#### 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. February 10, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

## Volume 37

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

www. all we stbc. com

### APPEARANCES

Mr. Allan Workman for Canadian Arctic

Gas Pipeline

Limited;

Mr. John Burrell for Foothills

Pipelines Ltd.;

Mr. Robert Benson for Gas Consortium

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Scott LANG	3612

1	INUVIK, N.W.T.
2	February 10, 1976
3	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Gentleman,
5	there are seats at the front here, if any of you want
6	to take them. I know that no one usually wants to sit
7	at the front at a meeting, but there they are.
8	I'll call our meeting to
9	order this evening. This is the third night that we've
10	held hearings in the evening for the people who live in
11	Inuvik to express their opinions about the pipe-line
12	project, and we will hold another hearing on Thursday
13	night at the Family Hall, and we will hold another
14	hearing Sunday afternoon at the Ingamo Hall. I hope
15	I've got those right. So that if you wanted to say
16	something tonight and you don't get a chance because
17	others are talking, you'll get your chance Thursday
18	night or Sunday afternoon. So don't worry about it.
19	As soon as what I've jus said
20	has been translated, we'll start right in.
21	(MRS. ALBERT ROSE RESUMED AS INTERPRETER)
22	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
23	THE COMMISSIONER: So
24	whoeveR wishes to say anything, just come forward to
25	one of these microphones, sit down at the table,
26	whatever makes you feel comfortable, and you don't have
27	to have a written brief, if you just want to say what
28	you think, you may do so.
29	We have the gentlemen from
30	

the two pipeline companies here, Arctic Gas and 1 Foothills, and if you want to ask them any questions 2 3 you can do that, too. All right, we'll just pause a 4 I should warn you that if someone doesn't say 5 something, someone living here in Inuvik doesn't say 6 7 something within a minute or two, I'll ask these people from the pipeline companies to say something and that 8 might take a while. 9 I think that two younger 10 members of the Inuvik citizenry sitting behind you, Mr. 11 Workman, but I think they're just taking notes and are 12 not ready to speak yet. 13 I think I'll ask the 14 gentlemen from Arctic Gas and from Foothills and I 15 think we have a representative of the producers here, 16 and they spoke at some length the last time but I think 17 we'll see if they want to add anything and you can ask 18 them some questions after that, if you wish, or make 19 your own contribution. 20 21 Well, you gentlemen have 22 these people of Inuvik here at your mercies and you're certainly welcome to say anything further you wish 23 about the pipeline project, or about the project here 24 in the delta. So you decide among yourselves how you 25 want to do this. 26 27 MR. WORKMAN: My name is All an Workman, with Canadian Arctic Gas. 28 I can give you a quick, I hope, description of the Arctic Gas 29 proposal. The gas reserves we're looking at are

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located in Prudhoe Bay in Alaska and in the Mackenzie Delta in Canada. Our proposal is to bring the American gas from Alaska down through Canada for distribution in the States, and the Canadian gas in the delta area here down through the same pipeline for distribution throughout Canada.

Now, the route that's shown on the map in the front here covering this area, the line from the delta leads directly down from Richards Island, the gas plants on the island, and Parsons Lake, down the east side of the Mackenzie River -- I should say up the Mackenzie River along the east bank -- down to a point close to Fort Simpson where it crosses the river and continues down to Central Alberta where it splits, and one line going east, the other going south-west. Joining this line close to the delta is the branch supply line from Prudhoe Bay, which follows the Arctic Coast and crosses the delta, crossing Shallow Bay, joining the line I just spoke of between here (Inuvik) and Richards Island.

The construction of the pipeline would take about two years, most of the construction in the north being accomplished during the winter. The employment during construction would peak at around 8,000 people and would include pretty well all the northerners who would be willing to work on the pipeline. There would be far more jobs than there are people in

the north. We would therefore have to import labor from the south to complete the line. These people would be brought in to work in camps along the pipeline route. We would not have them come into the communities such as Inuvik and Norman Wells and Fort Simpson and Fort Good Hope and so on; we would try to get them in directly to the camp where they were going to be employed. In this way we would hope to minimize the bad effects on the various communities.

The line that we propose is a 48-inch line, and to protect the environment, protect the permafrost, we would refrigerate the gas after each compressor station to make sure that the temperature was well below the freezing point and the permafrost would therefore not be affected. The line, of course, would be buried, there would be no sign of it except for a cut right-of-way, where there would be no trees above it, of course, but there would be no sign of the line except for about every 50 miles where there would be a compressor station.

The environment would be affected, no doubt, during construction; but we would minimize any adverse effect by constructing the line during periods for example when the caribou are not in that particular area, and the fish have passed that point in the stream that we're crossing, where the birds are not nesting. We'd have to pick the right period of the year to avoid all these hazardous areas. Fortunately, this construction period is such that

you can pick times when the birds are gone, the caribou are gone, and the frost is still in the soil so that you can get on it to do your construction without affecting any of these areas.

After the line is constructed, our manning of the line would be minimal, we would probably have about 250 people -- 250 job to operate the pipeline. It's a pretty automated project. The pipeline, of course, would trigger other activities. There would be a lot of seismic work that would result, and a lot of hydrocarbon development because the pipeline would be there to remove whatever oil or gas was discovered; and this would involve a number of continuous jobs.

To ensure that northerners have an opportunity to work on these permanent jobs, we have already set up a training program called Nortran I'm sure people in this area are well aware of it because there are quite a number of people from the area already working on Nortran.

It takes many years to train people to be able to handle some of the complicated technical jobs in the pipeline and oil industry, and if we want to ensure that northerners have an opportunity to take these jobs when the pipeline is finished we must start training them immediately. We have done this on a co-operative basis with all the oil companies, transportation or pipeline companies, and in conjunction with the Territorial Government and Canada Manpower, established this Nortran training program.

One important feature of the 1 2 program is that every trainee on the program will be ensured of a job regardless of whether the pipeline 3 goes or doesn't go. Of course, if it doesn't go, the 4 jobs that will be available will have to be in the 5 south. 6 The number of people I 7 mentioned would be about 250 or so, and in the Inuvik 8 area where Canadian Arctic Gas would have their 9 divisional headquarters, the number would probably be 10 85 to 100, somewhere in that order. 11 The Arctic Gas proposal, if 12 accepted, would benefit all Canadians through 13 maintaining a standard of living by picking up a 14 balance of payment or getting our balance of payments 15 back into some sort of a balance. As the years go by 16 Canada is going to find itself in a bad situation 17 having to import energy, import oil, and here we have a 18 means of overcoming this imbalance by both bringing in 19 money by transporting American gas across the country, 20 having the Americans pay us to move their energy, and 21 22 also by using our own energy reserves in the delta to supplement energy that we would have to import from 23 other foreign countries. I think this is critical to 24 all Canadians. It's important to Canadians in Southern 25 Canada, just as it is to Canadians in the Northwest 26 Territories, but it's most important to the Canadians 27 28 right here in Inuvik. 29 (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES) 30 THE COMMISSIONER:

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Burrell, maybe you could tell us about the Foothills
1
   proposal, but you might confine yourself to the points
2
   where it differs from the Arctic Gas proposal.
3
   that's difficult to do, but we kind of let Mr. Workman
4
   get away on us there, and we're going to ask you to be
5
   as specific as you can.
6
7
                              MR. BURRELL:
                                            Well, ours is a
   smaller project so it won't take quite as long to
8
9
   explain it.
                              My name is John Burrell and
10
   I'm with Foothills Pipe Line , and the Foothills
11
   project is the movement of Canadian gas to Canadian
12
   markets. I wonder if the lady would like to interpret
13
   as I go along rather than waiting till the end? Would
14
   you prefer to do that?
15
16
                              MRS. ALBERT:
                                            As long as you
17
   stay on one subject not too long I don't mind it
   because when you're interpreting it in Eskimo you have
18
   to-the subject's got to be the whole thing, instead of
19
   from word to word.
20
                              MR. BURRELL:
                                            You wave and
21
22
   I'll stop.
23
                              MRS. ALBERT:
                                            O.K.
24
                              THE COMMISSIONER: What if I
25
   wave?
                              MR. BURRELL:
                                            I'll leave.
26
27
                              THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
                              MR. BURRELL:
                                            The Foothills
28
   Pipe Line is a northern pipeline which runs from the
29
   Mackenzie Delta area to the 60th Parallel near the
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Alberta border. It's 817 miles long-and it connects with existing systems to then move gas to the southern markets. Our system also includes the distribution of natural gas to some 11 communities within the Northwest Territories, and the delivery of gas to these communities will result in a lower heating bill to the residents of these communities. All our operating facilities and our operating headquarters will be located within the Territories, and our Northern Division will be located here, in Inuvik. We will have 56 employees, permanent employees, and we will be providing accommodation for these employees and their families. The construction of the pipeline will take two years. The construction workers will be housed in camps which are located remotely from the communities. The closest one to Inuvik will be 25 miles. People here and other places have expressed an interest in employment opportunities. The Foothills project and our sponsor companies, Alberta Gas Trunk Line, were the first company to initiate the Nortran -- or what amounted to the Nortran training program, and we now have 25 northern trainees in operating jobs in Alberta, some of them are now welders, operators and so on. We think that the important thing with this pipeline is - in the way of employment -- is that it offers long-time employment in

the operation and maintenance areas, although some will

wish to work in construction and there will be

opportunities to do that, too. 1 In fact, a number of northern trainees were taken down 2 into Alberta and were worked on Alberta Gas Trunk Line 3 facilities there. 4 We also think it's important 5 that northern business men be given the opportunity to 6 7 participate in the business opportunities which the pipeline offers, and Foothills is one of the sponsoring 8 companies of the Business Opportunities Board which is 9 chaired by Dick Hill. 10 I think that basically cover 11 what I'd like to say right now, thanks. 12 (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES) 13 THE COMMISSIONER: 14 Benson. you're representing Imperial, Gulf and Shell, I 15 16 understand. 17 MR. BENSON: Yes. My name is Bob Benson and I'm with Shell Canada Limited, and I'm 18 here representing the producers who are Imperial, Gulf 19 and Shell, and perhaps I can just give a very quick 20 description of the facilities that are proposed by the 21 22 producing companies. 23 Basically we're looking at building three gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta area -24 the Imperial Oil Taglu gas plant; the three gas plants 25 are shown on the map. The Imperial Oil Taglu gas plant 26 is located some 70 miles to the north of Inuvik. 27 Parsons Lake gas plant, proposed by 28 Gulf Canada, is about 40 miles to the north-east of 29 Inuvik, and the Shell Canada Niglintgak gas plant is 30

located about ten miles to the west of the Taglu plant. 1 I don't know, it may be 2 a bit basic but maybe I should back up a little 3 bit and just explain why these gas plants are 4 there. The gas, as it flows from the gas wells, 5 comes out in a three-phase mixture of hydrocarbon 6 and -excuse me, gas and liquid hydrocarbons, as 7 well as water, and it's necessary to separate the 8 gas from the undesirable liquids in order to 9 transmit it in pipelines. 10 Therefore the gas plants are 11 required in the delta, and the three gas plants that we 12 propose will very likely be built for completion of the 13 pipeline in 1981. We expect that the personnel 14 required to operate these pipelines will number 15 16 approximately 160 in the operating stage. During the construction stage, we expect that the construction 17 crews at each plant will number about 200 to 400 18 people, depending on the size of the project. 19 Taglu gas plant being a 500 million cubic foot per day 20 gas plant; the Gulf Parsons Lake plant being a 300 21 million cubic feet; and Shell being 150 million cubic 22 foot a day gas plant. 23 I think I mentioned that 24 these plants would be built for startup in 1981, That 25 would -- the construction schedule leading to that 26 startup would include initial site preparation work in 27 the areas as early as about 1977, continuing on 28 through, so there would-be these employment 29 opportunities as early as about 1977. 30

1	I think that's it, thank you.
2	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
3	THE COMMISSIONER: You've
4	heard from the people that want to build the gas plants
5	and then ship the gas to Southern Canada, and in the
6	case of Arctic Gas, to the United States through the
7	pipeline, so if you want to ask these gentlemen any
8	questions, or you want to say anything about the
9	project yourself, now is your chance.
10	Yes, son?
11	FRED SCRIBNER sworn:
12	THE WITNESS: The first guy
13	there, he was saying
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Could you
15	give me your name, son, if you don't mind?
16	A Fred Scribner.
17	Q Right.
18	A The first guy there, he
19	said that they would employ 8,000 people. Would these
20	be permanent jobs?
21	THE COMMISSIONER: I'll
22	repeat the question. He said the first guy that's
23	Mr. Workman said they would employ 8,000 people, and
24	the question is would those be permanent jobs?
25	MR. WORKMAN: No, the 8,000
26	people we're referring to are for the construction of
27	the pipeline. The number of permanent employees would
28	be much less, in the neighborhood of 250 or
29	thereabouts.
30	THE COMMISSIONER: Let me
'	

1	just add that what the pipeline people have told me at
2	the hearings is that it would take about three years to
3	build the pipeline and there would be 6,000 people
4	employed north of 60. That is all along the Mackenzie
5	Valley and across into the Northern Yukon, 6,000 people
6	employed during that three-year period. Those would
7	not be permanent jobs.
8	Mr. Workman, could I ask you
9	a question? I thought all along that there were 6,000
10	jobs on the pipeline. You're saying 8,000.
11	MR. WORKMAN: Yes, you're
12	right, that's 6,000 north of 60.
13	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
14	6,000 jobs north of 60; that is 6,000 jobs in the
15	Northwest Territories and the Yukon.
16	MR. WORKMAN: And that's
17	actually the peak figure.
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, yes,
19	I know that. I think to answer the question that was
20	put, son, Mr. Workman says that once the pipeline is
21	built and it's in the ground, you'll have 250 people
22	who will be needed permanently to operate it and look
23	after it, and those are permanent jobs.
24	All right, anyone else? You
25	people who are somewhere beyond the bar, if you get the
26	urge to say anything, just come forward and we'll wait
27	for you. Don't worry about that. Yes sir?
28	(WITNESS ASIDE)
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Hovi, I've been here for about one year, a little over,
1
   in the Northwest Territories.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Perhaps we
   could swear you in, sir, if you don't mind.
4
                              MR. HOVI: Well, I was going
5
   to ask someone else to say something, but that's O.K.
6
7
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Well, all
8
   right.
9
10
                              ALLAN HOVI sworn:
11
                              THE WITNESS: It's not in the
12
   nature of any evidence.
13
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Well,
14
   carry on. In case you do come to some evidence then
15
   we're covered.
16
                                   Well, we've heard about
17
    jobs, it sounds like maybe five or 600 jobs for
18
   residents of the Northwest Territories, and also of
19
   three years of construction activity which will mean
20
    jobs as well. I understand they might have a road to
21
22
   the south, is that correct?
23
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the
   government says that they intend to complete the
24
   Dempster Highway in two years. That is in '77 they say
25
   the Dempster will be completed.
                                      They don't
26
   have any plans to complete the Mackenzie Highway.
27
   That's my understanding, so that if they do complete
28
   the Dempster by '77, then you'll have a road to
29
   the south.
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Α Well --1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: I'm not 3 speaking for the government, but that's what I'm told they intend to do. 4 -- what I'm interested 5 Α in hearing is what this whole thing has -- what's in it 6 for the residents of the Northwest Territories other 7 than five or 600 jobs, you know, such as the road or a 8 road? Do we get a cut of the income from the gas and 9 the transportation of it? By "we" I don't necessarily 10 mean myself, because I'm one of these people from down 11 south, up here to make a few bucks like everybody else 12 here, just about. I'd like to see conditions improved 13 up here and perhaps people I would be inclined to 14 remain permanently, you know, the usual recreational 15 and cultural sort of stuff. 16 Is there a cut of all that 17 money going to be directed toward this sort of thing? 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: All right, Mrs. Albert I don't think you have to interpret the 20 question. Let me just deal with it and then you can 21 22 interpret what I say and then we'll let you gentlemen comment. Will that be all right? 23 24 What the questioner or the gentleman at the microphone is saying is, "What's in it 25 for us? That is the people who live here in the I 26 27 north. 28 Now, both companies say that if they build the-pipeline everybody will be able to 29 get work on the pipeline while it is being built.

