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)

Fort Good Hope, N.W.T. August 5, 1975.

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 18

The 2003 electronic version prepared from the original transcripts by Allwest Reporting Ltd.

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Mr. John Ellwood for Foothills Pipe-

lines Ltd.

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Fort Good Hope, N.W.T. 1 2 August 5, 1975. (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 MARY WILSON, sworn as 4 5 interpreter. 6 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen, I will call our meeting to order and I'll 7 ask our interpreter to interpret what I am going to 8 9 say. I am Judge Berger, I an 10 conducting an Inquiry to consider what the impact will 11 be of the pipeline that Arctic Gas and Foothills 12 Pipelines want to build to bring natural gas from the 13 Arctic to southern markets. 14 I am holding hearings in 15 16 every community in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the northern Yukon likely to be affected by 17 the pipeline if it is built. That is why I am here. I 18 want to hear from Native people and white people, from 19 the old people and the young people. 20 You can speak in English or 21 22 in Slavey. We have interpreters here. translate for you or you can translate for yourself if 23 24 you wish. The people seated at this 25 table to my left are Miss Hutchinson, the Secretary 26 of the Inquiry who will swear the people as witnesses 27 who are going to speak today and the official 28 reporters for the Inquiry who have that mask just so 29 that they can repeat everything that is said here 30

and it is taken down on tape and then is typed up and 1 it is the official record of the Inquiry and I will 2 keep that so that I can, after I have left Good Hope, 3 read and re-read what you have said. 4 We will send a copy of that 5 official record of the hearings in Good Hope to 6 7 Chief T'Seleie and the Chairman of the Settlement Council. 8 The ladies and gentlemen over 9 at the wall are the CBC broadcasters who will be 10 reporting over the Northern Service the events of our 11 meeting here in Good Hope. There are other 12 representatives of the press here as well and I have 13 invited them here so that people throughout the North 14 and throughout Canada will know what you, the people of 15 Good Hope have to say. In addition, there is a crew 16 here, these two gentlemen in front of me, from the 17 National Film Board of Canada who want to make a film 18 about what is happening here. 19 Canada and the United States 20 have a great appetite for oil and gas. That is why the 21 22 Government of Canada is considering this gas pipeline. But before the Government decides what they are going 23 to do, they want to know what you think about it, that 24 25 is why they have sent me here. It is vital that we take a 26 hard look now at this pipeline and what its consequences 27 28 will be, for once the first shovel full of earth has been dug, once the first length of pipe has been laid it 29

will be too late. We have representatives of the

pipeline companies here today to listen to what you have 1 to say and to answer any questions that you may wish to 2 3 put to them. I want you, the people who 4 make the North your home, I want you to tell me what 5 you would say to the Government of Canada if you could 6 tell them what was in your minds. I want you to tell 7 me what the pipeline will mean to you, to your family 8 and to the land. I am here to listen to you. 9 I will ask Chief T'Seleie to 10 make the first statement here today. 11 CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE, GEORGE 12 BARNABY, JOHN T'SELEIE, FRED 13 RABISCA, HYCIENE KOCHON 14 LOUIS CAESER, sworn. 15 16 CHIEF T'SELEIE: I was hoping 17 that we would have the Inquiry begin at the Ramparts today, but the weather turned bad. I was hoping to 18 give this opening address up there. 19 Mr. Berger, as Chief of the 20 Fort Good Hope Band I want to welcome you and your 21 22 party to Fort Good Hope. This is the first time in the history of my people that an important person from your 23 Nation has come to listen and learn from us, and not 24 just come to tell us what we should do, or trick as 25 into saying yes to something that in the end, is not 26 good for us. I believe you are an honest man. 27 believe you are a just man, Mr. Berger, and that you do 28 not intend to be a part of a plot to trick us or fool s 29 or play games with us.

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You are here on the behalf of your Government to ask us our opinions on the plans your people have for our land. Because you are honest and just, I do not believe you would be asking us these questions if your nation had already made a decision on these plans. It is not at all inevitable that there will be a pipeline built through the heart of our land. Whether or not your businessmen or your Government believes that a pipeline must go through our great valley, let me tell you, Mr. Berger, and let me tell your nation, that this is Dene land and we the Dene people intend to decide what happens on our land. Different people from outside have asked me whether or not I felt we could really stop the pipeline. answer is yes, we can stop the pipeline. Mr. Berger, you have visited many of the Dene communities. The Dene people of Hay River told you that they do not want the pipeline because with the present development of Hay River, they have already been shoved aside. The Dene people of Fort Franklin told you that they do not want the pipeline because they love their land and their life and do not want it destroyed. Chief Paul Andrew and his people in Fort Norman told you that no man, Dene or white, would jeopardize his own future and the future of his children. Yet you are asking him to do just that if you asked him to agree to a pipeline through this land. Philip Blake, in Fort McPherson, told you that if your nation becomes so violent as to force a pipeline through our land, then we love our land

and our future enough to blow up the pipeline. He told 1 you that we, the last free Indian nation, are willing 2 to fight so that we may survive as a free nation. 3 You have heard old people and 4 young people, Mr. Berger, You have heard people who 5 were raised in the bush and people who were raised in 6 Government hostels. You have heard men and women 7 People who have worked for the white man, and people 8 who have never sold their labour. People from the 9 Mackenzie Delta to the Great Slave Lake. People have 10 talked to you from their heart and soul, for they know, 11 as I know, that if a pipeline goes through they will be 12 destroyed. 13 All these people have told 14 you one thing, Mr. Berger. They have told you that 15 they do not want a pipeline. My people are very 16 strong, Mr. Berger, and we are becoming even stronger. 17 My people are finding new 'strength for the struggle 18 that we are going through. That is why I can say to 19 you, Mr. Berger, yes, we can stop the pipeline. 20 grandchildren will remember us, the Dene people here 21 22 today, and the Dene people who have talked to you in other communities, as the people who stopped the 23 pipeline from coming through their land. 24 25 Mr. Berger, there will be no pipeline. 26 There will be no pipeline 27 because, we have our plans for our land. There will be 28 no pipeline because we no longer intend to allow our land 29 and our future to be taken away from us so that we are 30

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nation.

destroyed to make someone else rich. 1 There will be no pipeline 2 because we, the Dene people are awakening to see the 3 truth of the system of genocide that has been imposed 4 on us and we will not go back to sleep. 5 There will be no pipeline, 6 Mr. Berger, because we the Dene people will force your 7 own nation to realize that you would lose too much if 8 you ever allowed these plans to proceed. 9 It is your concern about your future, as well as our concern about 10 ours, that will stop the pipeline. 11 For our part, Mr. Berger, we 12 are making our own plans for the Dene nation. 13 We are making plans not just for the next five or ten or 14 twenty years, but plans that will guarantee the 15 survival of our people for the next hundreds of years. 16 We are making plans not just for ourselves, but for our 17 children and our, grandchildren and our grandchildren's 18 children and for their children after them. 19 As you know, the Dene people 20 recently held an assembly in Fort Simpson where we 21 22 declared officially that we are a nation of people, 23 within Canada. For the Dene people, it was 24 nothing very new or different to declare ourselves a 25 nation. We have always seen ourselves in these terms. 26 We have our own land, our own languages, our own 27 political and economic system. We have our own culture 28

and traditions and history, distinct from those of your

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I would like to read to you a copy of a letter dated February 7, 1928, addressed to the Director, Northwest Territories, Ottawa, from Father Binami:

"Sir:

Due to the fact that Indians do their Fall fishing and trapping at points north of Fort Good Hope and fast of the Mackenzie River and as fish are not obtainable at these places through the late Winter, they the Indians are forced to move south and west to get moose and other game for food, we would suggest that two Preserves would be needed to do them good.

The two localities most frequented by them are bounded as follows:

- 1. From the mouth of the Hare Indian River east toward Smith Bay on Bear Lake and North to the Junction of Anderson River and Lockhart Rivers then west and south to New Chicago on Mackenzie River and South along the Mackenzie River to the mouth of the Hare Indian River.' New Chicago is at the mouth of Tutsieta River,
- 2. From the mouth of the Gossage River west toward the Arctic Red River and south along the Arctic Red River to a point west of the Sans Sault rapids and North along the West of the Mackenzie River to the mouth of the Gossage River".

Locality No. 1 produces most food for 1 the Indians and should be given first considera-2 3 tion. At the present time the Indians are 4 in fear of too many outside trappers getting 5 into the districts outlined above and should 6 7 these preserves be granted, they, the Indians, would be more likely to endeavour to preserve 8 the game in their own way. They at present 9 say are afraid of leaving the Beaver colonies 10 to breed up as the white men would in all 11 likelihood come in and hunt them. 12 Trusting this will receive your favour-13 able consideration I remain, 14 Sincerely yours. 15 Father Binami, omi, 16 For Indians and Petitioners." 17 As you can see from the 18 letter, Mr. Berger, that in 1928 we felt the same about 19 ourselves as we do now. We want to live our own way on 20 our own land and not be invaded by outsiders coming to 21 22 take our resources. We saw ourselves then as we see ourselves now, as different from the white man. 23 not say we are better or worse than the white man. 24 are proud of who we are, proud to be Dene, and loyal to 25 our Nation, but we are not saying we do not respect you 26 and your ways. We are only asking now as we asked you 27 then, to let us live our own lives, in our own way, 28 on our own land, without forever being threatened 29 by invasion and extinction. Mr. Berger, we too want to

live. We want our nation to survive in peace, we want 1 to be able to put our energy and time into living our 2 lives in the way our fathers and grandfathers have 3 taught us. 4 We do not want to have to 5 fight and struggle forever, just to survive as a 6 people. Your nation has the power to destroy us all 7 tomorrow i.-ni-it chooses to. It has chosen instead to 8 torture us slowly. To take our children from us and 9 teach them foreign ways and tell us that you are 10 teaching them to be civilized. Sometimes now, we 11 hardly know our own children. You have forced us into 12 communities and tried to make us forget how to live off 13 the land, so you could go ahead and take the resources 14 where we trap and hunt and fish. You encourage us to 15 drink liquor until we are half crazy and fight among 16 ourselves. What else other than liquor is the 17 Territorial Government willing to subsidize to make 18 sure that prices are the same throughout the Northwest 19 Territories Does it subsidize fresh food or clothing, 20 or even pop in the same way? No, only liquor. 21 buy anything else at Yellowknife prices throughout the 22 The Government knows very well that liquor 23 helps keep my people asleep, helps keep them from 24 realizing what is really happening to them and why. 25 know very well, too, Mr. Berger, because I used to 26 I am not the only one of my people who is 27 There are many here in Good Hope who will 28 waking up. be talking to you about their experiences. 29 30 There are many, many more all over the Dene Nation.

