

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS BY EACH OF

(a) CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED FOR A
RIGHT-OF-WAY THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS
CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE YUKON TERRITORY AND
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and

(b) FOOTHILLS PIPE LINES LTD. FOR A RIGHT-OF-WAY
THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS CROWN LANDS
WITHIN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
FOR THE PURPOSE OF A PROPOSED MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL
AND ECONOMIC IMPACT REGIONALLY OF THE CONSTRUCTION,
OPERATION AND SUBSEQUENT ABANDONMENT OF THE ABOVE
PROPOSED PIPELINE

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner)

**Fort Simpson, N.W.T.
September 8, 1975,**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 25

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1 Fort Simpson, N.W.T.
2 September 8, 1975,
3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies
5 and gentlemen, Ill call our hearing to order this after-
6 noon. I am Judge Berger and this is an inquiry to
7 consider what the impact will be of the pipeline that
8 Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines want to build to bring
9 natural gas from the Arctic to markets in the south.
10 I am holding hearings in every
11 community in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta,
12 and the Northern Yukon likely to be affected by the
13 pipeline, if it is built. My job is to consider what the
14 social, economic and environmental impact of the pipeline,
15 will be in all its ramifications, and then to recommend to
16 the Government of Canada the terms and conditions that
17 ought to be imposed if the pipeline is built.
18 Canada and the United States
19 have a great appetite for oil and gas. That is why the
20 Government of Canada is considering this gas pipeline.
21 But before they decide what to do, they want to know what
22 you think about it. That is why they have sent me here.
23 Now we have been told in this
24 Inquiry that this pipeline project is the greatest project
25 in terms of capital expenditure ever undertaken by private
26 enterprise anywhere. We have been told by Mr. Horte,
27 the president of Arctic Gas, that if the pipeline is
28 built it is likely that it will be looped, that is that
29 the construction of a second gas pipeline will be
30 commenced within five years after completion of the first

1 | pipeline. We have been told by Mr. Blair, the president
2 | of Foothills Pipe Lines, that if a gas pipeline is built
3 | it will result in enhanced oil and gas exploration
4 | activity throughout the Mackenzie Valley and the Mackenzie
5 | Delta. We have also been told that the companies that
6 | have found gas in the Mackenzie Delta have advised
7 | representatives of the Government of Canada that they want
8 | to build pipeline to bring oil from the Mackenzie Delta up
9 | the Mackenzie Valley to Southern Canada by 1983. So it is
10 | vital that we take a hard look now at this pipeline and
11 | what its consequences will be, for once the first
12 | shovelful of earth has been dug, once the first length of
13 | pipe has been laid, it will be too late.

14 | After I have heard all the
15 | evidence, I will make my report and recommendations
16 | to the Government of Canada. It is not for me to decide
17 | whether or not there will be a pipeline. That is up to
18 | the Government of Canada, the people elected to govern
19 | the country. They will have to decide whether they
20 | want a pipeline, and if they do it will be for them to
21 | decide whether they want Arctic Gas or Foothills to
22 | build it.

23 | Now we have some visitors with
24 | us here today. Some of the people that you see here
25 | are connected with my Inquiry the Secretary of the
26 | Inquiry, Miss Hutchinson, and the Court reporters,
27 | the official Court reporters who are the young ladies
28 | with the masks who take down on tape everything that is
29 | said here today, because everything said here is just as
30 | important as far as I'm concerned as the testimony that

1 I hear from the experts at the formal hearings at
2 Yellowknife. This will enable us to have a complete and
3 accurate record of everything said here at this hearing
4 today and tomorrow and the next day, as long as we are
5 here, and the transcript will be sent to the chairman of
6 your Settlement Council and the Chief of the Band here in
7 Fort Simpson.

8 The representatives of the media
9 are here -- the C.B.C. which broadcasts in English and the
10 native languages, and the other representatives from the
11 media in the south, and in addition to all of these people
12 I have invited representatives of both Arctic Gas and
13 Foothills to this hearing, so that they will hear what you
14 have to say and so that they can answer any questions you
15 may wish to ask them.

16 So I want you, the people who
17 live here, who make the north your home, to tell me what
18 you would say to the Government of Canada if you could
19 tell them what was in your minds. So I am here to listen
20 to you today and tomorrow and Wednesday, and maybe even
21 Thursday.

22 Now before you begin, Mr. Black,
23 you and your colleagues, maybe we could have you sworn in
24 in the usual way and then we'll -- you gentlemen go ahead,
25 whatever order suits you.

26 DAVE DIXON sworn: GARY BLACK sworn:
27 GORDON ERION sworn:

28 MR. ERION : I guess I have
29 been chosen to begin this Inquiry. My name is Gordon
30 Erion, and I represent the Fort Simpson Chamber of

1 | back, if you'd like to take seats here, there's a few
2 | seats at the front. I know often people prefer to stay at
3 | the back rather than come to the front, that's all right
4 | with me, but there are a few seats here if some
5 | venturesome soul wants to move toward the front.

6 | All right, well these gentlemen
7 | that you see here facing you sideways are the
8 | representatives of the two pipeline companies and they
9 | won't be sworn in because they've already been sworn in in
10 | the formal hearings and the community hearings, so I want
11 | you to know that that's the only reason we're not swearing
12 | them in today.

13 | Mr. Carter, would you like to
14 | introduce your colleagues?

15 | MR. CARTER: Thank you, sir.
16 | Mr. Workman is the manager of Northern Affairs for Arctic
17 | Gas from Yellowknife, and he'll attempt to outline Arctic
18 | Gasp project as requested by Mr. Erion.

19 | A. WORKMAN, resumed; MR. WORKMAN: The gas
20 | finds that we have in the Arctic are in two areas. There
21 | is gas in the delta, the Mackenzie Delta; there is also
22 | gas in Alaska. To bring this gas to southern markets our
23 | proposal is to combine a line that will bring the American
24 | gas from Alaska down through Canada into the States and
25 | through the same line bring the Canadian delta gas down to
26 | Southern Canada.

27 | Now we feel there is not enough
28 | gas in the delta at this time to justify building a line
29 | only for delta gas. To do this, to move this gas economi-
30 | cally we believe we must piggy-back the delta gas on the

1 | American gas and so be able to move the total gas
2 | economically. To do this we are promoting a 48-inch line
3 | from the delta down through -- or up the Mackenzie Valley
4 | into about central Alberta where the line will split into
5 | two parts, one going south-west and the other south-east
6 | to supply Canadian and American needs.

7 | The line will be 48-inches in
8 | diameter up to the point of bifurcation where it splits.
9 | We've made some changes in our original application,
10 | particularly in the Fort Simpson area, When we first
11 | applied to build this line, we had proposed that it cross
12 | the Mackenzie just north of Fort Simpson, then cross the
13 | Liard just west of Fort Simpson. Further study by both
14 | the government and ourselves indicated an improvement
15 | could be made here by crossing the Mackenzie just a few
16 | miles south-east of Fort Simpson, In so doing we avoid one
17 | river crossing and make it an easier crossing of the
18 | Mackenzie River.

19 | This change brings the line
20 | closer to Fort Simpson, but on the other side of the
21 | Mackenzie River. We realize that there will be quite an
22 | impact on the communities of the Northwest Territories
23 | when we -- if and when we build such a line, and we hope
24 | that we can minimize this impact by taking the advice of
25 | the people that we talk to and hear what you people have
26 | to say in such hearings. We recognize there will still
27 | be an impact. Some of the impact may be bad; a lot of
28 | it will be good. There will be impacts on the
29 | environment, but we have spent many millions of dollars
30 | to determine how we can build a pipeline with minimum

1 damage to the environment, with minimum damage to all
2 facets of the environment, including animals, vegetation,
3 etc., and the impact on the people in the communities will
4 be both positive and negative. The negative aspects, I
5 guess everybody hates to see change; but the world is
6 forever changing and we can't really hope to live in a
7 world that doesn't change. However, we should try to
8 minimize the adverse changes.

9 There will be a lot of good come
10 from the changes too, we believe. There will be certainly
11 increased opportunities, a better way of life for a lot of
12 people. A lot of people may not want to change, but we
13 feel that there will be an opportunity for: everybody to
14 make their choice. Those that wish to maintain their old
15 way of life will still have ample opportunity of doing so.
16 Those that want to take advantages of the changes will
17 have that opportunity.

18 I like to think of the pipeline
19 through the Mackenzie Valley, looking at it say from a
20 great altitude, would be equivalent to looking at a
21 football field from the top of the grandstand, and trying
22 to see a thread running through the length of the football
23 field. That would have very little effect on the football
24 field, especially when that thread is buried!

25 Now the pipeline will be buried
26 but it will come to the surface about every 50 miles to
27 pass through compressor stations and chilling stations.
28 In the north the ground that the pipeline will traverse
29 will be mostly over permafrost. We do not want to affect
30 that permafrost, first because it will have an adverse

1 effect on terrain and we want to be good citizens and not
2 do anything that will affect the topography. We also
3 don't want to do anything that might affect the pipeline
4 itself, so the surest way of accomplishing both of these
5 is to ensure that the permafrost will not be affected.

6 We do this by chilling the gas
7 after every compressor station to be sure that the gas
8 will not melt the permafrost. It will be kept down below
9 freezing wherever it goes through permafrost.

10 I don't know if there is
11 anything further I can add to the pipeline until we get
12 into more details, Maybe I should let Foothills have a
13 word to describe their project.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I think
15 it might be a good thing to let Foothills describe their
16 project. Yes, Mr. Ellwood, you might introduce your
17 colleague and --

18 MR. ELLWOOD: Right, The
19 gentleman with me is Mr. Ron Rutherford, executive vice-
20 president of Foothills.

21 Referring to the map on the
22 wall, at the front of the room there, it generally shows
23 the route of the pipeline in the area of Fort Simpson, our
24 pipeline is also proposed for the east side of the
25 Mackenzie River, Both pipelines are general' in the same
26 area as they pass by Fort Simpson.

27 The Foothills project has been
28 conceived to move delta Beaufort Basin gas to Canadian
29 markets. It does not incorporate any leg to move Prudhoe
30 Bay or Alaskan gas through Canada to the States.

1 We feel that there are now
2 sufficient reserves in the delta area, in the Beaufort Sea
3 area to justify bringing forth an application by the time
4 we are ready to construct there will be sufficient
5 reserves to finance this project. Foothills is sponsored
6 by Alberta Gas Trunk Line and Westcoast Transmission, two
7 of the three major operating pipeline operating companies
8 in Canada.

9 The project that we have filed
10 is an 817-mile long 42-inch diameter pipeline operating at
11 1,200 p.s.i.g. with capability to be up to 1,440 p.s.i.
12 if that should prove feasible and necessary in the.
13 future There will be 17 compressor stations located along
14 this pipeline. The one closest to Fort Simpson and be No,
15 14 in the series, and would be on the south-west bank of
16 the Mackenzie River just where the pipeline crosses some
17 six miles or so upstream from here.

18 The application that we have
19 filed also incorporates the chilling concept to protect
20 the permafrost. Chilling in our situation would be
21 carried out up to compressor station 13, which is just
22 north of Fort Simpson, From there on the gas would be
23 allowed to warm up as we move into more stable terrain.
24 The current construction schedule as its filed in our
25 application would call for the started construction with
26 the initial pre-construction activity such as borrow pit
27 operations, access roads, wharf site locations, to be
28 developed in the summer of 1976. The following winter
29 would be used to complete those initial projects, to do
30 the mainline clearing; the next two winters to do

1 | the actual pipeline construction. In all it's a three-
2 | year job with two years of pipe-laying.

3 | The Foothills plan calls for
4 | Fort Simpson to be one of our major operations
5 | headquarters. We would have located here in the town a
6 | district headquarters employing 57 people on a permanent
7 | basis; a technical maintenance centre employing 28 people
8 | in a permanent basis; and a warehouse having a permanent
9 | staff of six people. A total of 91 permanent jobs created
10 | in Fort Simpson as a result of the Foothills project.

11 | We have also included as an
12 | integral part of our application a plan to supply the
13 | Community of Fort Simpson and ten other communities in the
14 | valley with natural gas. This would be done by a
15 | community service lateral off our pipeline being brought
16 | up by ourselves to a point called the town gate somewhere:
17 | near the edge of town, where the gas would be turned over
18 | to a distribution company or co-operative or whatever --
19 | there are several ways that the gas could be distributed
20 | within the town. But that is included as an integral part
21 | of our plan and we are confident that would bring a very
22 | substantial saving to the cost of home heating, here in
23 | Fort Simpson.

24 | I think that basically covers
25 | our application. Would you like to add anything, Mr.
26 | Rutherford?

27 | MR. RUTHERFORD: No.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Erion,
29 | before you carry on I should say to all of you here
30 | today that -- and of course to Mr. Erion -- that if you

1 | want to ask any further questions of these gentlemen from
2 | the two pipeline companies, just go right ahead whenever
3 | you wish to do that, and if some of the things they said
4 | weren't altogether clear to you, if you didn't understand
5 | anything they were saying, don't hesitate to bring that up
6 | at any time and we'll get them to clarify it. They were
7 | talking about p.s.i.g.'s and I think we may have to come
8 | back to that a little later. But you carry on, Mr. Erion,
9 | I think you --

10 | MR. ERION: First of all what I
11 | would like to do is sort of detail the economic history of
12 | Fort Simpson.

13 | In 1886 the Hudson's Bay Company
14 | established a trading post in Fort Simpson. Ever since
15 | that time the local residents have become accustomed to a
16 | barter system, whether it be through trading furs for
17 | supplies, or working for wages.

18 | The second influx of a major
19 | number of southerners occurred when the American Army
20 | passed through this area on their way to build the CANSOL
21 | line in the early 1930's.

22 | The next major project was the
23 | construction of the Dew Line across the Arctic, which saw
24 | quite a number of transportation of goods and facilities
25 | along the river towards the Arctic. This project
26 | temporarily employed many northerners, but the problem
27 | created was that it partially skilled people and F
28 | accustomed them to the work ethic , and then left them
29 | without a permanent livelihood.

30 | Between 1935 and 1960,

1 activities in the north ranged from highway construction
2 to resource development, fur-trading, sawmills, barging.
3 In other words during this time frame private enterprise
4 began to manifest itself in the north.

5 From 1965 to 1975 most major
6 population centres in the north have been experiencing an
7 increased level of activity. For the local entrepreneur
8 some of this activity has only been seasonal, thereby
9 making long-range capital planning a problem. The
10 pipeline thesis has been prominently discussed for
11 several years with no definite indication of the outcome,
12 whether construction will take place next year, whether
13 it will be delayed for five years, or whether there will
14 be no pipeline at all. This air of uncertainty creates a
15 major block in the economic forecast of the north. To
16 the small business man it creates enormous problems in
17 planning.

18 Fort Simpson economically is a
19 service-based community for the Nahanni and Mackenzie
20 Valleys; with major highway construction and government
21 establishments, business has been quite active over the
22 past five years. Many local firms are not totally
23 dependent upon Simpson's population, and if development of
24 transportation facilities and other forms of government
25 related activities are not maintained, some of these local
26 firms would have to move elsewhere to survive.

27 In essence, what I am saying is
28 that we feel Fort Simpson needs the pipeline to move
29 into a permanently healthy economy. The Fort Simpson
30 Chamber of Commerce has been promoting a concept of

1 Simpson becoming a major transportation centre for several
2 years. With the construction of the Mackenzie and Liard
3 Highways, and the development of port facilities,
4 logistically Fort Simpson would be the most economical
5 staging point for any type of development along the
6 Mackenzie corridor. This concept is reinforced if the
7 pipeline company were to be purchasing materials for the
8 line from Japan, which since this is where the pipe for
9 the Alyeska line is coming from, seems to be a reasonable
10 assumption.

11 Barging out of Fort Simpson can
12 begin three to six weeks earlier in the season *than from
13 Providence or Hay River, when the water levels are higher
14 and heavier weight limits can be carried. We also have a
15 natural harbor in the form of the Snye between the
16 mainland and the island. This area could be dredged and
17 developed into a harbor and loading area, completely
18 untouched by climatic elements.

19 We urge both applicants to
20 consider the possibility of making Simpson a major staging
21 point for the construction. Should either of these
22 applications be approved, we urge you to insist that the
23 corporation give northern businesses preference. Due to
24 the overall magnitude of the project, it is difficult to
25 sub-contract to small business. The prime difficulties
26 arise because of the considerable size of the operation
27 and is most often manifested in areas of scheduling, co-
28 ordination, and contract administration.

29 One solution to this problem
30 would be to syndicate several small companies to work

1 together on one contract. This could be administered by a
2 northern liaison group familiar with the small companies
3 and their capabilities and also familiar with the
4 methodologies of large corporations. This could
5 effectively reduce the cost of administering a large
6 project, as well as giving local contractors an
7 opportunity to be involved.

8 Another area of concern is that
9 the applicants may not be familiar with the proportion of
10 goods and services presently available in the north, The
11 N.W.T. Chamber of Commerce is now preparing an inventory
12 of northern business capacity. This information should
13 prove quite useful to the applicants in their efforts to
14 contract locally.

15 Obtaining sufficient capital to
16 enable contractors to undertake large ventures has been a
17 problem wide-spread throughout the north. We suggest that
18 a fund be set up, either by the applicant or a joint
19 venture of government and corporation, to provide monies
20 to northern businesses to enable them to obtain working
21 capital, bonding, leasing, and capital expenditures. This
22 fund could be administered and dispersed by a board of
23 northern business men.

24 The phrase "lead time" has
25 arisen frequently, and is a justifiable concern. Many
26 small business men in the north are not familiar with the
27 formal methods of doing business. Many lack the
28 managerial skills, financial controls, planning, account-
29 ing, and the equipment that would enable them to contract
30 work on such a large project. One solution to this

1 | problem of requiring time to prepare for such a large
2 | project would be to lengthen the time of construction to
3 | begin one year from now in the winter of '76-'77, and to
4 | schedule construction over four years rather than three
5 | thereby reducing the demand for imported labor, the
6 | escalation of prices for consumer goods, and generally
7 | increasing the opportunity for benefit locally,:

8 | At this time I would like to
9 | call upon David Dixon, an economist, who will explain a
10 | formula under which this four-year schedule could work,
11 | rather than a three-year.

12 |

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Dixon?

14 |

15 | MR. DIXON: Thank you very
16 | much. I'm relatively new to this area and so the
17 | things that I have to say are not so specific to Fort
18 | Simpson as they are to several other communities along
19 | the route.

20 | I think over the course of
21 | the hearings, several factors have become salient that
22 | affect the local socio-economic impact of the
23 | construction. The existence of a large, highly paid
24 | imported transient work group imposes several problems.
25 | Socially they have the potential to disrupt small
26 | integrated local communities and although conditions
27 | can be set up so there are constraints on this
28 | disruption, it can't be stopped entirely.

29 | In addition, economically they
30 | live out some of the worst fears of I think all northerners

1 | in that they have a tendency to take the money that they
2 | have earned in the north and rush south with it. This
3 | monetary leakage seriously decreases the positive effects
4 | of local spending by decreasing the impact multiplier.

5 | I should explain that an impact
6 | multiplier is an economic term that means the number of
7 | times that a dollar is spent in a community, circulates
8 | in the community before its effects die out, and it's
9 | directly related to the number of jobs and the overall
10 | standard of living of the people in the community.

11 | Regional impact studies have
12 | yielded results in the region of 1.3 to 1.5 in the
13 | Alaska area, while the local Chamber of Commerce people
14 | estimate that the current impact multiplier in Fort
15 | Simpson is running between 5 and 6.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
17 | Mr. Dixon, do you want to just read that last sentence
18 | again? You said something about the impact multiplier in
19 | Alaska, and then you said something -- and then you said something
20 | about the impact multiplier in Fort Simpson. Would you
21 | like to explain that? If I didn't follow you completely
22 | maybe others didn't.

23 | A Sorry, Basically they have
24 | been studying doing some small economic studies on the
25 | communities in Alaska that are being developed very
26 | rapidly now, and their figures have been very low --
27 | 1.5 -- which would mean a dollar spent in the community
28 | only goes around 1 1/2 times before it leaves the
29 | community.

30 | Q And just so that I understand

1 | having a large group, is that the kind of work that will
2 | be offered to local northern people will be intermittent,
3 | and short-termed, It will only be over two to three
4 | years, and it will only be for small periods of time
5 | during that period. The work as outlined in the
6 | applications and construction schedules, the majority of
7 | it is in three and four-month segments.

8 | There is no question that the
9 | pipeline has a very large potential for a positive impact
10 | on local employment; but the key question becomes,! "What
11 | proportion of the employment opportunities available will
12 | be captured by northern residents as opposed to southern
13 | transient workers?"

14 | I think this question has
15 | particular relevance to the native groups such as the
16 | Indian Brotherhood, and I'm sure you're going to hear
17 | quite a bit more about that tomorrow, or perhaps later
18 | this afternoon.

