who broadcasts in
14 Dogrib and Chippewyan.

15 The others who are with ma come
16 from the press and radio in Southern Canada, because the
17 people in all parts of Canada are interested in knowing
18 what you who live here in the north think about the
19 proposals that have been made.

20
21 PETER ESAU sworn:
22 THE INTERPRETER: Peter said
23 ever since even the oil companies start coming, some
24 times they start working around here without notifying
25 the people that live in Sachs Harbour.

26 Also he said it's a big decision
27 to make because especially if they start working in the
28 ocean on account of the animals that live there, what
29 they use for their food and what they hunt. He's
30 most concerned, he said. Not only the oil companies,

1 | even the government is so slow when we try to tell them
2 | anything that the oil companies sometimes start without
3 | notifying the people at all, and only when they hear they
4 | find out they are here, and it's pretty hard for them.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: What's his
6 | name?

7 | THE INTERPRETER: Peter Essau,
8 | sorry. As I said, the people here are kind of shy with
9 | T.V. and everything on, and it's pretty hard to talk.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Well,
11 | we'll just take our time, I know it takes a while.

12 | THE INTERPRETER: Yes, that's
13 | what he said, it's kind of hard.

14 | MR. USHER: I'm just going to
15 | explain about these maps that we've put on the wall.
16 | These maps were compiled as part of the Inuit land use
17 | and occupancy project sponsored jointly by the Inuit
18 | Tapirisat of Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs
19 | & Northern Development. I conducted the research here in
20 | the Western Arctic, and was assisted in this community by
21 | Bertram Pokiak.

22 | This particular map series
23 | is intended to show the maximum extend of hunting,
24 | fishing and trapping by species and by historical period.
25 | The research for Banks Island was done in July, 1973,
26 | and is based on interviews with 20 adult Eskimos who
27 | were resident here at that time. Each was asked to mark
28 | on maps similar to these all their past traplines,
29 | hunting areas, fishing areas, from the time they, were
30 | old enough to engage in these activities on their own.

1 He said last summer he went seal
2 hunting all summer long and all he got was one seal;
3 whereas back in 1958 they used to get over than what they
4 really needed. There used to be seals all over, even
5 along the shore here in Sachs Harbour. He said he used
6 to be able to shoot the seals.

7 He said even though the children
8 are learning a lot in English, he's worried what the
9 later generation is going to come to if the oil company
10 comes to this land. He said this is the only place he
11 knows that he lives, and he's worried too. He said most
12 of the people here are worried since the oil company
13 came, they don't get any seals at all. He said he's
14 worried about what's going to happen later. That's why
15 he said he wanted to say a few words.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Is it easier
17 to do this, for you to translate after they've talked a
18 few minutes and then they can collect their thoughts and
19 talk a little more?

20
21 THE INTERPRETER: M-hm.
22 (WITNESS ASIDE)

23
24 FRED CARPENTER sworn:
25 THE INTERPRETER: That was Fred
26 Carpenter. Fred Carpenter said when he first came here
27 long ago -- do you have any idea what year it was?

28 THE WITNESS: 1938.

29 THE INTERPRETER: Fred Carpenter
30 moved to Sachs Harbour in 1938. He said him and Jim

1 Wilkie bought a schooner named "North Star", and they
2 found the harbour here. They heard that it was good for;
3 fishing and a good place to live, and he's been here ever
4 since. But he said it was good all the time until the
5 oil companies start working around here. He said it's so
6 bad now that there's hardly any seals any more, and the
7 polar bears are starving due to lack of food, no food
8 around. He said there was even a couple that came right
9 into the community and ate a live dog, and ate a live
10 dog, that's how starving they were.

11 He said he hears about all
12 this going on, about government working doing this and
13 that. He said the future looks kind of scary for him,
14 he's kind of scared of it, just like he's scared what's
15 going to happen, because he thinks there's going to be
16 hardly any kind of animals in the water. He said he
17 knows that it's pretty hard to live without oil,
18 everybody probably need oil for one thing or another.
19 But he said he's worried about the ocean if the animals
20 all die, that's what he's really worried about, if they
21 all happen to die.

22 He said when he hear about they
23 drilling the land, he don't think all the animals will
24 vanish from the land; but he's worried about the water.
25 He said from experience he learned that since they were
26 blasting in the ocean the seals vanished since then.
27 He said he think they die from they get so scared and
28 some of them even get deaths from the blasting. He
29 said they're trying to teach their children how
30 they are growing up, teach them the way they

1 | lived but he said if government keep on doing things that
2 | they're doing now, he don't know what kind of future the
3 | children have.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER:. Thank you,
5 | Mr. Carpenter.

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 | THE INTERPRETER: He wanted me
8 | to correct what Wallace Lucus was saying before. He said
9 | last summer when he went seal hunting he only got one
10 | young seal the whole summer long. He got some seals all
11 | right, but there was only one young one the whole summer
12 | long. That's what he wanted to correct.

13 |
14 | PETER ESSAU resumed:

15 | THE INTERPRETER: I just want to
16 | make a statement about how important it is for them to
17 | say something.

18 | Peter Essau said him and Floyd
19 | are partners in trapping, and he said the map that you see
20 | that is on the wall of where they used to hunt and that,
21 | he said even the part of it way at the back even though
22 | they don't reach it, the foxes come forward sometimes
23 | towards the other land where they are trapping and that's
24 | how come sometimes they get lots of foxes. He said the
25 | people who live in Sachs Harbour look after all the
26 | animals that's in the island and also they look after the
27 | caribou so that, you know, they know how much there is all
28 | the time. They look after it themselves, and he said
29 | people might think when they hear people talking about
30 | land, just like they're, saying, "Sachs Harbour people

1 are stingy of their country or their land." But they say
2 they have to think about themselves in their trapping
3 areas and how they are living, that's the reason they talk
4 about their land.

5 He said two years ago him and
6 Floyd was out setting traps for foxes and the oil company
7 been putting up a camp right around where their traps
8 were, and they even bugger up where their traps were. I
9 mean just do it on purpose, like. Where their, traps
10 were they just run over them or spoil where their traps
11 are, anything; and he said when he found out about this
12 they went over to tell the oil company why they're doing
13 that. He said when they approached them they started
14 getting funny answers from those guys, from the oil
15 company that was there, that where around where the
16 trapline was.

17 He said they look after
18 everything around here . Just not long ago too he killed
19 one caribou that's been dragging wire on his horns. He
20 must have been dragging another one too, because he had
21 the horn of another one attached to the one that he had,
22 so the other one must have died or something ate it,
23 probably.

24 He said the oil companies when
25 they told them about why they are doing that to their
26 traps, they said, "Oh, we're not worried, we're leaving
27 tomorrow anyway."

28 They didn't even want to listen
29 to them and they gas them funny answers, so they just
30 never bothered with them.

1 | adjourn for about five minutes and I'll go around and
2 | look at some of the pictures on the walls and you can
3 | just chat among yourselves and maybe some of you want to
4 | speak, you me up here together, three or four of you.
5 | That's certainly all right. I'll just stop for a few
6 | minutes and you can decide if there's any that want to
7 | speak this afternoon, and if there isn't we'll come back
8 | later tonight. We'll just stop for five minutes.

9 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 4:30 P.M.)

10 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: We'll call
12 | the hearing to order again, ladies and gentlemen, and
13 | anyone who wishes to speak now may do so. That doesn't
14 | mean that we don't want to hear from you again later on
15 | tonight or tomorrow if you decide you've got something
16 | more to say. Anyone who wants to talk about the things
17 | that concern them now, I'll be happy to hear whatever
18 | you've got to say.

19 | We'll come back at 7:30 tonight
20 | we'll an stay as long as you want tonight, and then we'll
21 | come back tomorrow maybe at ten or 11.

22 | I think what we'll do -- I'm
23 | happy to sit here just thinking about things to myself
24 | and maybe you are too, but if no one wishes to speak
25 | now we'll just adjourn and come back tonight at 7:30.
26 | What do you think Mr. Bayly, do you think we should do
27 | that?

28 | MR. BAYLY: I think that might
29 | be a good idea, sir.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: O.K. Well,

1 | we'll adjourn now and we'll come back tonight at 7:30 and
2 | you're all invited to come back then and we'll just relax
3 | then and see what you've got to say, and we'll stay
4 | tonight as long as you want, till midnight or whenever
5 | you go to bed here.

6 | O.K., we'll see you at 7:30.

7 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 5:10 P.M.)

8 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 8:10 P.M.)

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies
10 | and gentlemen, we'll call our hearing to order this
11 | evening and give anyone who wishes to speak a chance to
12 | do so, and just remember that these people here are
13 | friends, just taking down what's said, so that I won't
14 | forget it. I'll have it written down and I can look it
15 | up again when I have to. Those masks are just their
16 | peculiar way of doing their job.

17 | (ABE OOKPIK SWORN IS INTERPRETER)

18 |

19 | MRS SUSIE TIKTALIK sworn:

20 | THE INTERPRETER: She said she
21 | would talk because they have asked her to talk from here.
22 | Her name is Susie Tiktalik and she will talk about the
23 | time, from the time she was very small and they have
24 | lived on Banks Island from time to time with her parents
25 | until they got to this day.

26 | Long before I was born, many
27 | generations before I was born people had lived here that
28 | she knows of. As far as I could remember, the people
29 | were here generations before us, there were many. Ever
30 | since 'I was a little girl and since I could remember,

1 and my parents came across here many times too, and many
2 people lived here before our time too.

3 I also will tell you about my
4 father and my mother and their names. My father's name
5 was Kulapik and my mother's name, was Nirijuq. Since I
6 could remember they travel in this area and even to this
7 day I could remember, although I am an old person now, I
8 am still living around here. They came across here
9 because they wanted to live off this land, and mainly
10 because there was many muskox in this area and there
11 was lots of geese at that time, in this part of the
12 country.