will take about three years to build it, so everybody who wants to work on it and is able-bodied will be able to get a job but I think it's fair to say the jobs will only last for three years.

Then when it is finished, you will have something like 250 permanent jobs in these gas plants operating these gas plants in the delta, and 250 jobs throughout the whale Mackenzie Valley operating and maintaining the pipeline, so you'll have 500 permanent jobs.

Now, Arctic -- Foothills, the Foothills Company, they say, "Well, we'll do more than that for you, because we will supply gas -natural gas -- to your homes and businesses in Inuvik at cheaper rates than you would have to pay for fuel oil, and therefore," Foothills says, "we're going to give you this cheap natural gas from the pipeline."

The Arctic Gas people say, well, they say as Canadians you'll be getting \$400 million a year from the Americans for letting them bring your gas -- their gas from Alaska through the pipeline, through Canada to the U.S. All right, that gas has to come from Alaska through the pipeline to the U.S. Arctic Gas says, "Well, they're going to pay us (Canada) \$400 million a year for the privilege of doing that, and if you distribute that 400 million among the people of Canada then the people here will be sharing in that benefit," Maybe I'm not doing justice to that proposal, but I think that's what Arctic Gas will tell you.

1	Now, there are going to be,
2	Foothills says, opportunities for business men
3	because they have established a Board that will make
4	loans to business men to benefit from contracts and
5	subcontracts from the pipeline. I think Arctic Gas
6	is anxious, too, that business men should obtain
7	contracts and sub-contracts if the pipeline goes
8	through.
9	Now, maybe you'll translate
10	that an then we'll see what these gentlemen want to
11	add. Can we proceed that way? Stay there if you like,
12	sir, you may have another question.
13	THE WITNESS: Just a little
14	more, perhaps.
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Carry on,
16	Mrs. Albert, I'll just keep my mouth shut.
17	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
19	Mrs. Albert. Do you gentlemen want to add anything to
20	that?
21	MR. BURRELL: I just wanted
22	to say in addition to
23	THE COMMISSIONER: This is
24	Mr. Burrell of Foothills, just so you know.
25	MR. BURRELL: I'd like to
26	say in addition to the items that Judge Berger pointed
27	out, there are also two other areas and this will
28	result in a generation of funds for the Northwest
29	Territories, or for the government certainly, and
30	that will be property tax on facilities which the

pipeline and the producing companies -- of the 1 facilities that they will install, and there will be a 2 large amount of money generated from the royalty on 3 gas which is produced and sold, the gas which is 4 produced and sold from the delta, is quite 5 significant. 6 7 This latter is quite a 8 significant amount of funds. THE COMMISSIONER: 9 This is Mr. Workman of Arctic Gas. 10 MR. WORKMAN: I have a couple 11 of more comments there. Judge Berger mentioned that 12 between the pipeline and the gas plant jobs, between 13 the two industries there would amount to about 500 14 permanent jobs, but building these plants, building the 15 pipeline will trigger further development and the 16 service industry that would come in to service this 17 industry alone would add quite a number of permanent 18 I would -- and this is a guess -- the number of 19 jobs would probably be well over 1,000 in this area 20 because of the pipeline coming in here. 21 22 It was also mentioned that 23 \$400 million would come into Canada and that would benefit everybody in Canada, including us in the north. 24 But that does not include the benefits that we would 25 get by moving the delta gas down to Southern Canada. 26 All Canadians would benefit by this through savings and 27 not having to buy imported oil, and I think this would 28 be a terrific benefit to us here in the Northwest 29 30 Territories. The total will vary, as time goes on, but

