### 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)

# July 8, 1975 Fort McPherson, N.W.T.

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

## Volume 11

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Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3A7 Canada
Ph: 604-683-4774 Fax: 604-683-9378

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### APPEARANCES

Prof. Michael Jackson for Mackenzie Valley

Pipeline Inquiry;

Mr. Darryl Carter for Canadian Arctic

Gas Pipeline Lim-

ited;

Mr. Glen W. Bell for Northwest Terri-

tories, Indian Brotherhood and Metis As-

sociation of the Northwest Territo-

ries;

Mr. Ellwood for Foothills Pipe-

lines Ltd.;

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1	July 8, 1975
2	Fort McPherson, N.W.T.
3	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4	
5	JOHN CHARLIE, Interpreter,
6	sworn;
7	TADIT FRANCIS, Interpret
8	sworn;
9	CHIEF JOHNNIE CHARLIE, sworn;
10	MIKE PASCAL, sworn;
11	ELIZABETH COLIN, sworn;
12	NEIL COLIN, sworn;
13	CHARLES KOE, sworn;
14	JOHN SIMON, sworn;
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
16	gentlemen, I will call our hearing to order today. I
17	am Judge Berger. I am conducting an Inquiry to
18	consider what the impact will be of the pipeline that
19	Arctic Gas wants to build to bring natural gas from the
20	Arctic to the south.
21	I am holding hearings in
22	community in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta
23	and the northern Yukon likely to he affected by the
24	pipeline. That is why I am here.
25	I want to hear from the
26	Native people and the white people, from the old people
27	and the young people.
28	Canada and the United States
29	have a great appetite for oil and gas.
30	That is why the Government of Canada is considering
I	

this gas pipeline from the Arctic to the south. before the Government decides what to do they want to 2 know what you think about it, that is why they have 3 sent me here. 4 5 I want you -- the people who live here, who make the North your home, I want 6 7 you to tell me what you would say to the Government of Canada if you could tell them what was in your 8 minds. 9 I want you to tell me what 10 you think the pipeline will mean to you, to your family 11 12 and to your life. I am here to listen to you 13 and I have invited representatives of the pipeline 14 companies to come here today to listen to what you have 15 to say and they are here today to listen, and if you 16 want to ask them any questions, I will make sure that 17 they remain here to answer your questions. But mainly 18 I am here to listen to what you, the people of Fort 19 McPherson have to tell me. 20 When you speak you can speak 21 22 in Loucheux or in English. 23 We have interpreters. They 24 interpret for you or you can interpret for will 25 yourself. 26 Before I call on the Chief and the members of the Council to make their 27 statements, I want to read a letter from the Minister 28 of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that he has 29

just sent to me. The Minister says:

1	
2	"Dear Justice Berger:"
3	On April 19, 19 4, the last Minister, Jean Chretien, re-
4	ferred to you the application by Arctic Gas to build a
5	pipeline.
6	I will repeat that, shall I?
7	THE INTERPRETER: Can I see
8	it and read it?
9	THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, yes.
10	I will read it and then you can
11	THE INTERPRETER: You read it
12	first and then I will bring it in
13	THE COMMISSIONER: I will
14	just read it and then the interpreters can read it.
15	This is a letter from the
16	Honourable Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian Affairs
17	and Northern Development.
18	"Dear Justice Berger:
19	By a letter dated April 19, 19 4, my
20	predecessor, the Honourable Jean Chretien,
21	formally referred to you, further to your
22	appointment under Order-in-Council P.C.
23	1974-641, dated March 21, 1974, an applica-
24	tion made on March 21, 1974, by Canadian-
25	Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited for grant of
26	certain lands in the Yukon and Northwest Ter-
27	ritories and for necessary authorization to
28	construct, own, and operate a pipeline and
29	connected works.
30	The order-in-Council which established your
'	

1	Inquiry, designated you to 'inquire and re-
2	port upon the terms and conditions that
3	should be imposed in respect of any right-of-
4	way that might be granted across Crown lands
5	for the purpose of the proposed Mackenzie
6	Valley pipeline'
7	By letter dated May 23, 19 5, I advised you that
8	I was sending, for your information, copies of
9	applications in the same matter by Foothills
10	Pipe Linesand Alberta Gas Trunk Linein re-
11	spect of a Grant of Interests in Territorial
12	Lands.
13	I am of the opinion that these more recent ap-
14	plications, because of their smaller scale,
15	would generally have a lesser social, environ-
16	mental, and economic impact than the application
17	by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline which has
18	been formally referred to you.
19	As a consequence, any terms and conditions
20	that you may recommend should be imposed in re-
21	spect of a right-of-way that might be
22	granted across Crown lands for the purposes of
23	the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline should
24	have equal or lesser application to these appli-
25	cations than to the application of Canadian Arc-
26	tic Gas Pipeline Limited. Nonetheless,
27	there may be areas of significant difference be-
28	tween the two projects which would
29	warrant you recommending quite different
30	terms and conditions.
'	

It is, therefore, with these considerations 1 in mind that I am now formally referring to 2 you the applications of Foothills Pipe 3 Lines...and Alberta Gas Trunk Line...with the 4 view to your examining any areas of signifi-5 cant difference and recommending appropriate 6 terms and conditions thereto." 7 If you have any difficulty 8 with this letter, 1'll sum it up for you in a couple 9 sentences and you can translate the sentences, but you 10 do your best with the letter. 11 12 Thank you. The Minister's letter will be 13 marked as an exhibit. 14 15 16 (LETTER DATED JULY 4, 1975, FROM MINISTER BUCHANAN 17 MARKED EXHIBIT C-28) The Minister has then sent a 18 letter to the Inquiry referring the application by 19 Foothills Pipe Lines to the Inquiry. I have read the 20 Minister's letter. The Inquiry is already considering 21 the social, economic, and environmental impact 22 of the pipeline proposed by Arctic Gas. The Minister 23 has now referred to the Inquiry the applications made 24 by Foothills and Alberta Gas Trunk to the Inquiry, 25 so that where the impact of these applications differs 26 significantly from the application of Arctic Gas, 27 the Inquiry can examine those areas and 28 recommend appropriate terms and conditions in 29 relation to them. 30

1 l	I want to make it clear
2	that the function of this Inquiry is to concern
3	itself with matters of social, economic and
4	environmental impact and report upon them and to
5	recommend appropriate terms and conditions with
6	respect to each pipeline proposal. But it is not for
7	this Inquiry to choose between these proposals. This
8	Inquiry is no arbitor of these proposals. I have
9	said before that it will be for the Government of
10	Canada to decide whether a Mackenzie Valley pipeline
11	should be built. If they decide they want a pipeline
12	it will be for the Government of Canada upon the
13	recommendation of the National Energy Board to decide
14	whether they want Arctic Gas or Foothills to build
15	it.
16	
17	Now, I want to hear from the
18	Chief and the members Of the Council and from the
19	people of Fort McPherson.
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Chief.
21	CHIEF CHARLIE: Thank you
22	very much, Mr. Berger.
23	I am the Chief of McPherson
24	and my band council. I want to welcome you to
25	Fort McPherson and I want to thank you and
26	your peoples who have come with you to listen to
27	my people.
28	This is the first time
29	that we Indian people have had someone to tell us,
30	someone to come to listen to us about how we feel

about the development that is going on now. 1 the first time that some important white man has 2 core to listen to us. Not to tell us what to do, 3 what should be good for us. I hope you will be 4 learning to get to know the peoples, and I hope we 5 can show you how important our land is to us and to 6 7 our kids. We, the people of Fort 8 McPherson, we depend on our land for hunting and 9 fishing, and trapping. For most of us the land is or 10 bank. When the peoples go out trapping and hunt and 11 fish we don't try and clean the country, we always 12 leave little for next year, and this has been going on 13 for the last hundred years. That is how we still have 14 little in our country. And this is why we don't want 15 our country to be destroyed by the pipeline. 16 17 For our kids in future we want our land to stay as it is. Part of it has been 18 destroyed by oil companies and we don't want it to 19 get any worse, so we have something to take our kids 20 out in the bush and show them that there is a little 21 22 bit left on our land. 23 If we just let our country get destroyed, it is not much use taking our kids 24 out in the bush to show them what is in the bush. 25 But the best of it -- it's gone. And while it is 26 still there and if we are going, in future, our kids 27 can go onto the land and make good of it. 28 29 With this, Mr. Berger, later

on, I have more to say and I have my band council

1	here, they'll have something to say, and then our
2	peoples, and then we will come back and talk about our
3	land more. So with this I want to than": you for
4	listening.
5	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
6	you, Chief. (WITNESS ASIDE)
7	You may be seated, or you may
8	stand, whatever makes you most comfortable.
9	TADIT FRANCIS Thank you.
10	Chief, Justice Berger. I
11	have followed the Berger hearings down the Mackenzie
12	Valley since its beginning. I sort of sense what the
13	Native people of all what they have in their mind, in
14	regards to the construction of the pipeline.
15	I hope that please
16	sympathize with the Native people in your
17	recommendations to the Federal Government, in the
18	important decisions that you will make at the end of
19	these hearings.
20	I have heard all of the
21	effects-of the Alyeska Pipeline in Alaska by hooks, by
22	radio, and I pretty well followed you through your tour
23	of Alaska.
24	In particular I am concerned
25	about the social impact, that it has had on the
26	residents of Alaska and the possible effect that will
27	remain in the future.
28	In short, I would simply like
29	to say in your recommendations to the Federal
30	Government that you comply with the wishes of the

Native people. They wish to continue their traditional 1 2 way of life for always. Towards the end of this 3 hearing I hope I will be given the opportunity to 4 summarize what I have heard thus far. For this reason 5 I just say this much for now and give the rest of my 6 colleagues a chance to speak. I would like t just 7 correct the Chief here in the final statement. 8 are microphones over there and there is one here. 9 you wish to speak you don't have to come up here. 10 can come up to either one of the tables and we will 11 pick it up from here. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: 13 Thank you, sir. (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 MIKE PASCAL: 15 Thank you very much, Chief, Judge Berger. 16 This pipeline that was laid 17 was proposed Prudhoe Bay. I would like on from how 18 much it is going to ruin our land. 19 This land we are living on, 20 the pipeline has been laid out just right where we 21 22 are living off here, along the coast, right through the foothills, through the Mackenzie here. We live 23 off the Mackenzie Delta as Native peoples at Fort 24 McPherson do and all around this area here, and we 25 get all our good waters from the mountains and all 26 the lakes through the deltas and the rivers that are 27 flowing. When the pipeline is going through, all 28 the pollution and all that will hit our country 29 real badly. We know this and we are really against 30