13 At one time she remember there
14 was no more muskox in this area, and there was hardly any
15 caribou and they quit coming across here for that
16 purpose. She said at that time when she was young they
17 used to travel DeSalis Bay, and then they would trek
18 across to the other side which now is called Egg River, I
19 guess. That's where the parents used to come and go and
20 they travel and walk on this land.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Are those two
22 places on Banks Island? Can you point them out?

23 THE INTERPRETER: DeSalis Bay is
24 here.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I see.

26 THE INTERPRETER: And Egg River
27 is somewhere over here. That's where Egg River is. They
28 used to come there to grab some eggs and geese.

29 People come here long before
30 our time, people had learned to come this way because

1 | grand-daughter that takes her out with a skidoo. She
2 | said she definitely can't do it the way she used to, like
3 | walking and stuff like that.. She said that for now she
4 | quit until she think of some more, but she'll let someone
5 | else talk now.

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 |

8 | WILLIAM KUPTANA, sworn:

9 | THE WITNESS: When I first could
10 | remember and started to know something, I was living in
11 | that area what they call Prince Albert Sound.

12 | THE INTERPRETER: His name is
13 | William Kuptana. When I first could remember the sky was
14 | clear and the sun was really bright. The people at that
15 | time suffered a great deal hunting because most of their
16 | hunting was done on land anywhere by foot walking. No
17 | guns in those days, all they depended on was the bow and
18 | arrow. They see a caribou, they send, the women on the
19 | other side of the caribou and they yell and scam and
20 | then the caribou would come to where the people had been
21 | ready for them hiding from them so that when they came
22 | close they can get them.

23 | That's the way they hunted at
24 | that time because they had to eat, and then they had to
25 | use skins for clothing. He remember in that area there
26 | was a lot of animals and when I first could remember it
27 | was around Prince Albert Sound. At that time I started
28 | killing caribou then, I started experiencing killing
29 | caribou with a bow and arrow. Then at that time he was
30 | taken by the expedition, Steffanson expedition, he

1 MRS. SUSIE TIKTALIK resumed:
2 THE INTERPRETER: Susie Tiktalik
3 will tell you a bit more about where I was born. I was
4 born in Prince Albert Sound. They tell me that I was
5 born by an island by the name of Iluvilik, but she
6 doesn't know exactly where. around that area at that
7 time I guess but I was too small to remember anything, or
8 maybe I wasn't that bright.
9 I remember clearly that we were
10 hunting seals out of what is now called Holman Island,
11 and at that time there was Steffanson and Naktusiat came
12 and I was so frightened that I remember I cried, really
13 frightened.
14 We were there for some time and
15 then when we came back my parents started to head for
16 Banks Island, When they started for Banks Island they
17 went on the west side, there was some people staying
18 there, and a fellow by the name of Levi made tea and made
19 something for them to eat, but they wouldn't touch
20 nothing. They were frightened, I guess strangers to
21 them. Everything was strange to them. They were too
22 sweet or something. The cook then had to cook a rabbit.
23 I understand they boil the meat with a pot.
24 She said some old-timers
25 remember when we heard some of their remarks yesterday or
26 the day before at Holman, and they remember some of those
27 days too. Only when they cook the rabbit, then they ate
28 the broth and all, and the rabbit, and nothing else
29 because it was in the summertime and they had wanted to
30 eat outside at the same time.

1 She has not much to say and she
2 wants somebody else to come and try to volunteer.

3 (WITNESS ASIDE)
4

5 WILLIAM KUPTANA resumed:

6 THE INTERPRETER: William is
7 going to talk a while again. He wants to talk about the
8 oil company. He's concerned about if the animals, if
9 this exploration goes on and there happens to be some
10 accident of some sort, the animals will die like the
11 polar bears and white foxes and many others, if some
12 accident should happen. Will the government be able to
13 provide, or the oil company be able to provide, both
14 government and oil company be able to provide the people
15 the necessities that they need?

16 He said that the people who are
17 not-many are unemployed in this area and they live
18 strictly by what they get, off the land, if they happen
19 to have an accident and something should decrease their
20 animals here, and they depend on that like anything else,
21 how will they be able to survive?

22 He said that this is their only,
23 food resource, and if that is gone how will they eat? I
24 mean this is his concern here. It's really like what
25 would really happen if they happen to lose some species
26 through the companies coming in? What will we do? If
27 there is no help coming on them from other sources and
28 they happen to have this accident or incident, then you
29 will know for sure that the people here will starve to
30 death because they have no other way of living.

1 | my life, Peter Essau and David Nasogaluak. They are
2 | going to show you in the map where they caught the
3 | caribou that was tangled up with a radio-telephone wire.
4 | He said when they approached it, the caribou wasn't even
5 | scared of them. He was so poor he was just about dying,
6 | so he's going to show you on the map where they found him
7 | from.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me.
9 | Radio-telephone wire or seismic wire?

10 | THE INTERPRETER: Seismic wire.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Seismic wire.

12 | THE INTERPRETER: Yes.

13 | THE WITNESS: Gerophones, eh?

14 | THE INTERPRETER: Yes.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Are the
16 | geophones attached to the wire?

17 | THE INTERPRETER: Yes.

18 | THE WITNESS: There's a picture
19 | here, two gerophones are on it, and the big pin there
20 | folds the wire. You could see the gerophones.

21 | THE INTERPRETER: Yes,
22 | gerophones, telephone wire.

23 | THE WITNESS: You see this other
24 | head here? There is the one I shot, this other. This
25 | one was dying and the other caught in it. This pin here,
26 | that's where they fold up the gerophones.

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

28 | THE INTERPRETER: That's where
29 | they got the caribou from. Place of horns, yes.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: I'd like to

1 know what company, what oil company was exploring there.

2 THE WITNESS: Well, this is from
3 1970. They never really tell me which.

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Was that when
5 Elf was here?

6 THE WITNESS: I think it's
7 Deminex, because there's no numbers, no nothing on them
8 gerophones, there's no writing or nothing on them. We
9 checked it but there's no -- we figure this was lost from
10 1970 or '71.

11 MISS LANE: Peter, could you
12 describe how the companies normally pick up that seismic
13 wire?

14 THE WITNESS: Well, they use
15 nodwells and this wire here been dropped from a nodwell
16 because usually they're strung out, and then this been
17 picked up and then thrown into a nodwell, but it drop off
18 from the nodwell, that's why it's all in the pin.

19 MISS LANE: Do they go along the
20 ground to pick it up?

21 A Yes, they go along the
22 ground to pick it up, but sometimes when the weather gets
23 bad they don't really -- they lost a few. That's why we
24 have monitors up here. We try to make sure that they
25 don't leave any garbage or no seismic wire or something
26 like that. I was a monitor for 17 days one time, one
27 fall. But even when you be a monitor sometimes it
28 don't work too good because when they had the big oil
29 spill, 4,000 gallons from one tank, I reported it right
30 that morning when we found out it was spilled, send

1 a message to Sachs Harbour Trapper Association, but my
2 message never got through because we didn't have our own
3 radios or nothing, no communication between Sachs and the
4 seismic camp. We had to send the message through -there
5 was two sets, there was first ones they just drilled and
6 put dynamite in the holes, and the last ones they blow up
7 the dynamite with these gerophones all strung out.
8 That's how we never got that -- the trappers never got
9 the message.

10 Then after a few months we start
11 talking about it, I thought they got it, but when

12 I came back I never mentioned it
13 because I sent a telegram, and after a few months they
14 got ahold of me, and together we went down to Burnett Bay
15 with a Twin Otter and a couple of skidoos. I showed them
16 exactly where that oil spilled, and the Lands & Forests
17 went up with me. The boss at that time in the seismic
18 camp there, he was long gone some place, but he denied
19 that first time, but they got him in the end.

20 (WITNESS ASIDE)

21

22 DAVID NASOGALUAK sworn:

23 INTERPRETER ALBERT: That was
24 David Nasogaluak. He said that also the year before
25 that he also got two caribous that was tangled up in the
26 wire, she shot two, but he brought one home. He said
27 it's not a hard thing to do to clean up wire that's
28 dropped, clean up behind them, he said. Even if they
29 let it happen, he said what is going to happen if they
30 ever have an oil spill in the ocean, if they can't even

1 do that little bit of thing there, just right where that
2 little part where they would leave wires around and
3 things like that. He's just trying to explain that
4 they're not very careful of how they work and how are
5 they going to be more careful if they have to be working
6 in the ocean if oil happen to spill, is what he's trying
7 to get across.

8 He said he wants maybe some of
9 the guys that's working for some kind of oil companies to
10 answer then because he says even though -- even since
11 they ever started, the oil companies for how many years
12 since they started keep saying they're going to look
13 after stuff, but they still never do. So he'd like to
14 get an answer from one of the Imperial oil guys to see
15 how they ever going to clean it up if they ever have a
16 spill.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: We have a
18 representative of the oil companies here, Mr. Hnatiuk who
19 is with Gulf. Gulf, by the way, is in partnership with
20 Dome in the wells that are sought to be drilled this
21 summer. We can ask him to answer some of these
22 questions, now or later if you like. I'm sure he will be
23 happy to, won't you, Mr. Hnatiuk?

24 MR. HNATIUK: Yes.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: This is Gulf,
26 not Imperial, but I think it maybe the same thing, I
27 don't know. Well, come up, Mr. Hnatiuk, and maybe you
28 could just take a --

29 MR. HNATIUK: I'm John Hnatiuk.
30 I've been here before and it's a pleasure to be back

1 Banks Island and there was quite a few of them came at
2 once. I remember Deminex, Gulf and I forget the other
3 one.

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Elf?

5 A Elf Oil, yes, and our
6 Federal Government h given the oil companies the right to
7 go and do their seismic work along the various parts of
8 Banks Island there. The strangest part of all was it
9 seemed as if there were no people living on Banks Island,
10 not counting Sachs Harbour, The Federal Government did
11 not consult or even our Territorial Government did not
12 consult the peoples here or tell them what to expect, you
13 know, with these people coming and -- or the oil
14 companies coming in to do their work on the island.
15 Anyway, the Federal Government and the Territorial
16 Government had told them to go ahead and do their work
17 because they had already got land in this area, on
18 various programs that they were going to do their seismic
19 work. So far they went ahead with a few, and we didn't
20 know all this time that Johnson's Point had been built
21 up.