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in the early '80's it will amount
2
   to around $2 billion a year.
3
                              (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Back to
4
5
   you, sir.
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            It's a little
6
   hard for anybody here from the pipeline people or
7
   yourself to say anything for the government, I'm sure.
8
   I was just thinking Alberta does quite well, for
9
   instance, from their gas and oil. They get a cut and
10
   this is the part I was thinking about. Is it going to
11
   be -- are we going to get significant amounts of money
12
   to spend in the Northwest Territories for: cultural
13
   and recreational and the usual, schools, hospitals,
14
   roads, etc.?
15
16
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
   you're saying, sir, is that the oil and gas are in the
17
   north and you're saying, I take it, you feel the people
18
   of the north should get a percentage or a cut of the
19
   revenue from the sale of the oil and gas, and it
20
   shouldn't -- and the royalties shouldn't all go to the
21
22
   Federal Government. Is that the point?
23
                              THE WITNESS: I think so,
         I realize that you don't have provincial status
24
   and it's somewhat different; but it may make it a
25
   little more enthusiastic.
26
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
27
   raised a point I'm sure people are curious about.
28 l
   provinces own the oil and gas that is found within
29
    their borders, so that if you find oil and gas in
```

1	Alberta, it belongs to the Province of Alberta.
2	If you find oil and gas in the Northwest Territories,
3	it belongs to the Government of Canada, and that's
4	because this isn't a province. But you're certainly
5	entitled to pursue that line of argument, if you wish.
6	THE WITNESS: It's a little
7	difficult to pursue because you just put it right out,
8	but well, it's there, and perhaps if we heard a little
9	more about how much money is going to be spent directly
10	from the revenues in the Territories maybe people would
11	be a little more enthusiastic. The business men are
12	going to make a killing, and people in aviation such as
13	myself will do O.K., but most of us aren't involved in
14	either one or the other. Perhaps a little more noise
15	in that direction might be helpful. That's all I've
16	got to say, thank you.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
18	you.
19	(WITNESS ASIDE)
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Does any
21	one else wish to say anything? Yes sir.
22	
23	PETER USHER sworn:
24	THE WITNESS: My name is
25	Peter Usher. I have been thinking for some months
26	about what I'd like to say to you tonight. I'm a
27	little nervous.
28	Later in the formal hearings
29	I'll be leading evidence on behalf of COPE about how I
30	was a professional social scientist describe and

1 interpret certain aspects of the society and economy of
2 the north.

Tonight I'd like to talk about how I, as an individual, feel about these things So that kind of puts it backwards because in a way, but I would like to make it very clear tonight that I'm speaking personally as a resident of Inuvik and not as a representative of any organization, and I want to emphasize that very strongly because it seems like whenever I talk in a public place everyone says I'm talking for COPE. Well, right now I'm talking for me only, and the way I feel about things.

when I first came north. For the last 15 years the north has been a big part of my life, so it matters to me quite a bit what happens around here. I have probably spent around five of those years actually here in the north, and the rest studying it and working. If you take the country from Herschel Island to Coronation Gulf, and north to Banks Island, West Victoria Island, there is not much of it that I haven't seen travelling by airplane or schooner or dog team or foot.

In the early and mid-'60's I spent five summers and a winter travelling on sea and land with people in this region sharing in their community life, and I'm grateful to have had that opportunity because that's allowed me to learn things about this land and its people that I don't think people can ever learn from spending all the time in

settlements. 1 2 For the first ten years I was 3 either sent here by the government or I came on my own initiative. Since then I've been asked to be here by 4 native people themselves, and I consider that an honor 5 and a privilege. 6 I'm not a business man. 7 Т haven't invested any money here and I don't own any 8 property either here or anywhere else. But I've 9 invested a lot of my life and soul in this country. 10 I've got a lot out of it and I've tried to put 11 something back in. I hope that counts for something. 12 I've got a lot of friends 13 here in the Western Arctic, people I've known all my 14 adult life. Some of them have been extraordinary good 15 They took me in as a poor ignorant stranger and 16 they made me welcome, and they taught me a lot about 17 how to live. So my stake in this country is my 18 reputation. I don't want to feel that I ever let my 19 friends down, or my employers, either now or ten years 20 from now. That means a lot more to me than money. 21 22 I tell you this not to bore you with my life story, but to pose an important 23 24 political question: Does all that make me a northerner 25 And my answer is "No," and I'd like to explain why. It's obvious to me that there 26 is here in the north a distinctive society with its own 27 culture, its own way of life, and its own territory. A 28 lot of people from the south forget this, or they never 29 learn it because it's now possible to come north and 30

ignore it. 1 I remember a time when to 2 come to this north country was to come to a really 3 different place, and nobody had to tell you the 4 difference, you knew it. It wasn't possible then to 5 live as a parka-clad suburbanite. It wasn't possible 6 to pick up the phone and call the folks back home, and 7 it wasn't possible to visit four settlement a day on 8 some kind of a junket. When you went some place you 9 stayed a while, because you couldn't just pick up and 10 go, and anyway that's the way life was. 11 More important, to come and 12 live among people here - - and I mean in the small 13 settlements, not in Inuvik -- it was to leave your way 14 of life behind and to follow theirs. That was 15 especially true if you came -- if you didn't come with 16 a lot of money and the power to command things, or if 17 you didn't work for a large organization that sent you 18 down here for southern purposes. 19 I think the biggest 20 21 change I've noticed over the years is that 22 southerners can now come north and live in a place like Inuvik and maybe even Tuk and Aklavik, in a 23 way, and they I can insulate themselves from the 24 real north. They don't ever have to travel on the 25 They don't ever have to eat local food. 26 land. They need never be without running water and 27 electric power, and they need never even meet 28 local people except in a very formal way by, you 29 know, by their business or by their work.

That's not the way northern 1 2 community life used to be. But it seems that the society and the economy that the Southern Canadians 3 have by and large chosen to build here is for their own 4 peculiar purposes, deliberately insulated from the land 5 and pre-existing life of the north, with little 6 7 reference to native people of this land, and less knowledge of them. 8 I do not believe that 9 Southern Canadians have had any God-given right to do 10 that, or to continue in this way. The society I 11 referred to before, the society of the native people of 12 the north has, like any other, changed a lot and it 13 will continue to change. I personally respect that 14 society for what it is, and I respect it for its right 15 to continue to grow and change. The north has been 16 17 very good to me. I'm fond of this country and I'm glad to be here. 18 19 But that doesn't make me a northerner in the same way that native people of this 20 country are northerners. I'm their guest, I'm their 21 22 visitor, I'm a visitor here and that would be true even if I owned a house and a business here. For as much as 23 I care for this north country, I will almost certainly 24 not have my grave here unless it is by accident. 25 born and raised in Southern Canada. There is country 26 down there that I know well and love, and there's 27 people down there I know well and love, and I have 28 nothing to run away from and a lot to go back to. 29 I do, I will remember my life here in the north gladly

and I hope I can often return to visit. 1 That, Mr. Commissioner, is 2 the big difference between a white man and a native in 3 The north does not belong to us 4 the north. southerners, not even those of us who for whatever 5 reason, reject the south. The north is not our land 6 7 and it's not our society. We come from the south and we'll go back there. I notice even long-time white 8 residents of the north seem to retire to the south in 9 Tens and thousands of white people; have come 10 to this Western Arctic and tens of thousands have left, 11 and of the thousands here now only a handful will stay 12 till the end of their lives. 13 If you read the names on 14 the grave markers in any small community you'll 15 see what I mean, for devoted as we may claim we 16 17 are to the north, when the going gets rough we always have the option of leaving, of going. back 18 to where we came from. But native people have 19 nowhere else to go. This is their land and their 20 society, and they don't have any other. 21 22 I define a true human 23 community as one with a shared heritage, shared values, and shared purposes. The native community here in the 24 Western Arctic very clearly fits that description, to 25 The white residents of this town do not fit 26 that description as well, since they came from all 27 parts of the country and are temporarily thrown 28 together here for a few months, or years at best, 29 although certainly some white residents really try hard

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to make a human community out of this situation that we're in here.

But the two peoples thrown together, native and white, constitute a community only in the propaganda of the Territorial Government and the Chambers of Commerce. You do not automatically become a real member of a community by virtue of being sent here by your company for a two-year stint, or by setting up a business here. I am frankly sick and tired of hearing people loudly proclaim themselves northerners, with just the same rights of native people because they've been here for two years or five years, or even 20 years; but who share nothing of the values and aspirations of the native community and who will leave for the south when they have made their little I know of no other place than the north where newcomers seem so anxious to prove their legitimate membership in a community in so short a time, and I think it's a true mark of colonial arrogance that the newcomer assumes the right and the power to define himself into a community without reference to the ideas of the people who are already here.

