

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)

**Norman Wells, N.W.T.
August 9th, 1975.**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 21

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MR. R. Blair,
Mr. John Ellwood

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1 Norman Wells, N.W.T.
2 August 9th, 1975.

3
4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

5
6 THE COMMISSIONER: Well I
7 will call our meeting to order, ladies and gentlemen,
8 now that we are all comfortable.

9 I am Judge Berger and I am
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 the south.

14 I am holding hearings in e
15 community in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta
16 and the Northern Yukon, likely to be affected by the
17 pipeline if it is built. I am to consider what will
18 likely be the social, economic and environmental impact
19 of the pipeline if it is built, and I am to recommend
20 to the Federal Government, the terms and conditions
21 under which it is to be built if they decide that it
22 should be built. So I am here to obtain your help in
23 determining what the impact will likely be if it is
24 built, and in making recommendations to the government
25 of Canada

26 I want to hear from you, from
27 white people and native people, from old people and
28 young people, what you have to say is as important to me
29 and to this Inquiry as what the experts, the scientists
30 and engineers and biologists and the lawyers have to

1 | say at the formal hearings in Yellowknife. For that
2 | reason, when you are giving evidence, I'll ask you to be
3 | sworn in the same way that we require witnesses to be
4 | sworn at the formal hearings at Yellowknife.

5 | I should say that the people
6 | sitting to my left, the young ladies who use that mask,
7 | are simply making a record on tape of everything that
8 | is said here so that it can be transcribed and typed
9 | and then we will have a permanent record of what you
10 | have to tell me here today, and that of course -- a
11 | copy of that will be sent back to the settlement so
12 | that the settlement will itself have a copy.

13 | I should also say that the
14 | C.B.C. has a team of broadcasters who accompany the
15 | Inquiry so that they can report each evening on the
16 | northern network on what you have to say, so that
17 | people throughout the north will know what you have had
18 | to say, and there are people from the -- other people
19 | from the media with us who will be reporting what you
20 | have to say to the Inquiry.

21 | Now, Canada and the United
22 | States have a great appetite for oil and gas and that
23 | is why the government of Canada is considering this gas
24 | pipeline. But before the government decides what to
25 | do, they want to know what you think about it and that
26 | is why they have sent me here. It is vital that take a
27 | hard look now at this pipeline and what its
28 | consequences will be, for once the first shovel full of
29 | earth has been dug, once the first length of pipe has
30 | been laid it will be too late, and I have invited

1 representatives of both pipeline companies to be here
2 today to answer your questions and to listen to what
3 you have to say. Mr. Carter and Mr. Rowe and Mr. Hardy
4 are here from Arctic Gas and Mr. Blair and Mr. Ellwood
5 are here from Foothills Pipelines, and if you wish to
6 ask any of them any questions, just go right ahead and
7 tell me what it is you want to ask them, but remember
8 too, they are here to listen to what you have to say as
9 well.

10 So I want you, the people who
11 live here, who make the north your home, to tell me what
12 you would say to the government of Canada if you could
13 tell them what was in your minds, and then I will rake
14 my report and recommendations to the government. It is
15 not for me to decide whether or not a pipeline will be
16 built, that is a matter for the government of Canada; on
17 the recommendation of the National Energy Board to
18 decide. But we are here to consider what the impact
19 will be, and to make recommendations in that regard.

20 So I think that's all I have
21 to say, and I look forward to hearing now from any of
22 you who wish to speak, and if you wish to speak, those
23 of you who are at tables with microphones, you can just
24 remain there seated and speak, and any of you who wish
25 to come forward, there's a microphone at this table
26 here and you can come forward and be seated and just
27 take your time and say whatever you have to say in your
28 own way.

29 MRS. HOWARD: I have a brief
30 here before me.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

2 Could we just have your name, ma'am?

3 MRS. HOWARD: Oh it's Pat
4 Howard.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: If the
6 ladies with you are going to add anything, they might
7 as well be sworn now too if they are going to join in
8 the discussion.

9

10 PAT HOWARD Sworn:

11

12 MRS. HOWARD: I would first
13 like to say that this brief has been prepared by the
14 executive of the Parent Teachers' Association here in
15 Norman Wells, and the executive at present are out of
16 town, so I am just reading the brief for them.

17 "Brief to the Berger
18 Commission from the Norman Wells Parent-Teacher
19 Association. "The following brief has been prepared by
20 Vera Gauthier and Muriel Wilson on behalf of concerned
21 parents and teachers of the Norman Wells Parent-Teacher
22 Association, It should be pointed out at this time that
23 the Association takes an impartial view regarding the
24 construction of the proposed pipeline, but it is their
25 wish that the Commission be made aware of the problems
26 which would arise in Norman Wells with regard to
27 schooling should a sudden influx of students arrive to
28 attend classes here.

29 "Should the pipeline construct
30 ion commence, as proposed, during the 1976-'77 winter

1 months, with over sixty permanent jobs available at
2 Norman Wells, this could very conceivably put a
3 considerable strain on the school facilities at Norman
4 Wells with which we would not be able to cope.

5 "The Norman Wells School
6 consists of four 'temporary' portable Atco classrooms.
7 Three of these classrooms were obtained from Aklavik in
8 1968, as they were surplus at that settlement. A
9 fourth Atco classroom was added to the complex in the
10 fall of 1973. There are presently four teachers and
11 one assistant teacher on staff.

12 "The enrollment of
13 approximately 80 students utilizes the four classrooms
14 to their full extent, with no facilities for
15 recreation, despite repeated requests to the Department
16 of Education.

17 "One of the classrooms has a
18 floor which is --frequently 'giving way' and has to be
19 'jacked--up' in order to keep it in a reasonably safe
20 condition.

21 "A faulty heating system has
22 for years been a constant source of aggravation and,
23 discomfort and in certain instances a considerable
24 danger hazard to students and teachers.

25 "In 1972 we were advised by
26 the Department of Education that a \$295,000.00 four
27 classroom school was approved in the estimates for the
28 1972--73 fiscal year. We have been unable to secure
29 any further information as to what happened to these
30 funds.

1 "The school grounds have been
2 a constant source of annoyance to the teachers, parents
3 and children due to the very unfavourable conditions of
4 the grounds. There has been some improvement during
5 the past year, inasmuch as we now have shale spread",
6 over the grounds, which eliminates some of the mud but
7 does nothing to eliminate the wear and tear on
8 children's clothes.

9 "Housing facilities for
10 teachers at Norman Wells consists of two dwellings,
11 suitable for two married teachers. Additional teachers
12 would of course mean additional housing required.

13 "We have learned from
14 previous experience that students' books must be
15 ordered many months in advance, otherwise there is a
16 long and frustrating waiting period before the books
17 required are finally obtained. The sharing of books
18 does not, as we have also learned, give a student a
19 fair chance to proceed at his (or her) own speed.

20 "We have been advised by Mr.
21 Macpherson, Director of Education, that they are
22 prepared to react quickly
23 should a sudden influx of population caused by
24 developments in the MacKenzie Corridor arise. However,
25 we wish to state our concern that this may result in
26 quickly bringing in more 'temporary' portable
27 classrooms, which we are not prepared to accept.

28 "To sum up the situation
29 briefly, the major concerns at this time are as
30 follows:

- 1 (1) Inadequate school facilities.
- 2 (2) Unsuitable playground conditions.
- 3 (3) Inadequate housing for teachers.
- 4 (4) The problem of obtaining sufficient books,
- 5 desks and other supplies should a sudden
- 6 influx of students occur.
- 7 (5) Lack of recreation facilities.
- 8 (6) Faulty heating systems -- contributing to a
- 9 continual source of problems.

10 "In lieu of these concerns,
11 we would appreciate any comments by the Commission with
12 regard to what, if any, responsibility they are
13 prepared to take in the matter.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
15 very much, Mrs. Howard. Would you let us have that
16 brief and it will be made part of the permanent record
17 of the proceedings of the inquiry.

18 (BRIEF FROM PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MARKED EXHIBIT C-16)

19 THE COMMISSIONER: This might be an appropriate time,
20 now that you have raised one or two of these issues, for
21 me to ask the representatives of the line companies just
22 to tell us a little bit about what they plan to do here
23 in Norman Wells, if they are allowed to build the
24 pipeline. Mr. Carter, I wonder if Mr. Rowe would mind
25 telling us where the nearest construction spread would
26 be, generating stations, Mrs. Howard mentioned the
27 permanent jobs, 60 in number, but it might be useful
28 just to discuss the construction phase and then the
29 permanent job phase. Would you do that, Mr. Rowe?

30 MR. ROWE: Yes, sir.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: If you
2 like, you could come over to this microphone and just
3 sort of face the people. Why don't you just sit around
4 on that side so that --

5 DOUGLAS ROWE resumed

6 MR. ROWE: During the
7 construction phase of the pipeline, there would be two
8 construction camps located near Norman Wells. One of
9 them would be about 15 or so miles north of the town
10 itself, and the other one would be about 30 miles to
11 the south of the town of Norman Wells. In the town
12 itself, there would be a stockpile area and a wharf
13 site which would probably be utilized, the same one as
14 is being constructed now would be utilized for the
15 offloading of pipe and materials.

16 During the construction phase, I
17 wouldn't anticipate that there would be a great load on
18 the local facilities, the schools, hospitals and so on,
19 however during the operating phase of the pipeline there
20 would be a major centre here for the operational
21 personnel. This would involve the members, the staff
22 members for the pipeline and their families. It's the
23 policy of Arctic Gas to use the local facilities and
24 cooperate with the Department of Education and the ho and
25 Welfare for medical services to expend the existing
26 facilities wherever possible, rather than to duplicate --
27 them for the pipeline employees themselves. It would be a
28 matter to be resolved I guess at the time when the number
29 of additional students were known to the community.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Well let's

1 | backtrack a bit, you said there's a construction camp
2 | north of Norman Wells. How far north is that?

3 | MR. ROWE: Somewhere in the
4 | order of 15 miles.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: And how
6 | many men would be at that construction camp?

7 | MR. ROWE: It would be a
8 | typical camp with about 800, --

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: And --

10 | MR. ROWE: -- men.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: -- there
12 | would be a camp south of Norman Wells, how far south?

13 | MR. ROWE: I think that's in
14 | the order of 30 miles south of the town.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: And it be
16 | likewise be a camp of 800 ?

17 | MR. ROWE: Yes, it would be,
18 | a spread camp.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: And what
20 | would be the acreage occupied by the stockpile site in
21 | Norman Wells itself?

22 | MR. ROWE; The typical
23 | stockpile site acreage for the pipe is in the order of
24 | 25 acres.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: And was
26 | Mrs. Howard right in saying that there would be 60
27 | permanent jobs in Norman Wells.

28 | MR. ROWE: In that order,
29 | yes, that's correct.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: That is,

1 | once the pipeline is operating, you would have 60
2 | people stationed here in Norman Wells?

3 | MR. ROWE: Yes, the operating
4 | personnel.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: And the
6 | three places, the three principal places where you
7 | would have people stationed would be Inuvik, Norman
8 | Wells and Hay River, is that right?

9 | MR. ROWE: Fort Simpson.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fort
11 | Simpson, yes. All right.

12 | Mrs. Howard, if you wanted to
13 | ask Mr. Rowe any questions, feel free, we're just to
14 | have a --

15 | MRS. HOWARD: I don't have
16 | any questions offhand, but I'm sure once this report
17 | comes back to this settlement possibly there will be
18 | some arise after reading that.

19 | MR. ROWE: If there are any
20 | further questions, she might address them at a later
21 | date to Arctic Gas in Calgary and we would be happy to
22 | try and respond.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Okay.
24 | Well, Mr. Ellwood, would you like to cover some of the
25 | same ground on behalf of Foothills? I guess everyone
26 | here knows that there are two companies, one Arctic
27 | Gas, the other Foothills, each wants to build the
28 | pipeline, and as far as Norman Wells is concerned, it
29 | follows the same route, whichever company gets the
30 | right to build it, if one of them does.

1 MR. ELLWOOD: Mr. Burrell
2 will respond for us, he has been sworn in flay River.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr. --
4 MR. BURRELL, sworn:

5 MR. BURRELL: With respect to
6 the construction of the pipeline, we will have a
7 construction camp. There will also be two close to
8 Norman Wells as Mr. Rowe was saying. Our closest
9 construction camp will be located at the compressor
10 station south of Norman Wells, which is about 15 miles
11 away from the community. To the north, the distance --
12 the next construction camp would be about 34 to 35
13 miles way.

14 We anticipate that those
15 construction camps would house 300 to 500 people,
16 depending upon the activity at the time. Also, I would
17 like to stress that during construction these camps
18 would be fully contained, which would mean that the
19 personnel residing in them and working out of them
20 would have all the facilities that they require in
21 order to remain in the camp full time. So we do not
22 see that during construction that there would be any
23 need for people to come into town on a casual basis.
24 Certainly there may be need to come in on business, but
25 that would be a very, very small item.

26 As far as -- and these camps.
27 as I said would be located at compressor stations, so
28 that when the pipeline came into operation we would
29 have compressor stations located at those sites, the
30 closest as I said before, being about 15 miles from

1 town.

2 In town itself, we would
3 intend to put one of our district operating
4 headquarters here. We would have, as we estimate now,
5 about 56 people. We can appreciate very much the
6 concerns that the people would have here, having that
7 number of people coming into town, although we were
8 hoping that number of those people would be residents
9 of the town but we do have --

10 THE COMMISSIONER: You mean
11 people living here now?

12 MR. BURRELL: The possibility
13 that people living here could be employed on the line,
14 we would hope that would happen. The thing that we
15 would want to do is before -- as we are developing our
16 planning, we would want to talk to the community, the
17 people involved, to tell *them what we are doing get
18 their input, so that we can put up a facility that
19 satisfies their needs and concerns and also meets our
20 requirements.

21 In addition to that, one of
22 our plans for Norman Wells is to provide natural gas to
23 the community if the people desire it, and we have
24 included in our application, the facilities required to
25 install, to bring natural gas from the main line to the
26 town gate of Norman Wells, along with ten other
27 communities.

28 I think that's basically what
29 I have to say now.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, while

1 | you are dealing with that subject, are you able to say
2 | the people here, what the cost of natural gas would be
3 | to the consumer in Norman Wells from your pipeline,
4 | compared to the costs they pay today for oil which I
5 | presume is what -- propane?

6 | MR. BURRELL: We have done
7 | some comparisons --

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well you
9 | go ahead -- I seem to be lost.

10 | MR. BURRELL: Okay. We have
11 | done some comparison work with respect to fuel oil. I
12 | think one thing we want to point out is that in our
13 | application the facilities that we have shown are those
14 | from the main line to the town gate, They -- we believe
15 | that the distribution of the gas within the community
16 | is probably best done by someone else, perhaps giving
17 | people in the community an opportunity to get into
18 | business if they so choose. Also, we don't have a gas
19 | supply although we are discussing with producers of gas
20 | in the Delta, to perhaps to obtain some gas supply for
21 | this, for use in the communities, but if we look at the
22 | cost of gas from the main line -- from the producing
23 | plant down to the town gate, we estimate that in 1925
24 | that under our plan, that that gas would -- to the town
25 | gate, for transportation only, would cost about 55
26 | cents, in that range.

27 | Now, in order to get the true
28 | value of the gas to the consumer, we would have to:
29 | add in the cost of gas supply which we don't have any
30 | control over, and plus the distribution costs. Now,

1 Arctic Gas' position, Mr. Carter?

2 If it isn't, you feel free to
3 come forward and tell us.

4 MR. CARTER: I think that is
5 a fair statement.

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
7 Mr. Carter and Mr. Burrell. Well we are ready to hear
8 the views of others, so feel free to come to this
9 microphone here or this one, and we are quite informal
10 so don't think that any lawyer is going to get up and
11 cross--examine you or anything like that.

12
13 MRS. GEORGIA MONUIK, Sworn:

14
15
16 MRS. MONUIK: My name is
17 Georgia Monuik. Before I start on my preparation here,
18 I would like to mention that if you put in a pipeline
19 that the price of gas he quoted is more than five times
20 what we are paying for natural gas in Norman Wells
21 right now.

22 THE COMMISSIONER: \$3.00 --

23 MRS. MONUIK: We pay 55 cents
24 per Mcf plus 10 percent for the billing and handling by
25 the government. At that price, if my bill
26 increased, it would go around something like \$1,500.00
27 a month.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Well you
29 are in the hotel business?

30 MRS. MONUIK: That's

1 right.

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well that
3 may not be typical.

4 MRS. MONUIK: It's just about
5 as bad as power.

6 "I realize as well as anyone,
7 that you have given everyone an equal chance to speak
8 their minds and opinions at this inquiry and I would
9 therefore like to present some of my views and thoughts
10 as a member of the minority in the Territories but a
11 long time Northerner.

12 "Norman Wells is basically a
13 white community and may not be the best place to try
14 and judge the problems of the pipeline, especially on
15 that native people, but the business and social impact
16 will be as great here as in any community in the
17 Mackenzie River Valley and we here are no more prepared
18 than in any other community.

19 "The business community here
20 would love to have the opportunity to partake in this
21 great venture but cannot prepare due to the uncertainty
22 of the whole thing. The businesses here have the people
23 with ability to be of great assistance in the early
24 planning stages of the pipeline and in the overall
25 working program, but unless decisions are made soon the
26 conditions are such that many of the old northerners
27 will pull out and leave the chaos to the money grabbing
28 southerners as they have been called many times.

29 The town council here as in
30 Inuvik, Fort Simpson and other communities, is also at

1 a dead end for they cannot prepare without money,
2 without planning and without decisions.

3 "The people likewise cannot
4 prepare for the future, for a future of what,
5 unprecedented boom or irrevocable depression.