22 Then in '68 we were not aware of
23 this, and this was going on long before we were even
24 consulted that there was going to be a big airfield there
25 with bladders and holding tanks and so on for a main gas
26 base for Banks Island and for Victoria and Melville
27 Islands and Prince Patrick Island and so on, where they
28 would get their gas from.

29 But anyway, when Chretien
30 came up, we didn't want this, so we made a voice or

1 | it, I don't think no one on earth can conquer the Arctic
2 | Ocean, not the Beaufort Sea.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well --

4 | A With the icebergs, with the
5 | strong currents, and the ice opens right in the middle of
6 | winter, nothing will ever stop it.

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr.

8 | Milne and others share your views to some extent, there's
9 | no question about that. I'm sure Mr. Hnatiuk and his
10 | colleagues in the industry would agree that there are
11 | problems here that you don't face anywhere else in the
12 | world-, but they feel that they have pretty well overcome
13 | them, and Mr. Hnatiuk has said that if it does go ahead
14 | this summer it will be under the closest scrutiny by the
15 | Federal Government.

16 | What I am concerned about is if
17 | you build -- if you have many, many wells in the Beaufort
18 | Sea in the years ahead, then that may well be a greater
19 | risk, and you'll not only have wells, you'll have flow
20 | lines under the sea, and that's something that we have to
21 | look at very closely. I know it's all complicated, it
22 | sounds complicated even to me but we have to do our best
23 | to sort it out.

24 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, maybe
26 | you could translate some of this anyway.

27 | (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES)

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, these
29 | people over here keep signalling me that we should have a
30 | five-minute break, so maybe we'll just stop for five

1 | minutes, then we can start again.

2 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR FIVE MINUTES)

3 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: We'll
5 | call the hearing to order again, ladies and gentlemen.
6 | Miss Lane?

7 | MISS LANE: Yes, I wonder if
8 | we could have the pictures referred to by Peter Essau
9 | in his testimony of the two entangled caribou entered as
10 | an exhibit?

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
12 | (PICTURE BY P. ESSAU OF WIRE-ENTANGLED CARIBOU
13 | MARKED EXHIBIT C-251)

14 |

15 | NOAH ELIAS, sworn:

16 | THE INTERPRETER: Noah Elias
17 | was just explaining how when the seismic work first
18 | started working in Banks Island, about the second year
19 | that they were here he went hunting caribou and he
20 | killed some and then he noticed that one caribou was
21 | kind of funny for him, didn't look right, he said just
22 | like it was ready to die. So he shot it and after he
23 | shot it he checked it and there was a wire right around
24 | his neck and it was right down to the flesh. He says
25 | the reason he wants to talk about it is he said the
26 | country is so big and if you could find one caribou in
27 | just a little herd like that, I wonder how many of them
28 | is still running around like that?

29 | He said after he killed it he
30 | brought it home to Sachs Harbour and showed it to the

1 | especially if there's no more animals, and oil companies
2 | are all over the place.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
4 | Mrs. Elias.

5 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: It's 11:15.
7 | We're going to be here tomorrow too, so maybe we should
8 | adjourn tonight. I know it's still early but I think
9 | we'll adjourn then and it's been suggested to me that we
10 | should start at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon and if
11 | that's all right with you, we'll just go home now and
12 | we'll come back at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon and any
13 | of you that have spoken and have something further to
14 | say, something else to say, I'll be happy to hear from
15 | you then. If any of you who haven't had a chance to
16 | speak, feel free to come back at one o'clock tomorrow and
17 | we'll hear from you too.

18 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 5, 1976)

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1 | Sachs Harbour, N.W.T.

2 | March 5, 1976.

3 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5 | gentlemen, we'll call the hearing to order and I'll
6 | resist the temptation to make a few remarks in francais,
7 | but I understand that the first witness will be speaking
8 | in French, that being his mother tongue, and the
9 | proceedings will then be translated into English, then
10 | into Anooktatuk, so we will all have a complete
11 | understanding of what is being said. So would you
12 | commence then, sir, please?

13 | (MRS. ROSE ALBERT RESUMED AS INTERPRETER)

14 | (MICHEL MAURER SWORN AS INTERPRETER)

15 |

16 | JEAN LOU ROUSSELOT sworn:

17 | INTERPRETER MAURER: His name
18 | is Jean Lou Rousselot. Barbara, my wife, and myself are
19 | working in a scientific project that is both French and
20 | German in origin. We are studying the history of Banks
21 | Island, that is to say its colonization and its
22 | exploitation by man. My wife is a doctor and an
23 | anthropologist. I am an archaeologist and an
24 | anthropologist. Our work in the field started last
25 | summer and will terminate at the beginning of 1977.

26 | I would like to speak as a
27 | historian concerning two aspects of our work here on
28 | Banks Island. Firstly, of the interests of the local
29 | people of Sachs Harbour their past, and its practical
30 | consequences, that is to say the creation of a small

1 | land from that time until the last century.

2 | The next site that we know now
3 | is here at Nelson Head and Cape Kellett and Police(?)
4 | something here on Ballast Beach, which I don't know.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
6 | Dr. Rousselot, Nelson Head and would you just carry on
7 | from there? You identified the other places and I didn't
8 | catch the names.

9 | A Cape Kellett and Ballast
10 | Beach. I don't know exactly if it is here or here.

11 | Q Cape Kellett Point?

12 | A Yes. It's 1,500 years
13 | old.

14 | MRS. ALBERT: 1,500 years old?

15 | A M-hm. But I like to
16 | repeat, the last Steffanson in his book speak about using
17 | the Thomsen River all the way to reach Massey(?) Bay.
18 | Last summer we make survey on this part of the Thomsen
19 | River until the Muskox River here

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: What river?

21 | A This river is called
22 | Muskox River, and we coming across --

23 | Q You say it's from the
24 | mouth of the Thomsen to where the Muskox River ends at
25 | the Thomsen. Is that it?

26 | A Yeah, just up this part
27 | here, just south of the mouth of the Muskox River near
28 | the Thomsen River. We thought that the sites were about
29 | 100 years old.

30 | MRS. ALBERT: 200?

1 A Hundred.

2 Q 100 years old? 'Oh.

3 A Not over, it's under.

4 Q As long as we don't reach

5 3,000 again.

6 (LAUGHTER)

7 A If you want to see some

8 slides I could show some slides about this part, I mean

9 about the excavation here, or this one, 3,700 years old

10 excavation, and something about used camps, about 200

11 years old. I could show those.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I think

13 we'd like to see them. Maybe you could just tell me how

14 do you know how old these hum a settlements, are?

15 (LAUGHTER)

16 A The hunters at that time

17 had no cooking stove and make campfire, so we use a

18 charcoal to get at the edge of the side.

19 Q By an analysis of the

20 charcoal you can figure out how old the charcoal is?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Any evidence what game

23 they took, or for instance do the sites reveal any

24 caribou fossils that indicate they ate caribou in those

25 days?

26 A Yes. In this part of the

27 island the hunters hunted muskoxen. About 90% of the

28 bones that we saw at the site are muskox bones, some

29 fish.

30 Q The two sites, Nelson Head

1 | and Cape Kellett Point, they took whales and seals and
2 | polar bears, would that be -- you said sea mammals, I
3 | just wondered what you include in that.

4 | MRS. ALBERT: That's whales and
5 | fish?

6 | A I don't know about the
7 | whales but I think so because there are ribs there. They
8 | use the ribs of the whales for their house, it's a type
9 | of house at that time. But it don't mean that they hunt
10 | the whales, only that they use the whales. Maybe the
11 | whales was on the beach.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: When you say
13 | they use the whale bones for their house --

14 | A Yeah?

15 | Q -- that would be the
16 | bowhed, then, not belugas.

17 | A Yes, big whale.

18 | MRS. ALBERT: They built houses
19 | out of them? What did he say they did with them?

20 | A With the ribs. Like a
21 | frame for a tent.

22 | Q Oh, just like a frame for
23 | a tent.

24 | A Actually the only way to
25 | know if the people here at Cape Kellett hunted the whale
26 | is to see if they have the hunting implement to hunt
27 | whales. I don't know, I don't know enough about this
28 | excavation; besides I could not say.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Just one
30 | question before you show the slides, Dr. Rousselot.

1 | The people that lived in these settlements on this
2 | island, presumably they would have come from Asia, like
3 | the Inuit people. But do you have any way of knowing
4 | whether they would be Inuit people or related to the
5 | Inuit people?

6 | A Maybe I don't understand
7 | you. Would you say that again?

8 | Q Were those people who
9 | lived in those sites related to the Eskimo people and the
10 | Inuit people?

11 | A We have no human skeleton
12 | from the archaeological sites of the island and so we
13 | cannot say if the people were Eskimo or something else.
14 | But what we could say is these people who are living had
15 | the same way of life as the Eskimo now, before the white
16 | man came.

17 | MRS. CARPENTER: I'd like to
18 | ask you a question. Remember the professor that you guys
19 | had when you were on the training program or travelling
20 | around with the professor when they first started their
21 | excavation he mentioned to me that they found a moss so
22 | rare on the island, and he has known only one or six
23 | known places in the world that they find it. Could you
24 | show us where this area is?

25 | A By Shoran Lake. I can say
26 | that by Nelson Head, by Cape Kellett I found new camps,
27 | camps which are only 100 years old, Eskimo camps because
28 | we have been in the museum just after they send artifacts
29 | and so on. Even if we have no skeleton for this site, we
30 | can say exactly the same.

1 MRS. CARPENTER: Mr. Berger,
2 I'd like to tell you something that's quite rare, In Cape
3 Kellett there, it's one of the cleanest beaches in the
4 world. It's the best stone-picking place in the, world I
5 think, too.