We are waking up and 1 2 realizing that apart from the glossy pamphlets and promises, apart from the smiles and slaps on the back, 3 apart from the good-natured small talk, what your 4 nation is really doing to us is destroying us. We know 5 that now. And we know that you know it, for I believe 6 that there are many white people in the North who did 7 not realize before, that, whatever their personal 8 feeling, the system that they were working for and 9 supporting, was really set up to destroy us. Many of 10 these people honestly thought they could help us. 11 is clear now that the system is stronger than any 12 individual. It is no accident that the Territorial 13 Government is having great difficulty in recruiting 14 people to work for it. 15 16 The individuals of your 17 nation do not want to be part of our system of 18 genocide. 19 There is a great force within your own nation to change the system under which you 20 operate so that it becomes more human. This people are 21 22 our allies. It is clear that there are many white men who believe that the Dene nation should survive. 23 Obviously Mr. Blair, 24 President of Foothills, and his friend Mr. Horte, 25 President of Gas Arctic, want to see us destroyed. 26 Maybe, Mr. Blair, that is because you do not know us or 27 understand us. Or maybe money has become so important 28 to you that you are losing your own humanity. Maybe 29 you too

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are a victim, imprisoned by a way of life that you are afraid to question. I don't know. I only know you are a human being. There must be times when you too think of your children and their future. I doubt that you would knowingly destroy what is valuable to them. are you asking us to destroy our future? We are not trying to take your children and force them to speak a foreign language and to live out in the bush. you trying to force us to be like you? Are you not rich enough now? Must you try to become so powerful to control our land and our children and our future? I cannot understand and why you can not be happy to live in a cabin beside some river and leave the world the way the great spirit made it. I cannot understand how a man can live for wealth and power, knowing that his ambitions and greed is destroying so much around him. I do not envy you, Mr. Blair, I feel sorry for you. Mr. Blair, there is a life and death struggle going on between us, between you and Somehow in your carpeted boardrooms, in your panelled office, you are plotting to take away from me the very centre of my existence. You are stealing my soul. Deep in the glass and concrete of your world you are stealing my soul, my spirit. By scheming to torture my land you are torturing me. By plotting to invade my land you are invading me. If you ever dig a trench through my land, you are cutting through me. You are like the Pentagon, Mr. Blair, planning the slaughter of innocent Vietnamese. Don't tell me you are not responsible for the destruction of my nation.

are directly responsible. You are the twentieth 1 century General Custer. You have come to destroy the 2 Dene Nation. You are coming with your troops to 3 slaughter us and steal land that is rightfully ours. 4 You are coming to destroy a 5 people that have a history of thirty thousand years. 6 7 Why? For twenty years of gas? Are you really that insane? The original General Custer was exactly that 8 insane. You still have a chance to learn. A chance to 9 be remembered by history as something other than a fool 10 bent on destroying everything he touched. 11 have a chance, you have a choice. Are you a strong 12 enough man to really exercise your freedom and make 13 that choice. You can destroy my nation, Mr. Blair, or 14 you could be a great help to give us our freedom. 15 Which choice do you make, Mr. Blair? Which choice do 16 you make for your children and mine? 17 It seems to me that the whole 18 point in living is to become as human as possible. 19 learn to understand the world and to live in it. To be 20 part of it. To learn to understand the animals, for 21 22 they are our brothers and they have much to teach us. We are a part of this world. 23 We are like the river that 24 .flows and changes, yet is always the same. The river 25 cannot flow too slow and it cannot flow too fast. 26 is a river and it will always be a river, for that is 27 what it was meant to be. We are like the river, 28 but we are not the river. We are human. 29 That is what we were meant to be. We were not meant to be

Dene.

destroyed and we were not meant to take over other 1 parts of the world. We were meant to be ourselves. То 2 be what it is our nature to be. 3 Our Dene Nation is like this 4 It has been flowing before any of us can 5 great river. remember. We take our strength and our wisdom and our 6 ways from the flow and direction that has been 7 established for us by ancestors we never knew, 8 ancestors of a thousand years ago. Their wisdom flows 9 through us to our children and our grandchildren to 10 generations we will never know. We will live out our 11 lives as we must and we will die in peace because we 12 will know that our people and this river will flow on 13 after us. 14 We know that our 15 grandchildren will speak a language that is their 16 17 heritage, that has been passed on from before time. know they will share their wealth and not hoard it, or 18 keep it to themselves. We know they will look after 19 their old people and respect them for their wisdom. 20 know they will look after this land and protect it and 21 22 that five hundred years from now someone with skin my colour and moccasins on his feet will climb up the 23 Ramparts and rest and look over the river and feel that 24 he too has a place in the universe, and he will thank 25 the same spirits that I thank, that his ancestors have 26

It is for this unborn child, 30 Mr. Berger, that my nation will stop the pipeline. It

looked after his land well and he will be proud to be a

is so that this unborn child can know the freedom of this land that I am willing to lay down my life. I will 2 do my own translating. 3 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I 4 call upon the other members of the Band Council now to 5 make their statements. 6 7 GEORGE BARNABY: My name is 8 George Barnaby. I am a member of the Band Council, Fort Good Hope. I tried for three days to write down 9 what I felt, but I couldn't put it on paper so I just 10 put down some notes and I'll try to bring it out from 11 inside. 12 13 People have lived on this land for thousands of years, but still there is very 14 little sign of them having passed through. They have 15 looked after the land and used it without destroying 16 it. We want the land to remain clean and natural. The 17 ways of the people are from the land. Their ways are 18 clean and human and free and we want to continue this 19 way of life. What I mean is that there is no politics 20 in our way of life. We share everything, our whole 21 22 culture is based on people and not -- since we share everything there is no need to cheat each other, 23 exploit each other, we just live naturally, that's what 24 25 I meant by clean living. Building a pipeline or a 26 highway into our land is not the way to protect 27 28 the land or this way of life that we have. We are 29 told by people from the south who really want us to be like them, that we should get in the action and grab

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some of the money and the chances that are passing by, to get into what is happening. They say we can't stop what is happening in the North. They say we can't stop the pipeline or the system that is moving in from the South.

The Government really tried to change the lives of the people. They started by bribing them to live in the settlements. They tried by opening up liquor for the Native people. tried by make work projects and education. They tried by welfare and by free houses. They tried to get people to start up businesses. A lot of money is being spent, was spent and is still being spent trying to fit these people into the southern system. was statements made that we can't stop or change what is happening, but the people are changing what is happening. They have looked at the ways that were being introduced and found them wanting in a lot of ways, found them no good, there was something a lot was missing out of it.

Land claims is one way of changing what is happening. Land claims is the way of -- one way of changing what is happening in the North today. Also a lot of people are going back on the land. People who used to drink quite a hit quit drinking. People are taking interest in what their children are learning in school. They are taking their children out on the land and teaching them about the Dene way of life.

A pipeline or highway will

not help this to happen. It will only help to destroy 1 2 the people and the land. I think we are talking about 3 more than just a pipe that is going to be buried in the 4 ground, but rather on the whole invasion of the north, 5 I don't think that is what is promised by Arctic Gas or 6 7 Foothills or anybody can be kept none of the promises can be kept. 8 We don't want Good Hope 9 dug up for gravel. We don't want the Mackenzie all 10 dug up to bring the material down. Who is deciding 11 on these things: pipeline, highway and so on? 12 Judge Berger mentioned the Government of Canada, 13 but who controls the Government of Canada? Is it 14 the people in the south, the voters or is it the 15 large corporations? 16 Is it true that in the 17 southern system 1% of the population has 99% of the 18 political power? Just a few people have more power 19 than all the rest of the common people, the rich 20 people. How much of what is really going on is 21 22 told to the people in the south, how desperate are they for oil, what damages are being done, and so 23 24 on? There has been an idea 25 planted in people's minds that there is no other way, 26 27 that the pipeline has to go through the Mackenzie Valley, that it has to be built right away. I don't 28 believe this. 29

This spring on the radio

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there was news that the Americans want to build the pipeline through Alaska. What they said was that if they really take the land into consideration it will cost too much to build through here. The reason is that if they try not to damage the land it is going to cost too much.

But there is some guys on this side who for their own interests are trying to get it built through the Mackenzie Valley. So is there -- these sort of things should be taken into consideration that something like this shouldn't happen just for the good of a few people, but -

Another article I read was about coal. In this article it stated that there was enough coal in the south to last for 300 years. The article also said that for political reasons coal is .not being developed. The article talked about ways of making synthetic natural gas. It said they can make enough gas to -- that they can make as much as what can be pumped through the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. How much of these things are known? How much is told to the people in the south? Maybe tomorrow or sometime I will get into the Dene way of government, if you want to call it that, but I -give somebody else a chance to talk now. Thank you.

(WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Chief, and thank you Mr. Barnaby for your statements. We are about halfway through the afternoon and I think we'll just adjourn now for maybe ten minutes and

have a cup of coffee or stretch our legs and get some 1 fresh air and then we will start again in about ten 2 3 minutes. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED) 4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 6 gentlemen, I will call our meeting to order again and 7 invite other members of the Band Council to make their 8 statements and after that anyone living here in Good 9 Hope will have the right to make their own statements, 10 11 so --12 JOHN T'SELEIE: My name is John T'Seleie, I am a councillor here. I would 13 rather have let the old people speak, but I'll talk 14 now. 15 16 There are many, many things to talk about, but I want to say just a few things. I 17 can't pretend to know everything, but I think I've been 18 around long enough to know a few things about the white 19 man and about Dene people. 20 Mr. Berger, the Government 21 22 of Canada has sent you here today to listen to what we want to say about our land, our life and the 23 24 pipeline. I can't understand how the 25 Government can have so small a mind that they have to 26 27 ask us such a question. I want to tell you now why I think this is a foolish question -- why I think it is a 28 29 foolish question. 30 The white man and the Dene

in one way are the same, but in another way they are very different. The white man and the Dene are the same because they both need the earth to live. But the white man and the Dene are different because of the way they treat this earth. I think the white man has a few things that he should learn from the Dene. If he knew this then he would not have to ask about a pipeline.

in your life comes from the earth. Even the rocket that goes to the moon, comes from the earth. The white man digs all the metals from inside the earth and builds a rocket that flies to the moon.

When the white man digs out something from inside the earth and makes metal from it, he forgets that everything he takes from the earth he must give back to the earth. If nothing goes back to the earth, the earth will die and when the earth dies, everything else dies.

When you travel on this land you can tell where the white man is by the metal that he surrounds himself with. You can tell where the white man has been by all the metal and junk that he leaves behind. I told you that the Dene and the white man are different. They are different because the Dene gives everything that he takes from the earth he gives it back, but the white man gives nothing back to the earth, so the white man is killing the earth. When he is killing the earth he is killing himself because he needs the earth to live

just like us. 1 Now, today, the white man is 2 asking us Dene if he can build a pipeline through our 3 To me, that's like asking me to kill myself. 4 It's like asking--are the white man telling me that he 5 wants to kill himself too? 6 7 We are all here today because we want to live, and Mr. Berger, I do not want a 8 pipeline because I want to live. Thank you. 9 (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 Thank you, Mr. T'Seleie. If the other members of the Council wish 12 to speak now, that is fine with me, but if the other 13 members of the Council would rather some of the older 14 people spoke now, that is fine too. Whatever you want 15 16 to do. 17 I wonder if you would repeat your name, please so that we could get it down for the 18 official record. 19 FRED RABISCA: I am Fred 20 Rabisca, a member of the Band Council. I was born in 21 22 the bush and was raised in the bush and in town. lived in the bush most of the time. I was taught how 23 to snare rabbits and to set traps by my mother. 24 taught to live in the bush and also to live off the 25 land. 26 27 In January, when I was at the age of seven, my brother and I went to visit traps. 28 l January when I was at the age of seven, my brother 29 and I went to visit traps. Before we reached our 30

destination, it got very dark and there was no road, so we had to camp out in the open as we didn't have stove or tent. We slept in a hut which we made of branches and is was about sixty below. And I appreciated and was proud.

I was forced to go to school that fall even though I didn't want to go. Finally the nurse and R.C.M.P. brought me to school. When I was in school with the rest we were forced to learn in the white man's system. We had to learn whatever was taught to us. We didn't learn a thing about our traditional life. We weren't given the ability or rights to say what we wanted to learn. It was hard for us to miss school or to even go out in the bush. Most of us had to stay in town, while our parents were out in the bush. To this day I can never use what I was taught in school to live in the bush. In other words, it was just waste of time.

We are happy people living off our land and proud of what we are and of our land, until the white man, seismic and oil companies came and used our land. They have ruined our land. Ever since they came, the animals are very scarce. The forest fire increased every year. Animals are even dying just like that. There were dead ducks, beaver, fishes floating on lakes in this area. I don't think it's only in this area, but all over in the North. Even dead moose floating down the Mackenzie River this summer. Animals don't just die like that for no reason. There has to be a cause. Before the white

man, seismic and oil companies came there was hardly 1 any forest fires, there as no dead animals floating in 2 the lake or in the Mackenzie River. 3 Ever since development came 4 to our land, such as social development, housing 5 associations and others, we were rather into individual 6 groups , not living together like long ago. But we 7 drifted farther from each other and from our land. 8 As for my own opinion I truly 9 feel that Government did what he wanted to do on our 10 land. -- As for my own opinion I truly feel that 11 Government did what he wanted to do on our land. 12 don't think my people were given a chance to talk, 13 think or thought about any of the developments that 14 were pushed into their hands by the Government. 15 say we were ignored and not considered as people but 16 rather as children by the Government. Whereas we were 17 supposed to be the governor of our land, we were 18 supposed to have the ability and rights to say whatever 19 we want and not want. 20 21 When the liquor was first 22 opened to my people it has really ruined us. By liquor a lot of our people died. Did the Federal Government 23 do anything good for us? No All he did was to cause us 24 grief and trouble. Maybe the Government thought he was 25 doing us a great favour, but it was really the 26 opposite. 27 28 If the pipeline is built we 29 will be very unhappy people. We will drift farther

from each other as well as our land. Our land where we

have been born and raised will be ruined for us. 1 I will give you an example, 2 Mr. Berger. The pipeline is going through Alaska. 3 Think of all the problems they are having. 4 longer have a next door neighbour, they don't even know 5 their children. The service they get are very poor. 6 The pipeline people get service first as they have the 7 money. There is a lot of worries and trouble which the 8 pipeline people brought to them. It will be the same 9 here if it comes through. Maybe even worse. 10 There are so many forest 11 fires every summer, that if the pipeline comes through, 12 it is bound to catch on fire. It will ruin a lot of 13 our land, our hunting area and animals which we live 14 There's the danger of leakage, it will leak into 15 the water, that will kill all the fish we live on. 16 will also leak on the land and ruin all the vegetation 17 and almost all of the animals which we live on are 18 vegetarian. Even now there is all kinds of sickness 19 brought to our land ever since the white man came. 20 Where they come from there is no fresh air but rather 21 22 They come to our isolated country and cause 23 us a lot of trouble. There is a lot of other 24 things that the pipeline will bring to us which might 25 kill s, our land and our people. That's why we don't 26 want the pipeline. I'm talking for myself, my people, 27 my land and also for the future. 28 29 So, Mr. Berger, I hope you will listen, consider and think carefully on what

1	people say and not be forgotten.
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
3	(WITNESS ASIDE)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: If anyone
5	wishes to speak they can come forward and sit next to
6	Mrs. Wilson, the interpreter. That's probably the most
7	comfortable way of coming forward and speaking if you
8	would like to do that.
9	HYCIENE KOCHON:
10	THE INTERPRETER: His name Ls
11	Hyciene Kochon. He is the Chief from Colville Lake.
12	So he says he is just sitting here listening :0 the
13	hearing and he says that so far what the people said
14	about not wanting the pipeline, he says he agrees with
15	it, but he is not going to say anything now, he says
16	that he will talk when he is back in Colville
17	Lake.
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
19	Well, will be there later in the week, sir.
20	(WITNESS ASIDE)
21	LOUIS CAESAR sworn.
22	THE INTERPRETER: This is
23	Louis Caeser.
24	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, sir,
25	go ahead.
26	THE INTERPRETER: He says he
27	chiefs and the band councillors made a long speech, but
28	he says that two of them are his boys and he says he is
29	not going to make a long speech, he is just going
30	to say a few words.
•	

He says that he don't like 1 2 that word, pipeline, he says that he don't like to hear about that, the pipeline going through the 3 Mackenzie. He says I am not speaking for myself only. 4 He says I am speaking for everything what's living on 5 this land, all the animals that's in the waters or on 6 7 the land, that's what I am talking about. He says, this land, it is 8 just like our blood. He says because we live off the 9 animals that feed off the land. He says that's why we 10 are brown. He said, us, he said, we are not like the 11 white people, he said, all we worry about is our land 12 because we make our living off our land, he says, the 13 white people, they live on money, he says, that's why 14 they worry about money, but us, he says, we don't worry 15 that much about money, we worry about our land because, 16 that is where we make our living. 17 And he said, if the pipeline 18 came through and all this land got spoiled from all 19 the work that they are going to put by the pipeline, 20 he said it will be just like :making our money away 21 22 from us. He said, not in the form of money, but the land that we make our living on, on the animals and all 23 that, he says it will be just the same as if they took 24 25 all our money away from us and nothing to buy food with. 26 He said we can't just sit 27 like this and watch our land go spoiled like that. 28 said we make our living from the land, he says, we 29 eat the animals that feed from the land and he says

that's our life. So, he says, when they talk about 1 putting the pipeline through, that means that they re 2 going to spoil the whole land and he said that means 3 that they are going to spoil everything for us. 4 And he said maybe the white 5 man's been working on this for fifty years without the 6 natives knowing anything about it and then all of a 7 sudden they brought it out and said, okay, we are going 8 to put that pipeline through your land and he said, all 9 of a sudden we are faced with this and e said we don't 10 want to see that happen. He said e are not joking 11 sitting here, talking, trying to protect our land, he 12 said. We're worried about ourselves. We are worried 13 about what might happen f the pipeline ever goes 14 through. 15 16 He said that the white man :came to the North and did all -- did what they liked 17 Lround our land, he says. They went and they made all 18 kinds of roads and everything, but nobody knew what 19 was going on until this hearing started. Then, he 20 aid, the older people like himself, he says, we 21 22 realized what was happening, that's why we sort of woke up and now, he said, we are trying to fight or 23 our land. 24 25 That's all he wants to say. He says that's what he was worried about. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 28 very much, Mr. Caeser. Thank you. 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 JOHN LOUISON, sworn.

