

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)

**Hay River, N.W.T.
May 29, 1975.**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 5

The 2003 electronic version prepared from the original transcripts by
Allwest Reporting Ltd.
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Mr. Alan Hollingworth	for Foothills Pipelines Ltd.;
Mr. Glen W. Bell	for Northwest Territories, Indian Brotherhood and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories;

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1 Hay River, N.W.T. May 29, 1975.

2 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we
4 will call our meeting to order this afternoon. I
5 should say for those of you who were here last even-
6 ing that Mr. Morin, a fisherman, invited me to come
7 out today to the West Channel, so I went out there
8 this morning and Mr. Morin and Mr. Studney, who also
9 gave evidence last night, showed me around the boats
10 and the pier that the fishermen have out there on the
11 West Channel. I also saw the barge that is being built
12 there for Dome Petroleums.

13 Well, we will start this
14 afternoon and just as yesterday, anyone who has
15 anything to say can just go right ahead and say it, and
16 you can just say what is on your mind. You don't have
17 to have a prepared brief. You can stand up or remain
18 seated, whatever makes you feel most comfortable, so I
19 am in your hands.

20 Yes sir. We will just swear
21 you in, if you don't mind, before you begin.

22 MR. GRAVES: All right.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: You can be
24 seated, if you wish, sir. That other microphone might
25 be more comfortable.

26 RUFUS B GRAVES, sworn:

27 THE WITNESS: I am Rufus B.
28 Graves, Superintendent of Education for the Government
29 of the Northwest Territories, but that is my work that
30 I do in the Community of Hay River; but I am not

1 | appearing on behalf of the Government. I am appearing
2 | as an individual who is very concerned with the
3 | impact and what happens in the area of education
4 | in Hay River and other communities. The communities
5 | that I have a great deal of interest in are Hay
6 | River, the Hay River Indian village, Enterprise,
7 | Kakisa Lake, Fort Providence, and Pine Point.
8 | The reason that I bring Pine Point into it is for
9 | the very simple fact that we have grade 11 and 12
10 | students being transported daily to Hay River from
11 | Pine Point to attend Diamond Genness Secondary
12 | School.

13 | There are some areas, a
14 | number of areas, I guess, probably about five or six
15 | that I would like to touch on to bring forth what is
16 | actually going to happen to me and to the educational
17 | community of this particular area.

18 | At the present time, I
19 | have been here four years, we have something like,
20 | we have 900 students in the Hay River school system.
21 | There are on Vale Island, which is referred to as
22 | the Old Town area, there are approximately 350 student
23 | and the buildings are relatively old, Camsell School
24 | which was formerly the Hay River High School. We
25 | tore down a certain section of it and now we use
26 | the remaining portions and have for the last two
27 | years, three years, to house students in Grade 6 and 7
28 | only.

29 | St. Paul's takes care of Grades
30 | 4 and 5. As you are well aware the austerity program

1 that are being experienced by people in
2 education in the territories, is making it doubly
3 difficult for us to meet, say, current requirements, let
4 alone projected requirements at this particular stage,
5 so I am quite concerned about it as a citizen here and I
6 can see that if we are looking at buildings alone that
7 with a construction program there will be -- has
8 already been set ahead and we are looking at '77, if
9 they were to start in '77 we would not be able to house
10 them in our present
11 circumstances.

12 We now have accommodation for
13 approximately, to my guess-timating, of
14 approximately 1,100 students which would crowd the
15 facilities in Hay River if they were to be filled to
16 that number. Of course, I can see us with a number of
17 Atco units on the grounds, we have ample grounds to
18 put units on to serve the needs as far as
19 accommodation is concerned for students. If they come
20 through in the things that I hear, like for example
21 that the population will double in Hay River alone in
22 the next -- say, within the next two years, then with
23 42 teachers on staff now, we're not looking at only
24 92, you're just doubling the requirements if the
25 school population doubled, but we are also looking at
26 the problems that are brought to us which ' require
27 councilors for the students, special education
28 programming, increased administrative staff, plus the
29 various clerks and people that carry on other
30 functions, such as the

1 | custodial forces and things of this nature.

2 | My experience has been over the
3 | past four years that there are difficulties in staffing.
4 | It has improved considerably in the past two or three
5 | years. Looking at other areas we bus children from
6 | Enterprise. At Enterprise we bring in some thirty odd
7 | kids, 35 to 38 children along the corridor they call
8 | it, which is from Hay River, Mile 5910 and so on out to
9 | Enterprise and at Enterprise surprisedly I have had
10 | requests, you see, to establish a small school there and
11 | I have denied this because of the numbers are not
12 | sufficient in order to establish a program there.

13 | But with that as a staging
14 | area, it would appear that I would be faced with the
15 | setting up of probably anywhere from two to four
16 | buildings there to serve the increase in population
17 | will take place once that is set maybe as a staging
18 | area.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry,
20 | two to four --

21 | A Two to four Atco units,
22 | portable units to house the school population, and I
23 | haven't mentioned the fact that when we start in with
24 | the increase in the school population, you also are
25 | increasing staff but that has an attendant fact, and
26 | that is the increase in the requirements for
27 | accommodation for teaching staff, as well as other
28 | personnel associated with the operation of the school.

29 | Q Do you provide accommodation for
30 | your teachers?

1 A Yes, accommodation is
2 provided for all teachers, furnished accommodation, and
3 so this presents us with quite a problem. We've had
4 difficulty in meeting these requirements up until this
5 year.

6 I might add and say at this
7 point that there was a 7 to 8% growth rate experienced
8 in Hay River in the first three years that I was here,
9 and going back two years prior and basing it on a five-
10 year growth factor. But this year --

11 Q What were those three
12 years?

13 A O.K., let's go back to
14 '71, each year since '71 we've had a 7 to 8% increase.

15 Q That's in school population?

16 A In school population,
17 I'm speaking of the school student population. This
18 year we anticipated, with a growth of 7 plus, that we
19 would have a student population here of something close
20 to 1,000, but we are now this year nearly at zero
21 growth in student population. Things have come to a
22 screeching halt here, so to speak, as far as the influx
23 of students. However, this doesn't mean that people are
24 not moving into the community. One of the experiences
25 we had at Pine Point, for example, is that we estimated
26 there would be 1.5 students per unit of housing; it
27 turned out that it was a little less than 1, so this
28 kind of throws your crystal ball out of whack.

29 Of course, the crystal ball
30 this year, we're not looking into the future but we

1 have looked backwards to September, 1974, and my
2 staffing is based on September '74 actual enrolment at
3 that particular me. So you see there's no
4 provision made for any increased enrolments at this
5 time. So if we're hit with a tremendous increase
6 you know, we're going to be faced with accommodations
7 and buildings and increased funding and so on and
8 so forth, which I hope it will come from somewhere.
9 But I'm faced with the problems of making provision for
10 these locally, and all the problems that go with it.

11 The Kakisa Lake area -- Kakisa is
12 not that great a problem because we have children going in a
13 hostel and also attending in Fort Providence.

14 Fort Providence would present
15 an additional problem too, in the event that they have
16 a staging area there, which means that with a school
17 population of 200, and formerly 10 teachers, but I've
18 been cut back to 9, then we are looking at, say there's
19 an influx of population there, we have additional
20 problems. Fortunately we do have building space to
21 maybe accommodate up to around 250 to 260.

22 Q That's the school at
23 Providence?

24 A At Fort Providence, yes.

25 One of the things that I'm
26 involved in, other than the in-school program, most
27 people would identify -- I shouldn't talk from that
28 point of view, as a citizen you know I should speak
29 some other way -- but I'm also involved and concerned
30 about what we call continuing special education, which

1 | has to do with tradesmen and trade qualifications and
2 | certification. To give you an idea of what you're
3 | asking, you know you were wanting to know about the
4 | impact.

5 | Last year in 1974 we had
6 | tradesmen applying for certification, 39. This year
7 | since January 1st we have already had 38 people. So at
8 | that rate we're looking at something, if we were to
9 | continue this accelerated rate, then we would be
10 | looking by the end of this year theoretically at four
11 | times that much, approximately 160 trades
12 | qualifications.

13 | Q Are you talking about
14 | the south Slave?

15 | A That's right. I take
16 | care of, out of my office we take care of all the
17 | trades qualifications, all the apprenticeship
18 | programing, and that's for Hay River, Providence, Pine
19 | Point, Cominco Mines and also we have been working to
20 | take care of Fort Smith.

21 | For example, we've had just
22 | enquiries for trades qualifications something like over
23 | 204 people made enquiries about trades qualifications.

24 | Q You mean about obtaining
25 | them?

26 | A That's right.

27 | Q Not about hiring them.

28 | A No.

29 | Q Obtaining trades
30 | qualifications?

1 | here. I certainly have had my raps over bussing before; but
2 | that's part of the deal. But the bussing --

3 | Q It goes with the job.

4 | A That's right. Right now I've
5 | already -- there's a lot of things that go with it, that it
6 | doesn't say anything about in the fine print.

7 | The bussing we are now
8 | involved in with the situation I have, we can
9 | conceivably see doubling of bussing, which would run to
10 | the tune of something, \$100,000-something a year which
11 | we're already up to 60-70,000 a year. So the money
12 | aspect is something to really be considered.

13 | Staffing, of course I men-
14 | tioned the problems that, not just obtaining a teacher
15 | for a classroom but also the auxilliary personnel in
16 | order to render the services that the people expect
17 | from us in the educational program. You know, people
18 | move in and they assume automatically that we will be
19 | able to provide for their children, and we have people
20 | come into the Territories that bring to us many
21 | problems. They, for example, with children who are
22 | presently enrolled in special education programs in say
23 | the City of Edmonton. They come to Hay River, we do
24 | not have that facility. We do not have schools for
25 | them. We are not able to provide the type of
26 | specialized training programs at this time. We do the
27 | very best we can. We send children out for training,
28 | you know, the hard of hearing, visual and so on; but it
29 | taxes us another
30 | -- you know, it's a very difficult problem.

1 | and we're making strides to do that within our own community.
2 | In fact, I think most people in the pipeline business run
3 | into the fact that when we take an individual from his
4 | community and he's away for six months at a time, your
5 | chances of losing him are very high because of the changing
6 | of his particular environment. So we look at and recognize
7 | that here.

8 | The problems that we are
9 | looking at also in looking way into the future is the
10 | aftermath, What happens after we've built all the
11 | schools and the Atco Units and we have them here and
12 | then within ten years you see everyone's gone? So it's
13 | a crystal ball that a person has to look into.

14 | If there's one recommendation
15 | I could make, it would be that we, like everyone else,
16 | is looking for, is to have as much lead time as
17 | possible to prepare for orderly development. That would
18 | be our wish, but I can imagine when this thing goes it
19 | will move very rapidly. I just leave it like that then.

20 | If I can answer any questions
21 | for you I'll be glad to do so.

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: I have a
23 | few questions that are not particularly well organized,
24 | but they occurred to me while you were speaking.

25 | Q I visited that barge
26 | that I think a man named Mr. Gill is assembling on the
27 | West Channel, and he told me that most of his crew were
28 | local people, and they appear to be mostly welders
29 | because they are assembling panels., steel panels that
30 | had been shipped from Vancouver, I think. Would you

1 | have certificated the welders that he's using there?
2 | Would they have any certification at all?

3 | A Well, they would be
4 | certificated in B.C., which is acceptable here for
5 | them to work here. What we are interested in is
6 | those that are on the apprenticeship program who wish
7 | to continue their apprenticeship until they reach their
8 | journeyman ticket. This would be one of the things we
9 | run into.

10 | In most provinces there is a
11 | registration required for journeymen. At this time I
12 | believe in the Territories we do not have the
13 | requirement of registration for all journeymen. This
14 | would pose us a big problem if the registration of
15 | these people, so it would call for an additional
16 | staffing in my office to accommodate this influx.

17 | I look for, you know, the
18 | skilled crafts in are the ones who will be pouring in
19 | to the north. Of course, when you are looking at four
20 | years, three and four, six years to train for a
21 | particular skill. We have no time now. They have been
22 | working for some, I'd say three years, in doing some
23 | work in the direction of providing training; but it's a
24 | pretty slow business.

25 | One thing about it is that
26 | not everyone wants to be a welder or a carpenter or
27 | whatever it may be. So we automatically have
28 | selectivity there where they do not -- you know, we can
29 | only take care of so many carpenters here. Like heavy
30 | duty equipment, we have lots of heavy duty equipment.

1 | It seems like everyone I run into has had a heavy duty
2 | equipment training course but there's not that many
3 | D-8's around for a guy to run. But the limited training
4 | program, its very complicated, very complex and very
5 | difficult because you know, they're not going to come
6 | to us and appeal to me and say, "We need 20 welders,"
7 | and they know darn well we cant provide 20 welders like
8 | that. It just won't happen. We can gradually train
9 | people.

10 | I was reading information
11 | that once the pipeline would be set, that years and
12 | years ago they used to have five or ten families at
13 | pump or compressor stations. Now they run it all by
14 | computer in Toronto.

15 | Q Calgary, I think.

16 | A Is it Calgary? Well, of
17 | course you probably recognize its somewhere else
18 | besides here, but I grew up in Texas and the compressor
19 | stations, I've seen them where they were abandoned and
20 | all it was was just an automatic device. No one around
21 | except maybe one fellow to open and close the gate in
22 | case the inspector came by.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
24 | think that Mr. Workman, who is here from Arctic Gas,
25 | told us last night there would be something on the
26 | order of 200 people employed once the pipeline is in
27 | operation, and I think for the most part he made it
28 | clear they would be employed at Inuvik, Norman Wells,
29 | and Fort Simpson. So that your query, after its
30 | constructed what do we do with all these schools and

1 | hospitals and housing and roads you built, is one
2 | that this Inquiry has to think about and you people
3 | here in Hay River have to do some hard thinking about.

4 | There is, of course, as I
5 | think you all know, what is called a real likelihood of
6 | looping which means there would be continuing
7 | construction over a period of a decade or a little
8 | more, but that wouldn't be quite as intense as the
9 | initial three year construction programs, as I
10 | understand it.

11 | Can I ask you another question?

12 | Q Pine Point, you said
13 | that you had 38 people that you certificated last year
14 | in various trades, and that would be for the South
15 | Slave region and the communities you spoke of earlier.

16 | A This doesn't count the
17 | -- we're only talking about the completion of
18 | apprenticeship programming for certification.

19 | Q Here in the Territories.
20 | Here in South Slave.

21 | A Just across here, and in
22 | Hay River obviously we take care of, let's see, I'd
23 | probably say 70% of all of it.

24 | Q In the Territories?

25 | A Yes, So you see, we're
26 | looking at a population that I maintain is -- people
27 | are, I don't know what it is but they don't seem to
28 | realize that when you go across from Wrigley, Simpson,
29 | and up there, and go across to here and include Fort
30 | Smith and Resolution, you're looking at probably one-

1 fourth of the population of the Territories.

2 Q I know.

3 A You've got 4,000 people
4 here, you've got 2,100 at Pine Point and they keep
5 telling me they're going to grow like crazy, that's
6 6,100, another 5, 6, 700, that's 8,000 people right
7 across here. Then you throw in Fort Smith, which is say
8 a couple of thousand, ten, and then you go over to
9 Simpson and pick up another thousand, 1,500 or around
10 there, you've got another 38,000, it runs about a
11 third.

12 Q Yes.

13 A So there's a lot of --
14 and the one thing, everything has not percolated down
15 through here yet. We've had a lot of information and
16 what-not, but to my knowledge this is the first time
17 well, that we've had anything, you know, input directly
18 into what's being, you know, put together.

19 Q At any rate you said
20 last year you certificated about 38 people who
21 completed your trades training program?

22 A Not ours, but they came
23 into the Territories on completion, such as at Pine
24 Point and Hay River both,

25 Q Oh, I see.

26 A Once they were
27 tradesmen; they were in Pine Point and Hay River,

28 Q I was just going to ask
29 you that.

30 A Yeah.

1 Q Out of the 38 --

2 A Well, let's put it this
3 way. We have something like -- I stand to be corrected
4 -- I didn't bring the figures because that's not my
5 situation, I'm just trying to pull it out -- but I'd
6 say that we have something like oh, maybe 60-70 of our
7 apprentices operating out of say Pine Point, and the
8 balance of about 90- 100, and that's people in various
9 phases of the apprenticeship program, in Hay River,
10 Enterprise and there. We have only about -- say we have
11 20 or 30 in Fort Smith. So you see they all move.
12 There's a heavy concentration out here. This is the
13 industrialized area of the north in a sense. This is
14 the only place that I'd say private enterprise exceeds
15 the governmental type.

16 Q Hay River and Pine Point?

17 A Sure.

18 Q Those are the only two
19 places?

20 A Yes.

21 Q I'm sure you're right.

22 A And one of the things that
23 perturbs me a little bit is that people have the assumption
24 that since there is a good income in a community, of the
25 average people, say for example that there is no correlation
26 between ,a good income in a sense and the social problems
27 that you experience. There are a lot of problems, you know,
28 in communities where people make good money, there's no doubt
29 about it. So a lot of people say, "Well, they don't need
30 certain assistance and what-not in family counselling and

1 | things of this nature," and that's wrong. They certainly do,
2 | but that's not in my area. I'm not involved in social
3 | development type of programs.

4 | Q Just without asking you for
5 | precise figures, how would you break down those 38 people who
6 | completed their trades training here last year among the
7 | trades?

8 | A I'd say the large
9 | percentage of them were involved in heavy duty
10 | equipment operation.

11 | Q At Pine Point?

12 | A Which would be at Pine
13 | Point, You see, our office works -- well, all the
14 | apprentices there are handled through our office in Hay
15 | River, So we have one man to take care of it, and now
16 | there is to be two.

17 | I might add that the
18 | apprenticeship program, which is now being transferred
19 | under economic development, will not be tied in with
20 | the Education Department, which I have no comment on
21 | that.

22 | Q I won't ask about it
23 | then. I just -- forgive me for asking you again but I
24 | want to make sure I understand it. Do you have -- you
25 | supervise, at least until this jurisdiction is
26 | transferred to Trade Ministry, you supervise the
27 | apprenticeship programs that you have here in the
28 | Territories, both for people living here who start out
29 | in the program here, and for people coming in who have
30 | one or two years left, and you supervise that and you

1 | said that in your south Slave region last year 38
2 | completed the program.

3 | A That's 38 tradesmen
4 | applying for certification. They were successful there
5 | but there is an estimate that we had 204, you know,
6 | there were enquiries concerning this. I don't have
7 | these statistics, the ones I had written down are just
8 | that we had 39 tradesmen in '74 for certification, and
9 | this year in the first four months, five months of this
10 | year we have already certificated 38.

11 | We envisage examinations from
12 | other provinces who still have jurisdiction over the
13 | people, you know, taking examinations. We envisage
14 | exams from four other provinces because some people
15 | come here for short periods of time and leave, and it's
16 | hard to keep up with the statistical part of it.

17 | But I can say this, there has
18 | been a tremendous increase in the apprenticeship work
19 | we've had. A tremendous increase. Just roughly, I don't
20 | think I can rough it out: but I'd say we have now since
21 | '71, we have probably nearly four times as many people
22 | involved, three to four times as many people involved
23 | in the apprenticeship program.

24 | Q If you were to take Pine
25 | Point right out of the equation, would that reduce
26 | those 38, the number 38 by one-half or by one-third?

27 | A I couldn't, I just
28 | couldn't rightly say. Certainly, if your interest is
29 | such that you would like, I could make the figure
30 | available for you, certainly would. You can take a look

1 | at it and you can see for yourself the growth rate,
2 | Q Oh, I'm satisfied about
3 | the growth rate. I was just interested in what you
4 | said a moment ago about Hay River and Pine Point being
5 | together, accounting, I'm sure from what you say, for
6 | more than half of all of the apprentices in the
7 | Northwest Territories.

8 | A That's right. This is
9 | pretty hard to understand, but still it's easy to
10 | understand why, because like I said, the only
11 | industrialization, the only say free enterprise or
12 | productivity as far as manufacturing or in the
13 | transportation scene here, you know, is Hay River and
14 | Pine Point, and Pine Point, of course, is made up of a
15 | work force that's strictly people who are journeymen or
16 | certificated an apprentice. So I'd say it was a pretty
17 | heavy responsibility, keeping up with it all, and what
18 | I wish to point out is that we're not going to have
19 | just problems in schools. We're going to have problems
20 | in all aspects of training and various education
21 | programs.

22 | Q You said that 204 had
23 | applied last year or made enquiries. I didn't quite
24 | understand that. Were those people who wanted to enter
25 | apprenticeship training?

26 | A People who wanted to
27 | take the trades qualifying examinations, trades
28 | certification for one reason or another they never
29 | followed up, or they did follow up and qualified; but
30 | you see, a lot of people come in, we envisage

1 | examinations and they may leave in a month.

2 | Q But 204 who enquired,
3 | some of them would be from outside the Territories.

4 | A Oh yes.

5 | It's hard to -- I'd have to have figures for you so
6 | that we could go through that, because it would have
7 | more meaning for you I'm sure it may sound garbled to
8 | you, but I certainly would, you know, be pleased to
9 | make them available

10 | Q Well, I understand the
11 | broad lines of the thing although I don't completely
12 | comprehend the figures. I wonder, Mr. Graves, I don't
13 | know whether you've met Mr. Weick of the Inquiry staff,
14 | but I think he would like to chat. He's the man in the
15 | blue shirt back there. I just am saying to him that
16 | he's not to leave town without talking to you at
17 | greater length about these matters. But thank you
18 | very much and I hope if you can stay around a bit it
19 | may be that some other questions will come up, that
20 | is I want to hear from others but if you don't have to
21 | get right back to work maybe you wouldn't mind waiting
22 | a while.

