

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)

**North Star Harbour, N.W.T.  
March 7, 1976.**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

**Volume 43**

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1 North Star Harbour, N.W.T.

2 March 7, 1976

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and  
5 gentlemen, I am Judge Berger and I am here because I  
6 wanted to visit North Star Harbour to find out what you  
7 people had to say about the proposal to build a  
8 pipeline to carry natural gas from the Arctic to  
9 Southern Canada and the United States.

10 There are two companies,  
11 Arctic Gas and Foothills, that want to build a pipeline,  
12 and the Federal Government, the Government of Canada has  
13 sent me to the north to find out what the people think  
14 about the pipeline, and then to report to the government  
15 and to tell them what is going to happen here if the  
16 pipeline is built, and to make recommendations. Now, we  
17 have been told that the pipeline would be the biggest  
18 project that has ever been undertaken by private  
19 enterprise anywhere in the world. There would be 6,000  
20 men needed to build the pipeline, that would take three  
21 years; and 1,200 more men would be needed to build the  
22 gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta. We have been told  
23 that if the gas pipeline is built then an oil pipeline  
24 will be built after that.

25 The Federal Government has asked  
26 me to see what the consequences will be then if they  
27 allow the gas pipeline to be built and then the oil  
28 pipeline. We've been told that if you build the pipeline  
29 then you will get more and more wells being drilled in  
30 the delta and in the Beaufort Sea because of course when

1 you've got a pipeline, then you have to fill it with gas,  
2 and if you have an oil pipeline you have to fill it with  
3 oil. So if we go ahead and build the pipeline there will  
4 be more and m e exploration drilling in the delta and in  
5 the Beaufort Sea and if oil and gas are found in the  
6 Beaufort Sea, then we will have pipelines from the middle  
7 of the Beaufort Sea into the shore, into the delta to  
8 join up with the main trunk pipeline.

9 So for you people that live  
10 here, this is going to be a very important thing if it  
11 occurs, and I am here to find out what you think about  
12 it and to hear what you have to say. Abe Ookpik is here  
13 to translate anything you say, so that you can speak in  
14 English or in Eskimo, whatever you want to do. We'll  
15 just sit around here for as long as it takes for you to  
16 say whatever is on your mind.

17 We have people here from the  
18 pipeline companies and from the oil and gas industry.  
19 They are just here to listen to what you've got to say.  
20 If you want them to say anything, or you want them to  
21 answer any questions, just tell me and we'll get them to  
22 speak up. But I am here to listen to you and they're  
23 here to listen to you too. So I think that's enough for  
24 now.

25 (ABE OOKPIK RESUMED AS INTERPRETER)

26 BOB CHICKSI, sworn:

27 THE INTERPRETER: This is Bob  
28 Chicksi.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: How do you  
30 spell it?

1 THE INTERPRETER: C-H-I-C-K-S-I,  
2 Bob Chicksi asked if, you know, at the peak of  
3 construction it will be three years of heavy working in  
4 this country and there will be a lot of damage and the  
5 animals will somehow be chased away, and if something  
6 should happen what are we going to do after that, because  
7 we're the ones that live on this land?

8 THE COMMISSIONER: That's one  
9 of the things that I'm here to find out about, and I  
10 know that you're concerned about that. We're looking  
11 into it and that's why we're here.

12 This young lady here is  
13 taking down what is said on tape so that we can have it  
14 printed later and we'll remember what you've said. She  
15 didn't hear what you said, but I think that the essence  
16 of what Bob Chicksi said was if you build a pipeline  
17 there may be heavy work for three years but after that  
18 there will be no work and people will have a hard time  
19 supporting their families on the land. But you just  
20 carry on, Bob.

21 By the way I should just ask  
22 you if you solemnly declare that everything you say is  
23 the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

24 THE WITNESS: Yes.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: You can  
26 record it that he's been duly sworn. By the way, we'll  
27 just do this right now. Because this is a public  
28 Inquiry I have to swear you in, but just looking around  
29 the room I want it understood that you all solemnly  
30 declare that anything you say will be the truth, the

1 whole truth and nothing but the truth. Do you want to  
2 interpret that?

3 (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Everyone  
5 has agreed to that so we won't have to go through the  
6 ritual of swearing you in one at a time.