6 THE INTERPRETER: Our intention
7 was to attract the attention of Judge Berger to the
8 interest that the local population has in its history.
9 Consequently, we ask that everything possible be put into
10 action to prevent the destruction and to ensure the
11 preservation of all historical sites and monuments on
12 Banks Island.

13 Barbara and Jean Rousselot,
14 Sachs Harbour.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: You said
16 that your project was under French and German
17 sponsorship?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Are those museums in
20 France and Germany, or universities, would you mind
21 telling me? .

22 A Why we do that?

23 Q No, no, is there just you
24 and your wife, or is there some university or museum that
25 is helping you out? Besides the Sachs Harbour people.

26 A We have many source of
27 money. We got first the help from the -- a grant from
28 the University of (?), South Germany, and we've
29 support from (?), and we put a lot of our own money
30 into the project.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: No, no, I
2 don't want to pry, I was just curious. Mrs. Carpenter
3 said you knew some professor who led you out here.

4 A Yeah, it was only for
5 the summer or two.

6 THE INTERPRETER: Professors
7 don't winter in the north.

8 (LAUGHTER)

9 THE COMMISSIONER: I
10 understand that Dr. Rousselot has some slides he'll
11 show later on in the afternoon. Is that right?

12 A Yes.

13 (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 THE COMMISSIONER: So we can
15 hear from anyone else in Sachs Harbour who wishes to
16 speak now

17

18 PETER ESSAU, resumed:

19 THE WITNESS: I'm going to
20 explain a little bit about why these banks are on the
21 map and how we always use this part of the island for
22 trapping. First, our traplines are all marked on this
23 bunch of little pencil here, and some of the natives
24 will explain their own trapline. I got a trapline
25 myself that goes east over Masik Pass, and sometimes I
26 go right to DeSalis Bay. I go back, that's Kellett
27 River, and I go across to, from Kellett River, I go
28 down to Coyote River, and then that's where my trapline
29 goes down to Big River, and down the Bernard River, and
30 that's where I got my trapline.

1 fast so they're along Masik Pass, Nelson Head, where
2 there's higher land usually. Now we see muskox
3 anyplace, every trapline. When I first started for,
4 ten years in Sachs Harbour I never see a muskox. But
5 now every time I go out I see a muskox. Muskox are
6 increasing pretty fast.

7 Maybe somebody else can explain
8 a little bit about their trapline. David, he's got his
9 trapline different than mine because he's going north.
10 Maybe he could explain a little bit about his trapline.

11 (WITNESS ASIDE)

12

13 DAVID NASOGALUAK resumed:

14 THE WITNESS: As an example,
15 last month what I did here I'm going to explain a little
16 better in Sachs Harbour.

17 First of all, I was out about
18 miles 20-30 north trying to get a polar bear, so
19 secondly, muskox slaughtered right here, and second time
20 somewhere around here, that's another hunting.

21 The long line here on the
22 trapline here right to Bernard, so that covers 700 miles,
23 last month, that's how much we use the land in one month
24 for hunting and trapping. Last month I been travelling
25 700 miles in one month.

26 (WITNESS ASIDE)

27

28 PETER ESSAU resumed:

29 THE INTERPRETER: Peter Essau
30 just wanted to explain to the people here, he said the

1 | it, and they make a living out of it. That's why he said
2 | he wants to tell the people that they don't make a lot of
3 | money, even though some people might think that. Because
4 | on account of freight costs and everything they need,
5 | it's got to come from outside of Sachs Harbour by plane,
6 | and that's why he said he just wanted to let you people
7 | know.

8 | That's all Peter has to say for
9 | now.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
11 | Mr. Essau.

12 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 |
14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Dr.
15 | Rousselot, when would you be able to show your slides?
16 | If we took a short break, maybe after that we could see
17 | them, would that be all right?

18 | I think that we'll just take a
19 | break for a few minutes while Dr. Rousselot goes and
20 | gets his slides, and then we'll start again.

21 |
22 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 2:50 P.M.)

23 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 3:25 P.M.)

24 |

25 | JEAN LOU ROUSSELOT resumed:

26 | THE WITNESS: The first picture
27 | shows after we came from the chopper on the way to
28 | Thomsen River, exactly to Shoran Lake, it's to show how
29 | looks the country.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe you

1 | should come back to the first slide and we'll just take
2 | our time.

3 | A Don't go back, this is on
4 | the way to the Thomsen River from Sachs Harbour.

5 | Now we see Shoran Lake, which
6 | is very close to the Thomsen River. We see the white
7 | tents of our camp. We were digging there for seven weeks
8 | last summer.

9 | Q Could you indicate again
10 | where that is on the map, I wonder?

11 | A Right there. This picture
12 | only to show our camp. We were 40 people. We were there
13 | in July and August last summer. Every day we could see
14 | some caribou or muskox from camp back here.

15 | This is some picture to show
16 | how we work as archaeologists. We dig the ground with
17 | small tools and something that looks like a spoon, it's
18 | very small. For example, it took three weeks to discover
19 | this site. We were six people. From every bone and
20 | stone we make drawing, and for each square in it we keep
21 | every bone or stone in a plastic bag, and everything is
22 | sent to Ottawa, to the Museum of Men.

23 | Then we took a picture or two
24 | with a special camera, not only to have drawing by man
25 | but also picture made by machine.

26 | Q By what?

27 | A By machine. Almost all
28 | the bones that we discover were muskox, from muskox,
29 | here is ribs and vertebrae. From the picture you are not
30 | able to see the very small stones, part of arrow head or

1 something like that. We cannot see in the picture the
2 very small stones that they used at that time as arrow
3 heads. Some are close to the camp sometime.

4 Again some muskox, beautiful
5 country we are in. Here is a carcass of a muskox that
6 died last winter or something like that -- a bull, muskox
7 bull.

8 As I said before, we went to
9 Thomsen River by foot to make surveys. This is Thomsen
10 River here. Exactly where I stand, the two guys there, it
11 was an old camp. I will show now some picture of that.

12 Here we have a tent ring. It
13 was stone used for a tent to -- to the left here is a
14 fireplace, and under this stone we found some tools.

15 Q Were they about 100 years
16 old?

17 A Yeah. This site now is
18 about 100 years old. The site that I showed before with
19 muskox bones was 3,700 years.

20 You see some names of the tools
21 we have on that picture. I must say that some people of
22 Sachs Harbour help me to identify the utensils in that
23 picture, it's not only my knowledge but -- here is snow
24 goggles.

25 Q What?

26 A Snow goggles, snow glass.

27 MRS. ALBERT: Snow goggles, so
28 Eskimo don't get snow blind. They are just a piece of
29 bone with a slit, yaah, they wear those, they don't have
30 glasses long ago, so that's why he call them snow

1 MRS. ALBERT: Axe, double axe,
2 right in the middle.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Is there a
4 harpoon in the middle? you can see the --

5 MRS. ALBERT: Right there you
6 can see the end on this side, right there. You could see
7 the sharp little -- you see, when they throw it into an
8 animal the end just stick right in and it don't come out,
9 as long as it go all the way, through. Then after they
10 kill it they take it back out again. What's that thing
11 at the end there with a sharp end?

12 A That's a part of a bow.

13 MRS. ALBERT: Oh yes, that's
14 the bow there and the arrows right beside it.

15 A VOICE: What's that big one
16 you're pointing to?

17 A This one here?

18 Q Yes.

19 A It's a spear.

20 MRS. ALBERT: Flying saucer
21 from outer space. That's supposed to be an ulu.

22 A Copper blade, yes.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: That's ulu.

24 MRS. ALBERT: M-hm.

25 Q And that's just a piece of
26 rock, is it?

27 A Yes.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Ulu would be
29 bone and a piece of metal?

30 A Yeah, Sometime this could

1 | be a stone too.

2 | MRS. ALBERT: There's some
3 | rocks they use in sharpening.

4 | A It is a part of a pot.

5 | MRS. ALBERT: A part of a what?

6 | A Cooking pot.

7 | MRS. ALBERT: Cooking pot?

8 | A Yes, that's on the next
9 | picture I will show. I put altogether, yeah.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: This would
11 | be a hundred-year-old site --

12 | A Yeah.

13 | Q -- and that would be a
14 | cooking pot; that would be soapstone.

15 | MRS. ALBERT: Yes, made out of
16 | soapstone.

17 | A It was broken and they fix
18 | it with copper, native copper from Victoria. You see a
19 | butchering **/site? That means place a hunter draws the
20 | muskox close to the camp and then kill the muskox. Must
21 | be a big stone cover probably muskox meat, meat cache.

22 | Here where it driest hides, the
23 | skin, stretched with ribs. I will show one piece of
24 | wood. This one is muskox.

25 | MRS. ALBERT: Kayutuk.

26 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's
27 | muskox bones?

28 | A Yes, muskox horn.

29 | MRS. ALBERT: Muskox horn.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, horn?

1 MRS. ALBERT: The horn, yeah.
2 There's the one now.
3 A In Sachs Harbour some
4 people explain me they took the boiled meats from the
5 pots that we saw before and put it in that place to cool
6 off, again a cache for meat. It is a part of the edge.
7 It's an axe where the blade is this way.
8 A VOICE: It's a chipping edge.
9 MRS. ALBERT: For chipping
10 things and making things really smooth. When they make
11 snow houses they put something sharp at the end and then
12 they could smooth with --
13 A Now, I will finish, I will
14 show some pictures about the last winter here and some
15 picture of out hunting muskox and about trapping.
16 THE COMMISSIONER: Is that
17 muskox in the distance?
18 MRS. ALBERT: Yeah. They were
19 out hunting the muskox.
20 A They were sitting on the
21 sled sometime so it not focused O.K. They are running
22 away. Not very wise, they stop and are waiting for the
23 hunter.
24 MRS. ALBERT: They form a circle.
25 A Peter shot the left ones,
26 I think, eh?
27 MRS. ALBERT: Do you have any
28 idea how many was there?
29 A About six, eh?
30 MRS. ALBERT: That was Peter

1 | Essau shot that muskox there, he was the one that was on
2 | the skidoo also.