6 "The government cannot
7 prepare for although everyone and everything depends on
8 their wisdom and money, neither can be seen under the
9 smokescreen of uncertainty, lack of money, lack of
10 planning, lack of personnel, lack of power, lack of
11 direction and lack of decision.

12 "What will be the results of
13 a decision in favour of the pipeline? Chaos, and what
14 will be the results of a decision against the pipeline,
15 a depression and more chaos.

16 I would like to explain our
17 involvement in the north. I have been in the north or
18 involved in the--north since about 1958 and at that
19 time the main theme in Canada seemed to be development
20 of the north. We started the first expediting business
21 out of High Level in Alberta and built first winter
22 road across the Chinchaga River into what is now
23 Rainbow Lake. We started the C.N. right--of--way and
24 opened it all the way from Providence to Inuvik,
25 bringing the first cats into the Norman Wells, Fort
26 Norman area in many years.

27 "In the following years, we
28 started and maintained the first winter road in the
29 Northwest Territories and opened this during the
30 following years to degrees from Providence to Norman

1 Wells, into Good Hope and Inuvik.

2 "In 1965, we started our
3 business in Norman Wells, MacKenzie Mountain Lodge,
4 before there were any businesses here except Imperial
5 Oil and M.O.T. without regular airlines, without
6 power, without any help from anybody. This business
7 has grown since 1968-69 and is still growing and always
8 served the white, the Metis and the native people. The
9 community -- the company which first started the winter
10 roads was sold in 1970, due to the death in a plane
11 accident on the Blackwater River of one partner, and
12 the death of my first husband in 1969.

13 "The explanation I have given
14 may explain that I am not speaking from inexperience,
15 and that I have a right to speak as a northerner and as
16 a Canadian.

17 "During the first years in
18 business in the north, we had little if any problems
19 with the native people and still have relatively few
20 problems with them or any other specific group. For in
21 my mind everybody is personally identifiable and should
22 be judged for who they are and not what they are or
23 what colour they are. The feelings in the north have
24 changed drastically. They have deteriorated until
25 finally one feels on the defensive because you are in
26 business and because you are white.

27 "I look at the opportunities
28 that many of the native people have here in the north
29 and I consider them as fortunate as anyone. I see
30 the money available at low interest rates for

1 business development, and I see the few who are
2 successful. Is this because of a way of life or is it
3 government intervention, or lack of support and
4 training, or is it simply a lack of interest?

5 "I see the great
6 opportunities for free education here in the north with
7 free room and board, free transportation, free
8 clothing, books and so on. I see the lack of interest
9 of the parents, the absenteeism, along with the social
10 and moral problems. I see the bright, eager children
11 with great potential and their almost 100 percent
12 failure to compete and to complete their education. Is
13 this the fault of the government or is it the white
14 minority or does the fault lie on the very doorstep of
15 the native people? I see the housing built to
16 accommodate the low income people. I think how
17 fortunate they are to have warm, cozy homes, some with
18 electric stoves, fridges, some with washers and dryers,
19 oil heating and some even with running water and sewage
20 facilities. The rents may seem high to some, but to
21 most southerners they are very low, especially when the
22 rent includes power, heat, sewage and water. I know
23 the company people or the business people in the north
24 do not have this advantage, for they pay house or
25 trailer rent, lot rental, power, sewage and heat
26 amounting to about 500 to \$800.00 a month. They also
27 have to maintain their own homes and pay the going
28 wages to have any maintenance work done by outsiders.

29 The native community is a
30 very family oriented community with in days gone by,

1 everyone relying on everyone else in the family for a
2 livelihood. This must have been a happy way of life as
3 well as one of hunger and hardship. This way of life
4 could compare with any pioneering family for on the
5 farms the same type of family life existed, and during
6 the hard years, I'm sure the same things applied to
7 city families.

8 "To the native people, the
9 coming of the traders began change -- rifles, sugar,
10 coffee, tea, iron knives, pots and so on. Also came
11 liquor, cheating, stealing, disease, illegitimate
12 children and so on. The native readily accepted the
13 new material things and gradually forsook the old ways
14 and adapted to the manufactured traps, rifles, knives,
15 white man's foods and to some extent, the white man's
16 clothing and so on.

17 "But gradually as the
18 settlements grew and time went on, more and more white
19 man's ways came such as health care, education, hourly
20 work. and so on. Were these innovations really so bad?
21 In my opinion, some were and some weren't for they took
22 away the need to be a working family and gradually one
23 after another of the family quit working and took to an
24 easier way of life. Where the children all had work to
25 do under the old ways, now they had little if anything
26 to do and were inclined to grow up believing that life
27 would always be so easy. Now we see the families
28 still staying together, but more and more it's the
29 older people working and the young people staying at
30 home, working now and then, unmarried and very

1 | government takes a stand and begins to treat all
2 | northerners with respect and fairness and equality in
3 | all things, no happy settlement will be reached.

4 | "I don't think the pipeline
5 | is the real issue as far as most natives are concerned.
6 | It is or has become a vessel for all new and old
7 | politicians to feed their own egos and pound their own
8 | political platforms. It is a vessel for all the people
9 | to expound their own problems and to lay the blame
10 | wherever it may fall, regardless of where the root of
11 | the problem may be.

12 | "In closing, I can only urge
13 | that whatever the decision of the government, Judge
14 | Berger, the National Energy Board reach, that it should
15 | be done soon so that the land claims can be settled and
16 | the millions and millions of dollars being spent on all
17 | facets of the pipeline inquiry can be channelled into
18 | more productive uses, such as schools, housing, roads,
19 | community planning and et cetera.

20 | "Thank you".

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
22 | very much, Mrs. Monuik. May we have your statement,
23 | ma'am, so it can be marked as an exhibit and form a
24 | part of the record?

25 |

26 |

27 |

(WITNESS ASIDE)

28 |

29 | (STATEMENT OF MRS. MONUIK MARKED AS EXHIBIT C--161)

30 |

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Well we
2 are ready to hear from others, and feel free to core
3 forward and --

4 MR. ROSS: Colin Ross is my
5 name.

6
7 COLIN ROSS, Sworn:

8
9 MR. ROSS: Well I would just
10 like to welcome you to Norman Wells, Justice Berger,
11 and to commend you on the job that you have been doing
12 so far in conducting the inquiry.

13 I want to read a paper today
14 entitled "The Function of Anthropology". You will notice
15 that it doesn't address itself directly to the question
16 of the pipeline or of development of any major nature,
17 All I want to do is go on the record as having demon-
18 strated conclusively in contradiction to testimony we
19 have heard from native peoples, that there are white
20 people in the north capable of a creative and living
21 presence in the Northwest Territories and sustained
22 preoccupations of a non-utilitarian, non-materialistic
23 nature.

24 "The Function of Anthropology".

25 "In a creative civilization,
26 the humanities or their equivalent, would not be
27 divided into separate specialisms and sub-specialisms.
28 The intellectual effort of the most intelligent men,
29 the conscious elite, would be a unified one, though it
30 would not be reduced to a phrase or a formula. The

1 unifying spiritual vision of the nation or the race,
2 would not allow the present separate specialties ever
3 to arise. This is not to say that there wouldn't be
4 differences between thinkers -- there would be very
5 decisive ones. But there would be an essential
6 harmony, as there was amongst the early Christians, or
7 as there presumably was in ancient Egypt.

8 "Modern anthropology is very
9 much the sort of specialism that can exist only in a
10 decadent phase. Anthropology, with its tiny little
11 areas of study, of no common interest, areas in which a
12 man can labour for years, and never produce a paragraph
13 of any general importance. Anthropology, with its
14 jaundiced outlook and its dozens of minor minor
15 figures, all quoting each other. I am not saying that
16 ? there should be no anthropology as we have it today,
17 but that the discipline should be a part of a common
18 spiritual striving. The intellectual life of the most
19 intelligent should in its turn be a part of the general
20 inspired effort of the race.: there should be no
21 snobbery on grounds of native endowments.

22 "At least that is the true
23 democratic aspect of intelligence. If that is not
24 complemented and fulfilled by a living aristocracy, an
25 aristocracy of the spirit such as we have today in --
26 professional sport, then there will be nihilism.
27 Nihilism is what we have today and modern anthropology--
28 --t in its method, in its outlook and the way it
29 defines itself, is largely an expression of the will to
30 decadence. What we must do is conceive a function of

1 | conditions of temperature inversion, as much as we are
2 | in danger of running out of fresh psychic air. That
3 | there is a very desperate need for such a new vision,
4 | such a new world, is evidenced by the immense sales of
5 | Carlos Castaneda's books. He comes closer to the real
6 | function or one real function of anthropology than all
7 | the droning academics put together.

8 | "The function of anthropology,
9 | which has been performed almost adequately here and there
10 | but without a full conscious commitment to the essential
11 | task, is to document for us, with imaginative force and
12 | without sentimentality, other worlds in which man has
13 | established a foothold. The function of anthropology is
14 | to make the universe bigger. We can't believe in that
15 | because we are enslaved by our mechanistic vision, and by
16 | our physicists and astronomers who tell us that the size
17 | of the universe is independent of human perception. That
18 | may be true of the universe in its quantifiable,
19 | mathematically functional aspects, though that has not
20 | been proved. It is definitely not true of the universe
21 | in its full, living complexity.

22 | "In truth, in true scientific
23 | truth, for a science which followed human perception
24 | into more aspects of matter and energy than the
25 | automatic, there are many, many worlds in the universe.
26 | Many interpenetrate, some do not, many do so only for
27 | the man capable of shamanistic, or shamanistic type
28 | travel. The function of anthropology is to make that
29 | fact real to us, through a study of foreign human
30 | cultures. Until now, anthropologists have been too

1 | committed to the mechanistic vision to make that
2 | effort, which is to say that there has not been a full
3 | classical genius in anthropology. When there is, doors
4 | will open into other worlds.

5 | Anthropology has a special
6 | secondary function in North America, due to the fact
7 | that the aboriginal vision has been mechanically ousted
8 | by a civilization which has not established any
9 | continuity with its predecessors. Human perception is
10 | like a tree, it extends roots into the darkness of
11 | chaos, and grows in a specific place. But it is more
12 | active than the spirit we see as a tree, in a certain
13 | way. Human vision, when it is organic and creative, is
14 | like the rain, it penetrates into the soil, it cleanses
15 | the air, it invigorates the animals that drink. The
16 | continent of North America had been bathed for
17 | thousands of years in the perception of the Indians:
18 | the human energy of the Indians had been transmitted
19 | out into the darkness, where it had enriched the
20 | clouds, the mountains, the birds and the soil. There
21 | had been an adjustment, a harmony, so that in their
22 | most inspired moments, and as a daily fact, the Indians
23 | could believe in hunting and fertility magic.

24 | "When the white people
25 | emigrated to America, they brought a foreign vision, to
26 | which the continent could not respond, and they in
27 | their turn could not see or hear or feel or smell or
28 | taste or penetrate by any means beyond the mechanistic
29 | surface of the continent. The vibration of the conti-
30 | nent was hostile to the perception of the white people

1 | which was predisposed to considering the universe only
2 | in its functional aspects and so the situation
3 | compounded itself and modern science and technology
4 | thrived in North America, accompanied for some
5 | inevitable reason by democracy.

6 | "So the function of
7 | anthropologists in North America is peculiarly bound up
8 | with the Indians and the Eskimos. Through the study of
9 | those two races, the anthropologist must intuitively
10 | find his way through to the spirit of the continent,
11 | though there is no final monotheistic goal to be
12 | reached. Through a study of the aboriginal peoples,
13 | the anthropologist must subtly adjust the vibrations,
14 | the composition of his astral body, until his
15 | perception becomes native to North America. That is,
16 | until it becomes rooted and creative like the trees.
17 | But his task, is doubly complex, for he must at the
18 | same maintain a continuity with his own culture, he
19 | must be a historian and a student of literature, music,
20 | painting, architecture and all the arts and sciences.

21 | "In other words, no one of
22 | lesser calibre than Da Vinci could ever be a really good
23 | anthropologist. Since there is a shortage of Da Vincis
24 | at the moment, we are going to require a collaborative
25 | effort. We must maintain our specialisms, but our
26 | specialists must no longer be antiquarians and eccentric
27 | hobbyists. We simply haven't got the time to waste or
28 | the energy to spare, faced as we are with the
29 | possibility of collapse and complete military and
30 | political chaos. We just don't have the time for

1 | all that extravagant academic waste of human energy, as
2 | we did in earlier centuries. We very much need
3 | immediately, an inspired and directed purposefulness.

4 | "In North America, that
5 | purpose, as at the least a preliminary reconstruction,
6 | could be this psychic attunement to the living
7 | continent. By this nothing is meant in the way of back
8 | to the land: it's simply that without that
9 | readjustment, essentially unconscious but accompanied
10 | by conscious effort, there can be no creativity. We
11 | survived outside the sciences for hundreds of years as
12 | Europeans, but the time has come when that is no longer
13 | possible. Now, even if we don't. want to, we must
14 | change merely to survive. Soon it will be a question
15 | of survival in the biological sense, if we approach any
16 | closer to civil war and anarchy. hut many will survive
17 | those years, not even from a mathematical viewpoint.

18 | "Anthropology as I have
19 | conceived it, could not be a specialism distinct from the
20 | study of literature or history. Today we have the
21 | spectacle of the different departments, with the
22 | anthropologist knowing everyone in his own department,
23 | but being scarcely acquainted with any foreigners in
24 | English, let alone commerce or dentistry. There is no
25 | excusing the men who are committed to perpetuating this
26 | sort of academic world. They are fiddling while Rome
27 | burns, and have no intentions whatsoever of undertaking:
28 | preliminary studies for reconstruction in that they
29 | resemble very closely the young married couples who
30 | dedicate themselves to saving money for the future, but

1 | who will die like fish out of water as soon as the
2 | machine collapses. Perhaps we should institute psychic
3 | survival courses, in which people are taught to live for
4 | two weeks without any machines, electricity, book
5 | records, alcohol or other modern inventions. Taught how
6 | to see in a living organic world.

7 | "We have so much to learn,
8 | from the Indians, from our own past, from the
9 | challenges that face us at this juncture in history.
10 | It is a great pity that we waste our wonderful
11 | opportunities, our libraries, our leisure, our material
12 | wealth, but the gods will strike at us out of other
13 | worlds, other worlds will open upon us, and the flood
14 | of their psychic waters will drown us all. Only the
15 | few will survive, like Noah, but many more could do so
16 | if the function of anthropology were performed. If
17 | people want to drown, if they want their mechanistic
18 | vision to be annihilated in a cosmic catastrophe, the
19 | there is no forcing them to build an ark. Of this we
20 | can be sure: the gods will not tolerate us forever."

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
22 | very much, Mr. Ross. Would you be willing to leave
23 | your paper with us so that --

24 | MR. ROSS: Actually it's only
25 | copy, but I could type it up if you like.

26 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
27 | would you let us have it and Miss Hutchinson, the
28 | secretary of the inquiry, will undertake to photostat
29 | it and return it to you.

30 | MR. ROSS: Fine, yes.

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(WITNESS ASIDE)

(STATEMENT OF COLIN ROSS MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-162)

GERRY LOOMIS, Sworn:

MR. LOOMIS: My name is Gerry Loomis. I'll be speaking at this point on behalf of the Norman Wells and District Chamber of Commerce.

"Norman Wells has a population of approximately 370 people. We have 15 active business members in the Chambers who are all in favour of the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline. We feel that the Wells will be a centre of activity due to the paved airstrip availability of fuel and docking facilities. However, we share the concern of all the northerners that the land claims will be settled fairly and equitably to all concerned.

"However, we have been trying to convince the Territorial Government that they should now be planning towards the pipeline. We have had several town plans done, none of which have been nothing has been followed through. The water and sewer facilities are overtaxed now. We do not have any public housing available. The main concern is that the community remains a community and not become a disorganized trailer town".

THE COMMISSIONER: Not become a what?

1 MR. LOOMIS: A disorganized
2 trailer town.

3 That's all I have on behalf
4 of the Chamber. I intend to speak later on my own.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
6 statement you made on behalf
7 of the Chamber is in writing, perhaps you could leave it
8 with us and if you like, Miss Hutchinson could photostat
9 it and make sure it's returned to you in due course.

10

11 (WITNESS ASIDE)

12

13 (SUBMISSION BY NORMAN WELLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MARKED AS
14 EXHIBIT C-163)

15

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we
17 have been going for an hour or more. This might be a
18 good time to stop for a cup of coffee. I say that
19 hoping that a cup of coffee is available to us. So we
20 will just stop now for five or ten minutes, and the
21 rest of you can collect your thoughts and we'll start
22 again in 5 or 10 minutes and hear from more of you.

23

24 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)

25

26 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

27

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe we
29 should resume our seats. I will t wait another moment
30 or two. I hope that any others who wish to say

1 anything will feel free to come forward and bear in
2 mind, you don't have to have a written statement. If
3 you just want to speak without any written statement, I
4 certainly want to hear from you, so don't feel that you
5 must have a written statement in order to present your
6 point of view here.

7 I wonder if you could give us
8 your name?

9
10 RAYMOND YAKELEYA:

11
12
13 MR. YAKELEYA: My name is
14 Raymond Yakeleya.

15 I would just like to direct
16 question to Mr. Blair. Could you tell me and this
17 inquiry here, what is the total actual proven reserves
18 of natural gas and in oil in 1975, and what they should
19 be by the year 2000?

20 THE COMMISSIONER: By the
21 year what?

22 MR. YAKELEYA: 2000. Can
23 they tell me how much is up there, how much they
24 estimate will be up there?

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Blair,
26 do you or one of your colleagues want to deal with that?

27 MR. BLAIR: Do I understand
28 that you are referring particularly to reserves in the
29 Mackenzie Delta--Beaufort Basin area, or did you mean
30 reserves in all of Canada?

1 MR. YAKELEYA: Just in this
2 particular area.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: I think
4 Mackenzie Delta--Beaufort Basin.