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the pipeline. For my part, I really do.
1
   absolutely don't agree with the way that it has been
2
   laid out and I would really appreciate very much
3
   that it could be laid out a different route if
4
5
   possible.
6
                              For the many years that we
   have been living in the North here, and we make our
7
   living off the land here and our children go to
8
   school down here and if they can't make their way
9
   out of school we take them out -- if they drop out
10
   of school we take them into the country and learn
11
   then the bush life and that way they carry on their
12
   living, but if they do ruin the country our children
13
   will never have the chance to learn anything.
14
   see this, that point of very -- we get all our fish
15
   from the coast and the lakes up in this area and all
16
   our caribou and birds go nesting and have their
17
   young down around the coast and the way the pipeline
18
   is going to run is going to cut off our caribou
19
   route and it is going to affect the nesting grounds
20
   for the birds out on the coast and all this we have
21
22
   in mind, that we really like the changes could he
   made if possible.
23
24
                              Thank you very much.
25
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank
   you. sir. Do you want to translate that -
26
                                   I will translate that
27
                              Α
28
   myself. Thank you.
29
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
30
                              JOHN SIMON: Judge Berger,
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Chief Johnnie Charlie, ladies aid gentlemen. 1 would like to comment a little on the social impact 2 that the pipeline would bring if a pipeline was 3 built. 4 From what we hear from 5 Alaska pipeline, all the trouble that it is causing 6 over there, I think we are bound to expect that here 7 too. You might say how come it didn't happen when 8 the highway came through. Well, now, there was no 9 way that people could get down here to build the 10 highway and now they have got the highway coming 11 through so that will bring all the problems that we 12 are going to go through while they are building that 13 pipeline, and we are going to see a lot of things 14 that we never saw before. Part of which I saw when 15 I was out travelling across the country, and so far 16 it hasn't reached us, but by building that pipeline 17 it's going to come down here and all our young 18 people will get into trouble. There is going to be 19 gambling, drinking, probably dope peddling and all 20 of this is going to keep our young people from going 21 22 out on the land or going on the jobs. And this adds on to our request that we do not want the pipeline 23 24 to come through. So those are just a few 25 thoughts that you could think about during the next 26 27 two days and that is all I have to say for now. Thank you. 28 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Would you like to translate that. (WITNESS ASIDE) 30

1	ELIZABETH COLIN: Judge
2	Berger, I would like to thank you for coming to
3	McPherson to listen to the people, what they have to
4	say, , It's the first time that we have ever had
5	somebody coming to us to listen to 'r problems and I
6	hope we all make use of this and I would like to
7	talk later on and this is all I could say to you.
8	(WITNESS ASIDE)
9	NEIL COLIN: Thank you,
10	Chief, and the rest of the Band Council, and also
11	Mr. Berger, I thank you very much for coming here to
12	Fort McPherson.
13	I am proud of myself as an
14	Indian like the rest of the Indians across Canada.
15	I am a Loucheux Indian born here in Fort McPherson
16	42 years ago. I have been in school in Aklavik in
17	1945 or '4 , I don't remember. School was operated
18	by Anglican Mission and I had a poor education with
19	only Grade 5 because those days when you reached 1
20	years old, they usually kicked you out.
21	The pipeline that will come
22	into this country for sure is going to affect our
23	land. Later on I could say more and I would like to
24	tell you that by coming here to Fort McPherson, we'd
25	all like to talk to you about our country that we
26	love for many years and I would like to say more
27	later on.
28	Thank you.
29	(WITNESS ASIDE)
30	CHARLIE KOE: Good evening
'	

ladies and gentlemen, and Chief and the Band 1 Council, also Mr. Berger. I have little experience 2 about the oil company through our delta, Mackenzie 3 Delta down here. I believe I had the Bible in my 4 hand a little while ago, I am supposed to talk about 5 what I know or what I see. 6 The oil company went 7 through the Delta, they destroy lots of places where 8 the people made their living for --since they were 9 T was born in the Delta and I reached my 10 age, 23rd of this, 19 5. I lived in one place all 11 my life and my father grow me up in that place. 12 is about 45 miles from here down in the Delta. 13 They do destroy lots of 14 place for people that's living, blocking up the 15 creek, also where they put their camps, you know. 16 I went to one lake my father 17 used to call Thousand Dollar Lake in good days ago, 18 you know, and we went over there. I received ten 19 gallon drums, light drums with high pressured 20 gasoline, there was 2 empty drums on that lake, 21 floating around and at the north end of that lake they 22 put up a camp. They had been operating all kinds of 23 diesel motors and all types of machinery, all that 24 lake was full of oil. Also, I went over to this lake 25 and I seen a lot of oil floating around and it was 26 still quite a few less in them days and I went over 27 there, you know, it is a very big lake, -- is a 28 good lake for rats and I went there and got 17 29 rats and I paddled around that lake an hour and a half 1

to get 17 rats. So they put the road right just where we had our trap line through, so the next thing I went 2 to right-hand side of that route. There is a creek, 3 they call it Basoo Creek. I went up there, there is a 4 lot of trees, driftwood, everything. You know, if I 5 see one oil company there I would shoot them, you 6 7 know, where my father grow me up and where my father had their living there. 8 So I don't think there is 9 anything around there. This spring it is a little 10 better and it was a long, long time ago. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 What was the name of the lake? 13 I don't know the lake. Α 14 We just call it Thousand Dollar Lake --15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: That 17 one., yes. Yes, so, you see how 18 Α much the oil company destroy our country, so we all 19 got little experience, all these people, they can 20 tell you a lot of things about how much they 21 22 destroy, they just barge in, they didn't ask before they were going to do and you know later on we real' 23 feel it, where are we going to make living and I 24 tell my friends I don't think that pipeline is not 25 going to -- we don't want it into, right across our 26 country. If there is a place to put the pipeline 27 some place where there is room for it, I would like 28 to see that pipeline down in that area someplace. 29 It could be done some other way instead of this

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place here, it is about 850 people, and you can see one big trouble in the 850 people. Look at the sewage and garbage and I asked one gentlemen down here when they were going to put the pump station down at the Destruction City -- that's just where the people used to travel through there -- you can see they go through about this deep through the ground for hundreds and hundreds of years ago. is the proof right there. There is one right around this hill up there where the highway is going now and this thing is road river -- all of that people have been travelling there through a hundred years just to make their living and some white people say, "How many years ago is that done?" But remember, we haven't got no airplanes, we never go no place for anything, no highway, or no vehicle, or no Skidoo or nothing, we just use our legs. So you see how much people that they worn that ground down through that country and they say 800 people. Now, 850 people's sewage down here in Fort McPherson and they're really busy, there are guys there -- there are all kinds of people who are taking it down and did you ever see a mess down there. How in the heck they are going to clean our country? -- There is no way. Garbage and sewers, that's destroying the country, so this is what I just had in my mind. Thank you very much, that is all that I have to say. Until later on. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Do you want to translate that. Α I can translate that

1	myself.
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.
3	A I am a Loucheux, that's
4	all I learn. I've never been to school so I guess I
5	wouldn't make no mistakes.
6	
7	(WITNESS ASIDE)
8	
9	DORIS ITSI sworn:
10	A First of all I'd like to
11	welcome Mr. Berger and his people, my chief, all my
12	people for coming to this meeting. I haven't got very
13	much 11 to say. I got lots to say, but everytime I put
14	my glasses on it seems to fog up with me and I just
15	can't see pages of it, so I'll have to leave it until I
16	get all this sweat off my face. That's all I have to
17	say.
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
19	you.
20	A Thank you.
21	(WITNESS ASIDE)
22	THE COMMISSIONER: We have
23	heard from the Chief and the members of the council.
24	If anybody who is here today wishes to say anything now
25	you may do so. If you want to come and speak at this
26	microphone where the interpreter is you may, or if you
27	want to use one of the other microphones, you may.
28	I think we will just take a
29	break for five minutes while those of you who want to
30	speak are collecting your thoughts, so we'll just stop

1	for five minutes and stretch our legs.
2	
3	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
4	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
5	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
6	think we are ready to begin again, ladies and gentlemen
7	and to hear from any of you who are anxious to say what
8	you have to say this afternoon.
9	MR. FRANCIS: This is a brief
10	presented to you, Justice Berger, by Mrs. Mary
11	Vittrewka of Fort McPherson.
12	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
13	I couldn't hear you.
14	MR. FRANCIS: Yes, this is a
15	brief presented to you by Mrs. Mary Vittrewka of Fort
16	McPherson.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs.
18	Mary?
19	MR. FRANCIS: Mary Vittrewka,
20	This will probably be given to you.
21	THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, fine,
22	fine well, you carry on then.
23	MR. FRANCIS: John here would
24	like me to read the whole thing right through through
25	then I will hand it to him and he can translate that
26	back into Loucheux.
26 27	back into Loucheux.  THE COMMISSIONER: Is the
_	
27	THE COMMISSIONER: Is the

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I know
2	that, but I see, well, fine. I quite understand
3	that you would want it read by someone else, but I just
4	wanted to know that you were with us today, so H that
5	is fine, you carry right on.
6	MR. FRANCIS: "It's hard for
7	me to speak"
8	THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, excuse
9	me. I wonder if we could just swear in Mrs. Vittrewka
10	and she could say that this is her statement. Would
11	that be all right?
12	MARY VITTREWKA, sworn.
13	(Interpreter, Mr. Francis)
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Carry
15	right on,
16	THE INTERPRETER: Thank you
17	very much.
18	A It is hard for me to
19	speak English well. When a white man talks to me I
20	cannot understand very well, so I have taken this
21	person to write for me.
22	All my life since I was our I
23	grew up in the bush and never really lived in town. so
24	all my life I really enjoyed bush life and always
25	stayed out in the bush.
26	On this land of ours we have
27	caribou. The white man called them "wild animals,"
28	The caribou is good to eat, we have always had
29	it as one of our main food. Now, after the pipeline
30	is built if it ever gets built, the caribou may stay

around for awhile, then disappear altogether. 1 Then what will our people 2 live off? If the pipeline goes through Prudhoe Bay 3 and past Fort McPherson, The caribou may be forced 4 away to other areas far away from us. 5 The caribou have their young up along the Arctic coast. 6 7 where Gas Arctic wants to put the pipeline. really don't want this, we are against it. 8 We know that most of our 9 people won't eat the white man's food every day. It 10 is also true for a white man. It is impossible to 11 eat fish or meat that you are not used to. 12 pipeline comes through our land we know that when it 13 crosses the rivers the spring break up will damage 14 it and this will probably kill off the fish or other 15 water mammals such as beaver and muskrat. 16 only a few problems that I will mention. 17 a lot of things to think of and worry about. 18 19 Also, the jobs on the pipeline won't be had by our kids. Only the person 20 21 from the south will come in to work on it. 22 One more thing I must I live at Vitienlie. That's eight miles, 23 mention. the Loucheux name, in Vitienlie, which is eight miles 24 25 up river from McPherson. Every spring after the ratting season, we usually -- usually after break up 26 we catch a lot of fish. This spring there was hardly 27 Why is this? We don't know for sure. Does the 28 Dempster Highway have anything to do with this? This 29 is not all. Rabbits, ducks and all these, they seem 30

1	to be vanishing at a very fast rate.
2	This is why I don't want to
3	ô, see any kind of pipeline or any big development in
4	this land of ours.
5	Mary also mentions that near
6	Road River she saw four to five gallons sitting right
	on the river. This belongs to oil companies. During
7	
8	spring break up we see them floating down the river.
9	I am sure that something like this causes the smaller
10	animals to disappear.
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Causes what?
12	A Causes these animals
13	to disappear.
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
15	We'll mark that statement as an exhibit. Would you
16	do that please?
17	(STATEMENT OF MARY VITTREWKA MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-29)
18	(WITNESS ASIDE)
19	THE COMMISSIONER: We have
20	another witness to swear.
21	MARY KUNNIZZI, sworn.
22	(Interpreter, Mr. Charlie)
23	THE COMMISSIONER: Could we
24	have we want to hear everything you say, ma'am so
25	I am just asking the people to be quiet.
26	A First of all I would
27	like to say, Mr. Berger, I am very glad to see you
28	here today to have a meeting with the people.
29	She says, she has never been to
30	school and there are three things which I would like to

speak, in other words, mention. 1 2 She said, I hear about the 3 pipeline that is going to come through, she said I --4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Can you move those microphones a little closer. 6 7 Α Another thing that I would like to mention we were here before white man 8 came, and ever since we have been living off the 9 land and I strongly recommend that I don't want to 10 see no pipeline come through. 11 When the Native people of I 12 this country say their country is getting destroyed 13 by white people she says that this is true. She say 14 she has one girl at home that's way over 20 years 15 and she is now blind and she says if I put a cup of 16 17 tea beside her she wouldn't know it. This spring around break up 18 she was sleeping in the afternoon and they heard 19 three blasts across the river. She woke up and she 20 was scared and she asked me, "What's the noise?" 21 22 was the people that are building the highway, are the one's blasting ground is what we heard. 23 24 She said, from the start she said she come from Old Crow, is where she was 25 raised up and then she came across over here and 26 27 when she came here, how it was, it's a big difference now. 28 29 She had a few things to mention and all I have in mind, she said she mentioned, and this 30

