### 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)

Inuvik, N.W.T. January 28, 1976.

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

# Volume 36

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

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## APPEARANCES

Glenn G. Mainland, For the Gas Consor-

tium;

Mr. A. Workman for Canadian Arctic

Gas Pipeline Lim-

ited;

Mr. John Ellwood

Mr. John Burrell For Foothills Pipe

Line Ltd.

## January 28, 1976

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1	Inuvik, N.W.T.
2	January 28, 1976.
3	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5	gentlemen, we'll bring our meeting to order.
6	Let me begin by saying that
7	those of you who speak Loucheux, Mrs. Garland will be
8	translating what is said into Loucheux, and there are
9	machines that you can put to your ears at that table,
10	that empty table there, and anyone who speaks Loucheux
11	can come to that table and just put the ear-phone on
12	your ear and you'll hear everything that is said in
13	Loucheux.
14	Tonight people who wish to
15	speak in English may speak in English. People like
16	myself, and then Mrs. Albert will translate what is
17	said into Anooktatuk, and if you wish to speak in
18	Anoktatuk, you can do so and Mrs. Albert will then
19	translate what you say into English.
20	So we'll proceed that way
21	tonight. Do you want to translate that, Mrs. Albert?
22	(TRANSLATED BY MRS. ALBERT)
23	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
24	ladies and gentlemen, I think you all know that two
25	pipeline companies, Arctic Gas and Foothills, want to
26	build a pipeline to bring natural gas from the Arctic to
27	the south, and the representatives of those companies
28	are here tonight and they're sitting over here.
29	Oil companies that have
30	found gas in the delta and the Beaufort Sea want to

build three gas plants at Parsons Lake, Niglintgak and Taglu, and they want to connect their gas plants up with the pipeline to carry gas to the south, and there is a representative here from the oil companies at this table. Later on we'll ask these gentlemen to say something and we'll ask them to answer any questions that you may want to bring up.

My job is to listen to what the people who live here in the north have to say and then to go back and tell the Federal Government what will happen to the people of the north, the people that live here, to the environment and the economy if a gas pipeline is built.

The Federal Government doesn't want me just to consider this gas pipeline alone. The oil companies, Gulf, Shell and Imperial, have said that they want to build an oil pipeline too, after the gas pipeline is completed. So the government wants me to tell them what will happen here in the north if they build a gas pipeline and then an oil pipeline and develop a transportation corridor in the Mackenzie Valley. I am here tonight so that you can tell me what you think about the proposal to build a gas pipeline, what you think it will mean here in Inuvik to the people who live here, and so that you can tell me what conditions you think should be imposed if it is going to be built.

So just feel free to speak in your own language. You don't have to have a written statement, just say what's on your mind and I'll -- I'm

1 l	here to listen to you.
2	All right, well I think we'll
3	ask those of you who wish to say anything to come
4	forward and you can speak from this table where Mrs.
5	Albert is, or from this table, or over here, or over
6	behind where there's another microphone.
7	All right, can we swear you
8	in first, sir?
9	MR. ALONIK: Pardon?
10	THE COMMISSIONER: We'll just
11	swear you in first, if we may.
12	
13	ISMAEL ALONIK sworn:
14	THE WITNESS: I am president
15	of the Trappers Association, and here is the Board of
16	Directors, and we would like to tell everyone that
17	what we feel about the delta and about the pipeline and
18	land claims.
19	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
20	maybe you could just give me your name and the names of
21	the other directors that are
22	A My name is Ismael
23	Alonik, and here is Colin Allen, Net Klyuktuk , Jimmy
24	Gordon, Victor Allen.
25	Q Go ahead then, sir.
26	A We met last night and we
27	discussed the things we was going to talk about
28	tonight. We were going to write a statement for Mr.
29	Berger. I think Rosie will read it in English and I'll
30	read it in Eskimo.

Fine. 1 Q 2 THE INTERPRETER: The Inuvik Hunters & Trappers Association would like to tell you 3 about what they are and what is happening to the land 4 and the animals and the trappers in the delta. 5 6 Last week we heard from people from Coppermine who spoke to you and wanted a 7 8 pipeline, and the jobs; but the pipeline will come through our land, not theirs. The Inuit people are all 9 over the Arctic, want to protect land and the water; 10 that they live from. We know people in Coppermine will 11 support us if they have a chance to hear about the 12 effects of the seismic drilling and the pipeline. 13 We would support Coppermine 14 if the pipeline and seismic were on their land. 15 this reason we know the people from Coppermine that 16 spoke to you do not speak for all the people in 17 Coppermine, and we ask you, Mr. Berger, to go to 18 Coppermine and tell the people what we are saying here, 19 and then listen to what they say. 20 21 We hear all the time from the oil companies and from the government, like the 22 Regional Plan, that the trapping and the living off 23 the land is dying out, and that the people all want 24 This is not true. I have a list of all hunters 25 and trappers in the Inuvik District. All these people 26 have a general hunting licence, There are about 77 27 full-time trappers that are living off the land and do 28 not have jobs. The rest of them are part-time 29 trappers. Any part-time trapper can go trapping

full-time if he loses his job or quits. Even when we 1 have jobs, we get food off the land. We get it by 2 ourselves or from the families living off the land who 3 give us food. 4 There are 13 camps in the 5 Inuvik Delta region that used to be used full-time; now 6 they are used occasionally. When oil companies came 7 and the seismic started, many of us couldn't make a 8 living off the land. Many people moved away from their 9 camps into Inuvik and Aklavik to get jobs until 10 trapping got better. I have a list of these people. 11 Jobs were a new thing to us 12 13 and we didn't understand them. Many people, like myself, couldn't get oil company jobs because we 14 weren't trained or didn't have enough schooling. When 15 we were away from our camps lots of times people burned 16 our cabins and take our traps, stretches and gear that 17 we needed out there. When that happened, we couldn't 18 go back. More people now are going back to trapping 19 and living off the 'and because they made money and 20 they can buy their equipment. We do not think of our 21 22 jobs as a substitute for living off the land. Jobs are another way to help us live. We still want to trap 23 arid eat the food from our land. It took us a long 24 time to learn we cant get full-time jobs. We learned 25 we get laid off first, many of us can't get trained for 26 full-time work. 27 28 But the land always gave us food and clothes if it is not wrecked by oil companies. 29 Mr. Berger, you have heard many experts talking about

the animals and fish in our delta, about where they live and how they live These experts come up here for a few months or for a few years. We have lived on this land with these animals. Our fathers and our grandfathers taught us about living off the land. We can tell you about the animals and the fish. We can tell you what seismic has done to our land and our waters. We can tell you about the oil camps. When they first wanted to do seismic they said it would be just for one year. Now it is 20 years later and they are still here.

It started with seismic, then drilling, then offshore islands, and now they want to drill out in the Beaufort Sea. This will hurt the whales, the seals, and the fish and the birds that have fed us since before we can remember. Each person here will tell you his story, but every other native person who speaks to you is also a hunter and trapper, if not this year, maybe next year.

All of those people, our parents and grandparents, depended on the land for game and fish, even when our fur prices were low this is part of Ismael's story, the trapper that's writing this letter here to you. All of those years our parents and grandparents depended on the land for game and fish, even when fur prices were low I have seen trappers make a good living. On an average year a trapper will trap about 1,000 rats; in the spring he may shoot another thousand. People use fish until ratting season opens March 1st whitefish, coni and

loche were used for family use, and other fish like jackfish having crooked backs and suckers were used for dog feed and for the long winter.

Even since the seismic came

and used explosive in the summertime in channels in the Mackenzie Delta, there were thousands of fish killed. Ever since then I see trappers spending a lot more money to buy dog food. In later years they started cutting the seismic lines in the Mackenzie Delta with bulldozers, and the number of rats started to get less and less. Not just the seismic hurt the animals, but the damage to ground was also done by tractors. Cutting the trees and willows and damaging the topsoil of the delta ground, they also plugged the small creeks so fish couldn't come in to spawn.

I have seen trappers suffer -- no food, no money, no job. They tried to get jobs from oil companies. They just told them, "No job or no experience." We cannot depend on jobs if the wildlife is gone. If the pipeline or oil leak offshore damage the lands where we can get our meat supply from the ocean, lakes and rivers where we get our fish supply, we'll have to buy food from the store and the prices will he high. If we have no job, there will be no benefit to the native people.

I being the president of the Inuvik Hunters & Trappers, and on the Board of Directors, speak for the people living off the land in the Mackenzie Delta. They would like to tell you, Judge Berger, that we want the land settlement first

1	before pipeline is built.
2	What they want to talk about
3	is trapping. Camps where who they are, what animals
4	did you trap, how much money did you make trapping
5	muskrat, blasting in lakes, females didn't have young
6	ones.
7	A Shall I translate this
8	in Eskimo?
9	THE COMMISSIONER: I think
10	you should, then carry on from there.
11	(TRANSLATED BY I. ALONIK)
12	(WITNESS ASIDE)
13	MRS. LYNN STEWART sworn:
14	THE WITNESS: I wish to
15	object to the foreman of this meeting. I don't believe
16	that what we're hearing here tonight is anything
17	different than we have heard on C.B.C. for the past
18	five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten years. I thought
19	this was a community meeting where people could come
20	and say what they felt like saying openly and not for
21	the organizations who have people to represent them at
22	formal hearings. I think that this should be stopped.
23	You should allot a time of three to five minutes;
24	people could make their point in that length of time,
25	and allow people to speak. This particular
26	presentation has already gone on for 20 you minutes.
27	How many people are going to be able to hear this
28	evening with that length of time being taken up by
29	others?
30	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
'	

ma'am, I'll hear --1 2 (APPLAUSE) I'll hear everyone who wishes 3 to speak before I leave Inuvik and as far as I'm 4 concerned, these people who represent I'm afraid you'll 5 have to let me say something. 6 7 Α Your honor, I'm sorry. I don't want to object to 8 what these people are saying, but you have said before 9 that there are earphones if people wish to have their 10 language translated to Loucheux they can sit at ear-11 phones and have it translated. This continuing 12 repeating it twice is taking up a great deal of time 13 and we have just all frankly in this town aren't free 14 and have all that time to spend can come here hearing 15 this every day to listen to this. We came to listen to 16 17 everybody, not the organization. We came to listen to citizens off the street. 18 19 THE COMMISSION Well, I'm afraid, ma'am, that I'm going to allow those people to 20 21 speak on behalf of themselves and the members of the 22 organization that they represent. This is a serious matter for them, as it is, I have no doubt for you as 23 well; and I'll sit as late tonight as people wish me 24 to, and I want it made clear here and now that as 25 long as we have people speaking languages other than 26 English, we will make every effort to see that the 27 statements that are made can be understood in English 28 and the native languages, and that the people who 29 speak in the native languages can be understood 30

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by the people who speak English.
1
                              I want to hear from the
2
   people of Inuvik, white and native, and it may take a
3
   little while. We set aside tonight, tomorrow night;
4
   when we come back in February we'll set aside as many
5
   nights as are necessary. I know that you have other
6
   things to do on other nights of the week, but these
7
   gentlemen took advantage of the proceedings this
8
   evening to come and to speak, and I intend to hear
9
   them, as I intend to hear you, and I intend to make
10
   sure that the proceedings are conducted in both
11
   languages, and I'm afraid you and I are at odds about
12
   that but I happen to be running the meeting so I'm
13
   afraid we'll do it that way.
14
                              (APPLAUSE)
15
16
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
17
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Yes sir. I
   take it you've got a point of order or something and
18
   then I'll get back to the submission.
19
                              MR. GORDON:
                                           I agree with the
20
   format of your meeting, Mr. Commissioner.
                                               I think this
21
22
   is the time, as you said, that the people up here be
   allowed to speak their languages.
23
24
                              THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
25
   carry on, sir.
26
27
                              MR. ALONIK:
                                           I would
   like to tell everyone that we are the ones that
28
   live in this delta since our grandfathers,
29
   our great grandfathers, we know what's
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1	happening to this delta and we just want to protect it,
2	like we want to protect what they call them pots, you
3	know, outside have got to be protected. It's the same
4	way with the delta, the one we live by and we trap and
5	we hunt, we want it to be protected the same way.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs.
7	Albert, did others connected with the Association wish
8	to add something?
9	MRS. ALBERT: Yes. First
10	there will be Jimmy Gordon.
11	THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
12	Mr. Gordon, do you want to pass that
13	JIMMY GORDON sworn:
14	THE INTERPRETER: I'm asking
15	Jimmy Gordon what problems they had since the seismic
16	came to the delta, and also how it affected their
17	trapping in the lakes, and the core blasting was
18	conducted by the seismic crew.
19	THE WITNESS: (Inaudible)
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Would you
21	mind just repeating that? I couldn't quite hear you.
22	Just pull that microphone a little closer to you and
23	take your time.
24	THE INTERPRETER: Jimmy
25	Gordon said that he's been working in Inuvik since
26	before the oil companies came, and he held onto his job
27	He said that he went out a few times and was told and
28	also saw and heard from the people what damage was
29	done. That's all he has to say.
30	(WITNESS ASIDE

COLIN ALLEN sworn: 1 2 THE INTERPRETER: This is Colin Allen, one of the trappers. Colin Allen said 3 that usually the Eskimos go out hunting in the fall 4 so that they could put their food away for the 5 winter, like the geese and the caribou; but since the 6 seismic and the helicopters are flying around in the 7 delta and where the caribou are, they chase them away 8 so that the people don't get food for the winter, 9 either geese or the caribou. It's been affecting 10 them ever since the companies started working in the 11 delta region. 12 Even though they are real 13 good hunters, now the game is so far away from where 14 they go and get it that they never get any any more. 15 This summer, even though they have government jobs, 16 because without the food that help them from the 17 country, the food that they buy from the store don't 18 last all winter so they always try to get other food 19 from the country so they will survive. They are not 20 like the northern people, the people that come from 21 22 south and have government jobs; they go down south and have a rest on their holiday, whereas the Eskimos, 23 they use a holiday to hunt as much food as they can so 24 that they don't have to buy from the store, and that 25 will help them to live through the winter. 26 though they have a job, they need to get their food in 27 order to keep up with themselves. That's Colin, 28 that's all. 29 30 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE

COMMISSIONER: Anyone else? 1 2 MR. ALBERT: Victor Billy. Mr. Commissioner, I just told them that there is a 3 loud speaker in the middle here, if they want to say 4 something I'll be able to translate it. 5 Sam Raddi is going too to 6 7 talk for a while. SAM RADDI, sworn 8 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, my 9 name is Sam Raddi and I live here at Inuvik. 10 talking tonight in behalf of myself, not of anybody 11 I like to tell you what concerns me most of 12 all. 13 I was born in Komakuk Bay, 14 about 30 miles west of Cape Terry on the coast of 15 Beaufort Sea and I have seen a lot of things going on. 16 17 I listened to people one big companies and business men. I used to trap all ever the coast, in Banks 18 Island, in Sachs Harbour, on the coast of Cape Perry, 19 and Cape Bathurst and Tuk, and the delta also, and I 20 have seen a lot of changes. Those days it, was a lot 21 better than it is right now for hunting, trapping, and 22 it was more pleasant to live with no radicals, no 23 arguments, no fights, nobody worry about who is going 24 to pay your next bill, end who is coma to go to 25 welfare for some more food. Those days weren't like 26 There was no skidoos, there were dogs and 27 everybody work hard, and they enjoy it every day that 28 they lived. Every day was never the same. One day the 29 weather is really good; next day the going is hard.

But we appreciate hard days because we can rest. 1 I have seen a lot of changes 2 on the land now, after I got blind I couldn't trap no 3 more but I lived very closely with the people that 4 trap and make a living off the land. I live here now 5 at Inuvik, I moved here in '59, and I make Inuvik my 6 home. A lot of times I feel very much not at home 7 right here, I feel not wanted. I feel that Inuvik is 8 a construction camp, another place where you bring 9 your family. That's just the way it is. 10 It's unfortunate they gave 11 it an Eskimo name. It should have been a government 12 name, it's a government town really, and I don't like 13 one bit what's going on in a lot of ways here in 14 Inuvik. I think it's just a place where people are 15 put together to be used. I'm now talking about the 16 17 native people. Right here is a place where you go out looking for jobs. I'm living here not because I want 18 to, but I know I'm needed in a lot of ways by the 19 people I represent right now. 20 21 I still rely on the country for food. I'm working now, and I don't go to the 22 welfare for assistance. Right now I don't have to; I 23 might have to later on, I don't know. But I still 24 rely on the other settlements for my food. 25 I get my. caribou meat from Sachs Harbour, Tuk and Aklavik, and 26 sometimes from Komakuk. I get my mukatuk from the co-27 op of Hunters & Trappers Association in Inuvik. 28 my fish from the delta here, and also from Tuk. 29 30 So the food I bought, the

main basic food, is off the country, and I don't rely on cash, although now I have to pay my bills, like power bill and oil bill. These are necessary, so I don't mind that, really. But I tell you, Mr. Berger, that this land is very important to us, we still need the land, we want it protected.

people, especially the people that are on business, big business men, small business men, they always tell us on radio and T.V., "Big jobs coining. Big pipeline will bring a lot of jobs. Big money." But who is it for, the big money? Really we rely on the country for food. These big jobs are made for people that would also be members of a union, and it's hard for a native person without education to be qualified to drive a caterpillar or to belong to a union, it's not that easy.

