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)

Trout Lake, N.W.T. August 23, 1975 and Nahanni Butte, N.W.T. August 24, 1975

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 24

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1	Trout Lake, N.W.T.
2	August 23, 1975
3	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Miss
5	Hutchinson, would you swear in Chief Jumbo.
6	CHIEF EDWARD JUMBO, sworn:
7	
8	(HARRY DENERON SWORN AS INTERPRETER)
9	THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
10	gentlemen, my name is Judge Berger, and I an conducting
11	an Inquiry about the proposal to build a line to bring
12	natural gas from the Arctic up the Mackenzie Valley to
13	Southern Canada. I am holding meetings in each town
14	and village in the Mackenzie Valley to find out hat the
15	people who live here in the north think about the idea
16	of building a pipe and that is why I am here in Trout
17	Lake , because I want to know what you have to say
18	about that.
19	I have been listening to a
20	lot of people, and I want you to know that what you,
21	the people of Trout Lake, have to say about this just
22	as important as what anyone else has to say it, and
23	that is why these people are here. That young man with
24	a mask is simply keeping a record on tape of everything
25	that is said here today, so that when I leave Trout
26	Lake I can read over what you have told me so that I
27	won't forget it.
28	What I am doing is trying to
29	see what the pipeline would do to the north and the
วกไ	people who live here if it were built, and we want to

find out more now so that I can report to the 1 government what the pipeline would likely mean to the 2 north and I want you to tell me what you would tell the 3 government in Ottawa if you could tell them what is in 4 5 your minds. Now, these other people are 6 here because they are with the C,B.C. and they will 7 want to tell the people throughout the north what you 8 the people who live here in Trout Lake, have to say, 9 and some of them are with newspapers in Southern Canada 10 because people there want to know what you have to says 11 There are people from the 12 pipeline companies here today because I asked them to 13 come so that they could listen to what you have to say, 14 and so that if you want to ask them any questions they 15 would be here to answer them. 16 17 So I hope you will feel free to tell me in English or in Slavey how you feel about 18 this, what you think about this, and what you want me 19 to tell the Government of Canada about it, because it 20 will be the Government of Canada that will have to 21 22 decide whether they will let a pipeline be built up the 23 Mackenzie Valley. So I will ask Chief Deneron 24 25 to open the proceedings. CHIEF HARRY DENERON sworn: 26 27 THE WITNESS: I used to live here. I've got a brother here who lives here year-round 28| and I would like to make many visits over here as possible 29 and a lot of people, they always ask me, you know, a 30

lot of questions and they also like me to ask Mr. Berger that, you know, thanks very much for coming here because we are very concerned about this pipeline. The reason the concern about this pipeline is that a lot of the headwaters of the rivers and streams runs into Trout Lake, and the people here, they make their living year-around just by hanging around this lake.

Just a few young people make their visits to Simpson and Liard, but the older people here, they tend to stay close to the lake, and if they want to go on holidays they don't go anywhere else but maybe 20 miles down the lake where there are berry they call it. This is where they spend two weeks or three weeks on holidays.

Right now there is a family, Edward Jumbo's a dad, he used to be a chief, they still think he's a chief, and that's where he's camping right now. He had to ask me to ask Mr.Berger to come and visit him over there, and I told him that I'd ask you to come over and see him if you can make your way down there. It is just a quarter of a mile from the lodge.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, if we can get there, I will be happy to go.

A All the people here their main source of living is off the land their hunting and trapping, and that's the only thing, and they feel that if a pipeline ever comes through here it is going to disturb a lot of the animals and they are just afeared that something is going to happen, and they ask

you, Mr. Berger, to put this pipeline off at least 1 until the land settlement. These people here, they have 2 their lodge down the lake a little ways, but the tell me 3 that they can't live at that lodge, they can't count on 4 5 it. 6 They don't make enough money there to make a living of anything. They tell me they 7 still are paying off the government for whatever little 8 money theyrrke; but a councillor here, he is the chief 9 in Trout Lake, and I hope that all these visitors here 10 that the can see how well they work together. 11 have beautiful homes, a school, and this hall here. 12 Ιt is well-constructed. I think they do like to live the 13 way they are now. I don't think they would like to get 14 disturbed by anything, any more people. That's all I 15 have to say. 16 17 Maybe you can call on Mr. Jumbo. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead, Mr. Jumbo. 20 21 (WITNESS ASIDE) 22 THE INTERPRETER: Edward Jumbo says that we own the lodge, the store, and all 23 the buildings here, even though having hard time trying 24 to make a go of it. We do this mainly by not counting 25 on the tourists or something like that. He said we try 26 to make a go of it this year mainly by trapping. 27 says that years ago they used to sell the fur to the 28 Hudson's Bay but now they have a little more choice 29 by sending their fur outside, and this way they

get a little more money for it.

He said that if the pipeline goes through, he said it's close to Trout Lake and he said that no doubt all the animals will be sort of chased away and make the trapping very hard for us He said that he often heard news on the C.B.C., Yellow knife, that in some other places it happen and that in some cases, he says, they even find some dead fish. He said we live mainly by -fish is our main source of food here in Trout Lake.

He said that we were talking about the land claims and we still don't really understand the land claim, and here we are, he said, we're talking about pipeline. He said the government like sort of squeezing the two things at us at one time. He said it's really hard for them just trying to understand what's going on. He said he like to see the land — to deal with the land claim first, and thc—,,W, the pipeline. He said the pipeline people, he said, gas pipeline people, he said that all they thinking about is cash. He said us people counting on animals to make a living. He said that we, if the pipeline goes through it just going to destroy our way of living, and he said they make a living strictly by trapping here.

He says we're quite a long ways from any settlement. He says that if the pipeline goes through, he said we're concerned that it might ruin the fish. He said even drinking water, and he said if anything happened to drinking water he said

that we're too far away from a town, he's thinking in 1 the line of communication that, you know, we can go for 2 help and whatnot, and he said that this is another 3 reason that they don't want the pipeline to go through. 4 He said that we're very happy 5 with everything here, far away from everybody else. 6 said that we sometimes have a little job among 7 ourselves, work out with the government. He said we're 8 very happy to line up these kind of little jobs but he 9 said when we get something like that. He said we don't 10 care if we get paid or not, he said we all work like 11 one, he said. There might be ten of us but we all 12 work, we follow one guy, we all work just like one 13 person. He said that's the way we want to continue to 14 live. He said we don't want to talk about pipeline, 15 but I guess it's coming. 16 He said I quess that's the 17 reason we're here, but he said we don't even want to 18 talk about it. He said, talking about pipeline, he 19 said that is just like somebody telling us that they're 20 going to destroy us. 21 22 He said that he remember long 23 time ago seismic line start pushing their road around Trout Lake and different places He said they 24 often spoiled the camping along the trap lines. 25 says that most of the time they would see a camp they 26 would go in, hoping they would tell them what's going 27 on, what they are doing, and what's going to happen by 28 putting seismic lines through in the future; but he 29

said nobody tell them what's going on or nothing, he

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said this is the reason that a lot of people get very angry when people start doing things like that. said it's not just around Trout Lake, he said he goes down the river quite a ways, he said he sees lots o seismic line. He said the people must feel the same way over there, too. There's lots of streams and rivers around Trout Lake, he said if anything happen, he said the animals drink water like anybody else, he said they got to have water, he said if anything happen he said it's just going to kill them off. He says that none of them has a job in town in Trout Lake right now. He says that nobody has a job in Trout Lake right now and that the only way they make their living is off the land. said this is e reason that they want to see the land settlement first before the pipeline. He said what he's really talking about is that he's asking you to have the pipeline stop and have the land settlement first. said we don't even like to talk about it, so he said that's just about all he has to tell you now. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, very much, Mr. Jumbo. Maybe if anyone else would like to speak they could just put that chair over beside you, chief, and sit there. (WITNESS ASIDE) TOM KUSHIA , sworn: THE WITNESS: My name Tom

Kushia, and I just like to say a few words.

All the people seem like they 1 2 came from Fort Liard in '69 and I moved here. THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, 3 there is a little bit of noise in the room, I didn't 4 hear you, would you mind starting again? I really want 5 to hear what you have to say. 6 7 Α My name Torn Kushia move from Fort Liard to here in 1969, and I live here 8 till now. All the people here, they talk about 9 pipeline, also they don't want the pipeline to come 10 through by this land for future 11 We hear about the pipeline on 12 13 east side of Trainor Lake. They say all the creek run into Trainor Lake and come to Trout Lake area, and so 14 they say a pipeline might something happen, it might 15 come right down to lake so fish might die of the fuel 16 17 so they don't want that pipeline here That's it. 18 19 Yes, also we have fishing lodge here, tourist lodge here, so people were talking 20 about we don't want the pipeline to come close here to 21 22 Trout Lake. Also they talk back and they told me they don't want pipeline close to Trout Lake. 23 24 Yes, also people have talked to me about this, they should have their land 25 settlement first before the pipeline come through; if 26 it do, they should try out from east Trainor Lake so if 27 something happening the pipeline, if bust or something, 28 so it won't come down the creek to this lake. 29 30 THE COMMISSIONER: That's

Trainor Lake? 1 2 Α Yes, Trainor Lake; also hope future for the young people of Trout Lake here, 3 also since I came here in '69 we live here just 4 trapping, fishing, that's all, till now. 5 Old man's here around 87 year 6 7 old, he live all his life, he never go nowhere, his home here, he was born here too. 8 So they talk to me about this 9 and so they don't want the pipeline come closer. Also 10 a project for people for summer who lives here and has 11 only a family allowance cheque come, they get some 12 little grocery, this what we live on now; and hunt 13 moose all summer, and after beaver hunting we live on 14 till fall, Fall time we go hunt moose around this lake 15 and we make some dry meat, dry feed for winter. 16 17 Right now we have no jobs and we often go to work where we live here, we have 18 fishing lodge, also not many tourists around. 19 people come every month and tell us what's going on. 20 But they never come to tell us. Also they told us to 21 22 start work on this air strip about three weeks ago and it's a project of about \$1,500, they said, and we start 23 work for three days, and they sent message to us 24 there's no money for work. "Stop there", they told us, 25 so we've got nothing for the summer. 26 That's all I can say, it's 27 hard to say but we believe what we say. 28 That's all I 29 can say. Thank you very much to come. 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe I