1	is all I have to say.
2	She said where they are
3	staying is right close to whore a they have they
4	are staying right close to where there are water
5	I resources people, and they
6	have a little building there and she says they came
7	there and they camp in their place, so they had lots of
8	wood cutting, their house. And she says they went and
9	burnt up all the wood and not only that she also had
10	moose skin in there, you see, they threw it out and had
11	a hard time to find it and she said they used up all
12	this wood and that she really didn't like it.
13	That is all I've got to say
14	and thank you very much.
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
16	you very much, Ma'am. (WITNESS ASIDE)
17	MR. CHARLIE: He could talk
18	here because he is the Arctic Red River Chief.
19	THE COMMISSIONER: I am
20	sorry, I didn't hear you.
21	MR. CHARLIE: He is the
22	Arctic Red River Chief, some day or two you will be
23	over there having a meeting with him or you are
24	going to accept him here?
25	THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, we'll
26	accept Chief Andre here and we'll try to get over there
27	too. But I think I'd like to hear what he has to say
28	here. Is that all right, Chief, with you? Well, carry
29	on then, Chief.
30	CHIEF HYACINTHE ANDRE, sworn,

Α I want to say thanks 1 2 very much we meet you, all the people we meet you, and the McPherson people. We were very glad to meet 3 you and I want you to listen to all the people , and 4 all the people, the people are going to listen to 5 you. That is what we have come here for. 6 This land, I don't know how 7 many of them, all people -- all people just worry 8 about this land, because we think about this, our 9 grandchildren, that's what they want to talk about, 10 and over in Arctic Red River, the same thing I too, 11 all the people, they just worry about this land. 12 When they say something about it they talk about the 13 pipeline and they talk about this land too. They 14 don't want the land the land they don't want 15 destroyed by the oil. Well, lots of them to me they 16 say, "I want a living from my ground, just out of 17 the starving." If our land is destroyed, they say is 18 going to he hungry and the young people that is 19 coming up, that is the one, they are going to be 20 living on the same as us. Me, I am living in 5 21 years old now. Since I was six, my father and my 22 mother, they grow me up in the bush, never stay in 23 town, long only my mother living with me and living 24 myself too, living on the ground, on the land, that 25 is what I living. I didn't work for white man, just 26 living in the bush, that's all. 27 28 If the pipe come through, it'll come through right between Travaillant and 29 Three Rivers -- that is my brother living there,

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Gabe Andre, and they go right through the fish
1
   lake, that is guite a -- sometimes my mother, she
2
    just cries and talks about this land, about the
3
   fish, living on the good fish, every lake a fish
4
   lake, and us too, we just worry about our living,
5
   There would be something wrong with the pipeline,
6
   around the Travaillant Lake, but not only destroyed
7
   over there, destroyed right down the Mackenzie and
8
   right down the whole Mackenzie delta and down the
9
   coast -- all over. That's what the people talk
10
   about. They just talk about this land and about
11
   the pipeline too.
12
13
                              That's all I could say.
   Maybe I am going to say a few words after.
14
                              Now I talk Loucheux to the
15
   Indians.
             I can talk Loucheux easy.
16
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
17
   be visiting Arctic Red River later this year to hear
18
   what the people there have to say and of course to -
19
   - hear from you again at that time. Michael Jackson
20
   of my staff will be talking to you about coming
21
22
   there later in the year. Thank you again.
23
                              A Okay, thanks. (WITNESS ASIDE)
                             CHIEF JOHNNY KAY; sworn.
24
25
                              (Interpreter, Mr. Charlie)
                             Α
                                   Judge Berger, I would
26
   like to say welcome to McPherson and I thank you for
27
28
   coming and being with us today.
29
                              I lived many years and how
   people living, I am going to tell a little about it.
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Long ago people lived in 3 1 2 the country, that time they have only bow and arrow. They have stone axe. Them days they have caribou 3 skin, what they call wigwam and to bring that, he says 4 he is now making the poles for that. It was long 5 after that, he said, the Hudson's Bay people first 6 7 came and that time is the first time they are starting to see gun. 8 After that first gun came 9 was next they brought muzzle loaded, They start to 10 bring -- first start bringing axes. After they bring 11 muzzle loader it was many years after this start 12 bringing what like rifles, like a 30-30 or guns like 13 that. 14 In them days people used to 15 16 go all over wherever they know there is caribou and they go all over the country living off the land. 17 from there on there is many changes. Us were young in 18 them days and now we are older people and we are 1 19 still living -- trying to still live off the land. 20 21 Today, with all the 22 different things that we buy from store, we are living 23 better than them days. 24 Now, if they put the pipeline through, our land is going to he destroyed, 25 this why don't want to see pipeline come through. 26 Seismic work going through 27 the country, they really do some damage. Where I stay 28 29 down river, I don't stay there now, but one time ago I stayed there. I built a house right at the mouth of 30

that creek and after seismic went across and they 1 dammed this creek. Since that time we never get that 2 3 fish we used to get there. After seeing this and if this 4 pipeline comes through and when they put it through it 5 is going to go across the river and I was thinking by 6 7 this that it is going to be no good for fish. If the pipeline is going to 8 come through, I wonder if they put it along the coast 9 and have it built that way, how that will be. 10 place he heard they going to give thorn a certain Land 11 -- they are going to mark the land in for the people, 12 he say, he heard that they are not getting it, he says 13 he doesn't like that. 14 All I have to say today and 15 maybe tomorrow sometime I will have something to 16 17 talk about. THE COMMISSIONER; Thank you, 18 19 Chief. (WITNESS ASIDE) JOHN KAY, sworn. 20 (Interpreter, Mr. Francis) 21 22 will only say a few words. First of all I would like to thank you, Justice Berger for coming to hear us in 23 the Settlement of McPherson, would also like to thank 24 the Chief and Band Council for the brief that they 25 presented to Justice Berger. 26 I for one am opposing the 27 construction of the pipeline, My great grandfathers 28 and their great grandfathers have made a living off 29 this land and I would like to see this continued. The

30

destruction the oil companies are doing in their 1 exploration work in the country is true because he sees 2 3 it. He says that the previous 4 talker was his father and he lives at the same place 5 but on the opposite side of the creek that his Dad 6 7 mentioned. The oil exploration approached his camp from north and came up to the house and when t\* come 8 direct to his house they stopped and they detoured his 9 house and blocked the creek right there. 10 Once they blocked the creek 11 and made a bridge there they went across and they never 12 did come by. And we rely on this creek for fish 13 because fish come out of there from the lakes and lots 14 come up there for the fall and rely for fish on this 15 creek. Now we have not got no fish in this place for 16 17 the past three years. For this reason he opposes 18 the construction of the pipeline. They say they are 19 going to build it along the foothills. He is very much 20 in opposition to this. All residents of Fort McPherson 21 22 rely -- or rely on the hills across here in the mountains for caribou. 23 24 I hear that they are going to 25 put up a camp at Destruction City. That's at the mouth of the Rat River. 26 27 He heard there is going, to be a camp there with 800 people. 28 29 Yes, and he relies on this

and this Rat River very much. He goes there every

1	year in September to catch fish. He stays there and
2	fishes in September. From there he hunts up on the
3	mountains. He said he is very much in opposition to
4	this because he makes his living there every fall
5	and he hears these 800 workers are going to set up
6	camp here and then he said that he will have no
7	place to go.
8	THE COMMISSIONER: Did you
9	say at the mouth of the Rat River?
10	A Up the Rat River not
11	right at the mouth of it. Right at the foothills.
12	Destruction City that is really the name for it.
13	Right at the foothills.
14	He is in opposition to this
15	because he says, it is not only him that makes his
16	living there, but he says that it is almost everybody
17	in McPherson that has to rely on that Rat River.
18	He says that he doesn't
19	expect to live there too much very long; what he
20	is concerned about, is his children.
21	That is all he has to say
22	and if he thinks of anything else he will come back
23	tomorrow.
24	THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder
25	if we could go to the map and you could show us where
26	your camp is? Could you do that?
27	
28	(WITNESS ASIDE)
29	
30	JIM THOMPSON, sworn.
I	

(Interpreter, Mr. Charlie) 1 2 Α Judge Burger, this is Jim Thompson. Before I going to say a few words, like 3 to tell two short stories. 4 The white people come from 5 south and they say we are stupid, so they call us 6 7 "rabbit ". The people that study, the scientists, they say we come from monkey. That's why I think we are 8 called stupid. 9 Long ago Christopher 10 Columbus,, he was going to India and he got lost, is 11 how he came to Canada, is how he found it, where he 12 first landed, is place where he first came to Indian 13 people. 14 When they see South America 15 16 and the other one -- the other one it is called Panama, 17 and this Columbus, he was running low on food and they were going hungry. 18 19 What I am mentioning is not what somebody told me. I never been to school and 20 21 still I could read and all what I read is what I see So he went and asked these Indian people for 22 food and they told him that they are not going to give 23 him any. So he told these Indian people if they don't 24 give him any food he is going to make that moon dark. 25 Well, he got these Indian people scared so they gave 26 him food that he wanted. So this is how the white man 27 was -- he was starving and the Indian people gave him 28 29 food, this is how they helped him out. 30 When the white people first

start coming around, the Indian people were scared of 1 them and the white people too were scared of Indians. 2 Them days, Indians and 3 Eskimos, they were always fighting amongst 4 These people that first came, they 5 themselves. came long before Mission and they never said 6 7 anything religion or God or all this, they never mentioned it to the people. 8 The, missionaries, they 9 knew, they never told any people about this so when 10 the church missionary came and it was as Anglican. 11 So this is how when the, missionaries the first came, 12 that's when the Indian and Eskimo stopped fighting. 13 This is how they helped us out 14 Them days, before white man 15 came, we were just like sleeping and now today it is 16 17 just like we slept and we woke and we are looking into daylight and this Canada is what they took and they are 18 taking us too. They were just like rabbit and that's 19 the way we are. 20 This Mackenzie Delta, 21 22 it's a few years, it's been getting flooded. One time I was out hunting rats and it was high water 23 and I seen a rabbit sitting on the driftwood and it 24 was starving. I really fooled that rabbit at that 25 So I picked it up and I put it in a canoe. 26 time. So I went and started looking for land and I found 27 a little piece of land which was high and I took 28 this rabbit and I took him out of my canoe and I 29 put it right on the ground and right there it

1	started looking for something to eat.
2	This is how the
3	Government I hope that they do for us, take us and
4	put us in a good place where we are going to have
5	something to S eat all the time.
6	That is all I have to say
7	but I would like to mention one thing about the
8	pipeline. If the pipeline comes through it is
9	going to do lots of damage and it is going to do a
10	lot of damage to us and the country.
11	Exploration already has I
12	destroyed our land. Now we are already losing
13	lots. We see, used to be lots of rabbit, nothing
14	now. Once in awhile you see one odd rabbit track
15	around. One thing this year, there have been lots
16	of caribou near McPherson, this is only how people
17	are we are all right this winter. Never before
18	I never seen caribou that close to McPherson
19	before.
20	This is all I have to
21	say, thank you very much.
22	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
23	Mr. Thompson.
24	A Okay. (WITNESS ASIDE)
25	WILLIAM VITTREWKA, sworn.
26	(Interpreter, Mr. Charlie)
27	A I just want to say a
28	few words. You people that made a speech. He says
29	from way back they mention how people live. This is
30	all true, he says.