3 | A Boy, it's losing blood.
4 | This is a new way to carry the muskox to the camp. The
5 | muskox is inside of the sled now.

6 | MRS. ALBERT: Did Peter lift
7 | that muskox all by himself? I was wondering how you guys
8 | got it in there. He said that was a big one, weighs
9 | about 800 pounds.

10 | A Now it is some picture of
11 | trapping, it is a camp. That is Andy Carpenter and
12 | Stanley Carpenter. The skidoo is not working. Two or
13 | three picture about setting of trap.

14 | MRS. ALBERT: Now, Mr.
15 | Berger, you could see why Peter said that they leave
16 | their traps out, like they shut them on April 15th,
17 | eh, and then he said the trappers know where all their
18 | traps are by the next year. Now you could see it's
19 | just like on the top of a little hill there, some lump
20 | or something. Horn marker on that one. He's setting
21 | his trap.

22 | A That was in November, the
23 | end of November. I tried to find just before I came here
24 | a picture of a fox in a trap, but I found only these
25 | ones, not typical because it's very seldom to have a box
26 | for the fox.

27 | That's the last picture.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: That was a
29 | very helpful series of slides, it helps us to
30 | understand the past here on Banks Island and the way of

1 | life of the people today. If you'd like, Mr. Bayly, we
2 | could just carry on now and anyone who wants to say
3 | anything may do so, or if Mr. Rousselot, you think we
4 | ought to, we could take a 5-minute break while the people
5 | decide whether they wish to say anything further. What
6 | do you think?

7 | MR. BAYLY: Perhaps we could
8 | take five minutes, sir, and organize the trappers.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine. Well,
10 | they look like they're well-organized from the slides.

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we'll
13 | stop and start again in a few minutes.

14 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 4:00 P.M.)

15 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 4:20 P.M.)

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: We'll come
17 | to order. We'll call hearing to order again, ladies and
18 | gentlemen, and I think I should say that Dr. Rousselot's
19 | statement will be marked as an exhibit, with the
20 | assurance that the head of the Inquiry will in fact be
21 | able to read it and understand it; and Dr. Rousselot
22 | has indicated that he will provide us copies of all of
23 | his slides to the Inquiry before we leave Sachs Harbour,
24 | so we're very grateful to him for that, and the
25 | collection of Dr. Rousselot's slides will be marked as
26 | an exhibit.

27 | (STATEMENT OF J.L. ROUSSELOT MARKED EXHIBIT C-252)

28 | (SLIDES OF J.L. ROUSSELOT MARKED EXHIBIT C-253)

29 | MR. BAYLY: Sir, I think Andy
30 | Carpenter would like to speak first.

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ANDY CARPENTER sworn:

THE WITNESS: I might forget some things that I said, so I just wrote a little bit down here. You don't mind if I just read it out?

THE COMMISSIONER: No, please do, Mr. Carpenter.

A I was born on this island in 1932. Since then I've been off the island for ten years, that's since '32, that's 43 years, eh, in August I'll be 44, and I've never had a job that you can call permanent. I'm a trapper and I'll always be a trapper unless I'm forced to take a job. By "being forced to take a job" that means if the price of fur gets so low and everything else go up that I can't afford to keep my family.

I think that since I'm the head of the trappers, all the trappers feel the same way I do.

Since the exploration started in '70, we've always been opposed to the oil companies working on the island, and we have let them work just in the winter months so that in the springtime they can be left alone to have their youngs and not disturb the island while they're having their youngs.

One time Pan Arctic asked to drill in the summertime and we didn't let them, we didn't want them to drill in the summer because once we let one company start drilling there'd be other companies wanting to, and then the whole island would be

1 | disturbed in the summer months. There's a lot of youngs
2 | and animals on the island. When I say "a lot of animals
3 | on the island", you can read that in Peter Usher's and
4 | Urquhart's Report, but there's all different kinds of
5 | animals that have their youngs in the summer, in the
6 | spring.

7 | I guess you'll be looking at
8 | that report too in the Berger hearing, and if they
9 | don't believe it there's the trappers' little -- the
10 | trappers all know that there are a lot of animals here.
11 | Not just on the island, there's game, there's also a
12 | lot of game on the ice in the sea, the water -- fish,
13 | seals, bears, foxes and birds. If that pipeline goes
14 | through on the mainland they'll have to start looking
15 | for oil, and there's permits for oil in the sea we know
16 | of.

17 | Once they start looking for
18 | oil and they do have an oil spill, they say they can't
19 | -- if it's too late they can't shut that well off if
20 | there is any blowout for a year. I don't believe that
21 | they could do it just in a year. It might take two
22 | years. There's a lot of "if's" there, but should there
23 | be an oil spill there will be a lot of animals being
24 | killed.

25 | Then they told us that they've
26 | got ways of cleaning up the oil spills but they have been
27 | up here a few times and we asked them, the last time they
28 | were up here, there is no way they can clean up
29 | effectively yet, there's no real good cleanup that they
30 | could do. They've got a cleanup system down south but

1 | they don't know how they work in the Arctic.

2 | I've heard yesterday that it
3 | was asked how they're going to do a cleanup in the ocean
4 | and I don't think that was really answered yesterday. Do
5 | you think we could get an answer on that?

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I'll
7 | be happy to call on Mr. Hnatiuk to take another crack at
8 | it. We discussed that last night at some length, Mr.
9 | Carpenter, but we can go into it again. I think that
10 | where it sits at the moment is this, the companies feel
11 | that they have the capability of cleaning up an oil spill
12 | if one occurs. The group from the Department of the
13 | Environment and the Department of Fisheries that
14 | testified at the Inquiry in Inuvik feel that they don't
15 | have the capability to clean up an oil spill. That's the
16 | argument that's going on right now, and the Federal
17 | Government back in 1973 decided they would allow offshore
18 | drilling in the Beaufort Sea, and as I understand it,
19 | they have indicated that they will let Dome go ahead and
20 | drill two wells this summer.

21 | Now they may feel that the chances of a blowout are so
22 | very, very small from just two wells that it's a risk that
23 | they can take. That's a decision the government made back in
24 | 1973, and they haven't asked me to let them know whether I
25 | think it's a good idea or not; but I am looking into the
26 | whole question of what will happen if a gas pipeline is
27 | built, and an oil pipeline follows, and you get many, many
28 | wells -- exploration wells, development wells -- in the
29 | Beaufort Sea, and what will happen if you then have pipe-
30 | lines under the sea, or from the middle of the sea going

1 | from the middle of the sea to the delta to connect with
2 | the main trunk pipeline. If you've got many, many wells,
3 | then you may well have much greater risk. You may have a
4 | risk of a greater order of magnitude and that would be
5 | one of the things that a pipeline would bring with it,
6 | and that's one of the risks that I will be reporting on
7 | to the government.

8 | I'll give you an example of one
9 | of the arguments that might be helpful. Mr. Milne and
10 | his group say that oil, if there were a blowout, it would
11 | go on for at least a year and oil would collect under the
12 | ice. Then when you get openings in the ice in the
13 | spring, the oil would be attracted to those openings in
14 | the ice, the oil would collect in the leads and Mr.
15 | Milne's group thinks that's a problem because of course
16 | that's where the birds fly north, that's where the seals
17 | and the other life in the sea themselves migrate in the
18 | spring.

19 | The question is when it comes
20 | up, when the oil comes up in the leads, can you burn it
21 | off? Mr. Hnatiuk, who represents Gulf, and I think
22 | speaks for the other companies as well, told us last
23 | night that the companies felt they could burn the oil off
24 | and get rid of it that way when it appears in the leads
25 | in the spring.

26 | Mr. Milne of the Department
27 | of the Environment disagreed. He felt that you would
28 | have a lot of trouble getting the equipment out to the
29 | leads to burn it off, and he thought that before you
30 | could do that the oil would have weathered, that is been

1 fast on some springs. Once it's spread out a long ways
2 and the ice pile up, and say they get their instruments
3 out there, and just when they get their instruments out
4 there the ice start piling up, I want to see --

5 Q You mean the instruments
6 for cleanup?

7 A Yeah, their instruments
8 for cleanup, I want to see how they going to work on a
9 cleanup then when the ice start moving.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: If you want
11 to say anything, Mr. Hnatiuk, you're welcome.

12 MR. BAYLY: Perhaps it would be
13 useful to interpret that question.

14 (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

15 MR. HNATIUK: I wish to repeat
16 that the chances of an oil blowout are very, very small.
17 The well equipment is in a big pipe below the sea bottom
18 to keep it from being struck by ice. There are blowout
19 preventers on the well. If the ship moves away because
20 of ice approaching, blowout preventers will be left on
21 the well when the ship moves away. If in the very worst
22 case there is a blowout, it could be gas which would not
23 be a serious pollutant. If it is oil, it is very
24 serious. Most of the wells will seal themselves off.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me a
26 second.

27 MR. HNATIUK: Yes.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: You're on
29 again, Mr. Hnatiuk.

30 MR. HNATIUK: Most blowouts

1 | would seal themselves due to the sand coming up; but we
2 | must look at the very worst case, and that is one where a
3 | blowout would require another well to stop it. The
4 | government has agreed that the chance of having to use a
5 | .second well to stop an oil blowout is about one chance.
6 | in 20,000, based on history drilling offshore. So this
7 | chance is very, very small.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
9 | Mr. Hnatiuk. Why do you say that the government has
10 | agreed that that is the chance?

11 | MR. HNATIUK: I have seen this
12 | number in a government document, and it is based on
13 | statistics in various publications.

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr.
15 | Milne said that using the industry's own literature, the
16 | chances were between one in 3,000 and one in 10,000.

17 | MR. HNATIUK: Those are the
18 | chances of an oil blowout. My number was related to an
19 | oil blowout which would require another well to bring
20 | it under control. Now I am saying that only 20% of
21 | wells require a -- the drilling of a relief well to
22 | bring it under control. The others will seal
23 | themselves.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: And you say
25 | that the government has adopted that figure?