So when people start promoting big jobs on big development like pipeline, really they don't tell us that, "You got to be a member of the union to find jobs on a big development like pipeline." A lot of stuff they don't tell us. It sounded really good, and you could listen to the T.V., and it sounds so easy. If you want to borrow money from Eskimo loan funds, just go to our nearest County Development Office and you can get your fifty thousand dollar business loan. Mr. Berger, it's not that easy, you know. So everything sound very easy when you talk about money. But for a native person it is not that easy.

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In years - I can refer back to the place where I used to live before, down in Tuk -- at one time that place in Tuk, it was not picked by anybody but the Eskimos for a fishing camp. lived there because it's a very good fishing port. The Eskimo did not pick Tuktoyaktuk for a port or for a harbour for ships to come in there. They find that place after thousands of years living in the coast, they find Tuktoyaktuk one of the best fishing harbors in the coast, so they live there, and they build it Then one day not too long ago, maybe the last 30 years, we started to see people coming in there, like Hudson's Bay first, then R.C.M.P. came in, the mission came in and pretty soon you get more business men coming in; and now they want to use it for a big distributing centre for the coast -- a port. At first the Eskimo people in Tuk, it's their home, it's their fishing place, now they want to build it up into a big port. For the people that want to drill on Beaufort Sea, Mr. Berger, I want you to take note of this. I spent a lot of time with my father, he is 74 years old, and his cousin, Phillip Nuviak, who is 84 years old. I have recordings from them on tapes that they tell me in their stories that the old-timers, their great grandfathers, would tell them that one day if the ocean, the Beaufort Sea ever lose its fish and wildlife, the whales, the fishes, the seals, the polar bears, the Beaufort Sea will lose that, the natives -- the Eskimos will have very little chance to survive. They said the main source of food

come from the ocean and they always tell us to respect the whole Beaufort Sea.

So we been trying to all these years to protect the whole sea, that whole Beaufort Sea, and also the animals in the land, respect the land and the animals, not to overkill them. Now, Mr. Berger, it seems like this is the end of a lot of food for us. If they ever drill on the Beaufort Sea, if they ever have an accident, nobody really knows how much damage it will make on the Beaufort Sea. Nobody really knows how many fish it will kill, or whales, polar bears, the little whales and the bowheads.

These people that did research on the Beaufort Sea will never be able to answer these things, when will the fish and the whales come back? They got no answer, and yet they want to go ahead and drill on the Beaufort Sea. It's the Eskimos that will pay for any damage, any oil spills, any damage to wildlife, it will be us that will be paying for it the rest of our lives. God knows if the fish and the whales will ever come back. We don't know.

Mr. Berger, I hope you take note of this and it's unfair to us because there's very little research done on the Beaufort Sea. Two years of research and they feel they have enough information to give a permit to go out and drill. That's not true because we lived here millions of years, and we know in two years they cannot get all the answers to what they are trying to achieve. It is not fair one bit.

30 I have a lot more to say, Judge Berger, but I think I

will save some for some other times. I have got to ask things like social impact of big developments and our 2 cause on all these things. I still got lots to say but 3 I better leave some time for others also. 4 Thank you for your time, Mr. 5 Berger. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Raddi, and thank you, members of the Hunters 8 9 & Trappers Association. (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir? 11 12 DR. HEINE: My name is Dr. C. Heine. I actually have a newer role, I'm the 13 Minister of the Christian Faith, a Lutheran, and also 14 a doctor, and I practice half or part-time. 15 THE COMMISSIONER: We make 16 17 it a practice to swear people in, sir, and we'll do that if you don't mind. 18 19 DR C. HEINE sworn: 20 THE WITNESS: I quess I was 21 22 just asked to speak about evidence and I guess it comes from my own experience. I've been in the 23 Northwest Territories now for five years -- 41/2 24 years, here only since August, and Yellowknife for 25 four years -- and I've been particularly interested 26 naturally in the social problems and particularly 27 alcoholic problems, and we have to, when Sam Raddi 28 mentioned that he feels that Inuvik is a community 29 where you find work, that struck a very sort of

important sort of note in my mind because I think we have to remember that we are creatures not only of work, we are creatures of many other aspects of what life is all about, and one of them of course is the family. The other one is work, naturally we have to have work and it fulfills us.

The other is community, which is taking part in local politics, municipal affairs, social organizations and finally whether we really believe it or not, in it is the church. These four areas we have to get involved in in order to be people, fulfilled people and happy people. I think for that reason I think when we hear the oil companies and the opposing associations dealing with each other and trying to resolve the questions that -- well, that occupied so much time, we have to take these things into account.

I think we have to remember that in that case what this does, for instance, that solution that the oil company is saying, for instance, about work camps that would be separate from our communities? Now in one aspect it appears to be a good solution because it separates the native population -- that's including us whites -- from the people I that are only here for a job from down south, and on the other hand what about these men who do come here and work? After all, they're human beings, and they need the social, normal social sort of contacts that they are not receiving when they are down south.

The other aspect of it is,

too, what about jobs? The oil companies talk about 1 permanent jobs. What does that mean, "permanent 2 jobs"? I'm not even going to consider seasonal job as 3 a job, even though I suppose it could be debated; but 4 permanent job, does that mean - what does it mean? Is 5 it 9 to 5-hour job, or is it a shift job or a swing 6 7 shift job, or does it mean that for the rest of my life, I'm going to spend three weeks in and three 8 weeks out away from my family? 9 You can imagine the problems 10 that arise when a husband is away from the family for 11 three weeks at a time, or three or four or even a 12 month. Now some people may consider this is good, but 13 it is obviously not good even for the single person, 14 and therefore I think we -- again I would just like 15 you to think about these four points that I've 16 mentioned, that fulfill us as human beings, and if we 17 do not take a part in it, then in that case our mental 18 health and everything else suffers. 19 20 Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank 21 22 you, sir. 23 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. JACKSON: Mr. Alonik and 24 also Mr. Gordon referred to some other documents and a 25 list of people that have been moved from Inuvik to 26 Aklavik, because of seismic work. I also have a list 27 of people who left their traplines to move to Inuvik 28 and didn't go back, and a list of people who 29 trap full-time and have no other jobs.

THE COMMISSIONER: They will 1 2 be marked as exhibits. (SUBMISSION BY HUNTERS & TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION OF 3 INUVIK MARKED EXHIBIT C-232) 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir? 6 7 JIM HODGES sworn: THE WITNESS: My name is Jim 8 I'm a helicopter pilot, and I've been up 9 Hodges, sir. here for a little over three years. 10 A couple of the statements 11 that were made by the Hunters & Trappers Association 12 aroused my curiosity. If no jobs are available with 13 the oil companies for the people of Inuvik, how come 14 Gulf Oil is flying a Twin Otter up to Coppermine and 15 flying people back from Coppermine every week to work 16 out there? Now I know that they've got at least 15 to 17 20 people from Coppermine working for them. 18 seems to me like if the people of Inuvik had anything 19 on the ball, any interest in working, that they would 20 have those jobs. 21 22 The second thing concerns the 23 decrease in game and fish in the area. If I could remind everybody that 30 years ago any fish nets that 24 were up here, most of them were made by the people 25 themselves. Today you can go down and buy a fish net 26 They're available in a large quantity, 27 for 10 to \$15. and I think that because of this, they're catching more 28 fish than they used to and this is what's decreasing 29 the fish population.

1	So far as game is concerned,
2	I would suspect that it's mismanagement on their part
3	because flying over the hills west of Aklavik this
4	spring there were hundreds of carcasses laying over
5	there that had been killed and nothing had been done
6	with them. The hides were there, the meat was there,
7	everything. So just with those two points to think
8	about, thank you.
9	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
10	you, sir.
11	(WITNESS ASIDE)
12	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes
13	ma'am?
14	MRS. VICKI BILLINGSLEY sworn:
15	THE WITNESS: I'm in the
16	interesting position of being a substitute spokesman
17	for the Consumers Association. It would seem that the
18	person who was prepared to speak to you has had
19	certain demands put upon her by a brand new baby
20	daughter.
21	My name is Vicki Billingsley.
22	I am speaking on behalf of the Inuvik Committee of the
23	Consumers Association of Canada. This is a group
24	formed last summer to deal with some of the problems
25	encountered by those who, in the words of stompin' Tom
26	Connors, are the people who buy. Consumers Association
27	of Canada is, of course, a national organization but as
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29	
30	the Inuvik Committee we address ourselves to consumer

problems in Inuvik. 1 Some of the complaints and 2 queries referred to the Committee have led us to a 3 concern about standards of sanitation in some food and 4 beverage outlets. In some cases it may be due to lax 5 management or lack of food handling education, but 6 over-riding these is the fact that such establishments 7 are not subjected to regular inspection and 8 enforcement of the Public Health Ordinances. 9 Now the implications of 10 future growth, without a drastic upgrading of 11 inspection services, presents a disturbing picture for 12 the citizens of this town. Northern Health Services 13 provides for the position of a resident environmental 14 health officer for the Inuvik zone. This job includes 15 inspecting on a continuing basis food and beverage 16 outlets as to cleanliness of premises, equipment, 17 utensils, and staff. 18 19 Among the officers other duties are those pertaining to water supply, sewage 20 21 and garbage disposal, including public washrooms, transportation of meat and perishable products, and 22 running educational programs for food handlers. 23 list is much longer and is worth study, and we are 24 submitting a copy for file; but there is one more 25 aspect which might be of special interest here. 26 officer has jurisdiction over construction camps. 27 However, at this time there 28 is no such officer in Inuvik. There are none of these 29 routine inspections being carried out, nor have there

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beer any since May. I realize this may be a rather
1
   disturbing thing to have to say to someone who, I
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   gather, is living in public accommodation at present.
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   This is not to say that there have been no
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   inspections, though. If a specific complaint is made,
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   it must be handled by a public health nurse who has no
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   enforcing authority, or by a medical health officer,
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   who is already a busy doctor.
8
                              You will agree that an
9
   inspection system based solely on complaints from the
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   public provide neither realistic protection nor a
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   pleasant community atmosphere. So we're speaking to
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   you about this from the concern that, if pipeline
13
   impact on Inuvik brings more restaurants, more hotels,
14
   more food stores, and more people, it will be vital
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   that controls be in place to make sure that Inuvik
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   citizens have the protection/which they are entitled,
   and we ask you to emphasize such. needs in your
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   recommendations.
                      Thanks.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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                                                 Thank
   you, ma'am. Thank you very much.
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22
                 (APPLAUSE)
                             (WITNESS ASIDE)
23
                             MRS. ROSE ALBERT
                                                sworn:
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                              THE WITNESS:
                                            I am very
25
   sorry, about this but I'll just read you what I've got
   here. The last people that were talking --
26
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
27
                                                 I should
   have given you a chance to translate after each one.
28 l
29
   That's my fault and you do the best you can now and
   we won't make that mistake again.
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THE WITNESS: O.K., the 1 2 first was the helicopter pilot that was talking about the helicopters not bothering the geese or something 3 like that, and I'm talking about this first. 4 We were down when the geese 5 hunting was open last spring, we also happened to he 6 There was about 16 canoes down there, 7 geese hunting. we stopped by Shallow Bay, and early in the morning 8 before the geese fly the people know where they are, 9 that's where they usually go get them. When they 10 start flying they know which route they were going to 11 take and everything; but evidently while we were there 12 a helicopter flew early in the morning and chased them 13 all away, and we had to travel three or four hours to 14 know maybe where they stopped. That's the only way, 15 we had to keep moving around and moving around. 16 Also he was talking about 17 the caribou in Aklavik. Well, I don't know about 18 that. He'll have to deal with the people in Aklavik 19 for something like that because not very many people 20 go across from here to throw meat away. Whatever they 21 22 get is very special to them and they don't leave meat 23 laying around. Also about the people that's 24 working in Coppermine, that they hired so many people 25 down there. Mostly he was talking about, there was 26 somebody talking about three weeks out and three weeks 27 The doctor that was talking was saying that it 28 was not a very good thing. The native people around 29 here are not money hungry. Let's put it that way, not

like from down south, make a few thousand dollars and 1 go down south and buy something. Up in Inuvik there's 2 no place to spend it. That's why they get a bad 3 reputation about drunkards and separations and 4 5 everything like that. I think the reason they're 6 hiring Coppermine people, I think they're trying to 7 work their way in so that they could have somebody 8 saying that the pipeline is good for us in the delta 9 here; it's not good for anybody and they're still 10 against it. 11 Also about the environment 12 thing, we know that since the govern ment came they 13 said that they were going to try to fix up the native 14 people first, jobs first, houses first; but this is 15 not so also. That's the answer to that three people, 16 17 and I'll say their words in Eskimo to the people that are listening. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. (WITNESS ASIDE) 20 21 A VOICE: Mr. Commissioner, 22 I have a brief which the Consumers Association of Canada gave me to file, together with a job 23 24 description | for an environmental health officer. 25 Perhaps that could be filed. THE COMMISSIONER: Right. 26 27 A VOICE: And Mrs. McInnis 28 tells me there is coffee. 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we'll hear from this gentlemen and some others, and then we'll

have coffee. 2 3 GEORGE CHANEY sworn: THE WITNESS: First I would 4 like to question just a point of order here. 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Can you 6 7 give me your name first? Α George Chaney. 8 understood that the time was after the last speaker 9 was to give a translation, I understood that everybody 10 was at this time was to give their views on whatever 11 they had to say; but it wasn't a confrontation or a 12 debate, and I think that just before the last 13 translation this seemed like it was getting into a 14 debate or an argument. 15 THE COMMISSIONER: 16 17 we're listening to what everyone has to say and I think if we just sit and listen to each other we'll 18 learn something from each other. 19 O.K. 20 THE COMMISSIONER: You may 21 22 at the end of the evening decide -- and you can decide for yourself -- whether when all is said and done it 23 was a debate or a discussion or something else. 24 25 O.K. Well, as you Α know. from what we have got from the Berger Commission 26 so far in this area, more or less, is what we've heard 27 over the media, and I don't, in my representation I 28 don't mean any disrespect to yourself or to the 29 Commission at all.

First of all, these 1 2 hearings, as far as a lot of people around here are concerned, have got to a point where they are not to 3 decide the feasibility of development or pipeline 4 development in the delta, they have got to the point 5 where they're pitting native against white, and it's 6 7 no longer we're working together for a common cause. We seem to be pitted one against the other now. 8 Whether this development is 9 feasible or not, I understand this is your -what 10 you're here to hear, but I think that we're getting to 11 the point rapidly that it's no longer that. It's 12 getting to be rather a farce and causing a lot of bad 13 feeling. 14 I am a business man in this 15 I've lived here for eight years. I've been in 16 the north for about half my life and yet when I am 17 what I am referred to as a southern business man, who 18 is exhibiting the north or the northern people, I feel 19 rather insulted. People that are coming up here to 20 advise or to look us over for a month, two days, 21 22 a month, two years, invariably say, "Well, the business man is exploiting the north, or the northern 23 24 people." I have a business here which 25 in the last year grossed \$400,000. We're based in 26 Inuvik, our head office is in Inuvik, the only money 27 that goes out of Inuvik is for supplies and to the 28 Federal Government for taxes. This business, by the 29 way, was started because of necessity, because there was

no other -- there was nobody else to do that type of 1 If it was done, it was done by a southern 2 work here. contractor who did it at very inflated prices. 3 THE COMMISSIONER: What is 4 5 the type of business, sir? I'm in the plumbing and 6 7 heating mechanical contracting business. Development in this area is 8 naturally going to help my business, but I don't want 9 to see development here to the detriment of either the 10 town or the delta area. I don't think anybody else 11 that's in business here -- I think that anybody else 12 that's in business here is in the same position. 13 Another thing, I also think 14 that -- and this by the way is before coming here 15 tonight, this is from what I gathered from the media 16 17 from the excerpts that we get every day from your hearings and so on, that the individual, the small 18 individual is rather reluctant to come up and speak his 19 piece because of well, O.K., I'll go through a list I've 20 made up here -- C.O.P.E. has lawyers and experts here 21 22 to state their case; the Indian Brotherhood has lawyers and experts here to state their case; Inuit Tapirisat 23 has lawyers and experts here to state their case; the 24 oil companies have lawyers and experts here to state 25 their case; the pipeline companies, who are trying 26 to get this pushed through, have lawyers and experts 27 here to state their case; and the common man about 28 town is rather reluctant to get up and say 29 anything for fear of either being ridiculed by them or