should just add something to what I said, chief. 1 The pipeline that they want 2 to build is a gas pipeline, it carries natural gas; but 3 the companies that are drilling for gas in the 4 Mackenzie Delta are also drilling for oil and they have 5 said that they will -- that they want to build an oil 6 7 pipeline, too, and this Inquiry, that is, my examination of this gas pipeline, is on the basis that 8 if a gas pipeline comes up the Mackenzie Valley from 9 the Arctic, an oil pipeline may follow it. 10 That's the first thing. 11 The second thing that you 12 should be told, because these are things that have 13 happened -- have come to light in just the last, just 14 recently -- Mr. Blair, who is the president of one of 15 the pipeline companies, told us in Yellowknife this 16 week that if his gas pipeline is built, it will mean 17 that there will be an expanded search for oil and going 18 along the route of the pipeline, which would likely 19 mean more seismic trails, more seismic roads would be 20 built all along the route of the pipeline in the search 21 22 for oil and gas. 23 So when it is said that a pipeline is proposed to be built, the government has 24 made it clear to me that I am to consider not just what 25 it would mean if a gas pipeline were built, but what it 26 would mean if an oil pipeline followed it along the 27 same route, and what the impact -- the result would be 28 once the pipeline were built of the expanded search for 29 oil and gas all along the route. I know that's a

little hard to translate, chief , but would you do your 1 2 best? 3 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: If there 4 is anyone else who would like to speak to me , just 5 feel free to step forward. The only reason we ask you 6 to go to that chair is so that the microphone can pick 7 up what you say so that it can be put down on paper so 8 that I can read it later on, and so that others who 9 would be interested --10 11 EDWARD JUMBO, resumed: 12 THE INTERPRETER: He also 13 said that if the pipeline goes through nearby Trout 14 Lake, he said that no doubt they are going to chase all 15 the animals away and he said maybe they even kill them. 16 He said we all know we are not going to benefit from 17 this pipeline. He said that they will no doubt employ 18 all the white men. He said just like Fort Simpson, he 19 said a long time ago he said there was a lot of Indian 20 people there but he said he go there today and he said 21 it seems like there is more white people there. 22 reason for that, he said, is because the highways, they 23 are working on the highway around Fort Simpson. 24 said if the pipeline goes through there, he said they 25 are not going to come to us and say, "Come work for 26 us," He said it happens everywhere else. So he said he 27 doubt it means any jobs for us in Trout Lake. 28 29 He said that he work at Hire North last winter. He says that it's very nice for

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some people to go over there and work but he said after
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   the highway is completed, he said just no doubt the
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   white man will maintain the highway. He said after
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   they finish with the Indian people on the job he said
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   that he know that there will be no more job. He said
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   pipeline's just the same. He said that this is the
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   only reason they build the lodges, he said they didn't
   build it just for themselves but he said some day the
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   children continue to run our lodges.
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                              It seems like there's nobody
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   here, so maybe I want to ask a few questions of the
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   C.B.C. people.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Well, I
   don't --
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                                   The reason I want to
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   ask them here is that I went to great expense to get
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   some answer up to the last pipeline hearing, and I'm
   still waiting, and I mean it cost me about four phone
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   calls.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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   about --
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                                   The Inquiry at Fort
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   Liard.
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                                   You mean the C,B.C.
                              Q
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   reception at Fort Liard?
                                        It's something
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                              Α
                                   No.
   regarding the pipeline hearing in Fort Liard.
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                                   Well, this hasn't come
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                You see, the C.B.C. is independent of the
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   up before.
    Inquiry. I don't tell them what to do, and they don't
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tell me what to do. They have their job to report what 1 happens at the Inquiry, what people say. They use 2 their own judgment in deciding which witness testimony 3 they will put on the radio or on television. 4 I don't think that I really 5 want to have us discussing what they said about the 6 hearing in Fort Liard over the radio or on television. 7 I just -- I'm not trying to keep anything secret, but 8 they're working for the C,B.C,, not for n. 9 But before we do chat, can 10 you tell me what it is you were interested in? 11 12 Α Well, I just want to -the reason I want to say this is that C.B.C. is part 13 of government --14 Pardon me? 15 Q 16 Α C.B.C. is part of the 17 government, I'm pretty sure, you know, they must be funded by government, and I just want to bring to you 18 that not every government will approach for so many 19 different things that we just, you know, we're just not 20 recognized. We just been cut off there before we go, 21 22 and I just feel that this is why I want to bring it to 23 your attention. Well, go ahead and 24 Q discuss that. I might just -- I hope you don't think 25 I'm trying to keep anything from coming to light, but 26 'I really can't let you question the C.B.C. people here 27 because I don't have the right to require them to 28 They don't work for me and I don't answer questions. 29 want to interfere with the way in which they do their

But anyway, go ahead and say a little more about 1 this while you're at it. It seems to me it may have 2 3 some bearing, on the Inquiry. Well, what happened in 4 Fort Liard was that we asked you to -- we don't want 5 pipeline, not till after the land settlement. 6 7 Q Yes. Α And I just don't recall 8 anybody saying there that we don't care about what 9 happen to pipeline, they can go ahead and build he 10 pipeline tomorrow. Well, to me, you know, that was 11 what we talk about in Fort Liard and a few days later I 12 got phone call from Whitehorse and one of the guys I 13 know down there said to me, "How come you guys want 14 pipeline?" 15 16 And I said, "Where you hear 17 this?" He said, "It's on C.B.C. 18 19 radio, or C.B.C, television," And I just feel that, you 20 know, if they're going to go and search Fort Liard to 21 22 find one guy to say that, and they broadcast that before anything else was said, I just feel that it 23 should, you know, I don't want that to happen again. 24 25 Well, all right. Q 26 Α If they're sure to do their job like they're supposed to, I feel that they 27 should keep, you know, their media broadcast from this 28 room, not to go find somebody, just one person to make 29 a big story out of something like that.

All right, I think that 1 Q 2 you can speak to the C.B.C. people about that after the hearing tonight, chief, but I am not going to call 3 on the C.B.C. to answer that. You're saying to me 4 that you don't think that they said on the radio in a 5 fair and complete way what the people at Fort Liard 6 told me. 7 Α Yes. I meant to say 8 this before this hearing, but I just sort of forgot 9 about it. This is why I thought maybe they'll run out 10 tonight and find somebody, you know, at home that don't 11 care about the pipeline, and they'll just say, "Well, 12 build the pipeline," you know. I just feel that this 13 is what happened. 14 Well, you've raised that 15 Q and certainly I know they heard you. But I'm not going 16 17 to get them in on this. I just thought I'd make 18 Α use of a little free time we had here. 19 THE COMMISSIONER: I think 20 they've had complaints from other quarters, too, so --21 22 Mr. Bell, I see one of these maps, did you want to introduce that map in evidence tonight? 23 MR. BELL: Well, I think 24 25 tonight would be the only opportunity, sir, so the answer is "Yes." 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Would you like to do that now? Would that be all right? 28 29 I might say that Mr. Bell is the lawyer for the Indian Brotherhood and the Metis

Association, and Phoebe Nahanni has already been sworn 1 at other hearings, so that's why we're not asking her 2 3 to be sworn today. (WITNESS ASIDE) 4 MISS PHOEBE NAHANNI 5 resumed: MR. BELL: O Phoebe, I know 6 7 that most of the people here know who you are. Perhaps you could just tell them what your job is and what you 8 have to do with the map that appears on the wall. 9 Α I directed the land use 10 research it's the research documentation, the 11 traditional hunting and trapping in the Mackenzie 12 District, and I work out of Yellowknife but I came to 13 the Mackenzie-Liard District to help with the research 14 because there are a lot of communities in this region 15 and we had a shortage of field workmen so I came to 16 Trout Lake to pick up some information from the 17 I came once for about three day and it was a 18 very rush job; but I managed to interview seven men. 19 The other men, seven men, is the one-th of the total 20 number of trappers in the Liard. The other men had 21 22 gone to Hire North, some for the first time. left to work for Hire North for the first time because 23 trapping was really poor in 1975, mainly because the 24 25 price of fur was really low. They had families to support 26 so they went there, and I had hoped to come back to 27 finish the interviews, but I never did because I never 28 had time; and hopefully before the end of October I 29 will be able to speak with the rest of the men.

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The map you see on the wall is of the 500,000 scale. It shows the routes and the camps used by the seven men from Trout Lake. The really dark lines you see there are used by four to seven men, and the lesser used routes are the thin lines. They are used by less than four men. I could point the main spots and the major rivers, if you want. THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, please. This is Trout Lake, and this is Trout River that flows into the Mackenzie. is what is called Ehthan, and that's where Angelique and Archie Sanderson have their camp. Here is Trout Lake, yes, Trout Lake here, and this is Techo Lake, Trainor Lake, and this is Bovie Lake, and Tetcho. This area is in Fort Liard. This is the Arrowhead River and Muskeg River, and the Liard River, Nahanni Butte. This route is an old trail. This is the Simpson Road, as people around here call it; it's the winter road that goes to Simpson, and these are old trails that are used. This is the Liard River. This is the B.C. border right here. Bistocho Lake, the Petitot River flows from there to Liard. The main, the permanent camps are the solid triangles, and there are a lot of them that aren't used right now, but there are some. The ones that aren't used all the time now are here and here and here and here, here, here, and

there's a lot of temporary camps. This whole area

people hunt for woodland caribou, for bear, moose, all 1 The people from Kakisa meet people from 2 around here. Trout Lake in their trapping route pretty close to 3 Trainor Lake, in fact some of them have used Trainor 4 Lake in the past. Kakisa is somewhere here, right 5 here, Kakisa. 6 7 The people travel west of Trout Lake to Liard quite often, and they still do 8 It's about 60 to 70 miles, I'm not sure exactly, 9 from Trout Lake to Liard, and people used to walk 10 through before airplanes, used to walk and I think some 11 of them still do that, from Liard to Trout Lake, One 12 time there was an old man who carried -- who bought a 13 canoe and he walked with it to Trout Lake from Liard. 14 You can go by skidoo but it takes six hours from Trout 15 Lake to Liard. 16 I think that's about all. 17 MR. BELL: Q Phoebe could 18 you tell us, do people use only those lines, only those 19 parts of the map that are covered by a line? Or do they 20 use other parts as well? 21 22 Α No, people go -- this is the main travelling route, and when they go out in 23 their trapping they just sort of branch out from their 24 25 main travel route, so this map, I would say, is incomplete because it doesn't show all the trapping 26 27 areas. In other words, these 28 29 main trapping routes have sort of fingers sticking out from them, branches. 30

