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)

Arctic Red River, N.W.T. March 13, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 47

The 2003 electronic version prepared from the original transcripts by Allwest Reporting Ltd.

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1	Arctic Red River,
2	N.W.T. March 13, 1976.
3	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5	gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order today.
6	I am Judge Berger and I am
7	here to listen to what you have to say about the
8	proposal to build a pipeline to carry gas from the
9	Arctic to Southern Canada and the United States.
10	There are two companies that
11	want to build the pipeline, one is Arctic Gas, the
12	other is Foothills Pipe Lines. I've invited people
13	from those companies to come today to listen to what
14	you have to say. Later on if you want to ask them any
15	questions, we'll bring them forward and you will have a
16	chance to question them.
17	But the main reason I'm here
18	* is to listen to what you think about the proposal to
19	build a pipeline.
20	(NOEL ANDRE SWORN AS INTERPRETER)
21	THE COMMISSIONER: Now if
22	this pipeline is built, there will be 6,000 men
23	required here in the north to build it, and we are told
24	it will take three years to build. We are told there
25	will be 1,200 men needed 1,200 more men needed to
26	build the gas plants for Imperial, Gulf and Shell in
27	the delta, on Richards Island and at Parsons Lake. We
28	are told this will be the biggest construction project
29	in tie history of our country.
30	The government also says, "Well,

if we go ahead and build a gas pipeline from the Arctic along the Mackenzie Valley to Southern Canada, then after that we'll have an oil pipeline," and in fact the companies that found gas -- Imperial, Gulf and Shell -- have announced that they want to build an oil pipeline too.

So I want to know what you people who live here in Arctic Red River think about all of these things because you are the ones who will live with the decision, whatever it is.

Now, this is a map of the pipeline in the delta and Arctic Gas wants to bring gas from Alaska along here, along the coast. Now the proposal they first made was to bring the pipeline around here by. Aklavik, McPherson and Arctic Red, and then along the Mackenzie. Now they say that they want to bring it along the coast, across the delta, down and the east side of the delta and along the river.

The other company, Foothills, say that they just want to take the gas from the delta south along the east side of the delta and then along the river. So that's what they're talking about.

You can tell me today what you think about this, whether you want to obtain work on the pipeline, if it is built, what you think it will mean to your village here, what you think it will mean to the environment so that I can take what you say into 'account and I can think about what you have had to say.

I brought some people with me

today, I'll just tell you who they are because they are 1 all over the place today. This is Miss Hutchinson, who 2 is the secretary of the Inquiry, and the young man with 3 the mask on his face is just recording on tape 4 everything you say so it can be typed up and printed so 5 that we'll have a way of remembering whatever you say 6 7 here today. These people over here at these 8 desks along the wall are the members of the C.B.C.'s 9 Northern Broadcasting Unit -- Whit Fraser, who broadcasts 10 in English; Jim Sittichinli, who broadcasts in Loucheux; 11 Joe Toby, who broadcasts in Dogrib and Chippewyan; Louis 12 Blondin who broadcasts in Slavey; and Abe Ookpik, who 13 broadcasts in Eskimo. There are other people here from 14 the radio and television and the newspapers from other 15 parts of the north and Southern Canada because the people 16 17 throughout the north and in Southern Canada are interested in knowing what's happening up here. 18 19 I have been to listen to the people all throughout the north now, and we've heard 20 about 700 people in about 26 of the communities now, so 21 22 we're here today to listen to you, the people of Arctic Red River. 23 24 So we're ready now, chief, if 25 you'd like to begin. 26 27 CHIEF HYACINTHE ANDRE sworn: THE WITNESS: Well, thanks 28 I want to say a few words and 29 very much, Mr. Berger. then I'm going to say later on again.

I was born in 1910, 14th of 1 2 May I was born, since that time my mother and my father That's why I grow up in this Northwest 3 look after me. Territories. That's why I'm still right on it, and I 4 don't want to let my land go. That much I like it. 5 That's why I stay on it till the end of my life. 6 Seeing how much I work I want 7 to let you know, that time I born my mother grow me up, 8 my father too grow me up. Just big enough I work for 9 myself, I started to work since 1925, I. start to 10 trap. I trap in three years I was single. When I was 11 18 years old I married in 1928, since then I went in 12 the bush. Only this year, 1975, I came in this town, 13 the first town I stayed in in my life. Sometimes I 14 stayed in the bush year-around, summertime, winter. 15 That much I like my land, that's why I stay that long. 16 17 That's the way all my people think it, everyone of them is just born right here, 18 right in the Northwest Territories, and they don't want 19 to let the land go. When they started to talk about 20 the pipeline, well everybody just like sick, they start 21 to get sick, never get feel better, just worry about 22 themselves and worry about all their children and all 23 24 grandchildren, just thinking ahead about ten years' 25 time, we just think about it. That's why we just started to get sick. 26 Well, since the white man 27 came in this country, since then the white people never 28 tell the Indian, the white man what they going to do 29 never tell the Indian. They just sneak around.