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of being out-talked.
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                              That's just about all I have
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3
   to say, thank you.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
4
                                                 Thank
5
   you, sir.
                              (APPLAUSE)
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7
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Maybe I
8
   could just say for the benefit of the gentleman who
9
    just spoke, and others) that at the formal hearings in
10
   the daytime we listen to the experts from the oil
11
   companies, the pipeline companies, and the experts
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   that are brought forward by the native organizations
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   and the environmental organizations, and that's when
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   the lawyers are entitled to get up and ask questions
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   and make points, speeches and so on. The reason we
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   have these hearings in each community in the evening,
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    just as we're doing tonight, is so that the lawyers
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   will take a back seat or better still, not even come
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   to the hall, and we can hear from the common man, and
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   I think that's what we've been doing throughout the
21
   north and what I intend to do. But bear in mind that
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   this is a public Inquiry. Whatever you say you have
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   to be willing to say it in the presence of your not
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   friends and your neighbors. It is an Inquiry where I
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   will listen to what people say privately, it has to be
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   said in public because the government said this was to
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   be a public Inquiry.
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                              The other point you made, sir,
    is one that others like yourself have made. People feel
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uncomfortable at some of the things that are said at 1 these hearings. Native people speak their minds quite 2 openly, and some people don't like what they say. White 3 people speak their minds quite openly and others don't 4 like what they say. But my only client is the truth. I 5 want to find out what's really going on in peoples' 6 If we don't know what people really think about 7 heads. the oil and gas industry and the pipeline companies about 8 the prospects of development, it will not be worthwhile 9 having had this Inquiry at all. 10 So I welcome people speaking 11 their minds and speaking freely, as they have done 12 tonight. That's what democracy is all about, and I 13 think we're gaining something by sitting still and 14 listening to each other for an evening and perhaps 15 another evening or two before we're finished. 16 Well, maybe we'll just hear 17 you, sir, and then allow Mrs. Albert to translate in 18 summary form what's been said. 19 20 21 L.E. STEWART, sworn: THE WITNESS: My name is 22 L.E. Stewart, sir, ladies and gentlemen. There's a 23 program on television on every Sunday night that I'm 24 quite that all of us in this room have either seen it 25 this year or we saw it last year, if not last year, 26 the year before, and it's called, 27 "Canada's National Dream." 28 I have sometimes sat and wondered, as I've been watching 29 that show, and listening to the Berger reports through

our C.B.C. news media had. there been an Inquiry of 1 this nature at that specific time would we have known 2 Canada as it is today, as one great nation written under 3 the B.N.A. Act, and at that time all peoples became Ca-4 nadians, all people became part of Canada, our land, so 5 on and so forth. 6 It's a very interesting 7 8 point because I, too, agree with the previous speaker in many respects whereby he's mentioned the fact that 9 the hearings in many respects have created some ill 10 feelings. I would hate to think, be we white, be we 11 native, be we any color, be we any nationality, and so 12 on, think that we're not big enough as Canadians that 13 we cannot stand up and discuss our different views and 14 so on, and still not go home and have a cup of coffee 15 with your neighbor, because I wish to imply to 16 everybody in this room some of the finest cat 17 operators that I know of are native. Some of the 18 finest truck drivers that I know of are native. 19 I of the greatest operators on graders and so on, we 20 have them employed by our own town, are native. 21 22 of my best friends are native. Some of my best customers are native. There's bad and good, and I 23 don't care if you go to white or where you go, 24 anywhere; and it. doesn't matter if you're sitting in 25 Inuvik or any place else. 26 27 Getting a little closer to 28 home, I represent a company --29 THE COMMISSIONER: We have

the light but not the power, but the things that are

said by you people at these community hearings , the 1 machines are not working because the electricity is 2 not on, so maybe we could stop for coffee. 3 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES) 4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 5 6 THE COMMISSIONER: Now, ladies and gentlemen, now that by the intervention of 7 8 somebody or something the power is back on, we'll maybe just take your seats and then we'll let Mr. 9 Stewart carry on. Go ahead, sir. 10 THE WITNESS: 11 Judge Berger, ladies and gentlemen, I hope that goes down in the 12 transcript as it happened. 13 In any event, I was carrying 14 on to say that I represent a company which is L.A.S. 15 Arc tic Limited which is Inuvik based, I am not an old-16 timer in the north by any stretch of the imagination, I 17 have only been here going on five years and I've 18 enjoyed the north. This is my home. WE own the 19 property, that we are in. We own our own personal 20 private enterprise. We own land in Inuvik. 21 22 taxes at the federal level, for which part of it is allotted for the many, many things in Canada, and we're 23 sitting amongst one of them tonight. Also we pay many 24 dollars in taxes to the town which helps support our 25 community in every way you can think of. We are 26 supporters of ball, of hockey, of anything that goes on 27 in the community. We've been active members in various 28 things so I do classify myself as a true private 29 30 enterpriser.

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In the short years that we have been here, we have noticed a tremendous transition as I'm sure a lot of people, all of us have in this In the winter of '71 and '72, for example, and I'm talking from an economy point of view, during that particular winter there was approximately 35 to 40 crews in this particular area and I would venture to say that every crew had in its employ approximately 35 to 40 personnel , and as I recall -- and this has been mentioned many , many times -- as I recall the drinking problem and that type of thing was no worse then than I don't think it is. I'm sure it isn't, it is today. and I've seen this down trend at the economic level over the last five years to a point where it's at today, and today to the best of my knowledge there are approximately three or four crews working in the area. Now this has to hard-hit, it has to hard-hit from many, many ways. It has to hard-hit first off from a local employment point of view. It has to hard-hit from an income point of view to the town. It has to hard-hit from a tax point of view. It's being felt pretty severely this winter, for one example we are the Flextract Nodwell dealers in the area and our sales this year are down over 90 to what they were last year, and this gives a general idea. There have been many, many businesses pull out and there will be many, many more, from an economic point of view. Not too long ago, as a matter of fact, it was just approximately a week ago, if a week ago, on a 7:30 A.M. newscast -- and many of you

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probably heard it -- it stated that the Federal Government or Territorial Government, take it as you wish, were down some \$22 million in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, three million of which was from the Yukon and 18 million or better from the Northwest Territories. This has to be attributed partly to our economic condition that we are in at this particular moment. I can assure you that if it carries on in the manner that it is carrying on it will be worse, the and then is when you will have the social problems and so on.

You know, we talk about the effects of a pipeline and so on but there's something going on right now that all of us in this room are definitely aware of, and that is the Dempster Highway, and there was no great hearing about this Dempster Highway when they first started to blast rock and this type of thing for it. None whatsoever, that I am aware There certainly is none today and I do believe -- I don't know this for true but I think there's only approximately between 50 and 55 miles left before it connects the vast south, and you can go all the way to Guatamala on this one, right to the Arctic Ocean, well not quite to the Arctic but within 90 miles. tell all of you in this room I saw it in the Yukon, I saw it over to our west on the Alaska Highway, there is nothing more inquisitive and destructive than a tourist when he starts to bring in his campers and his trucks and his campers and this and that and the next thing, you are going to find that the tourists will be sitting

alongside the road and venturing in and killing this and 1 killing that, picking up hitchhikers and what have you, 2 and this is when you'll see the real hurt come, I assure 3 you. You'll see it a lot worse than it is at this 4 particular time. 5 6 I happened to have the experience one time in Dawson City when I was in the 7 Lands & Forest. Office for approximately an hour, and 8 while I was in there a van drove up -- and I'm not 9 going to mention the licence plate it had on it -two 10 gentlemen got out of it who were fairly young, and 11 they came in and they asked to see a list of I'm going 12 to call it properties, that isn't the proper 13 terminology, I know it isn't, but he asked for 14 properties within a given area to where there was 15 cabins on and, so on. He stayed there, talked to the 16 Lands and Forests officer for approximately an hour or 17 so, and I had to wait to see him; and when he was gone 18 I said, "Why was he -- what was this all about?" 19 He said, "Well," he said, "you 20 know," he said, "this is just unbelievable the amount of 21 22 people that we've had in here enquiring where there are cabins and so on, because they go out and they just --23 I'm going to use a phrase that isn't proper again shack 24 up in these, in the wilderness," and this is when' you 25 see the effects on the trapping and the hunting and 26 everything else and so on, the butchering and what have 27 you and so on. This is when you see the real 28 thing, and this is what will happen to a great degree on 29 the same Dempster Highway that's coming in.

Now in closing there's many 1 2 more people in this room that wish to say a few things. I myself naturally I'm in favor of 3 development. I don't want to see development to where 4 it's going to be hindrous, but I think in view of the 5 fact of the situation we're in and in today's trend 6 7 and economy one can only take it from a development point of view. Thank you. 8 9 (APPLAUSE) (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 Well, we still have some time, I think, before 12 we return to our homes this evening, and the power is 13 still on so if anyone wants to say anything, now is 14 the time. 15 16 17 LARRY KRYNE sworn: THE WITNESS: Sir, my name is 18 Larry Kryne. I represent a company which is southern 19 based, and is in the Inuvik area, and also serves the 20 settlements on a basis which would not normally be 21 22 provided probably anywhere else in Canada. Saying that I would also like to say that I am a Canadian and I'm 23 damn proud of it. I don't particularly care whether a 24 person was born in Quebec, Victoria, or on top of the 25 North Pole. This country is a Canadian one and it is 26 probably the most envied country in the world. We 27 have a tremendous amount of natural resources of 28 human resources, we have a very limited amount of that 29 in that our population per square mile in Canada is 30

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minute in comparison to some of the heavy populated countries in this world. We have the resources which can provide this country and the people who live in this country with a standard of living that would be equalled by no one in the world.

Representing a large national firm, it is a public firm and the facilities exist in this town whereby anybody can purchase shares in that company and thereby have a voice in its operation We have a Board of Directors that have to be answered to, as do those companies that are investing millions and billions of dollars for the development of these resources which are going to benefit all Canadians.

The recent disagreement between various provinces and their resources with the Federal Government exist and probably will always exist. We all know that we are sitting on items which can be developed but in order for them to have value they must be placed in the market place, and without development this cannot be done. The country of Canada has developed since the first recorded history. might state that the prairies, when they were first populated, there was opposition to the farmer and the rancher coming in and building fences and thereby disrupting the natural transition of wildlife. Reservations or game preserves, call them whatever you will exist, these animals have been looked after. There are still animals thriving, the buffalo for one which was almost extinct at one time, through proper

management and control has regained its credibility I

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to the point where they have to destroy buffalo on a quota basis every year.

When we look at the fact that companies are in the north exploiting I think we should look as well at the goods and services that they bring to an area. It was previously mentioned that we were in the town in the Inuvik area largely represented by government dollars. I would like to remind everyone in this room that if the government dollars 2 that exist in this community were extracted now, the lights would again go out. The houses that you live in would probably not be in existence. roads that are here would not have been built. I'm talking not only federal, we're looking at three levels of 71 government -- federal, territorial and municipal. These facilities would not be here. have been paid for by productive workers, as opposed to nonproductive workers which people who live off of tax dollars are, in my opinion, classified as nonproductive workers. In order to pay for things, with all due respect, Mr. Berger, for this Inquiry, it is coming out of the productive workers' pockets and organizations which are directly funded by the taxpayers' dollar could not be in existence for meetings of this nature to be held, and we have to have, in my opinion, a very realistic look at where the capital is going to come from to provide us with a standard of living which we have become accustomed to.

I am sure that I speak for everyone in this room when I say that I am not

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prepared to step back and say that, "No, I have lived
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   too high off the hog in the past, I want a lesser
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   standard of living. For myself, no, I do not want
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   this.
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                              With the resources that we
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   have, I believe that they should be developed in a
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   very clear way that they can be placed to the market
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   place before we price ourselves out of it and receive
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   no value for those items which have been placed in our
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   great country. Thank you.
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                              (APPLAUSE)
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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                                                 Thank
   you, sir.
                             (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 There's
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   lots of time, anyone who wishes to speak certainly nay
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   do so and don't feel that this little pause is of any
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   importance. It gives us time to reflect on what's
   been said.
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                              Well, I tell you what I'm
   going to do now. I'll ask Mrs. Albert to translate
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   what Mr. Kryne said. Would you do that?
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                              MRS. ALBERT: Yes.
23
                              (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
                              MRS. BERTHA ALLEN resumed:
24
                              THE WITNESS: My name is
25
   Bertha Allen and I'm from Inuvik. I would just like to
26
   again appear before Judge Berger. I appeared before
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   him over in Old Crow and most of his crew will long
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   remember that.
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                              The reason I'd like to get
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up and voice my opinion about development in the north is I'd like to see -- give encouragement to the other native people who are going to live here long after the oil reserve is drained front our area. just like to encourage them, so I'm trying to blaze a trail for them. I'll start off with one of the things that I'm concerned about. First I would like: to point out that as an individual I'm not against development. I realize that the north has to 10 be developed; but I'm sure the Berger Commission has 11 heard the native people right through the north 12 voicing their opinion, they said that they do not want 13 any kind of development until their land claim is 14 settled. That's nothing great to ask. Look at all 15 the business men, ,they would never get to work if 16 they had a contract unless it was signed. We want to 17 be darn sure we are well-protected before we do let 18 this development go on, as we are the ones that's 19 going to suffer if we don't have it well-planned, 20 well-researched and a well-controlled development 21 22 It's really been an interesting 23 I've sat in and listened to the expertise of the industry being cross-examined and it hasn't been to 24 my satisfaction. We were getting a lot of negative 25 answers from the industries which shows that they have 26 not done enough research. We are getting negative 27 answers like, "Not sure," "Maybe", "We think so." 28 That's the kind of answers they are giving to the 29

lawyers, our lawyers, the native organization lawyers who

are cross-examining them. 1 With this kind of answer, do 2 you think we have any trust in them? Before the 3 pipeline is even built they give us this kind of 4 5 negative answers -- I doubt it. A lot of times they have 6 7 just started their research and they haven't even come up with an answer yet. I for one, who will live and 8 die in the north, I feel I have a lot to lose if we 9 allow them to go ahead before we are satisfied with 10 enough research which has gone on for a few years, and 11 12 not just a few months. I for one, and other native 13 people, are not looking for a greener pasture for our 14 retirement. I'm sure there's a lot of people in this 15 room and through the whole Northwest Territories and 16 through the whole of Canada, through the whole continent 17 are all speculating their gold mine. I feel this is 18 sort of a harsh statement here. I really can't see why 19 certain people, native and non-native, from other 20 regions of this country and continent try to influence 21 22 our people into thinking that development is good for them and that development should take place now. 23 like to point out that the native people, that green 24 dollar bill, we don't value the money, What we value is 25 our environment. That means more to us. What's going 26 to happen after our environment is ruined if there's not 27 enough research that has been 28 going on? The environment and the animals and the 29

water that are there, if we lose that we lose

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everything. We got nothing to fall back on. What kind of quarantee is the industry going to give to us that should our environment be ruined and not livable and we can't live off the land? Sure there's a lot of us that don't go out trapping like we used to, but we still have love and respect for the land. Have the developers got that? No, they don't. All they want to do is they don't care what happens after they've developed and take out what they want. How would they like somebody just mentioned to me the other day, "Oh, you know, you people you hold back development, we're going to burn your hospital, we're going to take out all the services that you're used to." I said, "Fine, you do it to the rest of Canada." These are the kind of threats that the native people are going through. You're not the most likeable person today, especially in this hearing, even though some of them would say -kiss the Bible and say, "You're m y best neighbor." We are all going to go away with hard feelings. Every time someone gets up somebody would like to beat him and say something that much stronger, make their point that much stronger. Then I don't think too many of you in this room attended most of these hearings in the daytime, but it was really interesting to listen to the cross-examination of what has been going on. We know how crooked the present government is. (APPLAUSE) They're not concerned about

the little people. Look what they did to people on 1 fixed income in Trudeau's announcement. Look at the 2 nice rise and a lot of things for the industry, and 3 look at the people on low incomes, the family 4 allowance and the old age pension, all these are 5 frozen, there's no increase for the people. So that 6 shows we have no faith in them. 7 I'd like to say that -- I 8 always like to use the arena as an example of how 9 transients can influence our way of thinking. Look at 10 the arena up here. What a headache it is to the Town 11 of Inuvik and to the rest of the people. 12 imposed on us by the transients. We didn't want that. 13 That didn't meet our needs. What the native people in 14 this community wanted was a Community Hall, and this is 15 what we got. It certainly isn't for this environment 16 17 with all the repair work that it needs. That just shows that I certainly don't want transients to try to 18 tell us, "O.K., look," trying to blackmail us into 19 thinking that the pipeline is good for us. There's 20 other ways of developing the north. We have ideas of 21 22 which way we're going to go. The native people have ideas of their own. We're not going to leak it out so 23 I hope you don't ask me what it is, I'm not going to 24 25 tell. We have ideas of how to use what we have around. I'd like to point out a lot 26 of people are saying, "Oh, the native people are so 27 unreliable. They're so useless." 28 29 Have a lot of you ever been down 97th Street in your home town, Vancouver on Skid