5 MR. BLAIR: That area is
6 still. pretty young in its development as gas and oil
7 source areas go, and being young, the estimates of
8 reserves are still quite rough because the industry has
9 not had a lot of local experience with the production
10 and with the defining of the gas and oil pools, but
11 there been a lot of estimates made and given in evidence
12 before the regulatory agencies. The independent
13 consultant that has estimated the reserves for us has at
14 his last estimate, come up with a figure of about 7 -- I
15 think it was seven point two trillion cubic feet of
16 natural gas as being presently established.

17 Sticking with the. natural
18 part of this for a moment, the latest public statement
19 on reserves that I'm aware of was made by the Canadian
20 Petroleum Association, and their figure was eight point
21 five trillion cubic feet of gas, defined as proven or
22 probable reserves.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: And that
24 applies to your seven point two trillion?

25 MR. BLAIR: Yes. It's
26 another estimate of the same figure.

27 In both cases, those esti-
28 mators were reporting on the reserves which have been in
29 their judgment, defined to date. Both of them have also
30 given estimates of what they believe the ultimate

1 | potential of that area is, and in the case of Foothills,
2 | the figure was 39 trillion cubic feet, including the
3 | seven point two that's been defined so far. Estimates
4 | of other companies have gone so high as about 80, hot 80
5 | trillion cubic feet for the ultimate in the area.

6 | To put those, all those
7 | trillions into some perspective for some perhaps people
8 | in the audience who are not particularly accustomed to
9 | measurement of gas supply in trillions of cubic feet, I
10 | could say that the remaining gas supply in Alberta in
11 | proven reserves at the moment is 55 trillion cubic
12 | feet. There's about 20 trillion cubic feet has been
13 | produced in Alberta in all of history to date. I just
14 | add those because they may help to kind of make it --
15 | bring out what a trillion cubic feet means.

16 | In the case of oil, there
17 | been some discoveries in the Mackenzie Delta, hut the
18 | quantities discovered are very small, considered too
19 | small so far to justify a pipeline, and I just haven't
20 | really tried to keep in my head what those small
21 | estimates have been, but I think that our consultant's
22 | ? estimate was 300 million barrels of oil, at least no
23 | one with me is shaking their head.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: They're
25 | not nodding, either.

26 | MR. BLAIR: No, but -- I think
27 | that's right, but I think the important thing about oil
28 | is that it's generally agreed to be too small a quantity
29 | to justify a pipeline yet, while in the case of gas, the
30 | quantities I've described are getting into about the

1 amounts which would justify building a pipeline.

2 MR. YAKELEYA: Could you tell
3 me and the inquiry here, how much would it cost to
4 build this gas pipeline, up to the gas fields?

5 MR. BLAIR: The information
6 filed by Foothills with the Federal Department and with
7 the National Energy Board, includes detailed cost
8 estimates and financing plans which I would summarize by
9 saying the capital cost -- the capital funds required to
10 put the pipeline into service in the Northwest
11 Territories, are one and three-quarter billion dollars.
12 The exact figures are one billion seven hundred and
13 seventy-five million dollars. That is to build a main
14 line from the delta down the MacKenzie Valley to about
15 the southern boundary of the Territories where close by
16 are the existing pipelines of the Alberta Gas Trunk Line
17 Company and Westcoast Transmission.

18 The figure I gave you, the
19 one billion seven hundred and seventy--five million
20 dollars, also includes besides that 830 miles of main
21 line, includes the laterals to deliver gas to
22 communities in the Northwest Territories which were
23 sortie 400 or 500 miles of laterals, and they are
24 included in the figure. They are not a large part of
25 it. By far the biggest part of that is the main line,
26 but it does include those laterals too. It's the
27 complete Foothills' estimate to have the line in
28 operation in the Northwest Territories.

29 The project looked at over
30 future years would cost some more to expand to get to

1 | its full capacity, but in terms of getting a project
2 | into existence, the figure I have given you is our
3 | estimate, and that figure is escalated in its estimate:
4 | to the year of construction. I mean, that figure is
5 | made up by taking 1975 prices and costs and then
6 | issuing that there will be a continuing increase in
7 | price and costs out till 1977--8--9--80, and using that
8 | higher figure to add up all the items and come to the
9 | total project cost.

10 | MR. YAKELEYA: I have one
11 | more question. You say that the ultimate figure, say
12 | in gas would be 39 trillion cubic feet. Could you tell
13 | us and the inquiry today, how much money is that worth
14 | at the wellhead price? How much money are you talking
15 | about? We are not talking about transporting it down, I
16 | want to know how much that gas itself is worth?

17 | MR. BLAIR: You're asking
18 | questions which--is hard to answer very shortly, so
19 | I'll try to give you an informative answer.

20 | We don't know what price that
21 | gas will sell for at the wellhead. A few years ago it
22 | was announced that some of it had been contracted at
23 | prices which began at 32 cents an Mcf and escalated u
24 | to 48 cents an Mcf over 20 years, but since that time
25 | the trend of value of gas prices in the field has
26 | increased greatly, so that in Alberta, while at that
27 | time Alberta prices were maybe 25 cents an Mcf, Alberta
28 | prices are now more like 70 or 80 cents an Mcf.

29 | I would guess that if this --
30 | and I don't mean just guess carelessly but guess --

1 estimate on the best information available to us, that
2 if this pipeline goes into service in say about 1980 or
3 soon after, that that gas might get something like
4 dollar an Mcf at the wellhead. Putting that dollar an
5 Mcf on 39 billion

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Trillion?

7 MR. BLAIR: -- trillion cubic
8 feet would product 39 billion dollars in total revenue
9 to the gas producer, and of course, out of that if you
10 are just to go on a little more, out of that would come
11 royalties of -- paid to the government ,which are still
12 not defined, and the income taxes which the producer
13 would pay, so I don't mean that the producer will net
14 anything like 39 billion dollars, but the gross
15 revenue,; for gas delivered, if that estimate is
16 correct and if the dollar an Mcf is somewhere in the
17 ball park, would be --let's not say 39, it sounds like
18 we know too much about it, let's say something in the
19 order of 40 billion dollars over the life of production
20 of the field.

21 MR. YAKELEYA: That's quite
22 an investment.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: Let's just
24 so you understand each other and I understand both of
25 you, the -- that is what the 40 billion dollars is .the
26 money that the oil companies operating in the delta
27 producing gas in the delta, would get for all the gas
28 that's in the delta? That's essentially what the figure
29 represents, isn't it, Mr. Blair?

30 MR. BLAIR: Yes, that's

1 correct

2 NR. YAKELEYA: Okay, let's
3 move on to oil. Now you say there's 300,000,000
4 barrels of oil sitting in there, this is an estimate?

5 MR. BLAIR: 300 million.

6 MR. YAKELEYA: Right. Could
7 please tell me what is that worth right now? I want to
8 get a total overall picture of what -- how much money --
9 -- we have sitting up in there. I don't think anybody
10 really knows, I would like to know.

11 You know, I know it probably
12 won't be exact, I want an estimate.

13 MR. BLAIR: Well, first to
14 run through the arithmetic, that 300 million barrels of
15 oil, if produced and sold at world prices, which are
16 presently running about \$11.00 a barrel, would be worth
17 about three and a half billion dollars when sold, in
18 terms of the total revenue received by the producer.
19 Relatively much less than the gas, because as I say so
20 far they haven't shown that much oil production.

21 While that's the arithmetic,
22 to get back to what you were sort of bringing out by
23 your questions, you want to know what all that's worth
24 up there. I think the responsible answer is none of us
25 do know because these estimates are pretty early in the
26 game and we don't know the quantities of reserve let
27 alone the prices, but potentially there are many, many,
28 many tens of billions of dollars of oil and gas expect-
29 ed to occur in the area when measured in terms of the
30 revenues that it will produce when it's sold, and how

1 | many tens of billions it is, whether it's 40 billion
2 | or, a hundred billion, really nobody does know clearly
3 | yet, because I say if for no other reason than we don't
4 | ;what the prices will be in the 1980's.

5 | MR. YAKELEYA: How much do y
6 | expect it to be in the 1980's? Excuse me, how much do
7 | you expect it to be at the year 2000, what's it all
8 | going to be worth? It's sort of a hard question, but
9 | --

10 | MR. BLAIR: Well, yes but
11 | it's the kind of question that is being worked on, and
12 | in the industry and in other hearings and inquiries, it
13 | has been estimated that in the -- oh let's say by the
14 | end of the 1980's, it's quite practical to suppose that
15 | oil may be worth \$20.00 a barrel, compared to the
16 | international price presently of about 10 or 11, and to
17 | the Canadian price of 8, and that gas in terms of field
18 | prices maybe worth 2 or two and a half dollars an Mcf
19 | in field prices, compared to the present 60--70 cents
20 | in Alberta, and the dollar that we were just applying
21 | to estimate gas prices about 1980.

22 | It will depend, the industry
23 | supposes that it will depend considerably on what the
24 | OPEC nations do in holding together on price and on
25 | trends of consumer requirements around the world and
26 | perhaps the effects of conservation and decreasing
27 | requirements and a lot of factors may change these
28 | estimates, but those are the sort of figures that are
29 | being used by others asking the same kind of question
30 | as you have.

1 MR. YAKELEYA: I don't have
2 one thing clear. It's going to cost one point some odd
3 billion dollars to build this pipeline, is that
4 correct?

5 MR. BLAIR: Yes, our
6 Foothills' estimate for the pipelines in the Northwest
7 Territories is about one point eight billion dollars.

8 MR. YAKELEYA: Which is all
9 up and down the Mackenzie Valley?

10 MR. BLAIR: That's correct.

11 MR. YAKELEYA: That's quite a
12 healthy investment there, but that's as far as I am
13 going to question, thank you.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Blair.
15 could I just ask one question? You said that your
16 independent consultant estimates proven and probable
17 reserves in the Mackenzie Delta--Beaufort Sea area at
18 the present time at seven point two trillion cubic
19 feet. What is the threshold amount that Foothills
20 feels has to be shown to be proven or probable to
21 justify building a gas pipeline up the MacKenzie
22 Valley?

23 MR. BLAIR: The best way to
24 express our assessment of that question is to say that
25 we judge that the amount now proven, about 7 trillion,
26 is the sufficient amount to proceed with a pipeline
27 application, and if necessary even with a financing and
28 construction of a pipeline. We would hope that by the
29 time of financing the amount were larger. Our
30 consultants have estimated that taking everything into

1 | consideration that they can think of, including the
2 | drilling plans of the oil companies, the value of gas,
3 | the ability to raise capital, that they believe that by
4 | 1980, I believe it was '80, about 1980, that amount
5 | will have increased to about 18 trillion, but that's
6 | strictly an estimate.

7 | I would hope that by the t of
8 | financing, there was 10 or 11 or 12 trillion proven;
9 | because the term "threshold" which has been used a good
10 | deal in the last year or two is a rather new term in
11 | the industry, and I don't think any of us -- it's not a
12 | precisely defined measure of gas. What it probably
13 | refers to more than anything is to show sufficient
14 | reserves to satisfy the lenders of long term debt that
15 | there will be business for the pipeline during the
16 | period of retirement of the bonds. We don't know what
17 | the term of the bonds will be yet, the terms -- the
18 | bonds we know are getting shorter all the time. For
19 | instance, if the term of bonds were 15 years, which is
20 | about 5,500 days, and if the throughput of the pipeline
21 | which was necessary to keep it viable were two billion
22 | cubic feet a day, then multiplying the two billion a
23 | day by the 5,500 days would come to 11 trillion cubic
24 | feet being the appropriate number of proven or probable
25 | reserves to show the lenders.

26 | It might be something more or
27 | less, depending on the negotiation about the term of the
28 | bonds and the throughput of the pipeline, and lenders
29 | have normally taken into account the potential in the
30 | area, as well as the proven reserves in front of

1 that's well said. We think though that the potential
2 is so high in the area that even if there were less
3 than eleven, we would persist and try to negotiate
4 financing, and conceivably if the need for the gas were
5 serious, there could even be some sort of governmental
6 assurance to the lenders which might substitute for the
7 absolute security of proven reserves, but those are all
8 matters to be negotiated over the next year or two, we
9 believe.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: By
11 governmental assurance, you would have in mind a
12 guarantee of repayment?

13 MR. BLAIR: Yes. Not
14 necessarily just a guarantee, it could take the form of
15 a deficiency -- some kind of deficiency commitment, but
16 it pretty much would boil down to the government
17 assuring the lenders of long term debts that their
18 principal and interest would be recoverable over the
19 life of the project, so a guarantee is the best way to
20 describe it.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
22 very much. I wonder, Mr. Carter, whether you or any of
23 your colleagues on behalf of Arctic Gas would like to
24 discuss these issues that Mr. Blair has been discussing
25 over the last little while?

26 MR. CARTER: I am coming up
27 to the microphone, sir, not because I have much to say
28 but so that everybody can hear, Mr. Blair is much more
29 knowledgeable in these areas than either Mr. Rowe or
30 myself, so I don't think I can add anything other

1 | than that as I recall, Arctic Gas' consultants estimate
2 | of the proven reserves in the delta of between 6 and 8
3 | which would be roughly what Mr. Blair says of 7.2
4 | trillion cubic feet.

5 | The overall cost of the
6 | project in Arctic Gas' case is considerably higher Leas
7 | of the leg over to Prudhoe Bay and the larger size
8 | pipe, and as I recall, that figure is roughly seven
9 | billion dollars, but that's for the whole system, right
10 | through southern Canada, and not just the Northwest
11 | Territories.

12 | Arctic Gas' position is
13 | that the reserves in the delta are not sufficient to
14 | war. the construction of a solely Canadian line from
15 | the delta, but I can't really get into that and that
16 | point.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
18 | Mr. Carter.

19 | Well, those were some very
20 | interesting questions. Do you have any more questions
21 | or anything else you would like to say? If not, we will
22 | call on someone else?

23 | MR. YAKELEYA: No, I'll
24 | speak, later.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

26 |
27 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

28 |
29 | THE COMMISSION: Well anyone
30 | else who would like to speak, please feel free to come

1 forward.

2

3

CLAIRE M. BARNABE, Sworn

4

5

MRS. BARNABE: Claire N.

6

Barnabe. Your Honour, I chose to sit here so that when
7 I write an autobiography, I can say that at the hearing
8 in Norman Wells in 1975 I sat in the chair of General
9 Custer.

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"Mr. Berger, your task is a
difficult one and I admire you very much for your
patience in listening to all of us. I speak to you a
northerner. I have been in the north for ten years. I
have lived and worked in the MacKenzie region, the
Baffin region and the Kewatin region. I have worked in
the north as a teacher and a settlement manager and
have also spent two years working in private
enterprise, in the hotel business.

"I wrote this speech myself
because it is what I personally think. It is not a
prepared by some left wing lawyer from a southern
university. It's a strange thing lately, but so young
well-meaning lawyers from the south are invading the
north and telling a lot of people up here what--should
say to embarrass the establishment and all the General
Custers and speak in strong terms of rebellion and
revolution and taking up arms and blowing up things
generally. I will cut the dramatization and the
playing on people's emotions and speak to you frankly
as I would if you were sitting in my own home.

1 10 years ago this month and I went to Fort Franklin on
2 Great Bear Lake. It wasn't all rosy and happy, believe
3 me. At that time, the native people were living in
4 very, very poor housing. There was no such thing as
5 municipal services at all. No garbage and sewage pick-
6 -up; no water delivery. The native people had to haul
7 their own water from the lake. They threw their sewage
8 in the back outdoor toilet, and the garbage stayed more
9 or less wherever it fell.

10 "Progress in this line of new
11 houses and municipal services hasn't been all bad, a
12 matter of fact, it's been darn good, all things
13 considered.

14 "At that time there was no
15 such thing as regular scheduled runs of airplane
16 service. This has improved a lot also.

17 "There was no such thing
18 large welfare cheques like there is today. Some may
19 say that this isn't all good but you don't see too many
20 people refusing to take them though.

21 "The school was very small.
22 There was no such thing as a large gymnasium. This new
23 school is a big improvement also.

24 "The nursing station in Fort
25 Franklin at that time was in a small yellow shack about
26 24 by 20 feet and there was only one nurse. I think
27 everyone will agree that the new nursing station in
28 Fort Franklin is much better and that the medical
29 services have improved a lot in 10 years.

30 "The Hudson Bay store had a

1 very small store with only the very basic foodstuffs.

2 There was hardly ever any
3 fresh food and never any frozen meat, Progress in this
4 area hasn't been all bad either.

5 "At that time many native men
6 said if we had better housing for our wives and
7 children, we would be able to leave the settlement
8 longer, live, hunt and trap off the land and more."
9 Well, numerous houses came with electrical power, fuel
10 furnaces, garbage and sewage pick-up, water delivery,
11 but it did necessarily make the men go out on the land
12 any either.

13 "I think the quality of life
14 for native people in the north, not only at Fort
15 Franklin on Great Bear Lake, but in the Baffin and the
16 Keewatin region also, has improved a hell of a lot in
17 the last ten years and I think it's high time a few
18 people admit it. The past maybe hasn't been all good
19 but it hasn't been all bad either.

20 "It is also totally false to
21 say that native people never asked for better housing,
22 more electrical power, larger schools, better medical
23 facilities and services. They sure as hell did ask for
24 it and at some of the meetings, I was there and I
25 remember, the government did their best to give the
26 native people what they could according to the money
27 the Treasury Board in Ottawa gave them, and that money
28 does not come from a big building in Ottawa that is
29 stuffed with dollar bills. That money comes from my
30 taxes, your taxes and the taxes of many, many Canadians

1 | everywhere in this great land, who go to work every day
2 | and then kicked in the taxes for doing so.