don't want to let the Indian know it, they just do it. 1 Since the oil people coming 2 down in this country starting to make a cut line, well 3 they never tell the people. I started at Tree River, 4 about four to five miles up the Mackenzie and every 5 year they just make a cut line right back onto my trap 6 line. Well, every time they wanted to do that they 7 come in to see me, they asked me. I told him, "No, 8 that's my living. Just like you got dollar in your 9 pocket, same thing, that's why I don't want you to go 10 there, I don't want to tear my one dollar." That's what 11 I tell them but they go ahead and do it. 12 13 Lots of times I cursed him but they never listen to me. Now it's no more good up 14 there. It used to be good that place, right in Arctic 15 Red River is where I make my living, everybody know 16 17 it. This land, we don't want the 18 pipeline go right through the Fish Lake right around 19 Travaillant Lake right east side the Mackenzie. 20 That's where is Fish Lake, every lake is Fish Lake. 21 22 Not only me, it's all that people over there, that's what they think. Any time there's no fish on the 23 river, well they have to go to Fish Lake. 24 where the pipeline is going right through. 25 That's why we don't want the pipeline to go through there. 26 27 only me I think that way, everyone of them, that's what they think. 28 29 The white man, he just think about his pocket. That's why we don't want the pipeline.

They don't listen to us. If we said, "No, no, no, no," 1 well they're going to go right through. They just 2 think about his pocket That's why us too, we think 3 about this pocket, we want to settle land first. Then 4 start a pipeline, that's what we want. Not only me, 5 every one of them sitting over there, that's what they 6 7 want. Every summer they got a farm 8 right along -- right outside his house he's got a farm. 9 If I walk right through that land, what he's going to 10 say? Maybe he's going to kill me right there, for sure, 11 if I break one cabbage and turnips and carrots, all 12 that, if I break it, well just look like I lost so many 13 dollars, I lost it for him. 14 I been working a farm too, 15 16 many years, over 12 years. When my dog get loose I don't want him to go in my garden. When my kids were 17 small if they wanted to go in there I got to give them 18 a slap. That much I don't like it when the white man 19 does the same thing too. They want to go right through 20 this garden. Last year I went up to Fort Simpson for 21 22 meeting, I walk on the street and I see one guy has got a garden. Boy, I was figuring on walking right 23 through, it was about that long, I want to go right 24 25 through. I just tried myself, that's what I think all the time when I walk out on the street. 26 Well, that's the way for us, 27 28 if they put pipeline right through the Northwest Territory it's just the same they go right through my 29 It costs money, that garden. Maybe somebody's 30

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got a garden, you use it for money. Well, if pipeline
1
   go right through it's same thing for us. They're going
2
   to spoil all our trapline and all our Fish Lakes and
3
   all the Mackenzie going to be the same thing, that's
4
   why we don't want a pipeline go right through.
5
                              That's all I going to tell
6
7
   you, Mr. Berger. I'm going to tell you something later
8
   on.
9
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
   very much, chief.
10
11
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
12
                              WILLIE SIMON sworn:
13
                              THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
   I've got a speech for you, but I'd like to hear from
14
   the rest of the people first, so I'll pass this on to
15
   somebody else for now.
                            Somebody suggested that to me.
16
17
                              THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.,
   fine.
18
19
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              MRS. JULIENNE ANDRE sworn
20
                              THE INTERPRETER:
                                                She says
21
22
   she's the oldest in this Arctic Red River settlement,
   There's nobody older than me, she says. You see all
23
   these people here, she says, they're all behind me.
24
25
                              She said I talked to my
   people and they don't listen to me, and now they
26
27
   started on this pipeline. I don't want that pipeline
   to come through our country, especially close to my
28
   town, she says. I don't want it around, she says.
29
                              She said my children are going
30
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to be hungry, she said. That's why they're doing that. She said I've got four children of my own right now, she said, and they've got children too, she said. I don't want them to be hungry.

She said if they put the pipeline across Mackenzie, the proposed pipeline, she said it will flood behind it, and of course I'll be up here in the Mackenzie and I'll get flooded, she said. That's why I really don't want the pipeline crossing the Mackenzie.