7 Do you want to add anything?

8 THE INTERPRETER: He realizes  
9 that the impact will have a lot of influence on the  
10 people, although they may work for a while, but the  
11 reason why he's really concerned is for the future  
12 generation, what will they benefit out of it and what  
13 will they have in the end, because if they disturb the  
14 balance of the species, whatever species, they will have  
15 an unknown future to them as it is.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I  
17 should say that one of the things that the Inquiry is  
18 doing is studying what would happen to the caribou, the  
19 whales, the seals, the other animals, birds and fish if  
20 the pipeline -- gas pipeline were built and then an oil  
21 pipeline, and if there were more and more wells drilled  
22 in the delta and the Beaufort Sea, That's one of the  
23 jobs we have to do.

24 (WITNESS ASIDE)

25 THE COMMISSIONER: We'll begin  
26 again, ladies and gentlemen, and hear from Mr. Carpenter  
27 and Mr. Wolkie. I'm interested in hearing about your  
28 life at North Star Harbour, because if I know something  
29 about the way you're living then I will have a better  
30 idea of what might happen if a pipeline were built, and

1 | the oil and gas development accelerated in the delta and  
2 | the Beaufort Sea.

3 | FRED WOLKIE, sworn:

4 | THE INTERPRETER: Fred

5 | Wolkie is saying that he was -- from the time he was  
6 | very small he lived with his parents in this area,  
7 | meaning Jim Wolkie, who is already at Tuk. The  
8 | reason why they stayed around here, they were about  
9 | the last ones to move out to the Tuktoyaktuk area  
10 | because that's where he grew up to be a trapper-hunter  
11 | in this area. It was difficult for him to communicate  
12 | at that time and when his parents moved over, he kept  
13 | coming back, him and his brother, and they: been  
14 | around here for some time now. When his parents moved  
15 | into Tuktoyaktuk area he moved there with them but he  
16 | always come back when it was time for trapping,  
17 | because it's the only trade he knows, and he knows how  
18 | to go out hunting in this area so he comes back and  
19 | trap here and stay around here all winter, and in the  
20 | springtime he goes back to Tuktoyaktuk, but he said  
21 | that's not a good healthy idea too, because it seems  
22 | like going back and forth is one of the big problems,  
23 | you know, travelling back and forth this time of the  
24 | year.

25 | Sometimes, you know, we bring  
26 | our provisions and we try and get as much as we can for  
27 | the year, but then sometimes we run out and we try and  
28 | stretch it out as much as we can, although we run short  
29 | of provisions there's a lot of animals so we don't suffer  
30 | from that result because there's a lot of seals in this

1 area especially if we go here in the fall time and we try  
2 and stretch our provisions till after trapping season.

3 We used to come back here  
4 because there's a lot of animals and we have no problem  
5 getting them, and we always had enough to get along with  
6 and we always had lots whenever we need it, but just  
7 recently now since they have been doing the seismic  
8 work, meaning blasting around, he notice there have been  
9 some changes and one of the things that he really  
10 recognizes is the fact that the seal doesn't normally  
11 sink in the wintertime or in September because of all  
12 the fat, but now he finds out that when he shoot a seal  
13 it sink and that's an indication that the seal hasn't  
14 had enough to eat or is not healthy enough or something.  
15 It have to have lots of fat to float.

16 That time when the seismic  
17 crew came in the summertime around here blasting in  
18 the waters here even then the very first summer after,  
19 they left, they found out that the seal seemed to  
20 decrease, and there were quite a few dead seals along  
21 the shore here that like drifted on the shore as a  
22 result of the blasting The result was that him and  
23 some other people from Tuk start trapping back here,  
24 all the way from Tuktoyaktuk to here, and sometimes  
25 they come here and they decided that they should form  
26 some kind of an organization where a group could come  
27 here so at least they could have a place to buy things  
28 or buy enough provisions so they would not have to go  
29 back and forth to Tuktoyaktuk, as he was telling you  
30 earlier.



1                                                       It took him quite a long time  
2 to think this thing out. He's also concerned about that  
3 offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea because he knows  
4 that water real good and the ice travels and the water  
5 moves even in the summertime, and if there's anything  
6 611 that shouldn't go there, he said drilling rig,  
7 because he doesn't think the drilling rig don't have a  
8 chance to be in that area because if the weather changed  
9 or something, there will surely be some disaster.