3 | "There have been many devoted
4 | civil, servants in the north in the past ten years and
5 | the great majority of them had the interests of the
6 | native people in their hearts and in their minds above
7 | all interests. The government and its employees have
8 | not all been pigs and ogres, as some seem to imply
9 | these days. I truly love the north and its people.
10 | I'm proud of the hard work I've done in the north in
11 | the last 10 years, but I'm feeling pretty fed up with
12 | so much bullshit being shovelled around in the last
13 | years and the many inaccurate and false statements
14 | made.

15 | "It hasn't been a one way
16 | street for the native people of the north. It hasn't
17 | been all bad. The benefits brought in by the
18 | government has made life a lot easier for all of them.
19 | As to the people who are constantly expounding on the
20 | feet that people have lost their traditional way of
21 | life, have they really? How many people in the north
22 | really want to live in the past and live off the land?
23 | Those who really want to live off the land are already
24 | doing it now. Those who think they want to live off
25 | the land nothing but themselves are stopping them. To
26 | the rest I say they are dreaming. They dream they want
27 | to live in the past and live off the land, but when
28 | they wake up in their thermostatically controlled
29 | heated three bedroom house, they change their minds
30 | pretty fast.

1 "If I wanted to, but really
2 wanted to though, I could go back and live like my
3 grandmother Barnabe, but in reality I don't and it is
4 very much the same for most of the people in the north
5 It is good to remember the past, it is a good topic of
6 conversation to say we want to live in the past, but a
7 topic of reality it isn't really. It's that dreams are
8 made off and dreams are in your in your mind and your
9 thoughts and your ideas, It is a dream to think it is
10 nice to wake up in the morning at 25 degrees below zero
11 and have to chop wood and light a fire and totally
12 enjoy every minute of it every day. The realty is that
13 it is much nicer and cosier to wake up in a
14 thermostatically controlled heated house, and let's not
15 kid ourselves about it either any more.

16 "The quality of life in the
17 north has been better and some have taken advantage it
18 and enjoy the advantages of both lives, the native way
19 and the white way, but many instead of taking advantage
20 of it have turned to alcohol in excessive amounts and
21 blame the white man for everything. This isn't
22 realistic either. I wonder if the white man
23 alcoholics blame the natives for their drinking
24 problems?

25 "Sure, alcohol is a big
26 problem in the north, but it isn't only a problem in
27 the north There are many other areas of the world where
28 alcohol is a problem. Alcohol and drinking is a
29 personal, individual problem and decision, not only in
30 the north but anywhere in the world. Until people come

1 | to grips with this reality, they will never solve their
2 | problems, they will never run the show and they will
3 | never live in reality. No amount of government
4 | intervention or legislation can solve the alcohol
5 | problem. Until the people of the north solve their
6 | alcohol problems and solve them themselves, they will
7 | continue to live in a dream world. There hasn't been a
8 | pipeline in this north land yet, but you must admit
9 | that there is an alcohol problem. In the annals of
10 | history we don't read that a pipeline in the MacKenzie
11 | brought in alcohol.

12 | "Mr. Berger, you told us an
13 | tell you what we would tell the government in Ottawa if
14 | we had that chance. It is good of you to tell us this
15 | but it is also very sad that Ottawa does not listen to
16 | our elected representatives like our Member of
17 | Parliament and our Territorial Councillors. I would
18 | hope that in the next 10 years we will see more true
19 | representation in the north, and that our duly elected
20 | representatives will be listened to by Ottawa more than
21 | they have listened to them in the last 10 years.

22 | "You hear that phrase a lot
23 | today, 'The north is changing'. It is a true fact
24 | indeed but a much more realistic and truer fact is that
25 | not only the north is changing, but the whole world.
26 | Times change all over the world and it remains for
27 | smart people to change with them. This also applies to
28 | the government in Ottawa as well. The north should not
29 | be treated as a colony any longer. We want a chance to
30 | control our own destiny and development in the north.

1 | There are some changes occurring that I don't
2 | like and I try to do something about them but I cannot
3 | stop time and history and development from happening.
4 | Life goes on and if we want to succeed in our own way
5 | in our own happiness, we all have to learn to adapt
6 | according to how the times change, whether we are
7 | French Canadian, Indians, Eskimos or what have you.

8 | "No man is an island and no
9 | area of Canada is completely shut off from the rest of
10 | the true world. The N.W.T. cannot be put in storage or
11 | sit still while the rest of the world goes on. Maybe
12 | it would be nice for things to stay the same but realty
13 | tells us it just doesn't happen that way.

14 | "Mr. Berger, it is good that
15 | you listen to us but what is more important, will
16 | Ottawa listen to you at all? I would hope they will,
17 | but our past experience in the north on this score
18 | hasn't been too good. Some of us are doubtful about
19 | Ottawa listening to anyone but themselves.

20 | "What I am particularly
21 | concerned about is that the pipeline will go through :
22 | without due consideration of the north and the lives of
23 | all northerners, natives and non--natives as well, verb
24 | day northerners are ignored in many matters. We have
25 | studies, we have task forces, we have investigations we
26 | have commissions. What we want is some action and some
27 | real say in some decisions filtering back to the
28 | settlements. What we don't want is just masses of
29 | paper work piled up in an office somewhere and life
30 | merely going on and completely ignoring our

1 | recommendations.

2 | "Sometimes I would hope the
3 | north was like it was 10 years ago. There was more
4 | isolation and sometimes that's good, but there were
5 | also more disadvantages. Sometimes I would hope that
6 | development wouldn't happen, that life would stop arc
7 | be at a standstill but that is impossible and
8 | unrealistic. When a life really stops, it is death.

9 | "I would prefer if there was
10 | n(a mass developments and there was no pipeline, but
11 | that is unrealistic also. On the other hand, I don't
12 | want to pay \$3.00 a gallon for gas and I don't want to
13 | live in an unheated house with no power, so sometimes
14 | you have to compromise.

15 | "There will be development for
16 | surer whether it's in the form of a pipeline, a railway,
17 | a highway. There will be development even if it's only
18 | the daily growth of people and populations I only hope
19 | since there has to be some forms of development that
20 | there will be involvement of all northerners and that in
21 | reality we will all have a say in this development and a
22 | true share in it. I hope that soon there will be a
23 | settlement of land claims, land rights, land titles, to
24 | bring back some harmony and sanity to relations with all
25 | northerners, native and non-native alike. Settle who
26 | owes what to whom and get it over with Once and for all
27 | so we can get back to being friends again.

28 | "We here in the N.W.T. have
29 | to stand united as northerners, but if we are divided
30 | and constantly quarrelling and hassling among

1 | ourselves, we will get nowhere. Ottawa will continue
2 | to keep a stranglehold on the north. The north has to
3 | get united in its efforts, racism and hate have to be
4 | destroyed because if it isn't destroyed soon, it will
5 | only destroy us all and get us absolutely nowhere.

6 | "Mr. Berger, I hope your
7 | recommendations will include the many varied views in
8 | the north and not only one side of the coin. I am sure
9 | as long as you want to listen, there will be
10 | northerners to listen to because we are all great
11 | talkers with great ideas about our great north land.
12 | What remains is for you to pass it on very forcefully
13 | to the wonderful people and northern experts in Ottawa
14 | who always think they know best what is good for the
15 | north.

16 | "Thank you."

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Would you
18 | let us keep your brief?

19 | MRS. BARNABE: Yes.

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
21 | very much.

22 |

23 |

24 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

25 |

26 | (SUBMISSION BY CLAIRE M. BARNABE MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-164)

27 |

28 |

29 | MR. ROSS: This is my sister
30 | in-law, Eva Koren. Her maiden name is Tourangeau. this

1 | is her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tourangeau sitting here.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
3 | Mr. Ross.

4 |
5 | EVA KOREN, Sworn:

6 |
7 | MRS. KOREN: I would like to
8 | share my endeavours and experience of a way of life and
9 | of results of changes encountered.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Just take
11 | your time, we have got lots of time.

12 | MRS. KOREN: Okay.

13 | "This will be brief without
14 | any desire to cause embarrassment or hurt feelings.

15 | "At age three we were placed
16 | in an orphanage for a period of time because mother was
17 | sick. At age six I was sent to a missionary hostel' at
18 | Fort Providence. There I completed my first two grades
19 | with two months at home, and from grades three to
20 | eleven I was sent to Inuvik Government Hostel. There I
21 | was sent back and forth until I was grade 10. I
22 | decided I needed a change so I took my final year at
23 | Yellowknife, and my marks indicated that I didn't enjoy
24 | the place.

25 | "Here is a brief to the
26 | situation: I used to scream and cry realizing later
27 | that it was a lost cause because I began to keep all my
28 | hurt and unjust within me, letting it torment my mind.
29 | I was very unsure of everything including whether anyone
30 | cared. To this day, the only member of the family

1 | contact is Jeannette, who helped me a great deal in
2 | getting my problems sorted out. All people said to us
3 | when we did something wrong was that we were bad, stupid
4 | or crazy. Naturally a person is bound to believe it
5 | after some time. Today I'm happy to know that there is
6 | no such thing as a bad or good child but rather they are
7 | happy or unhappy and that I believe is true happiness
8 | and that true happiness lies in the eyes of a child who
9 | had a good upbringing and had praise.

10 | "If you think this is a way
11 | of life in which I grew up was one of true happiness
12 | love and no understanding of myself, where you could
13 | express your inner feelings or opinions without getting
14 | kicked around. There yet has to come a day when I
15 | could forget everything and that day is coming. I am
16 | learning to accept it for what it was and live with it,
17 | you can say that the government hasn't done anything
18 | for you, well they gave me a home for more than half of
19 | my youth, as well gave me an education so I could
20 | accept civilization. Anyone who doesn't have an
21 | education can't really progress but will remain
22 | ignorant, and yet you want me to degenerate back to a
23 | culture of no love, no happiness and no understanding.
24 | Isn't this a bit too much? I don't know a case where
25 | hostility has ever solved anyone's problems. I have
26 | been deprived, there isn't a fear that I didn't have.
27 | Out of a great effort I am now able to undo these
28 | barriers, I have to, otherwise I would be a drunkard,
29 | and this would not help me to achieve my goals but
30 | rather live in a world of dreams.

1 "Tell me why I am not a drunk
2 I could very well be today. After all that's the
3 example most adults set the younger generation, that is
4 the pleasure. I'll admit I was a drinker. Mind you, I
5 didn't drink every day but I still craved it. People
6 seem to think there isn't only one type of alcoholic
7 but there are many types. Alcohol is just an escape
8 route for everything or whatever excuse use it for. I
9 myself used alcohol to bring out my problems but it
10 didn't work for when I was dead sober I no longer could
11 face my problems and let them build. Having a real
12 engrossed mind I decided enough of these shenanigans
13 for already my drinking was taking problems to the
14 ones I truly loved. Luckily I had a sister whom I
15 only share my problems with. Enough of these playing
16 games, I broke loose, I am able to talk about my
17 problems.

18 "Anyone of you people who
19 have the same problem, this is my word of advice:
20 bring them out in the open, once you are able to do
21 this you can work from there to find oneself. Some of
22 the people don't live this sort of life. I propose for
23 every member of the Dene Nation a psychiatrist.
24 Otherwise this will be a problem nation for years
25 ahead. What good will the land mean to us or a new
26 house or even money? This could be the last good deed
27 for our people, then from there they could make it for
28 themselves and be proud citizens.

29 "Are you trying to look for
30 recognition and attention you didn't have as a child? I

1 am not blaming anyone for what has happened, for there
2 was no education, but to see this go on is shameful.
3 What a disgraceful race to belong. Maybe it would have
4 been better for Russians to have taken over this
5 country, then you would have to start thinking faster
6 and running.

7 "What good is it now to Say
8 that the white man used to push you around when you
9 have every bit of say now and don't tell me there is
10 prejudice, for it is just an inferior complex and you
11 can't accept things for what they are or yourself. I
12 don't have time for people who look down upon me.
13 After all, they are not helping me and I don't have
14 anything to offer them.

15 "Anyone who resists change
16 lives in an uneventful life, no matter how serene it
17 may be, and thinks so small as a result this has
18 provided the world with a lot of statistics. --on the
19 other hand, I say the one who accepts, lives an equally
20 rewarding life and improves our world. A perfect
21 example is the Negroes who put an effort to show the
22 world they are just as good as anyone.

23 "Thank you for having shared
24 my past life and the way I truly feel today. For
25 myself I am not against or for the pipeline, for I am
26 not very well informed about it but for my people I am
27 against it because of the psychological effects it will
28 have Ca them. I most certainly agree with preserving
29 the land. I cannot say whether the pipeline will
30 damage the ecology, for I am not well informed.

1 "Thank you".

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
3 very much. I wonder if your written statement, if you
4 wouldn't mind leaving that with us so it can be marked
5 as an exhibit and form part of the record of the
6 proceedings? Thank you.

7

8 (WITNESS ASIDE)

9

10 (SUBMISSION BY EVA KOREN MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-165)

11

12

13 CECILIA TOURANGEAU, Sworn:

14

15

16 MRS. TOURANGEAU: Mr. Berger,
17 as an old lady I would like to thank you for coming to
18 listen to us, though we are few in number --

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse re.
20 could I have your name? I'm sorry to interrupt. Would
21 you just give us your name for the record?

22 MRS. TOURANGEAU: Mrs.
23 Cecilia Tourangeau.

24 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
25 Just carry on.

26 MRS. TOURANGEAU: Though we
27 are few in number, we are -- we still have something
28 say.

29 My father was killed when I
30 was about four years old, and my mother was left all

1 | alone and it was the hard -- it was a hard life for us.
2 | There were six of us, so when my father got killed,
3 | well she was all alone, she couldn't look after us, she
4 | sent us to the Mission school in Fort Providence, where
5 | I passed my childhood. I stayed there 14 years.

6 | When I went to school, I
7 | didn't know a word of English or French. A girl who
8 | had there a year was chosen to help me, to help us
9 | understand the ways of the convent. I took my 14 years
10 | of schooling there, 14 years old when the treaty party
11 | came down, thinking I was going to get my share of the
12 | money. I didn't get any.

13 | I had no parents, so no
14 | treaty money was received for me. I used to envy other
15 | children who ran to the store to buy some sweet
16 | biscuits, lump sugar and condensed milk. The treaty
17 | money w \$12.00 then, the next year it was 12 also , and
18 | then \$11.00 and now it's \$5.00.

19 | They used to give nets,
20 | snares for rabbits. I saw this when I come back from
21 | school. Treaty to the Metis, it was -- they called it
22 | script. The priests they tell us, we were in school
23 | and we said what did the Metis get, did they get any
24 | money, but they said it was -- they call it script. I
25 | think it was a hundred dollars a person.

26 | How come I have lots of Metis
27 | children never receive it? When I came back school in
28 | 1928, I got married right away in 1929. The treaty
29 | party gave me my husband's late wife's treaty card, and
30 | she was dead and that is how I first got my treaty.

1 Nobody knew I existed.

2 Our land. We all say it's
3 our land, sure it is, but we cannot do what we want on
4 our land. that we we're born on and one thing too,
5 cannot put our house where we want to, where we think
6 it's best to live, because if we do, the Department
7 send us bills to pay for Crown land. Still we have to
8 pay for it. So much money every spring.

9 I was born in this area and
10 never raised -- I was never raised, I never received my
11 treaty till I marry Herbert Hudson who was a white man
12 in 1929. Nobody complained about white man marrying a
13 native of this country. After I married white man, I
14 did learn more about what everybody learns today. The
15 good old days are pretty near gone. My white husband
16 learned me to set traps, hunt moose, bear, rats in
17 spring, tan moosehide, it was exciting, although the
18 going was tough in the muskeg. That's where he more
19 tough when the pipeline comes in because when the
20 spring start to thaw out, everything start moving.

21 I went through all that when
22 the spring came, with walking through the water, cold
23 water icy, I did all that. Went to school, when I ;as
24 young my uncle used to tell me the history of my
25 family, I mean after I came back from school. He used
26 to go to his traps, to visit his traps and stop at my
27 place overnight because it was late and he couldn't
28 make it home so he stopped at my place and tell me the
29 history of my family.

30 My uncle told me--he used to

1 | come and talk to me, and uncle told me the history of
2 | my grandfather and my dad. There was my grandfather
3 | and the three brothers. That summer my dad got killed
4 | and the logs killed him, I mean fall on him and he
5 | died, so my uncle told me himself about this story that
6 | I'm going to tell you.

7 | My grandfather took a walk
8 | along this area, along the shore. He built himself a
9 | birch bark canoe, hunting canoe. In those days he had
10 | to look for gum on the spruce trees to put it on your
11 | canoe so that the water wouldn't go through there. So
12 | this time my grandfather took a walk along the river,
13 | and above Bodsworth Creek there, they put that name
14 | there, anyway there was no name in those days. That
15 | creek was running and he found a chunk of tar, so he
16 | took a chunk of tar -- he thought it was tar, it was
17 | all stuck together so he thought it was tar so he took
18 | it and he smear it on and he went home and he said he
19 | find some good tar for his canoe, he didn't have get
20 | some gum from the bush. So he went and took that tar
21 | and smeared his canoe with that and when he paddled out
22 | in that creek there, all that tar start to melt. It
23 | was not tar, it was oil.

24 | So they went to town, of
25 | course and they told him -- there was a priest, they
26 | called him Father Decoto, his people are rich and they
27 | live in France anyway, and he gave them two lard tins
28 | and he told them to fill up those, stop your talking
29 | and put those in the can and bring it when you come to
30 | town, which they did. I guess they sent them out

1 | to no white people, knock down their shacks or anything.

2 | It was their -- they used to stay there in the spring.

3 | Right now -- those days,

4 | anybody didn't like you around, they just knocked them

5 | off and that was it, they didn't want them around.