I am also sick and tired of Federal and Territorial Government mythology about the three founding races all working side by side to build a new north. Did. the Indians and the Eskimos ask all those others to come here and help them do that? Will the new north really be built in a co-operative and equitable way? Will the Indians and Eskimos who are the majority here, really control the pace and

direction of northern development in the evolution of northern society? Sir, I think a stroll around this town will give you the answers right away. The white man made the plans for this place, and he makes the rules. Here we are in a little slice of Burnaby on the banks of the Mackenzie, uniquely northern on account only of its piles and utilidors. White people run the businesses here. They run the Town Council. They set the priorities. They determine the future. Now, what kind of co-operation is that?

It has been my strong impression for at least ten years that if there is one pervasive anxiety among native residents of the smaller communities around here it is that their villages may one day become like Inuvik. But unless the whole process of northern development changes, and fast, Inuvik is indeed the way of the future.

Now, I've suggested to you that I do not consider myself a true northerner, and by implication neither do I consider any but a very small handful of other whites in this area to be true northerners either. I think it follows that as whites we cannot and should not expect the same rights as those who are true northerners. I said before that whites are now able to bring the south with them when they come north, and they almost always do that. They bring not only the physical comforts of the south, but southern hopes and expectations as well.

Now in a lot of ways I don't blame people for that. They have been encouraged by

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industry and government to come here and feel as though it were home. The government deliberately designed this place to be like any other Canadian town. people have learned to come here and expect what they get in Regina or Red Deer; when they don't, they start kicking and sometimes they start blaming native people. They want better schools for their kids and none of this northern stuff on the curriculum you know, because that won't help their little boy when he transfers to a school in Prince George next year. They want better sports facilities for their kids. They want nicer beer parlors for themselves and better shopping facilities, and really they want this place to be just like home. Now I'm not saying there's something wrong with that because, in a way, most Canadians want those things, and maybe even some native people, especially younger ones around here want those things too, and maybe that's because they grew up in these surroundings and they've never been taught in the schools that there are other choices in life. But as Inuvik becomes more and more dominated by transients from outside, whatever native people do want will be less and less possible for them to achieve. But if these outsiders have those kind of priorities then why come here when these facilities exist in 1,000 places down south? I don't think southerners have the right to transform this place into another southern town when this is the only place that native people have to run their lives the way they want to, and build the

things they want to. For no matter what the 1 propaganda, we're talking about two about two 2 different communities here that want two different 3 things out of life. 4 I don't think white people in 5 this town have any right to demand a pipeline on the 6 grounds that it will bring the facilities they want 7 here, because if they don't like it here they 8 can go back home. They've got a lot of places to go 9 to, and native people don't. This is their place here. 10 I don't blame other people 11 for thinking the way they do because we've all been led 12 to have these expectations as southerners, you know. 13 We're told that this is just another part of Canada, 14 like any other, except it should be colonized and 15 settled a bit more and government and industry will 16 give us isolation pay if we'll come and do that. Well, 17 why shouldn't the average working person respond to 18 that? But I just think that government and industry 19 should start calling a different tune. They should 20 accept the responsibility for having encouraged people 21 to come here under wrong assumptions, and for the 22 23 changes that ought to be made. Then they should openly accept that responsibility now, so that white people 24 here don't get caught in the middle like pawns and so 25 they don't have to start blaming native people if 26 things turn out different from what they were led to 27 believe. 28 29 There is, however, another group of southern whites towards whom I feel a little

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less charitable. I'd like to bring a rather curious fact here to your attention. Some people come north, business people, newspaper editors, booster types and They proclaim its beauties, wonders so on among them. and benefits. They announce to the world that the north is far superior to what they left behind in the south, and they declare that they'll make it even better. Pioneers, they call themselves. Builders. These very same people cannot transform the north fast enough into a miniature Edmonton. Oh, they wring their hands a little bit about the unfortunate side effects of progress, development, but that's progress, they say, you know, you can't stop progress. Well, sir, I think that's a statement devoid of moral content and devoid of It's just a way of absolving anybody and imagination. everybody of the unpleasant consequences of progress. I suggest to you that these unpleasant consequences are on the hands of these self-styled pioneers. They were not acts of God. They have made those things happen and they did it out of ignorance and they did it out of greed , and we're going to see a lot more of that happen if the pipeline and all these other developments go through. I think that all the people who get their joy out of so-called development ought to be given a little reserve in some corner of the Territories. Maybe it could be arranged after land

claims, if the native people feel generous, and they

should be allowed to develop the hell out of that 1 little reserve. They could build factories and free-2 ways and sky-scrapers. They could build sub-divisions 3 on top of their garbage dumps, and floating industrial 4 parks on top of their sewage lagoons; and they could 5 leave the rest of this country and its people alone. 6 I'd like to add a few 7 thoughts about the so-called pioneers around here. 8 Chamber of Commerce types who recently petitioned the 9 Prime Minister to give them an assurance that the 10 pipeline would go through in order to protect their 11 investments. Some free-enterprisers crying to the 12 government when the going gets rough. I'm tired of 13 hearing propaganda about the pioneer spirit when the 14 real substance of pioneer life has long gone, thanks 15 chiefly to the efforts of those who now invoke it. 16 Independence, self-17 sufficiency, hardship, poverty, endurance, and 18 isolation have been replaced by the giant corporation, 19 the union, a maze of government and company 20 regulations, subsidized housing, large pay cheques, 21 22 television, and free trips to the south. 23 An Alaskan friend of mine once suggested to me that the ambition of many recent 24 arrivals over there was to retire to Pasadena as soon 25 as possible, where one day they could tell their 26 grandchildren how they struck it rich on the frontier. 27 He could have said the same about this place. 28 think it's a lousy way to justify your existence on 29 this earth, especially if you have to rob a people of

their land and society to do it. 1 Anyway, there is a lot of 2 self-styled pillars of this community who seem to think 3 that way and they are busy trying to persuade us that 4 the only road to development is a pipeline, and if we 5 don't get it, we're all in for disaster. 6 You know, I don't remember 7 seeing many of those people when I first came here in 8 In fact, I think there were only about five 9 independent business men in town then, and most of them 10 were raised in this country. I won't argue with their 11 idea tonight because I'm confident that its falseness 12 will become evident to you by the end of the hearings. 13 What I do want to emphasize tonight is that the great 14 majority of whites in the north cannot speak for the 15 north with the same legitimacy as native people. 16 the native people who will be living here long after 17 the rest of us are gone. I willingly defer to their 18 over-riding right to determine the future of this 19 country. If outsiders really feel they want to stay 20 around here, the best they could do is to support the 21 22 aspirations of those whose land they are in. could accommodate themselves to native priorities, and 23 not demand the right to overrule them. 24 There are certainly contributions that outsiders can make, and do 25 make; but those should be defined and I think 26 constantly re-defined by native people. 27 Outsiders shouldn't feel 28 threatened by that prospect. They should welcome it 29 since the present uncertain state of affairs is much

more threatening to bath natives and whites. There is a proposal before the Territorial Council that people should have to reside in the Territories ten years before they vote and I am in favor of that, even though it would mean that I'd lose my vote right now.

I suppose what I'm asking you to do in a legal sense is to the degree that statements made at these community hearings are a sort of straw vote on the pipeline, is not to give the evidence of white transients the same weight as that of native northerners.

Well, obviously I'm suggesting that the north ought to have special status within Canada as the homeland of native people, and that they should have the right to determine the pace and course of development here. I want to say a few words about how I view that prospect as a Canadian not simply as a northern resident.

Some people seem to get terribly upset about the idea of special status, or by re-arranging the way Confederation works, because whether you talk about the north or Quebec or Alberta, I think we should welcome the contribution that native northerners do and could make to Canada, and realize that if they are to retain their identity and continue making their contribution then there must be a part of Canada they can truly call their-own. It should not be the ambition of Southern Canada to expand into the north for the purpose of taming it, or harnessing