1	Could I get my own
2	interpreter?
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I
4	think so. Maybe we could do you want to go ahead
5	now or after there is another gentleman waiting as
6	well. We could go ahead with you now and your
7	interpreter now, or after supper, whatever you wish.
8	Right now?
9	A Yes.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
11	fine. Mrs. Wilson, would you give way to another
12	interpreter for this witness?
13	MRS. WILSON: Sure.
14	LUCY JACKSON, sworn as
15	interpreter.
16	THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
17	representatives of the Foothills Pipeline, Gas Arctic,
18	and my people. My name is John Louison, Chairman of
19	the Settlement Council Of Fort Good Hope.
20	I have lived in the
21	settlement of Fort Good Hope for the, last 36 years,
22	and that Ls how old I am today. I was raised here and
23	in :hose years a good part or a better part of it I
24	spent in the bush hunting and trapping. All those
25	times ere both good and hard times, nevertheless they
26	were the happy ones.
27	I spent about three years In
28	school at the most.
29	COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
30	could you repeat that, I didn't catch it, that

Α I spent about three 1 2 years in school at the most. THE COMMISSIONER: 3 Thank you. And since I quit hunting 4 and trapping about twelve years ago, I spend most of H 5 the time working at various places. Gentlemen, when I 6 say this I am serious from here. Since I heard about 7 pipeline about five years ago I thought the Government 8 was more or less going to ignore the idea. 9 Then the idea for the pipeline to go through was getting more 10 serious and now the pipeline is going through even 11 though it is against the will of the Indian people. 12 What do we care about pipeline, we don't reed it when 13 it does go through, who is going to benefit from it? 14 We are not going to, for sure. 15 16 But those white people down south and the companies that build it and 17 they'll be sitting back laughing, and not a thing 18 to worry about but more money for them and nothing for 19 20 us. 21 I wonder how many people in 22 this room and throughout the North know that the Federal Government is being controlled by these major 23 companies like Foothills Pipelines and all the major 24 companies throughout the country and maybe from the 25 States. 26 I wonder if these people 27 28 ever realize, the pipeline people, I mean, that they 29 are not only going to hurt the environment and the animals in the area, but also human life. 30

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When I say human life I mean if a moose or caribou or maybe even rabbit, that is going to die, that's food gone from the families' table and we live by that type of food and one other great possible thing is the social impact that is going to hurt. Those Government people working making the decision in Ottawa, what do they know about living in the North, out in the land, that is? If they only try living up here for about five years or even ten years, then they'll know what we are talking 10 about. So, Mr. Berger, when you 12 make up your report to bring back to Ottawa, I hope you 13 take up all of this into consideration seriously, and 14 when Ottawa takes all and everything into consideration 15 and makes the decision and that decision for the 16 17 pipeline to go through if anyways, then, not before land claims. 18 The Federal Government did 19 enough damage already. What more harm do they want to 20 do? By all this, some useless exploration and some 21 22 other type of development is sometimes abandoned. hen Columbus first landed in North America, that's when 23 trouble started. Destruction of every type such as 24 those horrible diseases, alcohol and everything and 25 then tried to cure. 26 Before white men came here 27 28 the Indian nation of North America were the happiest 29 people in the world and now the poorest people in

North America. Do we go down south and impose some

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ridiculous things down your throat and push down.
1
   If we did, you'd just say, "Get the hell back up
2
   North and stay there, and that will be the end of
3
   it."
4
                              So gentlemen, in closing I
5
   hope, and I really hope, for the best decision the
6
7
   Government could make, and again, no further
   development. And Mr. Berger, if not the right
8
   decision, then I will go up in the hills and make smoke
9
   signals.
10
                              Thank you, gentlemen.
11
12
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
   very much, Mr. Louison.
13
                               (WITNESS ASIDE)
14
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
15
                                                 There was
   another gentlemen who wanted to speak. Maybe we could
16
17
   hear that gentleman and then we will adjourn for supper
   after that.
18
19
                             ANTOINE ABALON sworn.
                              INTERPRETER (MRS. WILSON):
20
21
   will translate him in Slavey. He says that he is 74 years
22
   old. He said that he is not sitting here speaking for
   himself. He said that maybe I'll die tomorrow or not far
23
   from that but he said, why I am here speaking is because I
24
   am thinking of my children and my grandchildren.
25
                              This land means so much to is
26
                      We live off the land. He said when
27
   Natives, he said.
28
   our fathers kill something or caught a fish, he said
   our mothers fed on the fish and then she breast
29
    fed us, he says, that's how we were brought up.
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says that's why this land means so much to us, he says, 1 because it is our life. 2 3 He says, supposing the pipeline goes through, and if, he says, the animals 4 can't survive. He said, what will happen to all the 5 young people and their families that are growing up 6 7 now. What if the land got so spoiled that there is no animals to hunt. He said, what will happen to 8 all these young people, young boys with young 9 families, what are they going to make their living 10 11 on? He said, to him, he say, he 12 could -- when he think of what might happen if the 13 pipeline came through, he could just sit and cry, just 14 to think of what might happen if the pipeline came 15 through, just the thought of it, he said, could just 16 17 make a person cry. This is our land. 18 Natives never go to the south and go to a white man's country 19 and start giving them orders and say, well, this is, 20 going to be done this way and that is going to be done 21 22 that way. 23 He's an old man, he says, I am hard of hearing, but at least, he said, I said my 24 piece, just to show you how I feel about the whole 25 thing, and he says that that is all that I am going to 26 27 say. 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 29 very much, Mr. Abalon. 30 (WITNESS ASIDE)

1	THE COMMISSIONER: I think
2	that we will adjourn now, but before we do, Chief, Mr.
3	Barnaby and Mr. T'Seleie and Mr. Rabisca and Mr.
4	Louison and you all had written statements. If you
5	would, would you turn those over to the Secretary of
6	the Inquiry so that we can keep them and they can
7	become part of the formal record of the Inquiry. You
8	don't have to, but if you would, I would appreciate it.
9	She can collect them from you when we adjourn, and I
10	think Mr. Louison had a written statement as well, and
11	Mr. Louison if you would turn that over to the
12	secretary, I would appreciate it. I think we will
13	adjourn then until We will adjourn then for supper
14	and we will come back here at eight o'clock tonight and
15	we will carry on the hearings at eight o'clock tonight
16	here in the school.
17	Thank you.
17 18	Thank you. (SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109)
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18	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109)
18 19	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110)
18 19 20	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110)
18 19 20 21	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110) (SUBMISSION OF FRED RABISCA MARKED EXHIBIT C-111)
18 19 20 21 22	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110) (SUBMISSION OF FRED RABISCA MARKED EXHIBIT C-111) (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
18 19 20 21 22 23	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110) (SUBMISSION OF FRED RABISCA MARKED EXHIBIT C-111) (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED) (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110) (SUBMISSION OF FRED RABISCA MARKED EXHIBIT C-111) (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED) (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110) (SUBMISSION OF FRED RABISCA MARKED EXHIBIT C-111) (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED) (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our meeting to order this evening.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110) (SUBMISSION OF FRED RABISCA MARKED EXHIBIT C-111) (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED) (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our meeting to order this evening. As I said this afternoon, we have interpreters we
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	(SUBMISSION OF CHIEF FRANK T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-109) (SUBMISSION OF JOHN T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-110) (SUBMISSION OF FRED RABISCA MARKED EXHIBIT C-111) (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED) (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our meeting to order this evening. As I said this afternoon, we have interpreters we had interpreters. I think that Mrs. Wilson and Mrs.

another minute or two and maybe CHIEF T'SELEIE: There is another interpreter here. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, would you swear in this interpreter? NOEL KAKFWI, sworn in as interpreter	
another interpreter here. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, would you swear in this interpreter? NOEL KAKFWI, sworn in as	
THE COMMISSIONER: Well, would you swear in this interpreter? NOEL KAKFWI, sworn in as	
would you swear in this interpreter? NOEL KAKFWI, sworn in as	
6 NOEL KAKFWI, sworn in as	
·	
7 interpreter	
_	
8 CHIEF T'SELEIE: I would li	
9 to maybe explain why those maps are up on the wall.	
10 THE COMMISSIONER: All right	. ,
11 go ahead.	
12 CHIEF T'SELEIE: No, I am	
13 asking you what's the reason for the maps on the wall	
14 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I	
15 think that Mr. Bell can tell us about this map and I	
16 think that we can ask the people from Arctic Gas and	
17 Foothills to explain this map.	
Mr. Bell, would you like to	
19 tell us about the map on the left side, if you think	
20 now is the appropriate time.	
21 MR. BELL: I think, sir,	
22 perhaps if I could just mention that these are the la	ıd
23 use maps that we have been preparing in connection wi	:h
24 0U2 land use research. That would be sufficient for	
25 the time being and I will bring forward witnesses late	er
26 on in the Inquiry to explain them in more detail.	
27 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.	
28 Carter, would you just tell us about the map on the	
29 right, just briefly what it is and we won't go into i	-
30 at length now.	-