6 | They shouldn't have done that, because when you are

7 | travelling far away with dog team, you come at night,

8 | you are tired, you like somebody -- you like someone to

9 | be there and have a good cup of hot tea or something to

10 | eat when you are travelling because it's cold in the

11 | winter when you travel by dog team. Myself, I travel

12 | lots of time with clog team. I would right now if I

13 | had the dog team.

14 | So I guess--but one thing we

15 | still own the land. But they never mentioned to us, I

16 | don't think that was right what they did to us.

17 | I hope you understand, Mr.

18 | Berger. I'm so nervous, I'm just shaking, -I don't

19 | know why, maybe--lots of people. I want to see you and

20 | to tell you some more stories later on,

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

22 | Well thank you.

23 | MRS. TOURANGEAU: -- just to

24 | keep you.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you

26 | very much. If there is nothing else in your written

27 | statement that you were going to read, maybe you could

28 | let us have it.

29 | MRS. TOURANGEAU: I made lots

30 | of mistakes, but --

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(WITNESS ASIDE)

(SUBMISSION BY MRS. CECILIA TOURANGEAU MARKED AS EXHIBIT
C-166)

MARIE BLONDIN, Sworn:

MRS. BLONDIN: Mrs. Marie
Blondin.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, man.

MRS. BLONDIN: I was a kid
when I heard that they find oil but I didn't know who
it was because my dad is a mountain Indian and his
sister is married into the Blondins and after we grown
up like me, three year old, lost my dad, Catherine
Blondin took us over. She was married to George
Blondin. They both come told us stories how they found
oil. They were trapping about 35 miles from here about
Sans Sault Rapids. The whole Blondin family was coming
up by dog team to Sucker Creek for spring hunt and then
it was warm in the last part of April. There water on
the ice already.

Catherine and her husband were
ahead so they thought they should rest the dogs. She
was thirsty so she took her cup out of the sleigh took
the water on the ice. She was going to drink it but it
was kind of oily and she told the old man "What is
this"? It's kind of oily like, so they waited for the
whole family behind them so they gathered all around

1 | with it, thank you.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 | thank you very much, madam, If we could have your
4 | written statement though, we would like to have that
5 | marked an exhibit.

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(WITNESS ASIDE)

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9 | (SUBMISSION BY MARIE BLONDIN MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-167)

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 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
Ross?

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 MR. ROSS: Maybe I could just
mention for the general interest that in 1914, the
senior geologist for Imperial Oil, Mr. T.O. Bodsworth
struck three claims at latitude 65 degrees 18 minutes
on the east bank of the Mackenzie River.

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 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
the door was closing. Just sit down and make yourself
comfortable if you want.

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 THE COMMISSIONER: Well --

 MR. ROSS: In 1914, the senior
geologist for Imperial Oil, T.O. Bodsworth struck three
claims on the east bank of the MacKenzie River at
latitude 65 degrees 18 minutes and that's on the
location of the present day creek, Bodsworth Creek which
the people have been talking about here, from which the

1 town takes its water supply. So that's the Imperial
2 Oil version of how the claim was staked.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: And that's
4 the source of the oil here at Norman Wells, is that
5 right?

6 MR. ROSS: Yes, there is
7 actually wellheads right beside the creek.

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank your
9 Mr. Ross.

10

11 ROSS LAYCOCK Sworn:

12

13 MR. LAYCOCK: My name is Ross
14 Laycock, and I have lived in the north for four years
15 and we'd been commuting for the previous four years.

16 I just want to say a few
17 things before that. No one has ever mentioned that
18 during the Second World War, the United States Army had
19 a CANOL base camp across the river and an oil pipeline
20 from Norman Wells over to, I think it as Ross River
21 across the mountains. They had a camp of approximately
22 1, 500 men.

23

24 No one ever mentions that
25 this was an oil pipeline, and there was no, or not much
26 you ever hear of, hardships for the natives. You never
27 hear of any of the distrust or anything from this oil
28 pipeline, and it was of -- like the camps, there were
29 several. I think they were about 30 miles apart or
30 something like this across the road across the
mountains, and this was an oil pipeline. It has been

1 dismantled by now, but also another story.

2 When I was sitting in my
3 English class one day in Inuvik, they were stockpiling
4 sand across the road and they may have had 300 loads or
5 something like this and it was quite high, but the way
6 people would come to school, they wouldn't go around
7 it, they would go over it. As we were looking out the
8 window, my teacher said, isn't it ironic that people go
9 over things instead of around. I think this is true
10 about the animals too.

11 We have heard a lot about the
12 environment will be affected and how the caribou
13 migrations will be interrupted. Well. from Arctic
14 test site that we have seen, I don't know if it's the
15 berm or if it's the other one that's dug in the ground,
16 but the caribou migrations won't be affect--'. They
17 are just like any other animal, they go over it they
18 won't be scared of it, I don't think, but back to my
19 report.

20 During the last few years,
21 different organizations have toured the north trying to
22 explain what will happen when the pipeline goes
23 through. I think if there ever has been a case of
24 leading fools, all of these will pertain to the cases.

25 There was one from the
26 Committee for the Original Peoples' Entitlement
27 (O.P.E.) and their main speaker, an ex-welfare worker,
28 had various slides, pamphlets and other paraphernalia
29 on the effects of an oil pipeline. She spoke for about
30 45 minutes on the terrible effects of an oil pipeline,

1 kids to go home from here to their settlement,
2 than from Inuvik. Just sort of end it.

3 The talk of the Dene nation.
4 I don't see why Canadian, from a Canadian citizen to
5 others, why we say Dene nation, why not a Canadian
6 nation? The Americans in coping with racial prejudice
7 have a melting pot where all races become Americans.
8 We have a patchwork quilt, so let us sew it together
9 and become Canadians, not white and Indians.

10 As Ted Wesley says, I'll need
11 your minds, your hands, your hearts, your willingness
12 to play your parts in the shaping of the northland
13 destiny.

14 Thank you.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder
16 if you would let us keep your written statement and we
17 will mark that as an exhibit?

18

19 (WITNESS ASIDE)

20

21 (SUBMISSION BY MR. ROSS LAYCOCK MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-168)

22

23

24 THE COMMISSIONER: I think I
25 should say that the inquiry is not just supposed to be
26 about the proposed gas pipeline. The federal government
27 has laid down what they call pipeline guidelines, and
28 these have been tabled in the House of Commons, and in
29 those guidelines, the federal government says that if a
30 gas pipeline is built from the Arctic to the south,

1 | whatever route it takes will be the likely route
2 | that will be taken by an oil pipeline if in the future,
3 | there is sufficient oil discovered in the MacKenzie
4 | Delta and the Beaufort Sea to justify an oil pipeline.
5 | So the federal government has said that in view of the
6 | influence that the construction of a gas pipeline will
7 | have on the likely route of an oil pipeline, the
8 | pipeline companies, that is Arctic Gas and Foothills,
9 | must present to this inquiry in due course, evidence,
10 | regarding the likely impact of an oil pipeline as well
11 | as a gas pipeline.

12 | Now, that won't be done until
13 | later in the year, but I thought I would mention it in
14 | view of what some of you have -- in view of the
15 | statements some of you have made, that is if you have
16 | something you want to say about what you think the likely
17 | impact would be of an oil pipeline, if one were built in
18 | the future, you certainly are entitled to bring that up.

19 | Well, I -- it was kind of a
20 | long winded statement to make a simple point, but I
21 | hope you understand what I mean. The pipeline
22 | guidelines aren't all that easy to understand. That
23 | accounts for the way I interpret them

24 | Well, anyone else, please
25 | feel free to come forward and say whatever you wish. e
26 | suggestion to make. Maybe we could stop again for 5 or
27 | minutes for a cup of coffee and then we will hear one
28 | or more before we adjourn for supper. So we will stop
29 | for few minutes for another cup of coffee.

30 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Let's take
3 our seats ladies and gentlemen, and we'll start again
4 in a moment. We are ready to begin again, ladies and
5 gentlemen, and we could perhaps hear one or two more of
6 you before we adjourn for supper. Back here tonight
7 anyway, and -- because I am sure there must be some who
8 couldn't make it this afternoon who would be able, I
9 think, to come this evening. But we can hear one or
10 two more of you now, so please fool. to come forward.

11

12 DIANE MONUIK, Sworn:

13

14

15 MISS DIANE MONUIK: My name
16 is Diane Monuik, and I just have to say something about
17 the environmental eruptions --

18

19 THE COMMISSIONER: , Excuse
20 me. Let's wait for this plane to go by. Does it just
21 go up and down the runway or does it leave?

22

23 Start again, please, and just
24 take your time.

25

26 MISS MONUIK: Okay. I just
27 wanted to say something about the environmental
28 eruptions that have been brought up.

29

30 The native people talk about
the environmental eruptions that will take place if the
pipeline goes through. As my brother mentioned,
animals act like humans and will walk over something
rather than around it. They speak of the land being

1 | wasted and the animal population decreasing each year.
2 | If they speak the truth, I have but one question. Why
3 | were 24 caribou carcasses left on the shore of
4 | Coppermine this spring, to rot instead of being used
5 | like the native people's ancestors did many years ago?

6 | Thank you.

7 |

8 |

9 |

10 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

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12 | (SUBMISSION BY MISS DIANE MONUIK MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-169)

13 |

14 | GERRY LOOMIS Sworn:

15 |

16 | MR. LOOMIS: I would like to
17 | direct a few questions at Mr. Blair.

18 | Recently we've had a meeting
19 | with Jim Harvey of Canadian Arctic Gas. He forecasted
20 | a population increase of Norman Wells would possibly
21 | double. Right now the population is roughly 370, this
22 | would cause an increase. Right now we have probably
23 | room for possibly 50 houses in Norman Wells and we ran
24 | out of land to put these houses on. We are surrounded
25 | on the one side by M.O.T. lease, the other side by
26 | Imperial oil lease, and the river on the remaining
27 | side.

28 |

29 | Now, if lots were not made
30 | available for an influx of houses in Norman Wells,
would this mean a satellite community like we've had in

1 the past?

2 MR. BLAIR: Mr. Berger, I
3 don't know the particulars of Mr. Harvey's estimate or
4 when he meant the population would double, but for what
5 information we might usefully throw into this, I could
6 give year by year Mr. Burrells provided me and he might
7 better have done this, but this question was asked of
8 me.

9 The forecast of our constant,
10 Mr. John MacLeod of Inuvik for the population of Norman
11 Wells, the growth/population of Norman Wells according
12 to the best information available to him was from a
13 base of 353 in 1975, he's given these year by year, but
14 haps if I give them every 5 years it may save time,
15 1980, a range of from -- estimate from 473 to 728, the
16 average of that range being 590 people, and for the
17 year 1985, a range of estimates from 563 to 818, the
18 average of that range being 650. So that at least in
19 that 10 year period our own consultant has not -- well
20 has forecast pretty close to a doubling, but only at
21 the end of the 10 year period.

22 I don't think that Foothills,
23 as a company would presume to suggest whether that would
24 occur through satellite townships or through any other
25 particular program except I might just aid this, that
26 our own company, operating company, the Alberta Gas
27 Trunk Line Company, while it started out with about 140
28 or 50 houses, to house its own people, has gradually
29 moved away from that policy, sold the houses to the
30 employees and done everything -- and moved away from any

1 kind of company housing or separate company towns,
2 so to the extent that that attitude is reflected in what
3 Foothills did, I expect we would be more inclined to
4 want to go with the growth of the existing community,
5 than with the satellite or separate community, if that
6 has answered the main points that were raised.

7 MR. LOOMIS: Yes, I think the
8 big concern, I know through the settlement council also
9 the Chamber of Commerce, it has been discussed in both
10 areas, the fact that there just isn't land available to
11 put houses on due to the physical set-up of Norman
12 Wells right now. There have been two town plans done
13 by consulting engineers as I mentioned earlier, of
14 which nothing has come of it. The Territorial
15 Government, we have approached them on behalf of the
16 settlement council, and they do not seem to be
17 concerned.

18 If and when the pipeline goes,
19 if there is an influx of even three hundred people into
20 Norman Wells on a permanent basis, there just isn't the
21 land to put the houses on and I think possibly the
22 pipeline companies, either one of them maybe should net
23 together with the Territorial Government and try to come
24 up with either accepting or rejecting the existing town
25 plans and coming up with a new one.

26 Has there been any work done
27 with the Territorial Government in the construction of
28 houses in Norman Wells?

29 MR. BLAIR: Mr. Berger, we
30 have not done any work of this sort at this stage,

1 | can you people hear what Mr. Burrell is saying?
2 | Would you start again and speak into the microphone?

3 | MR. BURRELL: As I was
4 | saying, our whole approach to putting facilities into a
5 | community or wanting to put facilities into a community
6 | it doesn't just apply to Norman Wells, it applies to
7 | the communities that we would like to go into, and that
8 | is that we would want to put in the facilities that we
9 | feel are necessary in such a manner that we -- that it
10 | would be acceptable to the people of the community and
11 | now if we are dealing, say with sew and water
12 | facilities, for instance, we would want to come in and
13 | discuss with the people in ample time so that a
14 | proper installation can be made, whether this means
15 | if the community decides itself in conjunction with
16 | us that an expansion in the existing system, upgrading
17 | the existing system or perhaps the need for a new
18 | system was the best, then we would follow that
19 | avenue.

20 | But we really want to get in
21 | and talk to the people in the communities about what-
22 | they feel is the best and that would be an aid to us in
23 | developing our plans.

24 | MR. LOOMIS: I see. I might
25 | add at this point that we are a taxed based settlement,
26 | and that we do not have any control over -- direct
27 | control what goes on in the community. Yellowknife
28 | seems to have the power there.

29 | We had a council up until
30 | approximately two months ago and because of the fact

1 MR. LOOMIS: Presently we have
2 room, I believe, for pushing it, approximately 50 lots,
3 there's no more land available for houses.

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Fifty lots
5 and that -- you mean for residential and commercial and
6 industrial purposes?

7 MR. LOOMIS: No, that's
8 possibly 50 houses for residential housing. There is a
9 hit of land for commercial and light industrial.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: So 50 lots
11 for residential purposes?

12 MR. LOOMIS: That's right.

13 THE COMMISSIONER:

14 Yes, well thank you very much
15 for raising those matters.

16 MR. LOOMIS: Thank you.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
18 Mr. Burrell.

19
20 (WITNESS ASIDE)

21
22 PAT TOURANGEAU sworn

23 MR. TOURANGEAU: Can you hear
24 me?

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes I can
26 hear you.

27 MR. TOURANGEAU: Well, I want
28 to bring all my troubles. I born here, I mean I raised
29 here, about 33 years I have lived in this country. I
30 wasn't talking English before I got here first, I come

1
2 Indians free gas for their country.

3 So Paul, an Indian he find,
4 he is the guy who find a piece of rock, nice rock, he
5 brought it to a white man, the white man he it outside.
6 What he got out of that, today that poor Indian that
7 day he got 25 pounds of flour, that's all and a piece
8 of bacon, I believe.

9 Now white people they are
10 rich with that. Worse of it, one morning I hear in
11 Radio Levine find gold they say. All the time there's
12 white men find that gold.

13 THE COMMISSIONER: Gilbert
14 Levine?

15 MR. TOURANGEAU: I mean the
16 Indians find that gold, all the time, find that.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

18 MR. TOURANGEAU: All the old
19 Levine he find that gold. So there was no council
20 meetings here in them days in Norman Wells. So finally
21 they put -they open up council meetings, some guys
22 would get together. Ever since that, somebody get a
23 contract for garbage, water. In the council meeting
24 they brought it up the water in the Mackenzie River was
25 pollution, on account of the garbage, they were
26 throwing their garbage on top of the bank of the -just
27 on the other side where I live. On account of that the
28 water was no good.

29 So they promise us they would
30 give us water, garbage, which they did for a of years

1 | or three years. Now today they give you -- the
2 | guy's do the -- he's got a contract, he give you the
3 | bills though. What burns me, when I came from outside,
4 | I was holiday, I came back 28 day of July. I never,
5 | which I never used water in July, so I get that bill,
6 | those two bills from before. When I got the bill, I
7 | pay for it, that's fine.

8 | Now the other day I got more
9 | bills, for July 150 gallons of which I was outside all
10 | the time, I don't know where's that -- how I can use
11 | the water when I was outside my holiday. The month not
12 | even over all this month already, I got a bill for all
13 | this month. That's the way they are operating these
14 | Norman Wells contractors. At least he should wait till
15 | August is finished -- I am not paying for it, I told
16 | him to shove it up. I was mad, I was mad, which work
17 | for my living all my life since I left my dad. I work
18 | hard, all the way through I work hard. Metis
19 | Association is. the same thing. They say they are
20 | going to help people, everyone. So some freight came
21 | in on the plane, for a few of us, we made it before.
22 | All I have, I got 16 two by fours, four little
23 | plywoods, I got, the rest of the stuff he say it didn't
24 | come and it never got there. Okay after it never come.
25 | So mean'---a--I have some material of my own I order
26 | from Hay River. Which I need for little shed you know,
27 | for my skidoo in the winter time. So meantime too we
28 | got some more material comes in, different order, on a
29 | barge, last barge last fall. Okay, was expecting for
30 | that. So little lady there come for Metis Association,

1 | is president, Metis Association.

2 | He come to my house, he says,
3 | "Oh, I come to see you" he says. Okay, sit down, rest
4 | yourself, what do you want to say? He says, "You know
5 | Pat, you're not getting that material", he says. "Why?"
6 | On account of that little shed there, you builded.
7 | Listen here, I says, can you expect to build a little
8 | shed with four little plywoods, I said. You guys have
9 | got no business to squawk about that little shed, I
10 | said, that came from out from my pocket. Everything I
11 | get I pay for it.

12 | So that's the way they we
13 | don't get no help from the government. I worked the
14 | time since I have been in Norman Wells here. I got
15 | unemployment insurance once, not one penny. These
16 | young people today they work for a while, they don't
17 | want to work steady. Why should -- like the outside.