19 | A third area of concern involving
20 | the local impact is the question of very localized
21 | inflation. I think everyone knows the kind of price
22 | structure that there is in the north, and projects that
23 | require very large transient labor pools over very short
24 | time periods in isolated locations have to offer very high
25 | wages in order to attract enough workers to the community.
26 | And since both applicants have guaranteed equal pay for
27 | equal work, which I think is morally very acceptable in our
28 | society, the salary that you have to pay the last
29 | bulldozer operator that you have to buy in Toronto
30 | is the salary range that's established for everyone on the

1 pipeline. I think -- I'm not opposed to anyone making a
2 lot of money, but it does have some problems in the local
3 community because the pipeline construction sets a new wage
4 standard throughout the whole north then, and this means
5 that prices for all goods and services tend to rise very
6 rapidly in the local communities. In other words, if you
7 think they're high now, hang on.

8 A second follow-up to that is
9 that other local projects such as Community Halls,
10 Recreation Centres, and other small construction on
11 secondary development projects become economic because
12 they can no longer afford to hire workers at this new
13 very high wage rate, which means that the local industry
14 and the local support structure that will be there after
15 the construction period is over does not build up the
16 capability to absorb its own local workers, and there are
17 some national impacts from that style of construction,
18 including the strains that I'm sure you've heard quite a
19 bit about in the technical hearings, on the capital
20 markets, and for the rates of exchange.

21 The major element in these
22 disruptive and negative impacts on local communities is
23 not the overall size of the project, but the time frame
24 in which construction is planned, In Canadian Arctic Gas
25 Pipeline Limited's regional socio-economic impact
26 statement they have compiled some statistical reports,
27 One of those reports, table 42, shows the number of men
28 required for construction during peak work periods.
29 In that report the work force fluctuates from 274 men
30 required in the summer of 1975 -- all the dates, I

1 | should add, are now set back a year.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Two years.

3 | A Two years; but I'll just
4 | work with the figures that they have.

5 | Q Yes, go ahead.

6 | A Up to a high of 4,554 men
7 | employed in the winter of 1977-78. What is most relevant
8 | here is the size of the peaks and the manpower
9 | requirement. According to Arctic Gas' estimates, and I
10 | think it's reasonable to assume that Foothills' plans
11 | which are based on a similar construction schedule would
12 | be very close, but I haven't seen their figures there
13 | would be three peak periods of construction activity.
14 | The winter of '76-'77 with 3,795 men; '77-'78 winter with
15 | 4,554; and '78-'79 with 4,214 men required. The average
16 | work force over the three peak periods would be 4,191
17 | men, According to their table, 4,9 from their preliminary
18 | studies here, the maximum possible number of man years
19 | available for males between 15 and 29 is 3,743 in '76;
20 | 3,843 in '77; and 3,946 in '79. Thus even if all of
21 | that potential work force could be fully employed on
22 | pipeline construction, they could not meet the
23 | requirements for workers, and that means that there would
24 | of necessity have to be a very large transient. work
25 | force with all the resulting dislocations that that would
26 | bring.

27 | If, however, the construction
28 | peak were to be spread over a fourth winter, the average
29 | peak work force required would be reduced by over 1,000
30 | men, to 3,146 maximum for each of the winters. This would

1 | have very positive effects on the socio-economic impact
2 | in the small communities along the route. By reducing
3 | the peak requirements it can be readily seen that the
4 | local proportion of the work force will increase
5 | dramatically, and it should be noted that although the
6 | applicant has stated -Canadian Arctic Gas in this case --
7 | and I quote:

8 | "That the skill and experience requirements will
9 | necessitate the employment of a significant num-
10 | ber of transients."

11 | By converting their own results in table 41, we can see
12 | that the proportion of skilled workers required
13 | increases from 49% in 1975 to 60% in 176, 62% in 177,
14 | 61% in 178, up to 72% in '79.

15 | What I'm saying is that as
16 | their, requirement for skilled workers increases, the
17 | number of resident workers with on-site experience and
18 | training would also have dramatically increased. Thus if
19 | they extended the construction time it would mean more
20 | employment over a longer period of time for northerners.
21 | It would mean the emergence of a skilled and established
22 | northern work force, which if the other projects such as
23 | the oil line and the twinning of the pipeline comes
24 | along, would be viable and viable. It would give more
25 | positive local secondary economic effects because the
26 | leakage's out of the community would be reduced. The
27 | multipliers, as I explained before, would be increased,
28 | and it would lower-local wage and price inflation.

29 | I'd just like to add one comment
30 | and then I'll stop. I recognize that re-scheduling

1 | like a comment on the possibility of stretching out the
2 | schedule to four years.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Are you
4 | in a position, Mr. Carter, Mr. Ellwood, to discuss this?

5 | MR. CARTER: I don't really
6 | think so, sir, other than to take the points that Mr.
7 | Dixon has made and refer them to the people in Arctic Gas
8 | who deal with this sort of thing. I don't think that Mr.
9 | Workman is in a position to say today whether or not this
10 | is feasible, but it's certainly something that we should
11 | consider and I think some of the points Mr. Dixon has
12 | made are important ones that we certainly will pass on.

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
14 | Rutherford?

15 | R RUTHERFORD resumed:

16 | MR. RUTHERFORD: As far as
17 | Foothills is concerned, Mr. Dixon's points are well
18 | taken. Against the time element he's speaking of,
19 | though, there's tremendous pressures from other parts of
20 | Canada to get this gas supply for their use, and they are
21 | faced now with considerable delay. The regulatory
22 | hearings are hardly started, and it will be some time
23 | before they have concluded that, and I think the three
24 | year program that has been outlined was outlined as being
25 | a reasonable one for work crews required and splitting up
26 | the work into spreads, and also coupled with this
27 | pressure to finish the pipeline sometime, so I'm not
28 | sure I can see its benefits for what you speak of,
29 | benefits to not as much impact, socio-economic impact
30 | on the areas because as you say, you would be able

1 | to use more local people for a longer time, and it's
2 | worth consideration, and you can be sure it will be
3 | considered; but I cannot give you any assurance that we
4 | can change our plans in that respect here.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I think
6 | that Mr. Erion and Mr. Dixon, we should leave it at this.
7 | You've suggested that if the pipeline is built, this
8 | stretching out of the construction schedule is one of the
9 | conditions that should be imposed if either Foothills or
10 | Arctic Gas is allowed to build this pipeline. That's a
11 | proposal that has now been made here. It's been
12 | suggested before but not in this detail, and at the
13 | formal hearings, Mr. Carter and Mr. Ellwood, both Arctic
14 | Gas and Foothills should be prepared to respond in detail
15 | to this at an appropriate time. Mr. Scott will outline
16 | that to counsel. We won't be coming back to tort
17 | Simpson, but he will certainly be advised when that is
18 | going to come up at Yellowknife and the Chamber of
19 | Commerce of the Northwest Territories will be represented
20 | at the hearings at that time, as I'm sure you know.

21 | At any rate, Miss Hutchinson
22 | would you make sure that's marked in the transcript and
23 | Mr. Scott gets a copy of it and that counsel for the
24 | Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Sigler, does as well?

25 | Is there anything else you
26 | gentlemen want to say about the points that came up in
27 | the statements made by Mr. Erion and Mr. Dixon?

28 | MR. CARTER: Sir, Mr. Workman
29 | advises me that he has something to say about Mr. Dixon's
30 | proposal with respect to balance of payments, I believe.

1 MR. WORKMAN: Just one small
2 point I think maybe we should bring out here. As far as
3 timing of the completion of the project goes, Canada as a
4 country will gain considerably from the Arctic Gas
5 proposal in just the balance of payments. There would be
6 \$500 million at least of American money coming into
7 Canada once this pipeline is in operation, and a year's
8 delay could be pretty expensive, not just for Arctic Gas
9 but for Canada in our balance of payments.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: You're saying
11 500 million a year?

12 MR. WORKMAN: Yes.

13 MR. ERION: On that point, would
14 it be more preferable to have an imbalance in payments or
15 to stretch out the construction period so that you're not
16 drawing upon all the monies available in Canada over such
17 a short period of time? You know, it is difficult to
18 raise financing here and now today in Canada, and if
19 you're going to be drawing seven billion dollars out of
20 the Canadian and the world financial market, would it not
21 be more preferable to draw it out over four years than
22 three years in comparison to sort of your balance of
23 payments idea?

24 MR. WORKMAN: I think your
25 figure is a little high. Our total figure is 5.6 billion
26 for the total project. This all has to be balanced out,
27 definitely, and this is what we'll take back and we'll
28 certainly have our principals look at this.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps I
30 should say that the question of the impact of the

1 investment, be it 5,6 billion or 7.1 billion, on Canada's
2 capital market is beyond the scope of the Inquiry.
3 That's a matter for the National Energy Board and the
4 Government of Canada to consider in due course; but at
5 any rate before Mr. Black proceeds, were there any other
6 points you wish to raise?

7 MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, Mr.
8 Justice Berger, could I just point out one other thing,
9 and that is that the production of gas in the delta does
10 bring benefits to the Canadian Government in the form of
11 royalties, and of course to the producers and their
12 activities, and in his studies I think he should keep in
13 mind that the sooner the gas flows, there are those
14 benefits accruing to the people in Canada and the people
15 in the Northwest Territories, So it's a balance, I think,
16 of one against the other that one must consider all the
17 time.

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. These
19 gentlemen, though, are saying, Mr. Rutherford, that these
20 regional considerations should be weighed along with the
21 national considerations you referred to.

22 MR. RUTHERFORD: Absolutely.

23 MR. ERION : Let me reiterate
24 the opening thesis of that proposal, is that construction
25 begins in the winter of '76-'77 and continues for four
26 years rather than starting in two years or five years, °
27 that this balance of payments and early delivery of gas
28 is also solved in that proposal.

29 To go on with my remarks, in
30 order to further alleviate the problem of a large group

1 of transient laborers, we suggest that a vehicle such as
2 Hire North be set up in order to co-ordinate manpower
3 pools of local labour. I would further suggest that this
4 hearing visit Hire North Camp in order to get a firsthand
5 look at northerners working and training together.

6 Our suggestion of a four-year
7 schedule, if this were to take place, more northerners
8 could be trained into permanent positions, thereby
9 increasing the impact multiplier factor. In order for
10 the businesses now based in Fort Simpson to survive,
11 approximately \$18 million worth of work must take place
12 annually. In 1974 there was only 13 million, and in '75
13 it looks like approximately 15 million will be the
14 maximum figure. In short, the local economy needs a shot
15 in the arm.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, is
17 that on the highway that you've mentioned?

18 A No, that's the total
19 Simpson economy.

20 Q The total.

21 A I have the figures on the
22 highway for later. In short, the local economy needs a
23 shot in the arm. Pipeline construction is such a large
24 proposal that it would cause not only a shot in the arm
25 but more of a catastrophe if this project was not
26 properly monitored and controlled. It is not enough
27 for the applicants to say that they will hire and
28 contract locally. The methods and structure for this
29 undertaking must be set up now in order to be proven
30 viable before construction begins. The monitoring

1 authority must be located in the north, not in Calgary or
2 Toronto. The token visits of federal officials and
3 experts to the north is one of the most aggravating
4 factors in our attempt to establish economic and
5 political autonomy.

6 According to the applicants,
7 construction of the line will cost several billion
8 dollars. One thing that is being overlooked here is that
9 the gas being transported is one of the major resources
10 of the north. We insist that the ultimate criteria for
11 the granting of this permit be that resource royalties be
12 returned to the north in the form of subsidizing
13 municipal services, reduced personal and corporate
14 income tax, lower power and fuel prices, improved
15 transportation facilities, upgrading education
16 institutions, and most important, the development of
17 permanent secondary industries such as petroleum
18 refining.

19 I have not touched upon the
20 areas of construction technology and environmental
21 concerns, We trust that it is in the best interests of
22 the applicants and the governments approving their
23 application to use the most sophisticated methods of
24 construction and to take all necessary precautions to
25 preserve the environment.

26 To date in this Inquiry we have
27 heard many statements from the native organizations.
28 One impression we have gotten is that the word "develop-
29 ment" is being used loosely by those who do not under-
30 stand it. We suggest that the native organizations would

1 | be further ahead to develop co-operatives and
2 | corporations so that they may partake in much more of the
3 | economic developments that will take place.

4 | The Chamber of Commerce is quite
5 | willing to assist such organizations in setting up and
6 | managing, since we have more experience in these fields.
7 | We feel that some of the statements released by the
8 | native organizations do not apply to all natives in the
9 | north. We recognize that the groups have internal growth
10 | problems which most new organizations experience. We are
11 | concerned that the opinions now being expressed in the
12 | north are often the result of confusion over so many
13 | activities changing our life-style. We urge you to
14 | consider all the population of the north as one people
15 | who are capable of living and working together.

16 | The Chamber of Commerce is
17 | concerned with the effects of such a vast socioeconomic
18 | change, but we think that the development in the north is
19 | far more important than the controls that are being
20 | imposed now. Development in the form of this pipeline is
21 | a necessary part of the growth of the north, and we urge
22 | you approve one of these applications as soon as feasibly
23 | possible.

24 | I haven't touched on a number of
25 | other areas -- municipal services and other social things
26 | that we have discussed in our organization. Some of our
27 | members will be bringing this up at a later date. Thank
28 | you.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine, Thank
30 | you very much, sir.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Black?

2

3 MR.BLACK:

4 Before I begin, I should mention
5 that I have a tendency to read very quickly, so if I
6 start going too fast don't hesitate to tell me to slow
7 down.

8 I should make it clear at the
9 outset that the opinions I am about to express are my
10 views only. The official Village Council statement will
11 be made this evening by one of the members of council, so
12 I'm not speaking from any position of office or
13 authority, professional or political. My comments
14 represent my own thinking based on my experiences in Fort
15 Simpson.

16 My submission is largely
17 philosophical because I believe that a sound philosophy
18 must underlie any undertaking, particularly one of the
19 magnitude and having the potential impact of the
20 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

21 Being a mixed community, Fort
22 Simpson is a village of dilemmas, of tension, of
23 misunderstanding, of fear, of ignorance, of mistrust, of
24 apprehension, and of frustration. In terms of numbers,
25 the Metis and Non-Status Indian people presently hold the
26 balance of power. Treaty Indian people comprise just
27 below 50% of the total population of 1,200. This is
28 perhaps a little known fact, the local Chief occasionally
29 does not seem either to know or accept it. I'm not
30 entirely certain how relevant or even important numbers

1 are anyway. It strikes me that many, if not all of the
2 questions, issues, and problems facing us today come down
3 to individual decisions, neither rightly nor logically
4 based on politics, culture, or racial origin. Surely in
5 1975 no one is forced by others to live in a village or
6 to live off the land. One examines all of the available
7 alternatives, and based upon one's experiences, beliefs,
8 value systems, desires, and talents, selects the most
9 desirable alternative or perhaps even creates a new one.

10 I know native people who believe
11 in and want to be involved in the wage economy and who
12 have no desire to return to the land. I also know
13 southern non-native Canadians who would like to live off
14 the land. I can't believe that such a question is
15 decided, except perhaps by stereotype, on racial grounds.
16 This is, not to say that mistakes have never been made,
17 pressures have never been applied, injustices never been
18 committed, Children were once forced to go to school. I
19 say merely that today people have the opportunity to make
20 their own choices.

21 Perhaps developments such as gas
22 and oil pipelines will limit the choices. If adequate
23 environmental controls are not applied, perhaps areas for
24 hunting and trapping will become less available.
25 Perhaps, on the other hand, pipelines, highways and the
26 accompanying spin-off development will provide more
27 alternatives in the nature of business and job
28 opportunities. I feel this is an absolute must.

29 It is the job of this Inquiry,
30 the Fort Simpson Village Council, and the Band Council,

1 | to ensure that these additional alternatives result not
2 | only from a pipeline but from any development. We must
3 | all work together to ensure that the native people do not
4 | merely end up on the bottom of a larger pile. Objectives
5 | must be set, stipulations made, and programs designed and
6 | carried out to guarantee that there are realistic choices
7 | available to anyone who wishes them. This may mean crash
8 | training programs, great increases in such areas as
9 | apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs, more
10 | technical institutions, more adult education programs,
11 | and so on. Great sums of money will have to be made
12 | available to conduct such programs, It would be
13 | disastrous if the largest construction project in the
14 | history of Canada, indeed perhaps of the world, resulted
15 | in the destruction of the north and its people. We must
16 | consider all possibilities and open all avenues to people
17 | well in advance of the commencement of any construction.

18 | The ability to make decisions
19 | depends on knowing and understanding the alternatives
20 | available. One and only one of the sources of such
21 | knowledge and understanding is the school system.
22 | Granted, the schools have been, and may yet be, though to
23 | a lesser extent, I hope, criticized for being insti-
24 | tutions imported from the south and relevant to no one
25 | but southern children. Granted too, at one time schooling
26 | was imposed on children and they were forced to live in
27 | culturally foreign hostels away from their parents.
28 | These historical mistakes cannot be removed or forgotten
29 | nor should they be. Often they were the only options
30 | available. We can only attempt to ensure that our

1 | increased knowledge, understanding, and financial
2 | resources are used to avoid the repetition of such
3 | situations. Although on paper education in the Northwest
4 | Territories is compulsory, there are no means available
5 | to enforce the law so it is really a matter of personal
6 | and parental choice. Educators now realize that they
7 | cannot solve current family or social problems. At one
8 | time I believe they thought they could. Indeed, some of
9 | the practices of the past must be cited as contributors
10 | to problems of the present, At best, schools can hope to
11 | contribute to the development of a positive self-concept,
12 | to the formulation of positive attitudes, and to the
13 | development of an ability to adapt to change, The schools
14 | are open to suggestions and assistance from all facets of
15 | the community. The aim of the school system is to enable
16 | each individual to choose freely between different
17 | courses of action in such a manner that he can live a
18 | satisfying personal life while discharging his
19 | responsibilities as a participating member of a complex
20 | society. By attempting to create a positive self-concept
21 | in each student, by individualizing programs, by
22 | permitting each student to progress at his or her own
23 | rate of speed to the maximum of his or her own potential,
24 | and by bringing the multi-cultural nature of the commun-
25 | ity into the school, educators hope to achieve this aim.

26 | I have spent a good deal of time
27 | on the topic of education because I feel that it is has
28 | to. the entire northern situation in general, and the
29 | pipeline specifically. It is only through education in
30 | a very general sense, and not the limited school sense

1 | that people are going to come to understand the pipeline
2 | and the alternatives, positive and negative, which it
3 | would provide.

4 | We hear much these days of loss
5 | of culture. We hear how the coming of the pipeline will
6 | further destroy the culture of the Dene people, culture
7 | to n is what a people are, the totality of their
8 | experience. It is comprised of elements such as value
9 | systems, religion, language, life-style, recreational
10 | pursuits, the arts and many others. Surely it must also
11 | be composed of what a people want, what their wishes and
12 | hopes are, what their memories good and bad are. I do
13 | not see anyone now forcing people to change their
14 | culture. There are options available. I am well aware
15 | that the reaction to that statement will probably be
16 | something like, "But the white man and his development
17 | are encroaching more and more on our land Wand killing
18 | the plants and animals."

19 | The statement is true, of
20 | course, but it in no way approaches the problem in a
21 | manner suggestive of a solution. Culture is something
22 | which changes over a period of time. From the time that
23 | the white man came into contact with the Indian people,
24 | the Indian culture began to change. Whether the culture
25 | was forced or not is irrelevant. By virtue of their
26 | presence alone the white people changed the Indians
27 | culture. The white people had tools and appliances
28 | and knowledge which, when applied to the Indian way of
29 | life, made life and survival easier. For what would
30 | appear to be purely human reasons, the Indian people

1 | adopted many of these things. And so it went on, and so
2 | the culture changed. It seems now that the cry is to
3 | return to these old ways. I wonder whether the emphasis
4 | is misplaced? Rather than a return to the land I feel the
5 | talk should be of a return to the old value systems, the
6 | old religion, the old dignity, the old idea of self-worth
7 | and self-importance.

8 | The major problem, whether you
9 | view it from a world, national, territorial or local
10 | perspective, is one of diminishing resources, fuel in
11 | particular.

12 | Historically it has been the
13 | case that when a majority, in both number and power,
14 | required something badly enough they took it from the
15 | minority. Unjust perhaps, depending upon one's
16 | philosophical base; but historically and probably futur-
17 | istically true. So the real problem for the Dene people
18 | as I see it, seems to be one of ensuring that a choice of
19 | alternatives remains open to them, a real choice as
20 | opposed to an assimilate or get-lost choice, and that
21 | they receive some form of settlement for the land being
22 | taken from what they consider to be rightfully theirs.

23 | We must face facts. Rightly or
24 | wrongly, good or bad, there is not one person in or
25 | around Fort Simpson who is not involved with the white
26 | culture. I don't know of one person who could, even if
27 | he wanted to, even if it were possible, return to the old
28 | ways without making use of any of the trappings of modern
29 | society. What we, all of us, must do is examine both
30 | cultures and select the positive elements from each.

1 Surely this must be an individual examination. Each of
2 us creates his own life-style based on the alternatives
3 available. Given the mobility of the modern world, one
4 presently has an almost endless list of alternatives from
5 which to choose.