1	You see me here now, I am 81
2	years old and when I was young I seen I seen all the
3	old people and they tell me story, this is how I got to
4	know all the changes.
5	I have been all over this
6	country and I know quite a bit and this is where when
7	they start this Dempster Patrol, that time he said he
8	got this medal on him.
9	This land, he said, we really
10	worry about it. Why, he says, we don't like to see a
11	pipeline on it. Now the Inquiry's on and with
12	everybody speaking what they think, you hear and if
13	right now you tell us there is going to be no pipeline,
14	then he said everybody will be happy.
15	One of the things what we
16	know in the past and we looking towards the future,
17	this is what we are worrying about, our young people,
18	this is why we are talking for our land and for our
19	children.
20	That is all I have to say,
21	thank you very much.
22	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
23	(WITNESS ASIDE)
24	WILLIAM NERYSOO, sworn.
25	(Interpreter, Mr. Charlie)
26	A I would like to say a
27	few words. I am just going to say a few words about
28	the pipeline. Why all the people don't want
29	pipeline I am going to talk on that a little bit.
30	I listen too and I hear about it which way, where and

how it is going to go. 1 That map across there on 2 the wall, he said I help a little part on it. 3 said he knew quite a bit in the Yukon Territory is, 4 this is where he said he helped work on it. 5 that map shows how big a land there is. Inside that 6 he says that there is a small little piece of land 7 which is valuable to us, is Mackenzie Delta. On the 8 very edge of it is Inuvik. Aklavik is on the west 9 side of it, and McPherson is on the south side of it, 10 Arctic Red River is on the same south as McPherson. 11 Right in the middle he says it is just about the size 12 of the house, is how it's sitting. And in that 13 little piece of land he says people's traplines are 14 just criss-crossing. 15 16 He said he heard the pipeline 17 is going to go right across Mackenzie Delta and it is going to go right in the middle of them people's 18 19 traplines. The thing about the pipeline 20 21 is even if we say we don't want pipeline and the 22 Government thinks it is going to make it, it's going to make it, but there are two things about it, this water 23 and fire and ice -- this is two things that is going to 24 do a lot of damage to pipe. This is why we don't want 25 pipeline. 26 That two things, they are 27 two dangerous things. This is why he said the people 28 don't want pipeline. Even if we say "No", and if they 29

still are going to go ahead and make that pipeline,

I don't want that pipeline to go across Mackenzie 2 Delta. Tomorrow he says he has 3 written brief which will be presented tomorrow and that 4 is about the land and this is what I have to say for 5 the pipeline. 6 Last of all I would like to 7 say thank you very much for coming here and if you 8 didn't come we would never seen you, so I am happy that 9 you are here with us today. 10 Thank you very much. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Thank you, 13 sir. ANDREW KUNNIZZI, sworn. 14 (Interpreter, Mr. Charlie) 15 16 First of all I would like to say that I am very pleased to have you sitting 17 with us on this Inquiry. Before you came here pretty 18 near every night on the radio I hear you, so when you 19 came it was just like I seen you already. That is how 20 21 I know. 22 When you came yesterday, I 23 saw you going by and we went down to you and I shook hands with you. That time when I think when I seen 24 25 you, you are going to talk to us and I thought you are going to help us. 26 27 28 Exploration work has done lots of damage to our country. You heard many times now and I'd like to 29 say a few words on that myself. I was born in this

country and I was raised around Yukon River, that's where I was raised up.

In that time about twenty years people lived in that area and they go around there, I was one of them. When I came back it was the year 192. At that time that Mackenzie Delta was very valuable and it was a lot of the different little animals and lots of animals. From that time there was lots of people and a lot of old people and that how many here about that many's gone.

He said that there was lots of rat, lots of fur and them old people I said they all have big boat with engine in it. At that time they used to make that much money and they buy what they want. With this exploration, seismic work went through delta. It done a lot of damage and it is just about pretty near no rat in there.

And now, he said there is not one boat a here that got engine in it. It is just small little plywood boat and outboard motor that's all what people have now. And now many people say they don't want pipeline go through Mackenzie Delta I am one of them too that don't want to see that pipeline go through across there.

It says the pipeline is going to come through and people say there's going to be no fish and no game. This is — they know what they are saying. Like people that look into this pipeline, us people, we haven't got what white people have. They can live on the farm, and raise their

cattle, raise pigs, and got sheep and they grow on 1 the farm and they got that and if there is no fish 2 and no game in the country, they wouldn't worry one 3 bit about that. So we don't want to lose our fish 4 and our game and our fur. This is why we don't want 5 to see pipeline coming through. 6 7 Even that if they are going to put the pipeline through, I hope they put it where 8 it is not going to do any damage. 9 That is all I have to say. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 Thank you, 12 very much, sir. 13 BELLA ALEXEI, sworn. THE COMMISSIONER: 14 Can you 15 translate that as we go along THE INTERPRETER: 16 First of all he said I'd 17 like to mention as she is 82 years old ad never been to 18 school, I don't understand very much, I a going to say 19 a few words. 20 When a small child talks to 21 22 his grandmother, she say his grandmother listen to him and look after him good. 23 Before you came to McPherson 24 we heard you was coming and we are glad that you 25 are sitting here with us and what we mainly want I hope 26 you help us a lot on it. One of the thing is this 27 land, when we say this land is our land it's many 28 years -- many years since our people live on it and 29 we still living on it and there is one person he

 mentioned there I can't put his name down -- so this is why we worry about our land. Few of then old people that I know they are older when I heard of them, and the next I heard of that person and from there he says the so people start having chiefs and the last chief we had from there is old Chief Julius. From that old Chief Julius we had one more chief and his grandson is here amongst us now.

That's how long I got to know and remember we were living on this land and that is why we say "our land". From that time how far I remember back our people lived on wild game and she said that it is slowly disappearing. This is the big worry we have about our land. All these chiefs they used to he chief because they go in the country and they tell their people what to do and they listened to them and they were well respected.

And then whenever they say anything people listen good to them. So whenever the people plan to go anyplace or whatever they want to do they go to their chief and they ask him and he thinks about it and then he tells them what to do and that is what the people do.

So them days, people lived on wild game and today it is the same. We are still living on wild game and most of our younger people they go and kill game and when they get lots of meat they give us old people meat. We don't buy meat, this is why we don't want our game to be destroyed.

And the people, they go in

the country like going up south, they go way up the 1 river and it's too late for them to come back so 2 they stop around there. They build a boat and they 3 use moose skin for cover, so they call it mooseskin 4 boat and around there they get lots of meat, they 5 bring all to make lots of dry meat and when they, 6 come down in the spring they bring this big pile of 7 meat with them . After they get here they waiting 8 for the fish to come up and before that fish come 9 they go to creek and they set a net and they put 10 their net right across the creek, is how the people 11 used to live, of the things that I would like to 12 mention, I just mention about fish. People set 13 their net in the creek and sometimes there is fish 14 on the lake and then there is a creek from this lake 15 16 and there is fish in it and when they start -springtime when they start thawing that out, that 17 ice, be all melted and gone and then the waters 18 start running and then the fish start coming out of 19 the lakes, this is how we get fish and this is why 20 we don't want to see all places like that he damaged 21 22 This is why we worry about our country. 23 When we hear about the pipeline, most of us and you heard it lots, that, 24 people say our land, our land, and the damage that 25 is going to be done to the country is by pipeline. 26 This is why anybody that says he don't want 27 pipelines, he says, I am one of them too. 28 29 Yes, every one of us that spoke, we all agreed that we don't want no pipeline,

1	she says.
2	That is all I have to say and
3	thank you.
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
5	very much, ma'am. (WITNESS ASIDE)
6	It is almost 5 o'clock.
7	Chief. Maybe we should stop now until this evening.
8	Would that be all right?
9	THE CHIEF: When would you
10	like to come back?
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Eight
12	o'clock, would that be all right?
13	THE INTERPRETER: Do you want
14	this announced?
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
16	Ladies and Gentlemen, I think we will stop now, so we
17	can have some supper. But I want to start again
18	tonight at eight o'clock so if we could all come back
19	here to the gym at eight o'clock tonight we'll just
20	carry on, and anybody else that wants to speak can come
21	tonight at eight o'clock I'll be ready to listen to
22	each one of you then.
23	May I add that these people
24	here work for me and they are making a record of what
25	is said so that I will have what each of you has said
26	in writing and when I leave Fort McPherson I can read
27	what you've said and re-read it so that I will not
28	forget it. Maybe you could translate that.
29	THE COMMISSIONER: We will
30	adjourn then until eight o'clock tonight, so thank you

all And I-will see you then. 1 2 3 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED) (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 4 5 6 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, we will call our meeting to order 7 this evening and just before we go ahead I think the 8 chief has something to say to you. 9 10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 11 very much, chief. So we will start again then, and 12 those of you who wish to speak please feel free to come 13 forward and go right ahead. 14 MARY FIRTH, sworn. 15 16 (Interpreter, Mr. Charlie) She said her name is 17 Mary Firth from Fort McPherson and she'd like to 18 say a few words. She said we all should come 19 forth with some of the things that we are 20 concerned about this pipeline and I'd like to say 21 22 a few words myself. 23 What I mainly have in mind is mainly concerning the pipeline. We've been 24 hearing that the pipeline is going to come through 25 and we're all opposed to have it and even that if 26 it's going to come it's going to come. 27 pipeline is going to come through, the main thing we 28 would like to see is we get more, more -- more than 29 anybody else will get on this job, and what I like 30

 to see is the people here could have as much job as they can get from it.

When we first see the exploration and seismic work coming into this country we hear how much gas and how much oil is discovered. When we heard about that we was put to understand that oil and gas is going to be very cheap and now with how much oil and gas is found down around the coast, she said, gas and oil -- the price of oil and gas is getting higher and by that you travel in the plane, your transportation price is going up. The way the price is going up, when a person from McPherson to Inuvik she says we have to pay \$29.00 one way ticket.

These people that use oil stove in their places, she says they have to pay quite a bit for oil. Instead of oil it would be better for them to use wood because it would be cheaper.

Now that the pipeline -- we hear about the pipeline and if it comes through, if we get a lot of jobs we'll be making a few dollars on the other side with stuff that we need, the price of everything is going to he high too. And some of the people say the Government is helping us and how are we going to say we don't want pipeline?

And the amount of money we get, like pension and family allowance, all this we -- I thinking about it, it must be part of it, our money that is given back to us.

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And now most -- few of the boys that get a job, they make good money and when they get paid pretty near half of their earnings is deducted and this -these things make me think that that is the family allowance and pension money that we are getting. And if the pipeline is coming through, before it is going to come through I'd like to see our younger children -- our younger to try and learn more so they can have more work when the pipeline is coming through. 10 When we talk about the 11 pipeline, the thing that we are concerned about is our 12 younger ones and they get more learning so that they 13 could have more jobs and then they could be looked 14 after through that. And if the pipeline cores through 15 there is going to be a lot of things we never seen in 16 our time we are going to see by that. 17 And the highway is coming 18 through both ways, there we're going to hear lots 19 of traffic accidents And all of what little we see 20 we get more and we are going to see more of this 21 22 drinking business coming into McPherson, and by that too we are going to lose lots of our young 23 24 people. One other thing that I'd 25 like to say is wherever they going to put the camps 26 or little settlements like that, I like to see that 27 they make a rule so that our younger girls wouldn't 28 29 get mixed up into those places.