18 | Live on unemployment
19 | insurance. These people here, they live in Norman Wells
20 | too. They don't stay here all the time, just part time,
21 | they don't care. They don't worry about the country.

22 | That policemen last fall,
23 | they went up the mountain, four of them, they shot a
24 | moose, they got a moose, they left the moose there. If
25 | I do that, me, they put me in jail and I pay a fine.
26 | How come they leave everything, those white guys, they
27 | do anything they don't bother . Which is true of
28 | everything else. These white guys, lots of them, they
29 | just come for a little while. They shoot grouse,
30 | everything. Last spring right at the M.O.T. kitchen

1
2 are born in this country, they are born in this
3 country, I hope they get the money for their land after
4 they put the pipeline. Alberta, there are rich Indians
5 over there, they have got big Cadillacs, they got money
6 for their land, for the oil in it. I don't see why
7 they shouldn't look after the Indians up here too. The
8 Indians, they don't have to work here. They got lots
9 of oil here, they don't even get one cent out of it,
10 that's the way they operate.

11 Well, sometimes I'm mad, you
12 know, and I told my wife lots of time, I'm mad
13 sometimes. I show the wife also and we work hard, two
14 of us. We don't depend on nobody. She help no and I
15 help her.

16 I don't want no water, no
17 garbage, too much trouble. I look after myself before,
18 I don't see why today I can't look after myself.

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Well you
20 have spoken your mind, sir, and I want to thank you for
21 that.

22 MR. TOURANGEAU: That's the
23 way I look at it.

24 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
25 Well, thank you.

26 (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 THE COMMISSIONER: I think,
28 it's about 5:15 and I think we'll adjourn now and we
29 will start again at 8: 00 tonight, so those of you who
30 are still within reach of my voice, I invite you all to

1 | come back here at 8:00 tonight and we'll hear from
2 | those who haven't had a chance to speak then, so thank
3 | you.

4 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)

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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 ladies and gentlemen, I think we'll begin again and
4 anyone wishes to speak, please feel free to go right
5 ahead and remember that you don't have to have anything
6 written out; just tell me what's on your mind, what
7 think about the pipeline proposal and its consequences
8 to Norman Wells.

9 MRS. CECILIA HARRIS, Sworn:
10 (SPEAKS IN NATIVE LANGUAGE)

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Will you
12 interpret?

13 CECILIA TOURANGEAU: Yes.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
15 we'll swear you in as interpreter, if we may.
16 (CECILIA TOURANGEAU SWORN AS THE INTERPRETER)

17
18 THE INTERPRETER: She says I
19 been thinking over since Christmas all the programs,
20 what been going on, I listened to the radio and I think
21 of my children, I think of myself and my children
22 what's going to happen to them.

23 She says since she was young
24 then she start to understand and know a few things.
25 This country is still the same the way it was then; she
26 is 43 years old and has 11 children, too.

27 She know what life is because
28 she been in the bush, hunt for herself, for her children
29 and her family. It was a tough life for her. Since
30 that day, she said, she never got anything from anybody

1 -- no white man, nobody, no white person came and give
2 her anything. And for the money, she says, she for the
3 money that. she's getting with her sewing. her work
4 that she's doing, she's getting the money from that.
5 She never got nothing else.

6 She said now that her people
7 -- you people, you say you're going to have a pipeline.
8 She said, "We don't want the pipeline to go through.
9 You're talking about the pipeline. Sometimes of it, I
10 have tears in my eyes just to think of my children and
11 what they're going to do.

12 She says I'm a native, I'm
13 born in this country. I'm not born other places, I'm
14 born in this country and I am Dene -- it means Indian.
15 She never went to school, never been to school, and in
16 her young days she was in the hospital and that's where
17 she pick up a word of English here and there.

18 That's how she's brought up.
19 She says now that you know that I didn't go to school,
20 I can't even write my name, she says; yet today I'm
21 talking to you people. That's because, she says, I
22 don't know how to write but I am Dene. It means she is
23 a Native of this country. She says now you mention
24 putting the pipeline through, she says all she has to
25 do is just think every day. She don't know what will
26 happen after that.

27 She says we're natives and
28 says the white man, it seems like they want to step on
29 you, she says. We're native, we don't know what they're
30 after. She says I been in the bush, stay in the bush.

1 | and when I'm in the bush, she says, I pack my wood, I
2 | cut my wood, I do all the work around there. There's
3 | nobody to help me. So it's pretty hard when I think of
4 | it. Lots of time I think of it, she says.

5 | Now, she says, the white man
6 | is trying to take our land from us, putting this pipe
7 | line in, but I don't wish -- I do not wish that.

8 | Still till today, she says, I
9 | like my land, I like my country, I don't want nobody to
10 | take it away from me, to take it away from us because I
11 | still love my land.

12 | Now what I spoke, I told you
13 | everything that I could that I was thinking of, so that
14 | will be all.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
16 | very much. (WITNESS ASIDE)

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Could you
18 | give us your name first, ma'am? Sorry.

19 | MRS. MARY MacDONALD sworn:

20 | THE WITNESS: Mary MacDonald.

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

22 | THE WITNESS: I never go to
23 | school in my life and I just learned to talk. English
24 | myself so I never in my life never go to meeting in my
25 | life, Today I go to meeting, so I don't know what's
26 | meeting went on, but I have still words, I'm going to
27 | say something.

28 | I've got 11 kids, they're born
29 | without a doctor, they're born all in the bush, only
30 | George and Ruby were born in the hospital, that's all.

1 We stay in a tent in the bush, we're trapping All that
2 time my husband is a doctor for me so I got to have my
3 children. All are grown up now. So my husband is now
4 in the hospital for a while anyway, and not long ago
5 came back. he's home now. so my kids they grow up and
6 they kill something and I eat something, they help me,
7 and the southern people, the white people help me too.

8 So I been in Norman Wells how
9 many years? We are all in this country here. My dad
10 raised us, Joe Blonden's dad -- Joe Blonden's this
11 picture, -- that's my dad -- my step-dad adopt me since I
12 was a year old, my dad died. We're orphans and we grew
13 up, and I got my old man, I got 11 kids. I work hard for
14 my kids, I'm pitiful. I try my best for my kids and they
15 grow up now. Now they can kill anything for me. Sure a
16 hard time with kids in the house, and sure a hard time,
17 I'm 55 years old, my hair just grey now. I work too hard
18 sewing. My husband sometime go trapping in September
19 like that and in end of February come back. All winter,
20 all that time I pull wood, I stay in a tent, get some
21 brush, cut wood. I take some snow, wash some baby
22 diapers. Not long ago the government gave me a house,
23 and I got free water, everything. See, I got no baby
24 that time. My oldest girl is 33 year old and my last
25 baby girl is 13 year old -- 11 of them.

26 I work that hard, we stayed
27 across in a shack here, this country here, Norman Wells
28 with my dad, Joe Blonden's dad. He found oil and gas.
29 I remember when I was small he adopt me. We stay across
30 about 12 mile from here, we got a camp across the road.

1 We raised all my kids up there and all came down here,
2 they blast all the ground like that. My kid went
3 hunting beaver and they found three weeks they hunt,
4 three beaver they kill. They blast all the ground like
5 that and killed all the beaver, rats, the fish,
6 everything. So there's nothing across now.

7 So I don't want anybody, even
8 oil company, kill everything like that. Pipeline came
9 down maybe it worse, that's what I think about it. I
10 never go to meeting in my life, so that's all I'm going
11 to say.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
13 very much, ma'am.

14
15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16
17 RAYMOND YAKELEYA, resumed.

18 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
19 first of all I would like to thank you and members of
20 your party for being in Norman Wells and listening to
21 the voices of my people.

22 Many words have been spoken
23 about the pipeline. Much has been said in the Dene
24 language and yet again much has been said in English
25 semantics. Yet after a million words in many
26 directions the people are not simply saying that they
27 are concerned or fearful, but rather are hopeful that
28 your efforts on part of us are to be trusted and in the
29 final analysis, benefit the northern people fairly.

30 We admit that we are fearful,

1 | but to be fearful is not to be without courage.

2 | We admit that we are
3 | distrustful, but we are not without wisdom in seeking
4 | harmony. We are Dene people, but we are also Canadians.

5 | Travel across this great land
6 | of Canada and you will find material progress beyond
7 | the dreams of kings. The cities and towns of the
8 | provinces are filled with the finest architecture. Yet
9 | look at the native housing in the Northwest
10 | Territories.

11 | The people here are decent
12 | and fair-minded but they are demoralized, lacking all
13 | confidence and trust in Ottawa.

14 | When you are demoralized,
15 | then in a state of confusion you stop believing in
16 | yourself as a people and your government as an
17 | effective institution.

18 | We will not follow you into a
19 | \$5. treaty, nor shall we attempt to mislead you, we
20 | will only walk and work side by side as equals. This
21 | is not a humble request, nor an arrogant threat, but
22 | rather realization of what history will describe as the
23 | Northerners' contribution to her nation.

24 | Justice Berger, this land,
25 | the Dene land that is ours will remain ours. The land
26 | will be developed in the future. The land shall serve
27 | the needs of Canada only when her rightful owners have
28 | been compensated.

29 | 100 years from now history will
30 | write of this period. History has cold eyes, and it shall

1 read that the peoples of the Territories realized their
2 destiny and with courage and wisdom wrote these pages of
3 history to serve the needs of all of Canada.

4 We shall do this without
5 creating further divisions among peoples by listening
6 to the darker impulses that tear at men's souls.

7 Give this message to Ottawa.

8 The day that a Pope in Rome
9 can draw a line dividing the New World between the
10 imperialistic nations of Portugal and Spain has passed.
11 Also the day that Ottawa can divide the natural
12 resources of the north between Canadian Arctic Gas and
13 Foothills Pipeline shall not even dawn.

14 As long as the Dene blood
15 flows in this land, this pipeline will be built with
16 only our consent, or it will flow red to the south.
17 This is not a militant threat. This is not a fearful
18 cry of outrage. Today I speak alone, I stand alone.
19 Tomorrow my voice will be that of the Dene nation --
20 determined, definite, and defiant', ~ What we must have
21 is simple- and it is ours -- that gas and that oil,
22 that's ours.

23 1. The land settlement of 450,000 square miles. That
24 is our land, and realize it.

25 2. The pipeline will be built when all environmental
26 concerns are fully protected. The land which has
27 sheltered my people for 40, 000 years shall not be
28 destroyed in 40 years,

29 3. If the pipeline is built, at least half of the
30 production must remain in the economic control of the

1 | Dene people.

2 | Let me clarify. If you are
3 | going to build a pipeline for two billion dollars which
4 | will profit \$40 billion, don't offer me a cut rate on
5 | natural gas and don't offer me a few jobs. I want my
6 | people to have at least half to determine their own
7 | destiny socially and economically.

8 | I remind everyone in this
9 | room this is Dene land. It is not to be bought, it's
10 | never given away, it shall never be sold. That just
11 | happens to be the way it is.

12 | I have another statement,
13 | which went through my mind as I was having supper
14 | tonight, and I read it to all the peoples here.

15 | I have been sitting here all
16 | day today listening to a: Lacks on my people. I've
17 | seen arrows fly between whites, I've seen arrows fly
18 | between the natives. It does nothing further but to
19 | divide us. Let us not forget that whether you are
20 | brown or whether you are white, our blood is still red.
21 | We are Done, and we are proud of it. We are proud of
22 | our brown skin, we are proud of our culture, we are
23 | damn proud of everything we have.

24 | For so long the Indian people
25 | have been regarded as outcasts in our own land, and many
26 | times we're made to feel ashamed. We should have been
27 | proud instead. For too long the Indian has been in the
28 | dirt. He was thrown down, he was kicked, he was always
29 | reminded that he was nothing but dirt in white society,
30 | and that was his place. He's been down so long

1 | that he doesn't even know what it is to be on top any
2 | more. There is a saying that goes:

3 | "You don't realize how sweet it is to be on top
4 | of the mountain when you can look at the sun,
5 | when you have been down in the valley of darkness
6 | wandering around without any direction. You just
7 | can't realize how sweet it is."

8 | We, the Dene people, we're
9 | tired of having people do things for us. We want to
10 | decide our own future. Is it so hard for the white
11 | people to accept the fact that we are not children, and
12 | we'd like to sometimes do things for our own self? We
13 | have declared ourselves in Fort Simpson as a Dene nation
14 | and it came out of the frustration of the government in
15 | Ottawa which decided what we wanted and what we did not
16 | want, the things that were imposed upon, we had no say.
17 | We are frustrated with our government in the Northwest
18 | Territories because it is a puppet government.

19 | I have talked to many
20 | councillors so I don't speak like a sail without wind.
21 | I know what I'm talking about. I read here something
22 | from the "Edmonton Journal", Monday, July 14, 1975,
23 | written by James Wah-Shee, Councillor in Northwest
24 | Territories, and it says:

25 | "As a native member of Council I face a serious
26 | dilemma. I must constantly ask as a represen-
27 | tative of native people, 'What right does Terri-
28 | torial Council have to legislate on matters of
29 | interest to the original people of the north?'
30 | Other native councillors have also raised this

1 question in one form or another. We are all
2 aware of being manipulated by the colonial arm of
3 the Federal Government which is the government of
4 the Northwest Territories. We cannot pretend it
5 is our government, for it is not.

6 The Council is an institution imposed on us with-
7 out our consent. It ignores our traditions and
8 puts in their place rules and procedures which
9 conic from a tradition as different from ours as
10 the Chinese language is from English. This not
11 only puts us at a severe disadvantage but empha-
12 sizes the illegitimacy of the Council as far as
13 the affairs of the native people are concerned.
14 The most basic right of any democracy is the
15 right to speak one's own language -- to stand up
16 and name the world in terms of one's own experi-
17 ences and traditions. By this I do not mean sim-
18 ply that we have a right to interpreters."

19 85% of our \$164 million
20 Northwest Territory Government budget goes to
21 Southerners as whites may mean good but they do no good
22 because the government tells them it has no money for
23 projects that benefit the Dene people.

24 The government is funny. The
25 government has only one subsidy, and it is alcohol.
26 That's a known fact. They will not subsidize food nor
27 clothes, the basic essentials; but rather a poison that
28 is killing my people. Can you blame us for being mad
29 when this happens before our own eyes?

30 Our councillors have no

1 control The power is. not with the people. No wonder
2 our councillors laugh at this government. It is all
3 for show. \$164 million show that does no good.

4 We are trying to do something
5 for ourselves, and a reminder that our place is in the
6 dirt we are called militants. How would any white
7 people know what it's like to be an Indian? To see hate
8 in people's eyes when they look at you, to not even
9 talk to you. As a matter of fact it got so bad in the
10 Maritimes hundreds of years ago they put bounties on
11 Indians. Indians cry, too.

12 We are not fighting for
13 money. We are fighting for our lives, for unborn
14 children yet to come. Many contractors look at our
15 land with dollar signs in their eyes and the Dene look
16 at it and say, "I wonder how it can help my people?"

17 How many Dene people have
18 businesses? How many Dene people are rich? The idea
19 that we can help each other to get out of the dirt and
20 stand together as a proud people is our objective.

21 The pipeline issue reminds me
22 of the Battle of the Little Bighorn. You are in the
23 south, we are in the north, our land is in the middle.
24 Don't force this on us. Don't cheat us out of our
25 land. You see, this is all we've got.

26 Do you want that money so bad
27 that it will be stained with Dene blood? We have spoken
28 and we have laid down our cards. The next move
29 is up to the government. Our backs are turned to the
30 corners. This is our last stand.

1 I ask each and every one of
2 you in this room what would you do if you were in our
3 shoes? How would you feel if you had these conditions
4 on you? I ask you one more time, let us negotiate,
5 there's still time, but don't force us because this
6 time we have nothing to lose. When I ask for the lives
7 of my people, am I asking you for too much?

8 I again remind everyone that
9 you are on Dene land and you've been treated fairly and
10 with respect. My only request is that you return the
11 same courtesy.

12 Mr. Berger, I look at you
13 when you're over there and I am here, we look at each
14 other eyeball to eyeball, you are a man and I am a man.
15 Your skin is white and mine is brown, but I think we
16 talk as equals today. Thank you.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
18 very much. Could we have your written statement, sir,
19 to mark it as an exhibit?

20
21 (SUBMISSION OF RAYMOND YAKALEYA MARKED EXHIBIT C-170)

22
23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 RICHARD SINOTTE sworn:

25
26 THE WITNESS: I am. Justice
27 Berger, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Rick Sinotte,
28 and I am involved in the aviation business in both Norman
29 Wells and Inuvik. I have lived in Norman Wells for the
30 past four years and have spent a total of 26 of my 33

1 | years in Northern Canada; the other seven being spent on
2 | various assignments with the Canadian Armed Forces.

3 | I was born in Northern
4 | Alberta and moved to a small town in Northern
5 | Saskatchewan at the age of two. My father was then,
6 | and is today, a trapper and a fisherman. Our family,
7 | which consisted of 9 children, was supported totally
8 | through the revenues derived from trapping and fishing.
9 | Needless to say, our existence was meagre.

10 | Between the ages of 5 and 15
11 | I trapped and fished with my father in the Churchill
12 | River country of Northern Saskatchewan. We would leave
13 | for the trapline after freeze-up, which normally
14 | occurred around the middle of September, and remain
15 | there until about the 20th of December, when we would
16 | come out and join the rest of the family for Christmas.
17 | The 90 miles to and from the trapline was frequently
18 | covered with dog team or by canoe, depending on the
19 | season. I would attend school from early January to
20 | the middle of March, when we would again return to the
21 | trapline fore the spring hunt.

22 | During the 5-6 months of the
23 | year my father and I were on the trapline, the rest of
24 | the family was supported by the Hudson Bay Company, to
25 | whom we sold our furs -- and sometimes our souls. I
26 | could go on to relate the hardships incurred in the
27 | day-to-day existence on the trapline. However, I
28 | prefer not to re-live those experiences.