26 | MR. HNATIUK: I read that
27 | number in a government document recently, yes.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: There's lots
29 | of government documents, but however, they all seem to of
30 | find their way to this Inquiry, too. Carry on anyway.

1 | Sorry to interrupt.

2 | MR. HNATIUK: I am told this
3 | document is available. It's the document by DINA recently
4 | called, I believe it's called a background document.

5 | If an oil spill occurred early
6 | in the season, the chances are very good that a relief
7 | well could be drilled to bring it under control. However,
8 | during that period oil would be released in the open
9 | water. It would be the company's intention to spread out
10 | long floating rubber skirts to hold the oil in place while
11 | another boat picked the oil up from where it was being
12 | held. This, however, could not be done if there were
13 | storms with big waves or if the ice moved in. So looking
14 | at the very worst case then, even in summer some oil would
15 | get on shore and some oil would move out with the ice when
16 | it moved back north.

17 | Even in summer all of the ice
18 | could not be -- all of the oil could not be cleaned up.
19 | After freezeup, if the well was still out of control the
20 | oil would be collecting under the ice and it would become
21 | locked in the ice in a thin layer. It would stay locked
22 | in the ice because new ice would grow below this layer of
23 | oil spread out, as it came out of the well Experiments on
24 | this were done at Cape Parry last winter. This oil would
25 | stay in this thin one half inch layer and when the ice
26 | broke up it would move to the west along distance. When
27 | the ice became warm, the oil would come up and collect in
28 | pools on top .of the ice.

29 | In possibly may or June that oil
30 | or at least a large part of that oil could then be burned

1 | might have some more questions.

2 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Just before
4 | we go on, could I just ask you to comment on something
5 | first? Mrs. Carpenter said yesterday that she thought
6 | there should be further research on the impact of an oil
7 | spill in the Beaufort Sea.

8 | A group of scientists came to
9 | the Inquiry and one of them was the head of the Government
10 | Lab at St. Anne de Belle Dame, and I can't remember his
11 | name but -- Dr. Grainger, I think -- I think his argument
12 | was that you have a food ladder in the Beaufort Sea or a
13 | food chain and he said that a whale swimming around in
14 | some oil would be uncomfortable, just as it would be for
15 | you or me, but it wouldn't -- he couldn't think of any way
16 | in which it would cause the whale to die, or anything like
17 | that. But he said that the oil would smother smaller
18 | forms of life -- plankton and other forms of life in the
19 | sea that are the foundation of the food chain, so that as
20 | you move up from there to the next form of life, then to
21 | the next form of life, until finally you get to the seals
22 | and the whales, the large mammals, he said we should know
23 | what happens to those lower forms of life when an oil
24 | spill occurs because they are essential to the well-being
25 | of those higher forms of life, tie whales and the seals
26 | and he pointed out even that the polar bears are dependent
27 | on the seals, and the seals in turn are dependent on the
28 | lower forms of life.

29 | It all seems logical, I think,
30 | at least to me, and he felt that we didn't know enough

1 I was going to point is that a well blowing wild for a
2 whole year at 1,500 barrels per day would cover an area
3 four miles by four miles by one-quarter inch thick if the
4 oil did not move away. However, we know that currents
5 and the ice would move this oil away and would distribute
6 it throughout.

7 My point is that although the
8 oil would affect the very small things in the food chain,
9 it would not affect them throughout the entire productive
10 area of the Beaufort Sea. But I do not dispute the fact
11 that more research would be good. We feel that the
12 chances of a blowout are so small and enough is known now
13 that that small risk could be taken.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: I understand
15 that. Just one thing you said. You said that it will
16 take Dome two years to drill one well. Two seasons.

17 MR. HNATIUK: No sir, I did not
18 mean it would take two seasons to drill; I meant that the
19 ships to drill would come in this summer and would not
20 get started until August, so it would take what's left of
21 that summer, plus essentially all of the following summer
22 to get a well drilled. The point I was making was the
23 pace of exploratory drilling is very slow and a lot will
24 be learned during that initial period.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sure a
26 great deal would be learned. But you see the question
27 that arises is this: If it takes you two seasons that
28 is two summers -- to drill a well, most of the first
29 season to get set up and then you carry on with your
30 drilling into a second season, then if you do have a

1 | blowout does that mean that it will take you two seasons
2 | (that is two years) to drill a relief well?

3 | MR. HNATIUK: No. The point I
4 | was making was that the two drill ships would not get
5 | into the Beaufort Sea until quite late in the summer and
6 | would be late getting started.

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Would that
8 | be because they were late arriving from around Point
9 | Barrow or something?

10 | MR. HNATIUK: That is
11 | correct. They need to come through when ice conditions
12 | are favorable, which would be late July or early August
13 | at the earliest. But a relief well could be drilled in
14 | less than one summer season under the conditions where
15 | it was very essential to get a well done quickly, we
16 | feel that it could be done in less than one season.
17 | The formation would be known down to that point, which
18 | would facilitate drilling. However, drilling at an
19 | angle would tend to offset that benefit. However, it
20 | is felt that a relief well could be drilled during a
21 | summer season.

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: What about
23 | -- I gather from Dr. Milne -- Mr. Milne -- that the
24 | only foolproof way of drilling, I don't know whether it
25 | is foolproof, but he said if you had a companion well,
26 | that is you're drilling your well and then had a
27 | companion well being drilled at the same time, then each
28 | could act as a relief well for the other. Now that would
29 | cost you a lot more money than the program you presently
30 | envisage, but scientifically is that a sound proposition,

1 | that is to drill a companion well? That means you've got
2 | your relief well to the same depth as the well that blows
3 | out, if a blowout occurs at either well. Is that a
4 | technique being used anywhere in the world?

5 | MR. HNATIUK: I know of nowhere
6 | in the world where that technique is used, and my
7 | personal opinion is that it's quite unnecessary in view
8 | of the very remote possibility of a blowout occurring.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, do
10 | you think that that would work? Is that a failsafe
11 | method, or is it close to a fail-safe method as you can
12 | get?

13 | MR. HNATIUK: I guess that's as
14 | close to fail-safe as you could get, but it's certainly
15 | entirely unnecessary and would almost double the cost
16 | which is already very, very high.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I'm
18 | sure it must. Well, I have been monopolizing this thing,
19 | and forgive me, Mr. Carpenter. You go ahead now and I'll
20 | keep my mouth shut.

21 | A You've been studying in
22 | the Arctic last year where the ice doesn't move, eh, you
23 | say if there's an oil spill you'll put beacons out. Say
24 | you put beacons out and the ice pile up on the beacons,
25 | how could you find that beacon?

26 | MR. HNATIUK: Do you want a
27 | translation?

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we've
29 | got a lot to translate at this point. If you want to
30 | carry on and let Mr. Hnatiuk consider that question for a

1 | moment, just go back and translate what we had up to that
2 | point.

3 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

4 | MR. HNATIUK: The placement of
5 | radio beacons would be such that they would be in large
6 | flows and in the middle of the flow and possibly in an
7 | area that may not look like it's going to break up.
8 | However, I must admit that any flow can break up and the
9 | beacon could be lost; but I think the chances are very
10 | good that some of the beacons at least would stay and
11 | keep operating.

12 | A Excuse me, I want to ask
13 | you about that oil spill for four miles by four miles and
14 | a quarter inch thick, I never seen oil that, thick
15 | anywhere in a spill, you know. I want to know about if
16 | you spill it anywhere in a pool, I never seen oil quite
17 | that thick, you know, John.

18 | MR. HNATIUK: I was referring
19 | to an imaginary case. We know that the oil would not
20 | stay in that quarter inch thickness on top of the water.
21 | However, under the ice the thickness of oil, we found in
22 | the experiments north of Balaena Bay as well as in
23 | Balaena Bay, the thickness of the oil was from one-
24 | quarter to one-half inch in general under the ices That
25 | was a layer of oil that developed before clean ice
26 | started to grow below it again. I agree that on open
27 | water oil would not be one-quarter inch thick.

28 | A Another thing, John, you
29 | were talking about the beacons. That's all right if you
30 | put beacons out on ice, then you would be watching those

1 | beacons. But still sometimes a big flow of ice would
2 | stop but the current would be still going, and then when
3 | the current is moving and the ice stay in one place
4 | surely the oil must move, start travelling with the
5 | current.

6 | MR. HNATIUK: I'm not
7 | suggesting we're tracking the oil that's in the leads or
8 | on the water. I am suggesting we are tracking the ice
9 | that has the half-inch of oil locked inside it. We wish
10 | to track that full of ice as it goes maybe 100 miles or
11 | 200 miles to the wets. We wish to track it so that when
12 | it comes to the surface it can be burned, as we did at
13 | Balaena Bay. It may not be completely necessary to have
14 | beacons. Possibly the oil will be visible, could be
15 | seen from an airplane as a black pool on the ice. I ust
16 | admit that there will be many, many of these black pools
17 | on the ice. It may not be possible to find all of them,
18 | but I'm suggesting that an attempt would be made to find
19 | these and burn as much oil as possibel to limit the
20 | impact on the environment.

21 | A I guess that is all right
22 | now, John.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: I just have
24 | one matter before you go, but do you gentlemen have
25 | anything else to ask Mr. Hnatiuk?

26 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 |

28 |

29 |

30 |

DAVID NASOGALUAK resumed:

THE WITNESS: Well, how will

1 | they look for that oil, with a chopper or any kind of
2 | vehicle in the snow? How they going to have
3 | transportation to look around for that oil?

4 | MR. HNATIUK: I don't have the
5 | details of that. The operator, I'm sure, has this
6 | figured out, but I would think that both helicopters and
7 | airplanes would be used. I would think that fixed wing
8 | airplanes would be used for reconnaissance to find the
9 | oil, get positions on it, and then helicopters would be
10 | used in order to possibly land and set fire to the oil,
11 | or to drop something on the, oil that would start it
12 | burning. I would think that both helicopters and fixed
13 | wing airplanes would be used.