She said when the Mackenzie ice is going., is dangerous, she said. Who is going to stop the ice from damaging things like that? She said. when first mission built this church in Arctic Red, it got flooded and the water came up close there, she said, and they expect it again pretty soon. I don't want that pipeline to cross the Mackenzie in the meantime, she said.

There's no fish ever since they start cutting up ground, and whatever work was around out in the country, all that runs out into the river and the fish comes around and goes through all that and how the fish going to live with that, she said? She said it's not only on the rivers it's like that. Even out in the Fish Lakes its the same as Mackenzie River. Or even out in the bush, she said, they work around there and everything is all waste, washes through the creeks and onto the lake and kills the fish or something, that's how come there's no fish in them. She said her son is out in the bush with her all the time

and she sees all that. 1 She said the fish are 2 3 supposed to run from one lake to another through creeks, that's the only way fish is good all the time, 4 5 she said. It used to be. But now since they work around there, they block up some creeks and that's 6 7 where the fish dies, she said. She said I was born in 8 Thunder River and Tree River, that's Thunder 9 River here, Tree River here. In between there I'm 10 born, she said, and I want to die there of old age, she 11 But at Travaillant Lake, that's my lake, she 12 I was thinking of my land, she said, and ever said. 13 since my husband died my family stayed at the same 14 places, that's around Tree River. I think they're 15 going to stay there a long time. 16 17 She said that's my land around where I'm living now, she said. That's around Tree River 18 and even around Travaillant Lake. Even you try to chase 19 me away from there, she said, I wouldn't go, she said. 20 She said this land is ours, she said. I was born in it 21 22 and God gave it to us, she said. We didn't buy it, she says. Why they want to buy it from us, she said? She 23 24 said we don't need your money, she said. Even though we 25 got no money we still don't need your money. I caught one marten last year 26 but this year I didn't catch nothing, she said. 27 said all my life I lived on the land, she said. 28 know anything about garden stuffs (she means potatoes 29 and all that). She said every time something killed

fresh, she said, that tastes good, she said. 1 She said if we give our land 2 away what our children's children will do, she said? 3 They don't even know how -- they won't even know how to 4 make their own living, she said. (She meant bush life 5 living). What they will do, I wonder, she said? 6 They'll be hungry for sure, she said. If we give our 7 land away we wouldn't be smiling, she said, we'll be 8 9 crying just to see our children hungry and that will make us cry, she said. 10 She said it's good to stay in 11 the bush and make your living there, she said. 12 great world out there, she said. If we give our land 13 away what we going to do, she said? Nobody knows how to 14 grow anything, garden and things like that. All they 15 know is how to hunt, and if the pipeline come -through, 16 what we going to do, she said; nothing, she said. 17 Ever since the seismic line 18 came through, she said there's nothing in the country, 19 she said. Nothing. Even fish, she said, I even seen: 20 fish just he skin over the bones, she said. But right 21 22 now she said there's no fish, there's just small little ones, she said. 23 24 She said there's no moose, no 25 caribou, ptarmigan, no rabbit, no beaver, and in case of fire she said it's going to burn the pipeline, she 26 27 said. 28 I been all over the country, 29 she said, I even went, as far as Dawson over the mountain

and all around this country I've been; but most of all,

1	I like Travaillant Lake, she said. I'm stingy for it,
2	she said, real stingy for it.
3	This is all I'm going to say.
4	I'm tired, she said.
5	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
6	very much, madam.
7	(WITNESS ASIDE)
8	
9	NORBERT NATSIE sworn:
10	THE INTERPRETER: This is
11	Norbert now.
12	THE WITNESS: I am Norbert
13	Natsie
14	THE INTERPRETER: We are
15	poor, he said, but even that, you come around and visit
16	us, I thank you very much for that, he said.
17	Now I'm going to tell you
18	what the chief and the old lady told you, well that's
19	the same way I think too, he said. Ever since we heard
20	about pipeline we said, "No," and we asked to say "No."
21	We asked them, "No," and as long as we live, he said he
22	won't quit saying "No pipeline."
23	He said a long time ago some
24	white man came around. We asked and asked, we never
25	did see anything, he said. He gave lots of promise but
26	we never did see anything.
27	He said today I don't like to
28	talk, but I guess we just have to say something, that's
29	how come we're talking, he said. He said they should
30	settle lands first instead of talking about the pipeline.
•	