23 | A Fine.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
25 | very much, sir.

26 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
28 | anyone else who has got something to say, you certainly
29 | should feel free to come forward now. Yes sir? Come
30 | right up here, if you wish, and you can sit down here,

1 | if you like.

2 |

3 |

EARL DEAN sworn:

4 |

THE WITNESS: My name is Earl

5 |

Dean, and I'd like to address the Inquiry concerning

6 |

some matters of the socio-economic impact of the

7 |

proposed pipeline. I've been studying this matter for

8 |

some time. A couple of years ago I was working for the

9 |

Indian Brotherhood in Ottawa and it came to my

10 |

attention that the socio-economic impact of the

11 |

pipeline was to be dealt with, you know, before they

12 |

went ahead. I wondered at the time what the phrase

13 |

meant. It seemed to be a very wooly kind of idea.

14 |

As far as I've been able to

15 |

understand from what Gas Arctic has said in their

16 |

submission and so on, they have more or less taken the

17 |

approach that, "Well, we'll be providing more jobs for

18 |

people," and that this is going to start to solve some

19 |

of the social problems that we anticipate as being a

20 |

result of the pipeline.

21 |

I'm not too convinced that

22 |

this ready answer is really the case. I think it's very

23 |

difficult, like I say, to get one's mind around some of

24 |

these concepts because for one thing I don't speak for

25 |

any group of people, you know, I'm simply speaking as a

26 |

person who is interested in an academic sense in these

27 |

questions.

28 |

But if you took some social

29 |

indicators and looked at situations that have gone on

30 |

so far, like I imagine like say the Town of Fort

1 Providence , you see a certain kind of pattern emerge.
2 The highway touches the town and the town begins to
3 change. More people start drinking, drinking more
4 heavily. There are more admissions to the nursing
5 station due
6 to alcohol-related kind of injuries. There are more
7 children in the receiving home; more people are put in
8 jail; more families break up. Families cope with this
9 breakup by sending the kids to hostels. In short, the
10 whole town begins to change and the difficulty, of
11 course, is deciding, "Well, this change that I'm
12 observing, is this the result of my own perception?
13 You know, am I looking at things and finding the worst
14 aspect of things, or is there in fact some kind of
15 objective criteria whereby one can establish that there
16 is some real social damage going on?"

17 Well, if it could be proven,
18 for instance, that when the pipeline goes down the
19 Mackenzie Valley that it's going to cause more misery
20 for people, and you have the somewhat weak argument
21 that, "Well, it's also going to provide businessmen
22 with some more money, and it's going to provide some
23 jobs for some people," but on the whole if it could be
24 proven that there is kind of a downhill, if you like,
25 thing happening in terms of human relations, I think
26 society is almost accountable for that kind of thing.

27 I'm going to read you
28 something I'm sure you're very familiar with. It's
29 from the "Expanded Guidelines for Northern Pipelines,"
30 as tabled in the House of Commons on June 28, 1972 by

1 | the Honourable Jean Chretien. On page 25 in the
2 | introduction he says in the social guidelines:

3 | "That they're going to seek to minimize the ad-
4 | verse social and economic consequences associ-
5 | ated with rapid large-scale development
6 | where these adverse effects can be predicted
7 | with some degree of certainty."

8 | That's a qualified statement, but there is, I think,
9 | a sincere kind of attempt to ameliorate what we
10 | anticipate might happen, and I think if we look at
11 | small communities along the Alaska Highway we'll find
12 | that the Indian people there, a lot of them have lost
13 | their language; we'll find that there is a lot of
14 | drinking and so on; and we'll find the people don't
15 | have the same autonomy, they don't have they have lost
16 | something.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry,
18 | you said the Alaska Highway. You meant the Alaska
19 | Highway?

20 | A I did,

21 | Q I know what you're
22 | talking about but I wanted to --

23 | A Yes. If you read the
24 | "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC" and you look at the kind of
25 | development that's going on in the Amazon, you know,
26 | it's almost as if it was magic, you know, the highway
27 | goes into some of these areas and people die, they
28 | start dying, they get diseases. Now they can say,
29 | "Well, they're not immunized."

30 | But I don't think it's just

1 | simply a matter of vaccination. There is a collision
2 | of two ways of life, and I think it is important
3 | to understand the nature of that collision, and I
4 | think I can offer you some suggestions about what's
5 | really going on in terms of this, and the other part
6 | of what the Minister wanted was that,

7 | "In order to ensure that the social and eco-
8 | nomic benefits outweigh the costs, the applicant
9 | shall make a conscious effort to contribute to
10 | the social and economic
11 | development of the Territories."

12 | Now, it's almost
13 | machiavellian or something to start talking about
14 | peoples' lives in terms of benefits and costs; but
15 | maybe those are the only kinds of things we can come to
16 | terms with. But what I suspect is going to happen is
17 | that we're going to say, "Yeah, well there's going to
18 | be a lot more alcohol in the north, so we're going to
19 | spend more on picking up the pieces of human wreckage
20 | that occur from this development," and I don't think
21 | that's right. I don't think that's the right approach.
22 | I think there has to be like a preventative kind of
23 | behaviours and processes that get initiated, and I
24 | think that those kind of processes probably involve
25 | making sure that people in the north are part of social
26 | institutions that they have some control over.

27 | Now when I say "social
28 | institution," it could be anything, it could be a
29 | church, and you ask yourself, "How many Indian people
30 | are religious leaders in churches?" You look at the

1 MR. DEAN: Yes, Nora and I
2 have worked together quite a bit in all these things.
3 We travelled to about 12 communities down the Mac-
4 kenzie Valley to do a health study for the Indian
5 Brotherhood, and we would camp in each community
6 and ask the chief and some of the people there what
7 they thought of the Northern Health Service, and
8 that's where we first started to develop some of our
9 perceptions. We're both white, so I've got to emphasize
10 again that we're not speaking for Indian people, but
11 somehow I grew up here in Hay River and so this is my
12 home town. I have children and I want the effects of
13 what's being done, it's going to affect my children,
14 it's going to affect myself, so that's the basis of
15 our -- right.

16 It's like I say, a big
17 subject. Do you remember where I was?

18 MS. THORSON: It's very hard
19 to make this your living room, and that's why I think
20 you'll find most people are having difficulty at it.

21 I think something, I guess it
22 really gets to the philosophic, to us it's not just a
23 pipeline. The pipeline has become something. In the
24 States people couldn't get ahold of Viet Nam but when
25 they got ahold of the --

26 MR. DEAN: The environment?

27 MS. THORSON: No, the plumber
28 crisis, they could grab ahold of that and they could
29 gnatter at that. Well, what's happening up here people
30 haven't been able to get ahold of it, and so when

1 | there's a chance to speak on the pipeline it's not the
2 | pipeline quite that we're getting at, but somehow the
3 | pipeline is symbolic of what's happening up here, and
4 | two things that were said yesterday, one was talking to
5 | some people who were born and raised up here who
6 | are going outside, and I said, 'Well, why are you going
7 | outside?"

8 | And they said, "Well, there's
9 | getting to be too many outsiders up here."

10 | And I said, "Well, how can it
11 | be better going outside that to stay up here with
12 | outsiders?"

13 | And they said, "Well, it's no
14 | longer here any more, but there's a great pretention
15 | that it's here, and people are pretending or they're
16 | creating a north, and in the process they're destroying
17 | what they were raised with and they'd rather go down
18 | and live with the traffic in Vancouver, thank you, and
19 | live really."

20 | When Earl and I said we were
21 | going to come here, we said, "Well, who do we speak
22 | for?"

23 | And we said, "Well, I guess
24 | maybe we should speak for those people who are on the
25 | verge of becoming violent, who are in the jails, people
26 | who can't get ahold of it, have no means to get ahold of
27 | it, but are reacting to it, reacting to Earl said we went
28 | down the river and it's true, we pitched our tent in each
29 | community and the chief introduced us to a couple of
30 | people and we stayed at our camp until it filtered

1 | through the community who we were and what we were
2 | about, and then the people would come and talk to us
3 | about what they wanted to say, and that was --

4 | But I got identified
5 | with pipeline, I got identified with Bay managers, I
6 | got identified with all the things that I'm opposed
7 | with because I'm white, and I don't want my kids to
8 | be associated with all those bad things. You can't
9 | say there s not racism going on. There's racism going
10 | on in both camps, and it's not because anybody wants
11 | it, but there's something about the nature of the
12 | situation that brings it out. It maybe because we
13 | can't speak Slavey and can't think that way, but
14 | then we have friends who speak Slavey and have been
15 | bought out and have been destroyed. So far, because
16 | they've been working with native organizations and
17 | friends.

18 | The cost in human beings
19 | being destroyed, you can see it, you can see your
20 | friends get empty. It's not just that they take a shot
21 | at their wife, they just become shells. You know, it
22 | seems to me that if we can put pipelines down we can
23 | preserve those things that matter to us, and that's
24 | all.

25 | MR. DEAN: To try and start
26 | to come to terms with these things we've got to start
27 | examining some really basic assumptions of what's
28 | going on, like the word "land ownership", George
29 | Manual is president of the National Indian Brotherhood
30 | he asked me, he said, "Well, when you go up north

1 | try and find out what the land settlement means to
2 | people," I think that's what the oil companies
3 | would like to find out, they'd like to find out what
4 | kind of minimal conditions or maximum conditions are
5 | necessary to go ahead and accomplish this thing.

6 | Now if you get something on
7 | paper that says, 'This is a land settlement," and it
8 | isn't really a settlement in that sense of the word
9 | "settlement" that people are happy, if justice isn't
10 | seemed to be done by this Court, by people, then no
11 | problem has been solved, you know. It may be a pretext
12 | for putting people in jail eventually, but -- so we
13 | have to examine the basic assumptions about certain
14 | words. Now to me coming from my cultural heritage I
15 | think land ownership almost implies some kind of
16 | invisible string between me and a piece of the earth's
17 | surface, you know, like I put a fence around it. White
18 | housing in the north has fences around it.

19 | Indian housing doesn't have,
20 | not very much of it has fences around it because
21 | people treat the land differently, and this is the
22 | kind of thing I want to report to you, that -- and
23 | eventually I'm going to offer an alternate hypothesis
24 | too, that could explain some of the things that are
25 | going on just as well as some of the conventional
26 | hypothesis that you listened to last night, for
27 | instance.

28 | Now land ownership really is a
29 | question of man's relation to man. That's my view of the
30 | matter, like there is a piece of property which a man gets

1 title to. He has land and he has paper. Now he pays taxes
2 on that. Now one could construe that that tax as being a
3 kind of rent, because if you don't pay your taxes then the
4 land reverts to the state
5 and it's sold to somebody else. I mean what I'm saying,
6 take Fort Simpson, there is a community where you've got a
7 lot of Indian people living right in downtown Simpson, and
8 there's some land that isn't really a reserve but it's sort
9 of set aside for I
10 Indian people, It's got a very uncertain status right at
11 the moment. All through the years the Department of Indian
12 Affairs has been paying a grant to the municipality, and
13 it's called a grant in lieu of taxes, and this has happened
14 here in Hay River, too, Indian Affairs pay to the
15 Municipality of Hay River, I don't know, something in the
16 order of \$2,000 every year because they said, "Well, really
17 we, the Department of Indian Affairs, have title to this
18 land so somebody has to pay the taxes, so we'll pay the
19 taxes."

20 Now the man who lives in a
21 house on that land does not know that that money
22 transfer has taken place. He does not know that the
23 Indian Affairs is somewhat benevolently paying his
24 taxes. He does not know that, you know, that there
25 is a
26 possibility that he might get title to one small
27 portion of that land. When Wally Gryba was over in
28 Simpson, he was really entertaining the idea of
29 maybe transferring the land and the house it sat on
30 for \$1 to the occupant just to clear the matter up

1 | run off on a printing press and is somehow being a
2 | social tool as part of our society.

3 | MS. THORSON: What does Philip
4 | call it in --

5 | MR. DEAN: Yes, a man described
6 | money as being "white man's medicine." Now that seems a
7 | little far out to introduce to a Court, eh?

8 | MS. THORSON: He wasn't being
9 | folksey. That was his way of describing what it did,
10 | because he describes things by what they do.

11 | MR. DEAN: But if you read
12 | this Levi Strauss, anthropologist, you'd start to
13 | understand that what really operates quite a bit of the
14 | time anyhow is the kinship system. The kinship system
15 | is really important to a lot of people and it's
16 | important in our society, too, and maybe it's even a
17 | tossup which really is a medium of exchange, the
18 | method of distributing goods, and the reason I'm
19 | saying we have to examine the assumptions is because
20 | there's always two ways of thinking about these things,
21 | and I listened to the men come here from the oil
22 | companies with very liberally and thoughtfully
23 | conceived answers, but I think they're missing
24 | peoples' comprehension.

25 | So I would urge then as a
26 | kind of quasi recommendation that there be a real
27 | effort towards achieving some kind of understanding.
28 | What does that mean? Does it mean that somebody should
29 | learn to speak Slavey in an oil company, or a white
30 | person learn to speak Slavey the way Indian people have

1 | been taking the time and trouble to learn to speak
2 | English? You know --

3 | MS. THORSON: What can we do
4 | to set it up so that the white person would have the
5 | motivation in order to survive if he had to learn
6 | Slavey? That's the way it is with English. I know that
7 | I miss the cultural cues when I go into an Indian
8 | situation and I see it happening the other way. How
9 | can -- I mean, how can -- there's a charade going
10 | on. It all is very mystical like budgets come out
11 | of the blue because somebody brought it out and
12 | realized it was an important thing to do, like your
13 | budget to get people here. That's a pretty mystical
14 | purpose, suddenly a car arrives. And somebody last
15 | week did drop in and explain what it was all about.
16 | But it doesn't come because somebody in here said,
17 | "It's important for me to go out and say what I --"
18 | you know like when your dad spoke last night it was
19 | because it was important to him. It's his town. He
20 | has the responsibility to come and try to take care of
21 | his concerns.

22 | But how do we make that
23 | happen? I know there's an attempt to make it happen. I
24 | mean I've made those kinds of attempts to draw out but
25 | it's got to come from here, it can't be making it
26 | easier facilitating, you know,

27 | MR. DEAN: You could look
28 | at it this way, you could understand for instance that
29 | --

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Your

1 | father is Mr. Dean?

2 | MR. DEAN: Yes, yes. You
3 | could understand, for instance, that here in Hay River
4 | probably the Indian people are just totally superfluous
5 | to the process of building a pipeline. That seems
6 | like a harsh thing to say, but you know, if the
7 | Indian people all went on strike, would it stop the
8 | pipeline? Now they have a bit of land now, they have
9 | a reserve so perhaps people will have to negotiate with
10 | them. The Town of Hay River has really steered clear
11 | of negotiating with the Indian people over the years.
12 | It's taken their money, their money has only been
13 | symbolic, I'm sure. It wasn't very much but man's
14 | relation to man has changed. When my dad first came
15 | here, white people were on the same level as Indian
16 | people, and there was a kind of mutual respect.
17 | You couldn't be a policeman unless you respected Indian
18 | people because I mean, you couldn't be a nurse, you
19 | couldn't be a Hudson's Bay manager, you know. You left
20 | the community fairly soon if you didn't have some kind
21 | of basic respect; and there was a mutual respect.
22 | I think that Stuart Demelt, that's the basis for some
23 | of his kinds of statements.

24 | Some of the things he said
25 | were very true. Some of the things my dad said were
26 | true; but now society has changed and I think that
27 | I am a victim of that kind of social economic impact.
28 | I think my father and my brother are victims of a
29 | social economic impact insofar as they've been forced
30 | to mechanize and forced to cope with serving an

1 | industrial technological society, and I think the
2 | Indian people have been victims of a technocratic
3 | society. It treats people as consumers rather than
4 | producers, so that we all become victims of the
5 | propaganda that comes over T.V. to buy deodorants in
6 | this country, but we don't have the money, let's say,
7 | to buy those things. I mean this is not a convincing
8 | argument, I realize that; but it's a start in that
9 | direction. We have to start thinking like that. We have
10 | to almost think with two minds.

11 | I think you started off this
12 | Inquiry asking people what was in their minds. I think
13 | it's going to be very difficult for you because you're
14 | almost going to have to have two minds, and you're
15 | going to have to wed those two kinds of things.

16 | I've been doing some writing
17 | on this whole thing, and if I could I would read from
18 | some of the things I've written in an attempt to -a
19 | lot of this is rhetorical, and I apologize before the
20 | record. You know, it's simply the inadequacy of my
21 | means of expression.

22 | The facts are that since the
23 | introduction of development in the forms of highways,
24 | hotels, liquor outlets, the wage economy and welfare,
25 | subsidized housing and all the other clap-trap of
26 | white technocratic culture, there's been a change in
27 | the character of northern elements that can be very
28 | exactly measured in terms of social indicators, such as
29 | admissions to hospitals for alcohol-related injuries,
30 | people put in jail, or fined for liquor offences, the

1 | number of suicides. That's a pretty heavy thing to
2 | talk about, isn't it, like a suicide, and that's what
3 | bothers us. We're talking about things that people
4 | can't express.

5 | The housing program in the
6 | north was supposed to be some kind of a solution. I
7 | worked on that housing program, I tried to explain it
8 | to people. I think we all sort of understood that it
9 | was a kind of humanistic concern for the housing
10 | conditions that people lived in. There was a lot of
11 | ignorance, ignorance on my part which I'm going to
12 | tell, you about. I didn't understand that people were
13 | relatively comfortable living the way they were. I
14 | looked at the house, and according to my middle class
15 | standards, that house was inadequate.

16 | I think social workers come
17 | into the north and they look at people who are living
18 | off the land, who are eating an entire moose and
19 | they're not eating lettuce, they're not eating
20 | California tomatoes, and the social worker says, "These
21 | people are deprived, I Give them welfare."

22 | If you have the resources,
23 | you could do some follow-up studies on some of the
24 | families that, say, in 1958 were given welfare, you
25 | know, and find out where they are now. They're in jail,
26 | you know. There's a kind of slow rot that sets in,
27 | you know, if jail is to be understood as a symptom of
28 | some kind of social disaster, eh?

29 | MS. THORSON: One thing
30 | you really have to respect is how those very people who

1 | are living on the edge, and in and out of jail, are
2 | retaining their own way of surviving and are adapting
3 | to -- like if it takes money to get by, they're you
4 | know, able to find ways and means with not half the
5 | sophistication and education I have of getting it.
6 | But it's getting -- their own friends are cutting them
7 | out because it's not cool to survive that way any more.
8 | You have to get a job so you have a regular income,
9 | it's not good enough that when you come to somebody's
10 | house and you sleep on their floor that you make that
11 | house a better place to be by your presence. Those
12 | people who are attempting to do that are personally
13 | drying up. They are becoming con and they are living
14 | off people, and they didn't start out to live off
15 | people. They started out to live with people and to
16 | share, and something happens in the process and they're
17 | destroyed. Until we deal with that -- we've had some
18 | exposure to violence in our lives, and it's going to
19 | happen. It's predicted, like I did talk to somebody
20 | once who was an executive in one of the oil companies
21 | and we talked about violence, and he said that that was
22 | really one of the -- the only lever people had up here
23 | was that threat.

24 | Before we get there, let's
25 | find some other means, some other ways to get -- like
26 | Earl and I don't have control over our life, and if we
27 | haven't got control over our life there's something
28 | wrong. I mean I used, you know, I was raised not to
29 | make mountains out of molehills and to, you know, and
30 | move on quite calmly, and it's getting more and more

1 | janglely.

2 | MR. DEAN: You see, like I
3 | worked out on this -- they're building a highway at
4 | Willowlake River, it's north of Simpson, and I worked
5 | for D.P.W. as a surveyor. I was a chainman -- surveyors
6 | helper, and quite a few of the people that I worked
7 | with were from Fort Simpson, they were native people,
8 | and the pattern there, it cost to live in this camp it
9 | cost the D.P.W. or the government, it cost \$26 per man
10 | per day just to feed and house people there.

11 | I think the company that
12 | moves the camp in there got a contract for something
13 | like \$59,000 or something to set up and take the camp
14 | away.

15 | There's 100-90 men, let's
16 | say, living there, eh? 90 men, and a lot of them are
17 | from the south. Now they're buggy operators. My dad's
18 | a contractor. That contractor, too, has problems in
19 | common with my father. He came up from Fort Nelson or
20 | something but he brought people he trusted, people who
21 | had a lot of experience. You know, I think operating a
22 | cat is not all as simple as it's cracked up to be. If
23 | you've got a very expensive piece of machinery you want
24 | the best person possible to run that cat, But I was
25 | really interested while I was there just to observe
26 | what happened in the infra-structure, what happened to
27 | the native people in the context of that situation, the
28 | ways that the contractor circumvented the contract, and
29 | we can't be legalistic and judicial and legislate all
30 | the solutions to these problems. This is why I think

1 | our approach has some relevance here.

2 | I think the turnover rate
3 | amongst Indian people is really high there, and why?
4 | Well, they're in a distinct minority for one thing.
5 | There's, I think, perhaps at the best times there's 7
6 | or 8 Indian people there.

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: This is at
8 | the camp?

9 | A Yes.

10 | Q They had about 100
11 | people.