MR. CARTER: Sir, the map on 1 2 the right was prepared by Arctic Gas staff at the request of the Commission Staff to outline the route 3 that Arctic Gas has applied for and as well outline the 4 route that Foothills has applied for and you'll note 5 that the Arctic Gas route includes the cross delta 6 7 alternative that is presently under consideration by Arctic Gas. 8 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, why 9 doesn't it include the interior route, past Old Crow? 10 MR. CARTER: I can't explain 11 that, sir, we just brought it today and I hadn't 12 noticed that until now. I don't know why. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: T think T 14 should say, Chief, for the benefit of the people here 15 that the first gentlemen who spoke was Mr. Bell who is 16 a lawyer for the Indian Brotherhood and he later on 17 will explain through witnesses the traditional hunting, 18 trapping and fishing areas used by the people of Good 19 Hope as they appear on this map. The second gentleman 20 who spoke is Mr. Carter, a lawyer for Arctic Gas who 21 22 prepared this map which shows the route of the Arctic Gas pipeline and the route to the Foothills pipeline 23 and these maps are here just so you can look at them, 24 and when we adjourn for coffee Later on, feel free to 25 come up and look at them and that's why the Indian 26 Brotherhood and Arctic Gas put them up there so you 27 could take a look at them. 28 29 We're ready to hear anyone else who wishes to speak, and the people at the door, 30

if you want to come up and take seats further -closer to the front, you certainly are welcome to do 2 3 that. Anyone who wishes to come 4 forward now and make a statement, I am anxious to hear 5 any of you who wish to speak. 6 7 JONAS KAKFWI sworn. MR. KAKFWI: Mr. Berger, I am 8 9 Jonas Kakfwi of Fort Good Hope, and I have four boys, and one adopted daughter. Their ages are: the oldest 10 is eleven down to four. 11 I have been living in Fort 12 Good Hope all my life and I am forty-two years old. 13 Welcome to our town, Fort 14 Good Hope, to hear about what we think of our lovely 15 land, of all our Northwest Territories. We know that 16 it is our land and what is this about a pipeline coming 17 through? How many times we already answered that we 18 don't want the pipeline to come through, before this, 19 our lovely land of the Northwest Territories is 20 settled. 21 22 Mr. Berger, I am a son of one 23 of our oldest peoples living in Good Hope, name of Gabe Kakfwi. His age would be about 96. Since I was old 24 enough, I start to listen to what my dad had to say 25 about his back days in the bush, like trapping and 26 hunting, and how they loved their land. 27 28 This is what I had to say 29 now and some tomorrow. Like in the old days my dad and mom, they were young and they used to travel,

not by boat or kicker, or not by planes, but by 1 foot. Like in the spring time, like they used to 2 gather up this little village, Fort Good Hope to get 3 little of white man's grub like tea, tobacco and 4 ammunitions. Soon as they get this they used to 5 start down to where they used to trap to do their 6 hunting and then after they get all of their 7 supplies, they would go -- they would take them down 8 about four or five miles from here, then they would 9 land them there. This is just by paddling, no 10 kickers, and this, they know they were heading for 11 Anderson River, their country. 12 After they land down 13 there they just pack up their dogs and away they 14 go. After they go back inland and he told me a lot 15 of times, he said, "Son, we were young when we used 16 to come to a lake. We'd hear the ducks and beaver 17 on the lake and by night they would hear the loons 18 and the ducks howling way out on the lake. And 19 that, they used to sit by their outside fire and 20 there they would eat their fish or ducks or 21 22 moosemeat or whatever they get and then when they have to walk eaten it, they used/all the way out to 23 Anderson River, day after days of walking, but not 24 one of us saying we are tired or that, or caught a 25 cold or stomach ache or any other sickness. 26 once we get back to our country, Anderson River, 27 we think we own our land, still today we know it's 28 our land. And once we used to get back to the 29 Anderson River we were in our glory. We eat what

we kill inland or catch in water. But since white peoples come 2 in, brought their laws, they brought all kinds of 3 developments such as seismics and highways, tourists 4 5 that are coming into the lakes and so on. And now pipelines which they're talking about. 6 Mr. Berger, if I come to 7 somebody's lot in the south and take a shovel and start 8 digging, like they won't like it. They would get the 9 white man's law after me and then they would put me in 10 the jail and I know this would happen. This is the way 11 we think also about our lot, our lovely land of the 12 Northwest Territories. We don't want any more 13 developments or pipeline before the land claim is 14 settled. 15 16 Yes, Mr. Berger, I think this 17 is all I have to say for tonight. Thank you, the whole There might be more tomorrow. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Kakfwi. Perhaps if you could 20 let us have your written statement, if you are 21 22 willing to part with it we will have it marked as an exhibit and it will form a part of the record 23 along with the statements from the Chief and the 24 25 members of the Band Council who spoke this afternoon. 26 27 (SUBMISSION OF JONAS KAKFWI MARKED EXHIBIT C-112) 28 (WITNESS ASIDE) 29 30 MICHAEL LAFFERTY Sworn.

MR. LAFFERTY: My name is 1 2 Michael Lafferty. I agree with everybody that is against the pipeline and I am against it too. You, the 3 white people should think of us, the Dene people, and 4 5 our lives and ways. We were born here and lived 6 here all our lives. I was raised in the bush and 7 8 would like to raise my children the same way. went to school for a few years but quit because I 9 didn't like it. My mind was not on schooling, but 10 it was the bush life that I enjoyed more than 11 school. Now, today, I am married and have three 12 children. I make my living off the land and have 13 everything to live off the bush with. Dog team, I 14 have a boat, kicker, gun, snowshoes, just about 15 everything -- tent. 16 I never realized what was 17 going on until we got together and talked about 18 what was happening to us people. The liquor and 19 welfare and other things are ruining us people and 20 our lives. They will ruin us more with the 21 pipeline and more development. None of these 22 things are any good to us. None of these things 23 will be any good for our children. 24 If you, the white people want to do anything with us people or 25 the land, let's have our land settlement first 26 27 before any more development. That is all that I have to 28 29 say for tonight. I might come back tomorrow. 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you

1	very much, Mr. Lafferty.
2	(WITNESS ASIDE)
3	JUDY LAFFERTY sworn,
4	MRS. LAFFERTY: My name is
5	Judy Lafferty. I feel it is important for me to say
6	what is on my mind because what we say today will
7	concern the lives of our children and their children.
8	I, myself, was born here and raised by my grandparents.
9	Our people are proud of what
10	they were, they were also proud of their ways and their
11	lives. We all knew our Dene language and our way. We
12	were one big happy family until the white people came
13	with their laws and schools and especially their
14	liquor.
15	In other words, the white
16	peoples are trying to wipe out our ways of life with
17	their liquor and development.
18	I also blame the schools
19	because they are teaching our children the whiteman's
20	way. I don't think that it will ever work out
21	this way. I know this for sure because there is
22	a lot of young people that quit school before they
23	even got to Grade 12 and these young people are now
24	very confused about life. They were born Dene and
25	they'll stay Dene all their lives. Even if they finish
26	school and make something of themselves, they'll never
27	be accepted as a white man because he is an Indian,
28	Dene.
29	I'd rather bring my children
30	out in the bush with us instead of going to school. I
'	

want to teach my children how to live off the land and 1 be able to live out there before I ever send them to 2 school. There's a lot of young of us, -there is a lot 3 of us young parents that are realizing this, so we want 4 to send our kids with us to the bush before we ever 5 send them to school. 6 7 They can go to school and learn the white man's way after they've learned the 8 bush life. They have to learn to be a Dene before they 9 try to be anything else because that is what we are. 10 How are we going to teach our children how to live off 11 the land if development destroys the land? What are we 12 going to live off if the development destroys 13 everything, and the animals, what are we going to live 14 on? 15 16 Us people that were brought up on this land were taught by our elders to respect 17 the land and what is on it. To this day everyone of us 18 still respects what our elders taught us about 19 everything. 20 You, the white peoples are 21 22 the ones with the education, but it seems none of you know what the word "respect" means, how to respect the 23 24 people or the land. The word "development" means 25 money to white people. To us it means destroying us 26 The word "development" makes 27 people that live here. you white people forget the word "respect". 28 I don't want to offend 29 anybody, but all of these things I said are really 30

being done to us. Not only us people here, but all the 1 2 Native peoples of the North. That is all. 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 4 very much, Mrs. Lafferty. I wonder if you would let us 5 have your written statement so that it can be marked as 6 7 an exhibit. Thank you very much. 8 (SUBMISSION OF JUDY LAFFERTY MARKED EXHIBIT C-113) AL WILSON Sworn. 9 MR. WILSON: Mr. Berger, 10 my name is Al Wilson and I live in Fort Good Hope, 11 and I'd like to say also that I am proud to live in 12 Fort Good Hope. I have been accepted here by the 13 I have been in the Territories for fifteen 14 people. years and what I would like to say to this Inquiry 15 is what Gas Arctic and the Government is asking 16 that the Natives give up a way of life they have 17 always followed. 18 Having worked on oil rigs and 19 with pipeline crews for a number of years before I came 20 21 to the N.W.T. I worked on oil rigs along the in Alaska 22 Highway in B.C., and I worked with pipelines at Fort Nelson. Also in Northern Alberta on oil rigs and 23 pipelines in Swan Hills and I have seen what happens to 24 the communities where this happens. On the Indian 25 Reserve at Wabasca, Alberta, the crews were travelling 26 forty miles on a winter road to get into the small 27 communities and that is nothing compared to the 28 size of the operation that is going to be here. 29 What will happen if a crew is here? The local people

would not have much chance of using the facilities, 1 everything would be full of people and I don't want to 2 see this happen in the N.W.T. 3 When I was a young man I 4 could hunt and fish anywhere I felt like it in my home, 5 which is down in Quebec. 6 In September of 1939 I 7 joined the army and came out in July of 1945. 8 Shortly after, I left my home and came west. 9 1960 I came to the N.W.T. In 1967 I went home 10 along with my wife, who was from Fort Good Hope and 11 she is translating for me now, and it was a great 12 disappointment to me. Each time I wanted to go 13 hunting or fishing it was not available to me. 14 streams were either polluted, or there was a big 15 sign reading: "Fish Club Members Only". 16 Hunting was the same thing. 17 Any good hunting area was posted on every fencepost, 18 "No Hunting . Anyone Found Hunting Without a 19 Membership Will Be Prosecuted." On checking the 20 price of memberships it was anywhere from \$100.00 to 21 22 \$500.00 per year. A pipeline at this time would be the start of the same thing in the Mackenzie Valley. 23 We do not have any control at this time over the 24 land or what it is used for. Even if the people 25 have never given up their rights to the land, we are 26 still under colonial rule, as the rest of Canada 27 28 used to be 150 years ago. 29 I am told the majority rules in this supposedly democracy, but here the

