#### 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 Resolution, N.W.T. October 8, 1975.

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

## Volume 32

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

www.allwestbc.com

#### **APPEARANCES**

Prof. Michael Jackson for Mackenzie Valley

Pipeline Inquiry;

Mr. Darryl Carter

Mr. A. Workman for Canadian Arctic

Gas Pipeline Lim-

ited;

Mr. John Ellwood

Mr. R. Rutherford For Foothills Pipe

Line Ltd.

Mr. Russell Anthony For Canadian Arctic

Resources Committee

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Fort Resolution, N.W.T. 1 2 October 8, 1975. (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 4 gentlemen, we will bring our meeting to order this 5 afternoon and maybe we can get under way now then. 6 7 RAY ORBELL sworn: 8 THE WITNESS: Ray Orbell. 9 Ι have lived in the Community of Fort Resolution for the 10 last 15 months. What I am going to, or what I have 11 written here has been covered, I think, at least once, 12 but we'll go through it once more. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly. 14 Before you begin, Mr. Orbell, all the people sitting 15 back there, if you want to move over here, there are 16 17 chairs. You're welcome to stay there or move over here, and you can at least see Mr. Orbell, and you can 18 move from those chairs by the window, if you wish, and 19 sit over here, if you feel like it. 20 THE WITNESS: I would like to 21 22 go back a few years and then through a series of happenings, the buildups and the let-downs of the 23 people of Fort Resolution. I will try to show you why 24 the people of Fort Resolution are very wary when new 25 development or new projects are discussed, especially 26 when the development or the project will be controlled 27 by an outsider or outside principals. 28 29 They have had so many things forcibly taken from them -- and I speak of the people

of Fort Resolution. The loss of these things, and in 1 any case no reasonable explanation as to why they had 2 to lose them, has in many cases created hardships, 3 misunderstanding, mistrust, discontent, and much 4 confusion for the people of Fort Resolution. 5 We have a full-scale Catholic 6 Mission, this is the only way I can describe it, a 7 full scale Catholic Mission in Fort Res. 8 The mission used to employ, many of the people, many of the working 9 force from Fort Res in their farming, fishing, logging, 10 mining, cooks, nurses' aides, hospital staff, and also 11 on the boats that the mission used. 12 The mission closed, leaving only one priest and many people out of 13 work. With the closing of the mission went the 14 hospital, the school, the doctors, and the nurses. 15 the closest doctor and hospital is 107 rough road miles 16 away at Hay River, or again 182 miles away at Fort 17 Smith. 18 Resolution used to be the 19 jump-off village for people and goods coming to the 20 21 north and leaving the north. Wharves were kept in good 22 repair, and water depth always sufficient for the docking of barges, fishing boats, and packers used these 23 These wharves were safe and convenient for the 24 people who used to make their living at fishing, and tie 25 people I speak of are the Fort Resolution people. 26 The packers would use the 27 wharf, pick up their cargo from the people that fished 28 l in Bas, and take this to the packing plant. 29 the packers had their own cooling systems and cooling

plants, and were able to pack these quickly and conveniently to the packing plant.

With the coming of the Federal Government's Northern Transportation Company Limited, to Hay River, all this disappeared. All the barging is done from Hay River, all the barging for the Mackenzie north is done from Hay River. The Freshwater packing plant was built in Hay River, and their packers changed their working area. The jobs on the tugs and the work of loading and unloading the barges have also disappeared, as have most of the possibilities of profitable commercial fishing.

Some of the reasons it now is not profitable, 107 hot rough -- or 107 miles of hot, rough, dusty roads to get fish to the packing plant. The condition of the wharf and the surrounding area has deteriorated rapidly, despite requests from Resolution for help. With no barge and tug traffic, sand has shifted in so that for 100 yards out from the wharf only a canoe can navigate. There is not even enough water depth for a sea plane to come to the wharf, even should an emergency arise requiring a mercy flight. It must anchor out and be met by a canoe. Requests have been made for dredging to be done, at least one channel to the wharf. So far not even an answer, let alone any action.

The lack of freezing or cooling facilities in Fort Resolution for a community that depends so much on the meat taken in hunting, there is one extremely small freezer that can in no way handle

the needs of the, community, results in many cases in 1 the spoiling of much needed and hard-earned meat. 2 Fort Resolution used to have 3 a radio station. That was taken away and went to 4 The airport at Fort Resolution used to be 5 Yellowknife. a bright, clean, well-managed place. Now the M.O.T. 6 have decided to take most of the staff, including the 7 air radio operator, away from the manager, virtually 8 tying his hands in his attempt to keep up the high 9 standards that the people have become accustomed to. 10 mine has come into 11 It is being developed hurriedly existence in the area. 12 and sometimes with, not too much regard for the people 13 who were here before the mine. Native employment and 14 housing problems have come to light periodically. 15 invasion of campsites, summer fishing areas, hunting 16 areas by indifferent outsiders is eyed with much dismay 17 by the people of Fort Resolution. The people of Fort 18 Resolution are watching the development of this mine 19 and are taking note of all the side effects. 20 effects, good or bad, could easily influence the 21 opinion of the people of Res regarding further hurried 22 23 development in other fields. The Community of Fort Res has 24 had several larger projects go to an outside contractor 25 who, each time, agreed to use local labor in the 26 construction of these projects. Few, if any, of the 27 natives of Fort Resolution were given employment. 28 on so many of these projects, if a native were hired, he 29

would be assigned to the most menial of tasks, and

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without any consideration being given to teaching him a trade. The people of Fort Resolution are not a greedy people. They are not a lazy people, and they are not a people without pride. The greatest percentage, even many of the very young, still want to have and follow the way of life of their forefathers. They like to have new things brought on slowly and quietly, allowing them time to study what is happening and form their own opinion as to whether the situation is good or bad. speak now of the experience of having worked with these people for the last 15 months while managing the Slave River Sawmill Limited. The Slave River Sawmill opened July 1st, 1974, on the auspices of the Department of Economic Development of the Government of the Northwest Territories. I work under the supervision of the Territorial Government, but I do not work for them. my briefing from the economic development people, I was made to understand that the mill was being reactivated to try and relieve a very serious situation in Fort Res. Fort Res, being located where it is, had problems unique to a fairly isolated community. I talked to many people in Fort Res in the first few days of my stay here, especially the older people. I wanted to learn and understand the problems in the past and also the ones being experienced I tried-to learn their likes, dislikes, and needs. I tried to learn what life they would really like to have. One old man I spoke to in the community told

me, "Don't try to tell them how to live; just tell

them how to work." This old man's words is the basis of the policy I would institute personnel-wise. I decided then the mill would be here to provide employment for them when they were ready for work, when they became restless and weary, and yearned for a trip to the bush hunting, they went with the understanding that when they came back to town they were welcome to come and apply for work again.

Again at fall and spring hunting seasons, rather than have mill equipment struggle with adverse conditions, the mill would shut down which allowed these people to have a change from regimented routine and go hunting. I believe that this has worked out very well, both for the mill and for the people of Fort Res. The fact that only native people are hired and that there is employment here when needed, I believe, has been a boost to the morale and given them a feeling of security.

Our production goal that we have set for the mill, keeping in mind the amount of merchantable timber available, sales possibilities, and for the present, very limited operating capital, is 3 million foot board measure per year. With proper woods and logging management, this could give the mill a minimum of 40 years or longer life-span and provide employment for an average of 30 to 35 men year-around, considering that this is on an average, considering that at times only the mill would be running, at other times only the logging operations, then again two periods of the year we would have a combination of the

planer mill, the sawmill, and logging all going at the 1 same time. The limited amount of operating capital is 2 due mainly to the lack of sales of lumber already 3 manufactured and sitting in inventory in the mill yard. 4 There is in fact an average of 17 million foot board 5 measure of lumber used in the Northwest Territories 6 each year. It is hard for the people of Fort 7 8 Resolution to understand why, when we produce only 3 million foot board measure, and there is 17 million 9 foot board measure used, that we cannot sell our 10 lumber. 11 It is graded by a qualified 12 grader and grade-stamped, so it is of the highest 13 They also know that there are many projects quality. 14 going on in the Territories and that these projects are 15 16 importing lumber from the south for use on these projects. The non-sale of our product could mean the 17 eventual end of a project, they know and trust and are 18 happy with. This very fact is one more straw to a very 19 skeptic outlook they have on new projects that are 20 hurriedly thrust upon them. 21 22 As I have said before, they 23 are a proud people and would rather work to get provisions to go hunting, to provide for themselves 24 than be on welfare. But they, like you or I, must not 25 be hurried or hassled into a long-term way of life that 26 is foreign to them, without providing for periodic 27 breaks when they can get away and get back to nature, 28 the way of life that is most familiar to them. 29

I believe that the greatest

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damage in our dealing with native people is done when
1
   we try to force our way of life on them for long
2
   periods of time without any respect or understanding
3
   for their feelings, likes, dislikes, or their right to
4
   live the life they want to. I respectfully request
5
   that we go slow with any plans for a new project and
6
7
   give these people time to understand and decide, and
   then let's help 1m in their decision.
8
9
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
   very much, Mr. Orbell. I wonder if you would let us
10
   keep your written statement so that it can be marked as
11
   an exhibit and form a part of the record of the
12
   proceedings?
13
    (SUBMISSION BY R. ORBELL MARKED EXHIBIT C-221)
14
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
15
16
                              THE COMMISSIONER: You people
   over by the door, if you want to come over here and sit
17
   here where there are seats, you are certainly welcome.
18
   If you'd rather sit there, that's fine with me too.
19
20
                              JEROME SLAVIC sworn:
21
22
                              THE WITNESS: I hadn't
23
   planned on speaking here.
24
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Could we
25
   have your name for the record?
                                   Oh, Jerome Slavic.
26
                              Α
   hadn't planned on speaking in Fort Resolution, but after
27
   hearing the people speak about Pine Point, I thought
28
   that I would like to tell the people here what happened
29
    in Alberta with the Chipewyan people, and the native
30
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people who tried to become involved in the Syncrude project. I worked for 2 1/2 years at the Indian Association of Alberta and was primarily involved in attempting to get native people trained and-employed at the Syncrude Oil Development Sands. After hearing the people speak here yesterday, I realized that many of the problems that the people have experienced at Pine Point in terms of getting stable training and employment have also been repeated at Syncrude.