10                                                     He's concerned about it  
11 because he's been up there in the middle of the winter,  
12 meaning to say around February or January, that's when  
13 the ice is its very thickest, and sometimes when the  
14 water start changing or the weather, and it starts to  
15 what you call, pressure up or crush against each other,  
16 sometimes the ice is very thick, but when the pressure  
17 comes and starts to rumble together, it makes a high  
18 peak of land, high mountains, like, it goes in that way  
19 because he says he's seen it very many times.

20                                                   THE COMMISSIONER: Pressure  
21 ridges?

22                                                   THE INTERPRETER: Yes, that's  
23 what it is. I don't know what you call it, some lead  
24 one ice to another, eh.

25                                                   THE COMMISSIONER: I know what  
26 you mean.

27                                                   THE WITNESS: Some ices are  
28 10 or 12 feet thick out there, you know, and if  
29 the ice moves in that ice condition I don't think  
30 any man-made steel would stand up to that pressure.

1 | So much current, probably about ten times stronger than  
2 | the current in the river. It would be risky to put up a  
3 | rig out there because it might blowout or something.  
4 | and once it blow out all the sea animals would be killed  
5 | I don't think we should take any more chances until we  
6 | find out, because all the seals and animals in the sea  
7 | are declining, like; never used to be like that before.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Do you take  
9 | any polar bears here?

10 | A We got about four or  
11 | five lately.

12 | Q Right here in North Star?

13 | A Yes.

14 | Q The people here.

15 | A The moving ice is just  
16 | about ten miles from here, out in the ocean. That's  
17 | where we hunt the bears. MR. HORNSEY: The people here  
18 | have a quota of one per family.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe we  
20 | could have your name for the record.

21 | MR. HORNSEY: Rob Hornsey.

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: I should  
23 | say, Mr. Wolkie, that for the last two months at Inuvik  
24 | we've been listening to scientists who are working for  
25 | the Department of the Environment and the Department of  
26 | Fisheries, who studied what the chances of a blowout  
27 | would be and what would happen to the life of the  
28 | Beaufort Sea if a blowout did occur. So we're very  
29 | concerned about that, too. We've had these people who  
30 | have studied it come forward and tell us what they

1 | concluded, and I'm interested in what you people think  
2 | because you live here and you know the sea too, maybe  
3 | better than some of the experts.

4 |                                    Anything you want to add at  
5 | this time?

6 |                                    A        About the seismic work  
7 | too, I don't really like it when they start dynamiting  
8 | in those lakes there. We get fish in them, you know,  
9 | and they probably have killed quite a bit because every  
10 | few feet they make lines on lakes and dynamite crossways  
11 | this way, and every square acre they must have dynamite,  
12 | kill quite a few fish. We really rely on these fish in  
13 | the lakes because that's the only source of food we get,  
14 | you know. That's what happened to this area one time, I  
15 | guess quite a while ago, but we never said nothing.

16 |                                    (WITNESS ASIDE)

17 |  
18 |  
19 |                                    JONAH CARPENTER sworn:

20 |                                    THE INTERPRETER:  Jonah

21 | Carpenter says that the reason they are coming back here  
22 | is that nobody has known this area for a long time and  
23 | it always has lots to offer in terms of animals, hunting  
24 | and so on, and the reason why there is a lot of-  
25 | ancestors or whoever was here before at the time who  
26 | used to live off this land, it was very good to them.  
27 | Now, he said they trying to get back-here-from  
28 | Tuktoyaktuk with some provisions so they could have a  
29 | place to buy and sell, and he said it took him quite a  
30 | long time to plan this, but now that they're here



1 | this because they seem. to come in here and they bring  
2 | their own men in, do their own work, and they're not  
3 | concerned about us. Although we don't have no education  
4 | that's one thing we don't have, like schooling, and that  
5 | would be one stroke against us and the chances of  
6 | getting any kind of jobs, we won't be able because we're  
7 | illiterate. We cannot make it their way, but they're  
8 | sure to come here and bring their own people and we'll  
9 | have no opportunity to participate because there's many  
10 | of us who don't have any schooling whatsoever.