12 | A 90 to 100, yes. It
13 | fluctuates. If you come from the south you get flown
14 | out every month and there's a complicated reward system
15 | where if you stay there 30 days you get a 5% increment;
16 | if you stay there 60 days you get a 10% reward for
17 | staying.

18 | MS. THORSON: People who have
19 | been to jail find it not a lot different from going to
20 | camp.

21 | MR. DEAN: Yes, it's very
22 | similar to a correctional camp, and now that the
23 | correctional camps have moved in the other direction so
24 | that people have day release programs, it's not really
25 | that much different. You get people off the booze, you
26 | know, you give them a cot and good meals -- and we had
27 | really good meals -- and they perform well. People --
28 | if somebody gets all strung out on booze and comes out
29 | to camp and can hardly see -- one guy wandered into the
30 | garage and asked where he was. He really didn't know

1 | where he was. They piled him on a plane. You dry out
2 | in camp, eh, and after a while you start performing
3 | your duties and you make a lot of money -- well, quite
4 | a bit of money. Your health returns.

5 | Now back in Simpson your wife
6 | or your quasi wife or your children or your --

7 | MS. THORSON: Quasi children.

8 | MR. DEAN: -- indeterminate
9 | children aren't eating at the rate of \$26 a day. The
10 | kind of emotional tension that's built up in the course
11 | of this kind of self-imposed exile to a jail type
12 | situation that reminds me a lot of the hostel I went is
13 | that there's a real strong tendency to blow all the
14 | money you make in the course of staying 30 days in this
15 | -- now don't get me wrong, there are people who are
16 | putting their money away, there are people who are
17 | behaving responsibly, particularly --

18 | MS. THORSON: They're putting
19 | it away for a farm in the south.

20 | MR. DEAN: Yes, people from
21 | the south sort of appreciate the thing differently
22 | from a different cultural context. Maybe that's not
23 | that much different from being out on the trapline, I
24 | don't know. But women and children used to go out on
25 | the trapline, it used to be it wasn't something that
26 | was just almost -- there was no consideration for
27 | families. I guess that's what I'm beefing about. I
28 | guess what I'm saying to industry is that if they're
29 | going to come up here and they're going to talk about
30 | these garrison towns and all these credible police

1 | actions and everything else that they're going to have
2 | to do to keep all this situation within some pretty
3 | tightly defined limits, I think that an enlightened
4 | approach by industry would be to somehow start coming
5 | to terms with some of the social questions, of the
6 | family questions.

7 | The northern rental housing
8 | program was such an attempt, and you know, some of the
9 | best devised plans backfire. Like I said, you have
10 | this sort of impulse to help people benevolently, so
11 | you lay a lot of money on them.

12 | Ernest Tituisis, who is an
13 | Indian spiritual leader, says that to push a lot of
14 | money on people is not that different than pushing a
15 | lot of booze on people because it confuses them.
16 | That seems like -- I don't like to say that, I don't
17 | know if it's true even; but it starts in that
18 | direction.

19 | The housing program, well
20 | what it did first of all. It started reliance on
21 | diesel fuel as a means of heating the house, because if
22 | you had any plumbing in it at all, the house would
23 | freeze up unless you kept the house heated, so the
24 | government's responsibility was to provide utilities.
25 | People weren't paying the rent but the government had
26 | to keep the houses warm.

27 | Now because the house was all
28 | of a sudden automatically warm and you were sort of
29 | a damn fool if you didn't move into one, you didn't
30 | need to go out and cut wood. Right? Now, it used to

1 take up three to four hours of your day, perhaps,
2 cutting wood in cold weather, see, so you didn't need
3 that component of your life abruptly disappeared.
4 If you didn't need to cut wood, then you didn't need
5 dogs to haul wood, eh, and perhaps you could stop
6 fishing because then you wouldn't need to feed the
7 dogs, eh? So the dogs went, and that's another sign of
8 a certain life-style. It ends up that you're in a warm
9 enclosure and you have absolutely nothing to do. There
10 is no meaning.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: There is
12 no what?

13 A There is no meaning.

14 MS. N. THORSON: So you make
15 brew or you make Kraft dinner.

16 MR. DEAN: Yeah,

17 MS. N. THORSON: Which you can
18 get through one means or another.

19 MR. DEAN: Right.

20 Now people are really very --
21 we should never under-estimate them -- are really
22 clever in terms of devising ways of entertaining one
23 another and ways I think that we haven't even dreamed
24 of, you know, in kinds of social skills and social
25 sensitivities and so on and so forth.

26 So maybe its not all that
27 much of a disaster. Maybe the pattern is that when some
28 of these things come in, when the highway touches, when
29 the pipeline touches, there is this kind of a abrupt
30 change when people are all strung out on alcohol for

1 | three or four years, and then perhaps they start to
2 | assimilate. But I would really like to see somebody go
3 | up to the Alaska Coast where some of this stuff has
4 | gone on and find out where the people are at now,
5 | because the people I listened to at conferences are
6 | saying, "We wish that they'd never discovered oil."

7 | I'll come back around again.
8 | Maybe it doesn't matter what 38,000 people in the north
9 | think because they're not very many people, are they?
10 | Maybe we can conveniently ignore their so-called right
11 | to the land, But I personally do not want to be
12 | associated in any way with any kind of enterprise or
13 | project that does that.

14 | MS. THORSON: Something I
15 | wanted to add, because I certainly observed the
16 | phenomenon of going out and making big money, coming,
17 | in and blowing it, and I have been, you know, tightly
18 | quizzing other people and observing them since then.
19 | It seems to be a grand gesture of contempt, the blowing
20 | the money. I mean like it's not -- and I've watched
21 | people learn to be pretty competent at getting the
22 | money off the people, the people who live in town
23 | getting the money off the guys when they come in from
24 | the bush, and yet you can't fault anybody for surviving
25 | in this means but if, you know, I don't know how you
26 | propose, I was trying to convince Earl he should
27 | convince everybody to start building buildings with
28 | their cheques, you know, apartment buildings. I don't
29 | know, but there's got to be a means that the people
30 | involved work out sorting the problems out.

1 I talked to people after
2 they've hit their best friend. I've talked to people
3 after they've bloodied their wife or after they have
4 bloodied their husband, and it's not, you know -- but
5 there's no way out and I'm feeling that more and more
6 and more.

7 MR. DEAN: It makes it very
8 hard to live here. It makes it very hard to live here.
9 It's so much easier for us to go and live in Vancouver
10 because then we can adopt that whole life-style. YOU
11 know, we can get a small apartment, we can amuse
12 ourselves, we can find some kind of work, you know. But
13 we're not involved in the kind of ethical question that
14 we see being acted out here in the north.

15 You know, I think -- maybe
16 I'm wrong -- but I think that all the oil and gas is
17 really to the benefit of the United States, you know. I
18 think that the Canadians are probably being invaded by
19 the Americans in an economic sense in the same way
20 that the Indians are being invaded by the Canadians in
21 the north, you know.

22 Now if that money concept,
23 that medium of exchange, you know, that symbol of
24 whatever it is, personal ability, you know, people are
25 going to start measuring each other by how many
26 dollars they have and so on and so forth.

27 I, you know, I --

28 MS. THORSON: I don't
29 apologize for our confusion or our lack of cohesion
30 because that's what you should see because what people

1 want in this room they just couldn't bring it up here,
2 MR. DEAN: Yeah, I think
3 that's true, you know. I don't know if there's much
4 more. Well, perhaps --

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
6 Mr. Dean, I was just going to say that our friends I
7 who take this down protested to rue last night because
8 I didn't give them a break. I don't want to stop you
9 but I thought we might take a break and have some
10 coffee and you could carry on after the coffee break.
11 I'm not limiting you at all, but I don't want my own
12 staff going on strike here.

13 Is there any coffee, Mr.
14 Waddell?

15 MR. WADDELL: No.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: If you
17 want a break to reorganize your thoughts you can have
18 it, but I really don't think that you're asking me for
19 that, and I quite understand that the viewpoint you're
20 putting forward is one that isn't as easy to articulate
21 as the one that the oil companies subscribe to, and I
22 was sent here to listen to what everybody has to say,
23 and so carry on and we've got the afternoon.

24 MS. THORSON: It's sort of
25 what Earl and I are attempting to do a film to kind get
26 at some of these things, and I went to a person who is
27 doing an anthropology film and has a million dollars to
28 do it, and they're going to do it on the Slavey
29 people, I understand, and I said, "Well, O.K., you've
30 got a five part film, would you deal with this for the

1 fifth part?"

2 And they said it was much
3 too difficult to do, and I think it's more important
4 to the Slavey people that these things be dealt with
5 than the pots of their ancestors and the baskets
6 and the very interesting and the very valid things
7 that was being put to, and that's sort of how I feel
8 about development in the oil. That sound, you
9 know, keeps telling me that this Inquiry is
10 reasonable, and that's reasonable, but just because we
11 cant lay out an answer how to do it doesn't mean we
12 shouldn't explore it, get into it, you know. An old
13 man told me it was just a case of when I figured it
14 out, I told him how much it was, he incorporated it
15 into the budget, write it all down and he'd look after
16 it; but I can't give him a monetary figure for it. I
17 have a sense of not having said anything and talked a
18 lot.

19 MR. DEAN: Yes.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Dean,
21 you feel free to carry on with what you were reading.

22 MR. DEAN: A lot of things
23 I've written here, I think it's my perception that
24 Indian people have been robbed of their land, that the
25 Canadian Government has been in the position of
26 selling something that wasn't theirs to sell.

27 I don't think there will be
28 much agreement in this room about that, though, but I
29 don't think anyone in Hay River -- you'll find people
30 -- anybody much who can see the sense in registering

1 another thing. Coerce prejudice and obscure social
2 machinations -- that's the phrase -- have deprived
3 Indian people of control over social institutions or
4 even their own lives, Now I'll tell you what that
5 means to me anyhow. It means that a lot of these
6 things are being approached at two levels. There's this
7 sort of verbal analytical reasonable level that I'm
8 trying to be fairly competent at, and then there is a
9 subterranean level, if you like. It's a subconscious
10 level, and I read the racist who was speaking last
11 night on two levels -- top level, he's got that whole
12 red neck Southern Alabama approach to things which, you
13 know, I've been exposed to before, and it has a basis
14 and there is a legitimacy there. But underneath it
15 there is a kind of fear and it's real fear speaking,
16 and it's that fear, the uncertain about one's position
17 in society, you know, that's going to become more and
18 more apparent

19 I think finally a lot of
20 people are not going to reasonably discuss what they
21 do. They're just going to go do it and that's where
22 alcohol starts to enter the picture, you see, because
23 that's a short cut to that whole business.

24 MS. THORSON: This thing
25 about fear is that I think maybe if there's anything I
26 have a great respect for native people in, is that
27 capacity to live with the ambiguity that people of my
28 culture have a great deal of difficulty living with. I
29 mean, you know, you can call it security, you can call
30 it having a job, a future, whatever it is, whether it's

1 | bank balance, whether it's, you know, to learn -- I
2 | need that to survive and I'm attempting 'to live
3 | without. it, which seems to be the only way to survive
4 | with my integrity in this situation.

5 | MR. DEAN: Isn't this in
6 | maintaining one's integrity? I remember one time in
7 | the Indian Village that's outside of Yellowknife I had
8 | some errand to go to the chief's house. I went in
9 | there and there were 30 men in a very small room, and I
10 | don't understand Dogwood, but you know, it could have
11 | been the United Nations, there's a lot of dignity,
12 | there was a lot of mutual respect and they were talking
13 | about something that was important to them because all
14 | of a sudden I found myself a very small person in the
15 | corner of the room.

16 | Now those same people
17 | standing in the lobby of the hotel wondering what's
18 | going on become social refuse, people come in from
19 | outside and look at them and say, "Well, they're bar
20 | flies," and they haven't been drinking, you know, and
21 | it's this whole two realities, two world views.

22 | MS. THORSON: We need that,
23 | it's the thing that they have. Like we're exporting
24 | oil and we're tromping all over the thing that
25 | Canadians need, and in effect it's that capacity to
26 | survive with this kind of ambiguity because when you
27 | get your oil line down and you draw the oil out of the
28 | ground, then what are you going to do? You're going to
29 | be exactly where the Indian is now. So if we could just
30 | kind of learn what he's got to offer now we might be

1 | better prepared, there's a future shockage. If we're
2 | living with it every --

3 | MR. DEAN: Future shock.
4 | That's a very useful concept for this Court.

5 | Desire for goods and services
6 | is created in a commercial and consuming society that
7 | an Indian person is the victim of rather than
8 | participant to. Now if you think I, you know, like I
9 | think that's an important thing to say, but as an
10 | observer of Indian people, eh? I'm not trying to plead
11 | the Indian's case, but I suppose that I've been
12 | associated with enough Indian people that I feel more -
13 | - I feel more community there than I feel with oil
14 | companies, for instance, you know. So that accounts for
15 | why I'm saying that kind of thing.

16 | I'm sure that when you go to
17 | the Indian Village people are much more eloquently and
18 | simply and economically are going to express some of
19 | the same kinds of things, because I've listened to some
20 | of these speakers and they're really -- they, you know,
21 | they see what's going on. It's surprising, you know,
22 | but everybody is intelligent. Everybody is intelligent,
23 | everybody looks, they see, you know. Things are
24 | perceived at two levels. There is the verbal level
25 | where perhaps I'm making sense, perhaps I'm not, Then
26 | there is almost a physical level, am I nervous? Am I
27 | certain of what I'm saying?

28 | Indian people have been
29 | reading white people for a long time, you know. They
30 | more interested in interpreting what people do rather

1 | than what they say because what we say doesn't always
2 | square with what we do. People are remarkably honest.
3 | Sure, everybody's in jail. One of the reasons they're
4 | in jail is they're too damned honest, you know.

5 | So there's that kind of
6 | different perception of social situations, and there is
7 | also a kind of instantaneous communication system.
8 | Now if that seems a little mystical to you, it's quite
9 | simply explained because if I talk to somebody here and
10 | he reads me for what I am, and then I go to Inuvik and
11 | the guy reads me for what I am. The conversation
12 | seems to be the same to me, and I say, "Well, how did
13 | he know what that guy down in Hay River knew?" Because
14 | there is this kind of ability to perceive, and it's
15 | part of the culture, it's something that the people
16 | haven't lost yet.

17 | MS. THORSON: And it's that
18 | kind of deep knowing that I am learning as a southerner
19 | up here, that means that I don't have to secure my
20 | future in the way that the friends that I went to
21 | university are who have, you know, made it as
22 | journalists or lawyers or whatever it was that we were
23 | pursuing at that time. We require and come up and
24 | say, "I don't understand how you can do it," and it
25 | isn't anything you can understand. You just do it.
26 | But it's becoming -- it seems like I'm learning an
27 | ancient skill, you know. I can see the need for it,
28 | I can see the need for it in our society, and the
29 | greater the need comes, the less people are able to
30 | do it. I don't know how you can make a pipeline do

1 | that. Maybe you should just deal with how deep and
2 | how wide, you know, but I've got a child here.
3 | You know, when Mrs. Wright talks about the way
4 | things were, I wonder whether you really look -- can
5 | you dare look at the way things are now? Are they
6 | changed? I mean this lady here, you know, sort of
7 | is mothering half of the Old Town in little houses,
8 | you know, lets the rent slide because it's a bad month
9 | this month and that kind of thing. So maybe she just
10 | sees what she sees from her world, but her world --
11 | there aren't many people around like Mrs. Wright, and
12 | I question if what she sees is really where it's at
13 | because it's just in her world. It may not be outside
14 | of it still any more. I'm not questioning the things
15 | she said last night. People who have been here a long
16 | time are still seeing, because I wouldn't want to see
17 | what's going on either, any clearer than, you know,
18 | Earl's dad sees them.

19 | MR. DEAN: You know, the
20 | prospect of what condition could you conceivably put on
21 | the development, you know. Fishermen are important
22 | because there's a clear example where a livelihood is
23 | being threatened, Even with trappers, you know, you get
24 | all sorts of stories. Some people say that people aren't
25 | trapping any more and so on and so forth.

26 | One thing that the trapper,
27 | the fishermen and the small business men have in common
28 | is a kind of desire for -- it's not autonomy exactly,
29 | people are very social beings, but they want to be
30 | their own boss. Is that a reasonable concept?

1 I think that when big pro-
2 grams come in from the south, any sense of being one's
3 own boss gets swept away. So how could you legislate
4 something so that the people could be their own boss,
5 to maintain their integrity? Perhaps that's impossible
6 Perhaps --

7 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
8 Mr. Dean, but I think we will stop now for five or ten
9 minutes for coffee, but you will still have the floor
10 when we resume, and you can carry on then.

11 There's coffee here.

12 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR FEW MINUTES)

13 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

14 THE COMMISSIONER: We'll call
15 our meeting to order again, Mr. Dean.

16 MS. THORSON: I think we
17 don't have anything more to say but we're willing to
18 tell you anything if you think there's anything you
19 would like to ask us. There's sort of nothing reserved

20 There's something here I
21 could read. I haven't looked
22 at it for about four months and I don't remember what
23 it was, but I remember when Earl wrote it.

24 We've got two problems, one
25 is the existential dilemma to one, and the other is the
26 Liberal dilemma, this one is in relation to the latter.
27 It might sum up, I think, what we're saying.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

29 MS. THORSON: My hypothesis
30 is that there is a war going on between two systems in

1 | the north. To avoid being a racist I will describe them
2 | as the habitants and the invaders. Because the war is
3 | psychological in nature, it helps if its
4 | participants are consciously non-aware of its
5 | existence. In war time, helping the enemy demands
6 | strong social sanction and I believe the person that we
7 | are discussing in this article experienced the full
8 | benefit of that. At the heart of the liberal dilemma is
9 | the paradox. One must help that other, even when he
10 | does not want to be helped; one must never help the
11 | other particularly when he wants to be helped.

12 | This is a very thin line to
13 | walk and the department that we're discussing has
14 | essentially walked it for a long time. Before you
15 | dismiss the idea as being as absurd as it truly is,
16 | consider the statistics, no one else can provide a
17 | satisfactory explanation for them or any real hope that
18 | things will be different next year.

19 | MR. DEAN: This is what the
20 | hypothesis is, that there's a psychological kind of war
21 | going on. It's a mental war. It's not a military war.
22 | We understand that the Department of Defence is
23 | practicing gorilla exercises. It's fantastic, you
24 | know. We look at different military, different police
25 | actions. The R.C.M.P. are puzzled, you know, they're
26 | puzzled about how to behave in the smaller settlements
27 | because, you know, they're human beings, you know.
28 | They look at the people they're putting into jail,
29 | they're dealing with family situations, they have to
30 | maintain their objectivity, they have to deal with the

1 | situation and they don't understand the situation, you
2 | know, and so when you contemplate the kind of social
3 | order that's going to obtain in this country in ten
4 | years even, what are we going to have? Are we going
5 | to hire a bunch of Indian people to more or less be
6 | custodians of the Indian people that can't make it in
7 | the white man's terms?

8 | MS. THORSON: Perhaps you could
9 | recommend to the development interests who are going to
10 | put through the pipeline that every morning they just sort
11 | of think about, "Maybe if I haven't got a ready answer
12 | I'll go out and look for it instead of securing up behind
13 | my own blind ignorance."

14 | You know, if they just are a
15 | little more -- you know, if you could somehow get them,
16 | because they're the only people that can change. You
17 | know, the development is going to go ahead, the
18 | pipeline is more than likely going to go ahead; but if
19 | those people could live a little better with the
20 | uncertainty and not have to hang so tightly to the
21 | formula, maybe we could get shape, maybe life would be
22 | a little easier.

23 | MR. DEAN: O.K., we'll wind
24 | this up. What I want to seriously propose, I doubt
25 | that it will be accepted but I would like to see every
26 | white person that came into the north have the
27 | opportunity to sign a statement which says this:

28 | "I am knowingly and willingly participating in
29 | the destruction of a way of life and caus-ing un-
30 | told misery to thousands of people."

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
2 thank you very much, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, for that most
3 thoughtful and thought-provoking presentation.

4 MS. THORSON: Mr. Dean and
5 Ms. Thorson.

6 THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry.
7 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
9 anyway.

10 DONALD TETRAULT, resumed:

11 THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman,
12 my name is Don Tetrault and with all due respect to
13 Mr. Dean, I feel somewhat like a heavy in this
14 melodrama of following the philosophies of Levi Strauss
15 with that of Adam Smit. However, I have to deal
16 with the day-to-day problems that a local business man
17 has with regards to meeting the daily payrolls and
18 providing work for the 30 or 40 people that we may be
19 employing.

20 Yesterday you were kind
21 enough to allow me to elaborate on some of the problems
22 that our company and other small companies were faced
23 with in the north now, and some of the problems we may
24 be faced with in the event of a pipeline, or in the
25 event that the pipeline does not go through.

26 Now since yesterday I've had
27 an opportunity to discuss more fully with some of the
28 local business men parts of the discussion that I
29 raised yesterday, and others have raised since then.
30 I would only take a few moments of your time to

1 | elaborate somewhat on some of the points; but to
2 | recommend specifically four or five recommendations for
3 | your consideration.

4 | First of all, Mr. Dean, Sr.,
5 | that is, mentioned the problems of bonding and small
6 | companies obtaining bonds in the north. He was right
7 | when he said that he had only received a bond a few
8 | weeks ago, and it was a milestone because it was the
9 | first bond ever issued to a construction company in the
10 | Northwest Territories.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: The first
12 | time a construction company north of 60 had been
13 | bonded?