Α Yes, It should have more 1 2 branches than they have now. These routes are used at all seasons -- spring, summer, fall and winter. 3 isn't indicated there as well. 4 MR. BELL: I think those are 5 all the questions I have. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: We have 8 representatives from the Brotherhood, Arctic Gas and Foothills here, I'll just ask you gentlemen if you wish 9 to add anything to what I said about the evidence that 10 w heard at Whitehorse last week regarding the proposal 11 to apply for permission to build an oil pipeline up the 12 Mackenzie Valley. We'll remember that the proposal 13 came to light when evidence was introduced of minutes 14 taken at a meeting between government officials and the 15 industry. I haven't mentioned it before to the 16 hearing. I think, though, that I will continue and I 17 will from now on make some reference to it, And if you 18 thought that I -- what I said was incomplete in any 19 way, please reel free now and in the future to add 20 anything to it. I tried to put it as simply as I 21 22 could. 23 I should say to all of you that I mentioned Mr. Blair's testimony. If any of 24 25 you think that I have not put that fairly, don't hesitate to say so. I simply want people to have some 26 idea what we are learning as we proceed with these 27 hearings. 28 29 MR. BELL: Well, I can't tell you anything just offhand, sir, but I'll read the

transcript and let you know, for sure. 1 2 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 3 Maybe, chiefs, we should maybe take a little break for ten 4 minutes and if any people want to think about what has 5 been said and maybe say something afterwards, they can 6 7 or if they want to ask questions of the pipeline people that are here, they can do that too. 8 Maybe some of them might like 9 talk to you first to get your assistance, so we could 10 stop for ten minutes and then see if there's any more 11 people who want to say anything after that. Would that 12 be all right? 13 We will stop for about ten 14 minutes and get some fresh air. 15 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR TEN MINUTES) 16 17 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe we 18 19 could continue now, and anyone who would like to say anything further to add to what Chief Deneron and 20 Councillor Jumbo and others have said are certainly 21 welcome to come forward and say it. 22 23 24 FRANK TETRZULT, sworn: 25 THE INTERPRETER: He says that I am very old. He says perhaps I am the oldest 26 one in Trout Lake. He said but I am tallng about the 27 children that lives in Trout Lake He said I am very 28 poor but I really think and am concerned about the 29 children. He said I am truly a Trout Lake man, and

he said what he's saying now, that he doesn't want to 2 see the pipeline go through. 3 He says that he's too old. to do anything else but fish. He said that's one of 4 the things that he can still do, and he said if 5 anything happen to the fish he said that means the end 6 of his life for him, too. 7 He says that he agreed with 8 9 everybody else but he says that's all that he has to say, for now. 10 11 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 12 very much, sir, thank you. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 JIM ANTOINE, 15 sworn: 16 THE WITNESS: My name is Jim Antoine from Fort Simpson. I am the Chief of Fort 17 Simpson Band, and also within the Brotherhood structure 18 as regional vice-president for this region. 19 elected by the people in this Slavey region to speak 20 for theme for the Slavey nation, Slavey people of the 21 22 Dene nation. 23 I'm not from this community but I'm from Fort Simpson, I'll be making a bigger, 24 25 presentation in Simpson when the hearing gets there. But I didn't intend to speak but I just mention a few 26 27 things. 28 First of all, the difference 29 between Fort Simpson and Trout Lake, Trout Lake is a truly traditional community where there's no effects

from any white man's progress or development touching the area, and so the people here are lucky to remain in their traditional way of life. As you can see. The traditional way of life is very good here, the way the people live, where they work together and they do things together, and they plan together in the Indian way, the true Indian way.

They are living off the land with plentiful game around this area, with fish and caribou and moose and beaver and everything else you could name.

I've visited here a few times, I've met with the leaders at different regional meetings, and the feeling that's coming out of this region is that the people don't want any change to this present way of life that they have because they've seen development happen in Simpson, and they don't like it. They've seen development happen every place else, and they don't like it. That's why they don't want the pipeline or any development in this region, in this area at all.

That's all I have to say about this, is the differences of the traditional way of life and what might happen to them. Let's just say if the pipeline goes ahead -- pipeline people sitting behind me, I hope you take a close look at Trout Lake right now, and once you build your pipeline and you start making the money off Indian land, I hope you come back here and see what kind of damage you have done to these people here. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 1 2 very much. 3 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is 4 there anyone else who would like to speak? We've got 5 lots of time but I don't want to embarrass you by 6 7 sitting here. 8 9 EDWARD JUMBO, resumed: THE INTERPRETER: 10 Jumbo says that I believe in everything Jim Antoine 11 said, and he said we all feel the same way, that we 12 don't want no pipeline. He said we only hunt and fish 13 to make our living here. He says if the pipeline goes 14 through, he said that if anything happens, he said we 15 just keep our lodge going by trapping. If anything 16 happen, he said the trapping will get poor or something 17 like that, he said we are going to go bankrupt. 18 said the lodge will be finished, he said that's the 19 only thing they got going for them right now, and he 20 said they only wish that the pipeline would stay away 21 from Trainor Lake and the creeks that runs into Trout 22 Lake. He said this is why we should have land 23 settlement first and no pipeline. 24 25 He says that we all have -other people in Trout Lake have individual trapline 26 27 for trapping, for living. He said that each year we have lots of land around Trout Lake but he said 28 it's still small to them because he said each 29 year they change routes to trap in different areas

So he said all these people here that's sitting here now, he says they're not talking but he said that's the way we do it in Trout Lake. THE COMMISSIONER; Thank you very much, Mr. Jumbo. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: If there is no one else who wishes to speak, I'll conclude the hearing here in Trout Lake. I think I should say that I really appreciate having had the chance to come here to Trout Lake and to listen to what you've had to say to me about how you feel about the pipeline, and I appreciated the chance to see your village, and it is a very beautiful place for all of us to see. You have told me how you feel through Chief Antoine and the chief of your Band, Chief Deneron and your councillor, Mr. Jumbo, and the others who have spoken, and I will be thinking about what you have told me, and I want you to know that I do thank you for coming here tonight to attend this hearing. EDWARD JUMBO resumed: THE INTERPRETER: Edward Jumbo say that maybe Arctic Gas or Foothills should tell some of the people that are here what their plan about the pipeline. THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly. A VOICE: Their what? THE COMMISSIONER: Well, about	1	so that they don't take all the animals from one area.
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THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly. A VOICE: Their what?	26	tell some of the people that are here what their plan
A VOICE: Their what?	27	about the pipeline.
	28	_
30 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, about	29	A VOICE: Their what?
· ·	30	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, about

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your plan for the pipeline. So if you would like to
1
   say anything about it, you go right ahead, Mr. Hushion
2
   or Mr. Burrell
3
                             MR. HUSHION:
4
                                            Would you
5
   prefer to ask me some questions?
                              THE INTERPRETER: No, he just
6
7
   wants to know about the proposal.
                             MR. HUSHION: Our proposal is
8
9
   -- We can't show you very much.
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
10
   Mr. Hushion has been sworn at our Inquiry before.
11
   is vice-president of Foothills, just so that you know.
12
                              That other one isn't very
13
   good, you see, it doesn't go down south very far. But
14
   you could try to show on that --
15
16
                              MR. HUSHION:
                                            Foothill's
   proposal is a plan, you probably heard about the Maple
17
   Leaf project, Foothills is a part of that.
18
   Leaf project is a project to bring gas from the
19
   Mackenzie Delta and only from the Mackenzie Delta, not
20
   from the Prudhoe Bay area, down the Mackenzie Valley
21
   and then to join with what we call existing systems,
22
   these are pipeline companies that have already been
23
   built and they have pipeline there, and we would add to
24
   those pipelines in Alberta and then across the other
25
   provinces, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec,
26
27
   to take gas to Eastern Canada.
28
                              The Foothills portion of the
   project will take the gas from Mackenzie Valley and
29
   bring it down on the east side of the river in a
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direct line to a point where you'll be more interested in, about eight miles east of Fort Simpson and then as we have been discussing here tonight, it will be about 35 miles east of Trout Lake on the east side of Lake Trainor, Trainor Lake, which comes through here. Then from here it heads direct to about Salmon Lake in Alberta, where we join with the Alberta Gas Trunk Line system.

The reason why we call it the Maple Leaf project is because ours is a smaller line, it would be only 42-inch around, and the pipe for this pipeline project con be purchased in Canada. All the pipe that we will use will be used and produced by Canadian what we call pipe mills, all across Canada, rather than having to go anywhere outside of Canada to buy any of our pipe.

Since our project is smaller, and we don't intend to have -- all along our line there are what we call compressor stations. These are stations that move the gas along the pipeline to where it's going to its eventual market. Now we don't intend to put large air strips at these compressor stations, so our gravel requirements that we would have I to use for pads at these places are quite less than Mr. Carter's project.

Also because our pipe is smaller and it weighs less, we would have less steel that has to move down the river to these various locations, so it means less steel, less gravel used, and less tonnages.

THE COMMISSIONER: 1 2 want to say something about your company's policy regarding the hiring of people for construction and 3 then operation of the pipeline? 4 5 MR. RUSHION: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Our --6 7 THE INTERPRETER: Maybe I should say a few things before this here because the 8 people here, they don't know anything about Foothills. 9 All they know about is the -- well, they heard about it 10 but they really are talking about one pipeline. 11 Everything that was referred to us was just the one 12 pipeline; but maybe I should tell the people that there 13 is two different --14 THE COMMISSIONER: Tell them that 15 there are two companies who want to build the pipeline. 16 17 MR. HUSHION: While the pipeline is being built, there will be many jobs, there 18 will be many people that would be working on the 19 pipeline. This means that there would be jobs and our 20 company policy is to provide jobs for any northerner 21 that wishes to have a job. We have stated that we would 22 do that. After the pipeline has been construct-ed, one 23 of our what we call our district headquarters, this is a 24 place where people that look after the pipeline take 25 care of it just as you do your trap lines that would be 26 in Fort Simpson, and we also would have a little bit 27 larger, facility in Fort Simpson, what we call a 28 technical centre, and these are people that are trained 29 to look after these compressor stations

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that I spoke about.
1
                              Now there would be eventually
2
   about 90-91 people that would be employed permanently
3
   after the pipeline has been constructed. Now our
4
5
   sponsor company, our parent company of Foothills, the
   Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company back in 1970 started a
6
   training program for northerners, and this training
7
   program has been considered quite successful.
8
   have been some people that have started the training
9
   program and left, but right now there are 27
10
   northerners working as full-fledged employees for the
11
   Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company. One is a supervisor,
12
   and one has his welding, as we call it, ticket.
13
                              This summer also Alberta Gas
14
   Trunk Line, when it starts its construction program
15
   here very shortly, will put some 15 people training in
16
17
   construction to help in their trainingNprogra7i.
   have also stated that if the pipeline is built, and if
18
   we were the ones that would build it, we would
19
   immediately start because we have this pipeline system
20
   already, take more northerners and in the time that we
21
22
   are getting ready to build the pipeline north, we would
   start training additional people at that time.
23
24
                              I think that's enough, and
25
   Mr. Burrell and I would be glad to answer questions.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
26
27
   Carter, would you --
                              MR. CARTER: Mr. Rowe will
28
29
   make some further comments here.
30
                              THE COMMISSIONER: This is Mr.
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1 Rowe of Arctic Gas. Mr. Rowe has been sworn in this 2 Inquiry before. This is the other company that wants 3 to build a pipeline.

MR. ROWE: We try harder. When I was listening to some of the concerns of the people here tonight, maybe I could just add a couple of points which might help them to understand a little better what will happen when the pipeline is built, or if it is built.