14 | A That's why there should be
15 | studies, you know, more than this, you know. You haven't
16 | even done it half-way, the way you guys sound, for
17 | studies for the Beaufort Sea. You know, you figure
18 | things out good, but not even half-way you guys, the way
19 | you sound.

20 | MR. HNATIUK: The operator is
21 | planning some studies this winter on burning oil on ice.
22 | In addition to that, it will be required that all of the
23 | new equipment be tested as soon as possible, as soon as
24 | it's available.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Could I just
26 | ask you to comment on this, Mr. Hnatiuk?

27 | You said that in the ice the
28 | oil might collect there in a four-mile by four mile area
29 | one-quarter inch thick. The difficulty everyone is
30 | concerned with is what happens when the open water

1 MR. HNATIUK: I think the total
2 volume spilled was probably 12,500 gallons.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: And what
4 would that be in barrels?

5 MR. HNATIUK: That would be
6 something between 250 and 300 barrels, I believe.

7 MRS. ALBERT: Of 45-gallon
8 barrels?

9 MR. HNATIUK:. Drums, yes,
10 these are 45-gallon drums.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: 200 to 300
12 barrels.

13 MR. HNATIUK: 250 to 300 drums.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I can
15 understand that very small quantity of oil and, a
16 controlled experiment you could burn it off, you
17 succeeded in burning it off, I gather. But just to my
18 mind the concern that I have, and I'm sure others have,
19 is that if when the "Torrey Canyon" went down, they knew
20 it went down, they had a whole Air Force at their
21 command, they naphoned the oil and it didn't burn. Here
22 in the north conditions won't necessarily be as favorable
23 as that, you may not know where the oil appears, you may
24 because of weather find it impossible to reach it, and
25 Mr. Milne indicated that the passage of just a few hours
26 would result in a process of weathering that would mean
27 that the oil would no longer be flammable. I'm inviting
28 you to comment on that because it's in my mind and I want
29 you to dispell it from my mind.

30 MR. HNATIUK: The oil was

1 | certainly on top of the ice for much more than a day at
2 | Balaena Bay, and it was ignited simply by a paper towel
3 | soaked in gasoline or kerosene. I admit that to drop
4 | something from a helicopter to set fire to the oil would
5 | be more difficult but I don't think you could compare the
6 | English Channel with its choppy waves and -- I don't
7 | think you can compare that to oil sitting in a pool on
8 | top of the ice.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Milne
10 | agreed with you that you couldn't compare it. He thought
11 | it was worse here than there, but however, at any rate I
12 | think you understand, gentlemen, the argument here, and
13 | it's a serious and an important one, and I know Mr.
14 | Hnatiuk regards it as serious and important.

15 | A Another thing I want to
16 | ask you. That study at Balaena Bay that's 12 months a
17 | year, or just for the winter only?

18 | MR. HNATIUK: Some oil was
19 | put on open water and then oil was put in as the ice
20 | got thicker and thicker, starting in I believe October,
21 | and then through till May, there was oil put in under
22 | various thicknesses of ice, and it was burned off in
23 | June.

24 | So late June that oil should
25 | start floating up with ice, eh, the oil from under
26 | there, the ice there, start going up for sure through
27 | the ice.

28 | MR. HNATIUK:.. We know that in
29 | early May the oil came up through the ice as soon as it
30 | was placed underneath it. When the burning was done at

1 Balaena Bay, the ice had not broken up. It was still a
2 solid piece.

3 (WITNESS ASIDE)

4

5 PETER ESSAU resumed:

6 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's why
7 we trying to say we should tell you right off that the
8 studies up north is not long enough. Like before a big
9 disaster, why not get a couple of hundred barrels or
10 something and bring them out where there is moving ice
11 where the leads are so they will only be 200 barrels
12 instead of 1,500 barrels a day? Why don't you study that
13 a little bit closer before you even decide, let's have a
14 word regarding the Beaufort Sea.

15 MR. HNATIUK: Well, I agree
16 that some additional studies are necessary and the
17 government also agrees that some additional studies are
18 necessary and had planned some in the Beaufort Sea for
19 this current winter. However, for winters that I believe
20 are in the record now, they were cancelled. The Canadian
21 Marine Drilling or Dome, who plan to drill in the
22 Beaufort Sea, are still planning some experiments with
23 oil on ice down south, because they feel they can't get
24 permission to do it in the Beaufort Sea. They're doing
25 it in other ice, they're proposing to do it. I cannot
26 speak for them as to just when they will be done, but
27 they do have these plans.

28 (WITNESS ASIDE)

29 DAVID NASOGALUAK resumed:

30 THE WITNESS: Yes, the last

1 | you again. Yes, Mr. Carpenter?

2 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 |

4 | ANDY CARPENTER, resumed:

5 | THE WITNESS: Last summer I
6 | was at the M.D.D.G.A.G. meeting with my wife and at that
7 | meeting you said that Sachs Harbour and Paulatuk and
8 | Holman Island wouldn't be affected by the pipeline. I
9 | don't quite believe that because with all the tings
10 | coming down for the pipeline like freight and everything,
11 | the rates will be going up, the way they said anyway, the
12 | rates of everything will be going up. The wages will go
13 | up and the food will go up, so these little communities
14 | like here, Holman and Paulatuk will have to pay higher
15 | freight to their settlements, with the prices up the
16 | trappers will have pretty big catches or the price has
17 | got to be damn good in order for them to survive. So if
18 | that ever happens I think they'll be more affected
19 | because they'll have to try to get some jobs.

20 | If there is jobs it wouldn't
21 | be up here that they'll be working, they'll have to
22 | leave the island. So what happens then?

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
24 | that's a point well made and that's one of the things
25 | that we have to bear in mind. I don't think anyone
26 | here wants to get up and answer that one, although I'm
27 | giving them the opportunity if they wish to.

28 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
30 | Rowe.

1 MR. ROWE: I wonder if I could
2 say something to that?

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.
4 Please do. This is Mr. Rowe of Arctic Gas.

5 MR. ROWE: One question which I
6 might respond to had to do with:, the moving of freight
7 and so on up the river, and it has been stated before the
8 Inquiry already that it is the policy of Arctic Gas that
9 the freight for the communities will not be affected by
10 the, pipeline, it will take first priority in moving down
11 the barge system. The extra freight that will' be
12 required to build the pipeline will come after the, local
13 produce and so on is' brought down the river.

14 The other thing too about the
15 cost of the freight being increased, I think probably I
16 would guess it would be decreased, certainly after the main
17 construction is over because there will be then a surplus
18 of barge equipment on the river and so on, most of which
19 will have been paid for during the pipeline construction
20 period, so I would assume that it would be able to operate
21 at perhaps a cheaper rate even than it does now.

22 THE COMMISSIONER: But Mr.
23 Rowe, couldn't you turn that around? Isn't it possible
24 that if the extra barges hadn't been paid for by the time
25 the pipeline was built, the people still living on the
26 river and in the delta and in the villages using the
27 system would have to pay off the cost of those additional
28 barges themselves?

29 That is if the capital cost of the barges weren't paid
30 off completely by the time the pipeline is built. I see

1 | your point but --

2 | MR. ROWE: My understanding is
3 | that that is part of the negotiation which is going on
4 | with M.T. now, the amortization period is they're
5 | discussing it over the construction period of the
6 | pipeline.

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's
8 | a good point, Mr. Carpenter, one we'll have to bear in
9 | mind. Mr. Rowe, as you can see, is concerned about it
10 | too.

11 | MR. BAYLY: Mr. Commissioner,
12 | when we were talking earlier before coming to the meeting
13 | the trappers that are seated before you agreed that it
14 | would be perhaps. useful to you for them to go through
15 | an average year and the kinds of things that they do on
16 | the land. Now you've heard about trapping from all of
17 | them. There are other activities that they carry on
18 | throughout the year and perhaps they can tell you about
19 | them.

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

21 |
22 | DAVID NASOGALUAK resumed:

23 | THE WITNESS: I'll start with
24 | this map here , and I worked nine to ten years with these
25 | drawings here. I think you guys know which guys are
26 | behind us here. So we put this part here, you see this
27 | red line, that's the Bernard River, this river here.
28 | Sokongen Bay. Sea Otter. Blue Fox, Cape Kellett. You
29 | put all, everything down, except one part there, Satchik
30 | River, you -- Adam River you got there, eh, Peter? So we

1 use this island for we trap for months part of it, and
2 this is used for breeding ground, that part there. This
3 line here, we have to ask the Trapper. Association to
4 pass this line here to trap even right now. So we use it
5 for breeding ground north into the Banks Island, So each
6 trapper have about average trapper have probably nine to
7 800 traps.

8 1960 I first came across here,
9 we used dogs still. When we start using skidoos I never
10 reached that part of it yet with the., dogs I ,used to
11 trap in this area here, and they start using skidoo in
12 '67, as far as I go around here.

13 That's a small island there,
14 it's only about 25,000 square miles. There's a lot of
15 people got to live off of it in another ten years when
16 the kids grow up, you know, so I don't know what we're
17 going to do after that. We live off this 25,000 square
18 miles, this island here; probably another ten years the
19 people will double up just about. So everything going on
20 the way they are, oil and everything. We don't know
21 what's coming in the future.

22 I'll let it go to Pete.

23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24

25 ANDY CARPENTER resumed:

26 THE WITNESS: You said you
27 have to ask the Trappers Association to pass there to go
28 to the north end to trap. It's not true, there is no
29 boundary for any trappers here in the Trapper
30 Association for trapping there. The trappers can use

1 | the whole island for trapping or hunting if they want.
2 | But what we used to say was we're saving the north end
3 | of the Banks Island for breeding area. That's for
4 | foxes, caribou, muskoxen, all the caribou and the
5 | muskox they all calve at the north end. Muskox don't
6 | move aroiund too much but the caribous they go in the
7 | spring up to the north end and in the fall time they go
8 | by the east part and come to the southern part of the
9 | island. In the spring and fall they're migrating around
10 | there, but the north end is where all the calving is
11 | done. That's why we've always said we want it for a
12 | breeding area, and not too many of the people can pass
13 | that Bernard anyway unless they fly up there, and it
14 | costs a little too much to fly up there.