I would just like to tell you

I would just like to tell you the story of the native people who tried to become employed at the Syncrude Tar Sands development, and why today the Indian Association of Alberta is now going to try and put a land claim on the Tar Sands.

In 1971 the Indian proposal to the Provincia

Association made a proposal to the Provincial and Federal Governments requesting that a native townsite be established at the Syncrude development. They realized that if native people were going to be employed there, that they would have to have a place to live, and the government which had this proposal before it for 2 1/2 years, did not act on it.

Last year when many native people wanted to go to the Tar Sands to work, the main reason they were told that they could not work there was because no housing was available for them.

In the spring of 1973 the Indian Association on behalf of the bands of Northeastern Alberta again requested that large amounts of money be set aside to train people to work at Syncrude.

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In their request they had the support of the president at
1
   Syncrude, the president of Great Canadian Oil Sands, and
2
   they also received the written support of the Minister of
3
    Indian Affairs that such funds would be forthcoming.
4
   After a delay of six to nine months, no funds were coming
5
   forth to train Indian people.
6
                              In 1973-74, Indian Affairs
7
8
   trained eight T.O.J.s with Great Canadian Oil Sands,
   and that was the extent of their training fund input
9
   into Syncrude.
10
11
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 What are
12
   T.O.J.s?
13
                              Α
                                   Training on the job.
   Training on the job positions.
14
                                   Training on the job
15
                              Q
   positions?
16
17
                              Α
                                   Yes.
                                         In the spring of
    1974 and the summer of 1974 the Indian Association
18
   again with the support of both the major companies and
19
   the written support of the Minister of Indian Affairs
20
   again proposed a training program for native people in
21
   the Tar Sands for which they requested $2.9 million.
22
   This proposal was based on a number of successful adult
23
   training programs that had been conducted by the Indian
24
   Association and so therefore they were requesting these
25
   funds on the basis of these successful programs, and
26
   also on the basis that traditional adult education
27
   training institutes for native people had a 50% dropout
28
29
   on the average.
30
                              Q
                                   Why don't you repeat that
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thought and carry on from there? 1 2 Α Fine. I'm sorry. The reason that the Indian Association asked for this 3 amount of money was that they had conducted a number of 4 very successful training programs for native people. 5 On the other hand, the province's training institutions 6 7 training native people had a dropout rate of over 50% across the board, and in highly or technically trained 8 areas their dropout rate was 75%. 9 0 Excuse me. You don't 10 have to translate this because I just want to get those 11 What were the comparative dropout rates 12 again? 13 Those statistics were Α 14 from the Alberta Vocational Centre at Fort McMurray 15 from 1970 to, I think, 1974, I think -- '73 or '74, a 16 17 4-year period. 18 Q What was the figure again? 19 20 They were across the Α board in all levels, of course. 21 22 Yes. 23 Around 50%, that's for everything from light skills to heavy equipment 24 25 operating to carpentry training, to basic job operating to skilled development it was 50% across the board. 26 For males in particular and highly technical or 27 moderately technical skills, the dropout rate ran close 28 to 70 -to 75%. More significantly, if I might just 29 add, the placement rate -- they have no statistics for.

I'm sorry, you mean the 1 Q 2 number of jobs provided in comparison to the number of people who applied? Is that what you call a placement 3 4 rate? A successful placement 5 Α rate is for the number of graduates from their program 6 7 to successfully maintain employment, found and maintain employment for approximately six months to a year. 8 9 THE INTERPRETER: May I ask you something? I hope you mention that Fort McMurray 10 you know, that stuff because I'd be more familiar with 11 it, and some of the words you use, those lawyer's words 12 you use I hope you can put down into some more plainer 13 words. 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, well 15 we'll ask you to do your best, but I know some of this 16 is difficult to translate, but I'm quite interested in 17 what this gentleman, Mr. Slavic, is saying. 18 This is the one Syncrude 19 project that is under way already, that's the one 20 you're talking about. Great Canadian Oil Sands. 21 22 Α No, I'm talking about the Tar Sands development in general. 23 24 Oh, I see, right. All right They didn't have any figures regarding placement 25 of the graduates in the training program? 26 This was the Alberta 27 Vocational Centre Training Program, and as of spring 28 and fall of last year, they had no placement figures. 29 However, I can say that the rumor or word of mouth in 30

30

upon its establishment.

the L Indian community was the reason that there 1 weren't any figures was because there weren't any 2 placements 3 to speak of. 3 Yes. O.K., well you 4 carry on and we'll do our best here -- at least you'll 5 do your best. I'll just listen. 6 7 Α The money that the Indian Association asked for, the \$2.9 million, had to 8 be approved by the Province of Alberta. The province 9 decided that instead of funding the native organization 10 to train native people, they would give this money to 11 their regular training centres, the Alberta Vocational 12 Training Centres. As a result, the native training 13 centre had to close down, and all the planning and 14 training programs they had set up for the native people 15 were lost. 16 17 I would like to say all along that the companies involved, Syncrude and Great Can ad! 18 ax Oil Sands, were at least appeared to be supporting 19 this proposal. In the summer, in the spring, summer 20 and fall of 1974 the Indian and Metis Association of 21 22 Alberta attempted to set up a native development company, the purpose of this company was to develop 23 native small businesses and contracting organizations 24 that could work in the Fort McMurray-Syncrude area, and 25 on the pipeline corridor. That organization, although 26 plagued with internal difficulties, also failed to 27 receive funding support from either the Provincial or 28

Federal Governments that indicated would be forthcoming

As a result, in 1975 during 1 2 the peak period of employment at Syncrude, there were very, very few native people employed there. 3 How many people are on the 4 work force altogether, have you any idea approximately. 5 Α I think -- and I would 6 tentatively guess, in the neighborhood of 5,000. 7 According to the statistics released by the Indian 8 Association as a result of a Manpower survey conducted 9 in the area, native unemployment is 93%. 10 I would also add that the 11 governments had stipulated in contracts with Syncrude 12 and G.C.O.S. that --13 That's Great Canadian Q 14 Oil Sands? 15 16 Α Yes, that the two companies involved and the government had agreed that 17 they would hire a substantial number of people from the 18 local area, and that the hiring would reflect the 19 ethnic makeup of the area. In other words, if there 20 was 40% native in the area, 40% of the people they 21 22 hired would be native. The agreements, of course, because of unions and other hiring practices, have not 23 24 been kept. 25 The unions stood in the way of the hiring of native employment, is that what 26 27 you're saying? Α Union hiring was done, 28 it's an entire union shop and native people for a 29 number of reasons couldn't get into the union, so any 30

stipulation on hiring were controlled by the unions 1 which the native people had no say in. 2 3 Q I think the people understand that. Just carry on. 4 As a result of five years 5 Α of very frustrating work, the Indian Association is now 6 going to take to Court the issue of who controls the land 7 that the Tar Sands -- where the Tar Sands are situated. 8 The point I want to make to the 9 people here is that the Indian Association knew that it 10 could put a claim on this land as early as 1970-71, but 11 they believed that with the support of the corporations 12 and with the written assurances of the Ministers involved 13 and with repeated consultation with government, that in 14 fact native people would be given every opportunity to 15 participate in Tar Sands development, so therefore they 16 17 did not press their claim. As a result, it is my 18 19 personal opinion that as a result of this experience little faith can be put in the commitments of either 20 government or corporations to treat native people 21 22 fairly in employment situations. Despite all the arguments, all the statistics presented, all the 23 negotiations conducted in good faith -- and I mean all 24 the background work that had been done to convince 25 government and corporations of the fairness of 26 providing Indian -- native people with an opportunity 27 in Syncrude development, very, very little has been 28 29 done to this date. 30 I would conclude then, and I

think there are a number of conclusions to be drawn, 1 that my own conclusion would be that if native people 2 are really looking for a fair opportunity to 3 participate in the pipeline development, if it occurs, 4 or any form of major economic development in the north, 5 then they must negotiate from a position of power. 6 7 In the north I would repeat what has been repeated on many occasions, therefore 8 that native people will only have the power if a land 9 settlement precedes the pipeline. They cannot, and I 10 would ask the company, I would ask the companies 11 present or other people present, to point out one 12 instance in Canada where native people have been 13 effectively employed in a major industrial project on 14 an off-reserve or non-major native area. Non-native 15 controlled area. 16 17 Our experience in Alberta at Grande Cache, Grande Prairie, and at Syncrude clearly 18 indicates that the goodwill and commitments of both 19 governments and corporations have been in both the long 20 and short run, meaningless in providing steady 21 22 employment for native people. 23 Just for the Commission's information, there have been documented reports on the 24 Grande Cache and Grande Prairie situation. 25 What -- forgive my 26 O 27 ignorance -- what was happening at Grande Cache and Grande Prairie? 28 29 Grande Cache was a major Α mining development, I'm just trying to remember the