14 | A That is a bond to a
15 | standard required by the government. Now the
16 | government would require a minimum bonding of 100,000
17 | or 150,000, and the maximum bonding that a local
18 | constructor may obtain would only be 15 to 20 or
19 | 25,000; however, most of the bonding requirements, Mr.
20 | Dean, as I say, started it out by obtaining one but --

21 | Q You didn't give me the
22 | amount of the bond. What was the amount of the bond, do
23 | you know?

24 | A No, I don't. I only
25 | have to assume it was in excess or it was up to the
26 | standards that were required by government, normally
27 | a 100 or 125,000 bond. Now these bonds are required
28 | by local business men, either a bid bond or a
29 | performance bond, and it is upon the contractor of the
30 | business man to obtain this bond because of the

1 regulations stipulated by the government. So the
2 business man goes to a bonding company and applies for
3 a bond, and the bonding company will say, "Yes, we
4 agree that the government requires a bond, and
5 we will issue a bond. However, you must guarantee the
6 face value of that bond, a personal guarantee, like an
7 I.O.U. In the event that there is a call upon the
8 bond, we will in fact pay the bond, but in turn, we
9 will sue you."

10 I have been faced personally,
11 or the company has been faced with this same
12 requirement whereby the bonding company will issue a
13 bond to the government for our company, but in fact our
14 company or four or five of the major shareholders has
15 to personally guarantee each one for face value or the
16 total face value of that bond.

17 So I would recommend for your
18 consideration that the mechanism be established in the
19 Northwest Territories for bonding either through the
20 Territorial Government or through a bonding company
21 brought into the Territories to deal with the local
22 business men's requirements. This is not all that far-
23 fetched, Mr. Chairman, because there are two provinces
24 now -- and I hate to admit it, being a staunch
25 Conservative -- and that is British Columbia and
26 Saskatchewan, that issue bonds, and these are the only
27 places where we can obtain bonds at this date.

28 So we are hoping that the
29 mechanism will be instigated to provide bonding for the
30 local business men.

1 Q Excuse me. I didn't
2 quite follow it. What is it that they do in B.C. and
3 Saskatchewan that you want them to do here?

4 A The Governments of
5 Saskatchewan and British Columbia have set up a bonding
6 system for small business men, where that government
7 themselves, almost like an insurance company - the B.C.
8 Insurance -- they themselves will take on the
9 responsibility of issuing bonds for small business men,
10 and I say "small" when in actual fact the small
11 business man today was at one time thought of as 15 or
12 \$20,000; small businessmen today are looking for
13 bonding up to a quarter of a million dollars or more.
14 They say that it can't be done in the Northwest
15 Territories because we do not have provincial status,
16 we are neither fish nor fowl. Federal Governments don't
17 issue bonds because they are the ones that are
18 requiring the bonds.

19 Q They are letting the
20 contract but so far as this would apply to the
21 pipeline project, if it went ahead, contracts would
22 presumably be let by the pipeline company or their
23 prime contractors, and sub-contractors. You're
24 suggesting the bonding system provided by the
25 Territorial Government.

26 A To those small business
27 men with bid bonding or --

28 Q On contracts let by the
29 prime contractor or sub-contractors on the pipeline.

30 A That's right, because

1 | this crane was in excess of a quarter of a million
2 | dollars.

3 | Now Mr. Gill and other
4 | business men will be faced with the problem where their
5 | financial reports of previous years will show that as a
6 | small business man he may have grossed 20, 30, or
7 | \$40,000. He has suddenly handled a contract to perform
8 | a piece of work that will be in the value, it would be
9 | estimated at six to \$700,000. He then must go to a
10 | bank and say, "Now look, here is my financial report
11 | that shows I grossed \$30,000 last year. Will you
12 | please lend me \$300,000 so I can buy some equipment to
13 | build a barge that's going to take two months, but I
14 | don't want to pay for the equipment except over a five-
15 | year period?"

16 | Obviously the banker throws
17 | him out on his ear because it's ludicrous, no manner of
18 | business can grow that fast over night. The
19 | bureaucratic red tape in Yellowknife is such that if he
20 | had submitted an application it would be six months
21 | before he would get a reply to his letter, and another
22 | eight months in having it go through the mill, and then
23 | he may be rejected on the basis that the contract is
24 | not all that secure.

25 | Meanwhile the barge has been
26 | built and has sailed to the Western Arctic.

27 | So that leaves him in the
28 | position that he has to go south to someone that
29 | understands his industry and his problem, and these would be
30 | lending institutions, and I will mention one but there are

1 many others, and I'm sure that you understand that I don't
2 know them all. I.A.C., and I'm not saying that this was the
3 one, but this is the type of people you have to go and
4 borrow your money from.

5 So you pick up a telephone and you
6 phone the chap down south and you say, "I've just got a
7 \$600,000 contract, I need \$300,000 worth of equipment, and
8 I've just signed the contract the Friday afternoon and
9 construction starts Monday."

10 Now in industry, you have to
11 move fast if you're going to fill these contracts.

12 A man gets on an airplane, he
13 flies to Hay River, he goes through the contract on a
14 Saturday morning, he flies out, the equipment is
15 leaving Edmonton heading for Hay River Monday morning.
16 Instead of paying 11 and a half or 12% on a small
17 business loan from I.D.B., he pays anywhere up to 18%
18 for that same money.

19 Now I could go on forever on
20 this but I would suggest to you, sir, that in the
21 event that the pipeline goes through, that the small
22 business men's loan be increased and it be increased
23 to a realistic value, \$50,000 may be all right for a
24 gentle nun that wants to open up a grocery store or
25 a small motel, but when you're talking in terms of
26 5,000 pieces of mobile equipment that has to go
27 down that river, 600 and some-odd tons of freight
28 every year for a couple of years, we're talking masses
29 of amount of money. So the small business loan in the
30 Northwest Territories has to be increased if the

1 Territorial Government is to be of any assistance to
2 the business men in the Northwest Territories, to
3 get involved in the large work force that will come
4 through here.

5 Two other items, sir, and
6 I'll leave it at that.

7 I think that we in the
8 Northwest Territories can learn much from the mistakes
9 and the hardships that are being experienced in Alaska
10 presently in the construction of their pipeline. The
11 work force that is made up in the Northwest Territories
12 made totally of available men, that is, optimistically
13 my amount to 10,000 out of 43,000 population that's
14 here. I say "optimistically".

15 Maybe only 1,000 of those people
16 eventually get to partake in the construction of the
17 pipeline. But they will be going to work for southern
18 construction companies who by the very
19 nature of their size are unionized. Now when they come in
20 here to do a job the union contract will state that union
21 membership only will be employed on a particular project.
22 It's been my personal experience and the experience of other
23 business men in the Northwest Territories that the union
24 besides the company,
25 has to make some concessions to people in the
26 Northwest Territories. For the unions are going to come in
27 here to complete a job and they are going to insist that the
28 local people join the union, and they're going to be asked
29 to pay initiation dues, and if Alaska is any -- if the
30 experiences in Alaska are any indication where the normal

1 dues or initial fees would be \$200 or \$250, the initiation
2 fee to join
3 the same union on a pipeline have been doubled and tripled.
4 In many instances, when the union comes
5 in here to do a particular job and it may be stipulated that
6 X number of their personnel have to be local residents, they
7 will take on the local residents, charge them two and three
8 times the initiation fee, and give them what is called in
9 union ranks, a permit.

10 Now if they stay in the union
11 X number of months, they can re-apply for a book or
12 full membership. Now they pay their dues and they pay
13 their large initiation fee, and they are given a permit
14 rather than a book. Now when the construction is over
15 and many of these men in the north have learned trades
16 on the pipeline, and they think, "Well now, maybe I
17 should follow the trade and go south."

18 They go to the union office,
19 hiring office in Edmonton or Calgary to apply for a job
20 based on their experiences on the pipeline in the
21 Mackenzie Valley, and they're told by the union, "We
22 can't give you a job. You're only a permit holder, you
23 have to be a full book member," and the hiring
24 practices of many of these construction companies are
25 such that unless you're a fully paid up member, you
26 will not be allowed to go to work.

27 So I would ask again I
28 haven't all the answers and I'm sure that no one else
29 has either, but there should be some way imposed upon
30 these unions to take on the local members without

1 | charging them an exorbitant fee to join the union and
2 | that provisions should be made for those employees
3 | that do pay large initiation fees, that they be given
4 | full union membership and not permits, and that joining
5 | the union in Northwest Territories will allow them to
6 | transfer to other areas of the country if they so wish
7 | to follow the construction boom.

8 | And last but not least, the
9 | licencing again, because I'm involved in the marine
10 | transportation, I am somewhat concerned that the pilot
11 | that have been sailing on these ships for so many years
12 | are dying off, and they're dying off because of the
13 | restrictions that have been placed on these men because
14 | of their limited education, formal education, because
15 | of their inability to meet certain Ministry of
16 | Transport standards with respect to the licencing of
17 | masters and mates.

18 | I would suggest to you, sir,
19 | that the Ministry of Transport be approached with the
20 | idea of issuing what is known as a sailing master's
21 | certificate very similar to what they have instigated
22 | on the Great Lakes and in the Seaway where by local
23 | people with local knowledge, local training are able to
24 | take full command and full responsibility of a ship
25 | based on their particular talents in that field, or
26 | that area.

27 | It seems sort of ludicrous,
28 | sir, that men that are born and raised in this country
29 | and know that river like the backs of their hands,
30 | are unable to be given the opportunity to take

1 command of these vessels. When I first started here 16
2 years ago I came from a part of the country in the
3 Pacific West Coast, where our ships normally were 100
4 to 150 feet long and powered by about 1,500 horses,
5 and we were carrying maybe three barges at the end
6 of a two or 3,000-foot tow line and that, when we
7 got into less than 25 fathom of water, we hit panic
8 station because no ship was supposedly to run in the
9 shallow water. We were brought up in this country,
10 today we are given 180-foot ships, 5,000 horsepower,
11 you can envision barge trains going down this river
12 each barge 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, 16 barges to
13 a train, four wide, four long, that's 800 feet long
14 in barges alone, and 180 feet for a tug, that's 980
15 feet, that's the size of super tankers right now
16 approaching the East Coast of Halifax and going into
17 Vancouver and Seattle. These men have the ability to
18 walk aboard these ships, that size of ship, no formal
19 training other than their local knowledge to navigate
20 1,200 miles of a river that even Mackenzie himself,
21 when paddling down the river, said it was very
22 serpentine.

23 Now in a canoe if he thinks
24 its serpentine, how the hell would he feel with 1,000
25 feet of barge strung out in front of him?

26 Now these men have a talent
27 that is unique, without any formal education, without
28 the ability to read many of the instruments,
29 sophisticated instruments that are in the wheel-house,
30 are able to move 12-13-14,000 tons of shipping down

1 that river continuously, fog, rain, snow, you name it,
2 they're still going. It's a unique ability.

3 Add to that the fact that
4 these barges are loaded to 51/2 feet depth. Going down
5 river they will cruise 15 or 16 knots, and some damn
6 fool will stand out on the bow of that barge with a 16-
7 foot pole and he'll put it down in the water and holler
8 out, " Lots of water," and I, if I was a greenhorn,
9 would say, "What does he mean by lots of water?"

10 Well, he says, "There's six
11 feet," that means there's six inches of water between him
12 and the bottom, and this guy is going down-river at 15
13 knots with 12,000 tons, and he's never been, never
14 sailed, never seen salt water. He has that ability. To
15 take that ability away from him, to restrict his ability
16 simply because of a lack of formal education or to meet
17 standards to take a ship into Liverpool or Halifax is
18 ludicrous, because the Ministry of Transport regulations
19 state that if you're going to be a master mariner even on
20 the inland waters, you've got to be capable of taking the
21 "Queen Elizabeth" into the English Channel.

22 Now there is no way that the
23 skipper on the "Q.E.II" can come over here and take the
24 "Kelly Haul" down-river with 12,000 tons like any of the
25 Indians and trappers that can here. But
26 neither can these local trappers take the "Q.E.II" into
27 Liverpool. Two different environments. Both men equally
28 talented, but in different spheres. I think that we are
29 creating a hardship to these people
30 and I think that the marine industry, whether the pipeline

1 goes through or not, all of us will still
2 be here after the pipeline, whether it goes through or
3 not, we'll still be here. The communities still have to
4 have food, they still have to have oil, and all the things
5 that we're supplying. These ships will still be going up
6 and down that river. These men should still continue the
7 long tradition. The old stern-wheelers sailed up and down
8 this river with native pilots and they're a dying breed,
9 simply because of bureaucratic red tape, certainly not
10 because of their ability. Thank you.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
12 very much, Mr. Tetrault.

13 (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 MR. COMMISSIONER: Mr. Weick,
15 of the Inquiry staff, will be following up all of those
16 recommendations of Mr. Tetrault, that is getting in
17 touch with some of the agencies concerned to see if
18 they can be further developed along the lines you
19 suggested. Then they can be presented, if the Inquiry
20 staff has got them in shape, through Commission counsel
21 at the formal hearings in Yellowknife and everybody
22 else can have a crack at them, and then we can decide
23 whether we can adopt them.

24 I wonder, Mr. Graves, I think
25 that you were going over some of your figures. If you
26 want to have another shot at this you're certainly
27 welcome, if you feel up to it now.

28
29 RUFUS B GRAVES, resumed:

30 THE WITNESS: I don't want to

1 take too much of your time. I promise to be short.

2 THE COMMISSIONER: No, no, take your
3 time. I'm very interested in what you're --

4 A I hardly ever hear those
5 words.

6 (LAUGHTER)

7 Q You don't mean that.

8 A The comparative study
9 itself is very slight, based on the apprenticeship
10 program I'd like to clarify some of the information
11 that I brought this morning or this afternoon earlier.

12 For example, for
13 apprenticeships alone, in 1970 we had five people from
14 Hay River-Enterprise registered under the
15 apprenticeship program, in this area.

16 Today in 1975 up to April
17 1st we have 76. Last year we had 62, and we're now up
18 to 76, and the 62 figure was for the total year. But
19 76 is the number up to from December 31st to April
20 1st. So you can see the tremendous amount of growth
21 there.

22 At present we have Pine
23 Point with 47 in '74 in apprentices, and in '75
24 there still is 47, but that's just this four or
25 five-month period. So you can see their growth will
26 change

27 We have had a very steady
28 growth. For example Pine Point in 1970, 15 apprentices
29 and it's up to 47 today and still growing very rapidly.

30 The trades qualifications

1 | which we went over, and that is that persons who are
2 | writing the examinations, the total number for the
3 | Territories were 204, and the total number of
4 | examinations that we have given for Fort Smith, Hay
5 | River, Pine Point is 146, that's out of the total
6 | Territorial number of 204 applications for trade
7 | qualification examinations.

8 | So our work with the
9 | apprenticeship program for apprentices and for the
10 | trades qualifications involves dealing with something
11 | like 299 individuals, you know, in one phase or
12 | another, and it's grown tremendously. From 1970, dealing
13 | with 63 people, we now deal with 299, so you can see
14 | the growth rate just in that 4 and a half year period.

15 | So I hope that kind of
16 | clarifies it.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

18 | A So in the study that we
19 | made, which is dated May 8, '74, this is a report on
20 | the Hay River area and it encompasses continuous
21 | special education, apprenticeship and trade
22 | qualifications, adult education and in-community
23 | programs. We of course could go through a lot of
24 | statistical data here but it does bear out evidence of
25 | the fantastic growth that has taken place just in so
26 | short a period of time and faced with the impact of a
27 | quick, say one year get-ready, set, go, then we're
28 | going to be in pretty tough circumstances.

29 | The projections that we made
30 | we went through a lot of the programs, a lot of things

1 | that were developing here or are anticipated. For
2 | example, for your information and to go through -- and
3 | I don't know if anyone has brought this up, but the
4 | activities known or planned in Hay River in 1974, and
5 | most people will recognize these are a reality today.
6 | This is kind of Chamber of Commerce stuff, deviating a
7 | little bit from it, but as a member of the Chamber of
8 | Commerce maybe it's O.K.

9 | The Northwest Transport built
10 | a new warehouse and trucking facility. The Kiwanis are
11 | working on various plans for recreational activities
12 | and support different interests throughout the
13 | community, N.T.C.L. is involved in a \$10 million
14 | expansion program. It's quite evident for those of us
15 | who have been here just in the short time I have seen
16 | the tremendous development that has taken place at
17 | N.T.C.L. Two new service stations, two new restaurants,
18 | a correctional institute, we were blessed with that
19 | last year; a professional building --

20 | Q How many people are
21 | employed there?

22 | A Is there anyone here
23 | from the Correctional Institution?

24 | Q Just a rough --

25 | A Roughly I'd say ten.
26 | I don't know just exactly what, I'm just looking at it
27 | quickly what they have.

28 | The Professional Building,
29 | of course, was built and there's four new stores on
30 | the main floor of it, this is just in the one year.

1 Eight to ten new stores on the main floor of the new
2 high rise is projected but it hasn't become a reality,
3 but the high rise is here. Dominion Bridge, of course,
4 has moved in. They built about 40 barges, I guess. This
5 is what we gathered in information.

6 Of course some of it may be
7 inaccurate, but N.T.C.L., Gordon Gill of course is
8 constructing a large number of barges in addition to
9 that.

10 There is a large addition to
11 H.H. Williams Hospital, which I told you is a 22-bed
12 hospital, but it must go up to 64. You may not be
13 aware but the only hospital to serve the area -- and
14 I'm going for Fort Providence, Pine Point and Fort
15 Resolution -- the only hospital to serve the needs, the
16 medical needs of persons for hospitalization is right
17 here in Hay River, and with 22 beds already and with
18 six to 8,000 people you've got to be kidding. So the
19 addition they are now trying to get this in progress.

20 One thing of interest is
21 N.T.C.L. is bringing in, or has already done so, an
22 I.B.M. computer which will be available for local time
23 rental, so there is this new business. Of course,
24 there's re-location to stores, and it goes on and on,
25 for the various services, and when we were compiling
26 the materials for this we had to anticipate what the
27 growth rate and how to go about planning. So in this
28 material it's there. For example, the birth rates --
29 just another little thing for you here -- the birth
30 rate in 1969 there was a total of 60, in 1973 there

1 | were 94 children born --

2 | Q In that hospital?

3 | A Yes. Maybe not all of
4 | them are delivered there, but in '74 --

5 | Q This is for the region?

6 | A That's just for the Town
7 | of Hay River.

8 | Q Just Hay River?

9 | A The Town of Hay River.

10 | You see, a lot of people from Pine Point and Providence
11 | and places come into the hospital here, so you're
12 | looking, you'd have to compile a lot of other figures
13 | with it.

14 | Q But this is just Hay
15 | River.

16 | A This is just the Hay
17 | River requirement, yes. So it goes on and on, and the
18 | point of the matter is that we, just in normal
19 | circumstances of growth here in Hay River, we are
20 | having, you know, we are really having a time keeping
21 | up with it. So the impact that such a venture would
22 | have is kind of -- this thing will be probably about
23 | four times thicker than this by the time we get through
24 | with it, just in one year.

25 | So I hope that did help you a
26 | little bit.

27 | Q Thank you. Could I ask
28 | you, Mr. Graves, this, if the population of this town
29 | doubled, you said you'd have to double your teaching
30 | staff, among other things, and I haven't overlooked

1 | that you mentioned buildings for support staff and
2 | so on. Right now how many of your teachers are
3 | northerners in the sense that they were raised here and
4 | regard this as their home, and how many come from
5 | outside, just roughly?

6 | A O.K., we can start with
7 | Fort Providence and there are ten teachers on staff
8 | and two classroom assistants. The two classroom
9 | assistants are native Slavey-speaking people there,
10 | and I might add that one of them has been with us for
11 | about three years now. Next year at Fort Providence
12 | a graduate of the teacher education program will be
13 | employed as a teacher there. The year before last I
14 | had Margaret Sabourin, whose home was Fort Providence
15 | and graduated from our teacher education program,
16 | was going to the University of Alberta. She was
17 | employed as a teacher at Fort Providence. I would say
18 | 10% is native, plus your classroom assistants, which
19 | are on the staff, so you're looking at a very small
20 | percentage.

21 | In Hay River we have had at
22 | one time, I think as many as possibly 4 out of 46 were
23 | native teachers, and the reason I say "native" is
24 | because well, this is what mostly you're thinking
25 | about.

26 | Q Well, I'm thinking first
27 | of all of northerners in the sense of people who make
28 | this their permanent home, as opposed to people who
29 | come in from outside on the basis that this was --
30 | forgive me, the only place they could get a job, and

1 | are just waiting until they can --

2 | A I disagree with that as
3 | the only place to get a job,

4 | Q Well, let me put it
5 | this way. You have some teachers, I take it, who
6 | come and stay a year or two and are gone. Is this
7 | right?

8 | A Would you believe it
9 | that in the school system here we have 46 teachers, and
10 | I believe that out of the 46 teachers, for example, 18
11 | of them in the High School, I believe that probably 9
12 | out of the 18 -- and I stand to be corrected -- at
13 | least 9 out of the 18 have been here at least five
14 | years or more.

15 | For example, the staff is
16 | very -- the turnover is very small here.

17 | Q Well, what I was getting
18 | at was, you said that if the town's population doubled
19 | you'd have to have twice as many teachers. Given your
20 | present experience, what I was interested in was how
21 | many of the teachers you've got now are northerners,
22 | how many came from outside and who might then apply
23 | that to the projected increase?