its wealth, or sending its surplus population here. 1 Personally, I find it 2 depressing that this country is so hell-bent on 3 homogenizing itself that we are well on the way to 4 looking and talking the same way, wanting the same 5 things, living in houses and neighborhoods and working 6 in buildings that all look the same. 7 depressing that we are ceaselessly drummed with the 8 message that no part of this country can rest easy 9 until it's caught up to suburban Toronto, and I resent 10 the economic councils and the television advertisements 11 and the regional plans that tell us that. I welcome 12 diversity in this country and we can only maintain or 13 encourage that if we give each part of Canada as much 14 autonomy as possible. So if the north isn't just like 15 home and I don't have quite the same rights here, that 16 doesn't scare me. If I want those things I'll go back 17 to Southern Canada. 18 19 Nor does it scare me that a native-run north might tell me that I can't have oil 20 21 and gas in Winnipeg or Hamilton on exactly my terms, 22 because they don't rightly belong to me. What did I ever do to own the north? I've never heard any native 23 person say he did not want to be a Canadian citizen. 24 They would like the power and control to determine 25 their own future, and I say, "Good luck" to them. 26 I'd like a little more power and control to 27 determine mine. Maybe Southern Canadians should wake 28 up to the fact that if we all had a bit more of that 29 power and control in our own communities and regions we

might be a lot better off and a lot happier. 1 If I lived in Ontario or B.C. 2 I'd be quite prepared for my province to discuss 3 resource development and exchange it on an equal basis 4 with the north. If the north said, "No," or more 5 likely, I think, "Not so fast," I'd be quite prepared 6 7 to abide by that. We are, after all, told not to covet our neighbor's goods, and I don't think that 8 Commandment loses its force by simply decreeing our 9 neighbor into our own household, especially if we give 10 him a status in that household somewhere between a 11 child and a servant. 12 What is so frightening about 13 native northerners running their own affairs? I get 14 the impression that what some people are afraid of is 15 not special status or autonomy, but the idea that a 16 region having that special status might not be as open 17 to commercial exploitation as they'd like. You hear 18 Albertans going on about more autonomy for themselves 19 because they think they're controlled by Eastern 20 Canada. Well, that's fine, but doesn't the same thing 21 22 apply here? Or are they operating on a double standard where they get more independence for themselves but 23 also get to clean up on this part of the country? 24 25 Some people talk about provincial status for the Territories. Obviously 26 they're not afraid of autonomy.. They're just afraid 27 that native people might take over and then they 28 29 wouldn't get to be big fish in a small pond. A prominent citizen of

this town was recently reported in a national magazine as wishing there were away to extradite (I think he meant deport) a certain white advisor to a native organization who happened to have arrived from Ontario ten years later than him. Well, calling for extradition or deportation power sounds like pretty special status for the N.W.T. within Canada to me. I think that's pretty rough talk. Maybe if these guys get the power, then anyone who doesn't follow the Chamber of Commerce line is going to get a one-way ticket to Edmonton on the next plane. It sounds like some people are afraid their get-rich-quick schemes are going to get upset by native people assuming some power.

These are the same people who are saying now that everyone got along like brothers up here until this Inquiry started, and that? what stirred up a lot of racial feeling that was never here before, and all I can say to that, sir, is that anybody who claims to have been unaware all this time that native people were getting pretty unhappy about getting pushed around and shut out is incredibly insensitive or incredibly ignorant; and I say that even if they have been here for 50 years.

Therefore I say, let us settle land claims and let's do it before there are any more major developments in the north, and let's be clear that a land claim settlement ought not to be just a matter of buying out the native people so the rest of us can get on with developing the north, because no

matter how much money is involved, the intent of that is just the same as the old treaties right from the earliest history of this country, it's to get native people off their land so white people can use it, and I think the social consequences of that will be just the same as they have always been, the only just land claim settlement will be one which effectively transfers power and control to native people themselves, and I personally would welcome that. I fail to see why any other white resident of the north should object to it unless he is greedy or power hungry. I would also welcome it as a Canadian with the hope that maybe it would inspire us southerners to take a little more control over our own lives.

I want to say one more thing before I finish. A lot of people are going to interpret what I have said tonight as being against development, and conclude that I just want to turn back the clock. They'll accuse me of being unrealistic romantic, and nostalgic. But this is not a lament for the past, it's a lament for the future.

I simply do not believe that we are faced with only two choices, either oil development the way industry and government have planned it, or everything winds down into depression and disaster. Again I don't want to get into the specifics of that because I'm sure it will be discussed at the formal hearings; but it is a sad commentary on our imagination and spirit if we can conceive of only one road ahead, and it's also a sad

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commentary on our courage if we can only lie down and 1 accept what big brother tells us about the future. 2 It's a part of Southern 3 Canadian mythology that we will build a different and 4 better society in the north, and avoid all the mistake 5 of the past, you know. Here we start afresh. 6 the north is for native people to build, and that as 7 fellow Canadians we should help if and when we are 8 asked. We could usefully concentrate on improving our 9 own. society in the south instead of running away from 10 the mess and starting over up here, but unfortunately I 11 , see no evidence that anyone is going to get a chance 12 to build a better society here in the north except 13 perhaps for the establishment and conduct of your 14 Inquiry, which I think is one of the best and most 15 exciting things that's happened up here in a long time. 16 I wish you well and I hope the government and people of 17 Canada will listen to what's being said at this Inquiry 18 and act on your recommendations. 19 The pipeline will change the 20 21 north forever. I think we're looking at the last 22 chance for the true northerners, the native people, to 23 gain control of their land and their future. I know of no people in history who have gracefully accepted the-24 theft of their own land, and the destruction of their 25 own culture and society, and I think both 26

white residents in the north and Southern Canadians

would be short-sighted in the extreme to suppose that

a time. You can buy them off temporarily. But they

it will be any different here. You can fool people for

Mr. Usher.

always figure you out in the end and they come back for 1 what is rightfully theirs. 2 If there is no proper land 3 claim settlement and if there is no real slowdown in 4 development, I am fearful of what this town will be 5 like to live in five or ten years down the road, and 6 I'm sad to think of the fate of a lot of people I know 7 here in the Western Arctic. I will not say you are the 8 last hope of the north, for that is an unfair and 9 unrealistic burden to put on you. But your Inquiry has 10 brought a lot of things into focus for many people 11 They are tired of meetings that produce nothing. 12 If they are willing to come and speak their minds to 13 you, who are so willing to listen, and still nothing 14 happens, I wonder what is next for them? 15 16 The burden is really on the people of Canada to do what is right and to understand 17 that their true interests are not those crooned in the 18 siren song of big industry and big government. 19 understand that a small percentage of extra energy for 20 a few years at the price of the land and society one-21 22 third of Canada is simply not worth it, and we will pay for that deed many times over in the end. If we have 23 misdirected our own society and managed our own 24 resources in the south, we have no right to ask native 25 northerners to pay for our mistakes. The burden is on 26 all of us to fight for the last chance 27 we do have. If you can help, I thank you. 28 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,

1	(APPLAUSE)
2	(WITNESS ASIDE)
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
4	gentlemen, I think we will adjourn for a few minutes
5	for coffee, and during the interval perhaps Mr. Usher
6	and Mrs. Albert and I might discuss the extent to which
7	Mr. Usher's statement needs to be translated when we
8	resume.
9	So we'll adjourn for a few
10	minutes.
11	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)
12	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
13	THE COMMISSIONER: We'll come
14	to order. Just take our seats again. I adjourned the
15	during the coffee break I spoke to Mr. Usher and
16	Mrs. Albert, our interpreter, and Mrs. Albert feels
17	that she can summarize what Mr. Usher said in just a
18	few minutes. So we'll ask Mrs. Albert to do that now
19	and then we'll call on those of you who wish to speak
20	this evening.
21	So go ahead, Mrs. Albert.
22	(MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
23	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we
24	still have an hour or so left and those of you who
25	would like to speak tonight certainly may do so. Yes
26	sir, just give us your name, son, and then the
27	question. Go to a mike, if you like, it's O.K.
28	GORDON DAHL unsworn:
29	THE WITNESS: Gordon Dahl,
30	and I was just wondering, they say that 6,000 will be

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employed on the construction, and that's above the 60th
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   Parallel. What happens if somebody comes from the
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   south and says they're from the 60th Parallel, what
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   assurance will we get that it's us who will get it, not
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   somebody who just claims to be from above the 60th
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   Parallel?
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 I think,
   Gordon, that these gentlemen say that there will be so
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   many jobs that anybody in the north who wants to work
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   on the pipeline will be able to; but let me just ask
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   them to comment on your question.