Row, you have them all in your town, you just don't 1 Why don't a lot of these people go 2 want to see them. back and clean their own doorstep? 3 I'd like to comment on one 4 of the committees that's going around the delta. 5 There's committees after committees. What the Federal 6 Government is trying to do is get the people all so 7 confused, their mind all fogged up with all these 8 committees coming one after another. Well, another 9 one of their dream boats is this Regional Planning 10 Committee, and who sits on that? Business men. 11 are trying to plan this community to benefit 12 themselves. What they want to do is build Dawson City 13 like in the Yukon during the Gold Rush. What are we 14 going to do with their boarded up businesses after 30 15 years since they made their gold mine and gone back 16 south? What do we want with that? 17 I'm sure a lot of you have 18 been over to the ghost town of Dawson City. It's been 19 really interesting to listen to the native people and 20 what they say about seismic work. A wise old man from 21 22 McPherson made a point with me when he came out and said, "If a small operation like a seismic operation 23 could damage small fishing creeks and lakes, what is 24 this big development such as a pipeline going to do to 25 us? Because he's seen it, he know the area well and 26 he's seen this disappear, and to build a pipeline you 27 need a lot of gravel. They're even speculating 28 that they would get gravel from the bottom of river 29 beds. What is that going to do to the spawning area 30

for fish? All these things we're concerned about. 1 The people that's going to live here long after --2 again I'm going to point out long after the pipeline 3 is built and the oil flowed and is dried. 4 some of the things that we're concerned about. 5 I'd like to say something 6 about the labor pool. Here again the unreliables who 7 8 would like to work if the pipeline ever come up, so what would happen, planned, when we're going around 9 talking to the people they had something in mind, 10 something like a labor pool and we want a commitment 11 from Gas Arctic of Foothills, whoever is going to -12 build that pipeline, they make a commitment to the 13 native people, "We will employ you wherever we can --14 employ you, that is if they want to work." 15 16 I know this hearing is for our opinion how, what kind of quideline should Judge Berger 17 These are some of the things we'd like in 18 recommend. the guidelines. We want some camp regulations. 19 don't want camps situated too close to towns. 20 reasons are obvious why we don't want them close to 21 22 towns. One of the reasons is that there are going to be a lot of unwanted guests in our communities, we don't 23 They impose themselves on us, and being 24 want them. native people we are kind-hearted, we take them in, 25 get them out of the cold, keep them for a night, and 26 next thing you know it runs into weeks and month and 27 they're a burden on the family. After they've lived 28 here for a while they think they have the right to go to 29

the Trappers Association and ask for a trapping licence

because they've been up here for a while. All these 1 things we are concerned about. We have to protect our 2 environment so we would suggest that there be strict 3 regulation in camps that they should, whoever employs 4 them should tell them, "People in the communities don't 5 want you, period." 6 So hopefully the Federal 7 Government will weigh our deep concern about our 8 future. People versus plant and research and 9 development pipeline. The reason I didn't have a 10 written brief to present is that in this day and age 11 people are accusing of someone transplanting words in 12 our mouth. These are not coming from the top of your 13 I would like to say I have all kinds of notes head. 14 in my books and that is my own handwriting and my own 15 thinking, the way I think about development. 16 In closing I would like to 17 thank a special group of people that have really 18 informed the people well, and that is it certainly 19 wasn't to the satisfaction of the business communities 20 in the north, and these are the C.B.C. crew, Whit 21 22 Fraser and his team. They have done a very good job. I know, I have yet to meet an unbiased person. 23 it's hard to be unbiased. Everybody is biased 24 especially in this development, and sure it's not 25 every day you get a pat on the back and saying, "Oh, 26 you're biased for this and you're biased for that." So 27 I'd like to pat them on the back I'm sure they've 28 never had that from anybody. That's all I have to say 29 30 (APPLAUSE)

1	(WITNESS ASIDE)
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Did you
3	wish to speak?
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5	FATHER ADAM resumed:
6	THE WITNESS: Now I have
7	moved to Aklavik. This town was built to replace
8	Aklavik. In Aklavik there is about 800 people, 90 to
9	95 are native, and it's 50-50 Eskimo and Indian.
10	Now those people don't have
11	to worry too much about the effect of the pipeline
12	because the roads and the big traffic will not be
13	there. Yet they have a say in the matter, just the
14	same because it's their land.
15	Inuvik was built to replace
16	Aklavik. Aklavik was sacrificed for this town In
17	fact I could say quite a bit of things about that, but
18	that would be beside the point. What I want to say is
19	that the people are scared of being gypped. They are
20	scared all along the river. Maybe that's the impression
21	you had, Mr. Berger, and here also they are scared of
22	being taken for a ride because those people most of them
23	are handicapped by a lack of High Schooling. Only a few
24	have been to school and because of the history of their
25	past and of what's going on even today, now in the
26	history of their past I have known a couple of traders
27	that were O.K. I mention one that was an American,
28	by the way, Captain Peterson, that used to
29	trade with the Eskimo of Banks Island, and he outfitted
30	those people with schooners and everything they needed

to go and get the fur, and the coal, you could have coal in Herschel Island for 30-\$45 a ton. At Herschel Island that was pretty good. But unfortunately the union managed to break the old man and he had to sell everything because they wanted to impose a crew of their own choice on the old man and he wanted to pick his own men that knew the north to come to trade north. So when he saw that he said, "I'm not going to risk my life with a bunch of guys that don't know anything so he sold everything on the spot.

It was unfortunate in a way that things like that happen.

After that the people had to rely solely on the Hudson's Bay. The Hudson's Bay was providing service certainly that was needed and there was a talk in fact at the time that the government should take over the fur trading from the hands of the Hudson's Bay. There was serious talk about that but it didn't come about.

Now, the people were not getting a very good deal, I must say, with the Hudson's Bay. Maybe it was not entirely the fault of the Hudson's Bay because in business one store down south could turn over its stock eight times or nine times or ten times, even 25 or 30 times a year, and he could make a profit 30 times over even if he was making only 10, he would still end up by making many hundred percent at the end of the year. So the Hudson's Bay was taking 100% profit because they had to keep the stock all the year. Everything was coming for a year so the price was very

high and the fur should have been subsidized by the 1 I remember one year at Coppermine one 2 government. trapper went for 15 days and he was a good trapper, and 3 he came back with three foxes and he got a debate, \$3. 4 for each fox, three white fox, that was \$9. for 15 days' 5 6 work. So I told him that's how I 7 started the soapstone carving over there. I said, "You 8 better start carving stone and forget about trapping." 9 So you know, it's no use to 10 go on trapping line. Now the Trapper Association, 11 those people that are here are, you know, I tip my hat 12 to them. It's not easy to go trapping and face the 13 cold winter day, you know, and having to set the 14 traps, you know, and it's a gamble. Sometime the 15 trapping is good; sometime it's not very good, and you 16 have to go, you know, during the dark nights in the 17 winter, any time you have to go and see your traps if 18 you want to make a living out of it. Those people are 19 very much concerned about having their trapline 20 disturbed, you see, they should be disturbed. 21 Therefore I believe you should make a note of this, 22 that the trappers will be fully protected. They need 23 full protection and for the people that are in town 24 like here in Inuvik, or Tuktoyaktuk, all along the 25 river they need also food protection from what. 26 Bertha was saying, unwanted guests. 27 You know, there would be all 28 29 kind of those workers, you know, and you want to have fun, and they have fun at the expense of the people

and it's been going on for almost over 100 years. 1 That should stop. 2 We have a very sad case here 3 in town, a wise guy there, you know, he became 4 friendly with the wife of an Eskimo boy there, and he 5 took off with his wife. Now she is back in Aklavik. 6 But those guys should be prosecuted. Very seriously, 7 there should be no pity for those guys. They should 8 know that if they do that they are going to get it. 9 You've got to protect the people. 10 Now if the people are 11 protected and they have a firm commitment from the 12 government and the government must not come and say, 13 "Oh, this is a free country. Anybody can do what they 14 want." That's not true. There is no such thing as 15 freedom of that kind. There must be honesty and there 16 must be, you know, they've got to be gentlemen and 17 also the others must be ladies. True, not all the 18 Eskimo are saints, you know, nor the Indians too, Mind 19 you, there are some too that are looking for that, you 20 see, and you know I must tell the truth too, and I but 21 22 this is one fact too, you know this is another fact. What they should have is full protection. 23 24 Then once they know they have full protection like that part of their worry will 25 go away. Then after that they've got to settle their 26 I believe they have to settle it, and if 27 land claim. they see that the government is taking some steps 28 toward that, some firm steps, you know, to make sure 29

that they will not get the wrong end of the stick,

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like to say another thing.

let's say for example, all right, you have the pipeline. I am for development too, like Bertha is, but it must not be a one-way street down south. It's got to be a two-way street. Everybody has got to have a share in that. They've got to share in it equal without anyone being gypped and the people know that they don't have the power to fight the big corporation and the big companies, they don't have it; and once they put their signature, on the paper, well that's just too bad, the others will do probably what they Therefore there must be, like Bertha say, some clauses and it must be, you know, well understood on both sides before they sign, what's going to happen to that. I could talk like that quite a bit, you know, about other things, you know, but I believe it's getting late and that should be enough I will ask you, Mr. Berger, to make sure for tonight. that the people are protected. That's one thing, they need protection because -- and they admit it, they are not lawyers or something. We have only one lawyer in the Northwest Territories, and a doctor native, which is very good; but what's that? We have only one, and the others , you know, are going to university and all that and when I came north myself 39 years ago, you know, well, you know, the poor people didn't have much, you know, of this and didn't have much of that. But before I finish I've got another thing, I might not be here tomorrow so I would

The pipeline, they want a 1 2 48-inch pipeline. I'm not in favor of that. I would like to have a 38 or something, a pipeline that will 3 last at least twice as long as the one that will last 4 only 30 years. So in 60 years we'll have a lot of 5 time, there will be a lot of time for the people to 6 7 adjust themselves. Now for development to take, 8 you know, the slack after the pipeline is finished, I 9 would suggest that we raise a huge herd of reindeer I 10 north of Inuvik here. I am -- I was born on a farm. 11 I know the land and I know that properly cultivated 12 that land can feed a million reindeer. Now if you 13 slaughter a quarter million reindeer every year you 14 will have the biggest slaughterhouse in the Northwest 15 Territories, and maybe one of the biggest in Canada, 16 and not only that, a big fur shop for making all kinds 17 of leather jackets and all the rest. So the people 18 there will not fall in a slump, in fact that will last 19 forever, as long as they want to look after the 20 reindeer and till the soil and grow grass, that will 21 22 be all right, and the permafrost should not bother them, because if you turn the soil only five or ten 23 inches, or 15 inches, you're not going to hit the blue 24 ice underneath, that's not going to be -- and they can 25 drain the things and I can give them quite a few 26 things that I found out since being in the north to 27 get rid of mosquitoes without spending millions of 28 dollars and that kind of stuff. 29 30 Also the delta here, last

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year they harvested only 35,000 rats and when I was in
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   Aklavik in '58 -- '48, '49, '50, they used to harvest
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   as much as 350,000 rats. So something went wrong
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   somewhere, and I'm not going to blame the oil companies
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   and all those things. We cannot blame that, but it is
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   a fact that if you do not hunt the rats, they become
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   over-populated and they get sick and they die.
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   told that ready when I came in 1936 that every sever
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   years that the rats would die off, and also the
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   rabbits, that was the same thing. Well, there is a lot
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   of rabbits too, they are going to come back. Well,
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   they should hunt them real hard so there is no
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   overpopulation because there is just so much food.
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                              Now for the rats, the rats
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   being a vegetarian, they could grow some food and feed
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   them, and I don't see why a lake that can produce only
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    100 rats a year cannot produce 25,000 if the rats are
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    fed, and the harvest will be quite interesting, and I
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   think that research should be made about that to
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   improve the fur, you know, the fur market here in the
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   north, and that way you can selection the good animals
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   for their production and get rid of the poor, you
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   know, and I think that would be a paying proposition
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                              I thank you very much for
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   listening.
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                (APPLAUSE)
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: We'll ask
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   you to translate that, Mrs. Albert, and do the best you
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   can.
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                              (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
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THE COMMISSIONER: Its per 1 2 haps time to close the meeting for tonight. I notice quite a few left a few minutes ago, and I know people 3 have to get home. 4 5 What I suggest we do tomorrow 6 night is this. You've all expressed yourselves on the subject of the pipeline and development. 7 8 representatives of the pipeline companies and the oil companies are here and have listened to what you've 9 said, and I suggest. that at eight o'clock tomorrow 10 night we begin by asking these gentlemen to say 11 something on behalf of their companies about the project 12 and to think about the things you've said and to say 13 something on the subject that you've discussed. 14 I think that you should 15 16 remember that this pipeline project, we are told, will be the greatest construction project ever undertaken 17 by private enterprise in history anywhere in the 18 world. The Government of Canada might have said, 19 "well, we'll sit. down with the pipeline people and 20 the oil companies and we'll work it out and then we'll 21 decide whether to go ahead," 22 23 But the Government of Canada said, "No, we're riot just going to talk to the 24 pipeline companies and. the oil companies; we want to 25 know what the people of the north think, native and 26 white." So that's why they sent me here, to find out 27 28 what you think about this. That's what the Inquiry is all about. 29 30 Now, if we're going to have

an Inquiry it means we have to do it right. That means we have to give everybody who's got something to say a chance to be heard.

The Inquiry is providing funds to some groups. The Inquiry is providing funds to environmentalists so that they can come here and argue with the oil companies and the pipeline companies. We recommended to the government that they provide funds to the native organizations so that they could put their case forward. The Inquiry is providing funds to the municipalities of the Northwest Territories so that they can come before us and tell us what their concerns are about the building of the pipeline project, about the transportation corridor. We have provided funds to the Northwest Territories chamber of Commerce so that the business men of the north can come before the Inquiry and tell us what their concerns are.

I wanted that done so that I wouldn't be sitting here listening to the oil and as industry and to nobody else. That's what this Inquiry is all about, and that's why I'm anxious to hear from all the groups, the industry, and the other groups, and to hear from ordinary people. That's why we've been here tonight.

The only other thing I want to say is that some of you tonight, quite properly, talked about the fact that we're all Canadians and I'd just like to remind you that one of the great traditions we have in this country is that

1	each of us has always been willing to respect the
2	other's language, culture and beliefs. That's
3	something I think, worth keeping in mind.
4	Mrs. Albert, would you
5	translate that?
6	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
7	THE COMMISSIONER: We'll
8	adjourn and I invite you all to return here tomorrow
9	night at eight o'clock. We'll give you a chance to
10	speak your piece then, if you didn't get a chance
11	tonight, and we'll ask our friends from the industry
12	to comment on the things that were said tonight. So
13	we'll see you at eight o'clock tomorrow.
14	(BRIEF OF INUVIK COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION OF
15	CANADA MARKED EXHIBIT C233)
16	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JANUARY 29, 1976)
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1 2 Inuvik, N.W.T. 3 January 29, 1976. (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our meeting this 6 7 evening to order. For those of you that were not here last night, the procedure we've adopted is to 8 translate what is said in English, into Anooktatuk, 9 and what is said in Anooktatuk into English, and it 10 takes a little while but you'll find that we have lots 11 of time and everyone will have a chance to be heard, 12 as we proceed this evening. & Now last night we heard 13 from the -- from many of the people of Inuvik about 14 their concerns regarding the pipeline and the proposed 15 energy corridor, and tonight I thought we would ask 16 these gentlemen over on my left, who are from the 17 pipeline companies and the oil companies to say 18 something about their projects. After that we'll hear 19 from any of you who wish to speak or to ask questions 20 about the project that the companies want to go ahead 21 22 with in the Mackenzie Valley and the Mackenzie Delta. 23 These gentlemen are first of all Mr. Mainland, who is sitting closest to you. 24 is with Imperial Oil but he's speaking here on behalf 25 of Imperial, Gulf and Shell. The man next to him is 26 Mr. Workman of Arctic Gas, and the gentleman next to 27 him with the glasses and the turtle-neck is Mr. 28 Burrell of Foothills, and the last gentleman with the 29 beard, the bearded one is Mr. Ellwood of Foothills.

So you gentlemen proceed in 1 2 whatever order you wish, and Mrs. Albert will translate after each of you has spoken. Do you want 3 to move that table around a bit so you're facing the 4 people? That's fine with me. 5 MR. BURRELL: I'm John 6 7 Burrell and I'm with Foothills Pipe Lines. I thought what I would do is 8 give you a few comments on our project and then make 9 some comments on some of the statements that were made 10 last night. 11 Firstly, Foothills Pipe Lines 12 is a northern pipeline which runs essentially from 13 Richards Island to the Alberta border, a total distance 14 of about 817 miles. At the Alberta border it will 15 connect with extended facilities of existing pipeline 16 17 systems which will then transport the gas to markets in The Foothills system does not include a 18 the south. pipeline to connect Prudhoe Bay gas reserves. 19 The Foothills system also 20 includes the delivery of natural gas to 11 communities 21 22 in the Northwest Territories, one of which is Inuvik. The use of natural gas will reduce the heating bill of 23 24 the northern consumer. All the operating facilities 25 and the operating headquarters for Foothills will be 26 located in the Northwest Territories. We intend to 27 locate our northern district office here in Inuvik 28 which will have an estimated permanent staff of 55. 29 We will be providing permanent accommodation for

all our operating employees. The Foothills project 1 will be all-Canadian owned and the cost of delivering 2 gas to market as shown in filings to the regulatory 3 agencies will be less than that of the alternative 4 5 proposal. I think Mrs. Allen made the 6 statement that construction camps should not be 7 located too close to the communities, and we agree 8 with that. The closest of any of our camps will be to 9 a community will be six miles. The closest camp to 10 Inuvik will be 25 miles. In addition to discourage 11 travel, we will not make vehicles available for casual 12 use to the construction workers. 13 Furthermore, southern 14 construction workers will be transported directly from 15 the major jet airstrips to the camps, and there will be 16 no need for them to go into the northern communities. 17 Last night Mr. Raddi 18 mentioned the concern of union aspects of pipeline 19 employment and Mrs. Allen mentioned the need to provide 20 some quarantee that northerners who want to work on the 21 22 pipeline will have the opportunity to do so. important considerations and closely related. 23 believe the need for an efficient northern manpower 24 delivery system is essential to overcome these concerns 25 Foothills, through the industry training group, Nortran 26 which it sponsors, are working closely with the 27 government agencies towards setting up such a system. 28 Discussions have also been held with unions on this 29

subject. In fact a number of northern trainees

were placed on union pipeline construction jobs last 1 The construction involved the expansion of the 2 summer. Alberta Gas Trunk Line system. Alberta Gas Trunk Line 3 is one of the sponsoring companies of Foothills. 4 We believe Mrs. Allen's 5 suggestion that a northern labor pool be established is 6 a good one. Foothills successfully utilized the Hire 7 North organization last year to obtain workers for our 8 field surveys which were conducted last summer. 9 George Chaney expressed some 10 of the concerns of northern business men. We believe 11 the pipeline will offer many opportunities for 12 northern business men, provided they are in a position 13 to take advantage of them. To this end, Foothills 14 supports the Mackenzie Valley Business Opportunities 15 Board which is chaired by Dick Hill of Inuvik. 16 17 Last night there was considerable discussion on environmental matters, and 18 these are of much of a concern to the pipeline company 19 as they are to the local people. To operate a 20 pipeline consistently, it must be properly installed, 21 arid this means following good environmental 22 procedures. For example, a pipeline cannot afford to 23 have a slope failure which takes the pipeline out of 24 operation. Foothills intend to maintain a well-25 qualified environmental inspection team during both 26 the construction and operation phases to ensure that 27 28 proper environmental procedures are adhered to. I think the statement has 29 been made before that development should not occur

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before land claims settlement. Although Foothills
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   takes the stand that there is a need to construct the
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   I pipeline as soon as possible, it strongly supports
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   the position that land claim settlements should occur
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   prior to start of pipeline construction. Our
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   chairman, Mr. Gibson, made a very strong statement to
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   this effect when he appeared before the National
   Energy Board earlier this month.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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   Energy Board?
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                                            National
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                             MR. BURRELL:
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   Energy Board, yes.
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                             Last night when Father Adam
   was speaking he made a number of good points, and one
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   point that he made that was a criteria that he had set
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   out that we hadn't realized that we had met, and that
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   was he felt that the pipeline should use a smaller
   diameter pipe, and I just want to say that ours is a
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   42-inch diameter pipe, and the other applicant has a
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   48-inch. So we're approaching what Father Adam is
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   looking for.
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                              That concludes what I wanted
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   to say.
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                             MR. WORKMAN: My name is Al
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   Workman and I'm representing
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Use the
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   microphone.
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                             MR. WORKMAN:
                                            Oh, I'm sorry.
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29 l
   My name is Allan Workman. I'm representing Canadian
   Arctic Gas, and I'd like to just give a quick summary
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of what our proposal is and as John has done, make a few comments on some of the statements that were mad last night.