24 | A I think I can
25 | understand what your point is. I maintain that if we
26 | all of a sudden find -- you see, we have a teacher
27 | education program in which we are -- and also classroom
28 | assistants program which is a step moving in the
29 | direction for people to become certified teachers in
30 | the Territories. What we have is a teacher education

1 | program at Fort Smith which is predominantly native
2 | students, and the graduates from there are going into
3 | our school system. However, under the austerity
4 | program there will be no first year entry for next
5 | September, and this is a step backwards for us because
6 | it means that both austerity and also if our population
7 | doubles rapidly then the supply of native teachers is
8 | going to become even more critical. We will have even
9 | fewer people involved in our school programs. We will
10 | have much fewer.

11 | Q You see, if you look
12 | at this pipeline and all its ramifications, it creates
13 | -- if it is built -- it will mean that there will
14 | be jobs on construction, jobs on the river, but it
15 | also, because of its impact that you've described,
16 | will mean that there will be jobs paid for by the
17 | taxpayer in the teaching field, and one of the things
18 | that concerns the Inquiry is that only the employment
19 | of northerners, if that is desirable, in the pipeline
20 | and in related projects, but also in the whole
21 | expansion of the community in such things as teaching,
22 | do you mind just going back a bit? You started off with
23 | Providence and giving the percentage of native Indian
24 | people employed in teaching. You might just go through
25 | the south Slave and give me those figures, if you don't
26 | mind.

27 | A We've had -- just
28 | pulling them, O.K. -- we have 46 teachers in Hay
29 | River. Last year when you started this Inquiry, last
30 | year I had a large number. I say "large", maybe four

1 | teachers from the teacher education program that
2 | finished, they worked on my staff. In fact the vice-
3 | president of the Metis Association was taught here for
4 | three years in Hay River, and when this Inquiry started
5 | he switched -- not switching in a sense, but he took on
6 | the responsibility because of the broadening
7 | educational opportunities, shall we say.

8 | I might say an example here
9 | as I look around, just to go into something else that
10 | may be significant, but I see the people involved in
11 | the Indian Brotherhood, I see Maurice Cleery, Gerry
12 | Cheesey, Angus Lennie, I see Bobby Overvold and a bunch
13 | of the people involved in the Indian Brotherhood and
14 | Metis Association These people at one time or another
15 | have been through our teacher education program, and
16 | they have worked in Hay River or in Providence, and
17 | doing their internship and such. So we have been
18 | responsible, in the form of education we have been
19 | responsible for staffing not only the schools but other
20 | areas, so I wanted to bring that point up.

21 | In Pine Point --

22 | Q Well, you would take the
23 | position, I'm sure, that teacher training fits a person
24 | for a great many things as well as teaching.

25 | A Oh, definitely, that's
26 | right, definitely.

27 | Q That's what we say about
28 | law, and we mean it just as I'm sure you mean it.

29 | A More especially I might
30 | add that these fellows -- I don't know about Angus

1 | Lennie, but people I've just mentioned by name are
2 | pretty good basketball players, and I've known them
3 | very well from the basketball days. So they are
4 | qualified in quite a few things.

5 | But we're happy that we're
6 | able to have been more or less of a stepping stone
7 | for a way for people to get involved in other
8 | activities, because I think with the experience they
9 | gained they will certainly come back to us in their
10 | teaching role once again in the future, and will be of
11 | even greater value to us and they will have a greater
12 | understanding of many things, so that youngsters
13 | will benefit from the association with them in
14 | classrooms.

15 | The Pine Point, of course, we
16 | have a staff of 21 there. I have no native teachers
17 | there,

18 | Q Are there any native
19 | students at Pine Point?

20 | A Very few, very few
21 | there. I think there are probably ten. It's
22 | predominantly -- I kind of look at Pine Point maybe as,
23 | oh, a United Nations in a way because we have people
24 | there from Hong Kong, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece,
25 | all over, and our problems there of course, we have a
26 | number of requests for teaching English as the second
27 | language and various programs for upgrading. We have
28 | people who are certificated in foreign countries that
29 | speak three or four languages, but do not speak
30 | English, and as a result they may have degrees in

1 engineering and such, but they need also to work, have
2 someone work with them in teaching English as a second
3 language. So our problems are greatly varied and --
4 but Pine Point, this community we have about 403
5 students there.

6 Up into Fort Resolution we
7 have 176 students and we have 9 teachers there. We do
8 not have a native teacher on staff this year, but we
9 have two excellent classroom assistants there and I
10 look forward to the time in which both of them, and
11 hopefully both of them will pursue further training in
12 the teacher education program.

13 We have -- one thing you need
14 throughout is we do have Education Advisory Committees
15 which are composed of the people in communities, and
16 they may be maybe half-Indian, half-white, just like
17 that. But they work in the betterment of the school
18 itself. My basic philosophy is that the school is not
19 my property or anything else, and I'm not a custodian
20 or such; but I am in the business of seeing that
21 facilities are made available for a broad spectrum of
22 educational activities. So they're open. We leave --
23 try to have schools, open as much as possible for all
24 kinds of activities.

25 But the native training
26 programs are very slow in coming about, and we have mad
27 great progress in that direction, and we're continuing
28 to do so, but the austerity program has really put the
29 skids to us, as it has in many other aspects. In fact,
30 I'm back-peddling, I'm not going ahead in that respect.

1 Q One last question. The
2 Indian Village, is there a school over there?

3 A Yes, Daniel Sonfrere and
4 I have been working together for approximately four
5 years. It took approximately 18 months and we
6 organized and put on a summer program, which is called
7 a pre-school program. This was to help bridge the
8 gaps, the chasm we run into with children going into
9 the school for the first time from across the Indian
10 Village, and that's what we meant by kind of a
11 preschool program. The success of the program was such
12 that we discussed the possibilities of locating a
13 building across the river at the New Village and to
14 carry on a program for children, ages 5, 6, 7, and so
15 we have now reached that point in time. I might add
16 that the young lady who will be the teacher there is --
17 it shows you how things work here, Christine Horsey is
18 her name, she's from Fort Wrigley. She started out as
19 a classroom assistant, I think in Wrigley, went to
20 Fort Simpson for two years, joined the teacher
21 education program, and has finished the teacher
22 education program and I have employed her to work as
23 teacher at the Hay River Indian Village, and she's a
24 Slavey
25 speaking girl. She's very good, a top-notch gal.
26 So that shows you how the progress is. I feel very
27 fortunate that we have someone who speaks the language,
28 knows the customs, traditions and so on. She can help
29 us to really help these little youngsters get along. So
30 the program -- tomorrow you'll probably see the

1 building. We just recently moved it. Earl Dean's dad,
2 Stan, just moved the building. It seems like it's Dean
3 Day here.

4 So there's a lot of activity
5 going on, and I'm sorry the building is not big enough
6 to accommodate this whole crew, but I think the
7 outdoors tomorrow, I'll predict the weather will be
8 good and you can be outside.

9 THE COMMISSIONER: Right.
10 Thanks very much for your prediction and for your
11 presentation, Mr. Graves.

12 (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes?

14 DON STEWART, resumed:

15 THE WITNESS: One more item
16 I'd like to bring up with regard to what Mr. Graves has
17 said pertaining to pertinent statistics. The
18 Northwest Territories Community Data Book, 1974 issue,
19 issued by the Department of Information, most of the
20 information in here is gathered by the Department of
21 Industry, Trade & Commerce.

22 Under Hay River it shows
23 business volume for 1973 was \$100 million with a
24 population of 3,500; and in Yellowknife with a
25 population of 7,500, the total business volume was
26 \$98 million So though we have half the population,
27 we're doing more --

28 Q You don't have their big
29 industry,

30 A Thank goodness.

1 (WITNESS ASIDE)
2 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
3 Graves?
4 RUFUS B GRAVES, resumed:
5 THE WITNESS: I want to
6 apologize, you know sometimes the people who are
7 closest to you, you fail to recognize sometimes, but I
8 would like to point that Roy Fabien is from the Hay
9 River Indian Village and he has been with us in this
10 educational program. This is another example of native
11 involvement. Roy will be going to Fort Providence this
12 August as the adult educator for Fort Providence in an
13 all-Slavey-speaking community, and I might add that
14 Bill Andray, the little man here, has been a resident
15 of the Territories for 21 years. So there are a
16 number of people here that -- how do you classify
17 northerners, by time or color of skin or whatever it
18 may be? I think somebody said five years, so I'm
19 not a northerner. Most people recognize I'm a
20 southerner.
21 (LAUGHTER)
22 (WITNESS ASIDE)
23 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
24 Stewart?
25 DON STEWART resumed:
26 THE WITNESS: I suggest our
27 American friend will have to remove that dialect.
28 Mr. Commissioner, I think one
29 of the basic problems that's facing decisions relative
30 to the pipeline is the effect on the people, so today

1 I'm going to address myself to my observations in the
2 Territories since 1946.

3 I came to the Territories in
4 46 as a young married man, and have remained with the
5 exception of two years since that date, in Hay River.
6 Through this period of time, of course, we have noted
7 many changes. So possibly when we're looking to the
8 future it may be in the tune to look at the past and
9 just see what has happened.

10 When I first came to Hay
11 River there was only the Indian Village on the east
12 bank of the river, one small Imperial Oil tank, a dirt
13 runway with an American Quonset hut, a left-over of the
14 Northwest Ter -- or the Northwest Staging Route', I
15 believe it was called, an emergency landing field for
16 aircraft going to Alaska during the last war.

17 So there really wasn't very
18 much, The Americans had come and gone by this
19 particular period. There were five white people in Hay
20 River at that particular time, and we found a village
21 that was self-sufficient, we found people with pride,
22 we found people well-dressed, we found people living in
23 the same type of housing, there was no difference
24 between the white house and the native house, if you
25 wish to make this type of differentiation. Everything
26 was similar. Everybody had the little house at the back
27 of the lot. Everybody had the 45-gallon barrel in the
28 corner that sufficed for your water supply, and this
29 was for the most part ice that was cut during the
30 wintertime and used during the summertime. There were

1 | no vehicles to speak of. I think we had one truck in
2 | Hay River at that time.

3 | But we did have something.
4 | We had a happy, tight-knit community. The economy was
5 | basically fur. There was some transportation by cat
6 | train during the wintertime, although this actually did
7 | not really affect the economy of this area very much.
8 | But the fur economy was successful, but why was it
9 | successful? There's a suggestion that the old days are
10 | always, I suppose, somewhat glorified in the fact that
11 | people are inclined to remember the better things and
12 | these are passed down to children and so that
13 | everybody thinks everything was perfect in those
14 | particular times.

15 | Well, in part probably they
16 | were, but they were perfect because of probably the
17 | ignorance of the people involved. They didn't know that
18 | they weren't getting a good living. The wages at that
19 | time in this area were anywhere from \$75 a month to
20 | tops of 150. The price of groceries were higher than
21 | they are today. Butter was \$1, a pound, and eggs were
22 | over \$1, a dozen. We didn't have lettuce and the
23 | tomatoes and those other things you mentioned, we
24 | didn't really know, nobody had bothered to tell us that
25 | we couldn't survive without these things. We had not
26 | yet found that as a status symbol that we had to have a
27 | case of beer a day and a bottle of whiskey, and we were
28 | quite content with our lot.

29 | The Hudson's Bay was the
30 | mainstay of the community. The manager of the Hudson's

1 Bay Company was the foreman of the village. If there
2 ever was a god in a place, it was the Hudson's Bay
3 manager, for he held in his hands your ability to
4 eat or not to eat. So if you were a trapper and were
5 not producing fur, your credit was cut off at the
6 Hudson's Bay Company. This was a very serious matter,
7 not only the matter of eating, but as a status symbol,
8 because credit at that time within the confines of the
9 Hudson's Bay was really a momentous status symbol, even
10 to the point that in some stores the amount of credit
11 was written on the wall for all the public to see.

12 So that these villages then
13 were being run and were being run with an iron hand,
14 with a man that had a very large club, the club of
15 whether you ate or did not eat. The net result was
16 that time and effort were put on the trapline and
17 trapping was successful.

18 The second authority in the
19 town at that time would be the church. We had both
20 faiths at that time here, and when they weren't busy
21 fighting amongst themselves they leaned very heavily on
22 the population because at that particular time in
23 Canada, still to work was not really a crime, it was
24 really expected of everyone.

25 Q You mean Catholic and
26 Anglican?

27 A That's correct, yes.
28 Sorry, are there others?

29 (LAUGHTER)

30 Q Well, not in this part

1 | of the country, as far as I can see.

2 | A So the main thrust in
3 | the community of the leaders and by most cases, not
4 | particularly in Hay River because Mr. Dean was a
5 | Hudson's Bay manager at the particular time I came to
6 | Hay River, were very dour and tight-fisted men. Their
7 | careers depended entirely upon the production that they
8 | were able to maintain in their area. So their well-
9 | being depended completely on the success of the town
10 | that they were sent to. So they ran their towns with an
11 | iron fist and got the work done.

12 | We had a third possible force
13 | in Hay River, however at that time we didn't have an
14 | R.C.M.P. posted, it had been vacated a few years
15 | previously, when the Americans left the police felt
16 | that they could leave town.

17 | (LAUGHTER)

18 | And they based themselves at
19 | Fort Resolution, so we had quite a ways to make a
20 | complaint. Then we had a fourth benefit, we didn't have
21 | any schools. There was no school in Hay River.

22 | Now the end result really of
23 | trapping, for example, as an occupation depends greatly
24 | on the matter of cheap labor or a family involvement to
25 | make this type of an industry work. With no schools,
26 | the families went out on the trapline. The trapper
27 | wouldn't probably be caught dead without his wife and
28 | children out on the line helping him. So when we look
29 | at trapping and say, "Because of inroads of the white
30 | person, the trapping is failing," I think really you

1 have to go a lot deeper into trapping to really
2 understand why the collapse in so much of the
3 Territories. I suggest it's strictly a case of the
4 reduced number of man hours. By "man hours" I put the
5 family unit as being participants in trapping in those
6 days.

7 So we had a happy little
8 village, and it changed. Change took place when the
9 highway was built. After the highway we had a hotel
10 and liquor outlets. Following the liquor outlets we had
11 welfare, and in amongst this whole particular growth
12 period, education came to stay.

13 Now I presume that if you're
14 looking at this to realize that previous to these
15 things coming to Hay River things were in good shape,
16 then these must be the things that caused the downfall
17 of the people in the area. It seems to be a logical
18 solution.

19 However, if you look at other
20 settlements along Great Slave Lake, that don't have a
21 road, that have not had the white influx of people,
22 that have no liquor outlet, their position basically is
23 no different than that of the people here.

24 So I'm suggesting to this
25 Commission that it is not only the things that have directly
26 happened to a town, such as highways, influx of people, and
27 liquor outlets. I suggest to you it's a time frame in which
28 we are living and that the average Canadian concept has
29 changed, not only in the Territories but all over Canada,
30 with the net result that places such as Snowdrift, the only

1 way you can get in is by chartered aircraft, they have no
2 roads, they have just every bit as much trouble, if not more,
3 than we do, with liquor, with welfare, and all the related
4 ill.

5 Yet they are living in almost the same type of isolation as
6 they did 50 years ago.

7 But your isolation in this
8 day and age has been cut down with the advent of
9 television, radio, and contact. We have an example
10 where we had a successful village called Rocher River.
11 One of your speakers yesterday, Mr. Stu Demelt's
12 father, Ed Demelt, ran this particular town for many
13 years. There was no welfare, there was no liquor
14 outlet, and I suppose if I were to have to choose what
15 I would say was the most self-sufficient area that I
16 had visited up to that time I would probably have to
17 name Rocher River. There was a fire in the school, the
18 school burned down in that area and the government did
19 not replace it. The government were going to use this,
20 I believe, as a test area. They refused to send
21 welfare officers and so on into the area, and the net
22 result was that these people moved back to Fort
23 Resolution where welfare rolls and schools were
24 available. Now whether welfare came first or schools,
25 is a matter of opinion. I presume that schools had a
26 great deal to do with it.

27 However, for the lack of a
28 few dollars, Rocher River, a successful settlement,
29 disappeared.

30 Now Fort Resolution did not

1 | have its road for many years after Hay River, and as
2 | at to date has not had nearly the influence of the
3 | white people nor the number of liquor outlets.
4 | As a matter of fact, I don't believe today that there
5 | is a liquor outlet in Fort Resolution. Their welfare
6 | position, their crime rate, and all of the rest of the
7 | ills are as high, or worse than Hay River.

8 | So the point I would like to
9 | leave with this Commission is that an influx of people
10 | into any specific area is not, in my opinion, the thing
11 | that is going to damage or hurt the people. It appears
12 | to me it's kind of like a culture, and it's part of
13 | Canada, it's just not only in the Territories and it's
14 | kind of like a drowning man in ten feet of water, if
15 | you add another ten feet to that water he's not going
16 | to drown twice as fast. We're over our heads and the
17 | wheel has started with the downfall of the culture of
18 | the Northwest Territories, and in my opinion there is
19 | no way of stopping it.

20 | It appears to me, whether
21 | its fair or not, that the number of people involved
22 | in the Territories as native people per se that retain
23 | their culture reminds me in part of having 1,000
24 | gallons of water and a small amount of dye, and trying
25 | to change the larger identity into that which -- I'm
26 | referring to the dye as part of the culture here -- and
27 | to change, you can put it in, it will make it a
28 | difference in shade to what the accomplishment will be,
29 | but it's certainly not going to color the larger
30 | portion. What we are dealing with now really is the

1 | rights of people.

2 | First of all, we stand here
3 | or speak in this Commission of the Northwest
4 | Territories. I think I also must suggest that firstly
5 | we're Canadians and although we certainly must make
6 | every effort and do everything we can to make sure that
7 | the Territories get their just and fair share of any
8 | development in the Northwest Territories, which to date
9 | I don't think we really have, but still we are Canadian
10 | and what happens at the end of this Inquiry must also
11 | take into consideration the effects, and the effects on
12 | people I don't believe are going to be changed
13 | radically by an influx of outsiders to build a
14 | pipeline. I think you can go to any Eskimo settlement
15 | that has grown in the last ten years and find the same
16 | apathy, the same problem that we have here with little
17 | to no outside contact, other than the government
18 | housing policy that went in and put everybody in a 3-
19 | roomed bungalow, This damage has been done. This cannot
20 | be changed. It's a matter of fact, and whether we like
21 | it or whether we don't, I don't think the course of
22 | this wheel can be changed.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
24 | Mr. Stewart.

25 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we've had
27 | this afternoon four very thoughtful and helpful
28 | presentations, and it's almost five o'clock so I think I'll
29 | thank all of you who came this afternoon and I think we'll
30 | adjourn until eight o'clock this evening when I certainly

1 | will welcome all of you back if you wish to come this
2 | evening at eight, and we'll carry on this evening for, as
3 | long as it takes to hear everyone who hasn't been heard
4 | from, or who may have been heard from but who still has
5 | something further to say. So thank you again for coming this
6 | afternoon.

7 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 4:50 P.M.)

8 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 8:30 P.M.)

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
10 | all for coming. I thought I would begin this evening
11 | by just mentioning to you some of the provisions in the
12 | pipeline guidelines that we should all have in mind.

13 | The guidelines say that Arctic Gas
14 | or if it were a situation in which Foothills were to build
15 | the pipeline, then Foothills, it says that the pipeline
16 | company must undertake specific programs leading to the
17 | employment at all occupational levels of residents of the
18 | Territories, and in particular native people during the
19 | construction and operation of the pipeline.

20 | Now it goes on to say that
21 | the programs that the pipeline company must undertake
22 | have to include advance information on all jobs, skills
23 | required for various occupations, upgrading and skilled
24 | training, other forms of training including on-the-job
25 | experience, and counselling for those unfamiliar with
26 | industrial jobs or wage style living.

27 | That's a big responsibility
28 | that the pipeline guidelines say that the pipeline
29 | company must carry out, and I'll just repeat that.
30 | Program -- and this is what the pipeline company must

1 do -- "Programs leading to the employment at all
2 occupational levels, every kind of job on
3 construction and operation of the pipeline, of
4 residents of the Territories and in parti cular
5 native people."

6 This is what the Government of Canada has laid down, and
7 one of the objects of the Inquiry is to see that that
8 this is done.

9 Some of these things came up
10 this afternoon and might well come up this evening, so
11 I thought I'd just read what the government has said
12 about this. Then it says:

13 "Priority placement in jobs,"
14 that is first crack at any job,
15 "shall be given to native people of the Terri-
16 tories in keeping with the International Labour
17 Convention ratified by Canada, and the govern-
18 ment's intent to increase employment opportuni-
19 ties for members of disadvantaged minority
20 groups."

21 I think that's a roundabout way of saying "increasing em-
22 ployment opportunities or native people." And it goes on
23 to say that:

24 "Ways and means will be found to ensure access
25 for these employees into the appropriate union
26 locals and hiring halls."

27 This is a matter Mr. Tetrault touched on this afternoon,
28 so we have to think about ways of making sure that north-
29 erners, native and white, if they want to, get into the
30 jobs and so far as the unions will be involved, the pipe-

1 line guidelines say that ways must be found to enable
2 them to get into the union locals and hiring halls.

3 It says:

4 "In addition, the pipeline company will employ
5 labor from the locality where work is being
6 done,"

7 and then it says:

8 "The pipeline company must abide with all of
9 these principles,"

10 Then it says:

11 "The collective agreements signed by the pipeline
12 company and the labor unions shall not distinguish
13 between people who live in the Territories and out-
14 siders as regards special benefits and allowances,
15 including housing for operational staff, and these
16 benefits shall be in no way inferior for employees
17 from the Territories."