29 | When I hear talk of people in
30 | the Northwest Territories wanting to return to the land

1 I tend to wonder whether they themselves have
2 experienced life under these conditions.

3 Getting down to the purpose
4 of this Inquiry, I do not accept the premise that these
5 hearings relate to the pipeline, except only in an
6 incidental manner. I would suggest, rather, that they
7 represent a stage for a handful of educated individuals
8 who are looking for a cause. The Indian land
9 settlement question appears to be the cause which these
10 so-called advisors have adopted. The Indian people of
11 the Northwest Territories appear to be the puppets on
12 this stage. I would further suggest that the Indian
13 people take a long, hard look at the advice they are
14 receiving from these so-called advisors.

15 The people in Southern Canada
16 have supported the people of the Northwest Territories
17 for a good many years. They have given us our schools
18 our medical services, our social services, and a few
19 bucks on the side. What the vocal majority in the
20 Northwest Territories, not unlike that infamous
21 Calgarian, are now saying in effect, is "Let the
22 southern bastards freeze in the dark."

23 I suggest that a policy of good
24 neighborliness rather than one of confrontation would be
25 more beneficial to the people of the Northwest Terri-
26 tories over the long term. Needless to say, I am fully in
27 favor of a gas pipeline down the Mackenzie corridor.
28 I fail to see how a line approximately 100 feet wide
29 down this well-used corridor can destroy a way of life.
30 If the culture in question is that fragile, I suggest

1 | that it is, only a matter of time before it is destroyed
2 | at any rate. Certainly, the number of people involved
3 | during the construction phase will be enormous. They are
4 | bound to have some effect on the communities with which
5 | they come in contact. I would recommend to Mr. Rowe and
6 | to Mr. Blair that they commence consultations immediately
7 | with the affected communities in order to minimize the
8 | impact that these extra people will generate on the
9 | communities in question.

10 | I would at this time like to
11 | put some questions to Mr. Rowe and Mr. Blair relating
12 | to some of the policies which they propose to employ
13 | during and after the construction phase:

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
15 | go ahead.

16 | MR. SINOTTE: Mr. Blair, can you briefly describe
17 | the policy of your company, Foothills Pipeline as related
18 | to the hiring of individuals for this project?

19 | MR. BLAIR: Mr. Berger,
20 | perhaps I might summarize the policy and then if it's
21 | desired, Mr. Burrell could give more particulars of the
22 | way it's being implemented.

23 | In summary, we felt since we
24 | first realized in 1970 that such a project would occur
25 | in tie 1970's, that it would be very important to have
26 | local people, people thoroughly sensitive to and
27 | biased in favor of the local people and their style of
28 | life in positions of responsibility as inspectors, and
29 | as operators. We felt also that those people could not
30 | really be made able to be -- to take such a

1 responsibility in a short, time, that if t waited until
2 close to the time of construction we would have token
3 northerners in those positions and that just as it
4 takes us for our own purposes, five or four years to
5 really train a person to be a thoroughly responsible
6 operating supervisor or inspector, the same rules
7 should be applied here. So since 1970 we have had in
8 training a number of people from the north, toward the
9 ultimate goal that in both inspection of construction,
10 which we thought was vitally important, and in the
11 operating -- supervision of the operating organizations
12 we would have northerners in strong positions.

13 Generally we have been
14 pleased with the performance of that policy. We have
15 people now in our permanent employ in Alberta who are
16 already acting as instructors to the next generation of
17 trainees. So in summary, that has been our policy and
18 I've described briefly its implementations so far, as I
19 say , John Burrell could add much more if you wish more
20 detail.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you
22 want to hear from Mr. Burrell as well?

23 MR. SINOTTE: I don't think
24 that's necessary, Mr. Berger. I would, however, like a
25 comment from Mr. Rowe.

26 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
27 Rowe, let's not forget you.

28 MR. ROWE: In the direct
29 employment to which Mr. Blair just spoke, of course.
30 Arctic Gas is a participant as well, and there's five

1 | other, I believe it is, companies, some of the producer
2 | oil companies -- Shell, Gulf, Imperial, the
3 | transmission companies, Alberta Gas Trunkline, Trans-
4 | Canada Pipeline, and Westcoast Transmission.

5 | In the overall employment of
6 | northerners which would, I suppose, include the service
7 | industries which are available in the north, for
8 | example the hotels, the various construction industries
9 | and so on which are being up and being operated
10 | currently may be set up, it is the policy of Arctic Gas
11 | to fully support those and encourage them in whichever
12 | manner we can. We have been working with the
13 | Territorial Govern ment in Yellowknife trying to decide
14 | how best to foster local industries to support the
15 | pipeline, and what sorts of opportunities would be made
16 | available, that could be done locally.

17 | Also the policy of employing
18 | directly on the construction and operation phase of the
19 | pipeline of northerners is an obvious one which we would
20 | support as well. Obviously the people who live in the
21 | north are the people who would best be suited to
22 | maintaining their position here, and working for the
23 | pipeline if they so desire. It seems rather foolish to
24 | bring people in from the south on a rotational basis when
25 | there will be northerners, hopefully, who would enjoy the
26 | positions of employment which might be offered.

27 | THE COMMISSIONER: Now you're
28 | talking about, as Mr. Blair was -- I think both gentlemen
29 | were talking in the operation of the pipeline itself.
30 | I am right in that am I not?

1 MR. ROWE: I as speaking both
2 the -- in both phases, the operation and construction
3 as well.

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Construction
5 and operation?

6 MR. ROWE: Yes.

7 THE COMMISSIONER: You were
8 too, were you, Mr. Blair?

9 MR. BLAIR: Yes, Mr. Berger,
10 and particularly in the construction phase, emphasizing
11 the inspection of construction.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Oh yes.

13 MR. BLAIR: Which seemed to
14 us to be particularly relevant, the inspection of the
15 meeting environmental standards, cleanup and that sort
16 of responsibility.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, forgive
18 me, I wasn't listening as closely as I should have been.

19 MR. ROWE: There also is a
20 committee involved which is kind of an inter-departmental
21 committee between the Territorial, the Federal Government,
22 and the industries involved in the north which is also
23 looking into the possibilities of encouraging local
24 industry to help participate in the pipeline.

25 MR. SINOTTE: How, Mr. Blair, if
26 you would, do you propose to involve the Norman Wells
27 business men in the project, both the construction phase
28 and the later maintenance of it? Briefly, if
29 you will.

30 MR. BLAIR: Mr. Berger, our

1 | plans in this regard, largely through John Burrell's
2 | initiative, have the complete support of the directors
3 | and the management of Foothills and I am completely
4 | with them, but I think they would probably be better
5 | described by John.

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

7 | MR. BURRELL: We recognize
8 | that the pipeline itself can operate -- can offer
9 | employment for the people, but perhaps not all the
10 | people want to be employed by the pipeline. Perhaps
11 | they want to be in the business for themselves and we
12 | recognize that and as a matter of fact we have -- as
13 | Mr. Blair mentioned -- we have just recently got
14 | approval from our Board to set up what we have called
15 | the Mackenzie Pipeline Business Opportunities Board,
16 | and the basic objective of this Board will be to assist
17 | the involvement of northern residents in the business
18 | opportunities created by the pipeline and the
19 | associated activities, and to ensure that the residents
20 | of the north have an opportunity to participate in the
21 | benefits from these business opportunities.

22 | Now as we envision this is
23 | that this Board would be set up and comprised of -- on
24 | an autonomous basis -- of five to seven members which
25 | are made up of northern business men, people that are
26 | experienced in northern business activities, know what
27 | the problems are, now what is required for people to
28 | get involved and maximize their opportunities, or
29 | maximize their ability to take advantage of the
30 | opportunity that the pipeline offers.

1 Contracting in trades,
2 trucking long distance, local freight-hauling, car-
3 truck rental, taxi-bus service, car service garage,
4 water transport, airline, air charter,
5 telecommunication. fuel supplier, wholesale
6 warehousing, hardware suppliers, store co-op, retail
7 outlets, laundry-dry cleaners. barber-beauty salon and
8 so on, and there have been comprehensive lists like
9 this prepared for each settle in the north with an
10 estimate of the requirements up until 1985.

11 We also envisage providing
12 much the same as Mr. Burrell mentioned, an Advisory
13 Service for local business men where they can consult
14 with or ask questions of people who have been
15 successful in business and get advice on how they might
16 proceed regarding the establishment or operating of
17 their own business.

18 Q One more question, Mr.
19 Rowe, Is Imperial Oil a participant in your consortium?

20 MR. ROWE: Yes, they are.

21 Q In that case, does
22 Imperial Oils present policy in Norman wells of self-
23 sufficiency reflect the policy of Canadian Arctic Gas?

24 MR. ROWE: No, it does not.
25 Arctic Gas is quite the contrary, it's to encourage
26 local industry and businesses and to use them to the
27 greatest extent possible.

28 Q I see. What percentage
29 of Canadian Arctic Gas does Imperial Oil hold?

30 MR. ROWE: All the sponsors

1 are equal in Canadian Arctic Gas, and the number of
2 changes from day to day, I think it's in the order of
3 18 now, there is a rather complicated voting process,
4 that they use but I think in general terms you could
5 say that imperial is roughly 1/18th of the membership
6 of Arctic Gas.

7 Q I see. Mr. Blair, on
8 the question that I put before about the use of Norman
9 Wells businesses, I'm not sure that I got the kind of
10 answer that was quite straightforward enough on that
11 one. I wonder -- again, I notice that in your travels
12 and your studies through the country during the past
13 while you have employed a helicopter company that based
14 in Calgary, and not used the services of the local
15 helicopter companies in Norman Wells. I wonder about
16 that, I wonder if that is a sort of an insight into
17 |the way Foothills Pipeline is going to be operating
18 during the construction and latter phases of the
19 project?

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Use the
21 mike, if you like, Mr. Blair.

22 MR. BLAIR: No, it's not. I
23 hope you don't take it that way. At this stage,
24 Foothills is an applicant company with a small fulltime
25 staff advancing an application for a certificate to
26 build a pipeline, and hasn't really got to a stage of
27 deciding all of its operating policies. As a practical
28 matter that hasn't occurred yet, and I suppose that if
29 one were trying to read what the operating policies
30 would be, the right way to do it would be by looking

1 | behind Foothills to the two operating companies that are
2 | backing it, to Alberta Gas Trunkline and Westcoast, and
3 | each of them -- I'll say very directly for Alberta Gas
4 | Trunkline, and as far as I know these things all apply
5 | to Westcoast, too -- each carefully follows a policy of
6 | distributing contracts and, service and buying purchases
7 | among the qualified distributors in its area with
8 | Canadian preference -- I mean with preference to
9 | Canadian-owned and Canadian-based companies. In Alberta
10 | with a degree of preference to Alberta-based
11 | Organizations, and with certainly a very deliberate
12 | practice of distributing the business among the
13 | companies which are established locally and which we
14 | would like to keep in business, partly out of a sense of
15 | sort of regional loyalty, partly because people that are
16 | owned and operated locally are likely to be more
17 | reliable, more loyal to meeting our needs when they come
18 | up, and I think that that would be the policy, as far as
19 | I'm concerned, the policy predictable for Foothills.

20 | I know that to a degree it has
21 | already been practiced for Foothills, a number of
22 | contracts have been let in the Northwest Territories
23 | deliberately, It may or may not have been perfect. You
24 | have an instance in which it was not, but that should not
25 | be thought of as a symptom of any long-range policy of
26 | the company. As a matter of fact, the recommendations
27 | that we've had from John Burrell and John Ellwood on the
28 | staffing and headquartering and business arrangements
29 | for Foothills have been solidly in the direction of
30 | decentralizing and putting the operating decisions into

1 | the Northwest Territories, and that would be consistent
2 | with placing the business in the Northwest Territories,
3 | too.

4 | Q I see, so I'm to
5 | understand that this is sort of a temporary thing and
6 | it's not a reflection of the policies which Foothills
7 | will in fact employ?

8 | MR. BLAIR: Well, both
9 | temporary and the case you have mentioned is perhaps an
10 | isolated -- well, perhaps not a unique case, there may
11 | have been other cases of that sort but it certainly
12 | isn't typical of the way that we've operated here.

13 | Q Thanks. My reason for
14 | asking these questions of both you gentlemen was because
15 | of the policies of the various operations involved in
16 | both your organizations. I think along with most other
17 | people in this area, we have all seen it happen before
18 | and it starts out very suddenly and we want to
19 | participate and necessarily be become a little bit
20 | concerned when we look at the past history in the case of
21 | Foothills, not a great deal to look at for me because I'm
22 | not familiar with the companies involved, but certainly
23 | in the aviation industry, Gulf, Shell, Imperial, they do
24 | have all their own airplanes and they do look after them
25 | all, and we, I think, rather suspect that this will
26 | continue and we are apprehensive about it.

27 | MR. BLAIR: I think really
28 | understated a bit our proper response to you. I think
29 | in its own area, also it may up here appear to be a
30 | good-sized company, even a large company, Alberta Gas

1 Trunkline is very .much a regional company and very
2 much concerned with the establishing of a stronger
3 position locally based companies. In other forums
4 we're thought of as a small and scrappy company pushing
5 the Alberta case for all that it's worth, and I think
6 that the basic sympathy of decentralizing of loyalty to
7 the local organizations is very strong in Alberta Gas
8 Trunk relatively very strong, and that would be
9 reflected in the way that Foothills is operated also.

10 Q You're speaking of
11 loyalties to the Northwest Territories rather than
12 Alberta?

13 MR. BLAIR: In the case of
14 Foothills, yes, very much so.

15 Q Arc you serious about
16 building a pipeline, Mr. Blair?

17 MR. BLAIR: Yes, we are,
18 very serious.

19 Q Very good. Thank you
20 very much, Mr. Berger.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Sinotte
22 before you h ort, could we have your statement and would
23 you mind letting me ask you one or two questions, if you
24 don't mind? Are you looking for an ashtray?

25 A Yes.

26 (SUBMISSION BY RICHARD SINOTTE MARKED EXHIBIT C-171)

27
28 THE COMMISSIONER: You mentioned
29 the Imperial Oil policy of self-sufficiency, Were you
30 speaking of Imperial Oil herein Norman Wells, the

1 refinery operation?

2 A Yes indeed, yes.

3 Q Well, would you like to
4 enlighten me a little bit about that?

5 A Well--

6 Q Does it apply in fields
7 besides the use of aircraft? I thought when you talked
8 about aircraft you were talking about Imperial in the
9 delta.

10 A Yes, I was when I got
11 into the Gulf, Shell, Imperial thing I was speaking
12 specifically about the delta, although Imperial do
13 operate large aircraft in and out of Norman Wells.

14 What I wanted to get at with
15 this self-sufficiency thing was the fact that Imperial
16 Oil do operate a refinery in Norman Wells, They also
17 operate the local fuel distribution thing. In other
18 words, they deliver all the diesel fuel, the heating oil;
19 they operate the fuel concession at the airport, they
20 operate the fuel concession at the lake, they have their
21 own fork lifts, they load and unload their own airplanes,
22 this is the sort of self-sufficiency that I'm talking
23 about. They have their own store. They are a totally
24 self-sufficient part of the community and I am very
25 concerned that this not be the policy in the case of
26 Canadian Arctic Gas, with whom Imperial Oil is affiliated
27 or associated. THE COMMISSIONER: I think I should say
28 that I made a grant of money last year to the -- not I
29 but the Inquiry -- a grant of money to the Northwest
30 Territories Chamber of Commerce last year to enable them

1 Mrs. Ross.

2 MRS. ROSS: When I was a
3 child, before I went to school I knew that in my life I
4 didn't want to be a drunkard, I didn't want to be a
5 whore, and I certainly didn't want to collect welfare;
6 and neither did I want to be a trapper's wife.

7 I knew that there had to be
8 something more to life than that. I haven't reached
9 what I want in life, nor am I sure what I want in life.
10 But I think I've got part of it.

11 I went to a government hostel
12 when I was six years of age in order to attend school,
13 starting from kindergarten on to Grade 12. By the time
14 I completed my High School it didn't even feel like I
15 had an education. Why? I think the reason was being
16 away from home and being away from the people whom I
17 needed. I needed their affection and I needed their
18 strength, and I don't think I ever got it from them,
19 But I'll never send my children to a hostel, no, never.
20 If it has to be education or no education, then there
21 will be no education for my children, for I believe
22 there are more important things than education.

23 Through all the hard times
24 that I went through I don't -- I am not against the
25 white people, nor am I against my own people. I am glad
26 I went through all those years of school because at least
27 now I can read and write and at least I can understand
28 my children better; and I am also aware that I am a lot
29 stronger inside of myself because I don't feel and I
30 don't think that many of you can have had 13 years in a

1 I think you're quite wrong
2 about me, however, because though I may not be able to
3 speak the native language, how many of you young people
4 or even some older people know how to tan a moose Hide?
5 How many of you ever had to work on a rotten moose hide
6 because they're easier to work with? How many of you
7 try to tan furs or go trapping? Or even how to set a
8 trap, or even think about knowing how to set a trap, or
9 even make an attempt to? How many of you go pick
10 berries for the winter? How many of you even do sewing
11 for your family? I do, and I enjoy it very much, and
12 I'm so happy when I see people doing things like that.
13 At least I can thank my mother for that.

14 And yet you say you want to
15 go back to the land? I find it hard to believe. Even
16 when you ask people now where they want to spend their
17 holiday, they go down south, but they don't go back to
18 the land. So how can you younger people live off the
19 land when a lot of the older people refuse it? You
20 haven't even been taught how to live off the land, so
21 why don't you be honest with yourselves and with the
22 others that maybe some of you would rather not live off
23 the land as you say but trap and hunt, fish
24 temporarily, as most of you are doing now. I was
25 never taught about the bush, to live off the
26 bush, so I wouldn't want to live the old way.
27 I'd die.