As you all are aware, the gas reserves in the north are located in Alaska, in the Mackenzie Delta, and in the Beaufort Sea just off the delta. The Arctic Gas proposal is to build a pipeline that will bring the American gas from Alaska down through to the American customers in the States, and at the same time bring the Canadian gas from the delta area down to Southern Canada. We feel that by combining these two gas reserves and finding a means of transporting the gas from these two reserves is a much more economical method of moving the gas to the south. In fact right now we believe it's the only viable way of moving this gas.

The proposal to move the gas from the two fields means building a 48-inch pipeline because we'd be moving a much larger volume of gas than the alternate proposal. By building a 48-Inch line we gain the advantages of large volumes of gas going through one line and we gain quite a lot of economy of movement of gas by doing so.

The route would be to cross the Northern Yukon from Alaska and now our prime route would be to come across the delta, across Shallow Bay, join in with the gas from the gas plants in the delta, and then head south down the east bank of the Mackenzie River, crossing the Mackenzie just south of Fort Simpson into Alberta and near -- somewhere between Calgary and

1 Edmonton the two lines would split, one feeding Eastern 2 Canada and Eastern States, and the other feeding the 3 Western States.

The reason for the cross delta amendment, instead of going down the east -- or was pardon me, the west side of the delta as/originally proposed, is a matter of economics and also a means of avoiding a sensitive environment area along the piece of the delta near Fort McPherson, Arctic Red and so on. When we had community hearings in these areas it was pointed out to us a lot of environmental concerns and partly on the basis of these concerns we have suggested our prime route crossing Shallow Bay.

The construction of the pipeline would occupy a time frame roughly of two years to build a line into the delta, and then another year to cross over into Alaska. Employment during construction period would be high, so high that we would not be able to build the whole line totally with northern people. We would like to employ as many northerners, and will employ as many northerners as are willing to work on the line; but there are just not enough northerners to do this so we will be bringing in southerners to construct the pipeline.

Now, we realize this could have an affect on communities in the north, and from what we have heard in various community hearings, the communities do not want southern construction people coming into their communities. So we will set up

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construction camps along the line remote from the communities, fly our construction people directly into the camps, when their work period is over it may be two weeks, three weeks, whatever period of time they're working) then they go out for their rest break. They will be flown directly south, say to Edmonton, for that break and not be going into any Northwest, Territories community during that period. I'm referring now to the southerners. The northerners that are employed, of course, will be flown back to whatever home town they are from, or as close as possible.

Now, we recognize that the pipeline route covers an area of environmental concern

it's a different area from the routes taken by pipelines in the south primarily because it covers a permafrost area and covers an area that has still a lot of wildlife movements, and it's an area that's different from the south in that there are people that depend on the land and the resources of the land in the north. We do not want to affect this environment whatsoever. Now, there's no way we can avoid building a pipeline and not having some effect, but we will certainly minimize this effect and we do that by constructing the pipeline in the winter when the permafrost, the land itself is frozen, and we can get onto the land. During the summer periods when the tundra is soft and so on, we will be off it. avoid river crossings, or constructing river crossings when it will affect the fish. We will avoid constructing the line through migration routes when

the caribou are migrating through that area. We have 1 a number of environmental people working for us and we 2 are taking advice of a large number of environmental 3 people who are employed by the government and 4 independent people who are giving us advice on this 5 and we are noting their advice and will follow: 6 Building a line in 7 permafrost is difficult. We can't melt that 8 permafrost so we refrigerate the gas after every 9 compression station. This is to make sure that the 10 gas flowing through that line will not melt the 11 permafrost, will not affect the environment in that 12 way, and will not affect the pipeline. We don't want 13 to have the pipeline move at all. I should say the 14 pipeline will be buried. It will be maybe six or 15 eight feet underground. Caribou, animals will walk 16 over the pipeline and not even realize that there is 17 anything beneath them. There will be a mark, you 18 might say, through the countryside as the trees along 19 the route will be removed. It will be like a cut 20 line. But this area will be re-seeded with grasses 21 and natural vegetation so that there will be no 22 23 erosion of the pipeline route 24 Now, the operation of the pipeline does not take a great number of people. 25 expect to employ in the Inuvik area about 80 people to 26 operate what we will term our divisional headquarters 27 office, as well as a district office. We will also 28 have offices in Norman Wells, and in Fort Simpson; in 29 each of these areas will be about 60 people employed.

To train people to take 1 2 these jobs and other jobs related to the pipeline in the delta area, gas plant operators, equipment 3 operators, welders, clerks, office managers and so on, 4 we have inaugurated a training program called Nortran, 5 and this is a training program that is being sponsored 6 by all the petroleum industry and the various pipeline 7 companies, including Foothills, one of our competitors 8 here. We are working together on this. We feel this 9 is a well worthwhile project that will give 10 northerners an opportunity to learn a trade, a 11 business, and become an equal to whites in an area 12 that they have, I think, missed in the past. 13 The CAGSL proposal, if it's 14 accepted, will benefit all Canadians. Our standard of 15 living in Canada will benefit through an improved 16 balance of trade. Just moving the Alaska gas across 17 Canada from one state to another, from Alaska down to 18 the Southern States, will bring in \$400 million a year 19 at least to Canada, without even touching our own 20 natural resources. Using gas from the delta instead 21 22 of importing mid-East crude, as we might otherwise be forced to do, will reduce our balance of trade deficit 23 by about \$2 billion a year, and here is a total them 24 of about \$21/2 billion a year that will benefit the 25 Canadian balance of trade, and this will mean quite a 26 change or will enable us to maintain our standard of 27 living, in Canada. 28 29 The pipeline, therefore, will benefit Canadians in Toronto. It will benefit Canadians

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in Yellowknife but it will mostly benefit Canadians
   right here in Inuvik.
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3
                             Now, last night there were
   some real good discussions concerning the pipeline and
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   I'd just like to make a few comments regarding some of
5
   the statements that were made.
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                             MRS. ALBERT:
                                            Excuse me, can
8
   you stop there?
9
                             MR. WORKMAN:
                                            Sorry.
                             MRS. ALBERT:
                                            Before you get
10
11
   to your next subject.
12
                              (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
                             MR. WORKMAN: Last night Sam
13
   Raddi mentioned that -- Sam last night said that big
14
    jobs are for southerners and unions. However, I'd like
15
   to just reiterate again that our training program is
16
   designed to train northerners on all aspects of the
17
                The limitation will really be just the
18
   operations.
   trainee's ability. We would like to see the
19
   northerners go just as far as they possibly can.
20
                             Larry Kryne mentioned our
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   resources can give us a high standard of living.
22
   Again, as, I said before, utilizing our own resources
23
   and picking up money from the U.S.A. for moving their
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   gas is going to make this $2 1/2 billion a year
25
   difference to our balance of trade, and that will
26
   certainly make a great difference in our standard of
27
   living, for every one of us here in Canada.
28
                             Bertha Allen said last night
29
   that she would like a commitment from the pipeline
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companies that natives will be employed. 1 made this commitment. We have made it at all the 2 hearings, I'm sure, that northerners will be employed 3 and this is recorded in the transcripts. 4 there's no way we're going to back out of this now. 5 are obligated to train and to hire northerners wherever 6 7 we can. Father Adam mentioned that 8 the people are scared because they lack education. 9 Again I'll refer to our training program. 10 program. will provide the education. Education is 11 part of the program, and this training will give the 12 natives self-assurance and the ability to compete on an 13 equal footing with the whites. 14 Land claims was mentioned 15 16 last night. Canadian Arctic Gas would like to see the 17 land claims settled just as quickly as possible. Believe me, we would. However, this is a matter 18 between the various native organizations and the 19 government. I'm afraid it is not a matter that Arctic 20 Gas can do anything with, really. 21 22 THE COMMISSIONER: 23 Mainland, you're next. 24 MR. MAINLAND: My name is Glenn Mainland. I'm with Imperial Oil Limited but 25 tonight I'm here representing the three companies who 26 have found gas in the delta and have plans for 27 producing it. That's Gulf Oil Canada, Shell Canada, 28 29 and Imperial. 30 The plans include plants

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at these three fields -- Gulf's Parsons Lake plant,
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   Parsons Lake field, sorry; Shell's Niglintgak field;
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   and Imperial's Taglu. The largest of these plants
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   would be located at Taglu, would be in the one-half to
4
   one billion cubic feet per day capacity. Gulf's
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   Parsons Lake plant would probably be around 150 to
6
   300,000,000 cubic feet per day; and Shell are planning
7
   J a 150,000,000 cubic feet per day plant in Nig.
8
                              All three of these plants
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   would be designed on what we call a modular basis, that
10
   is to say large prefabricated units which would
11
   probably be built on the West Coast and barged around
12
   Alaska on ocean-going barges, lightered off onto
13
   shallow draught barges in Kugmallit Bay, and taken in
14
   as close to the plant site as possible.
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                              These plants are designed or
   will be designed to remove water and liquid
17
   hydrocarbons from the gas simply to make it suitable
18
   for putting in the pipeline. At Parsons Lake they may
19
   also have to remove some carbon dioxide. However, in
20
   none of these plants have we found hydrogen sulphide in
21
22
   the gas, so there will be no sulphur removal.
23
                              MRS. ALBERT: Excuse me.
24
   Do you mean that you will be having the sites -- you'll
25
   be building a camp like in Parsons Lake and Taglu?
                              MR. MAINLAND: I'm coming to
26
27
   that.
28
                              MRS. ALBERT:
                                            Oh, I can't --
29
   I have to explain where you're doing this.
30
                              MR. MAINLAND: These plants
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are located at Niglintgak, Taglu, and Parsons Lake. 1 2 MRS. ALBERT: O.K., that's 3 good then. MR. MAINLAND: The well 4 drilling pattern at each of these three fields is a 5 little different because of the nature of the 6 reservoir. At Taglu we're looking at two cluster pads 7 with the wells all drilled close together and then 8 deviated or bent outwards to drain the reservoir, and 9 taking up a very small space at the surface. 10 At Parsons Lake the field 11 is more spread out and they may need four smaller 12 clusters with two to four wells on each of these 13 cluster pads. 14 At Niglintgak, because of the 15 16 faulted nature of their reservoir there, and the 17 shallow gas, the shallow depth to the reservoir, they are looking at having to spread ten wells out along the 18 length of the reservoir. 19 In each case the plant will 20 be located to try to keep the flow lines from the wells 21 22 to the plant as short as possible. At Taglu we're planning to build a short takeoff and landing, a STOL 23 24 airstrip. 25 At Parsons, Gulf has still to make a decision between a STOL or a jet strip. 26 27 And the Nig plant will 28 use the Camp Farewell strip which is about ten miles 29 away, with helicopter transfer from there to the plant site. 30

1	At each of the plants there
2	will be permanent accommodation for the operating
3	staff. They will be flown in from Inuvik and Edmonton.
4	Construction camps will also
5	be located at the plant sites and as the pipeline
6	companies have already commented, we will make our
7	efforts to insulate the communities as much as possible
8	from the construction camps.
9	There will be work for about
10	800 during the peak construction period.
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
12	is that 800 working to build all three plants?
13	MR. MAINLAND: That's correct.
14	MRS. ALBERT: Sir, I was
15	going to ask for how long, do you have any idea? I just
16	don't see something like this don't make any sense
17	at all.
18	MR. MAINLAND: It will be
19	spread over a period from 1977 to '81, four years.
20	MRS. ALBERT: Four years,
21	that's better.
22	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
23	MR. MAINLAND: A number of
24	these construction workers are obviously going to have
25	to come from the south. However, we will be insisting
26	of our contractors that there be northern hiring as
27	well. Even more significant, though, is the longer
28	term. These plants are designed and will be operating
29	for well over 20 years. The staff to operate them
30	will number about 160, by our present estimates,

and we hope that we'll have a significant number of native northerners on this staff.

Our interest in this has been indicated by our activities with the Nortran program, which has already been discussed.

If the pipeline plans are approved, if the pipeline is built and the gas plants follow, we also of course see continuing exploration, further development in the area. I think that maybe brings me to some of the comments that I heard last night and which I'd like to discuss very briefly.

I guess the first one that always comes through whenever we talk to people from the north is a concern as to whether development can really proceed without excessive damage to the environment in the delta. I can well understand the fear that people have that our activities could kill plants and animals, ruin the beauty of the land, and deprive people of an opportunity of harvesting the natural resources in this area.

There is just no doubt that some of our early industry practices, both here and in other parts of the country, were not environmentally satisfactory. We had seismic lines that did more damage than they should have, marking the tundra, for instance. WE probably or possibly killed some fish with dynamite. I think, though, that you'd have to agree with me that we really have changed our ways of doing things. Frankly, in the last few years we haven't been able to, for instance, to verify any

seismic fish kills. We are interested, if people note these and let us know, we certainly wish to go and look at them. This is largely due to changed techniques, the air gun, for instance, the fact that we don't rip up the tundra any more. In other words, we've gone through a learning process.

I also realize that the fear of offshore blowouts is very real. The Beaufort Sea environmental program that has been going on for the last two years has been very short, as people point out. It's also been very intensive, considering that short period. It's cost about 10 to \$12 million. The industry put up about \$4 1/2 million. It hasn't only concentrated in these two years, it's also drawn on the work of previous years. Its report is being issued. While it indicates that appreciable damage could occur from a deep sea blowout, it doesn't really present quite the doom's day picture of total wildlife destruction and things like the melting of the ice gap that was earlier predicted.

The Arctic Waters Oil & Gas
Advisory Board set up by the
government are going to be studying the results of this
}Beaufort Sea environmental program and preparing
recommendations on the conditions which may be attached
to any licence to drill. We should see some results
from their deliberations within the next few months.

There has also been an anxiety expressed that activities such as Imperial Oil's island-building may scare the whales. Well,

we've been watching this very carefully ever since we started island building. We've had both competent biologists and also native monitors helping us. So far we really don't seem to be disturbing the whales. As a matter of fact, they seem to have sufficient intelligence to tell the difference between the sound of a hunting motor boat and that of a dredge and tugs, and stay quite close. But we're going to continue to monitor these activities and we filed our reports on these studies with the Commission here.

Our industry has great hopes that a large amount of hydrocarbons may be found under the Beaufort Sea, and it also realizes very acutely that any accidents that may result could well cause a long delay in any further activities, or even a ban on our operations. So we're proceeding with a great deal of caution. Really a safe drilling operation conducted by competent staff is the most important factor in preserving the environment of the Beaufort Sea.

The next concern I heard expressed was in social and economic areas. Obviously the people in the delta want some reassurance that the development that we're planning is going to provide some positive benefits for them. Over the last few years the oil industry here has provided employment on both a casual and a regular basis for many local natives, and this hasn't been any goodwill gesture by the industry. It's been a practical one with the industry being interested in local employees.