6 I don't propose at this time to
7 suggest a solution to the land claims question. That's a
8 little beyond your scope at the present time. Only two
9 thoughts seem relevant to the Inquiry. Firstly and I
10 cannot make this point strongly enough, the land claims
11 must be settled before any permit is granted. Secondly,
12 the land claims settlement must contain consideration of
13 the many non-Indian, non-Metis, native northerners who
14 tend not to be heard from to any great extent. There
15 must also be a massive comprehensive information and
16 education program, aimed at all people in the north. By
17 "non-native northerners" I mean those people who have
18 lived in the north for many years, who have chosen to
19 stay and raise their families, people like the Turners in
20 Fort Simpson, who have been here since 1937. Although
21 they are not members of the group of original people,
22 they must be regarded as having some; stake, some roots
23 here. They did not come here, as many have, to make
24 their fortunes and run back south. I honestly don't know
25 where to draw the line on the question of what is a
26 northerner, or who is a northerner. To me, being a
27 northerner is very much a state of mind. Some people
28 who have been here ten months are every bit as much
29 northerners, to my way of thinking, as some who have
30 been here ten years. I realize that a line must

1 | be drawn somewhere but I feel very strongly that we
2 | should all be aware that whatever the cut-off point, it
3 | is purely arbitrary. To me to be a northerner is to be
4 | aware of, concerned with, and sensitive to all people, to
5 | especially the native people, the environment, and the
6 | preservation of those aspects of life here which make it
7 | so much more desirable than life in the south. Most of
8 | the non-native backlash to the land claims demand is
9 | based on lack of information and understanding. If the
10 | claims are settled in a manner equitable to all who are
11 | rightfully concerned, and the terms of reference of a
12 | pipeline are based upon the settlement, I cannot foresee
13 | any major problems. This seemingly naive statement is
14 | based upon the assumptions of the freedom of choice
15 | expressed earlier. Within these assumptions I include
16 | the thought that as a result of the settlement the native
17 | people will probably be in a position to own and control
18 | many of the businesses which will benefit from the
19 | pipeline development. I assume further that due to a
20 | present lack of expertise in such areas they will have to
21 | hire a large number of non-native people to operate and
22 | manage the companies, as well as train their own people.

23 | There will, I further assume, be
24 | ample opportunity for local non-native northerners to
25 | profit from the development, providing it is adequately
26 | planned and controlled.

27 | I apologize for having spent so
28 | long on an introduction, but I feel it was necessary in
29 | order to lay a philosophical foundation for the comments
30 | which will follow.

1 The following statements are
2 based on the assumption that a pipeline will be approved
3 That is not to say that I am assuming that the pipeline
4 will or even should be approved, although philosophically
5 I feel it should be.

6 I feel that socially and
7 culturally the pipeline probably won't add any problems.
8 It would, however, greatly magnify the existing ones. We
9 need, therefore, to look at what must happen if a
10 pipeline is approved and constructed. What sorts of
11 things must precede it, accompany it, and continue
12 afterward.

13 It seems to me that there are
14 two areas of major concern for Fort Simpson. We must
15 have sufficient lead time and we must have sufficient
16 funding. Both the time and the money are related to all
17 the problems -- social, political, economical and
18 physical. I will briefly examine the political first.

19 Since Fort Simpson is at least a
20 bi-cultural community, it must reflect that bi-
21 culturality. In order for that to happen both segments
22 of the community must be equally involved in all aspects
23 of local affairs from administration to recreation.

24 Given the fundamental
25 differences between Dene structures and the Southern
26 Canadian political structures, it would appear that there
27 are only three possible alternatives to the fragmentation
28 which presently exists:

29 1. The Village Council must be the superior body in a
30 local government sense.

1 | 2 The Band Council or Dene Council must be the superior
2 | body.

3 | 3. A creative solution must be found which combines the
4 | best of both systems and permits all residents of the
5 | community to have their voices heard.

6 | If a workable solution is not
7 | found, the community will continue to split into ever
8 | widening, perhaps insurmountable gaps. Such
9 | fragmentation would make it impossible for Fort Simpson
10 | to cope with either the social or economic impact of a
11 | pipeline. All of the hopes of the present and past
12 | residents, all of the work and planning would be
13 | destroyed. Obviously I personally support the third
14 | alternative. I see it not only as the most desirable, but
15 | also as the only hope for native people -- short of
16 | turning the whole area into a monstrous reserve, which I
17 | don't see as being advantageous to anyone. Reserves have
18 | not worked very well elsewhere in Canada. That is not to
19 | say that native people should not have the degree of
20 | control over their own lives which exists on reserves. I
21 | believe that such controls must and will be part of the
22 | land claims settlement.

23 | We need time to establish
24 | operational procedures with the Federal and Territorial
25 | Governments. It seems at the moment these several levels
26 | of government are playing both ends against the middle,
27 | that is encouraging and supporting the Village Council on
28 | one hand, and the Band Council on the other. In my
29 | opinion all that does is make matters worse. We need
30 | to be helped to work together, not pushed into

1 | conflict which forces us even further apart.

2 | We must also take great care to
3 | avoid reactionary backlash. The fact is plain and
4 | simple. At the present time Fort Simpson is totally
5 | incapable of dealing with the effects of a pipeline. Not
6 | only are we unprepared socially, politically,
7 | economically, perhaps idealistically, we are also
8 | unprepared physically. As I mentioned earlier, the most
9 | important aspect of any pipeline decision is lead time.
10 | We must have the time to develop a workable system of
11 | local government to ensure that all people are
12 | represented and looked after. We have made a very small
13 | beginning in that direction -- only time and positive
14 | experiences will enable us to succeed. We need at least
15 | two years lead time if we are to arrive at a point where
16 | we could be sufficiently unified to cope with a boom town
17 | situation.

18 | Second to lead time is a dire
19 | need for financial assistance, particularly in the form
20 | of extraordinary funding. Right now we don't have
21 | enough{ money -we don't have sufficient money to do the
22 | things that must be done, let alone money for planning
23 | and carrying out major expansion programs. At the
24 | present time Fort Simpson needs at least \$7.5 million to
25 | bring the Public Works and sewer and water facilities and
26 | land expansion up to par. You have no doubt noticed the
27 | sorry condition of our roads, for example, and some of
28 | the puddles around this afternoon.

29 | Further, at the present time
30 | our sewer and water facilities are inadequate. Many

1 | people, primarily native people, do not have water and
2 | sewer facilities. Our water supply is inadequate for our
3 | present population, let alone the projected population
4 | increase which would accompany a pipeline. We do not
5 | have sufficient surveyed or developed land available to
6 | cope with a major influx of people. There is a great
7 | deal of suitable land around, but the land claims
8 | question and lack of money prevent us from opening it to
9 | construction. We have barely adequate educational
10 | facilities for our present enrolment. How will we pay
11 | for, perhaps I should ask who will pay for a necessary
12 | rapid expansion? The Territorial Government has no
13 | money. An expansion of school facilities has been on and
14 | off the books for ten years. Each year we lose a great
15 | percentage of our graduates, again primarily native,
16 | because we don't have a full Senior High School
17 | facility. Again in a cultural vein, how are we going
18 | to be able to offer a hi-cultural educational program
19 | if the great majority of the students are white?
20 | Separate schools? I hope not. But will there be any
21 | other way?

22 | The past pattern of simply re-
23 | acting to crises must stop. We absolutely must be allowed
24 | to and enabled to plan ahead for known future develop-
25 | ments. Limping along and attempting to merely survive
26 | from year to year is not good enough. If we are suddenly
27 | faced with the situation of having to open new resi-
28 | dential or industrial land for pipeline-related activi-
29 | ties, the probable reaction would be that, "Oh well, the
30 | people without water and sewer have survived for this

1 frustrated community. No one knows what is happening
2 with the land claims or the pipeline or the Mackenzie
3 Highway, or the Liard Highway, or any one of half a dozen
4 other things. One day the feeling is positive; the next
5 it's negative. No one knows whether to turn right or
6 left, expand or stand idle. Add to the frustration, the
7 transience of the many government officials, and you have
8 the profile of a community in turmoil.

9 Add to the turmoil the fact that
10 most questions in Fort Simpson have at least two
11 diametrically opposed answers, and you have a plot worthy
12 of William Shakespeare, Add to the plot the racial
13 overtone placed on every incident by the media, and the
14 southern tendency to ignorant sentimentality, and the
15 result is chaos. If you'll allow me an analogy, cover
16 the brew with a few dashes of threats of violence and
17 open conflict. Cover and let simmer for a year or two
18 and you have either an horrendous explosion or a livable
19 self-satisfying community.

20 Justice Berger, I do not mean to
21 imply that the solution of our problems rests on your
22 shoulders. I mean only to say that Fort Simpson needs
23 time to sort out its own problems and time to plan and
24 prepare for the impact.

25 We need also the financial and
26 professional resources and expertise to be able to
27 adequately cope with what will come. Give us the
28 flexibility, the time, and the money to prepare and we
29 shall come together and make the best of any solution.
30 Thank you.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
2 Mr. Black.

3
4 I think that this is the time
5 when normally we would adjourn for coffee. I am going to
6 ask you an embarrassing question. No coffee? Well, I
7 think that we might just stretch our legs for ten minutes
8 and we'll just stop for ten minutes but when we
9 reconvene, any of you who wish to speak, feel free to
10 come up here to the front or to one of the other tables
11 with a microphone, and we'll just carry on. But we'll
12 just stop now for about ten minutes.

13 (SUBMISSION BY FORT SIMPSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MARKED
14 EXHIBIT C-186)

15 (SUBMISSION BY DAVE DIXON MARKED EXHIBIT C-187)

16 (SUBMISSION BY GARY BLACK MARKED EXHIBIT C-188)

17 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)

18 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
20 gentlemen, we'll come to order again, and anyone who
21 wishes to speak has an opportunity now. I understood
22 someone had some questions over here. Did you, sir?
23 Yes.

24 MR. HAMMOND: Is this on?

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I hope
26 it soon will be.

27 MR. HAMMOND: I'd like to direct
28 a question

29 THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if
30 you'd give us your name, sir?

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MR. HAMMOND:

My name is Chris Hammond.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

MR. HAMMOND: I'd like to direct this towards Foothill or Arctic Gas. Arctic Gas says there's not enough reserves within the delta to bring -- to make it economically feasible to bring an all Canadian pipeline; but Foothills says it is. I find this rather contradictory. Could someone explain that?

MR. WORKMAN: Well, according to the latest information we can get, there's 61/2 trillion cubic feet of gas of proven reserves in the delta. I think we need 14 trillion before we can justify building a pipeline. We hope there will be 14 trillion but to raise money, people require more than hopes. They have to be assured that there's going to be some way of getting their money back out of the project. Maybe Foothills have better information.

MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, you're faced here with two different ideologies completely, Gas Arctic has a plan to carry both Alaska and delta gas, and have always had that plan from the beginning. Foothills, when it developed its plan, developed -- decided that the pipeline should be completely Canadian and independent of the United States gas, and you need a certain reserve to finance your pipeline. Before you can start your pipeline you need a certain reserve. It's been claimed that you need up to 18 trillion. We are convinced with the reserves that are in the

1 | You say that there will probably be a second pipeline
2 | following within five years?

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Let me just
4 | say that we have had the presidents of both groups of
5 | companies that want to build the pipeline give evidence
6 | at Yellowknife, and Mr. Horte, who is the president of
7 | Arctic Gas, said that it was likely that once this
8 | pipeline had been completed, within four or five years
9 | after that they would begin looping, that is building a
10 | second gas pipeline along the route of the first one,
11 | that is up the Mackenzie Valley from the delta to the
12 | south. I said that simply, putting as simply as I could
13 | what Mr. Horte told us at Yellowknife.

14 | But carry on then with your --

15 | MR. HAMMOND: I was just
16 | wondering if that pipeline, the second one, would follow
17 | the same route or would they have to acquire more land to
18 | build it, and the same with the proposed, I guess there's
19 | an oil line proposed too. Would more land again be
20 | needed?

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, it's
22 | clear that they would need an extension of the original
23 | right-of-way. I think that the concern that was raised
24 | with regard to Mr. Horte's evidence was the renewal of
25 | construction. Let us say you had this three-year
26 | construction program to build the pipeline, or a four-
27 | year construction program, as Mr. Dixon suggested, then
28 | you'd have a four or five-year lapse, and then you'd have
29 | another construction program which would carry over a
30 | period of three or four years. I hope I'm making this

1 | at least half-way clear to you, but that was the thrust
2 | of Mr. Horte's evidence.

3 | MR. HAMMOND: That would mean
4 | that after the first impact of the first pipeline there
5 | would be the impact of a second and possibly a third in
6 | the form of an oil pipeline?

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, that's
8 | why I mentioned those things when I started today, so
9 | that you would understand that -- you see, the Federal
10 | Government has laid down the pipeline guidelines, and
11 | they indicate that the proposal to build a gas pipeline
12 | has to be considered not alone but in light of what may
13 | come after it, and so far we have been told that a second
14 | gas pipeline will likely come and we were told last month
15 | in Whitehorse that the companies that have discovered gas
16 | in the delta are proposing to build an oil pipeline L up
17 | the Mackenzie Valley, construction to be completed by
18 | 1983. Those are things we've been told. That doesn't
19 | mean they're -- that we can all say, "Well, that's
20 | obviously what's going to occur." But it's what we've
21 | learned so far in this Inquiry.

22 | It's just kind of peculiar that
23 | it's going to be sort of a technological impact for
24 | almost 15 years if these three pipelines come up, and
25 | continuous thrusting of technical instruments and
26 | construction upon the people of the north, you know, for
27 | 15 years is not the three years they started off with.
28 | Now it's -- a second gas line and a third in the form of an
29 | oil pipeline, and I think that's an awful lot to ask o
30 | people who live up here permanently to accept.

1 MR. HAMMOND: Well, it's --
2 THE COMMISSIONER: At the
3 Inquiry in Yellowknife we're trying to find out what ill
4 of this will mean, and in Fort Simpson and in these other
5 communities we want to find out what people who live here
6 think about it. Well, carry on with your questions. Do
7 you want to comment on what I said Mr. Workman or Mr.
8 Rutherford?

9 MR. WORKMAN: I would just like
10 to say if there is a second gas pipeline for looping, s
11 you mentioned, this wouldn't be done automatically. here
12 would have to be an application to the government, just
13 as there was an application to the government for his
14 first pipeline, and if the government saw fit that hey
15 wouldn't allow a pipeline, then a pipeline would not be
16 built.

17 MR. HAMMOND: Would this
18 intended one, the second intended one, would it follow
19 the same right-of-way? I think it's very important that
20 the amount of land that you people will be using, I think
21 is very important to the people up here. It's important
22 to me, know it's very important to the native
23 organizations, the amount of land that you are consuming
24 when building these pipelines.

25 MR. WORKMAN: It probably would,
26 but again that is not up to Canadian Arctic Gas or
27 Foothills to say. This is something the government
28 specifies and that's why we have hearings as we're having
29 now.

30 MR. HAMMOND: Yes, but obviously

1 | if you wanted to build a second one you would say, "We
2 | need more land," or "We do not need more land."

3 | MR. WORKMAN: Yes, if we needed
4 | a wider right-of-way we would have to apply for it and
5 | the government would decide whether we got the wider
6 | right-of-way or not.

7 | MR. HAMMOND: I was wondering
8 | also, you say you have a staging point within six miles
9 | of here.

10 | MR. WORKMAN: Canadian Arctic
11 | Gas will have a staging point across the river about six
12 | miles from the other side of the river, yes.

13 | MR. HAMMOND: Well, I was just
14 | wondering, will that be -- will there be a camp located
15 | there?

16 | MR. WORKMAN: Yes. There would
17 | be a construction camp.

18 | MR. HAMMOND: How many people
19 | will be employed there?

20 | MR. WORKMAN: I don't have the
21 | exact figures; probably the peak there, around 500, in
22 | that neighborhood.

23 | MR. HAMMOND: And what about
24 | those people coming into Fort Simpson, will they be able
25 | to come in here at large, or will they be restricted from
26 | coming in here, or what?

27 | MR. WORKMAN: Our general
28 | policy in the north, as far as camps are concerned, is
29 | to have them -- well, for one thing they would be
30 | working 12 hours a day, seven days a week while they're

1 | working in the camp. During their rest and recreation
2 | period, the week or whatever it is they have off, those
3 | that are employed from the south will be transported to
4 | Edmonton, if that's their point of hiring. Northerners,
5 | that are hired the project, of course will go home. If
6 | their home is Fort Simpson, that's where they will go.
7 | But those that are up from the south 3 will not spend
8 | their week in Fort Simpson unless now the people in Fort
9 | Simpson prefer to have it that way, we would try to
10 | accommodate Fort Simpson's wishes. But generally in the
11 | north we prefer to have these -- and will have the
12 | construction people from the south move back to the south
13 | for their recreation period.

14 | MR. ELLWOOD: A similar policy
15 | applies in the case of Foothills. Our construction camp
16 | nearest to Fort Simpson is on the south or west bank of
17 | the Mackenzie about six miles upstream from here. It's
18 | planned to house 300 people in that camp, and similarly
19 | they would be, if they're hired from the south, would be
20 | transported south for their leave or rest period and
21 | would be in the camp probably on a 7-day shift while
22 | they're in the north.

23 | MR. HAMMOND: I'd just like to
24 | ask you one thing related to the camps. Within the
25 | northern communities there's a very great strain on our
26 | medical facilities and they're very under-staffed. Do
27 | you people intend to use the facilities that are here in
28 | Fort Simpson and other communities along the Mackenzie,
29 | or do you intend to have air own medical facilities and
30 | own medical staff at each of the camps?

1 MR. ELLWOOD: We would have
2 paramedical services, a First Aid room with trained
3 personnel, safety officers or whatever they might be
4 called at each camp. Serious accidents would probably
5 be brought into the local hospital here for some sort
6 of checkover before being flown south, as the case is
7 now. If it were really a type of thing that needed
8 immediate medical treatment under a doctor's attention
9 we would ask to use the hospital here to bring the
10 fellow in, and then transport him south as soon as he
11 could travel.

12 MR. WORKMAN: Arctic Gas will
13 have limited medical facilities at every camp, and
14 propose to move any casualties directly to the south as
15 quickly as possible. However I'm sure with the influx
16 of people in construction and so on in Fort Simpson,
17 increased medical facilities will be necessary in this
18 area, and I think it's our civic responsibility to
19 assist as a member of the community in developing such
20 facility.

21 MR. HAMMOND: Could I ask you,
22 what is going to become of the camps after you're
23 finished -- after the construction phase is finished?

24 MR. WORKMAN: In the case of
25 Arctic Gas, the campsite will be located on the
26 compressor and chilling station sites so that the ground
27 pad that's made up for these camps will be the pad that
28 the compressor station will be built on. Other
29 facilities -- small buildings or anything like that --
30 will have to be moved off and can be of use to the

1 | communities, will, be disposed of probably to the closest
2 | community, if there's something, a building or any sort
3 | of equipment that could be used by the Fort Simpson
4 | community that would probably be made available to the
5 | community.

6 | MR. ELLWOOD: A similar policy
7 | is in our situation. We are investigating the
8 | possibility of making the water treatment and sewer
9 | treatment plants, the recreation halls in all these
10 | camps, and the camp buildings themselves -- the
11 | bunkhouses and cook units - which might be used as a
12 | hotel. or hostel, we're investigating the possibility of
13 | working with the government and with the communities to
14 | relocate these things when we're through with them in the
15 | community.

16 | MR. HAMMOND: O.K., thank you.
17 | I'd like to ask Dave Dixon, if he's here if -- Dave, you
18 | said about the dollar impact multiplier. You said at
19 | present it's about five to six times the turnover rate.
20 | Do you expect it to fall to the level that is now seen in
21 | Alaska, with the advent of the pipeline?

22 | MR. DIXON: Chris, with the
23 | multipliers, regardless of whether the bulk of the
24 | employment is local or transient, the multiplier effect
25 | will decrease somewhat. If there is a vast transient
26 | labor force employed locally, then it could very well
27 | fall to the level on the Alaskan experience now, yes.

28 | MR. HAMMOND: O.K., that's what
29 | I want to know. Thank you.

30 |

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
2 Mr. Hammond.

3 MISS CASAVANT: I'm Emilie
4 Casavant.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
6 we'll just have you sworn in, if you don't mind.

7
8 MISS EMILIE CASAVANT sworn:

9 THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe you
10 could let us have your name.

11 THE WITNESS: I'm Emilie
12 Casavant, president of the Student Council of Thomas
13 Simpson School.

14 For the past few years, Fort
15 Simpson as no doubt many other communities, had virtually
16 no learning as there were no guidelines for students,
17 leading to their frustrations and outright loss of
18 respect for our learning institution. People and I mean
19 everybody, regardless of race, require guidelines, goals
20 and most important, the sound basics for individual
21 decision-making.

22 Failing to arouse within each of
23 the children at an early age the possibility of
24 developing their minds to the maximum of each
25 individual's capacity, leads to early dropouts, which
26 develops to mischievous acts because motivation is a
27 characteristic of the human being.