1	name of the corporation. It intended to employ a		
2	number of native people there, and the Grande Prairie		
3	situation was a pulp and paper mill. I think it's		
4	Proctor & Gamble.		
5	Q Proctor & Gamble?		
6	A Yes.		
7	Q You don't have to		
8	translate that. Were you going to add anything?		
9	A No, I think I've concluded.		
10	Q Did you say you're		
11	employed by the Alberta Indian Association now?		
12	A No. I was.		
13	Q Well		
14	A Until the spring of '75.		
15	Q are you employed by		
16	one of the Indian by Indian Brotherhood now?		
17	A No.		
18	Q Well, would you leave		
19	with Mr. Jackson, who is sitting beside you, your name		
20	and address in case we might wish to arrange for you to		
21	appear at the formal hearings at Yellowknife to discuss		
22	these matters? Maybe you're going to be there, for all		
23	I know, but I just thought I'd raise that while we're		
24	at it.		
25	A Fine.		
26	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,		
27	thank you very much, Mr. Slavic.		
28	(WITNESS ASIDE)		
29	TIM BEAULIEU resumed:		
30	THE WITNESS: My name is Tim		

Beaulieu, and I'd like to -- I'd just like to say that 1 I'd like to make it clear to everybody at this hearing 2 that the Dene are not an asinine people, and that I've 3 heard the word "violence" mentioned many, many times on 4 the radio, and this word is completely out of place. 5 would like to address my comments to this hearing 6 7 generally and to Mr. Fraser of the C.B.C. 8 specifically. As I said, I would like to 9 address my comments to this hearing generally and to 10 Mr. Fraser of the C.B.C. specifically. Violence is a 11 word that has no handle, Mr. Fraser. You have to grasp 12 the blade. If a robber were to threaten your mother 13 with rape, disfigurement, and you were to reply to this 14 threat by offering to lay down your life first, would 15 this be classed as violence, Mr. Fraser? Or would it be 16 a case of self-defence put forth on behalf of your 17 mother? 18 19 The same threats are being made in every community along the Mackenzie and in the 20 South Slave, the same threats are being made by robbers 21 in the guise of Foothills and Arctic Gas, the American 22 Eagle and the British Lion. The same threats are being 23 made against the mother of the Den e for it is the 24 belief of the Dene that the land gives them birth and 25 gives them life. To the Dene, to die for one's family 26 is to experience everlasting life. Violence, Mr. 27 Fraser, is like love. It is in the eyes of the 28 29 beholder. 30 I would like to say that I

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support Frank Selvic, I support Mike Beaulieu, I
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   support all those people who have said that they would
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   die for what they believe in. That's all I have to
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   say.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
   very much, Mr. Beaulieu. I wonder if we could have
6
7
   your written statement and have it marked as an
8
   exhibit?
    (SUBMISSION BY T. BEAULIEU MARKED EXHIBIT C-219-A)
9
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
10
                              LARRY McCONNELL sworn:
11
12
                              THE WITNESS: Judge Berger,
   at this time I do not wish to make a submission.
13
   have two submissions to make on behalf of the
14
   Settlement Council, which I'll make this evening, and
15
   one on behalf of myself, which I'll make this evening;
16
   but as part of my submission, my personal submission, I
17
   would like to invite you to overfly the Pine Point area
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   because you will, by looking at the area, I think
19
   perhaps it will help you to understand some of the
20
   problems, that we've seen and that will form part of my
21
22
   submission. I've asked Michael Beaulieu or Angus
   Beaulieu to accompany us, and they know the area very
23
   well and can point out some of the things that they
24
25
   have already talked about to you. I'll just say that,
   and like I say, I will have two submissions later this
26
   evening.
27
28
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 O.K.,
29
   thank you, Mr. McConnell.
30
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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THE COMMISSIONER: 1 Does 2 anyone else wish to speak this afternoon? I think we could go on that flight as soon as the meeting ends 3 this afternoon. I still have quite a bit of time this 4 afternoon, if anyone does wish to speak this afternoon 5 they're welcome to do so now. 6 FRANCOIS PAUL KING resumed: 7 INTERPRETER: I'm not going 8 to talk about the land claims nor pipeline, but I just 9 want to reveal some of the facts in the past. 10 I don't live in low rental 11 houses and I don't get no help from welfare or nothing. 12 Up to now I have nothing, nothing not even too rich for 13 this piece of land we're on, our land. A lot of houses 14 have been fixed around here by the Metis Association, 15 and even re-fixed on some of the houses, but I 16 This fall never received 17 nothing.! they brought material in for me, they brought 18 some windows and some material in and said, "O.K., you 19 go and fix that yourself because we have no more money 20 to spend on this. If you don't have this fixed by fall 21 then we'll take them back." 22 23 Those of us that don't receive no treaty, we're not getting no help. 24 been like that all the time in the past. 25 If I don't fall off the roof, he said, I'm going to try. 26 young fellows got their houses fixed and refixed, and 27 yet he says now I have to do all this myself. 28 if they don't take that material back, he says I might 29 be able to fix it in the spring although it's getting

close to winter now. I'm living in a house now that's 1 rented to me by our next of kin, and if they happen to 2 come back now, he says I'll have to move back into my 3 old house, and I will have to try to fix it up. 4 My boy pretty near died 5 through this accident. It's the only one that I could 6 7 have got help from. What they going to do with it if they take the things back -- the material back from me, 8 then he says there's nothing else I can do. 9 He said I was glad when the 10 material come in but he says some of them that's 11 working on the houses, repairing houses, finished 12 repairing all his relations and next of kin, and now 13 there's no more money so I have to do this myself. 14 "I'm going to go around to 15 16 you and go see you once in a while, and if you're not 17 doing nothing about the material I give you, I'll have to pick it up again," says Norman Rafter. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you then, Mr. King. 20 21 (WITNESS ASIDE) 22 23 CHIEF JOE LOCKHART, resumed: 24 25 THE INTERPRETER: My name is Joe Lockhart and I'd like to say a few words. 26 people who are doing the talking here, he says, I 27 imagine all their words are recorded. I don't know if 28 all this stuff will ever go out, I'm not even sure it 29 will reach out there, all the records of our meetings.

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could kill a few.

In the past, he says, we the chiefs had often spoken and demanded or said to you things in the past, but we never got no replies for Today he says meetings like this, everyone seems to support the other, but it still seems to me like it was the same as it was in the past. In the north here, he said, we're living off the people from the south yet, he said we don't like the people to forbid us from having our way of life in the north. He said I know that they would like to have the pipeline through. reason why the people are against it, he says, in the event of a leak through or something some place why our game and fish would vanish. That's why the people are against it. The people, he said, that's the only way we make our living. He said hunting and that, and that's why we love to do that all the time. Us people in our country here, he says if there's some sort of game, it could be fish or caribou coming in or something, he says I really go to work on them. says we try to make a living. Right now, he says, since I got here a lot of people are talking there's going to be a lot of rats, and there is a lot of rats.

Anything at all that's in the bush, in the wilderness, that's where they hustle for them. In the past, he says, we used to go out there

finished working they go out and hustle and see if they

Those that are working, he says, as soon as they're

with all our children, but now since the school, why 1 we're not able to do that, and a lot of bigger, younger 2 fellows are not even bothering to hunt or do anything. 3 He said in the past we used 4 to take our families out in the bush and spread out all 5 over, and camp, and we made our living that way before 6 7 in the past. Nowadays he says it's just different altogether. We have to be here because the kids have 8 to go to school. Therefore he said things change now. 9 We are still the same person but we had to change our 10 That's why now us people we want jobs and 11 way of life. we want to work instead of the other way around. He 12 said even in the past, he said a lot of people had 13 worked in Pine Point around before the mine opened, he 14 said. We used to hunt and trap around Pine Point area 15 too. It would have been nice, if now that the mine is 16 in existence there, they give jobs to the people that 17 used to trap around that area. He said up until now we 18 could have been making our living in that area now. 19 That's all I want to say for 20 now, that's the way we used to make our living in the 21 22 past. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 24 very much, chief. 25 (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 27 MISS ANN TURNER sworn: THE WITNESS: My name is Ann 28 Turner. An Indian man whom I met explained to me that 29 when the Creator created the world He put the Indian on

one piece of land and white people on another. 1 2 between he put the salt water. Man cannot survive to separate the red and white men. 3 The white men broke the 4 understanding and crossed the salt water, bringing 5 their own miseries to the land of the red man. 6 7 Mr. Berger, your ancestors and mine ran from their homeland with fear and as 8 They were people too weak to defend 9 cowards. themselves from the evils of tyranny, people who would 10 rather leave their homeland than stand up and be heard 11 from their hearts. They brought with them black men to 12 do their labor. In this land they found red men who 13 would not, men who chose to continue their lives in 14 their own way. Soon our people, Mr. Berger, became 15 greedy, not only stealing from the red man the simple 16 17 wealth of the land, they massacred the heart and the soul of the red man. 18 19 Young Indian people are fortunate to have had before them ancestors and parents 20 whom they can be proud of, and support rather than 21 22 I am of a generation of southern people who have questioned and now oppose the integrity, the honesty, the 23 consciousness and the basis of our ancestors and parents. 24 It saddens me to know that these characteristics are the 25 basis of the oppression of the Indian; but the misery of 26 the Indian today is the result of the frustration of my 27 ancestors before, and my blood today. 28 I feel quilt and shame. 29