One of the concerns expressed was regarding the headwaters of some of the rivers: which originate to the east of Trainor Lake, and eventually drain into Trout Lake. The pipeline from around the Fort Simpson area south will no longer be refrigerated, it will be cooled but not refrigerated as it is in the north, so that the river crossings, when the pipeline goes underneath the rivers, it will be buried very deeply beneath the river so that there will be very little interference with any of the drainage — almost none, I would assume, once the pipeline is put in the river. It will have no effect on either the water quality or the fish.

One of the other concerns, too, which was mentioned by some of the gentlemen was the effect on the community of Trout Lake itself by the construction of the pipeline. The construction camps will be located at quite a distance from the town, I think from the measurement that I made today, roughly 40 miles will be the closest construction camp to the town. There would be no road or access from the

pipeline to the town, so there would be no reason that 1 there would be any inter-action between any of the 2 construction-workers and the town itself. 3 The other thing I might 4 mention, to reinforce something that Mr. Hushion said 5 about the training program, he mentioned 26 people who 6 are on the training program. These were just the 7 trainees who are working for Alberta Gas Trunk Line. 8 In the total program there are over 100 northerners 9 training in various aspects of the whole industry, the 10 drilling in the north, seismic crews in the north, some 11 are working for other pipeline companies in. the 12 south, some are working at office jobs in the south, 13 and Art Drew, whom I'm sure most people know here, is 14 more or less directing a training program, the overall 15 training program in the south along with Rick Dame and 16 17 some of the other people that you may know. (WITNESS ASIDE) 18 19 MISS PHOEBE NAHANNI resumed: 20 21 THE WITNESS: The last you 22 said about two people regarding the pipeline route, but there were two things that concerns me The first one is 23 what Mr. Rowe just said about the pipeline further 24 east. Moving further east you are closer to the trap 25 lines of other communities like Jean Marie and Kakisa, 26 so it makes no difference. The people are concerned, 27 just as concerned over there as they are here, and the 28 other thing is Mr. Hushion's remark about the 29

headquarters managing the trapline. I didn't

quite understand. Could he expound on that? 1 MR. HUSHION: 2 I'm sorry, I didn't understand what your problem was. 3 Your remark about your 4 Α headquarters managing our pipeline, as we are managing 5 this traplines. 6 THE COMMISSIONER: 7 That's Fort Simpson regional headquarters, that you mentioned. 8 MR.HUSHION: I think what I 9 was trying to say was that the people we would have 10 working for us were looking after the pipeline the same 11 as these people here would be looking after their 12 traplines. What I meant was that you just take care of 13 things the way you take care of your traplines. That's 14 what I was trying to say. Did I help you any? 15 16 The people that would be in what you say the district headquarters in Fort Simpson, 17 we actually have over in Yellowknife our operating 18 headquarters, where the people would be stationed and 19 control and look after the whole pipeline; but in 20 different areas, Inuvik and Norman Wells and Fort 21 Simpson we have three district headquarters, and those 22 23 people work out of there and go to these compressor stations and move up and down the pipeline whenever 24 required, to be sure everything is in order, that there 25 isn't something going wrong, that later on the 26 vegetation is starting to take hold and there are no 27 leaks in the pipeline or nothing that would concern us, 28 so we would be ready to take care of it right away, and 29 that is their job.

1	I was trying to point out
2	there would be those permanent jobs available in Fort
3	Simpson after the pipeline has been constructed. I am
4	sorry, I forget the interpreter. (WITNESS ASIDE)
5	MR. MCKAY: Yes, I would like
6	to address both companies. I would like to know if you
7	have any policy of compensation in case the pipeline
8	goes through and there is breakage or something, or
9	something happens to our environment, to the community.
10	Have you got any way to compensate?
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, do
12	you want to answer that?
13	MR. McKAY: I think both of
14	them should because have a policy that includes
15	foresight.
16	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
17	let's find out.
18	MR. HUSHION: Well, I should
19	explain what we do in Alberta with our operating
20	company. We pay the damages that we incur in perhaps
21	fixing a repair, that's what happens, or that may he
22	the gain thing that could happen. There are some other
23	things, sometimes fences, although there are not many
24	fences here in the north, get knocked down and we go
25	back and repair them, and in so doing we do other
26	damage along the pipeline in people's minds, so we
27	go by and talk to these people and discuss it, and
28	we pay them what we call damages, something that's
29	
	fair, we think, for the trouble, the inconvenience

the land, the land-owners or the tenant, as we might 1 2 say in Alberta. I don't know if too 3 Α misinterpreted my question. I am thinking more along 4 the line of let's say what these people have been 5 talking about, that their living doesn't depend on the 6 kind of damages you can repair. Let's say the 7 biological or environmental signs. It sounds pretty 8 safe to say nothing could happen, but there have been 9 disasters in the past with exploitation of resources. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: You said 11 there have been disasters in the past, and for example 12 13 Α For example, it's easy 14 for you to say that you can repair damages, you can pay 15 the people for damages they thing has occurred. But I 16 am thinking more in terms of long-range, and I think 17 that's what these people are also thinking of. 18 happens if the pipe does break and the lake is 19 contaminated? I don't think that is too unrealistic 20 because this is the line that they are speaking of, 21 because this is their livelihood. You can't come in 22 and pay them off, so to speak, and say, "OK, her, 23 \$2,000 and I hope you're happy because we're happy." 24 25 MR. HUSHION: No I was referring mostly in Alberta you have crop damage, 26 things that can't be regained. This is something that 27 they would have sold and of course than your returns 28 are lost to them. What you're talking more of course 29 is a very important very well-studied subject as

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what are plans are to do as little destruction to the environment as possible. There are many people and of course this is a very important subject that are before the hearings of Mr. Justice Berger and his Commission, and I think that although we've had both in the study groups that have been going on for five years since the original consortium of Gas Arctic, and then the other Northwest Project, and the merger of the two into what is called Canadian Arctic Gas now, and Foothills is doing some additional studies as far 10 as the environment is concerned, and I think that we 11 are all trying very sincerely to do the best we can 12 that way, and to do as little damage and as little 13 disruption to the soil, the environment, and the rivers 14 and lakes as is possible. 15 16 Fortunately, with the gas line anyway, we don't have the bad pollution that you 17 would get with an oil pipeline. At least the gas just 18 rises as it's lighter than air. 19 20 Α So you don't have any policy as of now? Any policy that is set down to say 21 22 that if it does occur then you are prepared to do this 23 and this. MR. HUSHION: 24 Well, we would have to know what it is that happens, I suppose, and 25 how we would take care of that. I think the same thing 26

just in building the pipeline is no different than

pipeline, how we plan and intend to do as little as

possible, then to revegetate the right-of-way, the

making a repair, so what we do in building the

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area that we use for the pipeline afterwards, I think
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   are the subject of quite exhaustive studies.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Do you
   want to add anything, Mr. Rowe, on behalf of Arctic
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   Gas?
                              MR. ROWE:
                                         I quess I might,
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         The policy of Arctic Gas is somewhat as Mr.
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8
   Hushion said, In the event there was -- the policy of
   Arctic Gas would be the same as Mr. Hushion outlined.
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   I think, in the event that there was some damage, say,
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   to a trapline in which a person's livelihood was
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   reduced it would be the policy of the company to try
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   and fairly compensate the man for that.
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                              As Mr., Hushion said, the
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   problem of a major environmental disaster or ecological
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   disaster is something which we cannot imagine
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17
   happening, For examples your example of the fish,
   killing and polluting the fish in Trout Lake in the
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   draining system would not be an applicable one.
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                              We've run quite substantial
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   studies to determine what effect the natural gas has on
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   fish when it's dissolved in flowing water, or as much
   as you can dissolve it in the water, and we can't
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   measure any effect at all on fish. They continue to
24
   swim around. But should there be a major ecological
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   disaster, if question dictated -- I don't know, we
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   don't have a policy for that because we don't
27
   anticipate it. (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              JIM ANTOINE, resumed:
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                              THE WITNESS: I would like to
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ask some questions. The two gentlemen that spoke about -- on behalf of the two pipelines, I think they both have covered everything that was brought up by myself and the people here. The one thing that I didn't say anything about, I haven't heard anything about is about the land settlement. Are you -- both pipelines, are you going to respect the people's wishes in order that we want to have a land settlement before the pipeline? Are you going to follow that wish or are you going to go ahead and build the pipeline without any land settlement? I'd like to get a good answer from both people. Our president, MR. HUSHION: Mr. Blair, has stated that he thinks that it would probably be one or two years before the National Energy Board would authorize anyone to construct the pipeline, and if it appears that the problem with land entitlement is still an issue that our company would wait another year before beginning construction However, we seem to think that what will happen is that the National Energy Board and the Government of Canada would probably want a pipeline to be completed somewhere by 1980, about that date. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, excuse me, just so that -- are you saying that if that were the schedule, so to speak, that you would -- that your company, are we to understand that what Mr. Blair has said is that your company would then support postponement of the beginning of construction until 1981? Is that what all of that meant?

MR. HUSHION: It would amount 1 2 to about that, about 1981, yes. MR. ROWE: As Mr. Hushion 3 mentioned, Mr. Blair has indicated that Foothills would 4 be prepared to wait an extra year after the issuance of 5 a permit before starting construction This is really, I 6 think, a little bit of a slight of hand because it 7 would take about a year to geared up to order materials 8 and begin construction anyway and Arctic Gas, of 9 course, would be in the same position. It would be a 10 year after the issuance of a permit before construction 11 12 was begun. To answer your question a 13 little bit more directly, the Arctic Gas has stated 14 many times in public that they agree that the land 15 claim issue is a valid one, they believe. However, it 16 is one which is between the Dene nation and the 17 Government of Canada. Arctic Gas is somewhere in the 18 middle and really has no official position in the 19 negotiations. However, we would hope that before the 20 pipeline is in a position to be built, if it is, that 21 22 that claim would be settled to the agreement of both parties involved. 23 24 Does that answer your 25 question? 26 Α Yes. Are you saying that Arctic Gas' position is that even if the land 27 28 settlement isn't over, you would go ahead and build a pipeline anyway? 29 30 MR. ROWE: Well, the position

of Arctic Gas is that the building of a pipeline would 1 not influence the settlement of the land claims, that 2 it would not, produce a settlement one way other on 3 that. 4 Well, the Dene position 5 Α on that is that they have a strong feeling that 6 pipelines will have an influence on the land settlement 7 quite a bit. We have got a difference of opinion and 8 Arctic Gas is saying that the Arctic Gas pipeline would 9 not influence the settlements, but we're saying that 10 the pipeline is going to influence the settlement quite 11 a bite 12 13 MR. ROWE: In what manner do you see it influencing the settlement? 14 Well, like the Dene 15 people are the majority in the north right now and with 16 your massive project of I don't know how many thousand 17 men you employ, this would open up the north with all 18 kinds of transients from the south who would be working 19 on this pipeline, plus all the other little outfits 20 that will be coming in to companies that would increase 21 the white population a great deal, and this way the 22 white people would be the majority instead of the 23 native people, and that way we would lose a good 24 position, for the land claims. In this way we see 25 that, I think that personally anyway, this way I think 26 I see the pipeline as being a real influential thing 27 within the land settlement. 28 29 I could go more into all kinds of detail, but there's other people within the