18 So the pipeline guidelines say that if you want to bring
19 people from outside into the Territories to work on the
20 pipeline, and you offer them housing and other benefits,
21 you have to offer those same things, housing and other
22 benefits to people who live here.

23 Now this is all laid out by
24 the government and it is part of the terms of reference
25 that I have to consider, and since these matters did
26 come up this afternoon I thought I would just mention
27 them.

28 There is another matter that
29 -- there is another provision in the pipeline
30 guidelines that says:

1 "Contracts and sub-contracts shall be so designed and
2 publicized as to invite and encourage bids from na-
3 tive organizations, settlement councils and local
4 contractors,"

5 and we've heard from a number of local contractors yes-
6 terday and today at these hearings.

7 "In addition, businesses and commercial organi-
8 zations in the Territories shall be invited and
9 encouraged to supply goods and services required
10 for the pipeline development and operation."

11 Well, I know you don't carry these things around in your
12 back pocket, so I thought I'd just read that out because it
13 might be helpful to you. I'm not suggesting you should
14 discuss these things tonight because they have been dis-
15 cussed at length already, but I thought it would be useful
16 to you to know that that's the -- those are the guidelines
17 laid down by the government and we're trying, among other
18 things, at this Inquiry to work out ways and means of mak-
19 ing sure that what is said there can actually be carried
20 out on the job.

21 So we're now open for anyone
22 to make a further statement, or anyone who hasn't
23 had a chance to say anything so far to go right ahead
24 and do so; and as I said earlier, you can stand up, be
25 seated, or whatever you find most comfortable. So --
26 yes sir? Yes, we'll just swear you in and then you
27 can --

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DOUGLAS CHASE, sworn:

THE WITNESS: My name is Douglas

1 Chase. I'm the superintendent of the Hay River Correctional
2 Centre or the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre, as it's
3 better known, and I understand that some matters touching on
4 the correctional centre were brought up this afternoon and
5 there was no representation. I received this information and
6 thought it might be a good idea to come down and answer any
7 questions that people might have. Maybe as an opening I might
8 just explain for the benefit of yourself and anyone else that
9 the program that exists at the South Mackenzie Correctional
10 Centre, maybe as best I can although I wasn't the originator
11 of it, the reasons for its existence.

12 I think initially when
13 corrections was established in Northwest Territories
14 there was a fear that the southern traditions would be
15 copied and there was great pains taken not to do so.
16 Despite those efforts, after seven years of the
17 Yellowknife Correctional Centre I think everyone agreed
18 that all that had been accomplished was a carbon copy
19 of the southern institutions, and I'm not saying that
20 our current experiment won't be -- will be any
21 different, but we're trying it anyway. As a result,
22 it was felt that a decentralization community
23 corrections was far more important than establishing a
24 large warehouse for people; and the Community
25 Correctional Centre in Hay River is designed to treat
26 people in the community as opposed to treating them
27 within an institution. In doing so they hope to deal
28 with not just the problems but the causes of the
29 problems, and truly bring about some rehabilitation, as
30 opposed to just keeping the public safe for a period of

1 know that's the wrong word, that's a word used down
2 south - are there?

3

4 A We have a capacity for
5 36 but at the moment we have 22, and we've sort of been
6 told not to go over 20. We found that a little hard to
7 maintain both because of the demand of employers and
8 the demands of our own centre, and we're currently at
9 22. We feel we could be higher, we would like it to be
10 higher.

11 Q What is the age range?

12 A At the present time I
13 think our age range is 17 to 45 or somewhere in that
14 neighborhood; but I think the average might help, if
15 there were an average age, I think the average would be
16 somewhere between 35 and 40, probably.

17 Q And what is the level of
18 occupational skills and education that these people had
19 attained prior to entering this program of the
20 institution? Any idea? A We haven't done any -kept any
21 statistics of that nature here at the centre, but I
22 was in Yellowknife prior to this and I donut think that
23 the populations are very much different We're seeing
24 the same people and I would guess that its still the
25 same. The achievement level of the people. we tested
26 over a 2 1/2 year period was at about the Grade 6 level.
27 It varied in --

28 Q That was at Yellowknife?

29 A Yes, it varied, depending
30 on the skill that you were speaking about, but

1 | generally the achievement level was about a Grade 6-7
2 | level. The skills that most of these people have, I
3 | might add, were the majority would classify themselves
4 | as laborers, the next probably predominant group was
5 | heavy duty equipment operator, and then within, after
6 | that some skilled tradesmen.

7 | Q What is the breakdown as
8 | between native people and white people?

9 | A In our centre I guess
10 | about 95% native, At the present time we have three
11 | white out of the 22,

12 | Q And at Yellowknife?

13 | A I would say about 75% native, with a growing white
14 | population.

15 | Q One thing that intrigues
16 | me. You said the average age here was about 35 or,
17 | even more? That's an exceptionally advanced average
18 | age for a penal situation, isn't it? You said you were
19 | down south. I think you would agree with that,
20 | wouldn't you?

21 | A Oh, definitely. Our
22 | selection has a large -- plays a large part in this,
23 | of course. That certainly wouldn't be the average age
24 | of the offenders in Northwest Territories by any means
25 | We select them and that was the average of the people
26 | in South Mackenzie. Being a person who believes in the
27 | Protestant ethics, I look for people who also believe
28 | in that, and I don't find them under 35 too often, so--

29 |
30 |

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's very

1 | interesting. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chase.

2 | Oh, excuse me. The other Mr. Dean.

3 | MR. DEAN: I'd like to ask Mr. Chase
4 | what reality therapy is and what reality is with respect to
5 | the situation there.

6 | A I believe Mr. Dean is
7 | referring to what we've tried to call the treatment
8 | process that exists there, and for a lack of a better
9 | term, we use the term "reality therapy" because we
10 | felt a lot of people might be familiar with it.
11 | It's a term coined by Dr. William Glasser, who is the
12 | originator of reality therapy, and really I guess to
13 | us all it means is we try to make things as realistic
14 | and natural as possible without creating some kind
15 | of a clinical centre for treatment, and rather treat
16 | the person in what is reality, his community, and I
17 | guess that's to us reality therapy at the Correctional
18 | Centre.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Right.
20 | Well, thank you, Mr. Chase. Maybe if you're going to
21 | be around a little while longer this evening we might
22 | come back to you and ask you a few more questions as
23 | they occur to us. But I certainly am grateful to you
24 | for coming down.

25 | A Thank you; my pleasure.
26 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, any-
28 | body else who wants to contribute something at this
29 | point? It's too early to take a coffee break.

30 | MR. JACKSON: No, I wasn't

1 going to suggest coffee. I was wondering if I could
2 just ask Mr. Williams some questions arising out of
3 your comments on the pipeline guidelines? Mr. Workman
4 mentioned yesterday there was 100 native people
5 involved in the northern training program, and I'm
6 wondering if Mr. Workman could just give us some
7 information as to of that 100 employees, (1) whether
8 they are employed at all occupational levels in terms
9 of the construction operation of the pipeline, and also
10 if he has the figures of a breakdown as to how many are
11 employed at what level in relation to these matters.

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AL WORKMAN, resumed:

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THE WITNESS: Sorry, I don't have the breakdown as to occupation that these people are involved in right now. I don't think I'd like to even hazard a guess as to the various breakdown. They cover, though, a wide range from surveying, equipment operating, right through to accounting and business administration.

The number that I mentioned the other day was, I said, roughly or approximately 100. I determined this morning that the actual number today is in the low 90's, It's a flexible number. It goes up and down from week to week, but today it's between 90 and 95.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Workman, are they -- how many of them are employed in the Territories on the program I take it some are in

1 Alberta, is that right?

2 A I would guess -- and this is
3 just a guess -- probably 50% are in the Northwest
4 Territories, 50% in Alberta. We would like to do all our on-
5 the-job training in the Northwest Territories butt
6 unfortunately some of the plants and facilities that are
7 necessary for the training don't exist up here and we have
8 to have the trainees take the training in the Alberta area.

9 Q I think Foothills has just
10 come to your assistance there.

11 A Oh. Very good. We have
12 Nortrain training position for March 1975, welder
13 apprentices, 2; millwright apprentice, 5; controls
14 technician, 4; operator 1, 4; operator 2, 4; operator
15 3, 2. Now by "operator" this is a compressor station
16 operator. Electrician 1; gas control technician, 3;
17 control technician, 1; measurement technician, 2;
18 lab technician, 1; gas plant operator, 11; production
19 operator, 3 -- this is oil fuel production; gas
20 transmission operator, 9; roughneck, 9; material
21 supervisor, 2 -- this is almost like an expediter out
22 in the field; labor pool, 3; mechanics -- now "labor
23 pool 3", that's probably our first stage in their
24 training where they will be advancing to something more
25 technical later on. Mechanics helper, 1; equipment
26 operator, 4; heavy equipment mechanic, 2; clerk
27 expediter, 4; refueller -- that's aircraft refueller --
28 4; surveyor, 1; horticultural technician, 2; clerk
29 typist -- pardon me, accounting, 8; clerk typist, 1;
30 stenographer, 1;

1 maintenance, 2, and that gives a total of 91, and that
2 was in March '75. I understand there maybe one or two
3 higher than that today.

4 MR. JACKSON: I'm wondering,
5 Mr. Commissioner, if I can be permitted one more
6 question. Could that document be marked as an exhibit
7 if it hasn't already been done so?

8 MR. HOLLINGWORTH: That really
9 creates a problem, Mr. Commissioner, because it's part
10 of Foothills' application, I've thrown the ball right
11 into your corner on that one.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we've
13 got the information on the transcript, so I think we'll
14 let it go at that for now. We'll struggle with these
15 problems when we get back to Yellowknife.

16 One thing I was going to say,
17 and you might let others know this, this is the last
18 time the Inquiry will be in Hay River, There are many
19 communities that we have to visit. We'll be in the
20 Indian Village tomorrow, and we may see some of you
21 there,, but if you decide tomorrow or next week or next
22 month or the month after that that there's something
23 you want to say to the Inquiry that you didn't think of
24 while we were here at this time, I hope you will feel
25 free to write a letter to me in Yellowknife, and just
26 set out in the letter anything you want to add to
27 what you've said here in Hay River, or if you didn't
28 say anything at all here in Hay River, please feel
29 free to write to me and let me have your views. I'll
30 let all the participants, I'll let the pipeline people

1 | and the native organizations and the others see your
2 | letter just as they would see and hear what you have to
3 | if you speak here this evening. But I want you to
4 | understand that this, just because we are here now and
5 | won't be here again later in the year, that you're not
6 | closed off in any way from expressing your views and I
7 | hope you will write to us if things occur to you that
8 | you didn't have a chance to raise with me here
9 | yesterday or today.

10 | You might pass that onto
11 | anybody you run into here in Hay River who tells you
12 | they didn't get a chance to come down here to the
13 | Legion and to say their piece. I'll be happy to hear
14 | from any of you if you want to express your views in
15 | writing as we go along.

16 | (WITNESS ASIDE)
17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
18 | anybody else with a contribution to make? Yes, Mr.
19 | Stewart?

20 | DON STEWART, resumed:

21 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, I'd
22 | have been a little better prepared if I hadn't have had my
23 | after supper sleep, but however, I think there are a few
24 | points here we may take this opportunity of clarifying.

25 | This afternoon I endeavored to
26 | express my opinion that the 20th century had caught up to
27 | the Northwest Territories, and we're in the throws of this
28 | type of development. Now whether we like it
29 | or whether we don't, it is my opinion that if we are going
30 | to fairly see that the people that are having a difficult

1 | time during this transition period are
2 | looked after, that we have to come up with some type of an
3 | employment umbrella to look after their specific needs.

4 | Firstly, I would like to
5 | point out it is certainly not my intent to suggest that
6 | the Work Arctic principle would be used for all
7 | employees that may be found in the Northwest
8 | Territories. This is not the suggestion at all. But the
9 | Work Arctic or a type of Work Arctic principle would be
10 | used by those people that feel that they need some sort
11 | of an umbrella.

12 | Firstly in this day and age
13 | when a construction job is being undertaken, and people
14 | from the south, generally speaking, have made efforts
15 | to comply with the government regulations that native
16 | or local people be hired for the work to be done, I
17 | think in most cases they have tried this. However, due
18 | to a number of reasons, the employee has not been able
19 | to meet the expectations of the company who has
20 | employed them, and the company being subjected to time
21 | schedules, could no longer go along with the
22 | proposition and as a usual result in most of the
23 | contracts that I have noted, the end result has been
24 | that outsiders have been brought in to finish the job.

25 | Now one of the main
26 | difficulties that I have noted, that many of the people
27 | who have been hired are not in physical shape to go out
28 | on a contract base and do physical work for eight or
29 | nine hours a day on a 5-day week. It takes some
30 | time to get back into physical shape when people have

1 | been laying around for a considerable time actually not
2 | working; and so often this is not taken into
3 | consideration by the firms hiring. So we have developed
4 | a program that we call Work Arctic.

5 | Now the premise of Work Arctic is
6 | very simple and it only means that everyone of the native
7 | people -- and by "native people" I'm not referring to Indian,
8 | Eskimo or Metis, but I'm referring to all people of the
9 | Northwest Territories who are native to the ways of the
10 | Territories, and this includes white people -- that everyone
11 | has the right to work at his own pace, to hours and number of
12 | days worked.

13 | On this basis, Work Arctic
14 | did not insist that everybody work five days. If a
15 | person showed up for three days, he was paid for three
16 | days' work. If a person was late, he was docked pay for
17 | the hours that he was late. There are many people that
18 | are not normally morning people, a lot of people prefer
19 | to work in the afternoons. Where possible we shifted
20 | our workloads to look after these people so that their
21 | eight hours may be from noon until on into the evening.
22 | We had a policy that we discharged no person for any
23 | cause during the length of the project.

24 | Of course you must maintain
25 | some discipline to get some work done. This is
26 | recognized. But we used the one and only thing that we
27 | felt was fair to use in that we only paid for actually
28 | the fair hours of work that we received. If we found a
29 | person for whatever reason, dogging it, as we say on
30 | the job, he was sent home with the suggestion he should

1 Scout approach in that where possible, work units were
2 set in competition to one another, wherever possible.
3 This seemed to put an air of competition of a holiday
4 competitive type of spirit and possibly a gain spirit
5 in the matter of work and made the thing a lot more
6 pleasant for everyone concerned.

7 Now the foremen that were
8 appointed or elected to maintain this position their
9 work habits, if they missed days, for example, due to
10 things that were not acceptable to the organization,
11 that is rather than sickness or something of this
12 nature, they just lost their foreman's hat. They were
13 not discharged from the organization, they started all
14 over again. We had several foremen that might have been
15 foremen four or five times during the occupation or the
16 work of Work Arctic over the couple of year periods.

17 The end result on work,
18 particularly clearing, was most satisfactory. As a
19 matter of fact, the amount of work accomplished by
20 crews divided in this manner were far beyond the
21 wildest expectations of engineers and people who were
22 used to doing this type of work. I think the same thing
23 probably is true of Hire North, which really was an
24 off-shoot of work Arctic when the original concept was
25 put together here in Flay River with Mr. Steiner and a
26 group of business people in town

27 So really there is nothing
28 very complicated about the division of such a work
29 force. It is to a certain degree providing special
30 favors, possibly, in the normal concept of the outsider

1 as to employment, but we have seen this employment work
2 here, we know its possible, and it's the only way that
3 I personally have seen where native people have had a
4 fair chance to continue working on any given project.

5 I think that the satisfying
6 thing about such a project, after a couple of months of
7 operation, we found that we were getting up to 97% of
8 40-hour weeks from people who had before not really
9 been held responsible to show up on a regular basis.
10 But in two months' time, working under an arrangement
11 such as this, this was accomplished.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
13 very much, Mr. Stewart.

14 (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 THE COMMISSIONER: I will
16 invite you all to stay for a cup of coffee. I've only
17 one problem, I'm not sure if there is any coffee.
18 There isn't? Well, I'll see if anyone else has
19 something to say. Yes sir?

20 MR. FRASER: As far as this
21 northern training program --

22 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, do you
23 mind if we swear you in? We do it for everybody.

24 MR. FRASER: O. K.

25
26
27 EDWARD FRASER sworn:

28 THE WITNESS: I'm Ed Fraser and I
29 just wanted to ask a few questions on the northern training
30 program that they have.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Sure, go
2 ahead.

3 A I understand that the
4 turnover is quite rapid, there is quite a few people
5 that are quitting and stuff like that.

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want
7 to take that in your hand, Mr. Workman, I mean the
8 microphone and --

9 MR. WORKMAN: Actually these
10 are some figures I managed to pick up this morning. I
11 contacted our Nortrain people. As far as turnover is
12 concerned, the number of people that have entered our
13 course since April 30, 1975, is 158, and were now at
14 this figure of 91.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
16 What was that date again?

17 MR. WORKMAN: Since September
18 sorry, September 1, 1973.

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want
20 to just start that over again so that we all get it?

21 MR. WORKMAN: The total number
22 of people who have been in our course since September
23 '73 to April 30 75 is 158. Now there were a few of
24 these people were on the course prior to that through
25 the Alberta Gas Trunk Training Program. The number on
26 the course today, or in March, was 91, which gives a
27 turnover of very close to 50% per year, which
28 considering the northern situation and moving people
29 away from their home base, is not out of the way. I
30 think most industry in the north has a much higher

1 turnover than 50%. Actually we're quite proud of this
2 figure of 50% turnover. It's not a 50% turnover in the
3 normal sense either, in that a lot of the people that
4 have left the program left to go on to occupations that
5 opened up because of the training they received.

6 For example, I can think of
7 one case a couple of cases, actually -- of individuals
8 who were trained in electronics and are now working for
9 the C.B.C. as technicians. These are included as
10 turnovers. They aren't failures by any means. They
11 are almost graduates, of course.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, in
13 the course do you have a set length of time that you
14 regard as appropriate?

15 MR. WORKMAN: No, that's up to
16 the individual. He can carry on as long as he is able
17 to accept more training.

18 THE COMMISSIONER: And what
19 is the average length of time that the trainees spend
20 in the programs, do you know?

21 MR. WORKMAN: Well, some that
22 have started prior to 73 are still with us, still being
23 trained. Some have advanced to the point where they are
24 now training the trainees. I can't really give you a
25 figure on that. I think the 50% turnover is as good a
26 figure as I can come up with on that.

27 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Fraser.
28 any other questions? Go ahead.

29 A Well, I've talked to
30 quite a few trainees that have worked there and been

1 down there for a while and it seems like they go down
2 there and after maybe three months they start learning
3 and then after three months it doesn't seem like there
4 is no job left. You're just following a guy around and
5 you're not really learning anything, and you lose
6 interest, and I think that's why a lot of guys are
7 quitting because it seems like there's nothing to carry
8 on. They give you a position. They say, "You're a
9 northern trainee" so they're scared to give you a
10 position. You're just an extra man on shift work down
11 there.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Where are
13 they working? Are they working in gas plants, in
14 pipeline construction, or what?

15 MR. WORKMAN: In all phases of
16 industry from gas plants to -- there's not so much
17 involvement with pipeline construction because there's
18 not that much construction going on. Some are up in the
19 delta working on rigs up there. Others are working in
20 oil fields, and various trades, as I outlined earlier,
21 from electricians to stenos to accountants, and I'm
22 just amazed to hear that you're getting reports that
23 the people are not -- the trainees are getting in the
24 position where they're almost an extra hand.

25 The only thing I can think of
26 there is that when they learn one phase of their job,
27 they are moved on into another area to accept more
28 training. We don't want to leave them in one spot just
29 doing the same job over and over again, they're moved
30 on to another area for more training.

1 A Well, like I was down in
2 the training program for over a year and a half and it
3 seemed like after the first three months things just
4 went downhill and it seemed like there was nothing
5 left, there was no progress getting made. They send you
6 out/to school, but still there's four guys on a shift
7 and I was the fifth man on shift, and some guys would
8 start working there and you know, you'd have to start
9 showing them what to do and everything, but they're
10 still making \$1.20 an hour more than you. Like they had
11 a list on the wall of different positions and wage
12 scales, and they had "Northern trainee" and "Northern
13 trainee regular" and it didn't seem after your northern
14 trainee regular it didn't seem like there was anywhere
15 to go unless you quit and went to work for somebody
16 else, because once you're a northern trainee regular
17 that's the highest your wage scale went.

18 MR. WORKMAN: I just don't
19 understand this. Our policies with all the companies
20 involved in the training program is to pay the going
21 rate for the job, and on top of that the northern
22 trainee received extra benefits in the way of
23 accommodation for himself or his family, or and his
24 family if he had a wife and family.

25 A Have you talked to any
26 trainees that have quit the program, or left the
27 program and asked them why they left it, if there was
28 good reason to leave it or anything like that?

29 MR. WORKMAN: I've not been
30 directly associated with the program for the last few

1 months, but I'll sure look into this, Ed.

2 A Because I've talked to
3 quite a few that, you know, have quit or left and it
4 seems like they feel that, you know, they're not doing
5 anything. There is no concrete job for them, it's just
6 you're northern trainee, you know, you're not as good
7 as us so why should you be working here, and it's the
8 feeling of a lot of people you work with, they say,
9 "You get your extra benefits," sure you do, but they
10 hire guys that are making a lot more than you, so
11 really your extra benefits don't really count for that
12 much.