Berger, these people, the Dene, are born and die in the

same land and their children will be in the same land 1 after them. To complete their lives here in the light 2 of persecution and land abuse, they are people who have 3 stood their ground , not compromising enough to run or 4 turn their heads as our ancestors did. 5 They face the music and dance to the tune they have known for 6 7 thousands of years, and I quote: Our land, our life." They have and will again as 8 one young man swore here yesterday, lay down their 9 lives for their life, for their land. How else could 10 it be for these people? 11 12 Mr. Berger, I pray that those who die for this cause in the future will not die as in 13 the past, only for prolonged existence, but rather they 14 will die for a fulfilled life. In this life I hope 15 that every white person in this room realizes that they 16 17 are being used as agents of oppression. The only way this oppression may begin to wane is to allow land 18 settlements before development. That's all I have to 19 20 say. 21 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 22 very much, Miss Turner. Could we have your statement 23 so that it can be marked as an exhibit? (SUBMISSION BY MISS A. TURNER MARKED EXHIBIT-222) 24 25 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 26 I am going on this plane ride, so maybe I had better go now, and 27 we'll adjourn the hearing now then, ladies and 28 gentlemen, until eight o'clock tonight, and I'll be back 29 here at eight o'clock tonight, and I invite all of you

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to return then, and we'll hear from the people who still
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   want to say something at that time, and I should tell
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   you that we have to go to Fort Smith tomorrow morning,
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   so we will be here tonight, but we will not be able to
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   stay any longer after that.
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                              Thank you for coming, and
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   I'll see you tonight at eight.
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 8 P.M.)
    (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
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   gentlemen, we'll bring our hearing to order this
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   evening and maybe I could say to the people sitting
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   over by the window, if you want to move over here and
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   you people over there, if you want to sit in here
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   you're certainly welcome. If you prefer to stay where
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   you are, that's fine too, but there's lots of room here
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17
   if you want to move in.
                              I think we'll swear in our
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   interpreter as a witness on his own behalf.
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                              MOD MANDEVILLE sworn:
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                              THE WITNESS: I'd like to
   express my views here, and I will read this out in Chip
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   later, as it would be nice to record this al] at one
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   time.
                              I'd like to see either a
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   highway or a railroad along with the pipeline because I
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   feel they are going to put a pipeline in anyway,
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   regardless of how much we protest. By having a railroad
   or a highway, it would reduce freight rates considerably,
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even fare rates to a certain extent. The communities 1 along the Mackenzie Highway are against the pipeline 2 because of environment or would interfere with the 3 migrating caribou and so on. I also disagree with that, 4 and here is an example. 5 Take the pipeline from Norman 6 wells, for instance, the one the U.S. Army put in in 7 I was in Yukon staking claims two years ago. 8 There was more game there than what there is around 9 here at the present time. Maybe the people along the 10 Mackenzie Valley in different communities have a 11 different idea because it would affect them more than 12 us on South Great Slave Lake. Therefore we should have 13 land claims settled before anything else. Thank you, 14 that's all I have to say. 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 17 very much. We appreciate your giving your own views as well as giving the views in Chipewyan and English of so 18 many others. 19 20 (WITNESS ASIDE) 21 22 LARRY McCONNELL resumed: 23 THE WITNESS: Judge Berger, on behalf of the Fort Resolution Settlement Council I 24 wish to thank you for coming to Fort Resolution. 25 Perhaps more important than thanking you for coming is 26 thanking you for not being in a hurry. We often speak 27 of the lack of communication as the root of many of 28 our problems with the government and others. 29 the seed for that root is the fact that all 30

outsiders, particularly government people, are always in a hurry to get back to Yellowknife. I must also thank Arctic Gas and Foothills for not being in a hurry. I know council appreciate their effort in being here. There are not many companies that would feel obliged to visit as many communities as they have and not be in a hurry. Thanks also goes out to the media for taking the time and trouble of reporting these hearings.

Judge Berger, I really have two submissions here that I will clearly break in two. One is a submission on behalf of council. The council met and approved the points of the submission that I will give to you. That I am splitting the submission into two is not perhaps that I feel council will disagree with some of my own views, however there wasn't the time to go over all of the points in my own submission with council, so the following points are directed from council, and on behalf of council and myself as chairman.

First of all, as regards to employment., certainly because of the history of this community it has a long history, some 200 years, it has perhaps had more experience with wage employment than any other in the Northwest Territories. I'll just list about five of council's major frustrations with past employment.

First of all, relatively few people from Fort Resolution are employed at Pine Point. Over the two years I've been here,

approximately -- I'm talking about employees in the 1 mine, not in service industries -- approximately 1% of 2 all employees are from Fort Resolution. That is the 3 exact figures, there are approximately 600. people at 4 -- working actively in the mine, I think a few more 5 now, and during the last two years we have had about 6 7 six steady employees from Fort Resolution. Now at this time on behalf of 8 council and the community I'd like to thank Judge 9 Berger and the Inquiry for suddenly during the last two 10 months, Pine Point has been hiring an enormous number 11 of people from Fort Resolution. It is not that I am 12 skeptical of the Pine Point management, but it will be 13 very interesting if suddenly many people from Fort 14 Resolution are laid off after this Inquiry is over. 15 16 Another topic with employment, we have very few people from Fort 17 Resolution who are employed in commercial fishing. 18 people have told you that in the pre-commercial fishing 19 days, the trout right approximately three miles from 20 Fort Resolution were plentiful; now it is a big thing 21 22 if one trout turns up in the nets. 23 Within our own community we have problems of particularly with the local construction in 24 town, that is construction of government and other 25 buildings. Few Dene are employed at these construction 26 jobs, and often when they are employed they are paid 27 lower than many people from the south who are doing the 28 same thing on the construction project. 29 30 Now Judge Berger, you were

told by one other person speaking here that this school 1 in particular has not a stick of local lumber in it. 2 That is true. You can see that the type of building 3 that is constructed here was designed with outside 4 materials in mind. I'm not saying this is a bad 5 design, in fact I'm pleased with the school. But 6 because of the material, because of the sophisticated 7 techniques in erecting this type of building, many 8 local people were done out of a job because they didn't 9 have that sort of sophistication in their own training 10 for building. 11 My next point, I must 12 disagree with Father Menez, who spoke about people 13 doing people from the outside coming in and doing 14 necessary jobs that couldn't be done locally. 15 council's complaints is that many of the jobs are done 16 by imported people, imported from the outside, to list 17 a few of these jobs: First of all, social development. 18 Council feels -- and I agree -that a local social 19 development worker could be here, and could handle the 20 job here. We lost our social development worker 21 22 recently, and that worker has not been replaced. 23 Teachers also have been imported, and I go on record here as principal of 24 the school, a well as chairman of the Settlement 25 Council, in saying that we should definitely have 26 more local teachers in the school. We do not have 27 anywhere near the local teachers that we should have. 28 I could list other areas -- Game Department, perhaps 29 local R.C.M.P., and many other government areas that 30

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local people could fill. I am not naive and council is not naive in the belief that these positions could be filled without training. The problem is that the training for many of these positions is just about nonexistent. Again on employment and training, I remember asking a question of the Mayor of Pine Point about the training -- perhaps you remember his answer. He said he did not know the training program for the people of Fort Res at Pine Point. No training program in Pine Point, but he did 10 say that after 11 years in operation,. Pine Point 11 Mines management was talking with the Territorial 12 Government regarding training. 13 Also when we talk about 14 employment we have to look a little bit at the history 15 of employment in Fort Resolution. The problem is if we 16 have a people that are used to living off the land, and 17 then suddenly we provide them with wage scale 18 employment, what happens when that employment 19 disappears? I'll tell you what happens. People lose 20 the life skills that they once had to live off the land 21 22 and they cannot go back to it. Then we get social development complaining that there are too many people 23 24 on welfare. Next I'd like to talk a 25 little bit on behalf of council about land use. Father 26 Menez has told you that in the 85-year history of this 27 cemetery there are only two adult whites buried there. 28 I am not suggesting that whites love the land so much 29

they want to be buried under it. But I think it is an

illustration that many whites do come north to make their bundle and leave, and often when they leave they leave their messes behind.

I think Chief Sayine had a very good question of Foothills and Arctic Gas. He said, and I think it was so good I'm going to repeat it, "When we trap, after we're finished trapping we go and pick up our traps because we don't like rust drying in the water. Are you prepared to go and pick up your pipes?"

The gentleman from Foothills decided to talk around the problem to suggest that the pipes might stay there for 30, 40, or 50 years. I suggest to him they may stay there for 1,000 years.