15 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 | MRS. ALBERT: That was Andy
17 | Carpenter that was talking last and he said that --

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: They were
19 | speaking in English.

20 | MRS. ALBERT: Pardon? Oh,
21 | yes, I was just forgetting. I keep forgetting about
22 | those people reporting across from here.

23 |

24 | PETER ESSAU, resumed:

25 | THE WITNESS: The first year
26 | when they give us a quota of 15 muskox, there was a zone
27 | here right across; another one cuts across here; and the
28 | government at that time said, "You can't kill the
29 | muskox on this part but you can go down and kill muskox 7
30 | and 8 for that year." Do you want me to explain a little

1 bit about the first year when we got the quota of muskox?

2 It's quite a long distance
3 from here to go down to these zones here, and we tried
4 it, the first year we went down. We went down here, we
5 got four muskox, but that was costly. We went down in
6 skidoo and then after that we talked more about muskox,
7 we figure if we was hunting muskox on the south end
8 would be better because that's where the caribou come up
9 in the fall time. They go down this part for the summer
10 but they come up here in the wintertime when the weather
11 is real cold . But muskox are different than caribou.
12 When muskox is feeding and grazing on the ground, they
13 take everything and they're heavy enough that they
14 trample all the snow, and then caribou can't go there
15 and start feeding right where the muskox been through.
16 That's why we said, "Why not take these off and get our
17 muskox on this part?" We've got a quota of 25 now, so we
18 get our muskox from any place close to Sachs.

19 They start with muskox all right
20 but they only give us quota of 25. The guys that were
21 studying told that at least 20% per year they increased,
22 and said there's about 5,000 muskox, that's a couple of
23 years ago. The way they going right now the people that
24 have the experience on the island since before the white
25 man told us, said long ago there was lots of muskox and
26 they figure they got over-populated and some of them died
27 off. Right now they keep saying this, there should be
28 more killed because they're increasing too fast for the
29 island.

30 For the last couple of years,

1 | high and lots of rocks there. There's a little spot here
2 | that we never use that's clear.

3 | MRS. ALBERT: That was Peter
4 | Essau. Before I start on this I want to ask him:
5 | Peter., when did you get the quota up to 15, how long ago
6 | was that, please? Was it on for a long time until you
7 | finally got the 25, or when did you get the 25?

8 | A 1970-71.

9 | MRS. ALBERT: Is the quota of
10 | 25 now for the whole of Sachs Harbour? O.K.

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 |

13 |

14 | ANDY CARPENTER resumed:

15 | THE WITNESS: We had a quota
16 | that time of muskox there and there were getting so many
17 | up here that they started moving down here, and around
18 | Masik Pass there there got to be a lot, and some on the
19 | traplines. We told the government that there were
20 | getting too many on the island. One year they say
21 | there's 3,000; next year they say there's over 4,000. So
22 | that's quite a bit of increase right there. They wanted
23 | to do a slaughter, kill about 250 and ship them out to
24 | different settlements. Down in the south they say, "No,
25 | don't kill the muskox."

26 | So they couldn't do any
27 | slaughtering at that time. But in a few years there
28 | might be so many that the caribous will be dying off
29 | more. Around 1950's there was hardly any caribou. We
30 | had to go way up here to get caribou in the fall. In the

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Come to
2 order again, ladies and gentlemen, so we can all hear
3 what's being said.

4 THE WITNESS: First off, what
5 is going to be said here I guess has been said just about
6 everywhere else and my main concern really is with the
7 people and the way of life and how it's going to be
8 affected. I believe that if the pipeline does go through
9 the native way of life will take a change for the worse.
10 It will affect the young more so than the older people
11 because the young have to carry on after the old people
12 are gone, and if the pipeline comes to the north, there
13 will be a lot of money involved and this will attract all
14 the younger people.

15 After work on the pipeline is
16 over, the younger people won't really know much about the
17 land and how to live on it, you know, they'll only know
18 how to work, labor and work for the oil companies.
19 They'll have been drawn away from their native culture
20 and even without the pipeline today, this problem is bad
21 enough. With the pipeline and the young people going to
22 work on it, the native way of life later on maybe wiped
23 out.

24 The old people talk a lot about
25 how the young today are lazy and all that. All they do
26 is eat, sleep and fool around. A lot of the time this
27 is true, but I think now that the young are becoming
28 more aware of what's going on around them, they're
29 trying to make a comeback. I just hope that it's not too
30 late.

1 | don't really know where it 's all going to stop, and I'm
2 | scared because I don't know where it's all going to end.
3 | That's all I have to say, thank you.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
5 | Mr. Carpenter.

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: If you have
8 | anything in writing, maybe you would let us have that and
9 | we could, have it marked as an exhibit.

10 | (SUBMISSION BY L. CARPENTER MARKED EXHIBIT C-254)

11 |

12 | FLOYD SYDNEY resumed:

13 | MRS. ALBERT: That's Floyd
14 | Sydney.

15 | THE WITNESS: Today now I can
16 | see that there's not very many young people who trap in
17 | the Territories or wherever there's trapping going on.
18 | Most of the young guys are working or trying to get' a
19 | dollar whichever way they can.

20 | As for some young guys, they
21 | might like living in the north, make a living out of
22 | trapping. As for myself I like it, it's a good trade, it
23 | does me a lot of good. I never had Grade 12 so I had to
24 | either make up my mind to finish school or make it sort
25 | of a hard life for myself.

26 | I also wonder sometime when
27 | the old people go and there's no pipeline comes through
28 | maybe some young guys will make up their mind to trap the
29 | rest of their life' oz., live off the land, or do
30 | whatever they want., It' s not like you have to get up at

1 | the hearing to order, ladies and, gentlemen, and give
2 | those who wish to speak an opportunity to do so. O.K.

3 | MRS. ALBERT: Roger Lucas.

4 | ROGER LUCAS sworn:

5 | THE WITNESS: Well, I don't
6 | really have too much to say. I don't really think the
7 | pipeline should be made because if the pipeline is made
8 | the people will get jobs from the pipeline and after the
9 | pipeline's been made what are he people going to turn to?
10 | I think that, you know, that if the people keep on.
11 | trapping and hunting, it shouldn't die down, and if the
12 | pipeline do come through there will be a lot of mess
13 | coming around, and if the trapping dies , the people will
14 | have nothing to turn to. There will be no more trapping.
15 | The oil companies will ruin everything and the people who
16 | are trapping got nothing to turn to, and they'll be
17 | ruined.

18 | I think that the schools should
19 | be taking part of their time to teach the young people to
20 | keep on trapping and hunting.

21 | I think that's all I have to
22 | say on it, until I can remember.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, let
24 | Rosie translate, and if you think of anything else while
25 | she's translating, just carry on.

26 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: Do you have
28 | anything you want to add, Roger?

29 | A Not really, no

30 | Q Do you mind telling me how

1
2 STANLEY CARPENTER, sworn
3 THE WITNESS: I don't think
4 the pipeline should be built. It's bad enough with the
5 oil companies here on this island, and the pipeline
6 would affect the animals on the mainland. If the
7 pipeline is built the younger people won't be in their
8 home towns any more, they'll be out working on the
9 pipeline and moving out of the north. If the pipeline
10 isn't built the people will be staying in their
11 settlements and just working around their settlements
12 without the pipeline in the way, without them working
13 out there and staying' out there.
14 MRS. ALBERT: Stanley Carpenter
15 says he don't think the pipeline should be built because
16 he's worried about the -- I made a mistake again.
17 (LAUGHTER)
18 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
19 very much, Stanley. Did you want to add anything?
20 A Yes. I think that the
21 Eskimo culture should be taught in schools, all their
22 ways and everything that goes with northern living.
23 THE COMMISSIONER: O K , thank
24 you.
25 (WITNESS ASIDE)
26 DOUGLAS KEEVIK sworn:
27 THE WITNESS: Well, I don't
28 think there should be pipeline because if it does go
29 through; and we get a job there and our children after us
30 won't know how to trap, and there's no one else to teach

1 | them.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want
3 | to translate that while Douglas reflects on what he's
4 | going to say?

5 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Is there
7 | anything you want to add, Douglas? Does that lead to
8 | anything else you wanted to say, or --

9 | A No.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, anyone
13 | else who wishes to say anything?

14 | Well, I just want to close the
15 | hearing then by saying that all of the people that came
16 | with me to Sachs Harbour have enjoyed our visit, all of
17 | us have enjoyed our visit very much. I was here once
18 | before, but the weather wasn't so good and it's nice to
19 | come on a day when the sun was shining and we could see
20 | the village and the country around it.

21 | I think having seen the village
22 | and the land around it, and the country, and having heard
23 | all of you, the old people and the young people and the
24 | trappers and the women, I think I know better why you
25 | feel the way you do about the land and about the living
26 | you get from the land. I will be keeping in my mind the
27 | things you have said. I won't forget them.

28 | I just want to say that you had
29 | an opportunity yesterday and today to speak your mind
30 | about something of great importance to you. That's what

1 | it means to participate in the life of a democratic
2 | country. It's a means by which you, the people who live
3 | here in the north, have a chance to have your say about
4 | what the future ought to bring.

5 | I will be going to Tuktoyaktuk
6 | on Monday and later next week to Paulatuk, then we'll be
7 | going to Arctic Red River after that, and then we'll be
8 | going back to Yellowknife in the middle of March to hear
9 | some more evidence, and after that we will-go to the big
10 | cities in Southern Canada in May and June to hear what
11 | the people who live in the south have to say about the
12 | north and you will be hearing and reading about what
13 | those people have to say, and later in the year I'll turn
14 | in my report to the government with my recommendations.
15 | I have no doubt that you'll hear about that when it
16 | occurs.

17 | So I want to thank you again
18 | and as soon as Rosie has translated what I've said we'll
19 | stand adjourned.

20 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: The hearing
22 | stands adjourned.

23 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 8, 1976)

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