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people can rule as long as they follow the
1
   Government policy. This policy is set down by
2
   Ottawa. Otherwise the Commissioner will overrule
3
   anything that the Government doesn't like.
4
   course, he is appointed by Ottawa. A council of the
5
   N.W.T. has been established with no way to make
6
7
   decisions that do not suit the government policy.
                             Mr. Berger, if the
8
   Government has to give our non-renewable resources
9
   to the U.S.A., let them build their pipeline in
10
   someplace that has already been spoiled by the
11
   blight of our so-called civilization.
12
                              I have lived in the N.W.T.
13
   approximately 15 years and I have found very little
14
   discrimination to those who wanted to make their
15
16
   home here. Not to come and impose our way on them.
   As a person who loves this country and wants it to
17
   remain a free country, I say take the pipeline some
18
   other route along the Alaska Highway or the Valdez
19
   way, but don't tear up our land and spoil the
20
   culture of the people.
21
22
                             Mr. Berger, could I ask a
23
   question of the gas companies?
24
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Yes,
25
   certainly.
26
                             MR. WILSON:
                                           I would like
   to know how they are going to cross -- well, we call
27
   it the Rabbitskin, in -- our people -- the Hare
28
   Indian River without disrupting the fishing and the
29
   water which we use there for this community in the
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1	wintertime.
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Would
3	you translate the question?
4	Mr. Carter, we will call on
5	you first. Do you want one of the representatives
6	of Arctic Gas to answer Mr. Wilson's question?
7	MR. CARTER: Yes, could we
8	answer that just in a little while, maybe later on
9	this evening?
10	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
11	and well then, we'll call, Mr. Ellwood, on you, perhaps
12	a little later on -
13	MR. ELLWOOD: Any time.
14	THE COMMISSIONER: You're
15	ready now, well, all right, if you are ready now you
16	might as well answer it now.
17	Mr. Ellwood is a
18	representative of Foothills Pipelines and he has been
19	sworn in the past in community hearings. That is why
20	he is being allowed to give evidence without being
21	sworn. All right, go ahead.
22	JOHN ELLWOOD resumed.
23	A As I understand your
24	question, Mr. Wilson, was how to cross the Hare Indian
25	River without disruption to the fish and the water
26	supply of the Town of Fort Good Hope.
27	The
28	THE COMMISSIONER: Just
29	before we go any farther. Do you want to point out
30	the river for me on the map?

1	A Certainly.
2	It is the Hare Indian here
3	just north of Fort Good Hope. The pipeline crossing is
4	just about three miles three and a half miles it
5	looks like from the Town of Fort Good Hope.
6	In this situation the actual
7	construction of the river crossing will be timed so
8	that it does not coincide with the fish migration up or
9	down the Hare Indian River,
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
11	do you want to translate this as we go along, Mrs.
12	Wilson.
13	A In addition our
14	biologists are sampling the Hare Indian and all other
15	rivers to identify overwintering spots for the fish.
16	We are avoiding these, as we find them the route is
17	moved to avoid such locations.
18	We feel that that will give
19	sufficient protection to the fish in all the rivers
20	that we are crossing here, that there will be no
21	adverse impact on the fish resources.
22	MR. WILSON:
23	Well, the reason for my
24	question is
25	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
26	let Mrs. Wilson translate first.
27	Thank you. You are going to
28	ask another question -
29	MR. WILSON: Yes, the reason of
30	my question is, Mr. Berger, is that that is a supply of
'	

fresh fish for this community during the winter. 1 are nets and hooks set in that river all winter under the 2 3 ice. I fish and hunt myself and 4 have since I was a boy, I was brought up -- my 5 grandparents were Indians, and I have never caught fish 6 yet where the water has been disturbed, and also that 7 is the water supply for this community during the 8 winter, in the middle of that river. 9 MR. ELLWOOD: 10 Yes, we are aware that 11 Α the Town of Good Hope gets their water supply from 12 the Hare Indian. With regard to that particular 13 question, it is quite likely that this crossing 14 would be put in in the summertime after the first 15 fish run, that is something still to be decided 16 17 upon. At the time that the ditch 18 in the river bed is open, or is excavated, there is, 19 of course, sediment stirred up which is carried down 20 the river. I am not sure of the exact location, 21 22 where the Town of Fort Good Hope gets its water supply, but it would be our intention not to foul 23 that up with the sediment disturbed by the trenching 24 25 operation. 26 THE COMMISSIONER: Would you 27 translate. MR. WILSON: 28 29 Well, liking fishing as I do, I still think that pipeline would look a lot better

over the Alaska Highway or the Valdez. 1 THE COMMISSIONER: 2 I am 3 sorry, I couldn't hear you, Mr. Wilson. Α I said liking to fish 4 the way I do, and I am allowed to fish and hunt here by 5 the people of this community, I can't see where they 6 are going to cross the stream without disturbing it and 7 I think that the pipeline should be, let's put it over 8 on the Alaska Highway. I think that is a very good 9 place for it. That's already been spoiled over there. 10 I used to live there. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Well, we are going to hold hearings in Whitehorse next week to 13 hear what Arctic Gas, Foothills, the Council of Yukon 14 Indians and other people have to say about the notion 15 that the pipeline should follow the Alaska Highway. We 16 17 are going to be hearing what people have to say about that next week in Whitehorse. Maybe you could just 18 translate what Mr. Wilson said and what I said, Mrs. 19 Wilson. 20 21 Α I thank you for 22 listening to me. I still think when I see that pipeline map there and the way that it's going, that 23 after our land claims, then we can talk development. 24 Up until then I have to go with the Dene people on land 25 claims first. Thank you. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, 28 Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson, did you have a written 29 statement? If you did maybe you could leave it with us and it will be marked as an exhibit. 30

1	A If you can read my
2	writing.
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
4	think so.
5	(SUBMISSION OF AL WILSON MARKED EXHIBIT C114)
6	(WITNESSES ASIDE)
7	THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
8	Carter, if you decide later on that you'd like one of
9	your representatives to add anything to what Mr.
10	Ellwood has said, you let me know.
11	JIM PIERROT sworn.
12	MR. PIERRIOT: I wanted to
13	say a few words about our land. My name is Jim Pierrot
14	and I have got seven kids.
15	THE COMMISSIONER: What is
16	your name again, sir, forgive me. Your name again?
17	A Jim Pierrot.
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, yes,
19	thank you.
20	MR. PIERROT: We don't
21	want pipeline because the pipeline will give
22	trouble to our children. We understand what will
23	happen to our children and our grandchildren and
24	what will happen to our land, animals and fish and
25	water.
26	After the pipeline goes
27	through, our childrens and our young people will have
28	no jobs. So we want our land, this is our land, and
29	our children want to live on it, after us, as well as
30	with us. The pipeline if they put it on, it will

destroy everything, the children and the animals and 1 the land, and this land, we live on it, is our life and 2 is our blood, this land. 3 We don't need the pipeline to 4 spoil our land and our life, so I call it, I say no 5 pipeline. We like to live free life of before. We 6 like to be a free life too on our land. We go hunting 7 and fishing and go trapping, it is a peaceful country 8 for us to be happy on it. 9 I have been brought up at 10 Pierrot Creek. That place, they call it after my 11 I stay there most of my life. 12 grandfather's name. am about 54 years old, and all this, my grandfather and 13 my father have passed, now I am trapping there and go 14 fishing there. I live there most of my time. 15 That is the way how we live our life on our land. 16 17 We like to be free as the way of our parents done ? before. We like to have a free 18 life and not to be bothered by others. 19 And that is all I could say. 20 21 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 22 very much, Mr. Pierrot. Maybe you would leave your statement with us so that it can be marked as an 23 exhibit, thank you. -And is it possible for you to 24 25 point out Pierrot Creek on the map -- on this one? If it isn't --26 (SUBMISSION OF JIM PIERROT MARKED EXHIBIT C-115) 27 28 (WITNESS ASIDE) 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we'll hear perhaps from one more witness and then we will

take a little break for coffee, if there is any. 1 CHARLIE BARNABY Sworn. 2 MR. BARNABY: 3 Mr. Berger, my name is 4 Charlie Barnaby. I am a former chief of Good Hope. 5 I was a chief of my people for five years and I 6 7 talked for my people and you can see that I have no statement. Whatever I say I talk from the bottom 8 of my heart and always did. When I talk about 9 something I talk about things that I seen in the 10 11 past. I don't agree with everybody 12 that don't want no pipeline because I know what oil 13 can do because I seen with my own eyes in 1943. 14 the last war started, it was going on strong, they 15 were short of oil, so they got oil from Norman Wells 16 17 to Alaska. I seen one tank, 5,000 gallon tank on this Cauol side and they used to call it old camp, that is 18 right on the river bank, there was tanks there. 19 In 1943 before I went to 20 21 school in April, that tank bust and all that oil T went onto the Mackenzie River. I know it because my 22 23 dad had a cabin there and it got old so I built another one, actually my dad lived there and raised 24 us up eight miles below Norman Wells on the west 25 side. And when that oil spilled there was about a 26 three mile stretch of it just full of oil on top of 27 the ice and when the ducks coming in they land in 28 it, and not one of those ducks ever got out. 29 were hundreds and hundreds of ducks stuck in the

oil. And that fall, usually we stay here fishing in the summer and go back in September and live there all winter and I guess when the ice went, the oil went with the ice and Goose Island they call it, was all covered with oil, it didn't get rid of it with the water, you know, with the overflow.

My brothers shot two moose on that island and I think that is the only two that ever went there and even the flesh was taste oil and the hide was worth nothing because it was just soaked with oil from the willows they were walking through.

That's why we don't want no pipeline. A little bit of spill can spoil a lot of damage to our land and so for the animals we live on and for the fur that we sell to get our money.