Council has known for a considerable time that Pine 'Point Mines is to a degree that we do not know contaminating the water around Pine Point Mines. Now I have proof of this contamination—in a presentation of Pine Point's own, I have .a report from them that I will show the Inquiry later, and they admit that there is a certain 'amount of cyanide coming into' the water from the mine tailings. Cyanide, as you well know, is a poison. However, I am sure there are scientists who will get up and tell me that a certain amount of cyanide is good for me.

Our problem is we do know that the pollution is there. What we don't know is how harmful it is. To find out how harmful it is we would need an expert, we would need an expert not only to test the water but more important, to test the fish and in

the fish's body this is where the pollutants that are dangerous to us would probably concentrate. To do a study and to hire an expert would cost money. We do not have the money to pay for such an independent study, and we would like to ask just the public at large and Judge Berger, who should pay for such a study? The people who eat the fish, or the people who heap the cyanide into the water?

Another problem with the area around Pine Point, as I presume you saw today in our flight, was the problem of cut lines all through the area, to destroy traplines. You heard Harold Bosley say he lost over 200 traps, you saw today the number of traplines, I think it's rather evident from a flight over that area that anyone can see that these cut lines do indeed destroy trapping in that area.

Also in that flight I know that you saw that much of the wildlife -- if you did see any wildlife in the area -- much of the bush is disappearing.

I would like to talk now about another aspect of land use. This concerns recreation and here I must say that it may seem irony that when I say that our recreation areas are small. We've only got a few places where there is a river leading into the lake that is accessible to the people of Fort Resolution. I think we have only one that very many people from Fort Resolution can enjoy one time, and that one is at Buffalo River. Council understand the people at Pine Point would also like to use this area, and

because of its use by the people from Pine Point, it has simply become too crowded for in any of the people at Fort Resolution.

I'll give you an example. A very old man who was taken to Buffalo River with a canoe, the man was 80 years plus, and went down to the Buffalo River, put his canoe in, and there were so many power boats on the Buffalo River at that time he had to turn around and come back.

People have talked to you about the trapping being destroyed around that area because other people have come and pulled up traps. I personally saw and consequently charged in Court a man from Pine Point who shot a beaver in that area. This over-crowding of recreation areas certainly is one thing that must be taken into account any time that there is development in the north.

I do a lot of flying from here to Fort Smith. The first year I was here I remember flying and coming on three herds of buffalo, and the herds of buffalo, I would estimate altogether would be about 300 buffalo. This was two years ago. Since that time I have never seen a herd over 25 buffalo. We at council and myself do not blame all of this on the development of Pine Point, but we do know that there has been hunting and over-hunting in that area by whites who do not need that meat for food because they are paid well at their jobs.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{So}}$$  when I've been flying around the area I have seen an abundance of skidoo trails,

far too many to be made by just the people from Fort 1 Resolution. We know that the buffalo have been 2 chased by planes and skidoos, and in one instance we 3 know, because it was reported, that buffalo were at 4 least, if not shot from a helicopter, were picked up 5 by helicopter. 6 If there is more development 7 in the north, certainly one of the few things that must 8 be agreed upon is that hunting should be a preserve of 9 the people who live now on that type of hunting. 10 order for Pine Point Mines to function, the C.N 11 Railroad built a railroad for the Canadian Pacific 12 Railroad. Now the Government of Canada built the C.P. 13 Railroad to build that railroad they had to come over 14 much Dene land. If the Dene have benefitted from that 15 railroad, if any Dene person here has benefitted from 16 that railroad, I do not know who he is. 17 At present in order to ship 18 anything on that railroad, you must rent an entire car. 19 There are no Dene people I know that for one would have 20 the money to rent an entire car, and certainly they 21 22 would have no use to rent an entire car, but they certainly could benefit from smaller shipments and less 23 freight costs on that railroad. 24 25 One of the few things you'd think that the Government of Canada would do when they 26 built a railroad for another railroad company was at 27 least put passenger service on it for the Dene people. 28 29 This has not happened. 30 The last thing on my list here

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for council is a point of discrimination. The first point doesn't really come under discrimination, I just didn't know where to put it and I knew it had to go on the record. Many native people may. be afraid to speak up before this Inquiry because they have become dependent on the government through welfare and housing, and Mr. Berger, although I know you're not the government, many people here might feel you are. I think it is a sad comment, a sad commentary on a people when they become worried that they can't speak to their government simply because they have received some welfare, in some cases welfare has almost been forced on them, or because they 13 are living in government housing. 14 This next part about discrimination concerns Pine Point. Council has not 16 authorized me to speak at length about this. I would 17 just simply say that council knows and understands the very feel there is discrimination not only within employment at the mine, but within the town itself. 20 have been told by our friend who just came from Alberta that one of the reasons for there not being jobs at 22 Syncrude was because of lack of houses. This Inquiry 23 has been told there were 20 houses built for northerner 24 at Pine Point. The Mayor of Pine Point informed-us 25 that a northerner becomes a northerner when he has 26 lived three or more years in the north. 27 saying this happens, but it would be possible for 28 Pine Point to have an employee come up, live in one of 29

their houses for three years, and after that three

years, be shifted into a northern native house. 1 that we can say in council is that housing is at the 2 very least extremely difficult to get for people from 3 Fort Resolution. 4 Now with all of these things 5 we consider employment, we consider the history of 6 employment in Fort Resolution, we consider land use, we 7 consider discrimination, the only way that native 8 people can possibly overcome these problems is to have 9 them made or to have control over the situation. 10 To give you an example of 11 that control, I've already told you that we consider 12 much of the water off the tailings from Pine Point is 13 contaminated. Do you know how Pine Point controls this 14 situation? Pine Point controls the situation by having 15 their manager appointed to the Northwest Territories 16 Water Control Board. In order for the people of Fort 17 Resolution to get the control over employment, over 18 land use, and to prevent or at least alleviate 19 discrimination, they must have that control, and to get 20 the control it must be made part of land rights claims. 21 Council would like me to put them on record with you as 22 requesting that before the issue of a pipeline is 23 decided, not that we're for or against it, but the land 24 25 rights issue must be settled first. Mr. Berger, I thank you for 26 This is the end of my submission for 27 listening. council. I have my own submission but I would prefer 28 to wait to see if -- to give people a break and see if 29 someone else would like to speak before I start. 30

1 l	(WITNESS ASIDE)
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Are there
3	any others who would like to speak tonight? Those over
4	by the doorway and sitting over there, if you want to
5	come and sit here, you're perfectly welcome, but if
6	you'd just as soon stay there, that's fine too. I
7	leave it up to you.
8	MIKE BEAULIEU resumed:
9	THE WITNESS: I would like to
10	elaborate a little further on the Pine Mines issue.
11	In January 15, 1974, Pine
12	Point mines had an application out for a water licence
13	of the pit de watering for 35 million gallons of water
14	a day, and we strongly
15	THE INTERPRETER: Please
16	don't go to make it too long if you want me to explain
17	this.
18	THE WITNESS: And at the time
19	the Band Council and Metis Association of Fort
20	Resolution strongly objected to. them getting a
21	licence unless there was an environmental study done on
22	the effects of the water.
23	THE COMMISSIONER: That was
24	January '74?
25	A Yes.
26	Q In the pits, was it?
27	A Yes.
28	Q At the time we asked the
29	Cominco directors from Trail if they had done an
30	environmental study before the mine was started, done

certain studies but not the ones that they were 1 experiencing problems from today. The grounds that we 2 complained on, our hunting rights, our trapping rights, 3 the effects of development of Pine Point Mines on our 4 land, we objected to the water licence being issued 5 until a further study was done. 6 7 I understand by hearsay -- I'm not sure it's fact -- that the licence was issued 8 against our wishes. I received a letter yesterday in 9 the mail saying that a study had been done on the 10 forestation deterioration at Pine Point. Why is a Board 11 such as the N.W.T. Water Board set up if they are going 12 to not follow their own guidelines that they set up? 13 Before a study was even done, 14 Cominco applied for another licence of pit dewatering. 15 This licence was to be for pit dewatering and was to be 16 a total of 180 million gallons per day by 1980. What 17 effect is this going to have on our land, even at 35 18 million gallons a day we are experiencing problems? 19 That's over a 600% increase. 20 Larry McConnell says the Pine 21 Point solution to that was appointing their mines 22 manager on the Water Board so they could get the 23 licence. That's all I'll say for now. 24 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Beaulieu. 26 27 (WITNESS ASIDE) 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone 29 l else wish to say anything before we hear from Mr. McConnell again? I might say while we're waiting that

I have I visited the Slave River Sawmill yesterday 1 morning and Mr. Orbell was kind enough to show me 2 around the sawmill yesterday morning, and I want to 3 thank Mr. Orbell for arranging for us to be able to 4 take a look at the sawmill, the sawmill operation. 5 I should also say that this 6 morning I visited the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Fabien near 7 the mouth of the Little Buffalo River and I want to 8 thank Mr. and Mrs. Fabien for allowing us to come down 9 and see the camp. 10 This afternoon Mr. 11 McConnell took me up in his airplane and we flew over Pine Point 12 and saw the trips and the mine and saw the changes that 13 could be seen from the air in the vegetation in the 14 vicinity of the drainage of the Paulette Channel, and I 15 want to thank Mr. McConnell for taking us up in his 16 17 airplane so we could see those things this afternoon. 18 19 MISS CELINE BOGGINS sworn: THE COMMISSIONER: Your name? 20 21 Α Celine Boggins. 22 wasn't born here but I was raised here most of my life. I was born in Snowdrift. This pipeline that they're 23 talking about, I think they suggested different routes 24 on it through that way. It takes a lot of money to 25 make that pipeline and I guess they can afford to look 26 into it the other way too, because not very many people 27 like the idea of it going down this way. 28 29 Through Alaska, so it doesn't come down the Mackenzie Valley? 30