                                       Tell them the bar is
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   closed.
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                              MR. WORKMAN:
                                            That's right,
   with this number of jobs becoming available I'm sure
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   that every northerner that wants to be employed on
15
   construction will have that opportunity.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: What he's
17
   saying is what assurance have northerners got that you
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   won't give all the jobs to southerners who come
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   flocking up here? That's what you're driving at, is
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   it, Gordon?
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                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Yes.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.,
   let's discuss that.
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                              MR. WORKMAN:
                                            Our policy is
   to provide, give northerners the first opportunity.
26
   It's a tough one to work out the mechanics of but I'm
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   sure that just the fact that there will be so many jobs
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   available and just not nearly enough northerners to
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    fill them that this problem will not really come up.
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just don't see how any northerner that really wants a
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    job to work on the pipeline could fail, or couldn't do
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   anything but fail to -
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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                                                 You'd
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   better try that again. He'd get a job.
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                              MR.
                                   WORKMAN: He certainly
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   would.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Mr.
8
   Burrell do you want to add anything for Foothills?
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                              MR.
                                   BURRELL:
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   certainly made the commitment that any northerner that
11
   wants a job will have a job on construction. that
12
   Certainly there's enough jobs that/would be true.
13
   feel that it's important that in order for northerners
14
   to have the opportunity and to be aware of what
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   opportunities do exist, that a proper delivery system
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   be established and we have a manpower delivery system,
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   and we have had through Nortran, one -- of which we are
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   one of the sponsoring companies, Nortran is an industry
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   northern training program and through Nortran we've had
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   discussions with governmental agencies towards
21
   establishing such a special delivery system, and we
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   believe that this will be one of the keys to assuring
23
   the northern people that they will have every
24
   opportunity to get involved with the jobs on the
25
   pipeline.
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                              THE WITNESS: O.K, thank you.
                                                 I think,
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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29 Mrs. Albert, instead of translating all of that you
   might just say that both companies say it's their
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policy to give northerners who want jobs all the jobs
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                    They say there will be so many jobs
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   they can take.
   northerners will be able to get jobs. You might add
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   that it's one of my responsibilities to figure out ways
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   in which northerners who want jobs will in fact get
5
   them and I'll have to make a recommendation about that
6
   because I think that -- I don't know whether Gordon is
7
   thinking of working on this pipeline if it's built --
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   but one of the problems that people are concerned about
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             They say that, "Maybe the unions will have
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   the Hiring Halls in Edmonton and maybe it's all the
11
   people from the south that will get the jobs, and
12
   northerners won't be working at all."
13
                              So one of the things I have
14
   to do is figure out a way to make sure that
15
   northerners, if they want to work on the pipeline, get
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17
   jobs on the pipeline, and I'll be making a
   recommendation to the government about that. Do the
18
   best you can with that anyway.
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20
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
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22
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?
23
                              MR. CARDINAL: I'm here to
24
   represent myself and my company here this evening.
25
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Yes sir,
26
   we'll just swear you in.
27
                              LEN CARDINAL sworn:
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Just be
29
   seated and be comfortable.
30
                              THE WITNESS: Not that I have
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that much to say, Mr. Berger, but I have had a long day 1 so I think that I will sit down here. 2 THE COMMISSIONER: 3 T know we've met, but could you just give us your name for the 4 5 record? THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm Len 6 Cardinal, owner of Cardinal Transport Limited, a 7 8 contracting company in the Inuvik area. I'd like to first of all say 9 that I'm all for development. It would be quite 10 obvious when I own a business in Inuvik that I would 11 certainly support development. Mind you, I do believe 12 that I also would like to go along with the idea of 13 controlled development. I think that the experts in 14 the business - I'm not one that should criticize their 15 ability as far as safety, as far as the environment. 16 think the government has expert people in this field, 17 so has the oil companies, and I don't think as a layman 18 anyone should really say that they are not 19 safeguarding, I believe that the importance of the 20 environment people to protect the north here is very 21 22 important. I really think that there is people in the 23 government, people with the oil companies that certainly have taken a lot of time and have studied the 24 possibilities of any oil spills and the damage 25 to the environment, and certainly this is well taken 26 care of. 27 28 Now, I have lived in the Territories for 32 years and really I have listened to 29 the discussions here and it seems to be aimed mostly at

the natives, at the Eskimos, at the white man. 1 kind of an odd-ball sort of a guy, I'm in the middle, 2 I'm not either of these three. I am a Metis and I was 3 born just 103 miles south of the 60th Parallel and 4 spent 32 years here, spent most of my years in Hay 5 River and when there was talk of the building of a 6 pipeline aid the oil companies started development, 7 exploration in the delta, it looked to me like a good 8 place to go and make a dollar, and development to me 9 means a number of things. 10 It means employment. 11 means better standards of living, and it means 12 dollars; and I think in all honesty when you get 13 right down to it, the fact is that no one in his 14 honest mind would say that, "I don't like 15 development. I don't want the opportunity to 16 participate in it. I don't want the money and I 17 think that this is a bunch of garbage, and we have 18 been listening to it for a long, long time. 19 probably one of the reasons is that the native 20 21 organizations or native groups in the Territories are so against development. I really think that they 22 have an axe to grind and they're probably within 23 their rights to grind this axe at this time. 24 wonderful opportunity for them. I am a native, at 25 least 25% native, and they tell me this is all you 26 need to qualify for a land claim settlement. 27 no doubt be paid off as well as the natives. But I'm 28 29 not really fighting for this. I would like to 30 support development, and when this development does

take place I think that I have enough backbone of my 1 own so that I will get my equal share of the 2 development. I am positive of that. Now the people 3 that is doing all the hollering, I'm not sure if any 4 development will improve their condition. 5 been a condition that they've lived under, and I 6 really think that there has been a big improvement in 7 the past few years. They've got better housing, 8 they've got running water, which they never had 9 before. I don't think that any one of the natives 10 would honestly say that they would want to go back 11 and live in a teepee, or in an igloo. I don't think 12 this is the right way. Our country is advancing, 13 conditions are getting better, the opportunities to 14 make money are getting better, and I think because a 15 person wants to go out and make himself some money, I 16 see nothing wrong with this. It seems to be the idea 17 of every person in this world to go out and make 18 himself a dollar, and possibly spend the last ten 19 years of your life maybe in a semi-retirement part of 20 Canada where you'd like to live where the conditions 21 22 are better and it would certainly be nice to go into that with more than just your old age cheque which 23 you will get at 64 years old. 24 25 I really think in all honesty the people, they have a beef right now that 26 there must be a land claim settlement, and I fully 27 agree that there should be. The Minister of Northern 28 Affairs some two years ago, Mr. Cretien in Inuvik, 29 announced at 30