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organization structure who would do a better job than I
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   would.
                              MR. ROWE: The same could be
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   said to me. I'm not in a position to debate it.
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                              Α
                                   Well, thank you anyways.
   But the way I see it is Foothills is supporting the
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   land claims and Arctic Gas isn't.
                              THE COMMISSOINER:
                                                 Thank you.
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Well, I
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   think to be fair to Arctic Gas or fair to Foothills, as
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   I understand it, what Arctic Gas is saying is if they
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   get permission from the National Energy Board and the
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   government to go ahead and build the pipeline they will
14
   go ahead and build it even if the land claims haven't
15
   been settled. Foothills is saying if they get
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   permission from the national Energy Board and the
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   government to go ahead and build the pipeline they will
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   wait a year for land claims to be settled, and then
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   they'll go ahead and build it.
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                              I think that's what these two
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22
   gentlemen were telling us. Have I been fair to both
   companies or unfair to both? Fair to one and unfair to
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24
   the other?
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                              MR. HUSHION:
                                            No, generally
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Here,
28
   take the mike.
                              MR. HUSHION:
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                                            I think it was
    just a matter of what the feeling of the land entitlements
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would be if it hasn't been solved, and I think that it 1 wasn't exactly one year time element involved but 2 3 something like a year. THE COMMISSIONER: What is 4 5 "something like a year"? MR. HUSHION: How can you 6 7 define that? You know, we said we didn't want to go into any area where we weren't wanted, really, if it 8 was that bad then we might want to wait just a little 9 bit longer perhaps. But I would think reasonably a 10 year is what we would hope, and certainly we would hope 11 that by that time things had been solved. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: 13 Do you want to add anything, Mr. Rowe? 14 MR. CARTER: I think that 15 was a fair statement. Mr. Rowe said that Arctic Gas' 16 17 present plans are that they would in fact wait a year before construction started, in any case. 18 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 19 those are the answers. Would anyone else like to ask a 20 21 question or say anything? 22 23 MISS PHOEBE NAHANNI, Resumed: 24 THE WITNESS: Yes, Mr. Hushion, when you said you would wait a year -- Mr. 25 Hushion, when you say your company is going to wait for 26 another year if the land issue is still being talked 27 about, do you also mean that you will also not be 28 applying for any permits for construction and ordering 29 material and stuff like that?

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MR. HUSHION: Well, I would think that we would surely be ordering the material if we were favored with a permit to construct a pipeline, if one is to be built. As far as applying for other permits, I would suppose, depending on what the needs may be in order to keep things going so that there wouldn't be any further delays, since there are people that consider a pipeline is needed also, but I think we would have to temper that by saying we wouldn't want to be applying for any such land use permits that were going to be interfering in any way with, I would think, the problems that were happening at that particular time. I think it would depend -- it's a little hard to 13 predict the future -- but I'm wondering whether for 14 example, maybe the settlement is approaching -- I mean the problem is approaching being settled, something 16 like that, you have to gauge the feelings and the 17 happenings of that particular time. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone else have a question or some contribution to make? 20 I think, Chief, then we might adjourn this hearing now if there is no one else who 22 wishes to say anything, and let me just thank you all 23 again for making the contribution you have. 24 very useful to me. EDWARD JUMBO, resumed: THE INTERPRETER: 27 He just said that after he heard from the two companies he 28 wishes that Edward said he has a final thing to say 29 after he heard from the companies, that he only

make him wish we have the land settlement first. 1 THE COMMISSIONER: 2 All 3 right, I think that you have expressed the view of these people here, Mr. Jumbo, and I'd like to thank you 4 again and all of the others who spoke tonight, and 5 those who answered questions. 6 7 We will be going to Nahanni Butte tomorrow to hear what the people there have to 8 say, and then we will be going to Fort Simpson on 9 Monday, September 8th and the 9th, and then to Wrigley 10 on the 10th and perhaps the 11th as well, and then to 11 Jean Marie River on the 12th and 13th. So we will be 12 visiting the people who live in this region and we want 13 to thank you for your contribution because it is 14 important to me know how you feel and that's why I'll 15 be going to see how the other people who live in this 16 17 region feel. So the Inquiry is adjourned 18 19 then until tomorrow when we will reconvene at Nahanni Butte. So I'll thank you again muchly. 20 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO AUGUST 24, 1975) 21 22 23 Nahanni Butte, N.W.T. 24 August 24 1975 25 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 26 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I'll 27 call our hearing to order and tell you that my name is Judge Berger, and I am conducting an Inquiry to find out 28 what you think about the proposal to build a gas 29 pipeline from the Arctic Ocean to the south.

 proposal is to build a gas pipeline up the Mackenzie
Valley and the companies that want to build a gas
pipeline have also announced that they want to build an
oil pipeline too, and we've been told that if a pipeline
is built there will be increased seismic exploration
throughout the Mackenzie Valley. So all of this will
affect the lives of the people who live in this valley
and I am here because the Federal Government asked me to
find out what you think about it before they decide
whether they will allow a pipeline to be built.

I want to hear from you and
your councillors, from old people and from young
people, because what you have to say is just as
important as what anybody else has to say about this.
I have been listening to scientists and biologists and

What you have to say to me is just as important as what they have to say to me, and that's why this young man is here with a mask on his face, because he is simply recording everything that you say so it can be typed up and I can read and reread what you have told me after I have left Nahanni Butte.

pipeline officials at the hearings in Yellowknife, and

everything they say is written down, and typed out so

that I can read it again.

The other people that are here are part of the Inquiry staff and some of them are from the C.B.C., who broadcast to people throughout the north what you have to say in Nahanni Butte and in each village that we visit, and others are form the

newspapers in Southern Canada, because people there 1 want to know what you have to say. 2 So it is important that we 3 take a hard look now at this pipeline and what it will 4 mean because once the first shovelful of earth has been 5 dug, and once the first length of pipe has been laid, 6 it will be too late; and I have invited representatives 7 of the two pipeline companies -- there are two 8 companies that want to build a pipeline, one is called 9 Arctic Gas, the other is called Foothills Pipe Lines. 10 I have invited representatives of each of those 11 companies to come here today and they are here so they 12 will be able to hear what you have to say and so that 13 they will be here to answer any questions that you 14 might want to ask them. 15 16 So my job is to report to the Government of Canada what the pipeline will mean to the 17 north and its peoples, and to do that I want you to 18 help me by telling me what you feel it is going to mean 19 to you. Then the Government of Canada will have to 20 decide whether a pipeline is to be built and if is to 21 22 be built, where it is to be built and who is going to 23 build it. So I am here now to listen to 24 you, and I hope each of you feels free to tell me what 25 you think, either in English or in Slavey, whatever you 26 feel most comfortable using when you talking. 27 28 So go ahead chief, or Mr. 29 Vitel.

CHIEF HARRY DENERON, resumed: 1 2 Once again I'd like to thank Mr. Berger and everybody else who are here today. 3 To start with, our concern 4 toward this pipeline is just the same as Fort Liard and 5 Trout Lake. How the pipeline going to affect the 6 Nahanni has to be the park. I think once the pipeline 7 goes through there will be a mass of outside people 8 coming down looking for jobs and Fort Simpson is going 9 to be used for I quess one of the -- I think it was the 10 Foothill people was saying that they are going to use it 11 for a centre for hiring people and so forth. Once you 12 have all these people move into Fort Simpson, no doubt 13 they will be using the Nahanni River to go back up and 14 down to see the park and so forth, and the park was put 15 there, without the Indian people been knowing about it. 16 17 I quess it was just a year ago that people found out that there was a boundary line 20 miles from town, and 18 these people that trap as far back as 60 miles from 19 Nahanni and the boundary lines is only 20 miles, and 20 when the government drew the boundary 21 22 lines the people of Nahanni was never been consulted, so that's one of the wish for the people in 23 Nahanni that they want to move the boundary line back to 24 about 60 miles up the Flat River or Deadman's Valley. 25 When we asked the government 26 that, the government people say, "Well, why are you 27 28 crying about this boundary line? It's mean everything to you when we have the park. There's no development 29 can go into the park" but they say the Indian people

can go into the park and continue to hunt and trap, but 1 we all know that in Southern B.C. there's a lot of 2 Indian people been charged for carrying firearm in the 3 park, and so in Fort Smith there's a lot of charges 4 being laid for Indian people carrying firearm in those 5 parks. So the people here are very concerned that this 6 same thing will happen in Nahanni National Park. 7 Maybe we can do the same 8 thing as we did at Trout Lake, ask -- maybe we should 9 ask the company, the two companies that are going to 10 building the gas pipeline, Foothills and Arctic Gas, 11 tell the people here what the plans are and what are 12 they going to do, and so forth, you know. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: All right. 14 Mr. Hushion and Mr. Rowe, I'll tell you what, if you 15 like you can come here and use this microphone. 16 the president from the Foothills Pipe Lines. 17 He's been sworn already at 18 19 Trout Lake, Carry on. 20 MR. HUSHION: Thank you, Mr. 21 Commissioner. Foothills Pipe Lines is a part of what 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

we call, and perhaps you've heard of, the Maple Leaf 1 project. It's a project to build a pipeline from the 2 Mackenzie Delta and running in a straight line towards 3 the Alberta border and the Northwest Territories 4 border. The line then continues on and joins what we 5 refer to as existing systems, or pipeline companies 6 that have pipelines that have already been built in 7 Alberta, and then across Canada and the other 8 provinces. We would move the gas from the Mackenzie 9 Delta by enlarging those existing systems. In this way 10 our project costs legs money. 11 12 The pipeline that we propose is a 42-inch pipeline, that's a round pipeline, and 13 it's a smaller pipeline since we are only talking about 14 moving Canadian gas, and moving the amount of gas that 15 the Canadians in other parts of Canada require. 16 Because of this, the project that we propose would use 17 less steel and would use less gravel and therefore 18 would reduce the impact of the project both on the land 19 and on the people and an the river. 20 21 Another reason that it's called the Maple Leaf project is that because of the 22 size of pipe, it is pipe that we can get in Canada, all 23 of the pipe that we propose would be -- could be made 24 by people having jobs in Canada. 25 Another reason is that Foothills 26 has also proposed in moving the gas down the Mackenzie 27 28 Valley that it would supply gas, where economical, to communities along the valley and also to communities 29