If the development proceeds, 1 2 we can see a continuing demand for these workers and we also see an expanding range of employment 3 opportunities. There will be continuing work in casual 4 work in exploration arid development. There will be 5 new openings in the plants for regular employees. 6 will need more skills, we recognize that. As I say, 7 we've already demonstrated through Nortran we're 8 serious about providing that training and that program 9 will continue and expand. Eventually we'll be able to 10 train more people actually here in the north, which I 11 think will solve some of the problems such as 12 homesickness of trainees that we presently experience. 13 Our permanent camps at the 14 plants will be operated according to the plans all 15 three companies presently have on extended in and out 16 type of schedule, with each company setting its own 17 timing, and the desires of the workers will play an 18 important part in deciding the actual work periods, 19 and the hours. Some concern was expressed about this 20 last. night. Some people obviously can work with 21 22 this sort of arrangement; some people can't. disadvantage is obviously a time away from home. 23 The advantage is the extended time off, which allows 24 workers to do other things. For instance, our 25 drilling crews have often had part-time farming work 26 in the south. The native northerners may well use 27 time for hunting. 28 29 In general, though, we think the development both in the plants and in further

exploration will have an attractive range of job 1 opportunities for the natives if they wish to 2 3 participate in them. We feel that the communities 4 can benefit from the development because of the 5 opportunities of expanded business but we also 6 recognize the hazard of over rapid growth of the 7 communities. We have options in terms of the amount of 8 labor and services which we can obtain from the 9 communities or obtain from outside the area. We will 10 plan to work with the communities to try to obtain a 11 12 good balance in this way. Imperial and Gulf have 13 select d contractors to start design work on their 14 Shell is in the process of doing so. We'll be 15 plants. continuing with both research and planning studies on 16 this development system and we'll be pleased to return 17 here again any time you people wish us to give you more 18 details of our plans. Thank you. 19 20 (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES) THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 21 22 thank you very much, Mr. Burrell and Mr. Workman and Mr. Mainland. 23 Maybe I could just say that 24 I have heard these gentleman talking about the 25 pipeline for quite a few months at quite a few 26 meetings and just some figures that you might want to 27 keep in mind. 28 29 As I said last night, the Arctic Gas pipeline project, which would bring gas

from Alaska along the Arctic Coast, across the delta, and then bring the gas from the delta along with the Alaskan gas up the Mackenzie Valley to the south, that project would cost \$7 billion, according to the latest figure they gave us, that is to complete the system to join up with the Trans-Canada system in the south. The Foothills project would cost something like \$4 billion because it just brings the gas from the delta south along the Mackenzie Valley and hooks up with the Alberta system near the 60th Parallel.

The gas plants in the delta altogether would cost about a billion dollars. We are told that to build the pipeline there would be something like 6,000 construction workers coming into the north, and Mr. Mainland has just told you that to build the gas plants and the gathering systems there would be 800 workers here. Once the pipeline is built and the gas plants are built and they are running along, that is once they are installed and the pipeline's under the ground, I think that the pipeline people say there would be about 250 people employed in the north to look after the pipeline and about 160, I think Mr. Mainland just told us, to operate the gas plants.

Let me be clear about this, that means there would be something like 6800 jobs for people who wanted to work on the pipeline or building the gas plants during the three or four or five years that it took to construct the project. Once the gas plants are built and the pipeline is

installed there would be, it appears, about 400 jobs 1 over a period of 20 years for people who wanted to 2 work on the pipeline as operators and doing other 3 and jobs And in the gas plants, operating the gas 4 plants and looking after them. That may give you 5 some idea of the jobs that will be available. 6 gentlemen, I think, have been quite fair in saying 7 that they don't expect that northerners can fill all 8 those jobs, certainly not during construction. 9 they will expect a great many workers from the south 10 will have to be brought to the north to help to 11 build the pipeline and the gas plants. 12 I think that these gentlemen 13 have talked enough, and so have I. So we'll let those 14 of you who wish to make a contribution, just come 15 forward to the microphone and you'll be heard. 16 17 sir? **HENRI SINEOK sworn:** 18 19 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, members of the Inquiry, people of Canada, 20 21 people of the delta, my people, my name is Henri Sineok, my qualifications for addressing you are as 22 follows: I'm a resident of the north since 1960. Both 23 my wife and my son are fullblood natives, the latter 24 by reason of adoption, not personal incompetence. 25 have a degree in biology from the University of 26 Manitoba, with a major in ecology and another in 27 anthropology. Anthropology is a study of people, of 28 children in a family, of parents in a village, of a 29 chief with his people, and many other good things.

During the development of the north the government ought to maintain a two part program. The first to be concerned with preserving the lifestyles of the original inhabitants of the land, of the aborigine the Inuit or Eskimo, of Loucheux, Slavey, Tuschone, Cree and Tlingia. The second part should concentrate' on helping young people who wish to make the transition from a hunting and gathering economy to an industrial commercial one.

The rationale for the first

The rationale for the first part of the program, which is concerned with the preserving of lifestyles of the aboriginese is one of ethic, morality, and justice. There were no armed conflicts worth mentioning between the incoming European civilization and the native inhabitants of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. There was no defeat of one group by another. It therefore follows that it would be most unethical for part of the population of Canada to impose its way of life on another.

It is a recognized fact that farming or industry will support more people per square mile than hunting and gathering, and history is really a repetition of cultures succeeding themselves in an area, each one technologically more competent than the other. However, are there any statistic s to show that the life span of natives, that their standard of living, their productivity has increased from contact with white people over an extended period of time or area?

Rather I would advance that

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the interface of white-native contact has destroyed nuclear families, disrupted the lineage of extended families and created a matriarchal society. nuclear family consists of a living together of father and mother with children under their actual day to day It does not apply to a family of a mother, two or three infants, older children in a government hostel and a or several transient males whose only function is the impregnation of females. An extended family is a beautiful social institution where uncles and aunts, grandparents and cousins all live together in one village, all of them actively engaged in the love and social acculturation of the entire collection of children in that village. The actual feeding, washing and dressing of any one boy or girl is the principal concern of the members of the nuclear family, but the teaching of hunting and fishing skills, of berry gathering and sewing, and more important, of morals ethics, is a never ending job of grandma and grandpa, of Uncle Louis and Auntie Rose. No matter which home a child visits in the village, no matter which adult the child talks to, he or she learns whom he or she ought to marry, who to love or who to hate, when its proper to sleep, talk to, fish. A matriarchal society consist of a female human being with her sibling, the young females of which bring home the progeny of their own miscegenation and/or incest or other sexual adventures, the young males of which form a highly transient population, roving from employment opportunities

to adventures in copulation. It is characterized by territory being held by women and by responsibility for children accruing solely on the female parent. Needless to point out, it is also characterized by a high rate of illegitimacy and as expressed recently in North America, by alcoholism, c hid neglect and loss of cultural identity. It is immoral for the Canadian Government to allow this tragedy to repeat itself throughout the native communities.

Territoriality among farmers and industrial cultures is usually expressed in campact well-defined units, fenced in and used exclusively by a few people known as owners. How is it possible for a village to fence in 100 miles of river bank or 1,000 square miles of tundra? Yet are these people not in justice and in fact the owners of the land which they collectively share and use to support themselves? There is no justice in a multi-national corporation using, abusing, and threatening land and water areas that have been and are being used by inhabitants for their own sustenance.

I should further at this time like to point out a fundamental difference between colonization in the United States of America and Canada. Most of the Europeans who settled and even conquered the country south of our borders were fleeing religious or political persecution. A good many were convicts leaving behind a life of error and trespass to attempt under new horizons another chance at a Christian and moral life. Naturally these people were moving from

bad to good. They were seeking new identities, new 1 mores, new laws, and they were in a hurry to forget old 2 customs, cruel unjust laws, and their language. 3 why the United States of America prides itself, on being 4 a melting pot. But I beg to differ that Canada has 5 always had an ethnic national heritage. The immigrants 6 who came here from Europe and elsewhere have always 7 sought to preserve within their settlement cultures, 8 customs and languages. Travelling west to east, I bring 9 to your attention Chinatown in Vancouver the Salish 10 Reserve in Burrard, the Mennonite and Hutterite colonies 11 in the great West, the French villages of Lebrer, St. 12 Paul, St. Boniface, St. Charles and others. Everybody 13 knows the strong Irish and Welsh elements in the 14 Maritime Provinces. I won't say anything about Quebec 15 in case I encourage them further in their attempt to 16 17 make us all speak French Bien qu'il aussi admettre en 18 toute justice que la cause Catholique Française au 19 Canada a ete historiquement assaillie par force et 20 trahison de la part des Anglais et des Americains. 21 22 Ceux-ci ont toujours eu a coeur de detruire la religion, la langue et merne les moeurs de nos enfants. 23 Canada is not and does not 24 strive to be a melting pot, rather it is a salad of 25 many cultures and many nations. 26 At the beginning of this 27 paper I said the government ought to maintain a two part 28 29 program, the first part of which is to be concerned with preserving the aboriginal lifestyles and I gave

the ethic, moral and just rationale for this governing exercise. To do this they must be prepared to enact legislation, spend money enforcing it, and also to provide services to protect and enhance hunting and gathering.

We spend millions of dollars on highways, railways, airports, air corridors, enact legislation governing their use and also we spend more millions providing support services for this aspect of our economy. We have police and fire protection, weather, government inspection. Further yet we have training programs for farmers, welders, mechanics, doctors, farm subsidies, licencing bodies, and all kinds of positive encouragement and help for those people who so desire to live in an agrarian or urban milieu. Yet more our expensive welfare program takes from the workers to support an army of people who wish to enjoy the benefits of technical culture without working to produce some of them.

Should not the government first and foremost provide a fur subsidy or legislation to discourage the import of cultured furs and the manufacture of synthetics? I bring to your attention Maurice Duplessis of Quebec's war with the rapeseed farmers of the west which resulted in legislation banning the coloring of margarine in Quebec, and a butter subsidy. Also, Manitoba and Quebec are famous throughout America and Europe for their chicken and egg wars. Yet even today there are beef quotas and restrictions, but what legislation impedes the import

of nylon fur or Japanese mink? 1 2 The Canadian people, and thank you kindly, spend thousands of dollars training 3 me to be a good biologist that I am, and papers to 4 prove it. Student loans, farm loans, small business 5 loans, co-operative loans, and almost anybody can work 6 7 at his heart's desire. The government should 8 provide! dog-breeding farms, loans for skidoos, loans 9 for tents, traps, nets, trucks, sleeping bags, boats 10 for those who wish to earn their living at trapping and 11 hunting. Communities ought to be organized in search 12 and rescue activity like the cities are organized in 13 civil defence. Just a couple of months ago we lost one 14 of our native boys, frozen to death while hunting 15 I won't mention the incompetence of the 16 Department of Transport which allowed Martin Hartwell 17 to freeze to death, an Eskimo boy, and survive himself! 18 by eating one of our nurses. Where's Martin Hartwell, 19 the great pilot who got lost? He's flying around James 20 Bay right now. 21 22 Villages should have drying sheds, freezers and any other technical support 23 systems, the parallel of which is provides to farmers, 24 25 miners and manufacturers. To return to Dr. Hobart's 26 27 paper: 28 "The cultural replacement policy, which was at 29 the most flagrant during the 1960's and has been mitigated since then...it was common 30

practice to never officially address the children in their native language and even to punish the native children for speaking their native language, even when playing with each other,"

I personally witnessed this cultural genocide at both the Anglican School in Carcross Yukon, and at the Roman Catholic School in Lower Post, British Columbia.

This activity is typical of white intrusion in the north, where the pattern was set by the trading companies. They entered areas of exquisite balance where a native group lived in harmony with a generous nature, harvesting a surplus of furs within their trapping grounds, in a parallel fashion to other predators acting as a population check. The hunters kept the population explosion down similarly to wolves keeping down the caribou in a given area. On the other hand, a certain caribou population can only support so many wolves. Likewise, so many fur-bearing animals can only support so many trappers.

When the fur traders introduced the rifle and steel traps to native hunters, they precipitated an ecological imbalance which resulted in an overkill within any given area.

At this time the fur traders moved their forts on and left the natives to face the problem of starvation and alcoholism, which they, the fur traders, precipitated and benefitted from. But history shows that they did little beyond offering the

interference of the Northwest Mounted Police to 1 alleviate the suffering they caused. 2 Will the oil companies remain 3 in the north to help with the problems their economic 4 boom will cause? Or will they leave the Canadian people 5 through their government, the trouble and the bill for 6 repairing the ecological and sociological damage that 7 they are going to leave in their wake? 8 9 Similarly, the church charged into the north to replace the Indian culture 10 with white man's three R's, but they never backed up 11 their religion with legislative activity designed to 12 support the great Christian way. 13 No, with the church came 14 unemployment, illegitimacy and alcoholism as the native 15 children left the schools, neither trained to hunt nor fish, 16 nor even to drive trucks nor hold down secretarial jobs. 17 Neither children of one 18 culture or the other. Neither adherence of Indian 19 tradition nor true Christians. 20 How many Indian medicine 21 chiefs are licenced to perform marriages in the 22 Northwest Territories or in British Columbia, or Yukon? 23 But every Evangelical or schismatic preacher who comes 24 25 in here claiming a following of two or three people receives a licence to perform weddings. 26 Is only the great white God 27 the true God? Did not natives love and worship God too? 28 29 Are not their ceremonies worthy of respect and equal adoration? 30

The second part of the 1 2 program which the government ought to maintain during the development of the north is one of helping young 3 people who so wish to make a partial or complete 4 transition from a hunting and gathering economy to an 5 industrial commercial one. 6 7 Now it has been my privilege to teach in the north, and I wish to emphasize very 8 clearly to the government and to the community at 9 large, I taught children, Canadian children. Where do 10 I hear the term "Eskimo, Indian, white"? Rarely in my 11 Only in adult milieus. 12 classrooms. The children look upon each 13 other as David, Eddy, Kathy, Nana. They don't call 14 each other ethnic or national epithets. I am not 15 denying that in High School by the time we have 16 17 acculturated them for some ten years there does exist racial tension. But in the Grade 6s, 7s and 8s the 18 children are all Canadian with varied backgrounds but 19 parallel aspirations. 20 21 A lot of this, "Save the 22 land for the Indians, "Give it to the white oil monopolies" is adult talk. The children are going to 23 live and work here, are going to inherit this treasure, 24 and God forgive us this politic-al and social mess, 25 think in terms of living and working together. 26 see a lot of handholding in the schools and arguing 27 and kissing and wrestling across racial and cultural 28 barriers. I see a lot of little brown hands 29 holding a lot of little white hands, turning

the same skipping ropes, throwing the same balls and 1 balloons, even sharing the same cigarette butts. 2 The Commission ought to be 3 very wary of perpetuating a polarity our children don't 4 see. Show me ten Indian families who are willing to 5 give up metal, cotton, tea, alcohol, and sugar, and I 6 will find you ten white families who will gladly 7 renounce their sovereign claim over enough land to 8 support those ten Indian families. 9 I am not grateful to the 10 Department of Education for paying my wages. With my 11 skills I can earn money anywhere. I am grateful to the 12 white and native children who so loved me and trusted 13 me to allow me to teach them mathematics, chemistry, 14 and to instill in them during our informal hallway 15 encounters a sense of pride and ethics, a sense of 16 Canadian nationalism. 17 My and many people's 18 experience in the north covering the Alaska Highway, 19 the development of mines and commercial centres, local 20 experience with the Dempster invasion, the seismic 21 22 exploration, shows a repeated pattern of tragedy, broken homes, alcoholism and illegitimacy. 23 One of our most famous 24 missionaries was heard to ask of the R.C.M.P." Did you 25 come up here to civilize or to syphilize?" 26 The pattern of white 27 invasion in the north was set by the fur traders on the 28 one hand and the Anglican and Catholic Church on the 29 other.! Let me ask you: How can we hold our heads up

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in a community where co-exist under separate facilities establishment for Catholic natives and a residential. another one for Anglicans? The history of mankind has always been to sleep boys and girls apart for reasons of sex, not to separate children according to how they say, "Our Father." I must admit that my learned colleague, Dr. Hobart, having both more money and more expertise in the preparation of his paper, favoring the 10 development of the north) probably will influence your 11 thinking more than my small diatribe. But I wish to 12 point out the following glaring deficiencies in Dr. 13 Hobart's report, some of which were brought out by COPE 14 counsel, John Bayly. 15 16 There are seven pages of his 47-page report outlining white settlement and impact in 17 the delta. But nothing on the history of the Mongoloid 18 immigration and interaction in the north. He rattled 19 on about trading post, R.C.M.P. and church in Fort 20 McPherson, but he never said a word about the great 21 Eskimo-Indian conflict there which ended in a massacre 22 where the Loucheux Indians, equipped with rifles, pre-23 empted the area from the Inuit, killing women and 24 children in the process, all this out of Fort 25 McPherson. 26 He presented population 27

tables, the accuracy of which is suspect and not

indicated, tables of income which did not take into

account the worth of the meat used by the natives, but

he presented no data on illegitimacy, suicide, m an hours spent in jail, or hospitals.

You don't have to be a statistician, or like myself a scientist, to realize that information as to whether a person is alive and working tell us little about whether this person is happy. Where are the statistics on broken homes, native graduation into technical or professional field, people on welfare, in jail , in school? Dr. Hobart tells us that Gulf Oil went out of their way to keep alcohol away from the native workers, while under the area of influence of the company. Well, have we any insurance that this is going to be an ethic in the north? Do you know that Yukon has no liquor laws to speak of? They drink on the street, they shard with their children, and they buy it 24 hours a day. Yukon also has a sorry record of drunk driving.

Dr. Hobart told us that cash flow in Coppermine went up, but he forgot to mention the number of welfare recipients also was on the increase.