a public meeting that there would be a land claim settlement. He said we have admitted that there will be a land claim settlement, and I'm telling you this evening that there will be a land claim settlement. I think it's really time that the government should sit down with the native people and say, "Well, look now, we are ready to make a settlement, and evidently a lot of the backlash that we're getting on development today is as a result that the land claim settlement has not been made.

enough time spent at this. How many years do you have to sit down and talk before you can decide that you are going to agree or disagree to something? I blame the government as much as the native organizations at the moment, because I would think that the government should take it on their own and say, "Look, we are ready to talk.. Let's sit down and we've got an offer to make you. Will you accept it, or if you do not accept it, we'll negotiate."

I think that it's time that we -- it's time that the government should realize that this has gone far enough and they should sit down with the native people and say, "Look, we have agreed we're going to pay you a settlement. Let's talk about it now."

I think this is a very important thing, and also the environment should be looked at very seriously and I think that we've got experts in this field, which I can't argue with

certainly. I'm not an expert in this field. I realize 1 they should take all precautions and I'm sure that they 2 are taking all precautions. I really am all for 3 development. I came into the country here , I've lived 4 in the Territories for 32 years. I call myself a total 5 resident of the Northwest Territories, I haven't got 6 \$1.00 investment, as a matter of fact, out of Inuvik. 7 Every single dollar that I've got is at stake in 8 Inuvik, and in the past couple of years development has 9 been dropping off, and I do believe it's the result. 10 of the government not settling the land claim 11 settlement is one of the main reasons, and we certainly 12 have got to have development. 13 Some of us have came in here 14 and spent every dollar that we've earned and a hell of 15 a lot more than we really own. We owe the bloody 16 banks, we owe the finance companies, we're sticking our 17 necks out with the hopes that development will go 18 ahead. Mind you, we want a piece of the development so 19 this is the reason that we're putting every last dollar 20 and every dollar that we can borrow into the field so 21 22 that when the development does come, we are in a position to get a bit of the action. 23 So I really seriously think 24 that it's time that the government should sit down 25 with the natives, settle their land claim settlement, 26 27 make them an offer, get this thing over with. sure this is-one of the reasons they're fighting 28 back, as much 29 as they are. They have this axe to grind and I 30

1	believe that they should be paid. But when? How long
2	does it take to make an agreement? I really think
3	that it's time that we should get together and unite
4	as Canadians, be proud that we are Canadians, and
5	participate in the development of our country and be
6	proud that we have did so. Thank you very much.
7	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
8	Mr. Cardinal.
9	(APPLAUSE)
10	(WITNESS ASIDE)
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?
12	
13	SCOTT LANG resumed:
14	THE WITNESS: My name is
15	Scott Lang. I've got a question for Mr. Workman of
16	Arctic Gas.
17	You say that we're to receive
18	about \$400 billion a year, is that what you figure from
19	the United States for transporting their oil through
20	Canada?
21	MR. WORKMAN: 400 million.
22	THE WITNESS: 400 million.
23	sorry. Anyway, where would
24	this money come from in the States, from what source?
25	MR. WORKMAN: From the people
26	that are buying the gas.
27	THE WITNESS: Where would it
28	be paid to? Would it be paid to the government or
29	what, I and how would it be distributed?
30	MR. WORKMAN: It would be

paid to the Canadian company, Canadian Arctic Gas 1 would be a Canadian company. 2 3 THE WITNESS: You said that it would help the people in Toronto and you said it 4 would help people in Winnipeg and you said it would 5 help people in Inuvik at the last public hearing I was 6 7 I was wondering how you'd distribute that. MR. WORKMAN: It's all a part 8 9 of the balance of payments, the money coming into the country. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 I think in fairness you should tell Mr. Lang that it's 22 million 12 over 400 million, isn't that how you'd work it out? Or 13 is it 400 million over 22 million? 14 Whatever the 15 MR. WORKMAN: population is, yes. 16 THE COMMISSIONER: 17 \$400 million would come back to Arctic Gas from the States 18 and they would charge us that much less for our gas. 19 At least that's the way I understand it works; but I 20 don't think you're going to get a cheque, if that's 21 22 what you were thinking. 23 THE WITNESS: No, but the people not buying Canadian Arctic Gas in Canada, they 24 25 wouldn't receive any benefit then, would they? THE COMMISSIONER: 26 directly, no. Am I doing justice to this? 27 MR. WORKMAN: Well, it's an 28 29 indirect benefit. If we don't get that then our standard of living will actually drop because of our

1	balance of payments.
2	THE WITNESS: O.K., thank
3	you.
4	THE COMMISSIONER: I think
5	Mr. Workman means the future of the country depends on
6	building the Arctic Gas pipeline.
7	(LAUGHTER)
8	I'm being facetious, but the
9	National Energy Board has to decide these questions
10	about how much money should we charge the Americans for
11	the gas and how much we should have to pay Arctic Gas
12	to buy the gas to use it in our own homes and our own
13	businesses. I don't have to decide these questions
14	about all this money, and I am not really being fair to
15	Mr. Workman but his case about all that money and the
16	benefits to Canada is one that will be presented to the
17	National Energy Board. I have to determine what the
18	impact of the pipeline will be here in the north if it
19	is built, what it will mean to you and to the people
20	to the rest of the people that live here the
21	environment, and so on, and all this business about the
22	\$400 million and the two billion, that's for the
23	National Energy Board. They can scratch their heads
24	over those figures and that's why I'm not much help to
25	you on it.
26	Do you agree I wasn't of much
27	help? I don't think you need to struggle with that.
28	(WITNESS ASIDE)
29	THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone
30	else wish to say anything or ask these two
l	

1	young fellows, they're doing marvelously, but if
2	anybody else wants to say anything they're welcome.
3	Yes, all right son, you go
4	ahead.
5	
6	FRED SCRIBNER resumed:
7	THE WITNESS: Mind if I
8	shorten this thing?
9	THE COMMISSIONER: No, no.
10	You might give us your name again.
11	THE WITNESS: Fred Scribner.
12	THE COMMISSIONER: Right.
13	THE WITNESS: I was wondering
14	you know that Nortran thing that the two or three
15	companies have, where would you go to, like to apply
16	for it and how old would you have to be?
17	MR. BURRELL: Well, first of
18	all the recruitment for Nortran is done through the
19	assistance of people who work for Nortran, and also
20	through assistance of governmental people, and people
21	actually would make application to Nortran and then
22	when the field workers are up in this area they would
23	interview the people and discuss their future with
24	Nortran or possibilities that do exist. As far as how
25	old would you have to be, right at this point in time I
26	believe the minimum entrance for a Nortran position is
27	Grade 10 education.
28	A I had another question.
29	You know for that \$400 million that we're getting off
30	the States, does the government control that, or does

it go directly to community activities, or just to the people? Do they cut off your taxes or what? 2 MR. WORKMAN: 3 No, this is all part of the profits of moving gas through the pipeline 4 and the profit is all controlled by the government. 5 There's no way that the company can say what they're 6 7 going to charge for moving the gas. This is all completely government-controlled. 8 THE COMMISSIONER: 9 I think what, son, that money goes to Arctic Gas, the 400 10 million goes to Arctic Gas, but the States gives it to 11 Arctic Gas, Canadian Arctic Gas; but what Mr. Workman 12 is saying is that the government controls the profit 13 Arctic Gas can make, so that indirectly the government 14 will decide what's to be done with the money. 15 your position, isn't it? 16 17 MR. WORKMAN: That's right. THE WITNESS: 18 All right, thanks, that's all I wanted to know. 19 20 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: All right. 21 22 Well, is there anybody else that wants to say anything or ask a question? We'll have another hearing Thursday 23 evening and again Sunday afternoon, so maybe you've had 24 enough for one evening and I'm afraid that these two 25 are going to keep me here till midnight if I don't get 26 them home to bed soon. 27 28 Well, we've had a good 29 discussion tonight and we've heard, I think, a number of points of view forcefully expressed, and I want you

to know that I appreciate the contribution each one of 1 you has made and I want you to know, too, that what 2 you've said is taken down, typed up in a transcript, 3 and it gives me a chance to look at it again so that I 4 do not forget all that you've told me. I think, as 5 I've said before, I can learn from each one of you. Ι 6 think that we will adjourn then until tomorrow morning. 7 The Inquiry will resume 8 tomorrow morning at ten o'clock in the Family Hall, 9 and we will be sitting each morning and afternoon 10 for the rest of this week, including Saturday, in 11 the Family Hall, to hear the people from the 12 industry, from the government, from COPE, who are 13 talking about these environmental questions. 14 biologists, the zoologists, the experts in all of 15 these fields, but on Thursday night at eight 16 o'clock at the Family Hall we'll have another 17 community hearing just as we've had tonight, and I 18 invite you all to come back then to the Family Hall 19 on Thursday night at eight, and we'll continue our 20 discussion; and if any of you want to come to the 21 22 hearings in the daytime in the Family Hall, to listen to the experts -- and they talk in plain 23 language just as you and I do because they have to 24 make me understand what they're talking about, 25 so that means they have to use plain English 26 if you want to come to the Family Hall in the 27 daytime, morning or afternoon, to hear the experts, 28 please come along. You're certainly all welcome, 29 and I'll see you again on Thursday at eight

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o'clock at the Family Hall, and you might, Mrs.
   Albert, just translate that there will be another
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   meeting Thursday, eight o'clock at the Family Hall.
3
                              (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)
4
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
5
6
   very much. We're adjourned then.
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO FEBRUARY 12, 1976)
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