Now, when we have a meeting

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like this, all these things are coming and we don't see our young -- the younger people come to this meeting. Even that, they don't come to meeting even that, she says, they are concerned about their future plans. Not long ago I seen two young boys and I asked them what did they think about the pipeline. If this pipeline comes all what you never seen you're going to see. One of the thing they mentioned, I don't think that we are ever again going to kill caribous Even right now part of our country is badly damaged. In the summertime like this when the berries start growing many years -many years back, every summer womans all go for berry picking and this is the only fruit we've got in this That too is not even growing the same. Where we go for berries is just around there, she says that most of the places is badly damaged we see. This is one reason why we don't want to see pipeline come through. is not a danger to anything, it is not going to effect anything at all anyway. In summertime when it is hot weather like this we have forest fire and if it happened we had forest fire and if it was close by -- beside the pipeline, is it -- it's going to affect it. It is going to take away and we are going to lose most of our game and fur. One of the things that

1	I'd like to mention is all I have to say about the
2	pipeline, and with a pipeline coming through we
3	are worried that we are going to lose all our game
4	and fur, how come they can never finish the
5	mosquitoes?
6	THE COMMISSIONER: Have you
7	got an answer to that, Mr. Carter?
8	MR. CARTER: You should
9	ask Mr. Ellwood that, now that he's part of it.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
11	you weren't here the last time we asked a question
12	of the oil the pipeline companies, so I thought
13	I'd ask you first this time.
14	I should say that the
15	gentlemen I was just speaking to are the gentlemen
16	who represent the pipeline companies, so, Mrs.
17	Firth, I asked them to answer your question, but
18	didn't get an answer.
19	(LAUGHTER)
20	(WITNESS ASIDE)
21	JOHN BLAKE, sworn.
22	A My name is John Blake
23	and I would like to thank Mr. Justice Berger for
24	being here with us tonight. I heard you were coming
25	but the way the things were going I thought you'd
26	never get here, but I guess you made it.
27	First of all I'd like to
28	talk on the pipeline. HOW many people here tonight
29	been telling you we don't like the pipeline. You
30	have travelled through the whole Mackenzie District,
ı	

I guess everywhere you went you heard the same 1 thing, we don't want the pipeline. But I know for 2 certain myself and I know other peoples know the 3 pipeline is coming whether we like it or not, it is 4 coming, there is too much money involved in it, 5 there is millions of dollars been spent on this 6 7 pipeline already and there is going to he billions 8 more spent on it. If you go along with us now 9 and say it is not coming, the pipeline outfit will 10 come back on you because there is too much money 11 involved in it, been spent on it and I know the 12 white people they don't throw away five cents for 13 nothing, they have to come back and collect it. 14 I know therefore the pipeline is going to work with 15 us until they get it. 16 17 Take for instance, they have a small pipeline from Norman Wells to 18 Whitehorse. It was a four-inch pipe. Now, what 19 they are asking is for a four-foot pipe. In between 20 Norman wells and Whitehorse there is vehicles strewn 21 from one end to the other which is not picked up 22 yet. Will that happen to this pipeline that is 23 going to be built now? 24 But before I go any further 25 I would like to ask you one question. If I ask that 26 lawyer for the pipeline any questions during my 27 speech here could they answer me? 28 29 THE COMMISSIONER: they'll certainly try.

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29

Α Okay. And another thing I am going to tell you, there are thousands of people been talking to you, Mr. Berger, since you started, what they tell you and what I tell you you wouldn't understand what we mean. You must, you, and the pipeline outfit, must live with us out in the bush for three or four years before you understand what we mean "our living". We say "our land", "our living", it don't mean a darn thing to you people. I am sorry for the language, but that is the way I put it. You must live with us three or four years before you understand what we mean "our way of life," You can't go out in the southern part of Canada and put up anything anywhere we want. Why should the southern people come down here and put the pipeline where we don't want them to put it? We don't want it, yes, we don't want it, but still it is coming, there is too much money involved, like I said before. Worst of all the peoples that are going to suffer the most is the trappers of the Northwest Territories, that's going to suffer. I know for sure. I seen the seismic lines going on for the last ten, fifteen years, and the damage they left behind which they never cleaned up. You heard what went on this morning -- you heard -- I mean this afternoon -- you will hear more tonight. You will hear more tomorrow, you'll hear more the next day. They have

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been doing damage which they don't come back and
               There's gas drums strewn all over the
2
   clean up.
   lakes and the rivers, on the portages, anywhere you
3
   go you find gas drums, not only that -- you'll find
4
   this ad that that the gas people left behind.
5
                              I am kind of tongue-tied now,
6
7
   but I'll catch on to it, but right now I'd like to ask
   the lawyer for the oil outfit, could I ask them a
8
9
   question?
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.
10
   Why don't you and Mr. Ellwood and anybody else you
11
   need sit --
12
13
                              Α
                                   Sorry for interrupting.
   Mr. Berger, could I ask Tadit to translate that one
14
   before I get onto this lawyer?
15
16
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Sure,
17
   yes.
                              THE INTERPRETER:
                                                That is a
18
19
   long one there, John.
                                   I'm sorry for that.
20
                              Α
                              THE INTERPRETER: That's a
21
22
   might long, on because I didn't get most of it, but I'll
   try to cover most of what he said, the basic part of it.
23
                              Α
                                   Could I mention another
24
   thing here. Like I told him, the trappers of the
25
   Northwest Territories is the one that's going to
26
   suffer.
27
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Carter
28
   and Mr. Ellwood, maybe you would like to sit over there
29
    and just answer these questions, and Mr. Workman.
30
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is Mr. Carter aid Mr. Workman of Arctic Gas and Mr. Ellwood of Foothills Pipe Lines. Those are the two 2 companies that want to build a pipeline. You might just 3 translate that for me. 4 5 Go ahead and ask your questions. 6 The reason I would like 7 Α to ask you people a question is if I asked you a 8 question and you answer me, I'm not knocking you one 9 way or another, the reason I am asking you a question, 10 by that the people will know what to say during these 11 next two days of meetings. 12 First of all I'd like to ask 13 you what would happen if we had a break in the gas 14 pipeline? Will it explode? Will it catch fire? Or will 15 we have poisoned air? 16 17 THE INTERPRETER (Francis): Could you just wait a minute for me please, John? 18 19 MR. CARTER: Mr. Workman will answer that for Arctic Gas. 20 THE COMMISSIONER: 21 22 Workman has been sworn in the past, so that's why we are letting him proceed without being sworn 23 24 again. 25 MR. WORKMAN; Fine. If there was a break in the line and that is a very remote 26 27 possibility, but if the line did break the gas would escape, it would be like air -- you know, it is not 28 a liquid, it is a vapor sort of thing. 29 That would escape and it would probably ignite, yes.

1	THE COMMISSIONER: It would
2	probably catch fire?
3	MR. WORKMAN: It would
4	probably catch fire, yes.
5	THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
6	MR. WORKMAN: However, the
7	equipment that would have would shut off the pressure
8	very quickly and the fire would not last any length of
9	time. But there would be definitely a fire if there
10	was a break, but I would like to emphasize that it is a
11	very, very remote possibility that the line would
12	break.
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Do you
14	want to translate that.
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Do you
16	want to add anything, Mr. Ellwood?
17	MR. ELLWOOD: Yes, I would
18	just add that if the pipeline should break the gas
19	that escapes, if it does not ignite, is lighter than
20	air and will rise. It doesn't stay near the ground
21	and it is non-poisonous it doesn't kill vegetation
22	outright or animals, etc. The experience that we have
23	had with operating pipelines in the south indicate to
24	us that we would not expect the pipeline to break any
25	more than once every fifteen years about, as a worst
26	condition.
27	THE COMMISSIONER: Feel free
28	to ask any further questions, sir, if you wish.
29	A Like this four-feet
30	pipe, you are talking about, how thick is that four
•	

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feet pipe?
1
                                            The thickness
2
                             MR. WORKMAN:
3
   on the wall of that pipe is almost three-quarters of an
4
   inch.
5
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  What
   about your pipe, Mr. Ellwood?
6
                                            The pipe that
7
                              MR. ELLWOOD:
   Foothills is proposing to use would be 42" in
8
   diameter, operating at a lower pressure and would be
9
    just over half an inch thick, .54 inches.
10
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
11
   ask a question too while we are at it. Mr. Ellwood,
12
   we have been told that the Arctic Gas Pipeline comes
13
   past Fort McPherson here within just a few miles.
14
   How far would your Foothills pipeline be from Fort
15
   McPherson?
16
17
                              MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            I don't have
   the figure with me, I'd just have to look at the map
18
19
   here.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 I think
20
   that it might be helpful, sir, if you don't mind,
21
22
   you see, there are two pipeline companies. Arctic
   Gas want to bring gas from Prudhoe Bay down around
23
   the west side of the delta, past Fort McPherson, and
24
   then at Travaillant Lake they would join up with the
25
   gas coming from Mackenzie Delta. Then the line goes
26
   south.
27
                              Foothills which Mr. Ellwood
28
29
   represents -- Mr. Ellwood is the gentleman with the
   beard. Mr. Carter and Mr. Workman, the other two
30
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gentlemen, represent Arctic Gas -- Foothills wants
1
   to bring gas from the delta south, but they haven't
2
   said, they haven't proposed to bring Prudhoe Bay gas
3
   across along the coast and then down past McPherson
4
   to Travaillant Lake. So the Foothills project would
5
   be some distance from McPherson.
6
7
                              Do you want to translate
8
   that? I hope I am doing justice to these proposals.
9
                              Mr. Carter, you feel free
10
   to add anything to what I have said. As I
11
   understand it the Foothills pipeline would be some
12
   distance from McPherson and yours would be nearby,
13
   and I think these people should know that, but if
14
   you want to add anything to what I have said, you go
15
   right ahead.
                  I don't want to --
16
17
                              MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            Perhaps, Mr.
   Commissioner, I should indicate on the map where
18
   ours is and I could probably get the scale at that
19
   time too.
20
                              THE COMMISSIONER: All
21
22
   right.
23
                              Mr. ELLWOOD, on that map
24
   when you get up on your chair there, point out to us
25
   where McPherson is to start with.
                              MR. ELLWOOD:
26
27
   McPherson is right here. Here is Inuvik.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  So
28
29
   where would your pipeline be?
30
                              MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            The Foothills
```

```
pipeline would roughly follow the line as far as
1
   here, it goes farther east of Travaillant Lake about
2
   four miles farther east as shown here. Joins there
3
   and then again roughly follows this line and so the
4
   Ebbutt Hills were on the west side, and over the top
5
   of the hills, following that line to the south.
6
   this is roughly 100 miles from Fort McPherson on the
7
   east side of Travaillant Lake.
8
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
9
   right. Do you want to translate that.
10
                              MR. FRANCIS:
                                            Where is that
11
12
   bend in the river where you come close by the Mackenzie?
13
                             MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            That's here,
   away at the Ebbutt Hills.
14
15
                             MR. FRANCIS:
                                            No, way up
   north -- right there.
16
17
                             MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            Right, just
   south of Travaillant Lake is where we come close to the
18
   river again. Here is Little Chicago, just north of
19
   Little Chicago.
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Well, your
20
   questions have really started something here.
21
                                                   You carry
22
   on, sir, if you have any further questions.
23
                              MR. CARTER: Sir, just
   before that perhaps -- we didn't mention the cross
24
25
   delta proposal that is being considered as well, and
   perhaps Mr. Workman could point that out, the fact
26
   that both interior and coastal would come near Fort
27
28
   McPherson.
29
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Yes, all
   right, we'll do that. Just hang on a minute and
```

we'll let Mr. Workman -- Now, Mr. Workman, the 1 gentleman that is going to the map now represents 2 Arctic Gas, so, he'll tell us about a proposal that 3 they have made. 4 5 MR. WORKMAN: The route that Canadian Arctic Gas first looked at goes along 6 7 Prudhoe, along close to the delta area here, swinging just north of Fort McPherson, crosses over 8 here to join the route from up in delta. 9 Another alternate will 10 avoid the wildlife area in Alaska which comes 11 through to join the Interior Route at McPherson. 12 However, because of the environmental impact along 13 here, we have also studied the possibility of a 14 route across the delta, across Shallow Bay and 15 joining the line first mentioned up here and thus 16 17 avoid this route down here. At this point, this possibility, is still being considered at this time, 18 but it is still possible to bring our proposed line 19 across the top of the delta. 20 Α I hope you don't mind 21 22 if I take any more of your time here 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Go 24 ahead. 25 Like you're talking 26 Α about you had experience before, that's in the south. 27 You have lots of experience in the south which 28 I believe so. You had a few trial bases in Inuvik and 29 over at San Sault Rapids which don't mean a darn thing