28 We, the students, know that
29 without proper basic skills combined with the necessi-
30 ties beyond school, it would be hard to leave home

1 knowing that we may not have our independence because of
2 lack of skills. To get involved with development or side
3 effects of the pipeline we need to be taught at an early
4 age to be able to cope with the requirements of industry.
5 Now that we are in the developing stage, we need to be
6 taught to indulge and accommodate ourselves in the years
7 that lie ahead of us.

8 The urgent need today of adult
9 education should indicate the parent lack of basis
10 teaching. I relate to the learning process placing this
11 in proper sequence of a human lifetime.

12 If my mother at the proper time
13 had not given me a helping hand, instilled trust and
14 confidence in myself and in her, I would very likely
15 today be crawling on all fours. Is this what the system
16 wants so that many will crawl, for a few to ride?

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
18 very much. I wonder if you would let us keep your
19 statement so that it can be marked as an exhibit, and
20 thank you very much. (WITNESS ASIDE)

21 (SUBMISSION BY EMILIE CASAVANT MARRED EXHIBIT C-189

22 THE COMMISSIONER: Miss
23 Hutchinson, the written statements that Mr. Erion, Mr.
24 Dixon and Mr. Black read earlier will be supplied to the
25 Inquiry and they should be marked as exhibits at this
26 stage, and they will be providing those to us tomorrow, I
27 think.

28 Well, we still have some time
29 this afternoon, so if anyone wishes to ask a question or,
30 say anything -- yes sir.

1 MR. DELLER:
2 I'd like to ask a
3 question.
4 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
5 What's your name, first?
6 MR. DELLER: Tom Deller.
7 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
8 MR. DELLER: I'd like to ask
9 both the companies what percentage of your company is
10 American-owned?
11 MR. WORKMAN: Canadian Arctic
12 Gas is at present a Study Company Limited, which is made
13 up of both American and Canadian companies. When -- if
14 and when we obtain a permit to build a pipeline the
15 pipeline company will be made up primarily, in fact the
16 majority owned Canadian. That is something we were --
17 MR. DELLER: But it will have
18 American backing?
19 MR. WORKMAN: It will have less
20 than 50% American backing. It will be definitely over --
21 MR. DELLER: 49%?
22
23 MR. WORKMAN: It will definitely
24 be over 51% Canadian, and probably much more than that.
25 But what the other will be, I don't know. We are sure
26 the Americans will gladly pick up anything that Canadians
27 don't want to invest in.
28 MR. DELLER : Yes.
29 MR. WORKMAN: We will, though,
30 definitely be Canadian-owned.

1 MR. DELLER: You will be
2 Canadian-owned, but will your gas most of your gas go to
3 the States?

4 MR. WORKMAN: There will be zero
5 Canadian gas go to the States. Now the gas that we will
6 be moving onto the States will all be Alaskan gas. We
7 will be transporting it for the Americans and they will
8 be paying us for this transporting of their gas to the
9 States.

10 MR. DELLER : So no Canadian
11 gas will get to the States?

12 MR. WORKMAN: No.

13 MR. DELLER : And Canada won't
14 receive any financial gains for the gas that goes through
15 Canada to the States?

16 MR. WORKMAN: Yes, definitely.

17 MR. DELLER : Just the
18 multiplier effect?

19 MR. WORKMAN: Canada will be
20 getting at least \$500 million a year from the States for
21 transporting this gas.

22 MR. DELLER : O.K., could I ask
23 the other company?

24 MR. RUTHERFORD: Foothills is
25 made up of two companies now, Alberta Gas Trunk Line
26 Limited and Westcoast Transmission. Alberta Gas Trunk
27 Line owns the major transmission system in the Province
28 of Alberta, Westcoast Transmission Company owns the
29 pipeline in British Columbia. Foothills' plan was to
30 invite and enlarge their ownership by Canadian companies

1 to have no company own more than 20% of the company.

2 So far no other Canadian company
3 has joined us so we are now owned by those two Canadian
4 companies.

5 MR. DELLER : Do you foresee any
6 American companies buying a large share in your project?

7 MR. RUTHERFORD: We don't
8 foresee any American companies participating in our
9 company at all because we are not carrying any gas to the
10 United States.

11 MR. DELLER: If it came down to
12 the point where the only way you could make it
13 financially was through American money, would you go that
14 route or would you try and keep it all Canadian or as
15 much Canadian as possible?

16 MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, it won't
17 go that route.

18 MR. DELLER: You'd rather not
19 have the pipeline if it's American backed.

20 MR. RUTHERFORD: Well, we'd
21 rather not but we won't have because all the equity will
22 be owned by the Canadian companies, but don't let me
23 mislead you, there will be some American bond investment
24 but that's not part of the ownership. That's a loan,
25 just as you would go to a bank to get a loan; but the
26 major part of the loans are Canadian also.

27 MR. DELLER: O.K., I just wanted
28 to ensure that if the pipeline goes through we don't get
29 sucked in. Thank you.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

1 MR. WORKMAN: Maybe could I make
2 one more comment, judge?

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.

4 MR. WORKMAN: On our study
5 group, the present company that's studying this, we have
6 out of nine directors, only one American. All the other
7 directors are Canadian. The Chairman of the Board is
8 Canadian, the president is Canadian, so even the study
9 group now is predominantly Canadian.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes?

11 MRS. FIZER: Is this on?

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, it soon
13 will be.

14 MRS. FIZER: I'd just like to
15 direct a question to the companies. I'd like to know
16 what efforts they're making now -

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Would you
18 give us your name first?

19

20 MRS. FIZER:

21 Mary Fizer, I am
22 speaking for the people from Fort Simpson, who know me,
23 on my own behalf, not on any department's behalf.

24 What efforts are the companies
25 making at the present time to ensure that the local labor
26 force will be employed, not only in the unskilled
27 positions they will have available, but in more of the
28 skilled positions.?

29 MR. WORKMAN: Well, at
30 present there is what we call the Nortran Training

1 | Program which is a training program sponsored by the oil
2 | and gas industry in the north. Foothills is a
3 | participant, Canadian Arctic Gas is a participant. At
4 | present we have somewhere just under 100 trainees taking
5 | part in this program. The program is designed to train
6 | northerners in all aspects of the gas and oil industry,
7 | It's a very lengthy training program. Some have been on
8 | this now for three, four years. They are still
9 | undergoing training. They are being trained to not just
10 | to routine dull labor jobs, they are being trained to go
11 | as far as they can in management.

12 | I'm not sure exactly how many
13 | participants there are on our program from Fort Simpson,
14 | but we have recruited quite often in this area and I'm
15 | sure that there are many local families that are quite
16 | knowledgeable of the details of the program.

17 | One reason we are limiting the
18 | program now to about 100 students is that the
19 | participating companies have guaranteed every trainee a
20 | permanent position on completion of his training,
21 | regardless of whether a pipeline is built or not. So we
22 | would like to take on every northerner that we possibly
23 | could, but since we are guaranteeing employment at the
24 | end of their training, we must limit it at this time to
25 | somewhere around this figure.

26 | Once we are ensured that a
27 | pipeline is going to be built, this training program will
28 | expand very rapidly and you will find that every
29 | northerner that wants to be trained to take a position in
30 | the gas and oil industry will have that opportunity.

1 John, would you like to add to
2 that?

3 MR. ELLWOOD: I'd just add that
4 this summer we started a similar program to train people
5 for the construction phase of this project. We are
6 running only a small-scale training program for it now.
7 You might look on it as a pilot project or a trial
8 project. This also would be expanded once the permit was
9 issued and we knew there was going to be a pipeline, it
10 would be expanded in the south and carried on in the
11 north as well during the construction up here.

12 MRS. FIZER: Also I believe
13 Foothills, you mentioned earlier on that you would have
14 about approximately 91 people or 91 positions that would
15 be in Simpson permanently after the pipeline is built.
16 Approximately how many people -- I'm sure you've done
17 studies and know how many people are there, you also know
18 the education levels of the people here -- how many of
19 those positions do you honestly feel could be filled by
20 local people?

21 MR. ELLWOOD Well, that's a
22 difficult question for us to answer. It would be
23 entirely dependent on the people if they wanted a job.
24 The training program, we recruit through the Nortran
25 program, the people are being recruited, as Mr. Workman
26 pointed out we're trying to keep it at the moment at
27 approximately 100 positions, We hope it will expand
28 somewhat this fall, but we really can't expand much
29 beyond that until we know that there will be a pipeline
30 here. So we just would have nothing for those people

1 | to be trained up for unless the pipeline were here.

2 | MRS. FIZER: Some of the
3 | technical positions that we're talking about, will you be
4 | able to find these people in Canada, to say nothing of
5 | the north?

6 | MR. ELLWOOD: Oh, definitely,
7 | they will all be Canadians and quite a few of them are
8 | -- already we're training controls technicians, for
9 | example, the people who repair and operate the pipeline,
10 | and the control equipment that goes with a pipeline
11 | operation. They are being trained now in the south on
12 | our pipelines down there. They would just, if they
13 | choose to come back north, once this pipeline is
14 | built if it's built, then they would just take over that
15 | job here.

16 | MR. WORKMAN: Maybe I could add
17 | just one comment there. We have already graduated a
18 | number of people from this training program in the sense
19 | that although they are not now working in the oil
20 | industry, we have electronics technicians that are
21 | working for C.B.C. throughout the north that received
22 | their training in the Nortran program. We have
23 | electronics people in other industries, I believe, too.
24 | I'm not sure if they've all stayed north or come back
25 | north, but they have gone into industry at a much higher
26 | level than they ever expected when they went into the
27 | program, Although they are lost to the oil and gas
28 | industry, we feel it's still a plus as far as the
29 | training program is concerned in that we have trained a
30 | northerner into a technical position.

1 You mentioned earlier about the
2 number of people from Fort Simpson, I just did a quick
3 run-through of our list here and there's at least five
4 right now on our program from Fort Simpson.

5 MRS. FIZER: Also, I'm using Mr.
6 Dixon's figures for lack of any others, he said that
7 during peak phases of the pipeline we'd be looking at
8 3,000 people.

9 THE COMMISSIONER: He said 4,000
10 in peak periods.

11 MRS. FIZER: Yes, 4,000 in peak
12 periods.

13 THE COMMISSIONER: I was just
14 going to ask -- let me interrupt -- Mr. Williams, you
15 will remember, gave evidence about the number of workers
16 employed on the pipeline during the two peak years of
17 pipe-laying, and that evidence had been given in June and
18 we've been travelling ever since so I must say I can't
19 remember it specifically, but I thought it was more than
20 4,000. Is that --

21 MR. WORKMAN: I believe he was
22 talking about the total pipeline, not just the Northwest
23 Territories, I'm not sure of the figure he used but --

24 THE COMMISSIONER: He gave the
25 breakdown north of 60, which was the Northwest
26 Territories and the Yukon. Well, at any rate --

27 MR. WORKMAN: I think it would
28 be closer to 4,000. in that area.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, carry
30 on. Sorry to interrupt.

1 MRS. FIZER : I was just going
2 to say, where do you propose to find all of these people?
3 That's an awful lot of people to come up with to work on
4 the pipeline, even if you did hire let's say every male
5 employable between the ages of 15 and 50 or whatever age,
6 how many do you honestly think that you are going to have
7 to bring from the south to work on the pipeline? As you
8 can see, my main concern is that if a pipeline is built,
9 that the northerners, the people that are here already,
10 get every opportunity, maybe more than fair chance to
11 work on the pipeline.

12 MR. WORKMAN: I can assure you
13 that the northerners will get the first opportunity and
14 there will be opportunities for every northerner that
15 wants to work on the pipeline. There's just not enough
16 northerners to fill all these jobs, so we will have to
17 bring people in from the south as well. But we want to
18 give the northerners the first opportunity.

19 MR. ELLWOOD I think it might be
20 well just to clear the record a bit. Our construction
21 manpower requirements peak at 5,600 in the two main
22 years of pipeline construction, so that is one difference
23 between ourselves and Arctic Gas that I wish to point
24 out here; and as Mr. Workman pointed out, there really
25 are more jobs than there are people available in the
26 north to fill them. Our hiring policy will be that
27 northerners have first chance at the job. If no, one
28 here takes it, then it would be offered to someone in the
29 south.

30 MRS. FIZER: Are you going to

1 | hire both male and female on the pipeline?

2 | MR. ELLWOOD: We don't have a
3 | policy that says we won't hire females or males.

4 | MR., WORKMAN: Our policy is the
5 | same, we don't recognize the difference really.

6 |
7 | MRS. FIZER: Thank you very
8 | much.

9 |
10 |
11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.

12 |
13 | MR. DELLER: I wonder if I could
14 | add a further point. Do you two intend to. have Fort
15 | Simpson as a trans-shipment point either for shipping
16 | commodities and goods further north?

17 | MR. ELLWOOD : It's not planned
18 | at this moment to have it as a major trans-shipment point
19 | although no doubt there will be some material trans-
20 | shipped through here coming on truck via the Mackenzie
21 | and put on a barge here, although it's not planned as the
22 | major centre.

23 | MR. DELLR : Will this involve
24 | building docking facilities here at Simpson?

25 | MR. ELLWOOD : Yes. Well,
26 | again depending on the extent of the trans-shipment,
27 | but at the moment we're not planning any major
28 | installation here, although some sort of a wharf would be
29 | required that could be used during the construction and
30 | also during the operation of the pipeline, a wharf

1 facility of some kind would be required.

2 MR. DELLER: I was just wondering
3 if the rise and fall of the Mackenzie here, it goes up and
4 down quite irregularly, I was just wondering how you can
5 put in a wharf unless it's portable, or movable, because
6 the Mackenzie just goes up and down like a yo-yo.

7 MR. ELLWOOD : Well I'm not
8 sure how our engineering staff would handle that problem,
9 but if they feel confident that they can put in a
10 facility here, they will do.

11 THE WITNESS: Will it be on the
12 Mackenzie or in the Snye as suggested?

13 MR. ELLWOOD: That's not been
14 determined yet.

15 MR. DELLER: That hasn't been
16 determined.

17 MR. WORKMAN: Yes we will be
18 building a wharf across the river from the town here.
19 We'll have a road leading from this wharf up to the M-15
20 compressor station site, storage site, staging site at
21 that point. We'll also, I'm sure, have some sort of
22 facility at the river crossing six miles upstream and it
23 will be a fairly major construction site there and there
24 will be staging for the crossing and the work that goes
25 on at that point. We realize the Mackenzie does go up
26 and down, but so do tides, and the docks seem to fit into
27 tides all right. I don't believe that will be too much
28 of an engineering problem.

29 MR. DELLER: How big of an
30 undertaking will this docking facility be?

1 How big will it be, comparable
2 to Hay River or smaller or larger? Are you trying to get
3 Kaps and NT to work out of here instead of Hay River?

4 MR. WORKMAN: Yes, I can't say
5 at this point. I'm sure that Hay River facilities will
6 be used, those facilities are there. There will be also
7 other facilities used along the river, too, I would
8 think. I'm sure there will be some trans-shipment
9 material from other places along the river; just
10 where, we haven't completed our engineering at this
11 point.

12 MR. DELLER So you hope to have
13 this as a major stockpiling area?

14 MR. WORKMAN: There will be
15 stockpiling in this area, but whether you would class it
16 as major or not, we can't say at this point

17 MR. DELLER: You have no idea of
18 what size, how much stock you're going to pile here? Or
19 stock.

20 MR. WORKMAN: No, our
21 engineering hasn't determined that degree of engineering
22 yet. We haven't gone through that extent of our detailed
23 planning.

24 MR. DELLER: Well, what about
25 the barges themselves, have you entered into any
26 agreement with say Kaps or N,T, about increasing their
27 fleet, or do you have your own private fleet or what?

28 MR. WORKMAN: No, we have been
29 discussing with the various transportation people what
30 facilities might be required -- not what facilities

1 | might be required, but how much volume of freight we'll
2 | be adding to the already loaded facilities and what
3 | they'll have to do to overcome the problem,, This is a
4 | problem not for the pipeline company but for the
5 | transportation company, but it's our responsibility to
6 | give them all the information so that they can make their
7 | plans, and we're certainly doing that.

8 | MR. DELLER : Thank you.

9 |

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

11 | RENE LAMOTHE sworn:

12 | THE WITNESS: My name is Rene
13 | Lamothe from Fort Simpson. Just some questions. There
14 | has been in Trout Lake and Nahanni Butte also an
15 | indication, Mr. Berger, that this Inquiry is also
16 | reviewing the grounds, the recommendations -- or am I
17 | misinterpreting? Will your recommendations cover also
18 | future applications for gas and oil pipelines down the
19 | corridor? Or will there be further inquiries with these
20 | applications?

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, "Let's,
22 | put it this way. I am bound by the pipeline guidelines
23 | which were tabled in Parliament by Mr. Cretian, who was
24 | then the Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern
25 | Development, to consider what the impact will be of this
26 | pipeline in the context of the development of a
27 | transportation corridor up the Mackenzie Valley, So I am
28 | obliged to consider what the impact would be, not only of
29 | a gas pipeline, but of a second gas pipeline if one were
30 | built, and an oil pipeline. In fact the pipeline

1 guidelines require these companies to bring forward
2 evidence before this Inquiry as to the impact of an oil
3 pipeline as well as a gas pipeline. They haven't done
4 that yet. They will be obliged to do it later in the
5 year.

6 In this instance, when I turn my
7 report in to the Federal Government on the -- this
8 proposed gas pipeline, the Federal Government will have
9 to consider it and consider as well the report of the
10 National Energy Board which is going to be considering
11 this pipeline proposal itself, and its hearings begin at
12 the end of October this year.

13 Future gas pipelines, that is a
14 second gas pipeline and oil pipeline, they would have to
15 be approved by the appropriate regulatory authorities and
16 by the Government of Canada when the companies concerned
17 sought permission to go ahead and build them. The Federal
18 Government has said even though we will consider giving
19 permission for these things, one at a time, we want to
20 take a look ahead right now and we will use the
21 application to build this gas pipeline as the occasion
22 for doing so.

23 Your question is a good one and
24 I hope I've made it clear what we're trying to do here
25 today and throughout these hearings.

26 THE WITNESS: My understanding
27 from what you're saying is that in fact this Inquiry will
28 cover future lines, should they be applied for and should
29 they be granted.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Well no.

1 | The Federal Government has laid down in the pipeline
2 | guidelines--what they said is if we build this gas
3 | pipeline up the Mackenzie Valley, then they say they will
4 | like -- it may be that they -- if oil in sufficient
5 | quantities is -sufficient volumes is found in the
6 | Mackenzie Delta, they will want to build an oil line and
7 | of course they will want to build it along the same route
8 | that the gas line has taken. So they say let us consider
9 | now what the impact will be of gas and oil pipeline
10 | construction and development, and then we will decide,
11 | that is the government will decide whether they will go
12 | ahead with this gas pipeline. It is a farseeing policy
13 | that the government has laid down in the pipeline
14 | guidelines and one that this Inquiry is hound to take
15 | into account so far as it can. Nobody has asked to
16 | build an oil pipeline now. There's only this appli-
17 | cation to build a gas pipeline. But we nevertheless are
18 | trying to look into the future so far as that is possible
19 | and see what the impact will be, not just of the gas
20 | pipeline but of a second gas pipeline, which the
21 | president of Arctic Gas says is likely they will want to
22 | build, and of an oil pipeline which the oil companies
23 | have said they want to build by 1983. So we're wrestling
24 | with all of this and I'm not trying to inflict it on you,
25 | but that's the picture that we're examining at the
26 | moment.

27 | THE WITNESS: Then in
28 | relationship to what you're saying, I don't know if it's
29 | improper for me to ask questions related to oil pipeline
30 | at this time --

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you
2 probably are entitled to ask them, but I have a feeling
3 that our friends here are not likely to answer them. Go
4 ahead and let's see what happens.

5 THE WITNESS: Well, what are
6 the implications of an oil pipeline? Will the oil be
7 heated? Will the pipeline be above-ground? If its
8 above-ground will the pipeline be fenced? What kind
9 of precautionary moves would you have in view of hunters
10 if it is above-ground, and the accidents of rifles
11 piercing the pipeline and oil spills, and these kind of
12 things?

13 MR. ELLWOOD: Those really are
14 matters of design for an oil pipeline company and we're
15 not or wouldn't be proposing to build such a pipeline.
16 We really don't know what the design of that would look
17 like. We're not an oil pipeline company and we really
18 can't answer the question.

19 MR. WORKMAN: The same applies
20 for us.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Let me says,
22 sir, that these gentlemen are absolutely right They are
23 asking to build a gas pipeline and the Federal Government
24 has said to them, and through them to their companies,
25 that they must bring forward evidence before this Inquiry
26 regarding the impact an oil pipeline would have, if one
27 were built along the route of the gas pipeline in
28 future. Now, they haven't assembled all of that
29 evidence as yet but we have been led to believe we can
30 expect them to bring it forward later in the year. In

1 | any event, the Inquiry itself is, so far as it is
2 | possible, looking into the question of the impact of an
3 | oil pipeline. I went to Alaska in June to look at the
4 | construction of the oil pipeline going on in that state,
5 | and witnesses have been called at this Inquiry from
6 | Alaska already, and others will be called to discuss the
7 | impact of the oil pipeline there, on the environment and
8 | the economy and so forth in Alaska.