M-hm. I was wondering 1 Α 2 if the companies had looked into that more? THE COMMISSIONER: 3 Well, I think that I can say that we're going to be looking 4 into that next week at the formal hearings in 5 Yellowknife. We spent some time looking into that last 6 summer. We held a hearing in Whitehorse for that 7 purpose and we're going to hear some more evidence next 8 week in Yellowknife about that. So I think that's 9 about where it sits at present. 10 We're going to look next week 11 at Yellowknife. We're going to look into the idea of 12 the pipeline going somewhere else. 13 A lot of people that Α 14 live up the Mackenzie they say just wait until we have 15 our land claims, then they can talk about the pipeline. 16 17 We're not really right into it, but we're a little bit off but I think we all feel the same about it. 18 19 People here, they still live a little bit, off the land, like I showed you some 20 people at Buffalo River this morning. A few of them 21 22 wanted to talk on this, but they're not used to talking in front of a lot of people like this -- myself too. 23 24 There's some people here now here in this room that still live and will be going 25 back in the bush yet, and I don't know, they'll 26 27 probably be talking after me, too. I quess this land means quite 28 a bit to them, it means quite a bit to me, too, and I 29 haven't been out on the land that much, I stay in the

bush most of the time; but it would be good if I could go out more but you know, if they're going to build this pipeline there will be no use going out, there won't be nothing very much left to go out for.

Here is about the healthiest place in Canada, I guess, so far. The people would like to keep it that way is the ones that live out in

the land yet. There's quite a few of them, too.

You meet a lot of young people from. down south, a lot of young white kids come up here and they really like it up here. I guess they left behind them down south what their fathers meant to the land and they can't enjoy it down there so they have to come way up here.

Well, about the same thing is going to happen up here if they build that pipeline. So what there is left now, this generation could probably enjoy for just a little while. But I don't know about the next generation They '11 have to clean up the mess that we left behind.

So I guess we're not kids no more, so I think we should start thinking about those young kids that aren't born yet and that should enjoy some piece of land that's really good, that they could stay on or go out on weekends on. You see down south there's a lot of money being spent on keeping the place to look natural. 'Maybe we could save a little bit of money and keep this north a little bit like this. I like the way it is here now, not too much spoiled, because the other people like me who were

born here, they like it too. People that come from down south, they really like it too. You know, if we're going to spoil it, it's kind of silly if a lot of people enjoy it, you know it's something, that people enjoy. Not just enjoying it either, a lot of people live on their land.

These land claims that the

These land claims that the government is working on means a lot to the people because they have control over the land, they can have control over development too. A lot of people talked about Pine Point here. It's all true what they brought say about it. It a lot of different people here and they come into town here to us native people here, and they come and hunt in our area too.

If we're not lucky in hunting, they get most of our animals before us. They make a lot of money in Pine Point, you know, they should buy groceries with what they make. It's not quite the same over here. We have to do some hunting for more to eat. It also brings a lot of different people in, some silly people and things like that.

 $\label{eq:there was an incident where a cabin was burned down at Buff River.}$ 

THE INTERPRETER: My cabin. Through hunting there was my cabin, which was my cabin that was burned there. I went up the river hunting, also hunting up there, and I was planning on fixing that old cabin because I could go up there and do some fishing this time of the year, and I looked to see what damage there was on it and what I should be

doing on it, but when I arrived up there I found the whole thing burned down, it was all in ashes. So a couple of roles of rubberoid wouldn't do no good there on the ashes.

THE WITNESS: This morning that woman was saying that they had to take their cabin down from up the river and bring it back to Buffalo River because the same thing probably might happen to it, like to Mod's cabin. That's really silly, you don't really have to do that, and if some of those people from Pine Point want to go camping up there, you know they should cut their own wood and stuff instead of using other people's houses for fire.

THE INTERPRETER: Again maybe I'll say a word on that. It wasn't only for the sake of fishing up there, but some of the boys go up there in the winter months and do some trapping there and they always stop there and they come to use it, and it came in handy for the boys; but now --

from Pine Point that go there to Buff River every weekend for a weekend excursion, I guess, and they -- some of them do some drinking down there. They go for picnics to places like that and they usually have to bring guns because. they never know if they'll see a bear or something. To have a loaded gun around when you're having a party there too, they don't know how to use guns, they wouldn't know how to do it, the safeties of it, they should stay away from that place. We have a problem, you know, when there's loaded guns

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around there. Sometimes there's people that go there camping once in a while. Some girls go there, too, for camping; they don't expect people to be there drinking or bothering them. What Michael said about guys going there and bothering the girls from here, I've been through that experience too. I brought it to Court, too, but the Court didn't work for me either. There's a lot of young pretty girls here in Res, and they're really young, and you know, if they go there on 10 the weekend and somebody does -- you know, somebody 11 bothers them from Pine Point, they wouldn't say 12 nothing. It's not a very good experience. 13 Some of the things that happen 14 from Pine Point just around this area, there's a whole 15 bunch of other things but I just don't know too much to 16 say about it, and I'm getting kind of nervous here. 17 I'm thinking about that old 18 bridge, I guess you saw it. It's really placed really 19 funny. If people don't know that road too good they 20 could just drive right into the river or on the ice, if 21 it's the wintertime. I don't know how long ago it was 22 built here, but the government had promised that it 23 would be built right away to a place where it goes 24 straight up, and just about a week ago there was some 25 people that got run right off the bridge and just about 26

vehicles to go there. In the wintertime it gets 29 slippery and they could easily go into the water.

working in Pine Point, and they have to use their

ran right into the river; and also people from here

government should know that, you know. They could see 1 it, they're pretty smart. Why don't they fix it up 2 3 right away? My brother works in Pine 4 Point. He's got a job but he's not going to work there 5 any longer; and he got me a pen from there, it's 6 written: "Cominco Mine, Pine Point." It's got in 7 quotations "We must always do everything to protect 8 everyone." I guess we're not included because we're not 9 everyone, I guess. It's really silly. 10 I haven't really done 11 anything I wanted to say; I wanted to say more but just 12 wait till after. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 14 very much. 15 (WITNESS ASIDE) 16 17 18 19 MRS. LIZ BEAULIEU sworn: I disagree with 20 THE WITNESS: 21 what Mr. McConnell said for what Father Menez said about white people having higher jobs. I think he is 22 just sticking up for those white people. We had a 23 social worker here that was doing a good job. 24 were talking too much about her, so she was forced to 25 quit here. For the teacher's aide, they even put 26 applications in but they don't accept it. They chose 27 one just because she was a friend of the principal's 28 janitor, when they could have hired younger girls that 29 had graduated.

1	The reason local people don't
2	like to get government job is because the white people
3	push them around so much. I know; my husband worked
4	for ten years here, but a white man was pushing him
5	around too much, so he was forced to quit here and got
6	himself a job in Pine Point. I was also on the
7	Advisory Committee and I had to quit because I couldn't
8	get how do you say it -because we couldn't
9	accomplish anything every time we brought complaints
10	from the parents. That's all I have to say.
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
12	very much, ma'am. Do you want to leave us your written
13	statement?
14	A It's not written very
15	good because I got a sore hand.
16	THE COMMISSIONER: It's all
17	right, it's all right. Thank you very much.
18	(WITNESS ASIDE)
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20	HAROLD BALSILLE resumed:
21	THE WITNESS: About this
22	meeting here, this meeting here you can bring up
23	anything that you wish to bring up. They've been
24	talking a lot about wildlife and that, and I think
25	myself that there's two game wardens in this town here
26	and I think one game warden should be attending to this
27	meeting, all that' said about wildlife; and I agree
28	with Mr. McConnell what Mr. McConnell said about Pine
29	Point people that's getting this wild meat. Like he
30	said, anyone that's got a year-around job like that
- 1	

they shouldn't get any wild meat, they should buy his 1 I agree with that, and for my part, I think 2 own meat. myself any outsiders that come down north here, that's 3 going to spend just the summer or a few months, I don't 4 'think they should be allowed a big game licence at 5 all. If they're going to issue these permits to the 6 ones coming down that way, what are we going to have 7 for wild meat for the northern people? 8 I was saying the same thing 9 in Smith when I was up there this summer sometime, and 10 they didn't seem that way towards us to write it down 11 I'm 11e same subject up at this meeting again. 12 As far as wildlife is 13 concerned, as far as caribou and stuff like that, I see 14 there's quite a few planes been coming from Hay River 15 and Pine Point that's flying out here to get themselves 16 meat. The way it's going, if they keep on doing this 17 they're going to chase the caribou away from us and 18 what are we going to have, too? 19 So right now, like in spring 20 21 now, everybody goes out 22 spring hunting and that, and every spring that comes along you see, we got a beg to get the extension at 23 least till the 20th --24 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Of what? 26 Of -- for rat hunting. Α The 20th of? 27 Q The 20th of May, that's 28 Α what we want; but every spring we go out to beg, and to 29 beg is the word, to lengthen this to at least the 20th

of May. Well, why don't they set a date on this spring 1 hunting and then let it be for every spring that comes 2 along, then the guys will know what time to stay out 3 and do their spring hunting. But we have to ask for 4 5 this every spring. I'll come back to game 6 wardens again. Now as far as I can see now, I don't 7 8 see why that they got two game wardens in this town here. I think myself that where they need the game 9 wardens is in Smith and Hay River and Pine Point and 10 Yellowknife, where there's a lot of white people. 11 think one game warden here in this town is quite 12 sufficient, and get somebody from town here that could 13 handle the job. 14 About the Buffalo River camp 15 now, as far as the Buffalo River camp here, there's a 16 lot of people from Res here that go there for picnics, 17 like the way that Mr. McConnell brought up the subject 18 here, that the Pine Point people they are crowding the 19 Resolution people away from that area there. 20 see why they should be driven away from there by the 21 22 Pine Point people. They have their own camp grounds, two camp grounds in their own area and I don't see why 23 they shouldn't go over there instead of trying to crowd 24 25 the people out from the Buffalo Rivet area. Well, that's about all I've got to say for now. 26 27 lot. 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 29 very much. 30 (WITNESS ASIDE)