along the western arm of the Great Slave Lake as far as

1	Yellowknife and Pine Point.
2	If I might, chief, I would
3	like to correct you on one point that I think may have
4	been mixed up in our discussion of last night. We
5	didn't mean to say that we would be hiring people in
6	Fort Simpson. We would hire people from Fort Simpson
7	that wanted to work, but the headquarters, the district
8	headquarters that we were referring to that would
9	provide jobs for 90-91 people in Fort Simpson
10	eventually when the pipeline has been built, those
11	would be people who would be stationed there in a
12	modern building with as I said, a garage warehouse type
13	of thing, and the people would work there at permanent
14	jobs. But the hiring for construction would not be
15	done out of Fort Simpson. We would assume now, and our
16	plan is that this would happen probably from Edmonton.
17	The people would be moved from there right to
18	construction sites that would be along the pipeline, at
19	every place where we have a compressor station, of
20	which there are 17, we would have construction camps
21	and theople would move to and from there in some place.
22	I would also like to say that
23	it is our policy, the policy of Foothills, to provide
24	jobs for any northerner that wishes to work on the
25	pipeline, if he should so desire. This would mean that
26	not only during construction but afterwards, of course,
27	as permanent jobs when we are operating, that is
28	looking after the pipeline and maintaining it.
29	The parent company of ours,
30	Alberta Gas Trunk Line, which is one of the companies

that Foothills would connect to in Alberta, back when 1 we had a consortium that was called Gas Arctic, started 2 a training program of which some 25 and now I believe 3 there are 27 that are working on Alberta Gas Trunk 4 Line, and there have been some -- I think about 90 that 5 have gone not completely through the training program 6 7 but some of them have come and left, decided that they would rather return home than keep a job, or didn't 8 like the type of work, but we did wind up with 27 9 people that are completely trained now. This program, 10 of course, when there was a merger of my company and 11 Mr. Carter's and Mr. Rowe's, this went together into a 12 program that is called Nortran, and now the training 13 program is functioning under that; but it was one of 14 the things that our company, Alberta Gas Trunk Line, 15 our parent company, started back in 1970. 16 17 Our company has also said that if there is a pipeline to be built, and we are the 18 ones that are selected to build it, that when we do 19 receive a permit we would take additional people -- the 20 ones that wish to do so -- and have them work on our 21 22 pipeline system so that they could be trained for the jobs that then would come during the construction and 23 then finally the operation of the pipeline. 24 25 Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr. 26 27 Rowe? This is Mr. Rowe, who is an official of Arctic 28 Gas. 29 MR. ROWE: I might start trying to explain exactly, or as closely as I can what

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a pipeline is, a natural gas pipeline anyway. Unless you've seen one it's pretty hard to describe accurately, but first off the gas, it may be worthwhile explaining, the gas that flows through the pipeline is not gasoline, the same as you use in kickers. It's more like air as opposed to a liquid form. The other thing is that the pipeline, when it is constructed, would be buried deeply beneath the surface of the ground about, the top of the pipe would be in the order of four feet or so below the surface of the ground.

To help to explain it, I was just looking over at those barrels there, and if you cut the bottoms and tops out of each of those barrels and then joined them all together, in a long string, it would be roughly what you'd have. The pipeline is just a steel tube that would be buried underneath the ground.

The pipeline from here would be about 95 miles to the east where the pipeline route would run. It would be built during the winter when the ground is frozen and installed -- a trench would be dug about feet or so wide, and about 10 feet deep, and the pipe would be placed in it, and the soil put back on top, and then it would be buried, and the pipe would be continually built in this manner.

The gas has to be pumped or compressed every so many miles in order to keep it moving down the pipeline, so there are large pumps which are installed every 50 miles or so, and these serve to push the gas to keep it going flowing through

the line. These pumps are run by large engines much 1 the same as the turbine engine on the aircraft like the 2 Twin Otter, only much larger. These drive pumps would 3 then push the gas through the pipeline. 4 5 Once the pipeline is installed the number of men required to operate it, for 6 example in Fort Simpson, it would be as Mr. Hushion 7 mentioned and in this proposal as well there would be 8 an operating centre and at Fort Simpson we would 9 propose about 63 men to operate the pipeline out of 10 Fort Simpson, who would live in the town or near the 11 Town of Fort Simpson. 12 During the construction, as 13 Mr. Hushion mentioned, the workers would live right in 14 camps along the route of the pipeline. They wouldn't 15 live in the settlements, nor would they be permitted to 16 travel back and forth to the settlements. They would 17 be flown directly into the camps and then out again on 18 their leave or their rotation. 19 When it came to operating the 20 pipeline if it were built, the company would prefer to 21 22 use northerners to operate the company, to work for it because they live in the north, they understand the 23 24 country, and would be better prepared to live here and 25 operate it. (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 ALBERT CONSENTA, sworn: 27 28 THE INTERPRETER: He says that if they put a pipeline, there might be some damage from 29 the pipes and it's going to disturb wildlife and it's

going to -- might destroy the land. He says that there's 1 hardly any animals now and he says as long as there's no 2 damage done to the pipe he's kind of scared for he's not 3 satisfied with the idea of damaging the land. 4 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you 5 want to add anything to that, sir? 6 7 Α And up there too they say they will be starting right now Cadillac Mine. 8 There were a few residents from here seen in that 9 creek, there were barrels just floating all over the 10 creek and they said the river is just red with barrels, 11 and that one thing that they don't want, that Cadillac 12 Mine is starting in now again and they've never 13 discussed with the people here that they are going to 14 be starting again. They just started behind our back 15 and they start -- well, the minerals there were low so 16 17 they quit, and for six years they never been there; now they're starting it again. 18 19 In our park there, that's where they get their sheeps, moose, furs and we would 20 like to move the boundary a bit further up than it is 21 22 now, about to Deadman's Valley. Up to there it's good for moose, sheep, and furs, up to Deadman's Valley. 23 24 Now they got it about 20 miles from here by river. He said they've been mostly 25 on this land ever since -- well, before white man 26 carne. They been on the land and they get good living, 27 and now there is always sickness going around and old 28 people having hard time. Well, there's too much noise, 29 I guess, and some people around here know a bit about

1	minerals in rocks. If they can still remember it,
2	maybe they know where is it; but now they're annoyed
3	that people from outside are taking over. That's what
4	they don't like, Those Cadillac mine, they sent me this
5	paper that shows where the minerals are. I guess it's
6	a permit to that Cadillac Mine and just says how they
7	going to be working at that Cadillac Nine and what
8	they' re going to be doing to keep the land and
9	wildlife, and try not to disturb wildlife and the land.
10	We are all concerned about
11	the park boundary to be moved up to Deadman's Valley.
12	(WITNESS ASIDE)
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14	FRANK VITEL, sworn:
15	THE INTERPRETER: His name is
16	Frank Vitel , and he wants the park boundary to be
17	moved up to Deadman's Valley.
18	THE COMMISSIONER: How far is
19	it from where the park boundary is now to Deadman's
20	Valley, how far up the river?
21	THE INTERPRETER: It's about
22	75 miles from here by the river with a boat.
23	CHIEF DENERON: Actually it's
24	20 miles to the border from here. There was Service of
25	Canada came in from Calgary and they never asked the
26	people they're going to be using their land, and they
27	just came in and they were using the land.
28	THE COMMISSIONER: The some
29	thing Service of Canada?
30	CHIEF DENERON: Geologists.
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THE COMMISSIONER: Oh yes. 1 2 CHIEF DENERON: Survey of Canada came in and, they just came in all of a sudden 3 and to start working in the mountains, and they never 4 5 discussed this with the people. (WITNESS ASIDE) 6 7 CHIEF HARRY DENERON resumed: 8 THE WITNESS: I kind of 9 brought this to your attention before, Mr. Berger, but 10 I don't know if I really did this here. It's not the 11 geologist people that to blame regarding this whole 12 issue. I think again it is the government people. 13 geologist people were, they wrote and asked if they can 14 get a land use permit to carry out this survey. 15 was dated way back in March, and by the look of all 16 these things here, they been writing back and forth to, 17 the Land Office in Yellowknife and again the government 18 people said to me in May, one employee of the 19 Territorial Government had something to do with this 20 settlement manager in Fort Liard, one day he came up to 21 me and said, "You think you can get your band together 22 and try to have this pass one with the other because 23 these people like to know what you people think about 24 us coming into Nahanni and carry out this survey," and 25 this, is when I took the paper, the whole thing, and he 26 said, "Well, give it back to me because I have to send 27 28 it back to Yellowknife and let them know how you people 29 feel." 30 I look at the whole thing

in front of them and I, by the look of everything look 1 like these geologist people were on their way from 2 Calgary to Nahanni, so I told him there that, "Why come 3 to us now? By the look of everything the people is 4 already on their way to Nahanni." 5 And he said, "No," he said. 6 7 "Not so, You people have the right to say what you want 8 before they move into Nahanni." And I guess I was right 9 because I took the paper and we never done anything 10 about it, and next week we find out that their camp is 11 already set up in Nahanni. This sort of thing goes on 12 all the time, just like Nahanni Boundary Park, Nahanni 13 Park boundaries, and this Cadillac Mines and 14 everything. 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Where was the camp established by the Geological Survey? 17 Α Well, their application 18 19 was for, a piece of land about a mile up from here called the Blue Fish Creek, which is just about a mile 20 up the Nahanni River here, and in their application 21 22 they say tow they're going to dispose of garbage and so forth; but their camp was set up across where the park 23 24 people now occupy the property, this is where their camp was set later, and it's not where they want to 25 have their camp, you know, set up their camp before. 26 We would like to have at 27 28 least the airport to be moved to make it a little bit 29 wider and longer, and --30 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,

I can't do anything about the airport. That's nothing 1 I don't want you to think that I could 2 to do with me. do something about the airport. Let me put it this way, 3 chief and Mr. Vitell, that what you have told me about 4 the way in which Cadillac Mines' undertaking went 5 ahead, the way in which the boundary of the National 6 Park was determined, and the way in which the camp for 7 the Geological Survey of Canada was established, some 8 of those things have happened I can't do anything about 9 any of them, but I am interested in the way in which 10 land use authorization -- that is permission to 11 industry -- to use land has been given in the past and 12 the way in which the government has gone about 13 establishing the National Park so that if those things 14 were done without consultation with the people here, as 15 you say and certainly I accept that you say, that to 16 ensure that that doesn't happen again in relation to 17 the building of a gas pipeline or any of the things 18 that will come o if it is built, that's what -- why I'm 19 interested in what you have told me about Cadillac, the 20 National Park boundary, the Geological Survey; but I 21 22 can't do anything about those things now, any more than I can do anything about the airport. So maybe I owe it 23 to you to make that clear to you. 24 25 CHIEF DENERON: I have a question and maybe perhaps Mr. Rowe from Arctic Gas can answer that. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead, 28 with the question. Mr. Rowe was saying that 29 Α they will employ -- have about 65 people, 63 people

in Fort Simpson, and Foothills say 90 to 91. 1 want to know how come this big difference in manpower 2 there? I want to know -- another thing I want to know 3 is what education do the native people have to have to 4 get into training? 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I 6 7 think we'll ask both of you to answer. Go ahead first, 8 Mr. Rowe. MR. ROWE: On the first part of 9 your question, Harry, about the numbers of people, I'm 10 not really sure why the difference is. Both companies 11 have a little bit different operating policy on the 12 number of people that they need to employ to run the 13 pipeline. Maybe Mr. Hushion might be better qualified 14 than I to explain the difference in those two numbers. 15 16 As far as the education of the people to get on the training program, initially it 17 was thought- that a Grade 12 education would be 18 necessary in order that the northerners could be train 19 all to do the highly technical jobs on the pipeline. 20 However, it was found that we were able to drop that 21 down, that requirement from Grade 12 down and leave it 22 rather flexible so that we now have some people who 23 have Grade or Grade who are working on training 24 programs, as well as a lot of people who have a 25 complete Grade 12. One of the things that the training 26 program offers the people is the ability to increase 27 their education as the job requires it. For example, 28 if a fellow starts off working on a compressor station 29 as a maintenance man, a fellow who helps operate the 30