9 | We're doing the best we can and
10 | I should say that our friends are doing the best they can
11 | too. But you'll have to wait, I'm afraid, a little while
12 | before we get to that.

13 | THE WITNESS: I'd like to point
14 | out, nevertheless, some information that does exist in
15 | relationship to oil pipelines in the south which would
16 | bear a lot of weight, I think, on the implication to
17 | hunters, for example, and that kind of thing where there
18 | are areas where people have to have permits to move into
19 | the area of pipelines, and it has happened where I'm from
20 | in Northern Alberta that oil pipelines were exposed,
21 | were accidentally pierced by rifles and caused
22 | considerable spill before they were found out, and this
23 | kind of thing. It's also known that oil through a pipe
24 | line has to travel -- it has to be heated to be able to
25 | move it, and so if it's going to be heated then how do
26 | you protect the permafrost from heat in the pipeline and
27 | that kind of thing? I think that, you know, as far as I
28 | know further in the year you're not going to be coming
29 | back here when these people can answer the questions. I
30 | think they've come here unprepared for these things and

1 | but nevertheless we're going to have to live with these
2 | things in the future, you know.

3 | One other question: Where will
4 | the power come from for your compressors and your
5 | chilling sites and your pumps?

6 | MR. WORKMAN: Arctic Gas
7 | proposal is that the power be supplied by using gas
8 | itself. Gas will drive turbines which will drive
9 | compressors in the system. They also will be used for
10 | generating electricity for ancillary equipment around
11 | compressor sites.

12 | MR. ELLWOOD: A similar
13 | situation applies for Foothills.

14 | THE WITNESS: That will be all
15 | for now.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
17 | Don't get me wrong, your points were well taken. We're
18 | still dealing with gas as yet and not oil; but I want,
19 | any of you who wish to raise these questions relating to
20 | an oil pipeline to feel free to raise them and we'll ask
21 | these gentlemen to grapple with them as best they can.

22 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

24 | MR. LAMOTHE: I'd like to be
25 | sworn in or whatever it is.

26 | ARTHUR LAMOTHE sworn:

27 | THE WITNESS: My name is Art
28 | Lamothe, I have a few questions' that relate to this
29 | point in time the Inquiry seems to be based on a concept
30 | that the north is a good place to get resources from, and

1 I've listened to the interventions up to now and I've
2 been reading various newspapers of other interventions
3 that have been made., and questions that have been posed
4 both by northerners and other people throughout Canada
5 about the pipeline. My major concern is after having
6 heard the Territorial Government say that they kind of
7 stand in the middle of the fence and don't know whether
8 or not they should say "yes" or "no" to a pipeline, which
9 seems like a fair position to hold, I'm wondering if that
10 government has abdicated all responsibilities of planning
11 the future development of the Northwest Territories

12 So I'm wondering if within the
13 proposals that are being laid out, whether or not were
14 thinking that Northern Canada experiences a time during
15 the winter where there is no light and where the fossil
16 fuels that lie in the north are going to be needed in the
17 north 50 years and 100 years down the route.

18 I also realize that the gas
19 companies may not be looking quite that far down the
20 route, but I'd like to know if the gas companies are
21 starting to consider that question, so I'm placing it to
22 both companies.

23 MR. ELLWOOD: Well, we certainly
24 are aware that these resources should be available to the
25 people of the north. I think that has been shown in our
26 application. We are proposing to make the gas available
27 to communities in the Mackenzie Valley and in the Great
28 Slave region their use and benefit. We are not simply
29 transporting all the gas out of the Territories, Our
30 pipeline system is to move the gas south and also to move

1 | it to the communities here in the Northwest Territories.

2 | In the matter of how much of the
3 | gas goes south, this is for the regulatory bodies to set
4 | the production rates and the distribution of the gas.

5 | MR. WORKMAN: Yes, we certainly
6 | appreciate the problem of energy in the future. I think
7 | the gas companies, the oil industry is looking at more
8 | than just 50 years ahead. I think we've got to look a
9 | few hundred years ahead. I mean we've done that -- when
10 | I say "we" I mean the oil industry, and I think the
11 | critical time in this whole energy picture is not 100
12 | years from now, but ten years from now. I think we can
13 | get over the next 10 to 20 years, we'll be home free but
14 | by that I mean we'll be getting into the time when
15 | nuclear energy will be well controlled. The problems
16 | associated with it will be controlled, when we get into
17 | the era of fusion where we create energy from hydrogen
18 | there won't be any problem then as to where we're getting
19 | all our world's energy from.

20 | But the critical time is between
21 | now and 20 years from now. How is the world going to get
22 | through this critical energy period, and one way is by
23 | looking at all these frontier resources.

24 | THE WITNESS: Are you voicing
25 | that answer as a representative of the oil company, or as
26 | a personal answer?

27 | MR. WORKMAN: Well, I'm not
28 | representing oil companies, but it's my own personal
29 | feeling and I believe the oil companies are vitally
30 | concerned, too. They're concerned with energy, total

1 energy.

2 THE WITNESS: Then I guess I'll
3 have something to leave with you, and that is that I'm
4 not at all moved to this point in time by a total
5 approach for a concept of the development of the
6 Northwest Territories, As far as energy resources are
7 concerned and the use of energy resources for future
8 development with the extraction of minerals, the
9 industrialization that the north could provide for itself
10 in the future, and I think what I'd like to leave with
11 you is that either the Northwest Territories is going to
12 have to look into that, or the Federal Government of
13 Canada is going to have to seriously take a look at the
14 north., not only as a place to tap, but as the people
15 here have been saying, come from the Chamber of Commerce,
16 will be coming from the native people, I'm sure, that it
17 is a place to live; and if it's going to be a place to
18 live in the future then we'd better take stock of what we
19 have here, and that has to be done and see how the
20 resources- the energy resources that we have match with
21 the other sources that are going to need the energy.
22 That's about it.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
24 Mr. Lamothe.

25 (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

27

28 MR. HAMMOND:

29 You say to look
30 into the future 20 years. Say we do run into a nuclear

1 form of energy or fusion you talk about, you guys are
2 very willing to put in this pipeline but are you willing
3 to take the damn thing out?

4 MR. ROMAN: Well, that is a long
5 way down the line but I guess that's part of our
6 application. We must, if no more gas and the pipeline is
7 not to be used, we have to dispose of the facilities.

8 MR. HAMMOND: Yeah, but to
9 dispose of it, how are you going to dispose of it? Like
10 just let vegetation overgrow it, or are you going to take
11 it out and rehabilitate it?

12 MR. WORKMAN: I would think that
13 this would be decided at the time as to what would be the
14 best way for the total environment. I can't answer that
15 today.

16 MR. ELLWOOD: Yes, well we've
17 had a look at the question of what happens if the gas
18 supply failed or if it eventually is used up. I'm sure,
19 as Mr. Workman said, you really can't answer the question
20 as to what would best be done at that time right now,
21 except to say that we have made a commitment that we just
22 wouldn't abandon the project as it sits. We would clean
23 and restore , but how that would be done we really can't
24 specify at this point in time, It's just too far in the
25 future for us to know really what will the situation be
26 like then.

27 We've had a look at what happens
28 if the pipeline is just left empty, the chilling is shut
29 off, what would happen to the permafrost. Our engineers
30 tell us that there will be no adverse effects from that

1 | that the system will just stabilize and over the when the
2 | pipeline is operating and will stay stabilized if you
3 | once shut it down. Then it really becomes a matter of
4 | re-vegetation or not re-vegetate, if you want it to come
5 | back naturally or to plant, we can't say what would best
6 | be done at that time.

7 | THE WITNESS: I'd like to ask
8 | one thing about spills. How quickly could you detect an
9 | underground spill?

10 | MR. ELLWOOD: Well "spill" is
11 | probably not a good word.

12 | THE WITNESS: Well, puncture,
13 | whatever. Leakage.

14 | MR. ELLWOOD: It can be detected
15 | almost immediately. If it's a major break you will notice
16 | it immediately in the compressor stations, and the system
17 | will shut down automatically. If it's only a pin-hole
18 | leak, then it may, depending on the size of the leak, it
19 | may take some time for it to show up in our reports of the
20 | volumes of gas that we're moving every day, or it may be
21 | found by the surveillance crews that will be inspecting
22 | the pipeline on a regular basis, weekly or perhaps more
23 | frequently if required. They would eventually find the
24 | leak if, it were very small; but if it were a major break
25 | you would notice it immediately in compressor stations,
26 | and everything would shut down.

27 | MR. HAMMOND: What do you mean
28 | by "shut down"? That's not going to stop the leak,
29 | obviously.

30 | MR. ELLWOOD: There are valves

1 | in the pipeline which will go closed automatically if a
2 | break occurs, and the compressor stations that pump the
3 | gas would shut down, would stop pumping, and the section
4 | line that had the -- that contained the then would be
5 | isolated from the rest of the line and the gas that was
6 | in that one section would of course leak out and that
7 | would be it.

8 | MR. HAMMOND: Well, would you
9 | have to wait, if this spill occurred during the summer
10 | would you have to wait till winter to fix it, or would
11 | you dig it out and fix it and just hope that the
12 | permafrost wasn't affected, or how would you go about
13 | correcting a summer spill or leakage?

14 | MR. ELLWOOD: Well, depending on
15 | the area --

16 | MR. HAMMOND: I'm talking about
17 | a permafrost area.

18 | MR. ELLWOOD: Right, if a break
19 | occurred in the sensitive permafrost area, we could move
20 | equipment and material in to repair it by a low ground
21 | pressure vehicle, possibly by helicopter, some of the
22 | equipment would go in by helicopter, some of the
23 | personnel could go in that way to be right at the break.
24 | The equipment necessary to repair this would be stationed
25 | at Norman Wells, Inuvik, and Fort Simpson, and would be
26 | just taken out from those communities to the line break.
27 | In an area say north of Norman Wells where you're into
28 | this sensitive permafrost terrain more frequently than
29 | down here, equipment from the closest site would be taken
30 | out along the Dempster Highway as far as you can get it

1 | along other access roads, along cut lines or along the
2 | right-of-way to the scene of the break on a low ground
3 | pressure vehicle, Any damage that was caused by that
4 | movement would be, the restoration of the terrain would
5 | start immediately then once the damage had been done;
6 | once the equipment had gone over it if there was any
7 | damage resulting the restoration would start immediately.

8 | MR. HAMMOND: What I in trying
9 | to get at is how do you do that without affecting
10 | permafrost, if you have a summer spillage?

11 | MR. ELLWOOD: Yes, you'd have
12 | to dig the line up in order to be able to weld the new
13 | section back in, but that's not a problem for us. We
14 | just fill it back in again.

15 | MR. HAMMOND: Wouldn't you have
16 | settling problems with your pipeline sagging or such?

17 | MR. ELLWOOD: No, oil engineers
18 | predict that the disturbance that you create is not
19 | sufficient to cause any major sagging or disturbance
20 | problems, if you fill it hack in and re-vegetate the
21 | degradation to permafrost will be arrested before any
22 | serious damage occurs to the permafrost.

23 | MR. HAMMOND: Well, say you did
24 | have a major spill, what do you
25 | consider a major spill? How big would it be? Like what
26 | sized area? Lets say one of the pipes did fracture and
27 | burst, how big an area would be affected?

28 | MR. ELLWOOD: Well, again "spill"
29 | is not the right word because gas here is in a gaseous
30 | state, not in a liquid state. It doesn't spill out on the

1 | ground. It goes into the air. It's lighter than air and
2 | will rise.

3 | MR. HAMMOND: Yeah, but this is
4 | underground.

5 | MR. ELLWOOD: It's underground,
6 | true. In a major break what would likely happen is that
7 | the pipeline will rip open and a section of the ground
8 | will be thrown up, as if by an explosion. Depending on
9 | how the pipe splits really, the size of the hole that is
10 | created by such a break might be perhaps 100 feet long I
11 | seem to recall reading in some reports where a pipeline
12 | break did create a crater of some 100 feet long and a few
13 | feet deep.

14 | MR. HAMMOND: O.K. Could there
15 | be any more problems caused by a leak age or breakage,
16 | whatever you want to call it, at a compressor site?

17 | MR. ELLWOOD: No, there would be
18 | no other problems associated with it there. Easier
19 | access, it would be easier to repair, that's about the
20 | only difference,.

21 | MR. HAMMOND: Well, I really
22 | don't understand how you can detect almost immediately
23 | the break.

24 | MR. ELLWOOD: When a break
25 | occurs, the pressure in the pipeline will drop, and it
26 | drops very rapidly, and you have pressure monitoring
27 | devices on the pipeline at each of the compressor
28 | stations that will notice that drop and automatically
29 | shut the pipeline system down.

30 | MR. HAMMOND: O.K., thank you.

1 MR. WORKMAN: To make one
2 comment, though, we talk about breaks as if it's some
3 thing that's going to happen. Even in a normal pipeline
4 these breaks are extremely rare, and in this particular
5 pipeline we are taking extra precautions because of the
6 sensitive environment it's going over. The design of the
7 pipeline is such that there probably --when I say
8 "probably" I mean a very low risk -- that anything will
9 happen to the pipeline.

10 Thank you.

11
12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is five
13 o'clock. I think that we had a very useful afternoon and
14 we'll adjourn now until eight o'clock this evenings and.
15 we 'll start the hearing again tonight at eight o'clock
16 and I invite all of you to return then and we'll carry on
17 this evening until we decide that we've had enough.

18 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)

19 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies
21 and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order this
22 evening and remind you once again that anyone who wishes
23 to say anything will certainly be given an opportunity to
24 do so tonight and again tomorrow, and the following day
25 if necessary. So we can begin now.

26 I think we have a witness. I
27 wonder if we could do something about the microphone.
28 Take a moment, Father, until these technical things have
29 been -- till they do whatever they do to them.

30 FATHER H. POSSET sworn:

1 THE WITNESS: My name is Father
2 Posset, I am an Oblate Missionary. I have been residing
3 here in Simpson for the past almost 20 years.

4 I welcome you, Mr. Justice
5 Berger, to the Fort of the Forks, "The Fort of the
6 Forks", this is how the island of Fort Simpson was called
7 in the first quarter of the 19th century, It was called
8 "The Forks", that is to say the confluent of two great
9 beautiful rivers, the Liard River into the Mackenzie
10 River. Consequently, Fort Simpson has always been a
11 confluent of people. It has become a confluent of
12 highways, and it is now proposed that it be the confluent
13 of a network of pipelines; and this is the subject of
14 your Inquiry.

15 As early as 1860, Fort Simpson
16 was also nick-named "The Emporium of the North",
17 "Metropolis of the North", "The Babylon of the North",
18 "The Tower of Babel", and finally and consequently, "The
19 Devil's Island". These high and low sounding titles
20 indicate that Fort Simpson always was an important centre
21 and it always will be because it is a natural geographic
22 centre.

23 It has always been the stopping
24 and meeting place of strangers of all nationalities
25 adventurers, opportunists, developers, business men,
26 explorers, exploiters and bums. We expect that this
27 trend will increase beyond imagination with the proposed
28 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

29 But prior to being a stopping
30 and meeting place for the white man, this confluent as

1 | well as the whole surrounding region has been the home of
2 | the aboriginal people, our Dene people.

3 | The very first white man to
4 | reside on this island was Mr. F,W. Wentzel, a Norwegian,
5 | who took charge of the Northwest Company Trading Post in
6 | 1807, just 18 years after Sir Alexander Mackenzie sailed
7 | down the river. As Mr. Wentzell resided here for ten
8 | years, he knew very well the Denes in their aboriginal,
9 | untouched state. Mr. Wentzell then wrote this beautiful
10 | tribute concerning our native people of Fort Simpson, I
11 | quote:

12 | "The general character of that part of the
13 | tribe inhabiting the Forks may be stated in
14 | these few words: mild of temper, hospitable,
15 | and compassionate to strangers, industrious,
16 | obedient and sociable Indians. They may be
17 | considered t best natured and most peaceable
18 | set of people perhaps in all America."

19 | How can you explain, Mr. Berger,
20 | that Fort Simpson has been called thereafter by so many
21 | bad nick-names? In the same letter Mr. Wentzell, who
22 | apparently was an honest business man, expressed his
23 | great concern about the native people, and this concern
24 | is still so true and actual at this time of Pipeline
25 | Inquiry I quote Mr. Wentzell again, he says:

26 | "No good can be derived from the turbulent
27 | struggle of opposition and competition in this
28 | country. It destroys trade, creates vice, and
29 | renders people crafty, ruins good morals and al-
30 | most totally abolishes every humane sentiment in

1 both Christian and Indian breasts."

2 These descriptions and
3 warnings of Mr. Wentzell still hold so true in 1975.
4 Although our native people have been threatened so much
5 by the invading and exploiting society, they may still
6 be considered as the best natured and most peaceable
7 set of people perhaps in all America. They have kept
8 their identity and culture so far. But they would
9 certainly be destroyed by a major and sudden
10 development such as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.
11 This would be a genocide. This we cannot accept.
12 Fortunately, the Fort Simpson Band is now under the
13 strong leadership of an energetic 1: young chief,
14 James Antoine, You will listen to him, Mr. Berger, not
15 only because he is a good speaker but especially
16 because he is a great listener, .1 know he is
17 constantly listening to the wisdom of his native
18 elders. As for myself, for the past 20 years I have
19 conducted here in Fort Simpson my own Mackenzie Valley
20 Pipeline Hearings Unfortunately, I have not completed
21 it yet. I am still getting to understand and respect
22 and appreciate my people. Of course, I am not as
23 clever as a judge who can cover this complex subject in
24 two days here and a few months in the Territories,

25 Moreover, I do not want to
26 speak on behalf of my people because they can express
27 themselfe4 very clearly in their own language. You
28 will listen to them.

29 But much better than my own,
30 conclusions and opinions, I have here, Mr. Berger, the

1 | official statement of all Catholic Bishops of Canada
2 | concerning northern development. This document has
3 | been issued on Labor Day a week ago, and it is my honor
4 | and privilege to table this document as an exhibit for
5 | your Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry.

6 | To sharpen our curiosity and
7 | attention, the Catholic Bishops of Canada have entitled
8 | their message:

9 | "Northern Development -- AT WHAT
10 | COST?" Their answer is that development should not take
11 | place for the sake of material gain, at the expense of
12 | the northern people, especially the native people.

13 | The Bishops state clearly and
14 | forcefully that the native people have a right to keep
15 | their identity, their cultural heritage, as us as whites
16 | we have the same right. Therefore they must be consulted
17 | and listened to in the various stage of development,,
18 | They should benefit from development; they should not be
19 | crushed by it.

20 | The Bishops also state clearly
21 | that consequently aboriginal land claims should be
22 | settled before development takes place.

23 | "We are especially concerned,"
24 | write the Bishops, "that the future of the north be not
25 | determined by colonial patterns of development wherein a
26 | powerful few end up controlling both the people and the
27 | resources, It remains to be seen," the Bishops say,
28 | "whether Canada's last frontier will be developed accord-
29 | ing to the principle of justice and responsible steward-
30 | ship." The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proposals presently

1 | being reviewed by the Berger Commission could provide the
2 | real test.

3 | These are the words of the
4 | Bishops of Canada. Mr. Berger, my words do not pretend
5 | to be an accurate summary of the message of about 79
6 | Canadian Bishops, My purpose is to draw your attention to
7 | the title of their message which is a question:

8 | "AT WHAT COST?"

9 | And of course they mean

10 | "AT WHAT HUMAN COST?"

11 | In concluding, I invite you, Mr.
12 | Berger, and also all those directly involved in this
13 | project of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline to read
14 | carefully and to meditate the text of this message,
15 | remembering that we have to deal more with people, more
16 | with people than with money.

17 | It would have been nice if I
18 | read the whole message of the Bishops, but it contains
19 | 3,500 words, to be quite lengthy. I have here copies of
20 | it for all those who are of the press or the public who
21 | are interested to have their own, you are quite welcome
22 | to take one. Thank you very much.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Father,
24 | you're certainly welcome to read the Labor Day message of
25 | the Catholic Bishops of Canada into the record here. We
26 | have the whole evening and I don't want to curtail you in
27 | any way.

28 | FATHER POSSET: Yes, well the
29 | vocabulary for the ordinary people may be a little heavy
30 | although it's very plain and down to earth. But 3,500 words

1 | would take -- well, three-quarters of an hour maybe, I am
2 | not reading as fast as Father Mary would do.

3 | Anyway, copies are here and I
4 | think it's better that those who are concerned take a
5 | copy.

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank
7 | you very much, Father Posset. The statement of the
8 | Catholic Bishops of Canada will be marked as an exhibit
9 | and form a part of the permanent record of the Inquiry,
10 | and if I may ask you, father, you were reading from a
11 | statement of your own, if you are able to leave that with
12 | us we should like to have that marked as an exhibit as
13 | well.

14 | (SUBMISSION BY FATHER H, POSSET MARKED EXHIBIT C-190)
15 | (LABOR DAY MESSAGE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF CANADA MARKED
16 | EXHIBIT C-190-A)

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
18 | very much.