CHIEF JOE LOCKHART resumed: 1 2 THE INTERPRETER: Chief Joe from Snowdrift Lockhart, he wants to talk a little bit 3 about commercial fishing, how it's been operated over 4 I want to say a few words regarding it. 5 There's been commercial 6 7 fishing going on for a number of years now, and this is our country, our land, our country, and they should not 8 forbid us from fishing. I am complaining now as they 9 have different zones over there, all by numbers, and if 10 I want to commercial fish, go fishing, I cannot go in 11 certain zones where I know there is a lot of fish 12 because that area is closed, and they forbid me to go 13 fishing there. 14 Why I'm saying this, us 15 Indians, we do not fish in the wintertime because we 16 haven't got the equipment and that's the only reason 17 why we fish only in the summertime. Yet again when we 18 do go out commercial fishing, different zones we are 19 now allowed to fish and that's why I'm complaining. 20 I live in Snowdrift, and I know 21 22 where there's a lot of fish, and there was no fishing done there, and us people could have went out there and 23 made fair money during the summer months. Us people that 24 has small yawls go fishing, if they let us fish wherever 25 we wanted to go, we could have made a little money for 26 ourselves. I'd like to see the big commercial 27 fishermen go away from where we are, and we could make 28 a fair living out of the areas we know where it's good, 29 and we fish there by ourselves. That's why I mention 30

Us people with small yawls cannot go out in the 1 open lake where other 'boats can, but there are a lot of 2 islands where we are, and it's just like fishing on 3 smaller lakes. Like they have things changed over there 4 so that only the smaller boats could fish in that area 5 and have the other fishermen with bigger boats go out 6 7 away from there. That's all I wanted to add. make some money for ourselves. That's all I have to 8 9 say. THE COMMISSIONER: 10 Thank you for bringing that up, Chief. 11 12 (WITNESS ASIDE) 13 LARRY McCONNELL resumed: 14 THE WITNESS: Judge Berger, I 15 will try and make this as brief as possible. 16 17 the hour is getting late. Perhaps one of the most 18 important things that can come from Fort Resolution to 19 this Inquiry is our experience with development. 20 start with, we have to ask the question, why the 21 22 development? What most Dene people do not realize is just how rich their land is. I apologize for many of 23 my figures being out of date, but I haven't access now 24 25 to the current ones. Just a couple of examples of 26 the richness of this land. Giant Mines has recovered -27 28 - that is up to 1971 -- \$166,368,046 of gold during its In 1970 alone the values -- the value of 29 operation. minerals, excluding oil, taken from the Northwest

Territories was \$124,004,060. Judge Berger, if you 1 want the sources of any of these I'll be pleased to 2 give you there, but I'll just go on. 3 If that figure of 4 \$124,004,060 were divided among the native people of 5 the north -the Indian, Inuit and Metis people -- there 6 7 would be \$5,166.66 in 1970 for every man, woman and child native person. 8 Now I give these figures here 9 and I know that you have more access to more current 10 figures, but I believe perhaps a lot of the people here 11 don't know why people from the south want to develop 12 their land. I understand, and perhaps if you'll permit 13 n to ask a question now of Arctic Gas, the question is: 14 Which oil companies make up the Arctic Gas consortium? 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Arctic Gas isn't here, at least nobody out there looks 17 like Arctic Gas; but I think that Gulf, Shell and 18 Imperial are all in the Arctic Gas consortium, aren't 19 they? They are. 20 21 Α O.K. then, suffice it to say that Gulf, Shell and Imperial are controlled by 22 companies south of the Canadian border. I would like 23 to ask Foothills which companies make up the Foothills 24 25 group? MR. ELLWOOD: The equity in 26 Foothills is owned 20% by Westcoast Transmission from 27 Vancouver, and 80% by Alberta Gas Trunk Line in Calgary. 28 29 O.K., can you tell me Α who, controls the controlling interest of Westcoast?

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Has El Paso got any share?
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2
                              MR.
                                   ELLWOOD: No, El Paso
3
   has no share in Westcoast.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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   say that this subject was discussed at length when Mr.
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   Blair, the president of Foothills, was on the stand in
6
7
   Yellowknife, and I think that it's fair to say that
   there was no suggestion that El Paso controlled
8
   Westcoast or Foothills.
9
                              Α
                                   What about Alberta Gas
10
   Trunk?
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12
                              MR.
                                   MIROSH:
                                            It's 98%
   Canadian shareholders.
13
                              Α
                                   All right, I'll
14
   continue. For development in the north we have to look
15
   at, once we realize the value of the profits and
16
   control of the company. They usually find their way
17
   back to the source of control in a company.
                                                 With the
18
   oil industry, there is little problem discerning where
19
   control lies-I'm talking here about Shell, Gulf and
20
   Imperial.
               It's been well-documented that the vast
21
22
   majority is owned or controlled in United States.
23
                              Mines are a little more
                I followed three major producers and I'll
24
   deceptive.
    just list one here, Giant Mines, back to their
25
   controlling interests. What I'm trying to illustrate
26
   here is where the money and where the control of much
27
   of the development in the north lies. I shall begin
28
   with Lalor mines, because it is controlled by Giant
29
   Mines, Yellowknife. L-A-L-O-R.
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Lalor Mines is 87% owned by 1 2 Giant Mines. Giant Mines' head office is in Toronto. Giant is 79.2% owned by Falconbridge Mines. 3 Falconbridge head office is in Toronto, and it is 4 affiliated with McIntyre Porcupine Mines, who own 37.1% 5 of Falconbridge. McIntyre Porcupine's head office is 6 in Toronto and are controlling 39.4% of its stock is 7 owned by Canadian Superior Oil. Canadian Superior 8 Oil's head office is in Calgary, and it is controlled 9 by Superior Oil Company who own 53.6% of its stock. 10 Superior Oil Company's head office is in Houston, 11 Texas, and here the line ends. 12 To simplify things, the Giant 13 Mines, after tracing it back through, turns up that it 14 is owned and controlled -- and I would submit that 15 profits go to a company in Houston, Texas. 16 17 It is easy to say that the Dene people have little to say in the profits or 18 control of Giant Mines. 19 The Lason Mines and Pine Point 20 Mines are 76% and 69% respectively by Canadian Mining & 21 22 Smelting Company of Canada. Cominco's head office is in Vancouver, and 53.17% is owned by Canadian Pacific 23 Investments. Canadian Pacific Investments' head office 24 is in Montreal, and 76.9% is owned by Canadian Pacific 25 Railway. Canadian Pacific Railway's stock is held by 26 66,534 people, of whom 60,05% are Canadian. O.K., 27 60.05% are Canadian, 19.08% are America,, 11.51% 28 come from Great Britain, the remaining 8.56 are 29 from other countries. How much control do the natives

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in the Northwest Territories have over Canadian Pacific Railways or Pine Point Mines? In order to have a say in these mines, they must own shares, and the shares for Pine Point Mines are approximately \$28.. These figures are two years old, I'm sorry for that. Cominco Mines were \$28.50, and \$16.50 for Canadian Pacific. that many natives could afford to play this kind of market. I'll summarize this next part. Up until Pine Point Mines as of October 30, 1974, they earned haven't the latest data, /\$29 million in 1974 and I would ask how much of that 29 million was split among the Dene people on whose land Pine Point Mines is? We've had a little look at profits and we've had a little look at control. I'd like to talk briefly about wage scale employment. Fort Resolution, as I said earlier, is 200 years old. Many of the people here have had experience with wage employment. been mentioned where the wage scale employment came from, but before it came the people, of course, lived off the land. When wage scale employment came, people went to work for wages. After the employers -- that is the mission, hospital, sawmills, large transportation companies -- left, people were left without employment. When the native people have once lived off wages for, a period of time, they lose

the ability to live off the land. In many cases, once

this ability to live off the land is lost, they have no

choice but to turn to welfare. This has direct

 application to the construction phase at least of the pipeline. I wonder if an y of the pipeline companies have thought what they're going to do if indeed they employ native people when the construction phase is over? Now Pine Point Mines, as we have noted, has been in operation, profit-making operation since 1964, some 11 years.