1	That's all I'm going to say.
2	What the chief said, he said everything for me, he
3	said. That's all I want to say, he said.
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
5	very much.
6	(WITNESS ASIDE)
7	THE COMMISSIONER: Who's
8	going to go first?
9	MR. ANDRE: O.K., I'll go
10	first.
11	THE COMMISSIONER: O.K., fine.
12	ROBERT ANDRE sworn:
13	THE WITNESS: Before I start,
14	I guess you never received any welcome here, so on
15	behalf of the people of Arctic Red River, I extend to
16	you and your staff a warm welcome.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank,
18	you.
19	THE WITNESS: We're happy for
20	you today, people throughout the north who will say
21	again that there will be no development such as the
22	pipeline before s the original owners of this land,
23	receive a fair and just land settlement.
24	You will hear these people
25	express concerns regarding their land, what resource
26	development has done, and will do physically to the
27	land. You will hear our people look in the past, you
28	will hear people express their frustrations in coping
29	with life under your society.
30	Let me reflect into the history
•	·

of our land and its people and the situation that we find ourselves in at the present time. Up till the turn of the century no real interest was taken in our land. A few people came, but we saw no harm in letting these people onto our land.

With increased activity in the Yukon and the Mackenzie District, the Government of Canada started to take an active interest in the north. Our people signed treaties of peace and friendship, with the Government of Canada in 1921, Today the Government of Canada is saying that we sold our land with the signing of these treaties, with the compensation of \$5. a year each.

Our land at first had only a few people. Today we are in a situation where we are being overrun by developers and by governments. Our land and its resources are being exploited for a handful of people who control the multinational corporations. These people profit while the majority of us, whether we are white or native, are kept powerless.

Stills large-scale developments such as the pipeline are being planned, and our basic rights as the original owners of this land have not been settled. We are saying that on the basis of our original land rights we have an ownership and the right to participate directly in resource development. We must have the right to decide not only when development will occur, but what kinds of development will take place, and for the benefit of whom.

We are saying we have the right

to determine our own lives. This right derives from the fact that we were here first. We are saying we are a distinct people, a nation of people, and we must have a special right within Canada. We are distinct in that it will not be an easy matter for us to be brought into your system because we are different. We have our own system, our own way of life, our own cultures, and traditions, we have our own languages, our own laws, and a system of justice. It will not be easy for us to be brought into your system, because of the disadvantages that we have in the social, economic and political structures of your world.

These have always been our views. It is on the basis of these views that we ask for a just and fair land claims settlement, to survive as a people. We have always seen your society as intruders in a land which is entirely ours. We have always held the feeling that our original sovereignty has never been respected. Only until recently has your society started to listen to us. You may have lived close to us, but you have not really listened to us. If you begin to listen to us you will find that many things will be hard to understand and perhaps more difficult to accept.

Recently our people in the north were more or less pressured into a situation where we will have to present a position paper in regard to our land claims to the Federal Government by next November 1st. Land claims to me is our survival as a distinct people. We are a people with a long history

28

29

and a whole culture, a culture which has survived. 1 Last June at Fort Simpson we 2 3 declared to the world that we were a nation of people. This statement was made because many people do not know 4 or want to admit our existence as a nation of people. 5 This statement was made because many of our young 6 7 people were being educated in foreign ways are confused and are unaware as to how best they can meaningfully 8 9 contribute to our people. Also many of our people are 10 involved with government and industry, and are slowly 11 forgetting where they come from and forgetting their 12 This statement was made to guide these people, 13 to give them clear direction. 14 Today we have no say as to 15 what is happening around our land, we have lost 16 control; control and real power still lies only with a 17 few large companies who operate with the full co-18 operation of both the Governments of the N.W.T. 19 Canada. These handful of companies also operate in 20 other parts of the world. The resources of these 21 22 countries are exploited by these companies so that they can benefit themselves and they'll all be prosperous 23 and develop nations of the world. We have seen what 24 happened to these countries and its people. I think 25 there are many lessons we can learn from the 26

Some of these countries have strived and gained independence but had trouble developing because the control and power was still in

experiences of these countries of the third world.

the hands of a few multi-national corporations. 1 economic independence was denied them because of this. 2 Our situation in the north is 3 almost the same as the countries of the third world. 4 We want to be again a solvent people. We want to 5 survive as a people, therefore our stand for maximum 6 7 independence within your society. We want to develop our own economy. We want to acquire political 8 independence for our people within the Canadian 9 Constitution. We want to govern our own lives and our 10 own lands and its resources. We want to have our own 11 system of government by which we can control and 12 develop our land for our benefit. We want to have the 13 exclusive rights to hunt, to fish, and to trap. 14 want as the original owners of this land to receive 15 royalties from cash developments and for future 16 17 developments which we are prepared to allow. These royalties will b used 18 to fund local economic development which we are sure 19 will last long after the companies have exhausted the 20 non-renewable resources of our land. 21 22 The present system attempts 23 to put us into a wage economy, as employees of companies and governments over which we have no 24 25 control. We want to strengthen the economy at the community level under the collective control of our 26 27 In this way many of our young people will be able to participate directly in the community and not 28 29 have to move elsewhere' to find employment. 30 We want to become involved in

the education of our children in the communities where we are in the majority. We want to be able to control the local schools. We want to start our own schools in the larger centres in the north where we are in the minority, or we want to have more involvement in the present form of education system.