```
to the people of the Northwest Territories. You had
   your trial bases on the short run. I never seen you
2
   going over mountains, through swamps and over
3
               I am going to ask you right now. Have you
4
   ever had a break in the south? Ever had a break in the
5
   pipeline in 60 below? I know you never had no 60 below
6
7
   in the south.
                             MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            To the best
8
   of my knowledge we have never had a pipeline break
9
   at that temperature. As you say it rarely gets that
10
   cold down south.
11
                                   What would happen if
12
                             Α
   you had in 60 below?
13
                             MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            I think very
14
   much the same thing would happen at that
15
   temperature.
                  The temperature really makes no
16
17
   difference to the way the gas behaves.
   still the possibility of a fire. If there were no
18
   fire the gas would still rise. The temperature has
19
   very little effect on that.
20
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 You had
21
22
   better translate this.
23
                                   Another thing I'd like
                              Α
24
   to ask you, how far apart would be your shut-off
25
   valves?
                             MR. WORKMAN:
                                            I am not
26
   positive of the answer to that, but I can say
27
   definitely that they are at least every fifty miles.
28 l
   I believe that they are more frequent than that, but I
29
   know definitely at least every fifty miles.
```

MR. ELLWOOD: The 1 2 Foothills' proposal calls for shut-off valves at each compressor station which is approximately every 3 fifty miles as well. 4 You say fifty miles 5 Α What if it broke half way between, which is 6 7 25 miles and there is nothing between that fifty miles and it is broken in half way. How much is 8 going to come out in that 25 miles? It is going to 9 run forward and the other out from the other end is 10 going to run backward. Either way you shut it off 11 it is coming back to that half way mark where it is 12 cut off. How much damage is going to he done in 13 there? 14 MR. WORKMAN: As Mr. 15 Ellwood explained, the gas that will leak out of the 16 line if there is a break, will go up in the air. 17 is lighter than air, so it will rise. So there'd be 18 very little more damage from, say, one mile of gas 19 escaping -- or pardon me, there would he very little 20 more damage done from fifty miles escaping than 21 22 there would be for one mile escaping. If there is a fire that fire would be right in that local area and 23 the gas, if there is no fire, would still go 24 25 straight up. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 26 Mr. Workman, you say that if the gas doesn't catch 27 on fire it goes straight up and we'll never see it 28 29 again. We won't see it in the first place, but we won't hear of it again. But if it does catch fire,