I offer to this Commission that employment opportunities in the north go preferentially to young, single adults who do not qualify for welfare assistance. These young people return to the community and use their hard earned money to rehabilitate sub-standard housing and establish new nuclear family units. These housing units have been evacuated by people who have been moved into government subsidized housing. What assurance particularly

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in the light of past history do we have that these young people are going to carry on their new responsibilities? I am afraid that the past pattern has been one of where many young women are encouraged by the welfare and Education Departments to revert from nuclear life to a matriarchal society. You hardly ever hear of a young native male being prosecuted for failure to support hi sibling, but you see all around a proliferation of low rental units inhabited by unwed or 10 temporarily liaisoned mothers. 11 Chief John Charlie of 12 McPherson specifically told me that he's tired of 13 hearing the natives always spoken of in terms of 14 alcohol. The people who sell and consume alcohol and 15 some civil right protagonist all champion the native 16 worker and even welfare recipients' right to purchase 17 and consume alcohol. 18 19 If any of you want to walk two blocks with me I will show you a six-year-old 20 native girl whose face was kicked into black eyes by 21 22 the man living with her mother. Neither the R.C.M.P. nor the school, nor the Liquor Board, nor the priest, 23 nor even the Berger Inquiry took any action to protect 24 25 that child's rights. Am I all alone to stand here 26 and tell you that at the interface of white and native 27 culture, Canadian children are suffering, they hurt, 28 29 they cry, they are hungry, they are cold?

Far be it from me to say

that alcohol is the cause of suffering. I like my 1 beer. After a hard day's work I need and enjoy and I 2 want cold beer. At Christmas I like to get drunk. 3 would not be an average northerner if I denied the role 4 alcohol plays in our social interactions. But I 5 clearly emphasize that alcohol is the vehicle that 6 provides the means of destruction of native families 7 8 and cultures. The biologists keep telling 9 us that the micro-ecology is so fragile. To the 10 despair of the oil company engineers we keep hearing 11 that one drop of oil just paralyzes shrimp and 12 crustacean. A cup of oil will wipe out an entire 13 colony of exotic seagulls, and a few million barrels of 14 oil spilled on the Beaufort Sea spells the doom of all 15 the fox, bear, and whale. I must admit that they're 16 17 mostly right, with reservations. Nobody mentions what one cup 18 of ethanol does to an unstable neurotic who is trying 19 his best to go from being a second-class citizen to an 20 equal rights Canadian. 21 22 Very little has been said about cases and cases of ethanol and tannic acid poured 23 into a micro-economy. There is a boy in a family in 24 McPherson who committed suicide in an incident 25 involving firearms. So much concern is paid to the 26 ethics of grief and the propriety of death that few 27 public questions are answered. One boy in a town 28 29 population of 700 is a fair statistical deviancy. The interface between hunting 30

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and gathering and technology is altogether as fragile as that between the permafrost and the biosphere. emphasize that alcohol is not the cause of instability but it is the vehicle for tragedy, and alcohol is the more readily available in an unrestricted fashion the more money is suddenly poured into a micro-economy. Father Adam told you yesterday that better a small pipeline to slowly develop the north than a large one with its resultant trauma. People and communities must have time to 10 adjust, and this adjustment is not within the 11 individual but across the species; like evolution, 12 social change must occur in small increments with many 13 compensating adjustments of related and integrated 14 structures. Let each son of each father learn a few 15 new techniques rather than one entire generation or two 16 suddenly jump out of their tents and into frame houses. 17 Suddenly tie up their dogs and start flying 18 helicopters. I've only a little more to say. 19 Many of you are lawyers and 20 21 our Bill of Rights severely limit the restrictions of individual freedom. I understand that an entire 22 23 community can not be sanctioned or legislated into new activity. Yet I propose to you the National Defence 24 Act, which is both legal and moral, binding allows 25 the Commanding Officer of a ship or regiment to 26 restrict the entire command's recreational activity 27 or to order them to do extra unpaid work. 28 cannot a community or village that shows itself 29 unstable over the majority of its residents to handle 30

alcohol or money be subject to restrictions or compulsory cleanup and repair?

Never mind this line of thought. After discussion with some of the Inquiry's own lawyers, it has been brought to my attention that the percentage of natives who are not producing is out of proportion to the representation in our population. There are more of them, more than their share of natives in prison, in hospital, unemployed and on welfare.

Now I understand that nobody can walk up to a working man and tell him how to spend his money. There even seems to be legal precedents which do not allow a welfare recipient to be legislated in the expense of his assistance, said assistance being construed as a right and not a privilege.

Two months ago when I was earning over \$3,000 a month as a hard rock miner, the government took \$800 of my money and told me to spend so much on welfare, so much on national defence, some on the Berger Inquiry. Who tells a man on welfare that \$800 are not for alcohol or tobacco, or even to spend on his child? No, he has more rights than I do. He spends every cent he gets any way he likes and he only fills out a form to get his money. My pocketbook told me where he got his money, and he didn't stand in 40 below wind chill or under a million tons of rock, nor did he have to sit in university with holes in his shoes for five years to qualify for the right to spend his money any way he likes.

Having lived and worked in 1 2 the north for years, I well know that many young Canadians of either ethnic background are good fathers 3 and husbands, good and competent providers, and that 4 many young men and women competently manage their 5 income and their lives. 6 But I offer to you for 7 consideration the following binary attack on social 8 anomi resulting from cultural shock. Leave us step up 9 legislation and enforcement protecting the rights of 10 the child and the family. 11 12 Let us get away from this 13 "support the mother, care for the child" attitude. Let's compel people who make 14 children to look after them. Close down the 15 residential halls, close down the receiving homes, 16 cease welfare payments to unmarried mothers. Let's 17 have new strict laws which put families with a drinking 18 problem under financial stewardship. Empty the jails. 19 Create work opportunities and compel people who 20 transgress social morals to produce 21 22 Fine. Somebody works and is 23 not charged with drunkenness or child neglect, this 24 person deserves complete autonomy and how and where he 25 spends his money. Where is the rationale for 26 putting young people in jail for petty theft, drunken 27 28 brawling, drunk driving? Do you know who pays to run 29 these jails? 30 As one of our Inquiry lawyers

explained to me in proper legalese:

"Let us make it a condition of probation that the young offenders, rather than spending time incarcerated, be sentenced to attending adult education classes ranging all the way from alcohol education to heavy duty operating, from carpentry or mechanics to electrical and house painting, from home economics to nurse aid. Not only sentence them to attend it but pay them wages, and even if necessary, provide them with money to hire a babysitter or a taxi."

Now it's one of the

beautiful things in the Northwest Territories that education is not compulsory, and coming from a part-time teacher this may surprise you; but I think it's a good thing. Too often our school curriculum removes children from their homes and opportunities to learn the skills and crafts of their aboriginal lifestyle. Therefore let's leave education like other good things in life, such as sex and alcohol, on a voluntary basis. The opportunity to learn white technology is a privilege, not a duty.

However, as every sociologist is quick to point out, the coin of freedom has two sides, the one side is autonomy of action and the other is responsibility. I am free to care for my son as I so please. Wear blue jeans or cords, go to day school, study correspondence, eat caribou or hamburger; but the law is quite clear, he must be clothed and fed and sheltered. Likewise young people are now free

to attend school or not. But they have no licence to be 1 anti-social, to steal, to reproduce indiscriminately to 2 trespass or to assault. Let the government take over 3 the management of the lives of those young people they 4 are presently alienating by stupid incarceration or by 5 presently degrading by indiscriminate welfare 6 assistance, and instead compel these antisocial people 7 to learn a skill and to spend their money wisely. 8 Now there is a precedent 9 in legal history for this type of sentencing. 10 Magistrate Isaac Rice, God bless his soul, we burned 11 him in effigy at the University of Manitoba for so 12 coolly legislating against university parades. 13 late Magistrate Rice, a learned lawyer and a Queen's 14 counsel, established an office as part of the Family 15 Court where people brought their financial troubles. 16 First of all their creditors received Court orders to 17 desist all collection activity. Then their employers 18 were required to deposit the wages of these people 19 with Family Court, After an advisor doled out the 20 wage-earner's income so much for rent, groceries, 21 22 clothing, paying past bills, and if acceptable, against bank loans covering purchase of trucks, 23 T.V.s, etc. Could not banks or co-ops be subsidized 24 into maintaining branch offices in all our northern 25 communities and the employees thereof be appointed by 26 Court as administrators for the wages of people who, 27 by reason of anti-social activity, demonstrate 28 incompetence in their handling of the large amounts 29 of money they're going to receive from the

pipeline? 1 Now, in terms of dollar per 2 person revenue, it's bad economics to support the 3 subsidized housing and where required, trailer 4 classrooms, education for less than ten people; but 5 considered in terms of human rationale, of human worth, 6 a few dollars spent helping a few adolescents is well 7 8 spent even if the same money spent in southern communities can be expended over a larger number of 9 recipients. 10 It must be kept in mind that 11 over 90% of welfare recipients are children of welfare 12 80% of the inmates in jail have been recipients. 13 therefore, and that 50% have been there twice. 14 terms of extrapolation it is really cheaper to spend 11 15 a lot of money keeping even one person off the welfare 16 role or out of jail than having to support all his 17 Therefore, let's spend several progeny that way. 18 million dollars of the tax money we're going to skim 19 off the oil pipeline company and yet even off the oil 20 workers to ensure that the local people within whose 21 22 area of habitat we are taking the opportunity of exploiting their natural resources, let's spend this 23 money skimmed off the natural resources to reduce the 24 anomi produced by the cultural shock resulting from the 25 southern introduction of a highly independent way of 26 life to a people used to a co-operative community style 27 of living. 28 29 I describe "anomi "in layman's terms as that psychological state which results in its

most extreme reaction in that most unbiological activity 1 in a particularly human thing, I mean suicide, Of all the 2 animals God put on earth, only humans commit suicide. 3 You've all heard of the suicidal runs of lemmings into 4 the ocean, but this is a biological aberration. 5 originate in Siberia, and when population explosions 6 7 motivate them to migrate they go, as in Siberia, northeast. Unfortunately in America this results in a run 8 into the Hudson's Bay. Animals don't commit suicide. 9 People at their worst 10 expression of anomi kill themselves. Under other 11 lesser stresses they perform behavior which contraries 12 their norms and their value system. Derksen originated 13 the term " anomi ". That's all I have to say about my 14 own paper. 15 16 Before I came in here 17 tonight there was one of the native boys from McPherson who asked me if I'd read something for him, so I 18 agreed. 19 There is some reason to 20 believe that because of a shortage of personnel, the 21 22 R.C.M.P. are called upon to prepare pre-sentencing 'reports on native 'criminals, and yet further that 23 there is a fair amount of pre-trial communication 24 between the R.C.M.P. acting as Crown counsel and the 25 presiding magistrate, who is not always a lawyer. 26 creates a bias against the native accused, if not in 27 fact at least in the mind of the Court. 28 29 Now I am among the first to 30 champion increased protection of our children, but

not at the expense of the offending adult. Statistically 1 it may look very good that so many complaints result in 2 so many convictions. But is the cause of justice to the 3 victims served by the incarceration of the offending 4 adult, particularly if there's a blood bond between the 5 offender and the victim? I have frequently sat in Court 6 7 where an accused is asked if he has. anything to say for himself, or a statement signed by the accused is 8 9 presented as evidence. There are never any 10 mitigating circumstances presented to the Court. 11 hear about of a man beating up his wife, but you don't 12 hear how she was sleeping around when he was working on 13 a three-week work stint. 14 Thank you, your honor. 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, sir. 17 18 (SUBMISSION BY H. SINEOK MARKED EXHIBIT C-234) 19 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 20 It's ten o'clock, ladies and gentlemen, and I thought we might 21 22 stop for five minutes for a cup of coffee, and then we'll carry on for another hour or so and. hear those 23 who still wish to make a contribution. 24 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR FIVE MINUTES) 25 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, maybe we could take our seats 28 again and carry on. We'll start again. Let me remind 29 you that you can speak from that microphone or come to

to this microphone over here, whatever you wish, and 1 there's another one hero so you can be seated at. one 2 of these, or stand, There were a couple of young men 3 there who had a question. We'll let them go first and 4 then call upon others who wish to speak. 5 6 7 PAT SHAW sworn: THE WITNESS: My name is Pat 8 Shaw, and I'd like to know, you say that you're going 9 to hire northerners and what I'd like to know if you 10 just mean native northerners, or white northerners, or 11 what do you mean when you say you're going to hire 12 northerners? 13 MR. WORKMAN: Northerners is 14 a term we use to generally define people that have been 15 living in the north for at least four years. However, 16 17 I think we in the Nortran program seem to be giving preference to natives. I guess the reason is obvious. 18 The natives are the ones that really have been 19 disadvantaged and we want to get them back up on a par 20 with the white northerners as soon as possible. 21 22 there is a civil rights thing, we just can't differentiate by race legally. 23 24 THE WITNESS: O.K., thank 25 I'd like to know when you set up your seismic you. lines in the bush there, if you have parties that go 26 27 up and pick up all the garbage and all that kind of stuff? 28 29 MR. WORKMAN: Yes indeed. THE WITNESS: How come I 30

1	always read in the paper about garbage and things that
2	are left in the bush, and seismic lines and piece of
3	tape and whatnot from people who have been out there,
4	if there has been people picking up garbage?
5	MR. MAINLAND: Well, there
6	is a really concerted effort made to pick up the
7	garbage. I think any operation it's probably not going
8	to be 100%, there's sometimes been a piece of wire or
9	something like that left. I think some of these things
10	can sometimes be let's say, slightly exaggerated in
11	reports.
12	THE WITNESS: O.K., thank
13	you very much.
14	(WITNESS ASIDE)
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe you
16	could translate that, Mrs. Albert, and then we'll goon.
17	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Here's
19	another young man with a question.
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22	SCOTT LANG sworn:
23	THE WITNESS: My name is
24	Scott Lang and I've got a couple of questions. The
25	first one is directed to Canadian Arctic Gas. This is
26	I'd like to know if the Canadian Arctic Gas is a
27	Canadian or American organization.
28	MR. WORKMAN: Canadian
29	Arctic Gas is presently a study group made up of both
30	U.S. and Canadian companies. If we get the licence to
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build a pipeline, the Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline 1 Company will be formed and that will be majority 2 3 Canadian-owned. THE WITNESS: Thank you, but 4 right now I don't see why we should allow Americans to 5 cover our lands from -- I'm speaking mainly of the 6 cross-Yukon pipeline, which there's no Canadian input 7 to oil wells. or energy, when the Americans already 8 have a tanker route plan going down the coast of B.C. 9 into Washington State carrying oil, and it seems to me 10 if the Americans need all that oil all that badly, 11 12 they're using too much energy anyway. 13 MR. WORKMAN: Well, I can answer that. 14 15 THE COMMISSIONER: Let's listen to this answer. 16 17 MR. WORKMAN: I think I've probably given some of the answer earlier when I 18 19 mentioned that there is a real advantage to Canada in moving American gas across Canada. Just moving their 20 gas through Canada, which does not affect any of our 21 22 own natural resources, will benefit Canadians to the tune of \$400 billion a year. This will have quite an 23 effect on our standard of living. I think we should 24 jump at the opportunity to take advantage of this money 25 coming into the country. 26 Right now I 27 THE WITNESS: don't see anything wrong with my standard of living, I 28 l don't see how \$400 billion could affect it that much. 29 My sentiments really lie within Yellowknife-Ottawa, but 30

not with Washington. 1 MR. WORKMAN: Well, I agree 2 your standard of living is 3 probably pretty good right now, but in the coming years 4 when our oil reserves are gradually reduced, and we are 5 more dependent on energy coming into Canada from 6 outside, I'm afraid we'll find that our standard of 7 living will just drop quite effectively. This is one 8 way that we can counteract this reduction in our 9 standard of living. 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you very 11 12 much. Now I've got a question going to both companies Are you going to use 13 unionized labor on your building of your main pipeline? 14 MR. BURRELL: The pipeline 15 contractors who will build the pipeline are unionized 16 and we will be required to use unionized labor, yes. 17 THE WITNESS: Are you going 18 19 to see to it, is there going to be -- are unions going to be dominated by one union like I hear in Alaska it's 20 dominated mainly by the Teamsters or something like 21 that, and all the hiring is done through Union Halls and 22 they've got to pay dues and northern workers, it seems, 23 would be paying dues and they'd be going down south to 24 the headquarters of the union and I don't see much 25 benefit that the northern workers would get out of that. 26 27 MR. BURRELL: Well, there's four main union trades involved with the construction 28 The situation in Alaska is, I've heard, of a pipeline. 29 as you've described, that's a situation that has

occurred there. There's nothing to say that that would 1 occur in Canada. I think the important thing is that 2 we plan this project and recognize some of the 3 difficulties they've had in Alaska and adjust our 4 planning to compensate for that. 5 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you very 7 much. THE COMMISSIONER: Did you 8 want to add to that, Mr. Workman? Just you add 9 something and then we'll ask Mrs. Albert to translate 10 11 for us. I'll just add 12 MR. WORKMAN: as far as Canadian Arctic Gas is concerned we can't at 13 this point say what unions will be involved, even. 14 This is a matter we must negotiate with the unions, and 15 I'm sure part of the negotiations will be to work in 16 some clause that will give some sort of preference to 17 make it easier for northerners to get involved and I'm 18 sure that the unions that we work with will have the 19 same sympathy towards the native people in the north 20 that Canadian Arctic Gas has. 21 22 THE COMMISSIONER: Workman, you've mentioned this \$400 million which you 23 almost ballooned to five million there -- 500 million 24 there, but you thought better of it and is that money 25 that the consumers in the United States through their 26 27 gas utility companies pay to Arctic Gas, is that the point? 28 29 MR. WORKMAN: It will be paid to Arctic Gas for transporting their American gas

across the Canadian right-of-way. 1 THE COMMISSIONER: I think I 2 3 should tell you that I know you're interested in these matters that these boys 4 raised, and they were good questions, those financial 5 matters, the 400 million and so on and so forth, how 6 much will the gas cost, how much will it be to deliver 7 it in Southern Canada and the United States, the 8 National Energy Board in Ottawa has to look at those 9 things and make recommendations to the government. 10 This Inquiry deals with the impact that the project 11 would have on you people here in the north and your 12 environment and your economy -and that means people 13 both native and white -- and it's a little hard 14 sometimes to tell where the job that I'm doing ends and 15 the job o the National Energy Board begins, but maybe a 16 good example would be the question the boys raised 17 about the unions My job is to listen to what you have 18 to say about the unions and to lay down recommendations 19 to the government about the role of the unions, where 20 the Hiring Halls ought to be, the controls that would 21 22 be imposed on the employers and the unions and so on. So I was very interested to hear what was said on that 23 24 subject. I can't do much about this 25 400 million, though. 26 Well, just summarize what's 27 said, if you would, Mrs. Albert. I know we're 28 29 being pretty unfair to you, but --30 (WITNESS ASIDE) (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, any
2	others who wish to speak? I understand that some people
3	spoke to you and you have a list?
4	MRS. ALBERT: Yes.
5	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, any
6	of those who would like to speak are welcome; do you
7	want to give me their names?
8	MRS. ALBERT: O.K. This is
9	Colin Allen, one of the Trappers Association.
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12	COLIN ALLEN resumed:
13	THE WITNESS: Yes, I want to
14	question Foothills Pipe Lines. We had land use permit
15	for pipeline last summer all the way from all along the
16	Mackenzie from Slave Lake, but when we talk about the
17	Foothills Pipe Lines permit, we divide that permit to
18	every settlement, what do you think about from here,
19	for Inuvik people, from Campbell Lake down to
20	Richardson Island, that's the part we wanted to talk
21	about our self, and from there there's Arctic Red River
22	all the way up to settlements. We want to 0. K. it
23	all the way up and do you want to take samples from the
24	land, do you want to know where you're going to put the
25	compressor stations, do you want gravel for the
26	compressor stations, all that, and they're going to
27	take a lot of area for the pipeline start.
28	THE COMMISSIONER: That was
29	Foothills?
30	THE WITNESS: That was Foothills.
I	