Where the governments have a continuing role after the land settlement, we want to have a clear recognition as a distinct people, especially at the community level.

Also at the community level powers and controls should lie with the chief and Band Council. To achieve all this is not easy. Much work lies ahead of us. It will require a united effort on all issues involving a step by step achievement of our long-term goals of maximum independence for our people. We must be united at all levels. We must again become the people making our own history. To be able to make our own history is to be able to mould our own future, to build our society that preserves the best of our part and our traditions while enabling us to grow and develop as a whole people.

We want a society where all are equal and where people do not exploit others. We are not against change, but it must be under our own terms and under our control. We ask again that there be no major development like the pipeline before we have gained a land settlement which is acceptable to us. We ask that we be allowed in negotiating towards the land settlement to put forward our demands as they stand.

We ask that our rights as a people for self-1 determination be respected. We must all work together 2 for a successful land settlement. It then becomes a 3 means to achieve our local needs, our real needs. 4 Those needs are a landbased and political control to 5 determine what happens on our land; and above all, 6 7 independence for the Dene within Canada. Thank you. 8 THE COMMISSIONER: 9 Thank you very much, sir. Since your statement is in writing, 10 will you let us have it and it will be marked as an 11 exhibit in the proceedings of this Inquiry? 12 (SUBMISSION BY R. ANDRE MARKED EXHIBIT C-262) 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 15 GABE ANDRE sworn: 16 17 THE WITNESS: Gabe Andre. Good morning, Mr. Berger. What you heard said here, 18 I'm right behind, and I'll tell you I live in the bush, 19 I'm a trapper. I come in from my camp today. 20 over 70 miles I travelled by skidoo today, just to say 21 22 a few words to you for my land, and I trapped in this country, I didn't remember the time that I got stuck. 23 That's because I know how to 24 hunt in my country. But since the oil companies start 25 in this country lots of places I go there's nothing. 26 remember one time in June I come from Travaillant Lake 27 by dogs by myself, I come to one creek with a seismic 28 line going across that creek, they blow that creek up 29 so good that whatever they put across that creek was

still the same. I drove my dogs across that creek and 1 all the bush that they put in there, it's still there, 2 today it's still right there. 3 There was fish in that lake, going back and forth between those two lakes. 4 5 Not only there, at Travaillant Lake (I lived there, I settled down there eight years now), first time I got 6 7 there it was good. How many seismic line has been coming around there since then? From there to the 8 Mackenzie River one line I used to have, I never been 9 in it for seven years. I went through. there this 10 One lake.; I found four 45-gallon barrels frozen 11 in the ice around the lake. There used to be beaver 12 houses on that lake. There's nothing. I don't know if 13 that's barrel's got gas or oil, I don't know what they 14 got in there. It's frozen in the ice. 15 16 I travelled around that 17 Early in the spring after the snow is gone I see lots of garbage. One day I seen about two or 300 18 feet of cable laying along the road on C.N. line. 19 seen one little wire sticking out of snow. 20 I took it out, there was. no end of it. Why is it left on the 21 22 ground? C.N. line now, they don't need it. Why don't they tear it down? Most of that lines maybe two or 23 three feet off the ground. We want to walk some place. 24 25 If there is something in our way, how can we pass there? Just think of the game. The game, do they like 26 27 it? 28 The fish and the beaver, the rats, the moose, caribou, whatever they want to do 29 they're going to do it. They're a free country for

them, like I am. 1 I don't know why they want to 2 do that, leave things like that laying around the road 3 on the country, even tearing all them bushes, piling it 4 on one side of the road. Sometimes I see a caribou or 5 moose have to go around and walk long ways before 6 7 they're going to cross the road. I see lots of places where they got their camp, their sewer, their 8 everything, it's there melting away, I see it. 9 Now I see they are putting 10 some kind of iron in the ground along Mackenzie River. 11 It's as far as this side of Travaillant River. 12 they put them things in there? Big iron bars sticking 13 in the ground, in little creeks, every, so many miles I 14 see it, it's all like that. If they going to come down 15 here, why they doing that? Could they ask us first 16 17 before they going to do that? They never mention nothing. 18 19 I remember as far as I can I remember 1938 I used to trap 20 remember, I'll tell. 21 with my dad. If he's going to go on the line, round 22 trip, he always take me. That's not having a ride on the sled. That's walking. We make living out of this 23 24 country. If we know how to do it, it's nothing to it. 25 Quite a few times I hear some people say, "We get help from government." 26 I just sit and smile to myself. 27 I listen to radio and I understand. I got no education. 28 I don't know what they mean "get help by government". 29 Even old age pensioners, my mother's right there, she get