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station, he can take night courses or take time off from work and go back to school in a Technical School and get his education increased if he needs it to go on further in his job, so there really is no minimum education required. A person can work up and up-grade themselves as they need to. Α It seems funny to me that Foothills said they are going to use smaller stuff, smaller pipes and smaller everything -- and they are going to employ more people. It just seems to me it's kind of funny. MR. ROWE: Well, this may be more people at Fort Simpson, Howie, do you know? Can you say why that's so? MR. HUSHION: Yes, at Fort Simpson we have what we call a Technical Centre and a warehouse for storing centre, together with what we call the operating and maintenance people. There are actually 58 operating and maintenance people, and then 33 people that are involved with the technical part of operating the pipeline. These are people that are technically trained -- and I explained that in just a moment about some of the training -- that would go to the compressor stations when they are not working properly. They also take care of all the parts and the equipment, this is small equipment that would be required to operate the pipeline. We also have an operating headquarters where we control the pipeline, that is to watch the pressure of it and the temperature of it so

that we don't disrupt the permafrost, and listen,

in to all the compressor stations to ensure that they 1 are all running properly, and there we would have I 2 believe it's 58-59 people in Yellowknife. 3 As far as the training, Mr. 4 Rowe explained that completely. We have had people 5 trained initially in Alberta Gas Trunk Line, we have 6 one, chap that is a welder and has his permit to weld 7 on pipelines. We also have one chap that is a 8 supervisor. There is one that is fully trained in 9 measuring the amount of gas that goes through the 10 pipeline, and another one that is trained in operating 11 and checking the compressor stations to be sure that 12 they operate functionally. These are people with the 13 same educational qualifications. 14 Mr. Berger, the only 15 Α 16 reason I want to find out this here was what would happen if these two companies couldn't find any people, 17 you know, native people that even want to work and they 18 couldn't meet that requirement, I just fear that same 19 thing would happen like Pointed Mountain Gas & 20 Chemical people, over there they have Grade 12, you got 21 to have Grade 12 education to even get on the course, 22 and when you draw a line like that you couldn't find 23 any Grade 12 people if you search around Trout Lake, 24 Fort Liard and Nahanni; so pipeline would not benefit 25 any of these people here. So it means nothing to 26 them. 27 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I understand the point you've made. I should say that 29

when I was at Fort Liard I visited the Chemical Gas

1	Plant at Pointed Mountain and the gas fields, and the
2	Westcoast Transmission Pipeline that takes gas into
3	British Columbia from the Northwest Territories. There
4	are approximately four people employed at the gas
5	plant. and Chief Deneron was with me when we visited
6	the plant and that's why he raises that point. I can't
7	remember whether any of the four were northerners now,
8	but my recollection is they weren't.
9	A Yeah, they said they had
10	four northerners and they said they had two from Fort
11	Liard, but we still find that there is only one from
12	Fort Liard.
13	Q At the gas plant?
14	A No, he's taking his
15	training in the Foothills.
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16	Q What I meant was there
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16 17	Q What I meant was there were four people employed at the Gas Plant and none of
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Q What I meant was there were four people employed at the Gas Plant and none of them, as I recall, were northerners; but Chemical did have four northerners it was training in Alberta. That is, I think, the point, and you dispute whether any of those are from Fort Liard. That is of the four I training in Alberta? A Yes. Just one. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: All right, does anyone else have anything they would like to say?

1	the feeling of the people about all this change of life
2	in the north. They could not fill the gap between
3	their way of life and the white man's life, and that is
4	the reason why they are feeling so bitter. It is not
5	the pipeline by itself, it is not the Cadillac Mine by
6	itself, it is just a difference of life to see the
7	white people living what look an easy life and the
8	hardship they had; but I want to just invite you to
9	cross the river to see the park, National Park
10	headquarter at Nahanni, and you will be surprised to
11	see the way of life the other side, the airport like
12	you heard a little problem on this matter. The
13	airport.
14	THE COMMISSIONER: The what?
15	A The electric power plants.
16	Q What did you say before
17	that?
18	A I was mentioning the
19	commodities they have.
20	Q The commodities?
21	A Yeah, and running water
22	in all these things, and that is run by the Federal
23	Government, and just for two families. Now you see here
24	on this side it be not a large community but anyway you
25	got at least 12 families and if you were counting you
26	know like a business man the amount of money spent for
27	them, and what is spent on the other side, well you will
28	not be surprised why the people are not so happy about
29	the park itself. Now they did not mention anything in
30	this matter to you because what could they say,
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beside I will say boundaries because they are working for them too so they don't dare to say anything against it. But in the same times they feel a bit bitter on this matter. So it just one big problem and it is not too far and you should go and look for that. main problem I think here in this district why to have a white man sort of towns and maybe here is run by the Northwest Territories Government but you got twice expense on everything, and if you are countin9 the number of planes, the number of things coming from outside, just for two families, and what is coming here in this settlement, let's say for example the store is run by the government but --Which store? Q Α This store is, this girl in charge of absolutely no possibility to do anything beside what she was told. Some groceries come, I forgot about a month ago, and she could not sell any because the price had not been given to her, and it is like that for everything, the store runs short of quite a few things in the springtimes. I ask her, I say, "Give me some part of the money, I will buy some groceries in Fort Liard and then you could sell it. She said, "I could not do that, I have no permission," and she couldn't do anything without asking permission, so that is not giving her any possibility of any incentive. I do not see why the government could not do that. If you don't trust the people, how the people could progress and start to do

something by themselves? So that is one of the main

problems in this little settlement. Like a motion to use 1 the settlement had been built by the government and the 2 people have been forced to come here with pressure from 3 the government in Indian Affair and School Department 4 with the threat to take the children away boarding school 5 in Fort Simpson. 6 7 (WITNESS ASIDE) 8 CHIEF JIM ANTOINE, Resumed: 9 THE WITNESS: I'd just like 10 to add a few things to what Father Mary has said. 11 He said the people were 12 living along the rivers in different camps before, and 13 then the Indian Affairs and the School Department 14 forced them to move here, and Indian Affairs built 15 these houses for these people here, in 1960. 16 they built these houses here for them and it took them 17 off the land, you know more off the land. They would 18 be more living off the land if this didn't happen, but 19 they were gone into this community and they still live 20 off the land and hunt and trap and fish, but it's a 21 22 little harder now because all these people live together and sometimes there's strapping isn't very 23 good so they need some sort of income. So in this way 24 the government has made it a little hard for the people 25 by forcing them into this situation. 26 Father has also mentioned the 27 store where they run our supplies when they need them, 28 and then again there's the government. 29 They're saying that we can't buy any food until they say so.

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can't sell the food until we say so and then put a price. Now the people living in housing, houses over there that want repaired, these houses were built by Indian Affairs for the people and they want repairs since 1960 and with the lack of supplies here, how could the people repair these sort of houses? So this is where the government really has control of the people in this community indirectly in this sort of way, and with these grant of land use permits there again the 10 government is going above the heads of the people without consulting them, without even talking to them, 12 and doing whatever they want on this land. 13 By rights in the minds of all 14 the Dene people this land still belongs to the Indian 15 people. This land still belongs to the Dene people. 16 is still our land. How come all these people are coming 17 on our land without even telling us what they're going to 18 do on this land? So in this way we all have the common 19 feeling that -- against government and also against white 20 people who are within this government system. 21 Now this is like the first 22 23 time that we have a chance to say, you know, what we want, you know. I don't know if what you report, after 24 you finish it, would sort of -- what sort of things it 25 would do, but at least it's a chance for us to speak 26 out and I'm glad at least you're here to listen and I 27 hope what we've said and what everybody else in the 28 Northwest Territories have said comes out O.K. because 29

like myself, personally I've been involved in

these sort of things for the last three years and all 1 we've been doing is evening, "We're talking, we're 2 talking," and I'm getting really frustrated, and a lot 3 of other people are getting frustrated talking. 4 things don't go our way we're going to have to start 5 quit talking and do some sort of action. 6 7 So I'd just like to say that things for Indian people has to change and the people -8 - the government people and the pipeline people and all 9 these people who want money have to start listening to 10 what we have to say and do some of the things that we 11 12 want. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 14 Anyone else wish to say anything? Do you, t. Bell, want to 15 introduce those maps? 16 17 MR. BELL: Well, sir, due to our outdoor location today we had to put the maps on 18 the wall of the building that you see behind us so 19 perhaps if we could take the portable mike over to the 20 map it would be more convenient. 21 22 If anybody wants to get up and look at the map, please feel free to do so. 23 24 This is Phoebe Nahanni, who 25 probably some of you know, and she's going to tell you how she is involved in this map and what it means. 26 27 28 MISS PHOEBE NAHANNI, resumed: THE WITNESS: I did the inter-29 views here. They show the routes and the camps of 11 men

out of 23. The men who weren't here again were at Hire 1 North Camp, some for the first time, because again the 2 trapping was poor; but the routes here show the past, 3 present use of land. It shows the routes, the most 4 travelled routes as you can see are the dark lines, and 5 the camps 6 7 This is Nahanni Butte, this 8 point here. This is Swan Point where people hunt for moose. This is Netla, which is a permanent camp, 9 almost like a permanent settlement because people can 10 live there all year-around. This is Bluebell Creek, 11 People go by boat and they go up and they hunt for 12 sheep. In this, the South Nahanni River -- I'll start 13 from -- this is the hot springs, Rabbit Kettle, and the 14 South Nahanni flows this way, Virginia Falls is here, 15 and then the gate, the second canyon, Deadman Valley, 16 first canyon, and this is Yohin Lake. People here call 17 it Chitu. Twisted Mountain, Twisted Mountain is the 18 beginning of the park, the southern park boundary, The 19 Prairie Creek where the Cadillac Mine has its trenching 20 camp -- this is Prairie Creek and there's Saltlick 21 22 around here, which means that the sheep go down to lick the salt. This is Nahanni Butte, the Two Gaps, Liard 23 is right here, Fort Liard. Beaver River. 24 Toad Lake. The old trail. Arrowhead. 25 There are still a lot of permanent camps which people use over here, which is 26 just up the -- or down the Liard River near Swan Point, 27 Permanent camps up here. This is a trapping area for 28 about three or four men. This is the Granger River 29 which flows into the Liard River. All these