13 THE COMMISSIONER: What
14 company were you with?

15 A I was with Gulf Oil.

16 Q And where were you?

17 A In Rocky Mountain House
18 in a gas plant.

19 Q Did you say Rocky
20 Mountain House?

21 A Yes, because I don't think the
22 turnover would be that high if, you know, people could --
23 there seemed like there was some - you know, like they talk,
24 you know, there's a real good future
25 and stuff, but it seems like, you know, that you're
26 just going to be there for the rest -- if the pipeline goes
27 through or if it doesn't, you're just going to be there
28 following some other guy around because he is from down south
29 and knows better, is actually the feeling I got.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,

1 | thanks very much, Mr. Fraser, Is there anything else
2 | you want to add, or any other questions you've got?

3 | A No.

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

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

8 |

9 | AL VAIL, sworn

10 | THE WITNESS: Good evening, my name
11 | is Al Vail. I've been a northern resident for about nine
12 | years. Perhaps questions I wanted to ask of the applicants
13 | have been asked before, but I have been unable to attend the
14 | hearings or get enough information about them.

15 | When I heard you say last
16 | evening that the project as its envisioned is the
17 | largest single undertaking in history, it means that
18 | the magnitude must be great.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's what
20 | Arctic Gas tells me, but let me add a couple of
21 | qualifications. It's the costliest undertaken by private
22 | enterprise. Government projects, this will not surprise you,
23 | I suppose, but they've been known to cost more than that.
24 | But at any rate it's a vast project
25 | and the superlatives appear to be well chosen so far
26 | as its extent is concerned and the amount of money
27 | that will be spent. But anyway, carry on, sir, and
28 | feel free to ask questions of these gentlemen.

29 | A Yes, I think perhaps my
30 | questions would be directed at the applicants. Firstly,

1 | the information that I have from the little bit of
2 | reading that I have done tells me that the schedule is
3 | something like three years, three or four work crews
4 | spaced out along the route. If that is so, I ask then
5 | why is it not considered from a cost point of view that
6 | a longer period of time with smaller crews or less
7 | crews be considered so that the project be carried
8 | over ten years? In my experience, if you try to do a
9 | thing too fast you have a great deal of waste, and the
10 | figure was mentioned of something like 100 more barges
11 | or doubling of the fleet now based in Hay River that
12 | would be necessary to move the pipe. I think there is a
13 | great deal of waste because I don't see the volume of
14 | traffic moving up to that state where 100 barges and 8
15 | tugs could be used or utilized in five years from now.
16 | The normal attrition of traffic doesn't decline that
17 | fast. So they would therefore either be stored or
18 | ripped apart as scrap and a terrific waste ensue.

19 | I suggest that perhaps the
20 | thought might be taken that one-third of the increase
21 | in barge and shipbuilding might be a reasonable
22 | alternative and get the job done as well.

23 | I recall that back in 1968
24 | there was quite a flurry of activity when Atlantic
25 | Richfield attempted to get an oil pipeline build down
26 | the Mackenzie, and as I understand, it fairly nearly
27 | got through. So we've waited this long and we've heard
28 | a vast flurry of activity about pipeline for at least
29 | seven or eight years that I know of, and I know it
30 | takes a long time to plan an activity of this kind and

1 | to get it in operation. I'm wondering now about the
2 | rush to complete it in three years from the time it
3 | starts.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Carter,
5 | Mr. Williams, Mr. Workman?

6 | MR. WILLIAMS: Well certainly
7 | a project of this magnitude takes a substantial amount
8 | of planning and the planning has been going on for a
9 | period of close to six years now. The oil pipeline that
10 | you refer to, I think there were about 15 companies in
11 | the consortium studying the oil line and of course
12 | once the Alyeska project was approved, it reduced the
13 | requirement for an oil line down the Mackenzie Valley
14 | because the oil reserves had not been, and to my
15 | knowledge have not yet been established in the Canadian
16 | Delta, the Mackenzie Delta.

17 | The matter of stretching out
18 | the construction schedule has had a lot of study and
19 | consideration, and it's in my opinion straight economic
20 | that the quicker the project can be put into operation,
21 | once an approval is received, the quicker, of course,
22 | the company begins receiving benefits from the flow of
23 | the gas, and the studies done to date indicate that the
24 | faster it is done, the better the economics are.

25 | Certainly once a certificate is
26 | received, there will be a rush to move the project along as
27 | quickly as possible, and that's the way the schedule is laid
28 | out in the application. On a straight economic basis, I would
29 | be unable to see that there would be an advantage in delaying
30 | the project or spreading it over a longer period of time.

1 A Does your economic con-
2 sideration place any value on human conditions or the
3 actual dollars that will be expended by individuals or
4 costs suffered in the dislocation, relocations of
5 individuals, communities, groups of people? It seems to
6 me somebody is going to bear these costs, whether it be
7 individuals, government agencies, or some of the other
8 companies actually doing the construction. I'm
9 wondering if these are in the projected estimates.

10 MR. WILLIAMS: Well, certainly as
11 long as the studies have been going on these aspects have
12 been considered and we had the full cycle this afternoon, I
13 think, on this particular topic. The variation of the
14 spectrum was certainly wide as to personal opinions at this
15 hearing as to what the ramifications may be, and these
16 certainly have been taken into account by Canadian Arctic Gas
17 since the inception of these studies, and this will be dealt
18 with in considerable length at another phase of the hearing
19 in Yellowknife at a later date.

20 I'm sorry, but its really not
21 my field.

22 A So the answer then to
23 the question is that in your economic consideration
24 that you mentioned, no consideration actually was given
25 for the human dislocation or relocation?

26 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr.
27 Vail, to be fair to Mr. Williams, and his colleagues
28 from Arctic Gas, they have filed with the Inquiry
29 a lot of material to show that they did take the human
30 factors and the situation in the communities into

1 account. Now, in Yellowknife were going into this in
2 some detail later on in the year, in the fall, and it
3 may turn out that they have gone about this in a way
4 that we would all think was sound. It may be that it
5 will turn out that they haven't. We still have to look
6 into that. Well certainly bear in mind that is I will
7 and I have no doubt they will -- bear in mind the
8 necessity which you've reiterated of keeping in mind
9 what the impact will be on the communities and the
10 people in the north.

11 One of the reasons I'm coming
12 here and to other communities is to see what your
13 concerns are and to see what your suggestions are by
14 "you" I mean everybody here - about this pipeline. If
15 they are going to be allowed to be built, to build it,
16 what conditions to be laid down, what conditions do
17 northerners want to be laid down? one of the things
18 that I'm anxious to find out about it.

19 Do you want to add anything,
20 Mr. Carter, to what Mr. Williams said?

21 MR. CARTER: No sir.

22 A Fine, My concern as
23 expressed again goes back to the period of time of
24 construction, and we have lived in Hay River for
25 very long and seen the dislocation of the Vale Island,
26 although there were other reasons for a large movement
27 of people from the island. In the last five or six
28 years there has been some pressure put on these
29 residents of/the island -- both the residents and the
30 businesses to move off the island and allow it to be

1 | completely used for industrial purposes in connection
2 | with the pipeline and the movement of freight.

3 | When we consider the
4 | magnitude, of course, of the amount of pipe that is
5 | expected at this point at least to be transported
6 | through Hay River, it gives us some indication of the
7 | type of dislocation that will take place and Hay River
8 | will be one of the most affected places during the
9 | construction phase, and as a direct result will suffer
10 | most when the pipeline construction is over, because
11 | the pipeline does not really accrue any direct benefits
12 | to Hay River once it is constructed, other than an
13 | increase in the overall freight handling, which we
14 | project is going to continue to flow through Hay River.

15 | My main location at this time
16 | is as a farmer, and while I have been engaged in this
17 | for some number of years I am trying to make a decision
18 | that was when I was going to drop all my other
19 | interests and I got short-circuited by Jud Buchanan's
20 | announcement, shortly thereafter in saying that we
21 | weren't allowed to farm in Northwest Territories.
22 | Perhaps that's misquoting, but it amounts to much the
23 | same thing, So I'm, you know, very concerned about
24 | other dislocations and whether this announced policy is
25 | also involved very directly in the pipeline proposals,
26 | the
27 | Indian land claims of course we know are involved; but
28 | it does affect quite a number of people who had
29 | started a fairly budding new industry in the north and
30 | are now being forced off their land or legislated by

1 | taxation or other restrictive measures to force them
2 | off their land, and these are all direct results and
3 | I'm very much involved and very much concerned that I
4 | am not going to be caught in that also.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Vail,
6 | let me just say that what you have suggested will be
7 | taken into account, Arctic Gas has come along with this
8 | proposal and they've said it will take essentially
9 | three years to build this pipeline. Some northerners
10 | have said to me as I've gone around the north, "We
11 | don't want it, period." Others have said, "We don't
12 | want it until our land claims are settled." Some have
13 | said, "Wait for ten years to build it," You've said,
14 | "Stretch it out not over three years but over a longer
15 | period of time, and you won't have to build out what
16 | may turn out to be excess capacity for materials
17 | handling at Hay River and down the river." Others have
18 | said, "Three years sounds fine, let's get started."

19 | So there are a variety of
20 | opinions and I asked Arctic Gas and Foothills and the
21 | native organizations and others to send representative
22 | to this meeting here in Hay River so that a suggestion
23 | that you and other citizens of Hay River have made can
24 | be taken into account because later on in the forma
25 | hearings at Yellowknife I'll expect the pipeline
26 | companies to deal specifically with your suggestions --
27 | by "your suggestions" I mean all of the suggestions
28 | that we've had at these meetings, and you can rest
29 | assured that I will require them to deal with them.
30 | Sometimes it's difficult to expect them to reply sort

1 | of immediately here this evening, that's all, and you
2 | may think that I'm going easy on them but I'm just
3 | trying to be fair about it.

4 | Anything else you want read,
5 | sir?

6 | A I think not. Thank you
7 | very much.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
9 | very much.

10 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 | MR. STEPHENS: Mr. Chairman,
12 | we know the pipeline is going to come through anyway.
13 | We know that's going to happen. No use trying to stop
14 | it.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's
16 | another point of view.

17 | MR. STEPHENS: We know that
18 | already.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder
20 | if we could have your name, sir?

21 |
22 | MR. STEPHENS: My name is
23 | Bert Stephens and I come from the St. Peters Indian
24 | Reservation.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
26 | Mr. Peters. I think you, Mrs. Wright, wanted to add
27 | something?

28 |
29 | MRS. WRIGHT , resumed:

30 | THE WITNESS: I would just

1 | like to -- I was just thinking about, what are the
2 | usual medical services they provide on a project of
3 | this nature? It just occurred to me that it would
4 | probably be interesting to people here.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry,
6 | you weren't speaking into the microphone and I didn't
7 | hear you.

8 | A I wonder, Mr.
9 | Commissioner what are the -- if the companies could
10 | tell us, what the usual medical services do they
11 | provide on a job of this nature that has such a vast
12 | terrain to it, you know? What do they usually set up?

13 | Q You mean in the camps?

14 | A Yes, just generally,
15 | Well, I'll you, I'm a nurse and --

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
17 | Mr. Peters, we've got someone here that we want to give
18 | a chance to speak, so if we're all just kind of
19 | listening, I think we'll get along a little better.

20 | A I'm a nurse and I used
21 | work here just privately in the early days, and these
22 | things are just coming to my mind, what do they usually
23 | set up? It just occurred to me and I wondered if they
24 | could tell us anything about it.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, thank
26 | you, Mrs. Wright.

27 | MR. WILLIAMS: This was
28 | medical service , was it, Mrs. Wright?

29 | A Yes.

30 | MR. WILLIAMS: The general

1 practice in pipeline construction work is that a
2 qualified First Aid man, usually with an ambulance,
3 works with the pipeline spread and he's in contact
4 with the various foremen on the construction, he's in
5 contact with them by radio and moves to an emergency
6 situation as required. Now, that's the general
7 practice in the south on the prairies.

8 Obviously in the north,
9 things are more difficult and will have to be adjusted
10 accordingly, which may require more First Aid people,
11 and certainly aircraft support to take any injured
12 people out of the camp that require major attention.

13 (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
15 anyone else who wishes to add anything? Yes sir, Mr.
16 Fraser

17 EDWARD FRASER, resumed:

18 THE WITNESS: When you're
19 talking about that 50% turnover for jobs, I'd like to
20 know what are/you comparing it to? If you go down there
21 for a job it's more or less a query if you plan to
22 spend your life there, and a lot of people work up here
23 as laborers or just -- or they just want to work for a
24 few months; is that what you're comparing it to, or are
25 you comparing it to people that are making a career out
26 of it?

27 MR. WORKMAN: The 50% was
28 obtained, Ed, by the total number that were enrolled
29 on the course over the period, September '73 to April
30 175, 158. There are now 91, that leaves 67 that have

1 | left the course, 67 over 158 gave us roughly 50%.

2 | A But what I was asking
3 | was when you were comparing that with what the turnover
4 | is in Northwest Territories for workers, were you
5 | talking about workers that wanted to make their career
6 | out of this job, or were you just comparing it with the
7 | everyday worker?

8 | MR. WORKMAN: I was just
9 | comparing it to general labor in Northwest Territories,
10 | I believe it has a much higher turnover than 50%, For
11 | example, I think hotel labor runs around 500%.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: In a year?

13 | MR. WORKMAN: Yes, that may
14 | be plus or minus 100%, but it's extremely high figure.

15 | A Yes, but that's -- like
16 | people don't really want to make their career out of
17 | working in a hotel and when people go down to work for
18 | Trunkline or Canadian Arctic Gas, they want to, you
19 | know, they plan on making it their career, So I don't
20 | think that that comparison is very good at all.

21 | MR. WORKMAN: I think any
22 | industry in the north is probably higher than 50%
23 | turnover. I think you'll find that the 50% turnover is
24 | probably on the good side.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: I think
26 | Mr. Fraser may well be making the point that if you
27 | compared the turnover of northern trainees to the
28 | turnover in employment with those companies, for
29 | instance the turnover of northern trainees at Gulf,
30 | with Gulf's other employees, I think he's making the

1 | point that the figures might not come out in the way
2 | that you have outlined. I don't know whether that's
3 | sound, but --

4 | MR. WORKMAN: I can't give you
5 | exact figures on that, but I would be surprised if any of the
6 | oil industry figures turned out lower than that.

7 | A Well, when I was working
8 | there, there was, I think, seven northern trainees
9 | that went through there, and there may be two regular
10 | employees from Gulf that went through. It seems that
11 | the northern trainees are a lot higher than the regular
12 | employees

13 | MR. WORKMAN: I don't know,
14 | Ed. I'm not talking about one particular plant, I'm
15 | talking industry in general.

16 | A And when you mentioned
17 | fringe benefits, they do have good fringe benefits but
18 | I remember working on jobs up here when they hired
19 | people in Edmonton and flew them up, give them a hotel
20 | room and paid all their meals and everything, plus
21 | paid them 80 or \$1. more an hour than a northern guy
22 | was getting who was hired locally. So if northern
23 | people are going to work down south, why shouldn't they
24 | get fringe benefits when southern people have been
25 | getting it for years?

26 | MR. WORKMAN: I think we're in
27 | agreement there and we recognize that and gave the
28 | northerners benefits when they went south.

29 | A And one other thing I'd
30 | like to bring up is we had a meeting one time with some

1 | people from Calgary, from Canadian Arctic Gas office
2 | and that, and we had a few beefs and we wanted to bring
3 | them up, and so one guy -- the guy from Gulf and the
4 | northern co-ordinator got up and said, "Well, look, you
5 | guys, look what we're doing for you. We're spending all
6 | this money bringing you down here and training you and
7 | we're not getting nothing out of it."

8 | But why I thought they even
9 | started the northern training program was because
10 | it's just a political thing that , "Look if we train
11 | all these northerners they're going to say, 'Yeah,
12 | build your pipeline and gas plants and take it away,"
13 | but they're not really giving you a position down
14 | there, they're just giving you more or less a job. You
15 | can be a trainee for maybe five years. I'm not really
16 | running down the training program because it is good in
17 | a way, but I think there can be a lot of improvement
18 | made.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
20 | thank you, Mr. Fraser.

21 | A Thank you.

22 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
24 | anybody else?

25 | MR. STEPHENS: There's no
26 | point in trying to stop the pipeline because it will
27 | go through anyway.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you
29 | can add that to the list of points of view I gave you
30 | earlier, Mr. Vail.

1 MR. STEPHENS: We know it's
2 going to go through.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, yes
4 sir, the gentleman at the back.

5 DON FERGUSON, sworn:

6 THE WITNESS: My name is Don
7 Ferguson and I'm a resident of Hay River for the past
8 eight years and I've been in the north for several
9 years before that.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
11 Ferguson, maybe you'd pull that microphone a little
12 closer so the people behind you can hear. Just take
13 your time.

14 A I have a few questions
15 that I would like you to allow me to ask both of the
16 competing companies, if possible. As a northerner and
17 as a Canadian, I think we should be concerned about
18 some things such as who is going to own the pipeline
19 and who is going to gain most benefit by it?

20 THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
21 just before you do that, Mr. Hollingworth, maybe you'd
22 like to come up to this table with your colleagues so
23 that you're not answering these questions from the rear
24 of the hall. There's nothing symbolic in this
25 invitation to come forward.

26 Go ahead, sir.

27 A I'd like to ask both
28 companies, does your company intend to include lateral
29 gas service lines to communities along the route in the
30 Northwest Territories as part of your total initial

1 capitalization? If so, how many; and if not, why not?

2 THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
3 Mr. Carter, we'll let you go first.

4 MR. CARTER: In response to
5 the first question about ownership of the pipeline
6 company, Mr. Horte, the president in Yellowknife last
7 week, outlined the policy, and that policy is that
8 Arctic Gas intends to have majority ownership of its
9 equity capital held by Canadians, equity capital being
10 the control of the company, and the balance of the
11 capital being the debt capital, would hopefully be
12 raised, the majority of it, in Canada; but even if it
13 were not, the control would be in the equity capital
14 and in that way Canadians would have control of the
15 pipeline company.

16 In response to the second
17 question, as I mentioned earlier, Arctic Gas' position
18 is that there are certain communities that it's
19 economically feasible to supply gas to, and they would
20 provide the necessary laterals for that purpose. But
21 the Hay River lateral, as it's referred to, is not
22 according to the studies that have been undertaken by
23 Arctic Gas or its consultants, an economically feasible
24 proposal when you consider what the price of the gas is
25 going to be to the residents in Hay River compared to
26 the fuels already available. However, when you consider
27 a number of items that I've outlined, you can see that
28 things such as the present subsidies that may exist,
29 you can see that its a policy decision that cant merely
30 be made by the pipeline company, but they add this into

1 | their cost, consumers further on down the line are
2 | going to have to bear the cost and the government might
3 | very well say, "Well, were not going to go along with
4 | that."

5 | So the ultimate decision is
6 | up to the government and Arctic Gas says that if the
7 | government says that as part of construction of a
8 | pipeline in Northwest Territories gas laterals should
9 | be supplied and the cost of those should be borne by
10 | consumers further on down the line, or the cost should
11 | be subsidized by the government, then Arctic Gas of
12 | course is prepared to go along with that. But they say
13 | that the decision is not theirs to make, that it has
14 | to be a policy decision by the government and that's
15 | for those communities where their studies have shown
16 | that its not an economically feasible means of
17 | supplying fuel.

18 | A I have a subsequent
19 | question

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me.
21 | do you want to hear from
22 | Foothills on that? A Id just like to have them clarify
23 | one point.

24 | Q Carry on.

25 | A You said that the equity capital
26 | in this company would be provided -- opportunities for equity
27 | in the company be provided to Canadians. What time frame?

28 | MR. CARTER: I'm not certain
29 | of the time frame but it's not a requirement that all
30 | of the equity capital be obtained before the project

1 | starts. As you can understand from the construction
2 | timetable, certain facilities are constructed in the
3 | first year, more in the second year, and the third
4 | year, and so on. So that in that sense it will be
5 | spread out over the construction plan.

6 | A And by the time that the
7 | pipeline is constructed we can assume that the
8 | Canadians will own -- Canadian people will own the
9 | company? Will own sufficient shares in the company.

10 | MR. CARTER: Over 50%, that's
11 | right.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
13 | Ferguson, I might just add something, Mr. Horte gave
14 | evidence last week at Yellowknife and explained this,
15 | and as I understood his explanation -- Mr. Carter can
16 | correct me if I didn't appreciate it this project costs
17 | about \$7 billion. They will borrow 5,6 billion and the
18 | other 1.4 billion will be equity capital, that is they
19 | will go and ask people to buy shares, so that if the
20 | equity capital is 1.4 billion, Canadians will have to
21 | buy \$750 million worth of shares. Mr. Horte said that
22 | if Canadians did, they would control the company.
23 | If they didn't, they would only have a minority
24 | interest in it. Those are -- that's the arithmetic of
25 | the thing.

26 | Well, do you want to go
27 | ahead, Mr. --

28 | MR. HUSHIN: With respect to
29 | the ownership I might say initially that Foothills is
30 | presently owned by two Canadian companies, Alberta Gas

1 Trunk Line and the Westcoast Transmission Company. At
2 the present time, Alberta Gas Trunk Line owns 80%,
3 while Westcoast owns 20%. The split of the ownership is
4 not indicative of anything in particular except that at
5 this time there are only two partners. We have not been
6 necessarily attempting to have additional partners join
7 us in our project, but should they, the reason we would
8 then divide the ownership into the company so that
9 sometime we hope that it would generally be on a basis
10 of 20% to each company.