11 | There is some people here who  
12 | have different ideas, different thoughts, maybe they  
13 | should come into this.

14 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Sure.

16 | Well, anyone else who wants to talk, please feel free to  
17 | do so.

18 |

19 | MRS DOLLY CARPENTER sworn:

20 | THE INTERPRETER: This is

21 | Dolly Carpenter. Jonah's wife. She is concerned she says  
22 | she has been raised in this area too, and she knows this  
23 | place. Nobody has ever suffered before from lack of  
24 | animals or fur or anything when they're around, and she  
25 | said that seeing an impact or the people coming in from  
26 | down south change a great deal, she can see more of that  
27 | in this area than you did when she was young. At that  
28 | time there was many around here too.

29 | But she said there's no way we  
30 | could stop them to come. If they want to come, they

1 bring a big pack , so to speak, then we can't do  
2 nothing about it. But we are concerned about the land  
3 because we want our generation who are not here to have  
4 the opportunity of what we have seen and what we know,  
5 that it was their land, and it was our land, and she  
6 think that maybe they should slow down coming up this  
7 way because it's really too fast.

8 She think that if the people  
9 themselves, the Inuit themselves got together to really  
10 work hard that all this development should slow down,  
11 it's the best thing for them because they're not in a  
12 rush like the people coming in here and rushing things,  
13 because this is their country, there's no need to try  
14 and change it, it's their livelihood.

15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 THE COMMISSIONER: While  
17 you're considering whether you want to say anything and  
18 you want to come over here, we'll throw these two guys  
19 out of that bench.

20 (LAUGHTER)

21

22 GORDON ANAVIAK, sworn:

23 THE INTERPRETER: Gordon Anaviak  
24 is referring to Fred's statement saying that Fred  
25 explained to you that ice is very thick at this time of  
26 the year and when it starts to break up or starts to  
27 pressure, you can't it seems you can't see anything that's  
28 not rough, as far as the eye can see because the pressure  
29 is coming in and the ice is very thick. He's concerned  
30 about if the drilling rigs had been set up there and

1 had some kind of a blowout, it won't be that hard to  
2 clean the top at the ice surface level, I guess, as far  
3 as you could see; but he's concerned about the bottom of  
4 the ice where he knows that the pressure ice works both  
5 ways. The bottom of it is very rough and if the blowout  
6 comes there it will be oil caught in between those  
7 pressure ice. It will be difficult to understand how can  
8 they clean it out because he cannot vision that they  
9 could clean it all out.

10 He's concerned about if once  
11 that water is unpredictable, and the current could go any  
12 direction, not only one way or back, but all go 1 in every  
13 direction at certain times of the year, and if some  
14 blowout should happen in the Beaufort Sea area although  
15 they may have the modern type of cleaning thing it may --  
16 the current travels very fast in some places and it may  
17 not be proper because by the time they catch onto it it  
18 will be quite a long ways from where the blowout is.

19 That's all he has to say at  
20 this time.

21

22

23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 ANDY KIMAKSANA, sworn:

25 THE WITNESS: I'd like to talk  
26 just a little speech, not too long. I think about that  
27 pipeline that they're going to build up, if it happened  
28 to have a blowout they're going to be harming the  
29 animals in the sea like fish and seals and things like  
30

1 | that, and if the fishes and seals are harmed by the gas  
2 | or oil or things like that, then they're going to come  
3 | down to polar bears and there's a shortage of food and  
4 | things like that, not only animals will have a shortage  
5 | of food but also the people that live up here, like the  
6 | natives that been living up here for many years and they  
7 | don't have education and school. I think there is  
8 | something that we got to really think about because  
9 | we're not only talking about the pipeline, we're also  
10 | talking about the people's lives.

11 |                           I think the people's lives  
12 | is more important than pipe line or the money and  
13 | things like that. I'd rather see native peoples get  
14 | all their rights they speak of or something like that.  
15 | I'm very concerned about these things because there's  
16 | a lot of people that are not educated and if the  
17 | pipeline should come up you've got to be well-  
18 | educated, like you get to know how to do some welding  
19 | or things like that, driving big trucks, cats or  
20 | cranes or things like that.