```
what about this gentleman's question? He says that
1
   if your shut-off valves are fifty miles apart then
2
   whatever gas you've got in fifty miles of pipe, if
3
   it escapes will catch fire. Now, is that what will
4
5
   occur?
6
                              MR. WORKMAN:
                                            Yes, I would
7
   expect that it would catch fire, yes.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
8
   might translate that while Mr. Ellwood is forming
9
   his answer.
10
                              THE INTERPRETER:
11
                                                Yes.
                              MR. ELLWOOD: I would like
12
   to add, Mr. Commissioner, that I am not all certain
13
   of these figures, but it seems to me that the time
14
   it takes to empty a section a fifty mile section of
15
   the line should a break occur, is approximately one
16
17
   hour twenty minutes. By that time the line is empty
   and the fire would extinguish itself.
18
19
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Ιf
   nothing else besides the gas were on fire.
20
                              MR. ELLWOOD:
                                            Yes, right
21
22
   the gas fire would extinguish itself.
23
                              THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
24
   I am looking forward to your next question.
25
   know whether everybody else is, but you go ahead.
                                   Like you said, once
26
                              Α
   the gas evaporates it would go up and won't cone
27
                I don't believe that. I don't think
28
   hack down.
   the people in McPherson it won't come back down.
29
    It's got to come back down. Anything that goes up
```

1	in the air must come back down, and you say it
2	takes an hour and twenty minutes from the time you
3	shut it off for it all to evaporate. In that one
4	hour and twenty minutes it can do a heck of a lot
5	of damage. You see the delta here, it's nothing
6	but willows and trees, it is really brushy, it is
7	not like out in the barren lands. If it ever if
8	it so happened to catch fire even six miles from
9	here down river, the whole delta is going there
10	is no stopping it.
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Do you
12	want to translate that?
13	THE INTERPRETER: Yes.
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
15	Ellwood, could you answer a question for me while we
16	are on this subject. The you say that if there
17	were a break in the line the gas would keep coming
18	out of the line for an hour and twenty minutes.
19	What are the chances so far as Foothills is
20	concerned of that gas catching on fire rather than
21	just being dissipated into the air?
22	MR. ELLWOOD: I couldn't
23	answer that question. I am not familiar with those
24	statistics.
25	THE COMMISSIONER: Do you
26	know, Mr. Workman?
27	MR. WORKMAN: I believe that
28	it is a pretty high chance that it will catch fire, just
29	from the friction of the gas going past the torn metal.
30	THE COMMISSIONER: I am
'	

sorry, you say a pretty good chance it will catch 1 2 fire, and what was the reason for that? 3 MR. WORKMAN: Well, the friction, the heat of the -- the heat produced by 4 5 the force going by the jagged end of the pipe, and so on. 6 7 MR. ELLWOOD: I would just like to point out to Mr. Blake, if I may, that in 8 the event that a pipeline break did occur, this 9 would be noted in our Operations Control Centre in 10 Yellowknife and we would immediately have crews in 11 the field to correct the situation to fight the fire 12 if one occurred. The chances of a major fire 13 spreading over the delta are very, very slur indeed 14 with the forces that we could mobilize to combat the 15 situation. 16 17 MR. WORKMAN: I would like t take this opportunity to emphasize to everyone the 18 difference between gas and gasoline. I think that a 19 lot of people think that this is a liquid that is 20 going to be in the pipeline and when it goes up in 21 22 the air it will fall back down as droplets of liquid. That is not the case. The gas is like air. 23 It is not like gasoline. 24 It is not a liquid. 25 like air and it will go right up. THE COMMISSIONER: Do you 26 27 wart to translate that. 28 No, I was just MR. FRANCIS: 29 speaking to the Chief here. 30 I would like to say here at

this point that this is a very, very touchy thing -1 and it is not a touchy thing, it is a tongue-2 There is no -- you have got to have some 3 sort of visual way to say it. There is no way I can 4 explain gas -- natural gas and gasoline for the 5 people. You just have got to say "gas" and the 6 people think it is gasoline. There is no word for 7 natural gas. So it is very difficult. 8 THE COMMISSIONER: 9 well, you are doing certainly the best you can. 10 think that we'll let this gentleman ask his 11 remaining questions and then we might take a break 12 for a minute or two because I know you have run into 13 some pretty tough going here, Mr. Interpreter. 14 Do you have any more 15 questions? I have the feeling you have. Go ahead. 16 Α 17 Yes, I'd like to ask two or three more questions. I hope that I don't 18 take all night, but how big a crew would you have on 19 hand in case there was a fire? 20 MR. ELLWOOD: There would 21 be approximately 60 people stationed in Inuvik, 53 22 people, I think, in Norman Wells and 90 people in 23 Fort Simpson. I am not sure how many of those we 24 could mobilize right away. Some of them would of 25 course have to remain on their jobs at those 26 places to run the compressors. Certainly we could 27 get I would think 40 people from each location if 28 29 we had to on an emergency situation. 30 MR. WORKMAN: With Arctic

Gas we would have 80 employees, approximately 80 1 employees in Inuvik, 60 in Norman Wells, 60 in Fort 2 Simpson, a total of around 200 in the Northwest 3 Territories, but -- do you want to translate that --4 In the event of a break in 5 the line and a fire, we would be recruiting people 6 as fast as we could to help fight the fire and we 7 would co-operate with the Forestry Department to 8 bring in extra people too. 9 Supposing there was no 10 break in the gas line and a fire occurred and the 11 pipeline was, say, two or three feet above the 12 ground level, maybe more, maybe less. Would it 13 cause an explosion without a break in the line? 14 MR. ELLWOOD: This pipeline 15 16 will not be above ground. It will all be buried except for a few short feet of pipe at each 17 compressor station and those are on a gravel pad 18 where there could be no forest fire or ground fire 19 in the area -- right around the pipe. 20 Would there be 21 22 people there at all times where you have it above 23 ground? MR. WORKMAN: 24 When we first start up the pipeline we will have somebody at all 25 these compressor stations doing one job or the other 26 to get the bugs out of the system. Someday we might 27 get to the point where the line is completely 28 running by itself and not have people in these 29 compressor stations. But there will usually be 30

maintenance people around the compressor stations 1 even when we don't have operators at each station. 2 3 Α And another thing I would like to ask. Who would be paying for the 4 firefighters if there was a fire occurred? Would the 5 gas company pay for all firefighters or would the 6 7 Government pay for the firefighter? MR. WORKMAN: If the fire 8 was the responsibility or caused by the pipeline we 9 would certainly pay for the cost of fighting it. 10 think though, if there is any doubt as to what the 11 cause of the fire was we wouldn't worry about who 12 was going to pay it. We would first get our people 13 in and try and put the fire out. But certainly if 14 it is caused by the pipeline we would pay for the 15 cost of putting the fire out. 16 17 MR. ELLWOOD: I should just add, Mr. Commissioner, that Mr. Workman's answer 18 would be applicable to Foothills as well. 19 Like you say, it all 20 Α depends on how the fire started. That will depend 21 22 on who pays for it. How would -- who is going to pay for it if the lightning starts the fire? 23 MR. WORKMAN: 24 I think if lightning struck on the pipeline right-of-way or on 25 the compressor station, we would certainly put a 26 fire crew out there and put it out and pay for the 27 cost of that. If lightning strikes out in the 28 forest somewhere, away from the pipeline, I think 29 would be treated the same as a fire today.

THE COMMISSIONER: 1 Do you 2 agree, Mr. Ellwood? MR. ELLWOOD: 3 Yes. Α The last question, I 4 guess that is what you are waiting for. Each and 5 every one of the trappers living in the Northwest 6 Territories have their own trapline. 7 They go crisscross every which way but they still have their own 8 trapline. If and when the line do break on an 9 individual trapper and his trapline gets damaged by 10 the pipeline, will he be compensated -- if so, by 11 whom will he be compensated? 12 MR. ELLWOOD: Certainly if 13 any of our operations or facilities or any action 14 coming out of that damaged the trapline or other 15 activities of the local people here, we would 16 compensate. We don't have any fixed procedure for 17 how this would work yet. We hope to be able to work 18 that out in the coming year or so with the people 19 here as to how the claim should be submitted. 20 certainly we would compensate these people and as 21 22 quickly as we possibly could. 23 MR. WORKMAN: I'd like to say that Arctic Gas would follow the same procedure, 24 25 yes. 26 Α You say you are willing to pay the compensation to the trapper if and 27 when it breaks out and damages his area. Could you 28 give it to us black and white here tonight in writing 29 that you are willing to pay for it, or just say "yes"

now and wouldn't give it to us in black and white and 1 take off tomorrow? 2 3 MR. ELLWOOD: The statement that I made to the effect that we would pay 4 compensation is in our application which has been 5 filed with Indian and Northern Affairs, the National 6 Energy Board, and has just today been referred to 7 Justice Berger. That statement is in that 8 application, written down. There is a copy of the 9 application in the settlement office here. 10 11 you wish to see that. MR. WORKMAN: 12 I would like to say that our president, Mr. Forte, I think 13 has already made that statement and you have a 14 statement made here tonight which will be in the 15 transcripts too and I think that is as good as a 16 17 letter to me. THE COMMISSIONER: 18 These people over here are taking down what these 19 gentlemen say and it will be in black and white 20 written down, an we will send that transcript to 21 22 Chief Charlie as soon as it is typed up. 23 Α If you are so worried about building the pipeline, why don't you people be 24 backing us up for the land claims and wait until the 25 land claims before you build a pipeline? 26 27 MR. WORKMAN: Well, I 28 would like to see the land claims settled too, but I am afraid this is not in our area. This is 29 something that has to be settled, I think, between 30

the Government and the Native peoples, and all I can 1 say is that I would sure like to see it settled. 2 THE COMMISSIONER: 3 Is that your position too, Mr. Ellwood? 4 MR. ELLWOOD: 5 The Foothills position on the question of the land claims has been 6 that we feel it would be beneficial if this issue 7 could be settled before construction begins. 8 recognize that this is between the Native people and 9 the Federal Government and that we really have no 10 input into how this land claims settlement works and 11 we also recognize that the connecting of the 12 Mackenzie Delta reserves to the existing pipeline 13 system ,: can't wait forever. The land claims would 14 have to -- the land claims and construction of the 15 pipeline would have to fall together here somewhere 16 17 Α Instead of building a pipeline, why don't you build a refinery down north 18 instead of taking all the gas and oil south? You 19 take it south they'll only have to bring it back 20 north to sell to the northern people. 21 22 MR. ELLWOOD: Most of the gas 23 that will be moving down this pipeline is in its finished state already. It needs no further refining. 24 It's used just as it is in the pipeline for home 25 heating, driving thermal power stations, etc. 26 not refined any further, so to that effect you can't 27 do anything more with it up here. The products that 28 would be coming back to the north from such a thing 29 might include plastics and fertilizers which can be

produced in factories already in the south. 1 Well, may I ask you a 2 Α question. Could you build a refinery down here and 3 then take it south instead of taking it through by 4 5 pipeline? 6 MR. WORKMAN: I think we are getting into a little confusion here between gas 7 8 and oil again. This is gas that we are talking about, like air. The oil is something else again 9 and maybe someday there might be enough oil to have 10 a refinery in the north, but right now there isn't. 11 There'll be -- the gas that comes out of the ground 12 comes out like air and that will be what we call 13 "treated". It will be cleaned up in a gas plant, 14 and the finished product, the material that comes 15 out of it will be suitable for burning in a stove 16 and there will be nothing else coming down the 17 pipeline, just this vapor material that you will 18 burn in the stove. There won't be oil and so on. 19 There won't be any liquid or any oil or diesel fuel. 20 That is not in the pipeline. There is no diesel --21 22 just strictly a vapor. 23 Α Thank you very much for answering, my questions and I would just like to 24 25 make another comment to Mr. Justice Berger and thank 26 you very much. 27 Mr. Justice Berger, I know that I have been taking up quite a bit of your 28 time, but that was on my mind and I finally got it 29 off my mind.

The reason, it is not the 1 2 only reason, but there is one reason I don't like to see the pipeline coming through. Like I said 3 before, it is coming through whether we like it or 4 not, there is too much money involved. 5 It is coming through for sure. I know most of the younger 6 7 generation here realizes it is coming whether we like it or not. 8 You take for instance the 9 last few years. The caribou have been getting 10 scarce -- except for last winter, you might as well 11 say they came to our doorstep here in McPherson. 12 is not going to happen every year. The waterfowl 13 are getting less and less in the last five years. Ι 14 know because I am quite old -- I don't look that 15 old, but I am getting quite old anyway but I know 16 17 that they're getting scarce all the time. got to be a reason behind that, that they are 18 19 getting scarce. These oil exploration, 20 21 what they are leaving behind is doing a lot of 22 damage. It is not only the waterfowl. It is the 23 rabbits that come around on the road. They get to these seismic wires and they start eating, chewing 24 at it, anybody here in this place will tell you that 25 They have been they seen it with their own eyes. 26 chewing at these seismic lines. Any more 27 exploration that has been done in the Northwest 28 Territories, especially down here, I hope they pick 29 them all up. That is all I have to say for now. 30

will be back again, speaking a little more to you 1 2 tomorrow, and I hope that it is shorter tomorrow. 3 Thanks very much. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 4 that we should stop for a few minutes. Did you want 5 to say something before we stopped? I was going to 6 ask when we -- I thought that we'd stop for about 15 7 minutes and then start again about 15 minutes from 8 now and Mrs. Sarah Simon, I think is going to show 9 us some slides about Fort McPherson, so, if that is 10 all right, Chief, perhaps we could do that. 11 12 Did you want to say something before we --13 CHIEF CHARLIE: No, that is 14 quite okay with me if you want to stop for awhile, 15 but just before we go on, I was handed a letter here 16 17 from one woman that I'd like to read to you and then we'll break. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly. CAROLINE KAY, sworn. 20 CHIEF CHARLIE: This letter 21 22 here reads: 23 "Dear Berger. 24 We are glad to see you and we listen to 25 you all spring on the radio. We live out in the bush all the time. We make our 26 living that way. My husband goes hunting 27 and gets caribou or moose. When he brings 28 29 the meat home we dry the meat. 30 pound the bone for grease, tan the skin,

we make babish out of the skins, we also 1 2 get sinew so that we can sew our shoes and mitts. I also have hundred caribou leg 3 That much I can't throw anything 4 skins. 5 away. We mostly live on meat and fish. 6 7 We make dry fish and use it in the winter. My husband and I leave for the foothills 8 in September. We stay up there until De-9 cember 24. We come to town and leave 10 again in January back to our camp. 11 come to town for Easter and go to our camp 12 13 again. We went back to our camp on May the 2nd. We live on the Husky Channel. 14 We start fishing in July and goop the Rat 15 in September and trap there and get our 16 17 meat there. We have fourteen dogs to feed. 18 19 If the pipeline comes through I don't know how we will be doing. Maybe all the ani-20 21 mals will go and what then? My dogs will 22 go hungry and myself. The pipeline peo-23 ples they couldn't feed me or my dogs. 24 husband and I are over 60 years. We don't 25 want our land destroyed. Thank you for listening to me." 26 27 This is Caroline Kay. 28 (LETTER OF CAROLINE KAY MARKED EXHIBIT C-30) 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mrs. Kay.

1	(WITNESS ASIDE)
2	THE COMMISSIONER: We
3	will adjourn a few minutes now just to get a cup of
4	tea and stretch our legs and we will start again,
5	say, about 15 minutes after ten and Mrs. Simon will
6	set up her slide show and we can all watch that
7	then.
8	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
9	
10	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
11	THE COMMISSIONER: We will
12	call our meeting to order again and I think that if
13	you want to see the slides you should all come
14	forward and it is all right with me if you want to
15	come up if the children want to come up and sit
16	at the front here so that they can see the screen
17	that is okay with me and everybody else, if you want
18	to move forward and take a seat, wherever you can
19	find one, you are certainly welcome to do that.
20	Would you translate that
21	and I'll just have Mrs. Simon sworn now.
22	SARAH SIMON sworn.
23	A This picture you see
24	on the screen now is taken in 1952 and this is your
25	old town. All these houses are made of logs. The
26	people builder themselves, and you see our church and
27	you see that big white building way up there, that is
28	the community hall, and up there three big white
29	buildings are Hudson Bay, and all these down here are
วก	Native houses. This is before this is in 1952.