I still think experts are the Native, are the people from the country, not the white people, they are not expert, from what I seen in San Sault test site there. That is a test site, they call it, a whole bunch of us went there one time to see what's going on there, and they got pipes on top of ground and underground and that thing is not supposed to move, that is supposed to be a test site, and that was five years ago when I seen it and I went hunting last summer and I got stuck and there was a couple of Natives from Wrigley looking after the camp, so I went and had tea and they showed me around with a truck at the

same place and I couldn't believe that it was the 1 same place because there is nothing, just air in 2 those pipes, there's no oil or nothing and it was 3 all crooked, it was just like waves. What will 4 happen if it got oil in there? 5 6 And they had all kinds of different kinds of grass planted there and they 7 said they're going to take one colour to put on 8 top the pipeline to see if the pipeline breaks 9 it is supposed to change colour and they just 10 have to fly over with a helicopter and they can 11 spot a break right there by telling by the grass, 12 and I told them, I said, how could you tell that? 13 And they said it would change colour. By the time 14 they find that break there will be a big lake 15 of oil on the ground and it is going to ruin the 16 ground, because the pump stations will be going 17 steady. 18 19 The Americans, they study on the moon, while they studied on the moon, they made a 20 21 big dump pile out of the moon, they left a bunch of 22 junk up there and they're finished with it. And then the oil companies started that with our land. We don't 23 want our land to be just like the moon, left all with -24 - full of junks, that we're going to live with for the 25 future. 26 27 I think the people were happy without pipeline and we don't need the pipeline. 28 29 They already, like Al Wilson said, they already got Alaska, where they spoiled, they might as well

put it there, we don't need it, we are happy without 1 2 it. I know and there is a lot of 3 people told me, they said, what is that pipeline for? 4 Well, my answer is, the pipeline is just a crazy thing 5 going through our land if it does go through, just for 6 7 another stupid Indian like me to trip over it, that's all it is good for. 8 Mr. Berger, I would like to 9 give somebody else a chance to talk, I'll be talking 10 again tomorrow, so thanks for listening. 11 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Barnaby. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Before 15 we adjourn I should say that Mr. Barnaby discussed 16 not only the impact of a gas pipeline, but the impact 17 of an oil pipeline as well. The pipeline that Arctic 18 Gas and Foothills Pipelines want to build is a gas 19 pipeline, but the Federal Government has said that if 20 a gas pipeline is built it will have a great 21 22 influence on the route that an oil pipeline will take if one is built. That is, they have made it plain 23 that if a gas pipeline is built up the Mackenzie 24 Valley, then if an oil pipeline is built, the route 25 it takes will be determined in large measure by the 26 route already taken by the gas pipeline. 27 Federal Government has said in the pipeline 28 guidelines, that the pipeline companies are to bring 29 forward evidence of the impact of an oil pipeline as 30

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well as of the impact of a gas pipeline. Now, they
1
   will be called upon to do so at the Inquiry later in
2
   the year. I mention this now so that you will
3
   understand that all of you who wish to discuss the
4
   impact of an oil pipeline are, like Mr. Barnaby,
5
   entitled to do so.
6
7
                              That may be a little
   difficult to translate, but would you do the best you
8
9
   can, Mrs. Wilson?
                              We will adjourn for about 15
10
   minutes just to get some fresh air and as I say, some
11
   coffee, if we can get any, and we will start again in
12
   about 15 minutes and carry right on.
13
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
14
    (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
15
16
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
   gentlemen, .we will call the hearing to order again and
17
   Chief T'Seleie has asked that we carry on for another
18
   hour and after that I understand that there will be a
19
   drum dance, so we will hear as many people as we can
20
   for the next hour or so and then we will adjourn until
21
22
   tomorrow.
23
                              So, sir, you have been sworn,
24
   so carry on then.
25
                              JAMES CAESER Sworn.
                              MR. CAESER: Mr. Berger,
26
   people from Gas Arctic, Foothills, people from the
27
   press and fellow Dene. My name is James Caeser and I
28 l
   was born in February of 1954 in this settlement of Good
29
   Hope. Until I was eight years I have lived with my
30
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parents out in the bush. During those early few years of my life I have inherited my language and culture, thus I inherited the Dene way of life. This heritage has always lived with me and I have and will always be proud to be a Dene.

Then in the summer of 1962 I was persuaded by teachers to attend school. My sister and brother and myself boarded a plane to attend the Sir Alexander Mackenzie School and was a resident at Grollier Hall, a Roman Catholic hostel at Inuvik. At that time I did not know any words in English or other foreign languages. Most of the punishments, discomforts and frustrations imposed upon me were because of my language and culture. I think partly because of the colour of my skin. I was too stubborn to stop being a Dene.

I attended school there for two years during which time I learned very little of value. I then decided to remain home for the '64/'65 school year to get away from the white man's system. Even then I learned that my decision was not to go on undebated because my parents were threatened by teachers and local government people, that if I stayed, they would forfeit any more Government · aid, However, I stayed for that last year with my parents out in the bush.

During my high school year I was exposed to the world of white men. Having learned and experienced their language and ways, I did not like, what was happening to me. Education done very little

of value for me. It only taught me how to be greedy', 1 how to exploit others, and how to question my place in 2 3 the universe. I thought I got away from the 4 white man's way of life after I completed my high 5 school studies. Now, I run into another problem. That 6 7 of the pipeline. We, the Dene people, do not 8 want pipelines or highways to pierce the heart of our 9 land like spears, killing all life now present, 10 including the white man and other people of this earth. 11 We do not want development 12 because we do not want our people to sleep on park 13 benches because they don't have a place of their own, 14 to be murdered in some dark alley for a few dollars, to 15 work in some thirty storey building never knowing who 16 they are, to eat artificial flavoured food and die of 17 malnutrition, to wake up on concrete and having no 18 place to go, to die without ever seeing a wild flower, 19 or touching a wild animal, or drinking unpolluted water 20 in a wild land. 21 22 No, we do not want pipelines 23 or highways on our land. I think of our land as a 24 virgin in its own time, untouched by the greedy hands 25 of big money, exploitation, ruin or death. 26 I think of our land as our 27 heart giving us blood to flow through our veins. 28 l think of our land like I think of our people, our 29 people like our land.

1	No, we do not want pipelines
2	or highways to choke our land of life.
3	This is all I have to say for
4	now.
5	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
6	Mr. Caeser.
7	Mr. Caeser, could you let us
8	keep your written statement and if you will, it will be
9	marked as an exhibit.
10	(SUBMISSION OF JAMES CAESER MARKED EXHIBIT C-116)
11	(WITNESS ASIDE)
12	MR. CARTER: I am prepared to
13	respond to Mr. Wilson's question.
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, all
15	right. Well, Mr. Rowe, now is as good a time as any, I
16	think, This gentleman is Mr. Rowe who is a
17	representative of Arctic Gas and he has been sworn in
18	the past at other community hearings so that is why he
19	will be allowed to give evidence without being sworn
20	again.
21	DOUGLAS ROWE resumed.
22	MR. ROWE: Judge Berger, the
23	document which I have in front of me here I obtained
24	from the Settlement office during the break and it is
25	volume XVI of the Arctic Gas Biological Report series
26	and it in particular deals with cataloging of the lakes
27	and streams along the proposed pipeline route, the Hare
28	Indian River which is one of these.
29	THE COMMISSIONER: Can you
30	translate that, Mr. Kakfwi?

1	MR. ROWE: Arctic Gas would
2	propose
3	to cross the Hare Indian
4	River during the river using a conventional type of
5	pipeline winter crossing. This would involve digging a
6	trench in the bottom of the river, pulling the pipeline
7	into place and backfilling on top of it to a depth of
8	about seven feet of cover or so.
9	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
10	how deep would the trench be? You said three feet of
11	cover, then there is four feet of pipe beneath that -
12	A No, I am sorry, it
13	wasn't three feet of cover. It would probably be seven
14	to ten feet of cover.
15	Q Oh, did you say seven to
16	ten feet of cover well, how deep would the trench be
17	in the river?
18	A It would be another four
19	feet on top of that, so say, 14 feet deep in the -at
20	the channel where the deepest-
21	Q So where the pipeline
22	crosses the Hare Indian River you will cross in winter
23	and the trench in the river bed itself would be ten to
24	fourteen feet deep?
25	A That is right.
26	Q And you put the pipe in
27	and then you put the soil in on top of the pipe.
28	You might translate that. If
29	it wasn't clear to me, it might not have been clear to
30	everybody else in the translation.

1	How wide what is the width
2	of the river where you are going to cross it, do you
3	have that?
4	A No, I do not have that
5	information I don't think, No, I don't have it
6	right in this document.
7	The reason that we would
8	propose to cross this river during the winter is
9	mainly on a recommendation from our aquatic
10	consultants who inform us that the river is a
11	sensitive area during the period from May until
12	November of the year. This is due to the fact that
13	it serves as a spawning and nursery area for
14	grayling and longnose suckers, but we also are
15	aware that there is a summer utilization in the
16	river of other species of fish, but we do not have
17	spawning data on these other species.
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Can you
19	handle that?
20	THE INTERPRETER: Yes.
21	MR. ROWE: A As Mr. Ellwood
22	mentioned, the winter is a potentially sensitive area
23	as well in that there may be overwintering populations
24	of fish in the river. We have not determined as yet
25	where these locations are, but the biologists feel that
26	there is a high probability that these overwintering
27	areas may exist in the river.
28	As far as the siltation goes,
29	the overwintering areas of the fish would be critical
30	should they occur immediately downstream of the

crossing. The siltation load could put additional 1 stress on the population by removing perhaps some of 2 the oxygen availability from the water. 3 Does that answer Mr. Wilson's 4 5 question in sufficient detail ? 6 7 8 THE COMMISSIONER: 9 Well, that is the answer that you have given us and I 10 thank you for providing that. I was going to say 11 that Mr. Scott, Commission Counsel, is here and I am 12 going to ask Mr. Scott to consider the evidence that 13 has been given by Mr. Ellwood and by Mr. Rowe on the 14 crossing of the Hare Indian River, Foothills says it 15 would build the river crossing in the summer, and 16 17 Arctic Gas says it would build the river crossing in the winter. 18 19 At the formal hearings in Yellowknife you may well decide, Mr. Scott, that we 20 should examine this divergent approach to the problem 21 22 in greater detail, so thank you, Mr. Rowe, 23 MR. ROWE: A Excuse me, sir, 24 would you wish that we put this particular -- mark this 25 page as an exhibit? It is the data on the Hare Indian River crossing. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: No, give that to Mr. Scott. The book is already an exhibit in 28 29 the Inquiry anyway. 30 Α All right.