21 |                           On the other hand it's good to  
22 | see the pipeline come up but what about the people that  
23 | live off the land up here? There's a lot of young  
24 | people today they are willing to work, if jobs come up,  
25 | like myself. I won't have too much problem of getting a  
26 | job and yet in the back of my mind still yet the people  
27 | that live up here, the older people are the ones that  
28 | should maybe speak up and talk about their life, like at  
29 | the meetings perhaps.

30 |                           That's about all I've got to



1 | say.

2 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Does anyone  
4 | else wish to say anything?

5 |  
6 | SANDY WOLKIE, sworn:

7 | THE INTERPRETER: This is  
8 | Sandy Wolkie.

9 | I don't know what really to  
10 | say but I will tell you something about Baillie Island  
11 | area because I know that land from the time I was  
12 | fairly young yet.

13 | He is concerned about the  
14 | drilling offshore maybe in the ocean, but it may be  
15 | disaster for sure, he thinks.

16 | At one time I found out myself  
17 | by my own experience I was chasing a polar bear along  
18 | the ridges and I had to jump from one ridge to another  
19 | because they were like huge mountains in comparison to  
20 | that area, and I found out that although I got among  
21 | those pressure ridges, it's way out and he said he knows  
22 | it's very deep, but in the gouges from that pressure it  
23 | was bringing some mud up and he saw some earth on top of  
24 | the pressure ridge that he said was almost unbelievable  
25 | because it was in the deep water.

26 | He said that if they have like  
27 | if they build a pipeline from the Beaufort Sea to the  
28 | mainland, if that type of pressurized start to build up  
29 | he thinks that no matter how much protection of no  
30 | matter how well you put it in, it will have some

1 effect on the pipeline because of the ice and the gouges  
2 that it worked with, of taking mud from the bottom he  
3 said is something that we haven't studied yet.

4 He said that not very many,  
5 that even the scientists or whoever is studying that  
6 area he think that they haven't done enough studies or  
7 don't know enough about it because h& said when he was  
8 out there he still could -- the pressure ice was so  
9 heavy that it was just like mountains, as it were. He  
10 said that's just the surface part. What about the  
11 bottom part? He said the ice, he knows that the large  
12 percentage of ice is in the bottom and he says that when  
13 he see this mud coming up from the deep water h& s  
14 really concerned I because nobody really has studied it  
15 or made any true look at it. But he saw it himself in  
16 his own experience He said that he's seen it with his  
17 own eyes and he think that if they can do that gouging  
18 way out down deep, he said there must be some pressure  
19 must be somewhere heavy or strong pressure must be  
20 somewhere in order to develop this type of mud, because  
21 of the rolling, I guess it start to build up pressure,  
22 the ice starts to build up pressure.

23 He saw some thickness of the  
24 ice maybe as thick as here come out of there, including  
25 when the pressure comes in, it's not just thin ice, he  
26 said it's all heavy ice.

27 He's concerned about it because  
28 he knows that. nobody really knows anything about that  
29 pressure ridge. It's real strange to see it, and he said  
30 he thinks if they build a pipeline anywhere in the

1 Beaufort Sea and this type of thing should happen to  
2 occur there's bound to be some damage or disaster within  
3 that time.

4 He said one time he also seen a  
5 seismic crew working out of Baillie Island and they were  
6 going out towards the ice out towards the ocean and he  
7 happened to be travelling beside them, and he was driving  
8 dogs and his dogs were alarmed by something they smelled.  
9 So he just let them go and the next thing he know they  
10 stopped and dug a place out, and a seal has a kind of a  
11 place to get up in the -- when it comes to sit on the ice,  
12 and it was dead, and he thinks that it was from the  
13 blasting or something that they chemically put in there,  
14 he doesn't really know but he thinks this probably  
15 happens quite often when they do this type of work.

16 If he can find some incident  
17 like that where a seal is dead on his own sitting area.,  
18 there must be many incidents where they also had effect  
19 on the seals because when they blast they blast not too  
20 far apart. He's sure that there must be some others that  
21 we have not known or have not seen.

22 He said I remember also I  
23 followed their tracks after they've gone through,  
24 seismic crew or seismic line and they go through the  
25 lakes and they go in the lake and blast with dynamite,  
26 and he said sure enough, there's got to be some damage  
27 to the wildlife, or the fish in the lakes. He says no  
28 way you can't say they're not killing fish. Just like  
29 they do it purposely, just like as if they were doing it  
30 purposely, it seemed like they hit the best, fish lakes

1 | that the people know from years and they do this, you  
2 | know, without asking nothing they just go in there and  
3 | blast away the best fish lakes.