1	MRS. ALBERT: Got a permit
2	from Foothills.
3	MR. BURRELL: I'm sorry,
4	sir, I didn't fully understand your question. I wonder
5	if you would mind repeating it?
6	MRS. ALBERT: I can do it
7	for you. He asked the question Colin Allen asked
8	was he got a permit from Foothills Pipe Lines last year
9	and it was divided between the people from the other
10	communities and the permit that they have was for Slave
11	Lake and Richardson Island where they wanted to take
12	samples of where you will be working, and also where
13	you would be hauling the gravel from. That's what he'd
14	like to know, where you'd be having your compressor
15	stations and in what part of the area you would be
16	putting them up, or where you would be hauling the
17	gravel from.
18	MR. BURRELL: We have a map
19	of the area which we can show you where we intend to
20	locate our compressor stations and where we intend to
21	obtain our gravel, and we'd be glad to show that to
22	you.
23	THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe you
24	could just walk to that map and show us, your line is
25	in red on there. Would that be all right?
26	MR. ELLWOOD: On the
27	Foothills route, you can see here is the Taglu gas
28	plant, there is Inuvik, and Campbell Lake. Our first
29	compressor station on this line is here, just south
30	and west of Parsons Lake. The second compressor
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station is here just between Campbell and Sitidgi Lake
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   The gravel sources in this area would be -- potential
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   gravel sources would be the Yaya esker on Richards
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   Island, perhaps some material from the immediate
4
   vicinity of the wharf and stockpile sites here at the
5
   Mackenzie crossing and then there are - there's one
6
   here near the end of Campbell Lake, a potential source,
7
   and three or four in the area just down along the
8
   pipeline route just north of North Caribou Lake and one
9
   again close to Sitidgi Lake. Those are the potential
10
   gravel sources that are known to us now.
11
12
                               Does that answer your
13
   question?
                               MRS. ALBERT: That's what
14
15
   you wanted to know?
16
                               THE WITNESS:
                                             Yes.
   permit we have got is very long, long as the Mackenzie
17
   Valley. But when we talk about it in the land use
18
   permit to issue it in Land Use Committee we talked
19
   about it, we say we have to divide it to every
20
   settlement how much every way, we don't use our self,
21
22
   they use the other settlement, they can prove the other
   part of the permit.
23
24
                               MR. ELLWOOD:
                                             As I
   understand it, sir, the permit that you received for
25
   review was for the entire Mackenzie Valley.
26
27
                               THE WITNESS:
                                             Entire
28
   Mackenzie Valley, yeah.
29
                               MR. ELLWOOD:
                                             I suspect that
   what happened there was a mistake at the Land Use
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Office where we send an application for all our permits
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   and they distribute them from there out to the
2
   communities or the Hunters-Trappers Association, or
3
   wherever they send them all, and I suspect that they
4
   perhaps sent you a copy of everybody's permit,
5
   including the ones that went to other settlements.
6
                                                        But
7
   they were distributed to other settlements as well.
                               THE COMMISSIONER: All right
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9
   thank you, Mr. Ellwood.
                               (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                               THE COMMISSIONER:
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                                                  Anyone
12
   else?
                               MRS. ALBERT: Ellen Binder.
13
   She's supposed to be the next to speak.
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                               MRS. BINDER:
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                                             My name is
   Ellen Binder.
                  I'm 44 years old and I have lived in
16
17
   this area all my life.
18
                               THE COMMISSIONER:
   Mrs. Binder, I wonder if we could swear you in?
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21
                              MRS. ELLEN BINDER sworn:
22
                               THE WITNESS:
                                             I don't claim
   to be an expert in the area, but I have lived between
23
   Aklavik and Tuk all my life so I think that it does
24
25
   make me know a little bit about the land in this area.
                               I am at the present on the
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   Town Council of Inuvik, and before that during the
27
   formative years I was a director of COPE. The opinion
28
   I give are my own, and I'm not representing anyone at
29
   this time.
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But I feel it is misleading 1 2 and incorrect to assume there can be only a pro or anti-development group, or a for or against development 3 I think the dangers of speaking up at community 4 hearings is that you may risk being labeled one or the 5 other. The media have been good so far, but they, too, 6 7 may err by taking sentences out of context, thereby further straining the fabric of our social life. 8 Life is not so simple, 9 it's not all black or all white or all for or all 10 against. Gulf, Imperial and Shell Companies, and 11 Foothills and Canadian Arctic Gas assure us of 12 their change of hiring policy, of their desire to 13 have native workers in order to have a stable work 14 force in this area. 15 16 By their adapting to the native preference for a less rigid schedule of work 17 the opportunities for as many as want to for 18 fulltime work, and for those desiring short-term 19 work periods, promise of adapting to these demands. 20 They quote their Nortran training program as an 21 example of their desire to work together with native 22 people so that they can get the full benefit of 23 employment if development takes place. 24 The best examples being of a 25 Coppermine work force where men come into Swimming 26 Point and are flown back to their community, thereby 27 their wages are spent to the benefit of the Coppermine 28 community. It's easy to understand that the Coppermine 29 community would promote full development since 30

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they will not be adversely affected by a pipeline so near their community. But it does prove that native workers can adapt to wage employment over a period of time, if they are given consideration to do so by their I believe the same chance was given to employers. natives from this area to receive the same type of wage employment and opportunity. The other point where their claim is for no development before land claims are settled, is a valid point, it's a good point, assuming that it is in fact possible to get this decision accepted at a Federal Government level. Mr. Pimlott's investigative report on the lack of adequate research into the effects of drilling activity in the Beaufort Sea has given further insight to another aspect relating to development of offshore reserves; and there is discussion of research going on up to a period of ten years before development can safely take place, and we hope that research and development can go closer hand in hand. One thing comes out fairly clearly during the slowdown, cooling off period, that is that it will enable people of the region to become better adjusted to job employment, the need for training of job skills while at the same time allowing for better more extensive research into safer extraction of oil and gas as well as protection to animal life in the land and in the sea areas.

One thing is certain.

While

the rest of us may have to scrabble for a living to 1 support ourselves and our families, the researchers of 2 all disciplines will be assured of steady employment in 3 the next few years. 4 5 MRS. ALBERT: What was that 6 again? 7 THE WITNESS: One thing is certain, one thing is sure. While the rest of us 8 may have to scrabble for a living to support 9 ourselves and our families, the researchers of all 10 disciplines will be assured of steady employment in 11 12 the next few years. A further rather humorous 13 side light comes to view when you stop to think to 14 consider how a few years ago we of this area were 15 complaining mightily of being over-researched, over 16 studied. Now groups use as a ploy the need for 17 sociological studies into the impact of development on 18 us and our lifestyles. The only difference being, of 19 course, that these same groups will continue to get 20 grants from a benevolent government to enable a few of 21 22 them at least to receive an income while the rest of us 23 may go onto welfare. This is a historic moment 24 for never in the world have so few people in such a 25 vast area of the land been given a chance to determine 26 their future. It is to be hoped that the trend to more 27 self-control and more northern people to assume 28 positions of leadership in their communities and it 29 will be to the credit of the Canadian people if native

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people receive consideration of their rights in regard
   to land claims.
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                               It would be reasonable to
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   assume that a middle way can be reached through
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   compromise, through discussion to give us controlled
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   development with guidelines spelled out for all
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   concerned to work under, to ensure as little damage to
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   land and sea areas as well.
8
                               By proper expansion to
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   community facilities with long-term planning and with
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   discussions at all levels of government, we should be
11
   able to reach a happy medium. In the meantime, we all
12
   of us, should beware we don't get carried away by
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   emotionalism, by exaggeration to lose perspective on
14
   life altogether. Thank you.
15
16
                               THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Thank
17
   you, Mrs. Binder.
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                               (APPLAUSE)
19
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                               THE COMMISSIONER:
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   tempted to suggest that this might be a good time to --
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   well no, I won't suggest it, but are there others now
   who wish to -- Yes, Mr. Mainland?
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                               MR. MAINLAND: Could I just
25
   add a comment?
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                               THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Yes,
27
   certainly.
                               MR. MAINLAND:
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                                              I may have
   caught Mrs. Binder's comment wrong. I was under the
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    impression that there may be a feeling that the hiring
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practices in Inuvik and these adjoining communities
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   would not be parallel to those of Coppermine, and I'd
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   like to dispel that. There is also the comment that
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   our hiring practices are changing.
                                        I think our
4
   training practices are probably changing rather more
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   than our hiring practices. I think we're certainly
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   trying to hire in this area. For instance, speaking
   for Imperial, just now we have employees from Inuvik,
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   Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik, Fort McPherson, I believe we have
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   one or two from Paulatuk and one from Old Crow.
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   area here is being covered fairly well, but there's no
11
   question that the thing that is changing radically in
12
   the last few years and I hope will continue to do so is
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   the degree of training which we afford to local people
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   to enable them to get better jobs.
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                               MRS. ALBERT: Sarah Ann
17
   Garland.
                              MR. JACKSON: Mrs. Garland
18
   will speak in Loucheux first and will translate into
19
   Loucheux and then Mrs. Albert will translate into
20
   Anooktatuk.
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22
                               THE COMMISSIONER: Fine, go
23
   ahead, ma'am.
24
                             MRS. SARAH ANN GARLAND
25
   resumed
26
                              THE WITNESS: Almost
27
   everything I was going to say is said but I just wanted
   to ask some questions.
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29
                              First, before I say, it
   doesn't have to be answered right away but I just would
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like to say about the pipeline, after the pipeline is laid, what is it going to cost to take oil out 2 of the north, or what will it cost to bring oil into 3 the north? By taking oil out of Canada, I mean out 4 of the north, we'll get a lot of money for the U.S.A. for the States, you said we'll be making lots of money through that. I just like to talk something about kids getting trained for the pipeline.

A few years ago we were in this program, and we went around and told all the kids about this and so far I think there's just about three out of the north that's been trained for this gas pipe. The kids don't like to -- I mean the young people don't like to go that out far because they get lonesome and then some of them just come back even before they finish their training, and I see that oil company has so much money, maybe that should be done in the north here, right even in Inuvik they a could put up a place like that for the young people, the native people. It's O.K. for some of them to go outside and they adjust to their living out there right away, but a lot of them can't, they get lonesome and sometimes they get sick and the food is not right for them, and the heat is not right for them, so I think if we had a school like that down here, I think the kids will be glad to go to that school and try to do some training for the gas line that is coming in, or the oil line, oil pipes. I know it's a big job, it would take them about three years, but it takes about

that long for you people to lay the pipes. It's going

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to be a three-year project or something like that, or maybe more, so in the meantime those young people will be able to learn about this job and that way they will be able to 'take over the pipeline after their experts are through with it, the line, they can put these young people into the compressor stations where there is other people that are trained, 11-trained people over then, and that way the kids down here will be able to have a job -- Eskimos, Indians and white kids that were born in the north will have a chance because not all of them are going to go out into the bush and trap and hunt. Very few will do that. Even right now there's not many of those people left. They should be out on They're not there. So I think if things the land. like that is put out for them, they will -I mean that school beside that there should be all kinds of other trainings.

When we were on the program we were telling people that they should try and put up in case the oil comes through, they should try and put up places where people will stop and have coffee, even stop for gas and oil. But there's nowhere when they can train, and I don't think they would leave their country just to get into that kind of training, in the south.

Anyway, I go out once in a while and one month is long enough to be out there for me. Even me at my old age I miss my food and I miss a lot of things. It's hard on children when they go out there.

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So tonight we've been hearing all kinds of people talking, and yesterday we heard a lot of people talk, they taught us about their business and they talk fishing and all kinds of S things like that. When I was home with my parents they used to go out fishing in July and start making dry fish, they put about 20 bales of dry fish away B and they even dry the head and all the fish, fish-roll, we called it. that is dried and put away for the winter, stacks of it put away in the warehouses, and then soon as it get cold enough they stick fish, they put about 1,000 of that up, and then it's too cold to stick fish, and then they start putting fish in the pits for dog feed, and out of that they pick out all the good fish, put it aside for the winter for eating. Then after they can't handle their ice, gets too thick, gets about ix foot by Christmas, and yet all they go out there and jiggle, they put a hook in the ice and they start pulling out conis and sit right there on the ice and eat it. That's how we lived down in this country. Everything we get off the land. now we're living in Inuvik. We're living in Inuvik and some of our kids still go out hunting and we can't without our food. Once in a while we have a few days of food from the store and we're fed up with it. So even if we're off of it, living in a town like this in Inuvik, such a big place, we still can't go without our own grub.

The people that is living in

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the north too, they can tell when it's going to be cold. Old people will tell you when the weather is going to change. In the summer they'll tell you to hurry up, get everything ready we've got to travel. They say "Don't stay there too long because about this time there's going to be a big storm and you're going to be stuck out there." All kinds of things like that they teach their children, and since this drinking come to the country it wasn't very bad before that but now that it's in the town steady a lot of kids are ruined, 10 and we need help for that, too. 11 We need all kinds of things 12 like that to be put up, we need a place where people 13 that need help in Inuvik here, instead Of taking them 14 out to Edmonton. I been out to Edmonton to Hanuit and 15 I was there as an observer, and I seen people and I see 16 17 how -- what they go through, what they talk about. Same thing is going on right now in Inuvik, and I thin 18 we should have help for that, too, more of that taught 19 in the schools. 20 21 So tonight I'd just like to 22 say, "Thank you" to all the people that's listening to me. As my kids always say, "You've got a big mouth, 23 don't let it get you into trouble," but tonight I'm so 24 tired and lazy that I'm just going to speak little bit 25 because I have to translate this into Loucheux. 26 thank you very much for listening to me tonight. 27 28 (APPLAUSE) 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you ma'am. (WITNESS ASIDE) 30

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I 1 2 think that it's getting onto 11:30 and I'm inclined to bring the meeting to a close now because we'll be 3 back here -the Inquiry is taking a week off now and 4 we'll be back in Inuvik the week after next, and we 5 will hold hearings in the daytime and you're all 6 welcome to come down to those, and we'll hold 7 community hearings as well. One is scheduled for 8 Tuesday, February 10th, 8 o'clock at the Legion 9 That is an open meeting for everyone, you 10 don't have to be a member of the Legion to come, and 11 I was told to say all that, and in the meantime I'll 12 ask -- I'll make sure that we talk to the Mayor, 13 Mr. Robertson, to COPE, to the Hunters & Trappers 14 Association, and to the Chamber of Commerce to make 15 sure that we hold enough evening meetings next month 16 17 so that everyone gets a chance to be heard, and we'll sit oftener in the evenings next month. 18 19 We had three nights at Yellowknife and that seemed to be enough for them, 20 so we thought four nights for Inuvik should be 21 22 enough, but it looks as if it won't be enough and that's fine, I'm anxious to hear from all of you, 23 and I'm glad you spoke as you did yesterday and 24 again today, just saying the things that were on 25 your mind and not worrying S about making the kind 26 of speech that people do in Parliament and before 27 this Inquiry and that kind of thing. 28 I listened to each one of 29 you and I'm happy to do so because I take the attitude

1	that I can learn something from each person that comes
2	to this inquiry to speak. So I think once Mrs. Albert
3	has translated what I've said we'll adjourn.
4	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
5	THE COMMISSIONER: But we
6	set a record tonight. People spoke to the Inquiry in
7	four languages, English, French, Anooktatuk, and in
8	Loucheux, and I don't know if that's going to happen
9	again but we'll do our best.
10	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO FEBRUARY 10, 1976)
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