her old age pension, it's not even enough for her what 1 she want to do with it. 2 3 I want to tell you something about family allowance, what is good to me? I got five 4 kids, all of them their family allowance put together 5 is not even enough to buy a set of clothes for one of 6 7 them. Last fall I took my kids to 8 Inuvik to school. I send my wife and four kids to 9 the school to get clothes for them. Cost me \$280 10 just for the top clothes. If I get them kids in the 11 bush I don't know what they're going to wear. 12 don't need no grub for them because I get it out of 13 the country. 14 Today sometime I coming down 15 on that river, I just feel mad, you know. What's 16 17 happening to us? Nobody know what's happening to us. My great grandfather had a good time. My grandfather 18 had a good time. My father had a good time. 19 are the ones that are going to get it. Not too bad 20 now, but think of our children, our children's 21 22 children. Many times something happened to Indians, well maybe they'll just say, "Ah, it's just another 23 Indian, that's all." 24 25 Last fall I was in Inuvik, I talked to Tree River on the radio. My brother talked 26 27 to me and said, "Mummy's sick." I phoned the hospital." We got 28 nothing to do with it. McPherson's supposed to look 29 after it." O.K., I phoned .McPherson. McPherson tells

me, "How sick she is?" How could I know? They wouldn't 1 2 send a plane out there. This winter down Travaillant 3 Creek, Julius Norberg, his wife is sick, real sick, I 4 5 seen with my own eyes. I came back to Tree River and I got on the radio, got through to Franklin. 6 7 Inuvik to come and talk to me, they said, "How sick is that old woman?" 8 9 I told him she's sick, real sick. 10 Well, the hospital wanted to 11 12 know how sick she is before they can pick her up. 13 I said, "Don't bother with hospital," I said, "just send a plane and charge it up 14 to Julius Norberg." 15 16 Well, he won't pay for that 17 plane himself. That woman just went home the other day, over two weeks she stayed in the hospital. 18 19 Things like that, nobody I'm out there. Who is thinking about me? 20 think of us. The game warden, what is the game warden here 21 Nobody. 22 for? He says he's looking after the game. I never see 23 game out there, never see no game warden out there. 24 Now there was a time when 25 there was no game warden in this country and we done 26 good. I worked for research two 27 years. What they want to do out there? We know the 28 29 country just as -- better than any one of them. take them out there, they just going to look how many

trees is there, how many years old is that tree. What that got to do with us? We don't need the age of the tree. That guy, I told him to get out of this country and he did,. too. He's gone.

We walked for over 30 hours, nothing to eat. He damn near didn't make it. That was nothing for me. When I got back to Inuvik I went down to there/I see him, he was on his desk and he's talking smart. I told him, "Why don't you talk smart that time when we were walking out there? Just because you're sitting. behind that desk doesn't say you're big now. I'm not going to work for you any more." I says, "Go out and find your own man."

Now we want this land. We're going to protect this land. What the white man is have doing with it? The oil companies, some lakes/a cut line around the lake, some lakes they even let it run out the other way, the way it should run out. I see lots of places overflow their little stream from the lake to the next lake. One place it overflow is over 25-30 feet deep, and it's only maybe 8 feet tall willows in there, and they're still sticking out. the same as they are, right on top the overflow. The leave the earth and all up there.

What if there's pipeline down there, they're going to break it out for sure. Then that's the time the oil company doesn't know what they're doing. They "better know how to clean it up. I suppose they're going to get Indians to go and clean it up, eh. Then if something happen with the Indians, "Oh, that's