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
2	MR. SCOTT: Mr. Rowe and I
3	will make an inspection tomorrow morning at six.
4	
5	
6	THE COMMISSIONER: That isn't
7	what I had in mind.
8	(WITNESS ASIDE)
9	THE COMMISSIONER: Do we have
10	another witness
11	STEVE KAKFWI sworn.
12	MR. KAKFWI; I want to ask
13	Foothills and
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Could you
15	give us your name first, sir.
16	A Steve Kakfwi.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, sir.
18	A I'm from Good Hope. I'd
19	like to ask Foothills and Gas Arctic where they are
20	going to get gravel and sand from that they are going to
21	use during the construction of the proposed pipeline.
22	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
23	Ellwood.
24	MR. ELLWOOD: Would you like
25	us to use this mike or whatever?
26	THE COMMISSIONER: Whatever
27	suits you.
28	JOHN ELLWOOD resumed
29	MR. ELLWOOD: We have
30	identified all along our route a series of potential
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sources of gravel.
                        I am not certain of the exact
1
   locations of these in the Fort Good Hope area.
2
   have most of our data from previous work up here and
3
   from the Department of Public Works who have been
4
   investigating gravel sources in relation to the
5
   Mackenzie Valley Highway and there is no decision yet
6
   on which gravel sources should be used. This is still
7
   a matter that the Government has indicated they want
8
   to play a fairly active role in deciding which ones
9
   will be used and which ones will not.
10
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Well, have
11
   you, has Foothills identified potential sources of
12
   gravel in the vicinity of Fort Good Hope?
13
                                   We do have them
14
   identified, at this time I'm just not able to say
15
   exactly where they are. I would have to refer to some
16
17
   of our construction maps.
18
                              0
                                   Would it be possible to
   tell us tomorrow -- are you --?
19
20
                                   Yes, I could, I could
   get that information by tomorrow.
21
22
                                   Are you in the same
23
   position, Mr. Carter?
24
                              MR. CARTER:
                                           I think that our
   problem is the same as that of Mr. Ellwood. We will
25
   attempt to dig that information up and give it to you
26
27
   tomorrow.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Well, you
28
   don't have to translate all of this, you can just say
29 l
   that they will try to answer that question tomorrow.
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1	It is a good question and these gentlemen will do their
2	best to answer it, but we will give them the night to
3	think about it,
4	MR. KAKFWI:
5	A Thank you.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
7	(WITNESSES ASIDE)
8	THE COMMISSIONER: Bear in
9	mind Mr. Carter and Mr. Ellwood that we understand your
10	policy, what we are interested in is the potential
11	sources of gravel, and sand, I think.
12	MR. CARTER: My policy men
13	haven't made any decisions.
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
15	THE INTERPRETER: This is not
16	too easy a thing to translate for your own son.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: No, well,
18	don't worry about it.
19	THE INTERPRETER: I mean, he
20	is Dene just like me, but I am still translating.
21	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we
22	have another half hour and I am most anxious to hear
23	from any others who wish to speak and we will just
24	carry on for a little while longer.
25	MR. CARTER: Sir, we have got
26	a map with the preferred borrow pits and aiternat(-,
27	borrow pits marked on it.
28	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, why
29	don't you when we adjourn tonight just put the map up
30	on the wall, tack it up, and then as people come in

tomorrow, they can look at it and then ask any further 1 questions. Maybe that is the best way to handle it. 2 We have another witness 3 4 anyway, so --Mark that map, Mr. Carter 5 so that an ordinary person like myself who is not an 6 engineer could actually look at it and understand 7 where the sources of gravel are and you might 8 consult with Mr. Ellwood about it and if his sources 9 are different from yours, let him mark up your map 10 when it goes up. 11 12 13 Yes, sir, carry on, sir. 14 LOUIE BOUCAN sworn. 15 16 THE INTERPRETER: Mr. Louie Boucan, claim this is our land, and he agree they with 17 everybody that/don't want any pipeline to come through 18 or any highway to come through this land of theirs, 19 because he says this is our land. 20 He says we live out on the 21 22 land. We go out and kill the games, we don't have to pay for it. So therefore, he says, this is our land 23 and we want to keep it the way it is. He says, 24 compared to the white peoples, they have got 25 the money to buy their food. They can go ahead 26 and go to any store or anything and buy their food, 27 but he says, we Dene in the north here, this is 28| our land and he says we live out of it, that's why 29 we don't want any pipeline or highway to come through.

He says, this oil companies 1 2 never had discussion with the people before they started in the North. He says, further up, he says, he 3 was 200 miles north of here and about 150 miles up in 4 5 the foothills in the west and he says he's been travelling with a plane and he says there's cat roads 6 7 all over the area -THE COMMISSIONER: Cat roads? 8 THE INTERPRETER: Yes. 9 THE COMMISSIONER: Seismic--10 THE INTERPRETER: 11 Seismic. He says why didn't they discuss this before they 12 started that, he says, it was never discussed. He's 13 seen the whole land all torn. 14 He says we Dene people in the 15 north, he says, we know our land. He says we know 16 17 where we can get fish, we know where we can get meat, and we know where we can -- a good trapping area. 18 says we know it, he says, that's why we depend on it 19 and we don't want any more of that exploration on our 20 land. 21 22 He says this was how good in them old days, he says, he was about ten years old 23 when his dad left sometime early June. He says all I 24 25 had was little tea, little shells, matches, he says they went about 30 miles up river and they went 26 across over to the Yukon border in the mountain. 27 All the way along, he says, his dad would shoot a 28 caribou or something to eat. No problem, he said, 29 we had no tea -- I am sorry -- they had no sugar, no

1	flour, anything like that plus besides straight
2	country food. He says they went into the I don't
3	know, it is someplace in the Yukon, where they call
4	the Lansing Creek They went in there around the
5	middle of summer and then made the turn back and they
6	got out over on the border there to do their trapping
7	and they travelled until the snow failed, and up to
8	that day, he says, from the time when they left here,
9	they never had a cupful of flour or sugar or anything
10	besides their straight meat, and he said it was a good
11	life yet.
12	That is all he has to say.
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
14	very much, sir. (Witness Aside)
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, sir?
16	GEORGE ABLON Sworn.
17	MR. ABLON: My name is George
18	Ablon of Fort Good Hope. I will talk Slavey.
19	THE INTERPRETER: This
20	gentleman says that if they put a pipeline in through
21	the north they'll have nothing to live on. He said
22	he goes along the C.N. line there, he's been out
23	travelling on that road quite a bit and he says a lot
24	of time he find a dead chicken or a dead rabbit along
25	it. There must be something that doesn't agree with
26	poor rabbit or something that dies on that, and he
27	said they are going to put explore, through, put a
28	highway and a pipeline, how many of those little
29	animals are going to die which they could be using
30	for food?

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He says some places where the seismic roads are and where the C.N. road -- it takes about three years before any little game get on that road because he has seen it. Suppose now, he says, they take a pipe -- gas pipeline through, he says, with the fume that'll be smelling, he says he's wondering if there'd be anything to come through around that area. He doubts that there'd be something coming around that area, the fume, the gas --He says we depend on our 10 land, that's why, he says, we are trying not to see 11 any more exploration or the gas pipeline or the 12 highway to come through. 13 He says claiming with the 14 seismic people, he says some good fish lakes they'll 15 have to watch how they cross the roads, where the 16 17 little river runs in and out of the fish lakes, he That's one thing they depend on too, is the fish 18 says. lakes. 19 Some of the little rivers, 20 too, he says, they're good fishing in the summer, but 21 22 once the seismic cross it and they kind of put a bridge across, the fish never comes down the stream after 23 24 that. 25 That is all he has to say. 26 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 27 very much, sir. 28 (WITNESS ASIDE) JOHN T'SELEIE: 29 Mr. Berger, can I just mention a couple of things?

THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly. 1 2 JOHN T'SELEIE, resumed. Nobody knows for sure if 3 there is going to be any pipeline. The pipeline people 4 here today are only playing a game against the people. 5 They are trying to make the people think that there is 6 7 going to be a pipeline. I think the whole game is like 8 that. Not long ago the Commissioner 9 of the Northwest Territories approved land applications 10 to dig some test sites, applications from Foothills, 11 and I think tomorrow someone is going to be dealing 12 with that, but I just want to say to my people, 13 be fooled. (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 CHIEF T'SELEIE: Resumed. 15 CHIEF T'SELEIE: Mr. Berger, I would like to repeat 16 myself again that there will be no pipeline. 17 (WITNESS ASIDE) 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, it's I think maybe we have gone on as long as we 11:15. 20 21 should today. I want to thank all of the people of 22 Fort Good Hope who spoke today and the visitors from Gas Arctic and Foothills who spoke and I think we'll 23 adjourn until tomorrow and tomorrow anyone who wishes 24 to speak I am certainly anxious that you should come 25 forward and speak and any one who spoke today but wants 26 to add something tomorrow, I certainly want you to feel 27 free to add whatever you wish at that time. 28 29 Would you translate that? 30 Before we adjourn, Chief, did

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1
   you want to, or any member of the Council, want to say
   anything about the drum dance tonight -- He just did.
2
   Well, I thought he did. I wasn't sure.
3
                              I'll see you at the drum
4
   dance and we will all come back here at one o'clock at
5
   least I am inviting you all to come back here at one
6
   o'clock tomorrow and we will adjourn the hearing then
7
   until one o'clock tomorrow.
8
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO AUGUST 6, 1975)
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