11 Now our project is not one of the
12 largest undertakings ever to be undertaken in the world,
13 either in the pipeline category or anything else. Our total
14 project cost is just about \$4 billion, With is capital outlay
15 we only require some \$444 million in equity, which we believe
16 is the type of a manageable project both from financing and
17 construction that cane be handled by Canadians in its
18 entirety. It is our intention naturally to have complete
19 Canadian equity in our project when we reach the financing
20 stage.

21 I would like to read just one
22 -- one of my colleagues, Mr. Burrell, has pointed out
23 to me about northern equity ownership in the pipeline.
24 Our policy states that:

25 "The pipeline system proposed by the applicant
26 will be located entirely within the Northwest Ter-
27 ritories, and the applicant is committed to the
28 principle that the people of the Northwest Terri-
29 tories will have the right to purchase equity own-
30 ership in this pipeline project on attractive

1 terms,"

2 The second -- should I go on
3 with the community? Gas communities?

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes,
5 certainly.

6 MR. HUSHIN: With respect, I
7 think you are all aware of Foothills intention with
8 respect to gas to communities. Sometime ago at a
9 meeting in Yellowknife our president, Mr. Blair, stated
10 the policy that Foothills would endeavor and undertake
11 to do the survey work, the engineering work, and all
12 work associated with the addition to the project of
13 facilities in order to serve the communities, knowing
14 full well at the time that many of these in the normal
15 sense of a utility project, would be totally
16 uneconomical. It was decided at that time that the cost
17 of these facilities would be rolled into our project.

18 At the present time it is our
19 intention to serve some 11 communities along the
20 Mackenzie Valley and some around the western arm of the
21 Great Slave Lake, We have added and included in our
22 capital cost the capital cost of which, for the
23 portion in the Northwest Territories, is 2,3 billion
24 dollars, and that includes \$60 million allowed for the
25 cost of gas service to the communities.

26 I would like to have Mr. Burrell
27 just add one more point to this, while we're on the subject.
28 Sometime ago we were invited to come to Hay River and meet
29 with the council, which we were very glad to do and
30 appreciative of the offer. We so did and at that time we

1 | stated a second policy with respect to gas to communities,
2 | that at that time with respect to the price of gas, we said
3 | that we would do our very best to arrange to have gas to the
4 | Community of Hay River at a cost that was competitive with
5 | the cost of fuel oil.

6 | I might add that that wasn't
7 | received in the manner we had expected. It may have
8 | gone over like a lead balloon, you might say.

9 | However, since that time we
10 | have taken some further steps and I think just in
11 | order to clarify this particular point which seems to
12 | be confusing to some of the people that we've been
13 | talking to around town, if Mr. Burrell would add a
14 | statement that you read the other day.

15 | MR. BURRELL: When we were
16 | talking to the Town Council, as Mr. Hushin said, we
17 | were our general policy position was that we would
18 | provide gas to the communities at prices which were
19 | competitive with alternative fuel. We did say that that
20 | was a general position, and that we were in the process
21 | of developing something more definitive.

22 | Yesterday afternoon we had
23 | the opportunity at this Inquiry to state a more
24 | definitive position, and unfortunately, I think, some
25 | people that spoke later in the day yesterday did not
26 | have an
27 | opportunity to hear what we had to say, so I wonder if
28 | I could perhaps not state the whole policy because its
29 | a matter of record, but perhaps I could quickly state
30 | what the effect of our policy will be on the pricing of

1 gas to Hay River.

2 It's basically this, that the
3 cost of gas delivered to the town gate of Hay River
4 will be deemed to be the same price as the gas at the
5 terminus of the Foothills Pipeline, which is the 60th
6 Parallel, although I think one must realize that the
7 actual fair share cost of that will be considerably
8 higher than that. In other words, the gas to the town
9 gate of Hay River will be the same price as the gas
10 which Foothills delivers to Trunk Line and Westcoast,
11 which are the two connecting pipelines that Foothills
12 joins with.

13 As I stated yesterday, the
14 pricing arrangement, this pricing arrangement would
15 apply only to the gas used for residential and
16 commercial purposes, and for as used in the generation
17 of electricity to service these two categories of
18 customers A special rate would be developed for
19 industrial customers as the industrial customers
20 develop, and the reason for this is that each
21 industrial customer's load will likely vary, and there
22 may be a need in some cases to add additional
23 facilities in order to serve the potential customers,
24 We would want to know what is involved before the rate
25 structure is established.

26 With respect to the cost of
27 gas to residential and commercial customers, with the
28 policy position that we've taken, we've estimated that
29 the cost of gas to Hay River to the consumers of Hay
30 River will be approximately 50 to 60% of what we

1 | forecast will be the cost of fuel oils So we consider
2 | that to be quite competitive with the alternative fuel,
3 | 50 to 60%, actually.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Can I
5 | follow up on that, Mr. Ferguson? You're saying you
6 | would charge people in Hay River for natural gas 50 to
7 | 60% of what they now pay for fuel oil, and I'm glad you
8 | brought this up, Mr. Ferguson, because that makes it a
9 | lot clearer than it was yesterday.

10 | What -- so that a person who
11 | wants to heat his house with natural gas in Hay River
12 | would get it at that 50 to 60% rate of conventional
13 | cost of conventional fuels and you said commercial, I
14 | take it that means a man running a hardware store,
15 | something of that sort?

16 | MR. BURRELL: Yes.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: But
18 | industrial users, you mean Giant mines or Pine Point,
19 | that sort of thing? They would pay what you call a
20 | special rates

21 | MR. BURRELL: Well, we would
22 | have to develop what we consider -- or we would have to
23 | look at a special rate because depending upon the load
24 | we wouldn't know what additional facilities might be
25 | required to add to that in order to provide the gas
26 | service it requires, so we'd have to look at --

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: I think they
28 | know what a special rate is.

29 | MR. BURRELL: I wanted to
30 | clarify this 50 to 60%. As we said yesterday, we are

1 | in the transportation of gas and not we don't have any
2 | involvement with the gas processing or the producing or
3 | the distributing, and the price that we've developed,
4 | for the purpose of this comparison we've assumed that
5 | the cost of gas, as I said yesterday, at the plant
6 | would be a dollar, and that the cost of distributing
7 | the gas would be about \$1.50, and we've developed these
8 | costs of distributing gas based upon estimates that
9 | were provided to us by people that are in the gas
10 | distribution business, they design, build and operate
11 | gas distribution systems. The prices, I might add, the
12 | prices that we're looking at are in the mid eighties.

13 | A My next question
14 | actually covered that. I was going to ask you how much
15 | the gas would cost. You've answered it, Mr. Burrell,
16 | and I don't suppose Arctic Gas will want to mention
17 | anything else, as they're not considering putting in
18 | gas lines into communities.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: They say --

20 | A Not as part of initial
21 | capitalization, not as part of their original plan
22 | unless by -- if I'm correct --

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: They say
24 | that if that's what is finally decided they will go
25 | along with it. At any rate, carry on. I shouldn't be
26 | interrupting

27 | A Do you propose to sell
28 | Canadian-produced gas to foreign markets?

29 | MR. HUSHIN: Our project is
30 | only considering the movement of Canadian gas from the

1 Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Basin area to serve Canadian
2 markets, both east and west in Canada, and of course in
3 the communities along the way. Our project is also
4 scaled so that in the initial years the volume that we
5 are transporting comes very close to matching the
6 Canadian requirements at that particular time. So there
7 is no intent on our part for any movement of gas to the
8 United States or other foreign outlets.

9 MR. CARTER: Arctic Gas policy is
10 to transport Canadian Gas to Canadian markets only, and
11 American gas to American markets, so that there is no
12 transportation of Canadian gas to American markets.

13 A I would like -- is this
14 during all stages of the pipeline, following pipeline
15 construction, or is there going to be a trade between
16 the prices, could it possibly be that Canadian gas
17 would be put into the line first and later on American
18 gas would flow into the line maybe a year or two later
19 and then that gas would be sent to Canadian markets?

20 MR. CARTER: This proposal has
21 been suggested but as I recall, the question was put to
22 Mr. Horte last week and he said that the present plans
23 were not to go that way, and that Canadian gas would
24 only go to Canadian markets at any time, even in the
25 first year.

26
27 A One more question. What
28 percentage of labor, materials, and manufactured goods
29 of construction companies will be Canadian? I imagine
30 that's a rather difficult question to answer, but I

1 | would just like to get a ball park figure.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 | you're saying that for instance the pipe, will it be
4 | manufactured in Canada, and you're saying the
5 | construction companies, will they be Canadian companies
6 | or other companies, is that essentially what you're
7 | after?

8 | A Right.

9 | MR. HUSHIN: Well, as far as
10 | Foothills is concerned, our overall Canadian content is
11 | about 86%, which is about as high a content as you can
12 | achieve. I think I stated the other day that our pipe,
13 | because of its size, its diameter, and its wall
14 | thickness, can be produced totally in Canada, which
15 | adds to our Canadian content considerably. It can be
16 | produced by numerous mills, all the large diameter
17 | mills in Canada

18 | As far as the contractors are
19 | concerned, we believe that there are sufficient
20 | pipeline spreads in Canada and will be at the time of
21 | constructions to have those be all Canadian, and it is
22 | our intent as much as possible, as you know we are
23 | sometimes called the Maple Leaf Project, so naturally
24 | we would be striving to have as much Canadian content
25 | as is absolutely possible.

26 | MR. CARTER: The present
27 | estimate -- and it's only an estimate because of course
28 | it ultimately depends upon bidding and what-not, but
29 | Arctic Gas' best estimate at the present time is that
30 | 70% of materials would be obtained by direct Canadian

1 procurement

2 A Does that mean --
3 "procurement", that's a pretty big word -- does that
4 mean that a Canadian company is going to procure the
5 materials from Canada or can they get them from outside
6 our borders?

7 MR. CARTER: I'm not sure how
8 detailed an explanation I can go into--

9 A Where is it going to be
10 manufactured?

11 MR. CARTER: -- at the present
12 time, but our economic advisor here could probably go
13 into it. I don't know whether that's helpful or not.
14 He'd have to be sworn.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I'm
16 sure it will be helpful and I think that we can go
17 ahead and do that.

18

19 WAYNE TRUSTEE, sworn:

20 THE WITNESS: My name is Wayne
21 Trustee. On the procurement question, as Mr. Carter
22 mentioned, our estimate is that the procurement from Canadian
23 companies would be at the order of 70%. I might note in that
24 that a large percentage of the pipe is expected to come from
25 Canadian mills, As has been noted else-- earlier in these
26 hearings, the Stalk Mill in Wetland, Ontario, has the
27 capacity to produce 48-inch pipe to the specifications
28 required, and certainly it's Arctic Gas' intention to take
29 advantage of that. Now the question about to what extent
30 this procurement results in goods or materials being

1 purchased abroad and then brought into Canada, as you are
2 probably aware for most Canadian industry there is a large
3 measure of foreign content in goods that are either
4 fabricated in Canada or in the form of raw materials that are
5 brought in. We've made some estimates of this, and our
6 estimates indicate that with all of those kinds of indirect
7 effects taken into account the Canadian content is still
8 well in excess of 50%.

9 MR. FERGUSON: Thank you. I
10 have a question to Foothills Pipeline. In case there
11 happens to be a mine open up fairly close to the
12 pipeline, is it possible to put additional laterals to
13 that mine, assuming that you're going to have a fairly
14 active mine over a long period of time?

15 MR. HUSHIN: I think we'd have to
16 give something like that a motherhood statement. We'd have
17 to know really what the details of the project were in its
18 entirety, and it may be something beyond the complete
19 possibility of our accomplishing that. I think the only
20 thing that we could state is that we would give it as much
21 consideration as is possible and if there is a way to
22 achieve that, I think it's something that we would carry on
23 with our basic philosophy in attempting to provide that gas
24 with the proviso that it isn't something that is just beyond
25 the realm of possibility. I think you'd have to know the
26 quantities, the project, the use and what-not.

27 MR. FERGUSON: Thank you.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
29 Mr. Ferguson.

30 (WITNESS ASIDE)

1 MR. CARTER: Mr. Commissioner,
2 the figures that you recited, about the equity finan-
3 cing, I may be like you, I understood at the time Mr.
4 Horte gave them and forgotten except the result of the
5 1.4 billion and the 700 million being 50%, and Mr.
6 Trustee has got those and he can give the outline of
7 that.

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.

9 A Well, Mr. Commissioner, just to
10 correct the record on that, of the \$7 billion that is the
11 total project capital cost, 5,6 is required, to be generated
12 externally. The remaining 1,4 billion will be generated after
13 gas begins to flow through the transmission revenues received
14 for flowing that gas.

15 Q Yes, you're right.

16 A 25% is 1,4.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

18 (WITNESS ASIDE)

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone

20 else? Yes, Mrs. Wright?

21

22 MRS. WRIGHT, resumed:

23 THE WITNESS: Is there a charge for
24 this gas at the well-head? Could I ask that question? Does
25 the Canadian Government receive some payment
26 for it, when it comes out of the ground and it's used,
27 or how is this regulated? I'm just interested.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
29 Trustee? We're relying heavily on you now that it's
30 after ten o'clock.

1 MR. TRUSTEE: Yes, there is a
2 charge at the well-head for the gas. There is a royalty
3 that is paid to the Canadian Government or whatever
4 government bodies are appropriate on that gas, and
5 then there is a well-head price that ultimately is
6 charged to the consumer.

7 MR. HOLLINGWORTH: Perhaps it
8 would clarify it a bit if it was stated that the
9 Canadian Government owns all the mines and minerals
10 rights in the Northwest Territories, and as the owner
11 of this, these minerals, is entitled to the basic
12 royalty on the gas that comes out of the well-head, the
13 producer also getting something for having gone to the
14 trouble of drilling the well and producing the gas.

15 MR. CARTER: Is Mr. Bell here?

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I must
17 be missing something. Oh, Mr. Bell, yes. Yes, Mr.
18 Lantz?

19 (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 STAN LANTZ, resumed:

21
22 THE WITNESS: I'd like to ask --

23 THE COMMISSIONER: You know,
24 that microphone has been very well placed right behind
25 a pillar so that --

26 A I'd like to ask Arctic
27 Gas -- they just said a few minutes ago that they would
28 not be transporting Canadian gas to American markets.
29 It's my understanding that the gas is needed at Prudhoe
30 Bay to withdraw the oil that they have in the reserves

1 | there, as part of the process. I'm not an engineer but
2 | it seems to me that this is essential to their to
3 | getting the oil out of the reserve, and that this
4 | natural gas would have to be left in with the reserve
5 | for a number of years until the major portion of the
6 | gas were removed. Is that correct?

7 | MR. WILLIAMS: I'm not sure of
8 | the question.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me
10 | a minute. I think we'll just stop for about five minute
11 | I have to give the official reporter a break because he
12 | has the toughest job of any of us, and we'll just let
13 | Mr. Carter and his colleagues think about that for a
14 | minute. We'll just stop for five minutes and stretch
15 | our legs and then we'll resume and we'll resume with
16 | your question, don't worry, Mr. Lantz.

17 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 10:10 P.M.)

18 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 10:20 P.M.)

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
20 | we'll come to order again, Mr. Waddell, and let Mr.
21 | Lantz ask his questions of Arctic Gas and Foothills.

22 | Go ahead again, Mr. Lantz.

23 | A My question is: Is the
24 | gas at Prudhoe Bay necessary to be left in
25 | its present state in order to extract the oil which is
26 | there?

27 | MR. CARTER: Ill defer to an
28 | engineer on that.

29 | A The pressure in order to
30 | take the oil out of the reserve.

1 MR. WILLIAMS: Unfortunately,
2 none of us here are reservoir engineers. However, I'll
3 try my best at an explanation.

4 Gas at Prudhoe Bay and
5 several other areas in the world appears in more than
6 one manner. In the oil field at Prudhoe Bay there is
7 gas in solution with the oil. There is probably a gas
8 cap over the oil formation. In addition to that,
9 there are straight gas wells at Prudhoe Bay, a
10 relatively dry gas field.

11 Now before a line, a gas line
12 gets to the Prudhoe Bay field, there will be oil being
13 produced for the Alyeska system, and gas will be
14 produced in solution with that oil. In the initial
15 period the producers on the North Slope of Alaska will
16 reinject that oil into the formation, that is back down
17 into the formation that it came from. There is an
18 economic limit that this procedure can be carried out,
19 and a gas pipeline from the area will be necessary to
20 take -- carry that gas that is in solution. You cant
21 keep reinjecting it economically for an indefinite
22 period. In addition to that, there will be gas
23 available from the relatively dry gas field areas.

24 A Will that be enough gas
25 to keep the pipeline going? I mean if you're going to
26 have a 48-inch pipeline pumping trillions of cubic feet
27 of gas, how much, what percentage will be coming from
28 Prudhoe Bay in the beginning, and what percentage will
29 be coming from the delta?

30 MR. WILLIAMS: The quantities

1 as shown in the application suggest that in the third
2 year of operation there would be 21/4 billion cubic
3 feet per day flowing from Alaska and 11/4 from the
4 delta. The fifth year projections, I think, get up to
5 21/2 from each area

6 A Well, this -- the latter
7 figure that will be shipped from the delta, is that
8 going to be used in Canada? I mean it seems to me that
9 the ratio there would be 2 to 1 and isn't the United
10 States going to be the major buyer of that gas? I can't
11 see Canada buying one trillion cubic feet of gas to
12 every two that the United States buys.

13 MR. WILLIAMS: The studies
14 done by Canadian Arctic Gas indicate that there will be
15 a market in Canada for the gas coming from the delta. I
16 should add, though, that the volume coming from Prudhoe
17 Bay is a very small percentage of the total gas
18 consumption in the United States.

19 A What you're saying in
20 effect then is that the Canadian gas from the delta
21 will be shipped then to United States.

22 MR. WILLIAMS: No sir, I
23 don't think I said that. I said that the projections,
24 the studies done by Canadian Arctic Gas indicate that
25 there will be a market for the gas produced from the
26 Mackenzie Delta.

27 A O.K., there will be a
28 market, but what will that-- will that market be large
29 enough to buy all of the gas which will be shipped from
30 the delta?

1 MR. WILLIAMS: It is my
2 understanding, sir, that that is correct.

3 MR. LANTZ: That's all the
4 questions I have.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
6 Mr. Lantz.

7 (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
9 anyone else? Yes sir. Come forward, sir, if you wish.
10 Well, lets swear you in.

11

12 JACK WALKER sworn:

13 THE WITNESS: My name is Jack
14 Walker, First off I'd like to say that the talk Mr.
15 Tetrault gave earlier covered things quite well, as far
16 as I'm concerned, Speaking for myself, I would like to
17 see the pipeline go through. I'd like see as much of
18 the business done in the Territories as possible, but
19 I'm quite fearful that a lot of the business that could
20 be done in the Territories by people such as myself
21 will be lost to other southern people, southern
22 contractors and business men, for the simple reason
23 that right now we cannot get funding if we need it.
24 Maybe it's lucky, maybe it's good management, but I
25 hope it's the second. I haven't
26 needed any to date,, but if I did I'm quite sure it would
27 be very hard to come by. Its been said that the
28 Industrial Development Bank and other lending
29 institutions do lend money but to people that already
30 have enough. People such as myself that would need

1 capital for expansion, would have a hard time coming by
2 it. Now I think that there can be provision made by the
3 government, Territorial or Federal Government, for help
4 for people such as myself.

5 There's been here in Hay
6 River many people sent in by other companies, by
7 companies from the south to do work that can be done in
8 Hay River by -- I'm speaking for myself and for my
9 company that can be done better, I feel, by my company
10 and by my employees here. The reason that they're sent
11 in, I'm just not quite certain, whether there isn't
12 trust in the ability of northern residents, or exactly
13 what it is; but if there could be some provision at
14 least put to the government, to see that small
15 businesses in the Territories are looked after. The
16 pipeline and the following completion of the pipeline
17 will be very worthwhile to all northern residents.
18 Failing this, there is going to be many of the
19 residents that do in fact get passed right by.

20 I also say that Hay River and
21 all the other settlements in the Territories that the
22 pipeline will affect should be provided with gas at a
23 very reasonable price, very reasonable cost to us, even
24 less than that of say, Edmonton-Calgary area, for the
25 simple reason that the gas does belong to the
26 Northwest Territories. We're not a province, but some
27 day we will be and you might be fighting the same sort
28 of battle with us as you're fighting with many other
29 groups. We're a minority group and we will be a
30 minority group for quite a while, but you might find

1 | yourself fighting the same battle over who owns the gas
2 | and the land, with the combined Territories, not
3 | separate groups. Then you might be in trouble. Really
4 | that's all I have to say. I'm not used to speaking in
5 | front of a bunch of people, I'm quivering here a
6 | little bit, so I think I'll just get up and leave.

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: You've
8 | done very well, sir. Thank you very much.

9 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
11 | anyone else? Well, I think then we'll adjourn. I want
12 | to thank you all for coming yesterday and today, and I
13 | certainly appreciate the time and trouble you've taken
14 | to think about these things and to bring your views
15 | forward here. I really am grateful to all of you.
16 | We will be adjourning then until tomorrow and tomorrow we
17 | will start our hearing at 1:30 in the afternoon at the
18 | New Indian Village, and we will hold our hearing at the
19 | New Indian Village tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 in the New
20 | School Building, which I understand is next to the Commu-
21 | nity Hall, So we are going to see some of you there,
22 | we'll look forward to that, and let me again thank you
23 | all for coming yesterday and today to our meeting here in
24 | the Legion Hall, So thank you again, and I'm afraid I
25 | can't offer you any coffee tonight.

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