lines you see here are old trails the people use when 1 they go out hunting or trapping. The red letters you 2 see on the map is Pig game. I didn't put on the 3 furbearing animals because we still have to verify the 4 information on fur-bearing animals. 5 There is moose, woodland 6 7 caribou, sheep, grizzly bear, black and brown bear, and fishing. People do most of their fishing in the 8 wintertime at Chitu or Yohin Lake, which is just a 9 little beyond Twisted Mountain up there. People still 10 travel quite a bit in this area here. Oh, people still 11 trap along north of the Liard on the east side of 12 Nahanni Butte and on the west side as well. They don't 13 go far into the mountains as they used to because a lot 14 of the people who did that are old now and they've 15 retired and they can't do that sort of thing any more, 16 17 and it's more or less up to the younger men to go on these great adventures. The stories that I've picked 18 up from the older men are really, really incredible. 19 Very often they would --20 their sleds would break in the mountains and they'd 21 22 have to repair them or else make new sleds and snowshoes and they just used everything on the land. 23 This long trip up here was done by Charles Yohee, who 24 is not here right now; but he went up there with three 25 or four families and stayed at Rabbit Kettle and they 26 met some people from Norman who were travelling from 27 Watson Lake back to South Nahanni on their way to North 28 Nahanni back to Norman, I guess. They met them there 29 when they were hunting or trapping for martin and

rather than continuing on to Norman the men went back 1 to Watson with the family and Charles Yohee said he 2 spent about ten years in the whole area. 3 This is Larson Lake or as 4 people call it, Eh the tsele. It's around here, and 5 this is Beaver River, and they travel by -- I didn't 6 7 get the exact routing but they travel somewhere from Watson through this mesh here further south, Lower 8 Post; and end up somewhere here, and this whole area is 9 also used by the Liard Dene, and the Yukon Dene go a 10 little bit this way, too. 11 Another area which I think is 12 interesting is Meiulleur River around here. 13 There has been camps around here which isn't indicated here, but 14 there are camps all over here. You can't possibly 15 travel through the mountains without camping. 16 17 is really incomplete, it's got to be -- there should be lots of camps. People do that in the wintertime and 18 they spend their summers, they used to live across the 19 river there before the forest fire. They camp there at 20 Chitu and at Netla and hunt all along the river, visit 21 their relatives to -- in Fort Liard and Trout Lake and 22 23 back. 24 People also travel to Fort 25 Simpson and to Sibbeston Lake, which is here, and Little Doctor Lake, and Tea Lake. 26 27 MR. BELL: I take it like all the other maps, this is approximately 30% of the 28 29 trappers in --30 Α A little over 30%.

MR. BELL: Those are all the 1 2 questions I have. Perhaps we could have this marked as 3 an exhibit. (MAP MARKED EXHIBIT C-184) 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is there anyone else would like to say anything? 6 7 Α For the record I would like to say that the people travel to Watson Lake, 8 9 Yukon, and Lower Post B.C. Again, Judge Berger, I'd like 10 to say something, here in Nahanni Butte, particularly 11 because I feel that my relatives are here, I share 12 their concerns, and have had a chance to talk with a 13 lot of them at length in their homes and I know how 14 they feel. They have different problems, but in a way 15 it's similar to other communities. 16 I was here twice in 1975 17 around February and March, and have made observations 18 that angers me tremendously. It's a deep anger. 19 impact of a pipeline would be the last cake, so to 20 speak, for the kind of problems people of Nahanni Butte 21 22 have to cope with. 23 To begin with, except two or three, all the men trap and there is around 23 men in 24 all who trap. Nahanni Butte used to be situated across 25 South Nahanni River where Parks Canada is now located. 26 Since the forest fire in 1944-46 people have moved here 27 and Netla is one of their permanent camps, and the Swan 28 Lake area. They moved around along 29 the river, and also used the South Nahanni con-

siderably. The government -- the Federal and the 1 Territorial Government -have given limited aid and have 2 shown little concern for the Dene here, and they 3 neglected or they have been neglecting in many ways to 4 help in what the people need most. Their homes, for 5 instance, have not seen repairs since 1960, and they 6 have children in their houses that their roof leaks and 7 their doors need repairing, and some of them need new 8 There is no jobs for the people of Nahanni 9 stoves. Butte, It is remotely controlled from Fort Simpson. 10 I spoke with the teacher, Mr. 11 Miller, Mike Miller, when I was here last winter, and 12 he told me he was asked to be settlement manager on a 13 part-time basis, which means looking after just about 14 all the necessary government paper work such as 15 dealing; with the school, the N.C, P.C, the mail. 16 Economic development, however, is initiated from Fort 17 Simpson, To me this is utterly unrealistic. 18 initiate any program in the north, one has to spend 19 time with the people and the land to carefully plan for 20 short-term and long-term real possibilities. 21 22 THE INTERPRETER: She said first they build cabins here, the yards used to be real 23 clean, cut grass and the yard was real good and the 24 government was paying them to do so many jobs around 25 the village; and now they never got jobs for five years 26 around the village. Especially the houses, they need 27 repair and never been repaired for 15 years now. 28 29 With an L.I.P, grant the Α people were able to build the cabins back then, as you

see, the little tiny cabins for tourists, but because the money ran out the cabins are incomplete and not being used. This-clearly shows that the government doesn't care -- and that's an under-statement, of course -- I was here coincidentally when Mr. Morrison of the Department of Indian Affairs was here with two other government people to get the community's approval for an application for a land use permit from Cadillac Mines to do rock trenching on the mountain near Prairie Creek.

The Parks people were concerned and their concern in their area, their concern is mainly with water and fish and wildlife. The Dene people's concern was about wildlife, land and water as well. It may be that the people from Nahanni Butte do not presently use the land around Prairie Creek, but it doesn't mean that they won't use it in the future. They will use it. A lot of them have spoken about if trapping was better they could probably — they will go back, they will not probably but they will go back if trapping gets better; and it's sort of like some of them are just waiting, biding time.

Getting back to the permit, the permit was pre-determined, and asking for the. people's views was only a formality so that the government could draw up preventive measures to be included in the terms of the land use permit. In other words, Mr. Morrison had told us that he really doesn't have any control whether the people want it

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or not, he really can't say because he is a messenger, and the permit was issued from the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa about six years ago, which I guess was an exploration permit. Now the Cadillac Mine was interested in doing further work, further exploration so they asked for a land permit because the land use regulations was enacted only a few years ago.

There was no way that the exploration could be stopped. Mr. Morrison, however, promised to see the boss at Cadillac Mine about showing the Nahanni Dene the campsite and the trenching site; but as far as I know, this was not done.

Cadillac mine had jobs for three or four men. Their permit was to be from the end of May until the 1st October. The people discussed it that evening and they refused to give the land use permit on the grounds that it wasn't going to benefit them at all, and seeing as they didn't want jobs at Cadillac Mine, they didn't see any reason why the land use permit should be approved.

Working with Cadillac Mine would mean tearing up their, own land, and that is against our principles. This goes for the pipeline as well. The people know, we know that we are being used and we only have an audience with the front men, of the companies who don't know how to consult with us.

I agree with Harry Deneron that the proposed pipeline, if built, would attract a lot of outside people. Even this summer many tourists have travelled up the South Nahanni River to the falls.

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16 17 Last summer, approximately 5,000 outsiders had visited the park -- pardon me, 500. Everyone knows that there is poaching in Nahanni Valley; none have been caught But can you imagine how it will, be when there are more people move up north? Besides, the Nelson Highway is being talked about too, so that would bring a lot of people from B.C. as well as from Alberta and other provinces in Southern Canada and the States as well. A lot of the tourists who go up South Nahanni are American, too, I might add, Like at this hearing maybe a lot of bull shit like the meetings that people have had with Mr. Morrison, but I would like to say is that we can only stress that we have plans of our own on how we will manage our land and game and development such as the pipeline is certainly not on top of our priority list. That's all I have to say. (WITNESS ASIDE)

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MICHAEL MILLER sworn:

THE WITNESS: My name is

Michael Miller, and I'm the school teacher here in Nahanni Butte. I'd like to start off by saying that I do not speak for the government today, although I ii work for them; I'm speaking for myself.

I'm not speaking only to you, Judge Berger, but also to the people of Nahanni Butte, As they know, I have lived and worked in Alaska prior to the pipeline boom there. I have also recently visited Alaska just this summer during the boom, and

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the changes I have seen are tremendous. I want to stress to them that despite the fact that they would be 100 miles from the location of the pipeline, they could not escape the social and economic impact tat a pipeline would have on them.

You have already heard evidence today regarding the local store here and the difficulties we have in getting prices for goods that were brought in a month ago, and other difficulties we've had is that every fall the people are surprised here at the raise in prices due to the inflation that Canada has suffered with the rest of the world in recent years; but I don't think the people have any idea what the prices could be like during a pipeline boom or boom of a similar nature. The people can see my own house here, which is a very nice house in this community, a house like that in Alaska right now is renting for \$500 or \$600 a month, for instance, although they are not dealing with renting things, commodities are very high as well. So although they would not be necessarily working for the pipeline, or reaping any benefits from it, they would suffer the economic consequences that the pipeline would bring with it.

Also what I have seen in Alaska, it's a northern area, a fragile environment as is the Yukon and Northwest Territories. It is what I would call people pollution. People are flocking to Alaska by the hundreds every day trying to cash in on the boom; and this would happen here in the Northwest Territories and what I mean by "cashing in on the

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boom", this again gets back to how far-reaching the boom is. It doesn't have to be right on the pipeline that the impact takes place. There will he people right here in Nahanni Butte trying to cash in on the boom, or at least it will affect the people here in Nahanni Butte. Wholesalers will raise their price to retailers; retailers will raise their prices to the consumer; and the local people here in Nahanni Butte, their income is not going to go up appreciably in the next few years, but what they're going to have to pay for commodities and services and goods is going to go up, and they're going to suffer. I don't think that they foresee this right now, and this is one of the points I 14 wanted to bring out this afternoon. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, 17 Mr. Miller. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Is there anyone else who would like to speak? 20 Well, thank you for coming 22 here this afternoon to attend this hearing. statements that you've all made are helpful to me, 23 because they give me a way -- help to give me a way of 24 understanding what the impact of the construction of pipeline would likely be in the north. When you fly to Nahanni Butte the seismic trails are visible from the air, and the 28 l 29 impact that a pipeline would have is something that I

was anxious to hear your views about, and I was also

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anxious to see your village and to hear what you had to
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    say.
                               So I want to thank you again
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    and we'll close the Inquiry today until it reconvenes
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    at Fort Simpson on September 8th.
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO SEPTEMBER 8, 1975)
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