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only another Indian."
1
                             Mr. Berger, I said what I
2
3
   wanted, That's all I'm going to say.
                                          Thank you.
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
4
                                                Thank you,
5
   sir, I'm glad you said what you wanted to say.
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
6
7
                              TONY ANDRE sworn:
                             THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, my
8
   name's Tony, and I've got no education. I was born in
9
          I was born Arctic Red. Ever since then I lived
10
   here pretty near 40 years now. I've got ten kids, and
11
   I used to be working around here.
12
                                       I was working in
   this school. I was even school janitor right here one
13
          Then I was thinking of this pipeline.
14
   time.
                             You're talking about
15
16
   pipeline. Pipeline like Indians, Indians like us, Dene
17
   like us, we can't get a job nowhere. Look here, I'm
   going to tell you . As long as you hold a pencil like
18
   that, when the pipeline is coming through, well,
19
   they'll say, "Well, you know, you've got education in
20
   you? You don't have no education, well you go hide
21
22
   yourself because you're Indian."
23
                             That's what they're going to
   say to the pipeline when we want to work. Now, just
24
25
   because I got out of this job, just because I don't
   know how to write on a piece of paper, I'm not even in
26
   Grade 1, I'm not even Grade 1 and I know how to talk
27
   Slavey, I know how to talk Loucheux, I know how to
28
   talk English as much as I can, what I hear.
29
   this word from the white people. I was thinking of
```

this all the time. I come from 23 miles today, just, 1 gotten here at two o'clock and on the way coming 2 today, just like my brother Gabe said he was mad 3 coming down the river today, I was mad coming up the 4 river too, I was. We don't want people that know 5 education or non-education can go to work just as good 6 7 as anything. I'm not even educated even that, I know how to drive, even D-8, I know how to drive any 8 vehicle. You can put me on any vehicle, I'll take it, 9 I'll take it through where you want it. That's the 10 way the people of this Arctic Red or all McPherson, 11 12 Aklavik, Inuvik, wherever, poor people should have first chance on that job. 13 My mom and brother, all 14 brothers they talk about fish and life, but me I want 15 to talk about this pipeline. This pipeline, the way 16 you have it there on the map, that's the way we want 17 We want it to keep away from that Fish Lakes. If 18 you put that rotten rusty pipeline through that Fish 19 Lakes a person would be crazy to do it. How deep, even 20 how deep you put that pipeline, by permafrost it will 21 22 come up. It will break. That's what my brother said. Who is going to clean it? You going to push that job 23 24 there again, you got to have a pencil, a person that's not education has got to know what he's doing right 25 If Indian go to work there and it break again, 26 there. "Well, that black thing 27 28 there; ' that's what they're going to say. 29 Loucheux Indian don't know nothing. 30 Well in first place if they

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21 22

23 24

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28 29

put Indians on that job to make the money, now to make all that money then ever since I beginning to know, I'm going to tell you this. We had meeting with this and that all over places with white people. For the white people we come with the white people. We come down here to see us, to talk to us. Then when they come down here, they write things down. Yeah, what you wanted? They write it down. After we finish meeting -don't do that, Mr. Berger, don't mark something on a piece of paper and throw it in the garbage after you 10 leave here. Don't do it. 12 We want something that's put

down and we want it to get through to Ottawa. Let me ask you a question. Did you come from Ottawa, Mr. Berger?

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I don't come from Ottawa, but let me make it clear to you that the Government of Canada in Ottawa is going to decide whether there will be a pipeline or not. here to find out what you think about it all, and then I will report to Ottawa and make recommendations to Ottawa but Ottawa, the Government of Canada, will decide. I won't decide; all I can do is go throughout the north and listen to the people and find out what they think and then tell Ottawa what I think about it But I don't want you to misunderstand me. all. from Vancouver, not Ottawa; but that's not a-- but that doesn't mean that Ottawa isn't going to make the decision, because Ottawa is.

30 A Yeah.

<pre>getting through to me now. You leave it to me to get through to Ottawa. A Yes. THE COMMISSIONER: You're getting through to Ottawa too, right now. I think you</pre>	
A Yes. THE COMMISSIONER: You're	
THE COMMISSIONER: You're	
6 getting through to Ottawa too right now I think you	
o geeeing enrough to occawa coo, right how. I think you	
7 should bear that in mind.	
8 A Well, all this all us	
9 Indians, us people, we want written on a paper to get	
10 where we wanted to get it, and this pipeline I can say	
11 again, we don't want pipeline. Nowhere at all, you can	
12 push it as far as wherever you can put it, I said we	
13 don't want it.	
14 You see all them creeks, all	
15 them hills, and what about them people down, Eskimos?	
16 They wouldn't want it down there too.	
Well, that's all I think I	
got to say before I talk too much maybe, Mr. Berger.	
19 That's all I got to say.	
THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.	
I'm glad you came to town to	
22 say it.	
A I come here for you to	
24 listen to my poor words.	
THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.	
26 (WITNESS ASIDE)	
MRS. MARKA BULLOCK sworn:	
THE WITNESS: This is one of	
29 the crazy Andres, this is Mrs. Bullock speaking.	
Mr. Berger, I would like just	

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a few words, not very long. My brother, Hyacinthe
   Andre, is the chief of Arctic Red, I'm very proud of
2
3
   him, what he told you before, and the second one is my
         That's my mom right here. I'm kind of a spoiled
4
5
   brat, but anyway, I've got a little brain in my head as
   far as I'm concerned.
6
7
                             How come when Willie first,
   when he was elected for this place, he told me, "Marka,
8
   you going to elected for me?" he said.
9
                              I said, "For what?"
10
                              He likes me, so I said,
11
    "Sure, I going to cross my hand for you," I told him.
12
13
                             And then he said, "If you
   ever cross your hand for me I going to give you free
14
   water."
15
16
                              How many time is that? That's
17
   five years ago. I never see that. Boy, if I see that
   guy today I just going to trace him up and down.
18
   Honestly, I'm not joking, I mean it.
19
                              THE COMMISSIONER: I believe
20
21
   you.
22
                              A M-hm. Why you have to put
23
   my name down for him? I was crazy. But anyway, this
   bag is my fortune, but I don't want no pipeline, and no
24
25
   land claim too, nothing. I've got ten of my kids. Who
   is going to trap for them? I'm an Indian woman so I'm
26
   married to white man. So what? What is it to be
27
   married to white man? I was crazy to marry a white man.
28
29
   I love him. That's true.
30
                              (LAUGHTER)
```