4 |                                           He also has seen some strange  
5 | -- something strange about the caribou too, they don't  
6 | follow or go near the seismic line because they go on  
7 | the side of the seismic line, it seem like they were  
8 | somehow they don't associate with the seismic line, the  
9 | caribou, and he think maybe the caribou got frightened  
10 | from the people who work in that area. He said the  
11 | blasting, you could hear it a long distance, you can  
12 | hear that blasting, and he said surely enough when you  
13 | hear that kind of noise the caribou would never go near  
14 | because he knows the caribou are not like anything else,  
15 | you know, they can't go near anything like that. It's  
16 | not their style. surely But he himself heard the  
17 | blasting a long ways and it drives caribou away, he  
18 | said.

19 |                                           He said that quite a while I back,  
20 | he can't remember what year it was, but he knows that while  
21 | they were after they'd moved to Tuktoyaktuk when he came  
22 | back this is when real activity was going on in here, and he  
23 | says he doesn't think the Tuk people doesn't think then, and  
24 | he think that many people knew about this exploration going  
25 | on here because they weren't in this area at that time, and  
26 | he found out when he came back in this area. If they  
27 | continue to explore this area with exploration he said that  
28 | I'm concerned about the animals, the ones that are really  
29 | suffering would be the ones that are out in the ocean,  
30 | because

1 | the seals are very sensitive to noise and they will probably  
2 | continue to kill some more. If they allow them to do that  
3 | he says he doesn't know what's the future for them.

4 |                   Probably you people don't know  
5 | but I know a seal are very curious animal, even you go  
6 | out in a boat they go around the boat, you know, being  
7 | something strange to them and they go and take a look at  
8 | it to see what it's there for. He knows not just one  
9 | seal, but many seals, sometimes they're attracted to a  
10 | boat, come around and see what it's all about. Then if  
11 | they're blasting and this type of thing, surely, he  
12 | said, there must be some killed right there.

13 |                   It was just a couple of years  
14 | ago where they had some incidents where Frank Broderick  
15 | has a supply ship that supplies all the communities in  
16 | the Western Arctic District, and he was travelling and  
17 | he saw seven dead seals in one place while the seismic  
18 | was going. He said not only that, he said it's not just  
19 | a coincidence, but he said there must be some others are  
20 | not recorded or that haven't been seen when the blasting  
21 | goes on like that, they kill the seals. (WITNESS ASIDE)

22 |                   THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

23 |                   Does anyone else wish to say  
24 | anything? Perhaps you can just tell me how many  
25 | families are here, how many people are here  
26 | altogether?

27 |                   MR. CHICKSI: How many  
28 | families are here? About 18 people here.

29 |                   THE COMMISSIONER: Let me say  
30 | that it's been helpful to me to be here to listen to

1 | what you had to say. You're the people that live here  
2 | and it's your future that we ought to be most concerned  
3 | about. The job I have is to talk to the people who live  
4 | here in the north and then to tell the government what I  
5 | think will happen if they build a pipeline and if oil  
6 | and gas exploration development expands all over the  
7 | delta and into the Beaufort Sea, and after I've been to  
8 | see the rest of the people who live here in the north,  
9 | I'll make my report to the government. That will be  
10 | later in the year. When I do that you will, I'm sure,  
11 | hear all about it. All these people with me, because  
12 | the broadcast is from the C.B.C., you know, broadcasts  
13 | to all the people of the north each night in English and  
14 | the native languages about what has been said at the  
15 | Inquiry, and some of these people came from Southern  
16 | Canada to tell people who live in the big cities in  
17 | Southern Canada what is going on up here and what you  
18 | think about the pipeline, and what it will bring, I So I  
19 | want to thank Bob Chicksi and his wife for letting us  
20 | use their house for this meeting, and thank them for the  
21 | coffee and the bannock. I think I should wish you  
22 | people here in North tar Harbour the best of luck with  
23 | your progress here. We'll adjourn the meeting then and  
24 | thank you all very much for coming.

25 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MARCH 8, 1976)

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