28 Why don't you ask a lot of
29 your neighbors when was the last time they spent a long
30 period of time in the bush, coming only to the

1 | if probably the other settlements' leaders do the same.

2 | That's all I have to say.

3 | Thank you.

4 |

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
6 | very much, Mrs. Ross.

7 |

8 | (SUBMISSION BY MRS. JEANETTE ROSS MARKED EXHIBIT C-172)

9 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is
11 | there anyone else who would like to speak? Yes sir.

12 |

13 | FLOYD ABLEN, sworn:

14 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
15 | ladies and gentlemen, what I have to say is very brief,
16 | I and like 99% of the other people that are here today I
17 | wrote it.

18 | The people in the Northwest
19 | Territories have been --

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Can we
21 | have your name, sir?

22 | A Floyd Ablen.

23 | The people in the Northwest
24 | Territories have been studied, buried, dug up, re-
25 | studied, researched and enquired upon since I came here
26 | 12 years ago, and I can say with some authority that
27 | they're sick of it. We have now -- are being led to
28 | believe that we are calling the shot for this pipeline.
29 | I would like the people to think again about that.
30 | Consider this although probably not exact, the

1 | population in the Northwest Territories compares or is
2 | in the neighborhood of that of the City of Lethbridge.
3 | It will be a cold day in December when that few people
4 | will have very much to say on a project of the
5 | dimensions we are discussing here today. It will also
6 | be on that cold day in December when the furnaces down
7 | south go out and the pipeline will be built. I would
8 | hope that the Federal Government of Canada is listening
9 | and not using this Inquiry as a super-sized pacifier
10 | for the people of the Northwest Territories.

11 | Thank you.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Miss
13 | Hutchinson is running you to earth to get your
14 | statement. Thank you. That will be marked as an
15 | exhibit.

16 |
17 | (SUBMISSION BY FLOYD ABLEN MARKED EXHIBIT C-173)

18 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is
20 | there anyone else who wishes to speak? Yes sir.

21 | EMILE DELBROUCKE, sworn:

22 | THE WITNESS: My name is
23 | Emile Delbroucke. I just came down here in 1945, I
24 | went down to Inuvik, worked there, also I did trapping,
25 | and we decided to come to Norman Wells.
26 | So we came down here and found a job. After that we
27 | started thinking to build a house. After we
28 | started to build the house then one of the councillors
29 | said we cannot build a house on Crown land, or it will
30 | be pushed by the bulldozer. So I had to figure out

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(WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is there anyone else?

MR. CARTER: Mr. Rowe has something, if that's all right?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. ROWE; Sir, listening to Mr. Delbroucke's speech there I think I may have left a misunderstanding in my previous description of the location of the construction camp. There would indeed be two construction camps in the vicinity of Norman Wells, but/they would not be occupied simultaneously by the crews. There would be a crew at work during one period of time in the one camp about 20 miles north of Norman Wells, and then they would proceed to the other camp which is roughly 25 miles south of Norman Wells, and work the remainder of the construction year there. So there wouldn't be two 800-men camps on either side of the town.

COLIN ROSS resumed.

THE WITNESS: I'd just like to follow up what Emile Delbroucke said a little bit more closely, and ask Mr. Rowe what policies there will be in regards to how far the construction workers will be able to move away from the camp, whether they will be able to charter aircraft into town, whether they will be able to possess rifles, and whether they will be able to invite men or women from town and

1 | outlying settlements to the camp itself, and so on?

2 | MR. ROWE: If it is the desire
3 | of the community involved, it's the policy of Arctic Gas
4 | that the construction workers will be confined to the
5 | area of the camp. They will not be allowed to come into
6 | the village unless they happen to be on business,
7 | company business where they would have authorization to
8 | come into the village. There would only be one rifle
9 | allotted to each construction camp, and that would be
10 | controlled by the superintendent or the man in charge of
11 | the camp, strictly for emergency use only.

12 | The local residents of the
13 | town would not be encouraged to come to the camp. I'm
14 | not just sure exactly how that could be prevented, but
15 | it certainly would be the intent of Arctic Gas to try
16 | and minimize that situation, whichever way they could,
17 | working with the local law authorities or through
18 | whatever means possible.

19 | MR. ROSS: Yes, I think everybody
20 | will be happy if it works like that, and I'm just wondering
21 | whether Foothills will have a similar policy?

22 | MR. BURRELL: I think as I
23 | mentioned probably earlier today is that our camps will
24 | be self-contained and there will be no need for the
25 | people at all to come into town , nor will there be --
26 | they will be encouraged to remain in the camp and the
27 | only reason that anybody would come into town would be
28 | to come into town on company business. Now
29 | as far as firearms are concerned, much as Mr. Rowe
30 | said, we would -- firearms would be prohibited except

1 | that the security man at the camp would have firearms,
2 | but he would be the only one that would have it.

3 | MR. ROSS: That's good
4 | enough. Thanks very much.

5 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 | WHIT FRASER sworn:

7 | THE WITNESS: Judge Berger. I
8 | guess you know me by this time, but in case anybody
9 | else here doesn't I'll identify myself. I'm Whit
10 | Fraser, I work for C.B.C. News, I'm the program co-
11 | ordinator for the Berger Pipeline Coverage that you
12 | hear every evening that the Inquiry is on.

13 | I know I'm going to be
14 | criticized for what I'm going to say, I know my
15 | position, I know I'm to be objective, I try to be at
16 | all times, I believe I am; but what I am going to say
17 | tonight is what I feel, suddenly I'm very thankful for
18 | that decision you made back in Aklavik when you said
19 | that people who live in this country should have a
20 | right to say what they feel about a pipeline.

21 | Well, I want to tell you
22 | right now that I don't want the pipeline, and I don't
23 | want it because the Indians don't want it. I don't
24 | want it for some of the reasons I'm going to try and
25 | outline.

26 | I will say, however, that I
27 | am beginning, just beginning to understand what some of
28 | these Indian people are trying to tell you, and I
29 | didn't get off the last plane either. I was here for a
30 | little while, a few shifts in this country; but it's

1 | only this year that I'm beginning to see a few things a
2 | little bit differently. I hear people say -- I hear
3 | Indian people say that it's pretty tough to be an
4 | Indian in this country. Now I don't know about that,
5 | because I'm not an Indian. So I have to take their
6 | word for it, and I accept that.

7 | I look around me and I see
8 | proof, almost everywhere I look I see the same proof,
9 | It must be tough to be an Indian because it's getting
10 | tough to be a white man up here.

11 |
12 | When every coffee shop, beer
13 | parlor, on the Street, picking up the mail or going to
14 | the laundry, it's the same old story, what people are
15 | telling me really in effect is that the Indians don't
16 | deserve their land claim settlement, they don't deserve
17 | to have control of this country.

18 | Now when Raymond Yakeleya was
19 | speaking a little while ago he got a nice round of
20 | applause when he spoke of the Dene nation and then said
21 | "We are Canadians." And then I suddenly got a sense
22 | after that that everything he said from there on sort
23 | of fell on deaf ears.

24 | If the Indian people are
25 | entitled to be a part of the Canadian nation, then it
26 | seems to me that we should play with them by the rules.
27 | The rules in this country, if I understand them right,
28 | are that the majority of the people make the rules.
29 | I don't understand it any other ways if it is any other
30 | way I'd like someone to tell me. It seems to me that

1 | if we want to live up in this country and we want to
2 | work up in this country, and they just happen to be the
3 | majority of people, then we're going to have to let
4 | them take over, and don't anyone tell me that the
5 | talent is not in this country to do it.

6 | Judge Berger, if you just
7 | think of the people that you've met since we left
8 | Yellowknife in April for the first community hearings
9 | and we haven't been in all the communities yet, but
10 | people like Paul Andrew, Raymond Yakeleya, Johnny
11 | Charlie in McPherson, many others, Richard Nerysoo ,
12 | James Wah-Shee is a man that's criticized, ridiculed.

13 | It's just about six years ago
14 | to the day that I did an interview with James Wah-Shee
15 | and a couple of other young fellows and d some young
16 | girls, who had formed the Northwest Territories Indian
17 | Brotherhood; and I think at that time if anything was
18 | ever needed it was some sort of a native rights
19 | organization, Things have changed pretty fast since
20 | then. n Somehow it seems to be a lot longer than six
21 | years, but it's just six years ago; and Wah-Shee could
22 | barely speak the English language, and all that got him
23 | was more ridicule.

24 | But he wouldn't be put down.
25 | He had more guts and determination than anybody in this
26 | room is willing to give him credit for. With that kind
27 | of guts and determination, you've got to make a go of
28 | it. I haven't heard Wah-Shee or anybody else
29 | from the native organizations say if they got their way
30 | that they'll kick us all out of here because we're not

1 Dene, or any suggestion of it.

2 I heard Claire Barnaby today
3 say that white people -- I should correct that -- I
4 heard Claire Barnaby today say that northern people
5 should get control of the natural resources, well, of
6 course we should. But speaking for myself, I'm at a
7 minority and I've got the choice of either trusting
8 these people or moving out. Speaking for myself, I'd
9 like to stick around.

10 But we can't have control of
11 the natural resources if we want it for ourselves.
12 Native people are the majority on the Territorial
13 Council at the moment, such as it is and what limited
14 power it does have. I think that's where it has to
15 start, and I think we all must realize. You business
16 men in this town -- I don't know what sort of business
17 or industry you're in, but let's assume for a minute
18 that perhaps one of you sell automobiles. Would you
19 let someone take a brand new automobile out of your
20 lot, give them the keys, and say, "Don't worry about
21 it, try not to hurt it, don't drive it over 50 miles an
22 hour, " lay down a few other rules; and when you get
23 100,000 miles on it we'll talk about the price."

24 I don't think you would.
25 It seems to me that's what you're asking these people
26 to do. After we use the land, after we put the
27 pipeline down, we'll have a look and see how many bent
28 fenders there are and then we'll talk about a price.

29 We're divided in this
30 country. I think were divided more than ever before.

1 One of the reasons we're divided, I believe, is a fear,
2 a fear of the unknown. I believe a lot of white people
3 fear native people. I know when I first came up here,
4 to the Eastern Arctic first, I tried to get to know
5 some of the Eskimo people, and they were open and very
6 easy to get to know. Then when I would go back into my
7 own community I'd find my face being sort of slapped,
8 and I became the subject of ridicule. So I became a
9 little more timid before I would step out again to see
10 some of my Eskimo neighbors, even though I liked them,
11 I never I-lad the guts to face that ridicule, and I see
12 that happening all the time and it's still happening to
13 me, but I don't really care any more.

14 So when I talk of the fear,
15 it's a fear of the unknown and it's probably a natural
16 fear because I think white people just simply don't
17 know native people.

18 I think I can try and explain
19 from my point of view and from what I've seen, some of
20 the differences in culture. At least I can explain one
21 side of the story, and I can tell you what I saw on the
22 other side. I see native homes here in the Northwest
23 Territories; now I don't suppose, to be quite honest
24 about it all, that myself, my wife or my family would
25 want to live in any of these homes because they don't
26 have a dish-washer and a chesterfield set and a kitchen
27 table and a dining room table, and a bed for every
28 member of the family, and carpet, and all the
29 other niceties that I enjoy. I'm looked into the
30 system that I'm into. Maybe it's right for me, it

1 fortunes waiting for the pipeline. Some of them have
2 made tremendous amounts of money, and others are still
3 losing their shirts. They have trouble selling a half-
4 dozen stove bolts to the pipeline builders. It's bigger
5 than you can imagine. Did you ever see a billion dollars
6 going in one shot in the side of one mountain? At
7 Valdez, a nice little fishing port, mountains on three
8 sides and the Pacific ocean right there. A beautiful
9 country, and the whole side of a mountain is being taken
10 away for the end of the line. One billion dollars going
11 into the side of that mountain. People who have lived in
12 Valdez most of their lives are pulling out. The social
13 problems that are resulting are phenomenal. I couldn't
14 begin to tell you, but I can tell you that you can find.
15 out about it, you can read about it, there are a number
16 of magazines now which have very good. articles on the
17 Alaska Pipeline --"Time" magazine wrote a very good
18 article; the "Edmonton Journal" carry items; in "True"
19 magazine this month there is another very good item; the
20 "New York Times", one of the people here from the Inquiry
21 ought to leave a copy that he has of the "New York Times"
22 of a report that was done on Alaska, and. I'll tell you,
23 don't read it and say they're blowing it out of all
24 proportions, because they're not, they're telling you
25 just exactly what it's like.

26 I do know a little bit about
27 the news business and that's one story I covered. that
28 you just didn't have to stretch it. If you have to
29 do anything in order to get any kind of credibility, you
30 have to play it down, because it's bad enough. I

1 | wouldn't want to get into an open debate here with
2 | representatives of either Foothills or Canadian Arctic
3 | Gas, You people are worried about what's going to become
4 | of the construction workers when they finish their
5 | shift. Well, they say they will be kept in camp. Well,
6 | how are you going to keep them down on the farm after
7 | they seen Norman Wells on a pay night? They'll be too
8 | tired, they'll work 12-hour shifts. Well, I know what
9 | happens with a lot of people who work 12-hour shifts day
10 | after day after day. They have to blow off a little bit
11 | of steam, so the harder you work the more the tensions
12 | build up, the more you feel like a drink of cold whiskey
13 | and a warm woman, or the other way around.

14 | I spoke about trying to cash
15 | in on the developers, on the development. Already here
16 | tonight you have pit across one story of the business
17 | going south, that story will become as common as the
18 | weather forecast. But perhaps we're finally making
19 | some headway on this land claim business , and on the
20 | Dene nation. Bob Blair has gone, has he? Well, Bob
21 | Blair said -- and I for one believe him -that he sees
22 | things different now. He went to Fort Franklin -- or
23 | Fort Good Hope, he listened to 82 people, and he sees
24 | things different, different to the extent that he has
25 | agreed to pull his survey crews out of Fort Good Hope
26 | and he says that he'll try and route the pipeline
27 | around.

28 | Now it seems to me that if one
29 | of the people who stand to lose the most is willing to
30 | bend that much, then it ought to be a lesson for the

1 rest of the people in the Northwest Territories that
2 we'd better bend, too. You're in industry and you're in
3 business and you're making money, that's our way and
4 it's not wrong. There's nothing wrong with making
5 money, that's my way, too.

6 But I think it is wrong to
7 forever tell people that our way is right and our way
8 is the only way, and to say that if they want to do
9 their thing that they're wrong. Our country's
10 changing, and it's changing all over. I don't hear too
11 many people criticizing residents in townships or
12 suburbs of Toronto and Montreal who are opposing
13 gigantic airports and highways. A lot of people are
14 beginning to reason that just because it's development
15 it doesn't mean it's good.

16 I'm afraid of the pipeline
17 because, as I said at the beginning, because it may
18 mean that I'll have to leave this country. If the
19 economy takes off here the way it's done in Alaska, if
20 rents go as crazy here as they've gone over there, the
21 price of food goes the same way, and clothing, and the
22 economy starts turning itself end for end for end every
23 month, gearing itself to wages that are running a
24 thousand and \$1, 500 and Lord knows what they'll be
25 with inflation by the time this line ever gets started,
26 and I'm stuck on a fixed income, I've got two choices:
27 Either leave or go to work on the pipeline. After
28 tonight I'm not sure they'd hire me anyway.

29 But seriously, I don't want
30 to do anything but what I'm doing. I don't want to do

1 | Mr. Fraser. (WITNESS ASIDE)
2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone
3 | else who wishes to make a statement this evening?
4 | MR. MUSKRAT: Mr. Berger, is
5 | it possible that anybody can make a statement here
6 | without prejudice?
7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
8 | MR. MUSKRAT: I would just
9 | like to say --
10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, take
11 | a seat, if you wish, sir.
12 | MR. MUSKRAT: I don't care to
13 | take a seat, thank you. I'd like to stand and face the
14 | people as I am.
15 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
16 | Could you give us your name?
17 | MR. MUSKRAT: Muskrat, Gordon
18 | Muskrat.
19 | THE COMMISSIONER: And would
20 | you mind if we ask you to take the oath, as everyone
21 | else has done?
22 | MR. MUSKRAT: If it is
23 | without prejudice.
24 | THE COMMISSIONER: I think if
25 | you swear to tell the truth, that's the end of it and
26 | we then have to rely -- pardon me?
27 | MR. MUSKRAT: I will swear to
28 | tell the truth --
29 | GORDON MUSKRAT, sworn.
30 |

1
2 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
3 I've listened with some interest for some great
4 length of time over the past in the things that have
5 been said in the Northwest Territories concerning the
6 Indian people, and with no prejudice whatsoever I
7 would really be interested as to how many true Indian
8 people exist in the Northwest Territories ho do not
9 have the same blood as myself, white? Therefore I
10 would certainly ask you to bear in all evidence
11 within your own mind beyond any sentiment which you
12 can't eat, and without any prejudice, and without any
13 hypocrisy, you would think that this country is
14 becoming terribly divided with our bilingual
15 situation in Quebec, which I come from Ontario 30
16 years ago. I've been in the construction business in
17 the western provinces and the Northwest Territories
18 for 30 years, I have seen the evidence of liquor and
19 all the other things that these people suffer; but I
20 would ask you to bear in mind this one particular
21 thing, that with this splitting down of the feelings
22 of people through first, unions, the Indian
23 situation, the bilingual situation, and many other
24 things that I've heard, I've heard the gentleman just
25 say, we are in fear. We certainly are in fear.

26 If you remember Beverley
27 Baxter in the years when I was just a youngster and
28 many of you weren't born, he was trying to tell the
29 world we were facing war. We are a weak, rich nation,
30 and if we do not get our feet underneath us and see eye