19 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 | MR. HAMMOND:

21 | I'd like to direct
22 | this question to the representatives of either of the
23 | pipelines. This afternoon I asked you about the person-
24 | nel that would be employed on the site, which you say is
25 | about six miles outside of Fort Simpson, You assured me
26 | that on their time off they would be flown to the south
27 | or if they were from Fort Simpson they would come back;
28 | but my concern lies in the fact that it's not so much
29 | when they have their time off, it's after their shift of
30 | 12 hours, they still have another 12 hours, and after a

1 | 7-day week or a 6-day week men especially have a great
2 | desire for booze and women, and they are going to find
3 | that in Fort Simpson. Associated usually with alcohol is
4 | alcohol abuse and that comes and usually leads to other
5 | things such as vandalism, theft, violence, physical
6 | violence of sorts and rape. I know you won't be
7 | responsible for the individual actions of the personnel
8 | that you employ, but you are still bringing them up here
9 | and it's your pipeline. I would sure like you to comment
10 | on that aspect because that is something that none of us
11 | in this community want.

12 | MR. WORKMAN: Well, I agree
13 | it's going to be a tough thing to control. Individuals
14 | have rights and we can't interfere with human rights,
15 | However, I think for the overall good of the communities
16 | and so on we should do all we can to discourage people,
17 | employees, from coming into town to raise Cain in their
18 | time off. I personally feel that after 12 hours of hard
19 | work on the pipeline they're not going to feel very much
20 | like coming in and having a good time when they have to
21 | get up bright and early the next morning to put in
22 | another 12 hours, However, we will do all we can in the
23 | way of discouraging this sort of thing. We can't
24 | guarantee that we can control it 100%, but we will
25 | certainly take every step we can to discourage this and
26 | by working people 12 hours is quite a lot of
27 | discouragement right there.

28 | MR. HAMMOND: Could I ask you
29 | if you're going to permit alcohol in the camps?

30 | MR. WORKMAN: We are hoping that

1 | we will be able to have dry camps.

2 | MR. HAMMOND: What do you mean,
3 | "hoping"? Can't you say either way?

4 | MR. WORKMAN: Again, I guess
5 | you're getting into the human rights area and I'm not
6 | sure myself whether we can actually lay down a hard and
7 | fast rule in this area.

8 | MR. ELLWOOD: The question of
9 | the workmen and how they're going to dispose of their
10 | leisure time, what little leisure time they have has been
11 | one that we have looked quite hard at. As an encourage-
12 | ment to the construction workers to keep them in the camp,
13 | they will be provided with very excellent recreation
14 | facilities right in the camp. The food services there
15 | will be, according to what is now the normal standard on
16 | these large construction projects, and if you've ever been
17 | through one of the cafeterias in a large construction camp
18 | you'll know that it is very first-rate. The workers will
19 | not have access to vehicles of any sort for other than
20 | company business. Therefore they will not have vehicles
21 | to come into town during night, That, coupled with the
22 | amenities that will be provided at the construction camp,
23 | we feel will be enough to keep them in the camp and not
24 | coming into town during evenings.

25 | As to your question about
26 | alcohol, having dry camps, we have opted for controlled
27 | alcohol situation in the camps. There are no details on
28 | this, but we feel it's probably better to have a con-
29 | trolled source of alcohol at the camps rather than have it
30 | smuggled in, if you wish, although that's not the right

1 | term, or have the people try to come out to the community
2 | to obtain alcohol.

3 | MR HAMMOND: If I could direct
4 | this to Justice Berger, since I think it pertains more
5 | to what he's seen in the Alaska Pipeline, I think also
6 | from the point of the family unit, if you could say that,
7 | I think you may have seen a great deal of child
8 | abandonment, child abuse, a great deal of husband-wife
9 | desertion and stuff like this, and this really concerns
10 | me that it could reach very acute proportions up here,
11 | and it's something that's a problem not only in such a
12 | place as along the pipeline, but all over North America,,
13 | But I think probably with the amount of wealth that we
14 | generate up here it would be much more acute, and it's
15 | something that leaves sort of a permanent psychological
16 | scar that no wealth can erase, and it's something that
17 | bothers me very much. I'm just wondering if you saw any
18 | evidence of this there?

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I spent
20 | a week in Alaska. We will be hearing from witnesses from
21 | the State of Alaska later on in the Inquiry. I told you
22 | we've already heard from some, we heard from Magistrate
23 | Sprecker of Glennallen, who gave evidence at Whitehorse
24 | last month, and he gave us a number of statistics and so
25 | forth. We'll be hearing from other witnesses and they
26 | will be cross-examined by those who dispute the figures
27 | and the things that they have to say.

28 | I think all I can say at this
29 | stage is that we want to find out as much as we can about
30 | what the construction of the Alyeska Pipeline has

1 | meant in terms of social impact to the people of Alaska.
2 | My visit was the first step toward discovering that.
3 | The, witnesses that have been heard and will be heard are
4 | something that should add to our knowledge of that
5 | subject. I think I should tell you that this is a public
6 | Inquiry, so anything that comes up will come up at the
7 | hearings, either in Yellowknife or in the communities, or
8 | in any of the other places where we sit. So that all the
9 | participants in the Inquiry -- the pipeline companies the
10 | native organizations, the Chambers of Commerce the
11 | environmental groups -- can question the witnesses,
12 | challenge them if they wish to do so at the appropriate
13 | time.

14 | The magistrate who gave evidence
15 | didn't discuss any figures relating to child abuse, or
16 | whether it's gone up or down since Alyeska, the Alyeska
17 | Pipeline began. But we do expect to hear evidence in due
18 | course about that.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

20 | MR. IVANS: I'd like to be
21 | sworn.

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir.

23 | JIM IVANS sworn:

24 | THE WITNESS: Justice Berger,
25 | distinguished visitors, fellow residents, my name is Jim
26 | Ivans and I am here this evening as the official
27 | representative of the Village of Fort Simpson, and as
28 | such I will present the views of the Council as they
29 | relate to the development of the Mackenzie Valley
30 | Pipeline.

1 The proposal to construct a gas
2 pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley has, for the several
3 years, created high anxieties among the northern people
4 for both those that support and for those that oppose its
5 completion.

6 The frustrations of not knowing
7 one way or the other has and continues to divide us as
8 northerners. It is therefore imperative that a decision
9 be made advising whether this pipeline will be built or
10 not. Every day that these hearings, for examples are
11 delayed would add to the division of Fort Simpson
12 residents, so we urge you, sir, to take the necessary
13 action to ensure that they are completed on schedule.

14 Should a gas pipeline be
15 constructed as proposed, all northerners will have to
16 pull together to ensure that our collective needs are
17 mete We mean in all ways, culturally, socially and
18 economically. This means that it will be necessary for
19 Fort Simpson to have a strong voice in government, and to
20 achieve this we must be represented by one governing
21 body. This body must have full recognition by the N.W,T.
22 Government because we live in a democratic country, this
23 governing body must consist of individuals selected by
24 the residents of Fort Simpson.

25 Once this is achieved, all other
26 organizations, societies, etc., must come under the
27 jurisdiction of this governing body in all matters relating
28 to the municipal governing of the community. It is the
29 only way that we can assure the efficient, the organized,
30 and the planned development of the community that will

1 benefit all individuals living here now and in the future.

2 To further ensure organized
3 development, it is of the greatest importance that
4 adequate time be available to us prior to the
5 commencement of large transient or permanent population
6 increases. Presently the island on which Fort Simpson is
7 situated will reach its maximum capacity with an increase
8 of 300 residents. At that point, to expand the community
9 will necessitate a move to the mainland. To accomplish
10 this move --

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
12 just forgive me for interrupting. Could you just go back
13 for a bit a couple of sentences just before the move to
14 the mainland?

15 A O.K.

16 Q To make sure I follow you
17 that's all.

18 A It is of the greatest
19 importance that adequate time be available to us prior to
20 the commencement of large transient or permanent
21 population increases. Presently the island on which our
22 community is situated will reach maximum capacity with an
23 increase of 300 residents, This is based on an engineer's
24 consultant report. At that point to expand the
25 community will necessitate a move to the mainland. To
26 accomplish this move, we must procure a permanent and
27 desirable source of water supply, we must install new
28 sewer and water trunk lines, we must build an additional
29 causeway to keep the community as one and not create an
30 old and new town concept, we must construct a new water

1 treatment facility, and we must construct a sewage
2 treatment facility. All of these things take time and
3 lots of money.

4 In fact, an estimated \$75
5 million, and I'll repeat that figure, \$7.5 million just
6 to get us into a situation where more residential
7 property can be available.

8 In addition to these basic
9 community needs, we will require major increases in
10 facilities and services relating to the social aspects of
11 our community. For example, child care services, alcohol
12 rehabilitation, mental health programs, crime prevention,
13 young people's programs, recreational facilities,
14 cultural facilities, and many more, I am sure

15 Naturally with such development
16 there will be an increase in the commercial and industrial
17 community. We must also plan and serve these interests as
18 they add to our overall needs. More industrial property
19 must be available. The only difference here usually is
20 that the users pay the bill. But the planning and controls
21 are just as important and time-consuming if we are to
22 maintain a community where people like to live.

23 It is obvious then that
24 extraordinary funding for the community relating to
25 capital expenditures must be made available. We would
26 find it an, impossible task to fulfil these needs if we
27 are to be restricted to existing procedures and
28 bureaucratic systems of obtaining capital funding.

29 In conclusion, the Council
30 wishes to include two recommendations in the event that

1 the gas pipeline is built:

2 1. That where economically feasible, the successful
3 applicant be required to construct feeder lines to
4 the northern communities, thereby reducing the
5 costs.

6 2. That a Northwest Territories Heritage Fund be
7 established for the benefit of future northerners.
8 Gas is a diminishing commodity and therefore it is
9 important that such a fund be established to ensure a
10 permanent advantage is gained from the extraction of
11 northern resources.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
13 Mr. Ivans, I wonder if you would let us have your written
14 statement so that it can be marked as an exhibit in the
15 Inquiry?

16 (SUBMISSION OF COUNCIL OF FORT SIMPSON MARKED
17 EXHIBIT C-191)

18 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I have
19 a few personal remarks which I would like to make, unless
20 if you plan to have a discussion or questions on the
21 views, our Council chairman is here and he would reply
22 to those. If not, I would continue with my personal
23 views.

24 THE COMMISSIONER: You go right
25 ahead.

26 A This is myself personally --

27 Q Yes.

28 A -- and in no way commits the
29 Council. I should say first of all, and I haven't
30 prepared anything but I should say first of all that I

1 have lived in the Northwest Territories for the past
2 eight years. I've lived in locations from Inuvik to as
3 far south as Hay River, and I'm as concerned about the
4 north as any other resident. The references that are
5 made by the speakers and the so-called experts, are
6 usually Indian people, Metis people, white people, and
7 I'm lost because I don't fit any of these categories.
8 You know, one thing for sure is that I am a Canadian and
9 I'll argue with anybody that tells me differently.

10 As Canadians we northerners have
11 a responsibility to the rest of Canada. They have been
12 helping us for many, many years. Just as an example I
13 have the 1971 Financial Statement of the Government of
14 the N.W.T. in front of me -- I couldn't get a '75 but I
15 imagine the pattern is the same.

16 In 1971 the Government of the
17 N.W.T, spent a total of \$72,237,464. Of that figure,
18 N.W.T. resident raised a measly \$9,780,000, and let's
19 not forget it. The rest of that money is coming from
20 Canada, Canadians, in the hope that some day the N.W.T.
21 will do its part as a Canadian citizen.

22 The N.W.T. consists of 1.4
23 million square miles. Of that 900,000 is water, and most
24 of the rest of it is covered by ice permanently. So
25 we're not talking about really all that much land. We
26 hear things about land claims and pipelines, which comes
27 first? I think it's the case of which came first, the egg
28 or the chicken?

29 You know, a commodity is only
30 worth what somebody is willing to pay for it. If there

1 | is no development in the north, the land won't be worth
2 | anything and we can't expect or even consider that other
3 | Canadians should continue to foot that kind of a bill for
4 | us up here. Let's be realistic. Let's start being
5 | Canadians.

6 | I'm not too worried about a
7 | cultural impact, I don't think it's going to be that
8 | great. We've gone through this in many towns before, in
9 | Fort McMurray few years ago there was 2,500 workers in
10 | the town of 2,400 people, We go back even farther in
11 | history and take a look at Hawaii, Hawaii was probably in
12 | the late 1800's, was in the same situation the
13 | Territories is in today. A lot of drunks walking around,
14 | a high V.D. rate, people getting heat up in bars and
15 | killing each other. I've been to Hawaii a few years ago,
16 | I don't know if you have but I spent a week there and
17 | just from an above-the-board sort of observation I could
18 | see that the managers, the people that own shares in the
19 | large companies in Hawaii, the professional people, the
20 | universities, these were all being run by Hawaiians. They
21 | haven't had that much of a problem; but it didn't get
22 | better for them until the major industry hit Hawaii. The
23 | only difference there, it was tourists; here in oil or
24 | gas or whatever; and in Hawaii today at any given day
25 | there are more transient people in Hawaii than there are
26 | permanent population.

27 | So I think we're all getting
28 | excited about nothing, so let's forget the lies and the
29 | cover-ups and the bargaining through political avenues
30 | and monkeying around and get down to being Canadians and

1 | build a country, a strong country. Thank you.

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

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

6 |

7 | GARY BLACK, resumed:

8 | THE WITNESS: I'm Gary Black,
9 | chairman of the Fort Simpson Village Council.

10 | One thing that came to mind as
11 | Jim was making the official presentation of Council, that
12 | might be advantageous to us almost immediately, at the
13 | present time, as I mentioned earlier, Fort Simpson's
14 | water supply has been in pretty desperate straits. We
15 | have done quite a number of tests, exploring all the
16 | possible avenues around Fort Simpson for obtaining an on-
17 | going and decent water supply. According to our
18 | consultants out of Edmonton, the best possible water
19 | supply around, which is saying what we already knew
20 | before, but they finally confirmed it for us, is the
21 | Mackenzie River. So we are presently studying the
22 | feasibility of placing or laying a pipeline across the
23 | Mackenzie or across the Liard half of the Mackenzie River
24 | to obtain water, a direct water source from the Mackenzie
25 | River side of the river.

26 | Now it seems to me that looking
27 | at both the -- particularly the Foothills application,
28 | and in part the Arctic Gas application, Foothills in
29 | particular is talking about a spur line to Fort Simpson.
30 | They have guaranteed spur lines to all the communities

1 | along the Mackenzie River. Now the spur line they are
2 | talking about comes from the far side of the Liard beyond
3 | our present ferry crossing and loops back into Fort
4 | Simpson. It would seem to me that if one of the
5 | restrictions imposed on either applicant were the
6 | necessity of laying a spur line into the village gate,
7 | that it would be far simpler, far closer, at least, to
8 | lay the line directly across the Mackenzie.

9 | Now I know and understand that
10 | the reason for not doing that is an extra river crossing,
11 | At the same time if the Village Council here is looking
12 | at the possibility of laying a pipe at least three-
13 | quarters of the way across, then there's probably and I'm
14 | no engineer or technologist -- but there's probably some
15 | saving to be made somewhere if we both work at the same
16 | thing the same time. Perhaps there is some way of
17 | Foothills and/or Arctic Gas and the Village Council of
18 | Fort Simpson looking at an engineering study and the
19 | possibility of laying two pipes at one time rather than
20 | us laying one, and then coming all the way back with an
21 | extra 12 or 13 miles into Simpson with a spur line from
22 | the main gas line.

23 | So I guess what I'm urging you
24 | to do, Justice Berger, is to request both applicants, to
25 | look into the feasibility of such a co-operative measure
26 | and have them report back either to the Inquiry or report
27 | back to the Village Council at some point as to whether
28 | that would be a possibility.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want
30 | to say anything, Mr. Workman or Mr. Ellwood, about that?

1 MR. WORKMAN: Yes, as far as
2 Canadian Arctic Gas is concerned, if we're building, a
3 pipeline from our mainline over to Fort Simpson, then it
4 seems certainly worthwhile to co-operate with the
5 community here and have the water line tie in from the
6 same or through the same ditching. We will be looking at
7 this and have more engineering advice on it, I hope
8 fairly shortly; but it certainly makes a lot of sense to
9 us to look into the feasibility of such a project.

10 MR. ELLWOOD: Mr. Black, since
11 our last meeting with the Village Council here, at which
12 you brought this suggestion up, we have asked our
13 engineering and construction section to look into this
14 proposal. They have that in hand. They are considering
15 the implications of combining these two projects into
16 one, and we expect to be able to come back to the Village
17 Council shortly with some more information on that.

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
19 Mr. Black. Miss Hutchinson, would you make sure that the
20 transcript is marked at that passage, beginning with Mr.
21 Black's query and the answers given by Mr. Workman and
22 Mr. Ellwood, and make sure that it's referred to Dr.
23 Fyles.

24 Carry on, Mr. Black.

25 A I really just wanted it on
26 the official record. I discussed this unofficially with
27 Arctic Gas and Foothills at the same time. Thank you

28 (WITNESS ASIDE)
29
30

1 MR. DELLER: I'd like to ask a
2 question of the gas company people.

3 THE COMMISSIONER: All right
4 Before we go any further, just -- you asked a number of
5 questions and I certainly appreciate your questions,
6 they've been good questions, and so has your colleague, I
7 think his name is Mr. Hammond; but I think we'll swear
8 you both in because you have a habit which is quite
9 natural of interweaving a few statements with your
10 questions, and everybody does it, but --

11 TOM DELLER sworn:

12 CHRIS HAMMOND sworn:

13 THE COMMISSIONER: All right, go
14 ahead.

15 MR. DELLER: Do you want my name
16 again? My question is about environmental impact. During
17 the past few months I've been reading a lot of the
18 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline series and a lot of other
19 publications, mainly for my job, and there is so much
20 information there, and the people that wrote those don't
21 understand the problems, the total problem. They admit
22 that, there's so many more areas to study. I'm questioning
23 the size of your company. All the people who worked on
24 those publications and all the other people who wrote all
25 other articles, how many environmentalists do you hire? How
26 many biologists do you hire? How many soil experts do you
27 hire? How many geologists do you hire? How many cultural
28 economists do you hire? Do you think you can really handle
29 the scope of this problem, because if there's any
30 environment -- to get the least amount of environmental

1 | destruction, if it's going through you want it to be as
2 | safe as possible, and to dig the hole for the pipe is going
3 | to change the environment because it's going to change the
4 | permafrost, it's going to create more permafrost in some
5 | areas and less in other areas, it's a known fact. Do your
6 | companies really think you're that big that you can handle
7 | all the total environmental question?

8 | MR. WORKMAN: As far as
9 | employing them directly, there's no way we could have
10 | enough environmentalists, biologists, and so on in our
11 | own employ. The Way Canadian Arctic Gas looks at the
12 | situation they have a major consultant, Northern
13 | Engineering, who have many experts in all these fields,
14 | but even they do not feel that they are adequately
15 | covered with all the types of experts required, and they
16 | in turn contract out for other consultants 'in their
17 | particular specialty.

18 | MR. DELLER: What I would think
19 | is that if the pipeline is going to be built, not to give
20 | it to one company but make it a co-operation of many,
21 | many companies, like every person who actually happens to
22 | know something about it, and not just recommend that
23 | either Foothills or Canadian Arctic get the contract. It
24 | should be a consortium of everybody that could possibly
25 | help to make sure that it is going to actually work in
26 | the cheapest way and the most efficient way, and not just
27 | give it to one company because not one company can know,
28 | you know, everything.

29 | MR. WORKMAN: I agree one company
30 | can't know everything. Our company is a consortium of

1 | quite a number of companies, each having their own area;
2 | but even that is not enough, we still must go out to get
3 | consultants, specialists in their own field, and they in
4 | turn get specialists to back up their information.

5 | MR. DELLER: Yeah. In my
6 | opinion, I would like to see it not go to one company at
7 | all, I'd like to see it -- maybe the Federal Government,
8 | if I could be that daring to say it should step in and
9 | make it a Federal Government project rather than a one-
10 | company thing and sort of tender out to put the-for
11 | construction of the pipeline in, to tender it out to one
12 | company perhaps one of these two companies, but the
13 | general whole picture should be a Federal Government
14 | project. Thank you.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
16 | very much, sir.

17 | MR. HAMMOND: I'd like to ask
18 | either company if they're 100% sure of all the technical
19 | phases that will occur in the pipeline, in the construction
20 | phase of the pipeline, if they're 100% sure that nothing
21 | will go wrong or that everything is O,K,, just to assure me
22 | and the people that nothing will go wrong.

23 | MR. WORKMAN: I guess nobody can
24 | be 100% sure but I can assure you that we will have the
25 | best engineers we can possibly get to assess every phase
26 | of it, and I couldn't tell you what the percentage of
27 | confidence would be, but on a project like this it will
28 | be higher than, most equivalent engineering projects.
29 | There's just too much at stake to be taking any chances,
30 | so there will be a terrific safety factor built into all

1 | phases of it.

2 | MR. HAMMOND: I was just under
3 | the impression that you were having trouble with the
4 | design of river crossings, with the pipe at river
5 | crossings. Is this true or not?

6 | MR. WORKMAN: Not to my
7 | knowledge.