This is the first day school 1 we had built here where Fred and Rosie Firth are 2 living now and it is just one classroom in it and one 3 teacher. She hasn't got even cook staff or kitchen 4 like, she's just got her little sitting room, living 5 room and her bedroom and I used to be helping her 6 around and she is the fair and welfare teacher and 7 this teacher started everything here that winter and 8 that -- these trails, just the sled trail, dog trail, 9 that is only the road we have that -- at that time. 10 That house down below the school is on the river side 11 is Chief Julius' house at that time. 12 This old woman is 95 years 13 old when this picture was taken and she lives in 14 that old tent by herself. In those days we have no 15 welfare, no social worker here to look after her, 16 17 although I said that the welfare teacher was here, but she hasn't got any authority to put her up 18 somewhere, so she has got her own tent to live in 19 And this one day it was warm outside and she came 20 out to pick up those little bits of wood, little 21 22 chips around her doorway for her firewood. feels around and picks them up in her parka and 23 takes it into her tent and we took her picture 24 25 there. She is blind, she cannot see. And these are the school 26 children in that year in that little day school. 27 28 You could see that there is Edna Nerysoo there just over there and Bella Blake, 29 Sarah Sebastian -- and Florence Peterson. Now they

are mothers of five or six children and they are all 1 2 womans now. This is in that I same 3 little school and Christmas tree, we make 4 Christmas tree for the school children and Peter 5 Thompson was our Santa Claus, acted as a Santa 6 7 Claus and I was helping him there and you could see Mary Jenkins and Susan Luke -and Reverend 8 James Simon, really interested in Santa Claus, I 9 think. 10 And this is in the same 11 classroom, and you could see Annie Kennedy there and 12 Edna and again Bella Blake , I think and those 13 little girls going to that one day class room. 14 This is our mission house. 15 This is our old mission house and our mission 16 17 warehouse and our church there. Before they took this mission house down. It was still standing up 18 at that time, but it is not longer there now. 19 new church is built in place of it. 20 This is Walter and Emma 21 22 Luxie when they were really young, a nice looking couple there, and at their log house there, at their 23 24 first house they built for themselves, I think. 25 Of all the McPherson people living here I was the only one that met Bishop of the 26 Arctic visiting Fort McPherson and I was taking him home 27 because there were no white missionaries here. 28 met him down on the lake and I was bringing him 29 home. 30

This is the school down 1 2 here which we call old school now, this is the first time they are building it and we call it a new big 3 school. 4 This is the Hudson Bay 5 living house, I think, After many years it is burnt 6 7 down so it is not there now. This picture is taken across 8 the river, right across here and in the wintertime, 9 through the creek. It looks so beautiful when this 10 teacher and I were -- got rabbits snare set through this 11 creek and we were going to our snare and it looked so 12 beautiful that she took pictures of it. 13 And this is the same, that 14 little school again. You don't see very many tracks 15 around the school. The children don't tramp down 16 17 all the snow like they do this in the wintertime these days. 18 And this is Jim Vittrewka's 19 wife, Ellen Vittrewka, and that baby she is packing, 20 now she is about twenty -- over twenty years I 21 22 guess, twenty-seven years. 23 In those days the plane 24 landed on the lake at the back here and people go on 25 that little trail to meet their plane. And this is Alfred Charlie, 26 Chief Johnny Charlie and John Charlie, their father. 27 Just died -- just a few days before Christmas 1974, and 28 this is how he looks around 1952. He didn't change 29 very much when he died.

This is the police barracks 1 2 down here. They are still down here. This is one of the first 3 place, that works down here. I think that it was 4 5 this Norseman. The Government people came in it and I think that Government man came down and his name 6 7 was Mr. Devitt. This straight trail from 8 across the river from that creek, right across straight 9 through to the town you see it yourself there. One day 10 the teacher and I we went back to our snare and when we 11 came back out of this creek we decided that would make 12 a straight trail, because the mens they don't make a 13 straight trail. The trail they make is always no good, 14 so we thought we'd walk right across straight with our 15 snowshoes on so we did and then they start using it, 16 17 that's the only way they got straight trail, I think. This is the Hudson Bay 18 living house I think that time -- store -- this is 19 the store and also this store burnt down too. 20 This is the tallest, big mar. 21 22 we had around here I think. That is why his name is Big Andrew, Andrew Wilson. And he is the father of Mary 23 Firth. The picture was taken around 1952. He used to 24 be a very strong man and very smart and quick action and 25 they used to have a football game all the time, and he 26 is at the goal and no one would push him away and no one 27 would dare to push him or pass the 28 ball over him and I used to ask him to do more, keep 29 that going more, I don't want my husband to be in this

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game, so I give him big boiled meat and tell him t have 1 2 this for supper, and be strong. This is the same old woman 3 that you seen at the first beginning of the slides. 4 Now this time she is really blind and it is a little 5 bit warmer so she put her door up and she stands 6 outside enjoying her little fresh air and while she 7 is living in this tent, one good-hearted family 8 decided to look after her. They are not her 9 relations or anything, but they just wanted to do a 10 kindness towards her, I think. It is Ben Kunnizzi 11 and Mary, his wife, they took her in and into their 12 house and they kept her for about four or five years 13 before she died. 14 This is our old church. 15 Many, many people got married in there and many, 16 many babies been baptized in there and we kept it so 17 clean. As far as I can remember back it was 18 rebuilded twice in my time by the people, by the 19 Indian people. In 1924 people decided to take it 20 right down because it is getting too small, for 21 22 congregation. They tore it right down and everybody goes out and cuts logs and brings the lags 23 in by dog team, their own dog team, their own axe, 24 everything -- all the tools is their own and they 25 have about two or three litre. Good men that can 26 work with logs like the man by name of Jim 27

Greenland, he is the head for them, Abraham Francis,

Peter Thompson, they are still living. All these,

they know how to build house. They cut logs and

square logs and they built the church and when the 1 summer came, the month of July the people went away 2 fishing and the mens went too and put their nets in 3 and fixed up all their fish camps ready then we made 4 some smoked fish for them to have for their food. 5 They all came back. There is no such motor boat or 6 canoe with kicker on it. 7 There is just paddling. They came back up to town and they're working here 8 for one week. They go home on Saturday, then the 9 other bunch come up and their wives give them 10 bannock and fish to eat and we send them fish. 11 don't work for money, they just do it for their 12 church and they rebuilt it and the first they worked 13 there all summer long and the inside is not 14 finished, but the first man that got married in the 15 new church is John Robert and Rachael Robert, They 16 17 got married inside that church, first. I always remember them there. And now that is the one you 18 see down here right now. It has no bell and belfry 19 on it. It is just half broken down. It is really 20 pitiful for me. I am greedy of my church, and then 21 later on in 1940 sometime a missionary was here, Mr. 22 Dewdney, a good carpenter. He made all the chancel 23 walls very modern and the baptistery that Peter 24 Thompson donate the money for it and he fixed all 25 inside so it was beautiful and now it is just half 26 torn down. Sometimes I wonder if the men's could 27 get together and do something about it. 28 29 And now this is the time when we have a day school here, that little day

school. The people have to stay right in town with 1 their children because the teachers don't want them 2 to take their children out into the bush. 3 want the children -- she wants the children to be 4 right in town all the time, so people in the 5 summertime they try hard for dried fish and all 6 7 fall they are trying hard for frozen fish and meat and fur like that so that they can leave their 8 children in the winter with some other friends, but 9 some of them stay right in town with them. 10 you see in this picture there is one girl lying 11 down there, Annie Firth, and this sitting up is 12 Florence Peterson, and that one, that setting rat 13 trap, name is Laura Thompson, sitting right in 14 here, in this room now. Laura Thompson and I, our 15 teacher asked us if we could teach the school 16 children how to trap rats and on this lake, back of 17 the settlement, that lake you see over -= which you 18 call Sewage Lake new, I am very very sorry and very 19 ashamed when I see that lake. It was a beautiful 20 lake, lots of rats on it and it kept clean all the 21 22 time, it was right close to the settlement, but -and there's a creek from it on the north side 23 running to the river and it is good water. 24 wintertime we get snow from there for drinking 25 water and in the spring, in the fall time with 26 Laura Thompson take half the children and I take 27 half and we take them on that lake and I go on 28 the north side and Laura takes them on the south 29 side and then there is a little lakes right around

behind these lakes, all that was good lake. Now, 1 today, you look at that lake, we dare not take 2 anything out of that. My people don't want to even 3 kill rats on it, and it's really damaged, it's 4 really no good. It is just full of grass and 5 willows now. It is just shameful when I see that 6 7 lake, really spoiled. It is because this town has grown and the hostel, everything, all this sewage 8 is going on that lake. 9 And again those days and 10 plane land on this beautiful lake back here. 11 only place that plane land, and these, either they 12 came out of plane or meeting plane, I don't know, 13 but that is where the plane lands. 14 And this is in that same 15 16 You see Richard Blake there. This little boy is Richard Blake, and the next one is Lillian Wright 17 now, and the other one is Mabel Ann Kunnizzi and Lillian 18 Wright and Richard Blake doing their school work. 19 This is game warden house 20 again and in those days, that is the main road, I think. 21 22 Now, this is the first nursing station, I think, and the other one is game 23 24 warden house. 25 Now, this, you seen this barge must have came in with all the oil from Norman 26 27 Wells. You see all those gas tanks there, they used to take empty gas tanks out from here to fill them. 28 Even the Indians used to order gas from Norman Wells 29 They sent these tanks and then they bring it 30

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back on the barge and you see that boat anchor out and you see another two miles down below this barge and you also see other two is anchored out way down there and all those big boats. In those days our land was so good and in the delta so many rats everybody go down the delta or up the river to do their ratting. They do well and the rat sells good and they buy their own big boat, we call them schooners, with a big engine inside. That boat anchor out is my boat. James and I, we have little schooner there with engine in it and that two, big mast down there, one is Andrew Wilson's boat, you seen that old man, and Christopher is still living, Christopher Colin owns the other one, and there is another one Peter Luxie but this time I think he was down to Aklavik while this was taken and those way down there, anchor out, one is John Robertson and one is Abraham Luxie and he is still living. big boats is no longer done. We have no boats of our own. Especially James and I, we haven't got even canoe these days. It's not that because we play with our money, but it's just maybe we are too old to have boat any more. And I guess you recognize the picture, who the people are. That's James Simon and myself packing my baby with strap and my daughter and this, my daughter is the only one w have, now, which is Mrs. Look , living in Inuvik, James Simon is not looking like that now, but he is the same James Simon. And this is that, when

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teacher had a small little garden beside her house and her and I we think it is really wonderful to have a little garden there and that little birch fence around the school, childrens -- school boys made it for her . They don't ask for pay, they just do it for their school teacher, and that is the little garden she has. Now, this is that new school. You see it was building now. It is all completed and she moved into there and this is the 10 first big school we call it, and you see those wood around there, that is what we call relief. 12 it to the poor old people or sick people or somebody 13 that is really need wood. She give them wood from 14 this. 15 16 Now, you see this is old 17 town again. All these buildings, you see, the Indians built it for themselves. They bring their own logs 18 and build it themselves. They even saw their own 19 lumber and that big clear place behind the settlement 20 you see, that was started by this same teacher too 21 22 and she wanted the community to have their own garden, so she got that plowed and she started the garden 23 there and for about two years she tried hard with 24 it and I think only one person that had something 25 to eat from it is George Vittrewka, I think, and 26 we tried hard for potatoes and carrots and things like 27 that but the people are away in those days, 28 fishing and they have no time to come back and weed 29

the garden and so it didn't work out very good, and we

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were hoping that it will continue until the community will have big garden, but I left here, Fort McPherson, 1959 to Yukon, Whitehorse 1961 when I came back here - 1962, when I came back here. It really made me feel sad to see that garden all gone and the houses are built on it and that's where we started a real good garden, but it didn't people just didn't have time to look after it.

This boy -- and this boy is going away ratting. A big load of -- such as dog feed and groceries and all his equipment for hunting rats. I think this is Neil Snowshoe that is going away ratting.

And this is the community You see there, part of that house showing, that is the community hail, and all the rest is just Native houses around and this is one of the feasts, we call it feast. In those days, no traffic of any kind. All we have on our feet is moccasins made of moose hide. We don't even wear rubbers, I don't remember, just only on rainy days. That much of Fort McPherson's ground was good green grass, it is not dirty, so instead of in the house everybody sit outside on the grass and the mens served with whatever food is cooked, and you see that boy coming out with pot of something -- I think that's Johnny Charlie, and those mens are serving. In those days the womans are -- they are too embarrassed to get up and join the mens, whatever they do, so the womans are sitting down and the mens do the serving.

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today when there is feasts, still we hold our feasts for some occasions, but they just leave it to the womans and the womans serve. Sometimes womans get lazy too and Jim Robert usually move the mens, I think these days. You can see Peter Thompson sitting right down here and can pick out so many people that we remember. Before the nursing station came here, the womans when they have their babies in their homes, they deliver, babies born in their own homes, and this is one of the womans that just had a baby and we bundle the baby, and teacher, the nurse who I work with said we'll take her picture right away. This is Catherine Simple She is living now in Aklavik. And this is in that community hall on Christmas, on New Year, and at Easter and on July like that there is a big dance, big dance in there and the white people and Indians, they come in and they. are all mixing, dance together and have a real good time. This is one of the police wife, Corporal Meet, Mrs. Meet, dancing jig with Reverend James Simon. Do you see how good I used to sew --And this is in the school. The womans come in and they watch the concert. womans -- and the older womans like me, in those days I wasn't old so -- we used to act the old

stories, old traditions and we used to put up a

play. We made our own costumes in olden times and 1 we put up a play and they watched us and really 2 awful sight, I guess everybody's laughing and we're 3 just doing all these things and they're watching 4 there. You could see Bertha with her dry meat 5 sitting down there, Bella there and those two little 6 7 boys sitting between those two womans are Martin , boys, Richard and James Martin -- twins. 8 next is Sarah Vittrewka and the next old lady she is 9 gone. Her name's Annie Renelsee. And all the rest 10 of the people watching. 11 Now this is all this old 12 lady I already told you about again. 13 This old man is Charlie 14 Stewart when he is in his 83 -- this is taken in 15 1956, and this is my daddy. He is the most happy 16 17 man that ever lived. Lots of people remember him. This picture is taken right 18 beside the mission house. Maybe the missionary gave 19 him a cup of tea so he looks very happy. 20 My father was a very good 21 22 dancer -- I think, and even now today when they dance like George Robert the other day told me that, 23 when he play the song for what we call duck dances 24 he remember him. That is the last dance he played 25 for him and he was very light on his feet, that is 26 why everybody remembers him dancing. I don't think 27 that anybody is as light as my father. 28 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies

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   and gentlemen, I think that we will adjourn the
   hearing now until 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
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                                                      We
   have had a full day and I should tell you that I
3
   found what each of you had to say helpful to me.
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   learned from each one of you and I hope that we can
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   have as useful a hearing tomorrow as we have had
7
   today, so we will adjourn now and then start again
   at 1 o'clock tomorrow. We will carry on tomorrow
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   afternoon and tomorrow evening too, and we have to
   leave, I have to leave for Old Crow on Thursday, but
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   we will stay Thursday and hear any other people in
11
   McPherson Thursday afternoon if that should be
12
   necessary.
13
                              So we will adjourn now until
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15
   1 o'clock tomorrow. Would you translate that.
16
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JULY 9, 1975)
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