As I said earlier, in the two years I've been here, only 1% of the people employed at Pine Point Mines came from Fort Resolution. Now if the people, the Dene people aren't employed there, we know that Pine Point Mines got a 500 square mile concession. Who they got the concession from, I certainly do not think it was from the native people. At that time there were no real functioning native organizations. Hindsight, perhaps, but the pipeline companies should have started a pipeline in 1964.

For Pine Point Mines to operate there had to be a railroad. The railroad cost \$86,250,0(0. For the Pine Point Mine to operate they had to have a great deal of hydro power, the Tolson River hydro power cost \$9,120,000. The road to -from Hay River to Pine Point cost \$2,643,348. The total cost was \$98,013,348. The people who paid this bill are the Canadian people. With all that money put up by Canadian people, what did the Dene people receive from that money? We've already seen that they have virtually no employment, at least up until two months ago.

Now, the training program to train native people for jobs at Pine Point, we've

already seen, is non-existent. After five years of 1 operation, profit-making operation, in 1969 the 2 Government of the Northwest Territories in agreement 3 with Pine Point Mines, was supposed to set up a 4 training project to train six people. Even that 5 training program didn't come through, and after 11 6 years of profit-making operations, we still have no 7 8 training program for Fort Resolution people at Pine Point. 9 I submit, Judge Berger, that 10 this is just simply not good enough for development in 11 the north as far as benefitting native people. 12 We're looked at housing and 13 of the -- even though there were 20 houses built for 14 northerners, we find that the Fort Resolution people 15 still cannot get houses. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: In Pine Point? 18 19 Α In Pine Point. There's no training program, there are no houses, and there's 20 no employment, this from a company that has been a 21 22 profit-making operation for 11 years, and last year earned \$29 million. 23 During the construction phase 24 of the pipeline I would presume that this would not be 25 a profit-making operation. Pipelines, when they don't 26 make a profit, are going to be able to solve the 27 problems of a training program, housing, and lasting 28 29 employment. 30 On the issue of land claims,

and again this has bearing on the pipeline, we here in 1 Res can only look at the major development that, we 2 live next to. We are unable, as I said before, to 3 conduct a study of our own. Here are some of Pine 4 Point's figures, and the figures themselves show that 5 Pine Point is currently polluting the water by dumping 6 7 in at least some cyanide. How much, we don't know. Judge Berger, today you saw 8 many of the trees and vegetation dying when we flew 9 I would like to be able to take all of over the area. 10 the Dene people up to see that area, but it's just not 11 possible. The company that is destroying that land is 12 again making a profit. I wonder what is going to 13 happen in the case of a hurried construction of a 14 pipeline? 15 16 I have here a map, the map was drawn by Pine Point Nines. The map is interesting 17 particularly for two things. You asked me this 18 afternoon how many pits were in the area, and I was 19 only able to guess. On the map there are 25 pits, and 20 I know of two that are not marked, that is a total of 21 22 27 pits in the Pine Point Mines currently. 23 Father Menez and Ray Orbell spoke at length about development being hurried, that 24 is hurried in the interests of southerners to get as 25 much out of the land as quickly as possible. 26 why the pipelines not only propose one line, but are 27 planning to follow that with a series of loops, and I 28 submit that is why the oil companies are also con-29 sidering piping our oil as soon as possible. 30

With 27 pits in the Pine 1 2 Point area, I submit further that they are trying to rape the land as quickly as they can. 3 The reason this map is 4 interesting is that this afternoon when we went 5 flying over the area we noticed that there was a dam 6 7 around the tailing area up one side to the west, and again to the north, but no dam to the east. If you 8 will notice these sites, you will see that there is 9 not one triangle to the east where there was no dam. 10 I submit that they have placed their testing areas in 11 the most advantageous position for them. 12 I have no wish to tar the pipeline companies with the same 13 brush, but certainly if we had a company -- and we 14 can only draw examples from this company -- this 15 close to us, and they will do at Pint Point what 16 chances have we that the pipeline companies won't 17 rape the land too? 18 19 As I said, I'll try to be There's only one other point that I'd like to 20 brief. cover and again it deals with Pine Point, although I 21 22 certainly hope the oil companies will use it as an 23 example, as we must use it as an example. This next point has to do 24 with discrimination, and here I am not finding fault 25 with or placing a value judgment on the people of Pine 26 Point. I am just stating the facts as I am able to see 27 them. In an operation such as the pipeline 28 construction and a mining operation, many of the whites 29 that come up come from a lower social economic scale.

Because of this, often the discrimination with native 1 people is not always based entirely on race. What in 2 fact happens is that we have as well as the racial 3 discriminatory factors, we lave an economic 4 discriminatory factor. That is not only racial 5 discrimination, we have economic discrimination. 6 This results from the fact that because the jobs are 7 unskilled, many of the jobs are unskilled, that the 8 whites that come from the south are in direct 9 competition with the Indian people who are already 10 here. Now when this happens, if la person is to 11 protect his own bread and butter, irrespective of race, 12 he is going to discriminate against the people who 13 could possibly take his job away. In this case, the 14 Indians become the lowest people on the totem pole. 15 16 Thus we have another factor added to the racial discrimination, and I submit that 17 this discrimination against native people leads to what 18 Foothills has told me is the cause of the 40% turnover 19 in their training program. Foothills says that the 20 people leave because of loneliness. I submit that they 21 22 leave yes, because of loneliness, but they also leave because they are discriminated against in areas like 23 Pine Point and in areas in the south, and further 24 they will run into the same loneliness discrimination 25 at the construction camps along the proposed pipeline 26 27 route. Now, Foothills has stated 28 there was a 40% turnover. I would hate for them to 29 get the idea that the people here aren't good workers

and good employees. You've heard Ray Orbell say just 1 the opposite, that they are, if provisions are made for 2 I would like to know what plans the gas 3 companies have to prevent this discrimination and 4 loneliness, and therefore a turnover of native people 5 that might eventually be filled by white people, and 6 7 then we wouldn't have any native people working on the 8 construction phase. This is important because 9 even if the companies, Arctic Gas and Foothills, have 10 the best intentions in the world, there will still be 11 this discriminatory factor. Now if the companies still 12 have all the best intentions and do intend to employ 13 Dene people, we have the example that our friend from 14 Alberta gave us, of the companies having good 15 intentions and the intentions not being able to be 16 fulfilled because of outside factors. 17 You mean Mr. Slavic? 18 19 Α Many of the outside factor Mr. Slavic mentioned already, oh, I believe he 20 mentioned this other too, that often even though the 21 companies agree to a special provision for native 22 people, we find that unions do not agree; and I quote as 23 an example of the Alyeska company trying to make special 24 provisions not to crowd certain urban areas in Alaska, 25 and those provisions not being agreed to by the unions. 26 Certainly before any construc-27 tion could start on a pipeline, all of these factors 28 must be worked out and must be adhered to, or construc-29 tion must stop. All the problems I have listed here,

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and all the problems other people have listed of wage scale employment point to one important factor: no matter what the good intentions of the companies or of the government or o the promises of the companies and of the government, the only way -- and I'm echoing someone else who spoke here today -- that the Dene people are going to be certain that their interests are protected is if the land rights claims are settled before construction is ever started on any pipeline or any corridor. Thank you very much. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 Thank you. 12 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 13 Well, I think it's late and I think we will close the hearing. 14 I won't ask the pipeline companies to deal with all of 15 these questions Mr. McConnell raised, because one of 16 the pipeline companies has gone home late, I don't 17 know, he's not here; but these questions that Mr. 18 McConnell raised -- and the are important questions are 19 questions that the Inquiry itself has to consider and 20 has to determine what to do about, if this pipeline is 21 22 built. I do want you gentlemen to consider these I know that you have them and will continue 23 questions. 24 to do so. I would like to thank Chief 25 Sayine, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Beaulieu of the Metis 26 Association, Chief Lockhart and all of those who have 27 spoken here yesterday and today. It is helpful to me. 28 What I think I should also tell you is what you have 29 told me about your own experience here in Fort

Resolution in commercial fishing, in the way in which the sawmill, the Slave River Sawmill has prospered at times and then gone into decline, I should say that I appreciated very much what Mr. Orbell had to say too about the way the sawmill is being operated now, and what you told me about your experience with development at Pine Point, all of these things are important because our experience with development in the past will teach us something about how to go about it in the future if this pipeline is going to be built. So what you told me about these things is important and it is helpful.

I don't want you to

misunderstand, I can't do anything about Pine Point, but I was anxious to hear what you said about Pine Point so that I can bear that in mind when I'm making recommendations to the Government of Canada about the proposed pipeline. I want you to understand that I've listened carefully to what each one of you has said, and I have learned from each one of you. You live here, you know more about this country than I do, and that's why I wanted to come to Fort Resolution, and that's why I have been to so many communities in the Mackenzie District to find out what you had to say.

I will be thinking about what you have said and I think all that remains is for me to say that I have enjoyed 'the two days we have spent here. I know the Inquiry staff has. I know that our friends from the pipeline companies and from the radio and

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   television and the local newspapers have all enjoyed
   their two days here, and there's only one other thing I
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   should say, and that is to thank you, Mr. Mandeville, for
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   a job very well done. I certainly appreciated it.
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5
                              Thank you. So the Inquiry is
   adjourned until one o'clock at Fort Smith tomorrow.
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   Thank you very much.
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO OCTOBER 9, 1975)
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