8 | MR. ELLWOOD: I would just point
9 | out to Mr. Hammond that our sponsor companies, Alberta
10 | Gas Trunk Line and Westcoast Transmission, have built and
11 | operate many thousands of miles of pipeline in Alberta
12 | and B.C. We are two of the major transmission companies
13 | and I think that our operating records our construction
14 | and operating record there testifies to our competence to
15 | handle construction of a project such as this.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we can
17 | give our friends here a bit of a breather and see if
18 | anyone else wants to make a statement?

19 | (WITNESSES ASIDE)

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

21 |
22 | WILFRED CASAVANT sworn:

23 | THE WITNESS: My name is
24 | Wilfred Casavant, and Mr. Justice Berger, I would
25 | firstly like to express my appreciation for the
26 | opportunity to express myself here today. Although I
27 | will briefly speak on the educational, the physical, the
28 | cultural, and the- economic aspects encompassed in the
29 | purpose of this hearing, I will mainly dwell on the
30 | social aspects reflected upon a community where there

1 is no development, crash development, or controlled
2 development. I chose this line because I feel personally
3 that a healthy community is a busy community, busy at
4 learning, at working, and at playing, leaving little time
5 for idleness.

6 Fort Simpson has virtually none
7 of these essentials for a healthy community. A few days
8 in Fort Simpson will show the frustration, disgust, and
9 distrust entrenched in the village.

10 On the education, how can our
11 young learn to respect themselves, others, their property,
12 as well as the property of others if this is not continual
13 from the home to the institution? How can they learn to
14 respect the laws of our country and community if they are
15 placed in a supposedly teaching establishment which is
16 virtually a milieu of permissiveness. How can they be
17 expected to enter the labor field and become independent
18 if they are not given the basic demands of the labor
19 field, such as punctuality and assiduity at the school?

20 For this, well-planned programs
21 are required to be established by the 'system, not the
22 participants, without we have disillusionment, distrust,
23 disgust, dropouts, idleness leading to mischievous acts,
24 this all starting at a very early age and becoming so
25 entrenched in the individuals to the point of no returns
26 For some, a rude awakening after years lost with no
27 choice but a crash upgrading course.

28 On the physical aspect, no
29 development to Fort Simpson means a continued state of
30 idleness leading to the continuation of the problems

1 | Sorry, I'm trying to make sure I absorb this as we go
2 | along. Would you just go back? You said I'd be surprised
3 | about the extent of the bill for social assistance in
4 | comparison to Fort Simpson's size. Just carry on from
5 | there so I --

6 | A Then there is a
7 | construction firm and government training program, but
8 | without highway building programs, as is now the apparent
9 | case, these two will have little to offer in the form of
10 | job opportunities.

11 | Then there is the village who
12 | employ a few, and with no development will not be in a
13 | position to offer additional job opportunities.

14 | The frustrations here, Mr.
15 | Berger, are the consequences of idleness and a transfer
16 | of funds from the Social Department to the Liquor Control
17 | Department.

18 | Under the cultural, much fear
19 | seems to accompany the word "development" when placed
20 | next to culture. Development gives an alternate o an
21 | individual, That individual is not forced, hound or
22 | compelled to change his life-style. No one to this day
23 | has forced me to turn on a switch for light or heat. I
24 | could still be filling my kerosene lamp and chopping my
25 | firewood and watch the rest of the world go by. What
26 | matters as long as I am contented with my own ways, as
27 | long as I do not impose upon others?

28 | Who are they, Mr. Berger, the
29 | few who come before you and say that their culture is
30 | being eroded, when the many are out today working driving

1 trucks, operating machines, large and small. They are
2 not out on the trapline, they are not out hunting the
3 moose or the caribou, they are out working, too busy to
4 come here and tell you. Others are at home moping over a
5 brew because there isn't enough work to go around. At
6 this point in time one would wonder what culture is to be
7 preserved -- the living off the land culture or the
8 alcoholic culture.

9 On the land claims, yes, the
10 land claim must be settled as soon as possible but I urge
11 caution in two ways: Firstly, that this is an equitable
12 settlement to all concerned so that another land claim
13 does not occur in 10, 20, 50 or 100 years from now, using
14 the same concept, "Our ancestors didn't know better."
15 Secondly, that the compensation, be it whatever form
16 taken., be available to all concerned recipients,
17 otherwise we will have another land claim in a decade or
18 so because a few benefited and a majority back at the
19 doorstep asking for more.

20 On the social aspects, with no
21 development, for this phase we need only look at Fort
22 Simpson today, Basically very little employment, no
23 recreation facilities, and a very bleak future as far as
24 enhancing this dilemma. One might even say that things
25 will get worse in Fort Simpson before they improve, mostly
26 because of a lack of understanding. What we have is human
27 hours of idleness. By this I mean non-productive, non-
28 self-rewarding, non-invigorating hours of leisure with
29 little else to do but to be at each others' throat, as the
30 saying goes, drinking booze, blaming one another

1 | can only evolve through pre-planning, for pre-planning
2 | decisions must be made and made public. Lead time is
3 | required, particularly in the north in order to maximize
4 | the input to the development by the residents.
5 | Controlled development would expand the time lapse of the
6 | development creating job opportunities over a longer
7 | period of time. This would give the local residents the
8 | opportunity of total involvement, filling the now
9 | existing idleness, decreasing the social assistance roll,
10 | decreasing the need for alcohol rehabilitation grants,
11 | because, Mr. Berger, we can spend millions for rehabil-
12 | itation to what purpose if a productive solution is not
13 | resolved? The use of taxpayers money to curb a personal
14 | problem is intolerable; likewise refusing to provide some
15 | solution to eliminate the problem is intolerable.
16 | Curbing the grant monies, the social assistance handouts
17 | and providing incentives for controlled development would
18 | be a great benefit to all Canadians, but particularly to
19 | the idle who fill the void by indulging in alcohol,
20 | hoping to bury his misgivings in the bottle.

21 | Mr. Berger, with no development
22 | or crash development we will find more dead bodies than
23 | with a pipeline.

24 | The pipeline itself means very
25 | little to Fort Simpson as to the actual construction.
26 | It is the after long-range effects when industry can
27 | viably exist, given the fuel required. Therefore the
28 | time and millions spent on these hearings and other
29 | studies are but a delay in the realization of the fact,
30 | monies that could be used to curb the social ills

1 of our community, provide the non-existent recreational
2 facilities, improve our overtaxed public services,
3 improve our roads and streets and create work for the
4 unemployed. The vast sums spent on environmental
5 studies, though to a small extent necessary, one wonders
6 when in a few minutes a small tornado a mile wide and 40
7 miles long would do more damage than man and pipeline, or
8 a forest fire for that matter would do more damage than
9 man could do.

10 So Mr. Berger, let us face
11 reality. Let us get up and casually move on. Let us
12 help the alcoholics, the unemployed, the frustrated, the
13 taxpayers, the northerners, the Canadians, and tell the
14 Canadian Government to coolly, gradually but forwardly
15 move on with the job and stop hiding behind hearings,
16 studies, and what have you. Thank you.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
18 sir. I wonder if you would let us have your written
19 statement so that we can have that marked as an exhibit?
20 Oh, we have a copy. Thank you. Thank you very much, sir.
21 (SUBMISSION BY WILFRED CASAVANT MARKED EXHIBIT C-192)

22 (WITNESS ASIDE)

23 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me
24 just a second. I think I should say that if any of you
25 who have spoken today or will speak later decide later on
26 that you have something further to say, you are certainly
27 welcome to write me a letter at Yellowknife -- just write
28 to me care of the Inquiry at Yellowknife, and just add
29 anything to what you said here today, or what you intend
30 to say later today, and any of you who haven't

1 spoken and don't intend to speak because you haven't put
2 your thoughts together at this stage, feel free to write
3 me a letter at Yellowknife whenever you have got your
4 thoughts together and you want to say something about the
5 pipeline proposals.

6 The only thing I should add is
7 that this is a public Inquiry and any letter you send to
8 me, though I will read it just as I listen to you, as I
9 am anxious to do when I'm here today, any letter you send
10 me I would allow the pipeline companies, the native
11 organizations, the environmental groups, the Chamber of
12 Commerce, and so on and so forth, to look at it because
13 this thing must be done in public where anything said by
14 any one of you can be challenged by anyone who wants to
15 dispute it. I just wanted to make that clear. Yes sir?

16 MR. DEAN: Sir, I've been sworn
17 in.

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

19

20

21 EARL DEAN resumed:

22 THE WITNESS: I understand by
23 rumor that today the white man speaks, and tomorrow Dene
24 speaks. That might account for why so far there haven't
25 been too many Indian people speaking here today, and if
26 it isn't necessarily that they're drunk or that they are
27 incapable of stating their case.

28 THE COMMISSIONER: Could you
29 give us your name again, I'm sorry?

30 A My name is Earl Dean.

1 Q Yes?
2 A And this afternoon I
3 listened to Mr. Black's philosophical arguments and it
4 made me think, and consequently I went back to my home
5 and wrote this thing. I listened tonight to a sermon so
6 if your Court could extend to me a certain amount of
7 indulgence, I'd like to table a poem into the hearing.
8 Across the river from my camp
9 I see the tug pushing barges upstream, down-wind.
10 They look like oil barges.
11 Across the sun is bright on the far bank on Gros Cap.
12 Wind and water are like money and friends,
13 They determine which way we'll go,
14 Even upstream if you've got diesel fuel.
15 In here now we talk of American money,
16 Of community, and disruption;
17 We will play a chess mind game
18 For some social ascendancy,
19 And the children look with wide eyes,
20 The ones that used to beg for dimes,
21 Beg for quarters from their dads.
22 Come, we'll make them beg for dollars
23 Because they're afraid of the white man,
24 The dead men.
25 Sing your death song, white men.
26 What? You have no song?
27 And you don't know when you'll die?
28 You are like us, and we are dead now.
29 It is not us who are like you,
30 The wide eyes, the empty eyes.

1 | The eyes that cannot see.
2 | Social impact indeed.
3 | Go to the Queen, Miss Lonely Hearts,
4 | Sit at her feet and tell her,
5 | I have visited your far dominions,
6 | The ones that we are about to sell to the Americans.
7 | There is some question of ownership
8 | But the natives defer.
9 | They are trying to bargain but Caesar will be served.
10 | Have you heard - The wheel turns,
11 | The pawns, the chessmen, and the game;
12 | I've mentioned the site.
13 | Did I say anything about the hearing?
14 | Let me teach you, Dene brother,
15 | We'll exchange some money-paper for your land,
16 | Your mother, you say, or your sister.
17 | Now sit down here. How much do you want for Gros Cap?
18 | I'll have the machines print it up.
19 | Behave. We'll serve Molock for American money.
20 | We'll send whores and solicitors to dance a
21 | Yankee tune.
22 | In our graves we'll know the warmth of decay,
23 | The dinosaurs decayed, and they made diesel fuel.
24 | The spirit of our ancestry is alcohol.
25 | If you like, I can give you the written copy.
26 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, would
27 | you please, Mr. Dean? Thank you very much. That will be
28 | marked as an exhibit.
29 | (POEM BY EARL DEAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-193)
30 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

1 | CHRIS HAMMOND, resumed
2 | THE WITNESS: I'd like to say
3 | something in response to these people who keep talking
4 | about the native people and the way they're getting they
5 | are coining over to our way of life and sort of
6 | abandoning theirs.

7 | If we take a look at the impact
8 | that we have placed upon these people, it's taken us
9 | almost 1,900 years from the time of Christ for us to come
10 | to change and to accept this type of revolution
11 | ourselves, and we have asked these people to do it up
12 | here within less than 50 years, maybe 75 at the most.
13 | It's thrown them into confusion, yes. A lot of them have
14 | come over and a lot of them now are going back and
15 | saying, "You have some things but a lot of it is wrongs"
16 | And they say, "We have more in our way of life," so let
17 | them have a chance, Don't -- you know, you say, "The
18 | pipeline must come, we must be solid Canadians."

19 | If we are to be Canadians we
20 | must not expect these people to surrender their way of
21 | life, their customs, their traditions for some
22 | commodity, an exhaustible commodity. It's not fair to
23 | ask them. Give them time to adjust and to accept both
24 | ways of life, and maybe we have a lot to learn from
25 | them. Maybe we should wait a while instead of saying,
26 | "Let's shove the pipeline down the throat of everybody
27 | here," maybe after they maybe when they come -- excuse
28 | me, I think after they get a coherent life-style out of
29 | what has happened, maybe we will be much happier to
30 | live that life-style, all of us. So I think people

1 asked that the pipeline hearings must finish on time.
2 Jeez, speaking for a lot of people I say take as much
3 time as you want because it's very important because
4 everybody must be heard. There's no rush. I can't see
5 the immediate rush, like I can't see the importance of
6 money, you know, it's expendable, it has nothing to do
7 with people in inter-action.

8 We talk of a plastic society.
9 It is rather coincidental that plastic comes from
10 petroleum; but maybe it is more this plastic society the
11 lack of the human dimension that the people of this
12 Mackenzie Valley should hear more than anything. So I
13 think take your time, Justice Berger, I ask you to take
14 your time, and it's so important to take your time. We
15 have all kinds of time. Why are we in such a hurry?

16 This land up here, the people
17 argue over who owns the land. To me this land belongs to
18 the children of generations to come. We are just the
19 keepers of this land. We just keep it in trust and I
20 watch as the land is slowly deteriorating deteriorates.
21 We take a bit for this, we take a hit for that, and
22 if we look to the south the land is slowly
23 disappearing and I think that the land and human people
24 are the same measure, and it is important that we
25 remember this.

26 You know, I have nothing against
27 what we call progress and the harvesting of the wealth of
28 our -- of the land , But in so many cases people take so
29 much from the land, like to get into the resource that they
30 want they lay waste so much that the indiscriminate use

1 | of the land bothers me. If the pipeline is to come,
2 | let us to say in Canada that it was the first place that
3 | we were wise in the use of our land, we were careful
4 | with it, you know, because so far we haven't been. If
5 | we look at every other aspect of our land, it's just
6 | going to waste.

7 | People say that the pipeline
8 | will only take up a small, small corridor maybe a mile
9 | wide or something like this. But along with the
10 | pipeline then we hear of a second and third pipeline,
11 | and then we hear of service industries. Yes, it's
12 | going to come down the Mackenzie, and this is where
13 | most of the people in the Territories are, I hate to
14 | see the day when I have to walk out my door and I say
15 | to my neighbor, "I have to go 75 miles to get away
16 | from it all." You know, I dread the day that ever
17 | happens up here, you know, because today we can walk
18 | out our back doors and in two or three or five minutes
19 | we're out in the bush and the wilderness.

20 | So I ask you to take your time.
21 | I think it's very important. Thank you.

22 | Oh, Justice, I would just like
23 | to say one more thing. I always say one more thing. If
24 | the working phase of the pipeline does become a reality,
25 | I would like to see a forum instituted with copies, the
26 | format of this Inquiry to follow the progress of the
27 | pipeline as it goes near and progresses down the
28 | Mackenzie and goes past the various settlements. It
29 | seems the large corporations have the tendency to say one
30 | thing and then do another, and I think it is only

1 | through public airing of peoples' concerns that they
2 | should stick to what they originally said they were going
3 | to do. So I think it's important that an Inquiry like
4 | this go along with the construction of the pipeline, if
5 | it becomes a reality, and I hope to God it doesn't. But
6 | if it does I hope it is there because I think that is the
7 | only way that the impact of the pipeline will be cut to a
8 | minimum. Thank you.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, I
10 | should add that Mr. Hammond, we have three visitors today
11 | from the Science Council of Canada, who came here to the
12 | hearing, and one of them sat with me on the plane this
13 | morning and made a suggestion very much like the one
14 | you've just made. So I think that it's one that we
15 | should give very real consideration to.

16 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we have
18 | got plenty of time, at least I have and if anyone else
19 | would like to make a statement or ask a question. Yes,
20 | Mr. Ivans?

21 |
22 | JIM IVANS, resumed:

23 | THE WITNESS: I've just got one
24 | comment I'd like to come back on. A lot of people say
25 | "the large corporations, the big ugly thing, the big bad
26 | guys," Well, almost every large corporation in this
27 | country is a public company. I've bought a few stocks
28 | and I've never been told any time that I can't buy stock
29 | in a public company. That's your freedom as a
30 | Canadian. If you want to own a large corporation, buy

1 not be disrespectful of local people's requests or
2 demands. It would bow to local requests inasmuch as is
3 possible, but we are not told how much is possible in the
4 light of the applicant's plans. Perhaps it can't bow at
5 all.

6 Contact with local communities
7 is to be non-existent unless the worker is from the local
8 community, yet Arctic Gas would have a road linking its
9 camp six miles across the Mackenzie to a dock immediately
10 across the river from Fort Simpson, I would ask what
11 measures will be taken to keep men at the camp from town
12 that were not taken by Hire North and the American Army
13 because both the American Army and Hire North have in the
14 past made the same promises on their way through, and
15 both have left behind broken homes, unwed mothers and
16 orphans.

17 We have been fed on numerous
18 occasions the myth that the industrial economy is good
19 for us that services like highways, railroads and
20 pipelines are innately good for us, and no one has yet
21 demonstrated how. Since the highways have come in,
22 trucks are carrying freight, and the freight costs have
23 more than doubled in the north because of this. Railroad
24 made Western Canada dependent on the east, and the
25 pipeline would do the same thing here to us.

26 It's interesting to note that
27 the two people who spoke on behalf, one of the Chamber of
28 Commerce in Simpson and the other for the Village
29 Council or his own opinion--I'm referring to Gary --
30 are both from Toronto and perhaps their view of the

1 | economy of a railroad or of a pipeline is the
2 | psychological view that is raised in them in Toronto.
3 | The railroad was very good for the east, but it drained
4 | the west. You ask a westerner. I was raised in a
5 | railroad town in the west, and all the communities around
6 | the railroad town became very wealthy, and the railroad
7 | town that I was raised in, the artificial economy of a
8 | railroad maintained a standard of living, you know, we
9 | didn't go hungry but it's not a realistic or it's not a
10 | stable, it's not a permanent type economy because it's
11 | not produced there. It's there to drain the area.

12 | The assumption that native
13 | people will adapt and benefit from skilled development is
14 | ignoring both the experience of the immediate past and
15 | the psychological orientation to life which is the result
16 | of centuries. I was instrumental in Northern Alberta,
17 | I'm a native of Northern Alberta, Metis. I have a
18 | background in social sciences from the University of
19 | Alberta, philosophy from the University of Ottawa, and
20 | have done studies with my own people in a cultural
21 | education program and we have found that it takes at
22 | least five generations to change the psychological
23 | orientation of a people's way of life.

24 | The economy in the first
25 | generation of my people's move into the Northern Alberta
26 | area in which I'm from, immediately demanded that the
27 | people change from a tribal community of over 5,000
28 | teepees into small family groups as you have among the
29 | Athapaska here. But five generations later you still
30 | have Cree people teaching their children a tribal way of

1 | life, a discipline for a tribal way of life and not for a
2 | small family group way of life, as is the existence among
3 | the Athapascans. It's an interesting observation in the
4 | light of the expectation that people are making upon the
5 | people here that, "Oh you know, it will take a little
6 | time, you know. Go to work for three years and you're
7 | going to be a skilled operator and you're going to want
8 | to work seven hours, seven days a week, 12 hours a day
9 | for the rest of your life and have a week off now and
10 | then."

11 | The assumption is ignoring too
12 | much. The pipeline, like Hire North, may be accepted as
13 | a year of good hunting, and the excess cash flow will
14 | allow much feasting and partying, but in the mind of the
15 | people the way of life will still exist psychologically,
16 | it's still back there. Yet not finding it when the
17 | pipeline is gone, with expectations of wages as high as
18 | they have been because of the pipeline or because of
19 | Hire North now; when the work is done on the pipeline,
20 | as it is now in Hire North apparently, you will have
21 | netted on one hand a gas to permit an extension of a
22 | dying industrial economy in the south, and you ask the
23 | leading industrialists unless the Club of Rome are
24 | crazy, that it is dying, that it can't continue to exist
25 | at its present level, that it is going to have to change
26 | into something else, that people are going to have to
27 | find alternative ways of life, that cities people in
28 | cities are going to have to start bussing at least
29 | instead of one individual in every car. You're
30 | going to have that, on one hand, gas to permit a lot of

1 cars on the streets in the cities in the south, and on
2 the other in the north you're going to have a very
3 frustrated, a disoriented, and perhaps a very angry
4 people.

5 The myth that the south is
6 applying tremendous pressure is also misleading, and I
7 say it's a myth. 'Perhaps more close to the truth is
8 the pressure that the applicants for pipelines are
9 attempting to arouse with political moves and the media,
10 will not accept -- these applicants will not accept to
11 look at available alternatives to energy, to power in
12 the south because the alternatives are not saleable,
13 such as the wind and the sun.

14 Fusion is saleable. Nuclear
15 power is saleable, but we have to wait 20 or 30 years
16 till we can expect that, and we haven't got atomic
17 waste to create radiation sicknesses. But immediately
18 right now we have alternatives that are technically
19 possible and again they demand a change, a modification
20 to the way of life, Again they demand that we have to
21 be more realistic in who we are as human beings, in
22 fact we are not Olympians. Perhaps the more sedentary,
23 sedate type of life, yet vigorous, but you can't sell
24 the wind.

25 One day they might find out a
26 way to do it, though, just as they found out a way to
27 sell the land. It's as foreign to an Indian mind to
28 sell land as it is to sell the wind, so maybe one day
29 they can do that, I don't know.

30 By requesting a pipeline

1 | to attain political autonomy as suggested by the Chamber
2 | of Commerce in Simpson is perhaps putting the cart
3 | before the horse. By keeping our natural resources and
4 | using these resources to barter with Ottawa we will
5 | realize more political power. So I don't say that it's
6 | done intentionally to create a myth, to say that without
7 | the pipeline we can't have independence, we can't become
8 | -- I don't mean by "independence", independent of
9 | Canada,. I mean a province. The tools that the
10 | provinces are using right now to maintain their power,
11 | their autonomy from Ottawa are precisely their
12 | resources. It's the steel of the east that made the
13 | east so powerful, and now it's the oil in Alberta that's
14 | making Alberta so powerful.

15 | But we want to give all our oil
16 | away so that we can have a provinces it's crazy. Or
17 | that's my opinion.

18 | I have yet to hear the premise
19 | for the philosophical base supporting the pipelines One
20 | of the things they taught me about philosophy is that if
21 | you have a philosophy, if you have a very basic concept
22 | upon which your whole philosophy is based, and that
23 | concept is called a premise, the first idea from which
24 | you move, and it's unfortunate to note that immediately
25 | after it was indicated that a presentation was to be
26 | philosophical, the first five words were:

27 | "Ignorance, discard, frustration, anger, chaos,"
28 | And if that's the premise, we have anarchy.

29 | Once the borders are set, the
30 | choices, the options from which to choose are immediately

1 | limited. I'm referring to the fact that when you
2 | channel, when you direct your thinking economically or
3 | politically or otherwise along one way, and you decide
4 | and you start moving along that way, then that way binds
5 | you. Whether that way be the traditional native or the
6 | pipeline industrial, it binds you. But I submit that
7 | because of the structure of the industrial economy being
8 | controlled by the multi-national corporations right now,
9 | whose loyalties are not Canadian or U.S. or otherwise,
10 | they are multi-national, I.T.T. is loyal to I.T.T. and
11 | Exxon is loyal to Exxon, whether the Board of Directors
12 | of Arctic Gas be all Canadian or all South African, is
13 | immaterial; their loyalties reside with the multinational
14 | corporation or they wouldn't be on that Board.

15 | So we shouldn't play these games
16 | to confuse people because when you've confused people to
17 | the extent that they allow you to lead them into a
18 | channel, then your options are limited. I might even
19 | submit that to pretend that there is a philosophical base
20 | for a pipeline is to ignore the meaning of the word
21 | "philosophia", which means the love of wisdom; because to
22 | place one value judgment on top of another I fear a
23 | pipeline in particular is a very unwise move
24 | economically, politically, and socially.

25 | It places power in the hands not
26 | of Canadians, but of a multi-national corporation. It
27 | removes initiative from local people because by
28 | permitting them a temporary artificial well-being such as
29 | the railroad did to some people, they are not producing
30 | their own -- the basis from which they live, they are

1 | not producing it. They are serving a system which is
2 | paying them cash which permits them to purchase goods
3 | which is produced by somebody else; and the moment they
4 | stop serving that system, the cash stops flowing and they
5 | have to start producing their own goods to subsist.

6 | Again, an alternative life where
7 | people produce what they use to live. We say we don't
8 | want to go back to the traditional way of life. My wife
9 | is closer to that than I am, and she says that, and I
10 | agree with her; but I also recognize that the industrial
11 | economy can't provide a future for my son, and that if I
12 | can't be honest with myself to be able to give him
13 | alternatives, he's going to curse me and justifiably so.

14 | The development of the economies
15 | of the world through participation in the industrial
16 | complexes of multi-nationals has demonstrated to many
17 | independent nations in the so-called third world that in
18 | fact they are being enslaved economically instead of
19 | politically, and that the economic slavery is more
20 | binding than the political one was. So you have
21 | communities like Tanzania who are saying, "No industrial
22 | development: until we develop it ourselves, and we can't
23 | develop industrially until we've developed agriculturally
24 | because if we can't feed ourselves, who do we rely on to
25 | feed us? And the man who feeds us is going to say how we
26 | live before he will feed us,"

27 | The wage-earning economy in that
28 | sense is, an artificial economy, It creates a false sense
29 | of well-being. The well-being resides in someone else.
30 | So you have cocktail parties and barbecues, and you be

1 nice to each other, and there's nothing wrong with that.
2 But it's so demeaning that when you go home you take it
3 out on your kids, unless you've been so attuned to it by
4 your background that you don't know that it's demeaning
5 any more.

6 This artificial well-being
7 removes people from vigorous activity, creates a sense of
8 inertia, and you have people in this community who can
9 substantiate that. People who boast that they work at
10 Hire North and they sleep in a truck and somebody else,
11 drives them around and they make 9.50 an hour, and they
12 can claim 16 hours a day, and they're not going to go to
13 work building houses any more because they can work for
14 Hire North, But Hire North got shut down, and perhaps
15 that was a political move too. You have no highway to
16 employ you now, if you don't have a pipeline what are you
17 going to do for a living? You see how you get hooked?
18 Pople sit around waiting for big brother to take care of
19 them.

20 If this land is to be a place in
21 which to live vigorously and with self reliance, a place
22 better than the south, as is submitted by people who come
23 from the south not too long ago, a place in which to make
24 choices for a way of life, choices that aren't bound by a
25 pipeline or by a traditional way of life, but the kind of
26 choices that industrialists were able to make in Texas
27 and go out and put up 2 x 4 scaffolding and start
28 drilling for oil, a place of wisdom, a place of humanity,
29 then we mustn't be caught up in the rat race of the
30 south.

1 It is true that might has often
2 in the past proven to be right. It's not true, although
3 might is right for' the powers that be; but if Canada
4 would view us in the north as brother Canadians and
5 Canada's justice cannot stand on Machiavellian principle
6 or imperialism of any other description because might is
7 not necessarily right, or what is its justice system
8 worth?

9 That's all I have, sir.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
11 very much, Mr. Lamothe.

12 (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 MR. ERION: I've already been
14 sworn in.

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, oh I
16 know. Go ahead.

17

18 GORDON ERION resumed:

19 THE WITNESS: One thing I would
20 like to sort of detail for my learned friend that just
21 spoke is that even though he studied philosophy and
22 social studies and various other things, one of the basic
23 premises in the Canadian democratic system is economics
24 and in order to become part of that system, the north
25 will have to have an economic base.

26 Now it's been stated earlier
27 today that there is 1.4 million square miles in the
28 Territories, of which 900,000 are water and a great
29 number of the others are ice. That doesn't leave too
30 much land for a land-based economy, so what we have to

1 do is to search under that land to find the resources in
2 which to form an economic base.

3 I was not suggesting in my
4 early remarks today that we trade the gas that we have
5 for political autonomy. What I'm saying is that it is
6 a tool of an economic base in order to create a
7 political autonomy. I'm not suggesting to any degree
8 that we sell the north to the south. It's a matter of
9 barter. There are manufacturing goods that we require
10 from the south that we will trade for resources from
11 the north.

12 One of the other things that he
13 mentioned was that the industrial world is slowly
14 crumbling with the inflation rate in the past couple of
15 years and all the problems of gas shortages and whatnot,
16 that may appear to be so although there still seems to
17 be, a fair amount going on and companies are not falling
18 down. I really don't see that it will take place or that
19 another system must be found for our sons or daughters.
20 This one has been working for 2,000 years, or been
21 developed and is now working after that period of time,
22 and I think it needs some perfection but I'm sure that it
23 can go on.

24 One of the other things that
25 Simpson as a community of several walks of life, even
26 though I am from Toronto I have been here for four years
27 and I'm fairly conscious of the social aspects of this
28 town. We have sort of two separate entities, one being ,
29 native and one being non-native, and with all the sort
30 of news attention n the north lately, it seems that

1 ARTHUR LAMOTHE resumed:

2 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, my
3 name is Art Lamothe and I've been sworn in.

4 I think what I'd like to do is
5 I'd like to record my silence, you know. I'm in Simpson
6 for three weeks and I drove here from Ottawa across
7 beautiful Canada and I love every bit of it, and I'm
8 starting to love Simpson. I even like the things that
9 I'm hearing here that indicate to me that there is a good
10 life to be lived in Simpson, some exciting things
11 happening, there's factions and where there's factions
12 there's always fun, you know. We won't have to watch our
13 T.V. all that much to get by.

14 That's great, and yeah, but how.
15 I'd like to record my silence is on the question of the
16 pipeline. To that I feel silent. Within the last year
17 you know, I've read, I've deliberately set aside a lot of
18 theoretical things and I just started reading newspapers;
19 and I listed in my head very quickly the fact that
20 there's been much said on the world food crisis in the
21 last year. There has been a lot said on the world
22 population crisis in the last year. There's been a lot
23 said on the world energy crisis in the last year. We
24 have a transportation crisis that is just beginning to
25 hit the scene, and someone in Ottawa tried to patch it up
26 and we have an ecological crisis, again a world
27 ecological crisis to a great extent, you find things like
28 aerosol cans and mercury pollution and this type of a
29 thing, and we have a couple of men here who have that as
30 their central concern. We have world political

1 (WITNESS ASIDE)
2 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?
3
4 RAY MICHAUD sworn:
5 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
6 wasn't elected by any group. My name is Ray Michaud, I'm
7 here on behalf of myself and also as a member of the
8 Chamber of Commerce. I have been at the meetings since
9 this morning-- this afternoon, and one of my biggest
10 problems is speaking in public so forgive me for shaking.
11 What I have to say, I'm afraid I
12 won't be able to do it in words, so I'd like to do it in
13 a story, and I would like to start off by trying to
14 define the word "development" in my own opinion.
15 We will start off by the lowest
16 base of development and we will take a small creek as an
17 example, that flows into a small pond. No one man has
18 been walking through the bush and accidentally comes upon
19 this pond and therefore makes his great discovery of his
20 own private little spot where he can go alone and on warm
21 days, bathe and cleanse himself.
22 But as nature usually follows,
23 he has to tell another person and show him his great
24 discovery, and therefore two arrive at the pond and
25 this continues on till you have another man who arrives
26 at the pond with one case of beer, and as I stated,
27 this is a small pond. This man is going to quench his
28 thirst. Instead of picking up the bottles he disposes
29 of them to the pond and therefore ruining the swimming
30 area.

1 | that's the easy way cut.

2 | MR. BLACK: Our present plans
3 | call for lagoon system on the mainland.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well --

5 |

6 | MR. BLACK: As opposed to our
7 | present system of dumping directly in the Mackenzie
8 | River, which we don't like either.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: -- all right.
10 | Well, mark that down in the transcript

11 |

12 | THE WITNESS: Thanks, Gary.

13 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, would
15 | anyone else like to make a statement? Just while you're
16 | collecting your thoughts we will take a 5 minute break
17 | and anyone else who wishes to speak may do so after that.

18 |

19 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)

20 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we'll
22 | call the meeting to order again, ladies and gentlemen,
23 | and ask if there's anyone else who wishes to make a
24 | statement or ask a question before we adjourn? Well, I --
25 | yes sir?

26 | ARTHUR LAMOTHE resumed:

27 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I'd
28 | like to do two things. First I'd like to ask if one of
29 | the fellows -- if someone from the companies has an
30 | estimate -- say I'm talking about oil -- how much of the

1 | oil that comes out of the well-heads in North America,
2 | what percentage of that is used in cars? Is that a figure
3 | that's fair to ask? Is there an estimate of what's burned
4 | in vehicles, cars?

5 | MR. WORKMAN: There is but I
6 | don't have it.

7 | THE WITNESS: Would you venture
8 | a guess?

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want
10 | to venture a guess, Mr. Workman?

11 | MR. WORKMAN: I 'll venture a
12 | wild guess, the yield on an average crude oil of gasoline
13 | of maybe 30-35%.

14 | THE WITNESS: 35% of the crude
15 | would --

16 | MR. WORKMAN: 30 to 35% of the
17 | crude could go into motor gasoline, and that's just a
18 | figure off the top of my head.

19 | THE WITNESS: All right. I want
20 | to -- thank you. I want to do a little exercise on the
21 | car. It's kind of a personal exercise and I'm kind of
22 | proud of it, so I show it off on occasion.

23 | One time I decided I was going
24 | to be a transportation technician, you know, and I
25 | wanted' to figure out how to build myself a car that
26 | would really give me good mileage, so I started designing
27 | this car and it was getting more and more complicated It
28 | was a steam car, you know, run on steam, and I spent I
29 | don'tlow how many hours kind of designing it and then,
30 | well there was a few technical problems that

1 I couldn't work out, I scrapped the idea. Later on I
2 said, "How many hundred hours did I spend on that idea?"
3 You know, and I guessed about 800, so I said "O.K.,-- now
4 reading and drawing little plans, now if I were to build
5 the car how many hours would I spend building that car?"
6 And then repairing that car, O.K., so that it could get
7 me from Point A to Point B.

8 Now would I not have been
9 better off to not even have planned it, and not have
10 built it, and not have repaired it, and simply just
11 walked? Like it would have maybe taken me, I don't
12 know, it takes a man an awful long time to build an
13 airplane down in Us cellar, like they estimate 4,000
14 hours or something. So I figured O.K. now, let's
15 just blow this up and let's plan a car for the world,
16 I'm Mr. Ford, the first car, you see, and I'm going to
17 build all the cars for the world as long as people
18 want to ride in cars.

19 So I say, "No, I'm North
20 America. I'm North America from 1900 to 1975." O.K. Now
21 North America puts man hours into building cars in order
22 to make people move 65 miles an hour. We all spend many
23 hours about cars. Now I'm going to show you how many
24 hours we spend.

25 You got to take all the hours
26 that all the people who work for all the gas companies in
27 all the positions, 30% to 35% of their time is invested
28 into the cars that move in North America, managerial to
29 research to roughnecks. All the hours that are spent
30 30% of all the hours that are spent in all the seismic

1 | lines in North America. 30% of all the hours spent
2 | building all the machinery that wore down looking for
3 | that, doing the seismic work; O.K., so 30% -- I am going
4 | to repeat it -- 30% building all the derricks, 30% doing
5 | all the drilling, 30% digging out all the steel c, do all
6 | the drilling, 30% building all the pipelines, 30%
7 | repairing all the pipelines, 30% building all the
8 | compressor stations, 30% pumping all the men into the
9 | pumping business, 30% of the refining, 30% to building
10 | the refining, 30% to build -- all the hours that go into
11 | building the roads that are used for cars, all the hours
12 | that go into setting up all the garages on the corners of
13 | the streets, all the hours that go into training the men
14 | that run the garages, all the hours to training the
15 | salesmen, and all the hours that they spend selling those
16 | cars..

17 | O.K., so we can run all the
18 | oil thing, you can run all the car thing with the
19 | insurance, with the legal systems around it, you wind
20 | up, if you just did the oil thing it says when you buy
21 | the car 65 miles an hour, but say 80% of them are in the
22 | city maybe doing 20 miles an hour, the balance are on
23 | the highway maybe doing 55, it's become a little slower
24 | lately, it might give you an equivalent of 23 miles an
25 | hour. The car is actually maybe doing 23 miles an hour.

26 | However, you take all the man
27 | hours that go into the oil right down to the refining to
28 | the sale, that most likely knocks it down another 10
29 | miles an hour, you take all the hours that go into
30 | building the car and finding all the minerals and doing

1 all the training and setting it all up, it takes it down
2 maybe another 10 miles an hour, so the car might be doing
3 3 miles an hour.

4 During that hour you happen to
5 be sitting in that car driving it, during which time you
6 can walk 3 miles an hour.

7 Now there's something that has
8 to be said for your feet, you know, good old natural
9 competence, because it's most likely faster for the total
10 population if we were walking.

11 That's a spooky realization in
12 itself.

13 The next realization that one
14 must make is that whenever I think of a car I say, "Well,
15 we need safer cars. What we need is cars that run
16 further on a gallon of gas. What we need is faster cars.
17 What we need is better roads for our cars"

18 You know, that's what I'm
19 saying.

20 I'm stuck, I'm saying, "I need a
21 car. I want a safer car, I need a car. I want a faster
22 car, I want a car And I'm trapped into that system, and I
23 don't know that it works.

24 Now I'm only knocking the car
25 here as a means of public transport, especially in the
26 city. I think that, you know, a farmer if there's no
27 public transport tax goes out to his back yard, he ought
28 to be entitled to some form of a steam car that somebody
29 might build for him. Do you follow what I mean?, I
30 haven't worked out all the mathematics, but I figure

1 | that maybe this age that's supposed to be so technical,
2 | so advanced is actually it's not what it's cracked up to
3 | be, and so I'm breaking my silence. I'm saying --

4 | (LAUGHTER)

5 | I'm saying, "Why don't we all walk around a little bit?"
6 | If we walk around we might have a little bit more time on
7 | our hands.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank
9 | you.

10 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

12 |

13 | VOICE:

14 | Mr. Berger, I would
15 | like to reply to the last speaker. We arrived in Fort
16 | Simpson on Thursday night from Halifax. Thank God we
17 | didn't have to walk.

18 | (LAUGHTER)

19 | MR. A. LAMOTHE: Yes, I feel
20 | that way, too. I drove from Ottawa and I pulled our car
21 | behind my truck.

21 | (LAUGHTER)

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I think
23 | that we'll abandon that argument for the moment. Yes
24 | sir?

25 | CHARLIE MacDONALD, sworn:

26 | MR. MacDONALD: What I have to
27 | say is going to be fairly brief. It appears to me from
28 | what I've heard from all the Inquiry aim the news media
29 | and that, the only people who want this pipeline are
30 | the white men with money and power, who will benefit

1 | from such a line, while the poor people do not really
2 | want it and are happy with what they have.

3 | I just look around Simpson and I
4 | see what development, what damage it's done to this place
5 | so far, and I'm just wondering, will the pipeline help
6 | this place? People talk about development, but look what
7 | it's done to the people.

8 | I don't have anything more to
9 | say except that I can see the only people benefiting are
10 | the white people who will gain more. The people that
11 | have nothing, they don't want nothing. They don't want
12 | it, and it's just going to damage their way of life. It
13 | hasn't helped Simpson so far. Thank you.

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
15 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is
17 | there anyone else who would like to make a statement this
18 | evening?

19 |
20 | MISS CHRISTINE COUSINEAU, sworn:

21 | THE WITNESS: My name is
22 | Christine Cousineau, and it seems that every time I got
23 | it together to get up and talk tonight, someone got up
24 | before me and said what I wanted to say much better than
25 | I ever will, and I'm referring to Rene and to Father
26 | Posset and to Earl Dean and to Charlie; but I just want
27 | to say that I cannot support the pipeline for the
28 | reasons that the native people don't support it, and I
29 | believe that if anyone should be listened to in any of
30 | these hearings it should be the native people because

1 | this is their land, it's not my land, it's not the
2 | Federal Government's land, and they should have the
3 | choice whether a pipeline goes through or not.

4 | I can only see that a pipeline
5 | is going to bring more damage to Fort Simpson and to all
6 | of the Northwest Territories. I left the south because I
7 | wasn't happy with the situation there, and I came to the
8 | north because I realized that the north hadn't reached
9 | the point that the south has, and I hope it never will.
10 | I really strongly, strongly feel that there shouldn't
11 | be a pipeline and that that isn't the development the
12 | north needs, and the people aren't ready for it either.
13 | That's all.

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
15 | very much.

16 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I think
18 | we've had a very useful afternoon and a very useful
19 | evening, and let me say that the statements that you have
20 | made and the views you've expressed are just as important
21 | to me as statements made and the views expressed at the
22 | formal hearings in Yellowknife.

23 | The formal hearings are where we
24 | hear from the engineers, the biologists, and the other
25 | experts who have made a study of the north, the work of,
26 | in many cases, a lifetime; but I am just as concerned to
27 | hear what you people who live here, and ho intend to live
28 | here in the future, have to say; and that's why
29 | everything you've said has been taken down and that's
30 | why I hope you will realize that even though

1 | your own contribution to the discussion may seem to you a
2 | small one, it's important to rap. because it assists me
3 | in understanding the whole problem.

4 | One of the people who spoke said
5 | that he didn't really think that I could understand this
6 | whole problem by coming to Fort Simpson for two days, and
7 | I suppose he's right; but I have to do the best I can and
8 | I'm grateful to all of you for the help you've given us
9 | today.

10 | We'll adjourn then until
11 | tomorrow and the hearing will reconvene tomorrow at one
12 | o'clock in the afternoon at the LaPointe Hall, and we'll
13 | carry on tomorrow afternoon and tomorrow evening there,
14 | and you're all invited, as far as I'm concerned,
15 | notwithstanding what one of those who spoke tonight said.
16 | You're all invited to attend, and we'll adjourn then
17 | until one o'clock tomorrow at LaPointe Hall.

18 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1975)

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