1	Listen to me, Mr. Berger, I
2	got six kids of my own skiing. You heard about Herbert
3	Bullock, the one that's top of the world, he's in North
4	Bay now. You know how far I come to see you today?
5	Just guess.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: From
7	Inuvik?
8	A Inuvik, yes. I left 8:30
9	this morning just to see you. Are you proud of that?
10	I'm proud of my brother and Alice Steen and Noel and
11	Robert, whatever they make out to speak, I'm proud of
12	whatever it is, and my poor brother Antoine. I'm the
13	only sister in the family so they can't touch me.
14	O.K., thank you very much.
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
16	(WITNESS ASIDE)
17	THE COMMISSIONER: I'm ready
18	whenever you are, sir.
19	NAP NORBERT, sworn:
20	THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
21	everything what I wanted to say has already I guess
22	you were listening to it. What I wanted to say, you
23	know, and they already said it and I agree with them
24	what they say. But most of all what I want I was
25	going to talk about it but for this land claim, Mr.
26	Berger, we want to have land claim. Probably you heard
27	already at each settlement you been to.
28	So it's not asking too much
29	for that, you know. Mr. Berger, we want to settle this
30	land claim before any pipeline come through, and before
•	

people.

1 development come through we like to see land claims 2 settled. That's for one.

For two, this is for fish. whale, seal, char, caribou. What I heard about Tuk Berger hearing, what I hear about Tu) what they say about fish, what they say about whale; well, whale and seal and char have nothing to do with us because they don't come up here so far, this far anyway. So most of it is coming out from the coast or the ocean down here south, there's fish. Probably Tuk people are right too, their fish are getting less too, so is here, Arctic Red since last few years, fish getting less. I think I know why, because the oil company, they working down that way since last few years. That's the reason I think we don't get much fish up here now.

Well, I don't blame them Tuk

Mr. Berger, I don't have much to say but I just want to know what I hear, I listen to you here every night. There's in Slavey, Anook and Loucheux and the white every Inquiry, I listen every night so I know what is going on, so the reason that's why I put it on this.

Now education, I'm not much education. I was only. educated for five years, but I only came out of school only Grade 4. In five years I was only Grade 4. This education that I mentioned just because in 1970 forestry, you know forestry, I guess? They want somebody to go out to Fort Smith to take a course for one month. I done that already before

for forestry, I work. Of course I was not hired but I 1 been there and was foreman two times, so I was doing 2 good in my work, so they asked me to go out there. 3 When you go out there you do your course, one 4 month you're finished, you get your certificate, they 5 give you papers for what they call, straw boss, eh? 6 7 They give you a paper for that when you came back, and for radio I went through that. That's another thing I 8 went through, too, and when I came back they won't give 9 you no job, nothing. 10 So this pipeline that's going 11 to go through, that's the same thing with the pipeline 12 too. If they send any young guys to go out for job 13 course, they're going to come back, they give them 14 paper, they say they're going to get a job right now, I 15 don't think so. You know why? Because he's an Indian. 16 I was an Indian, that's why I just get a paper and I 17 can't get no job after that. Just through forestry I 18 get a paper, I put in my ddet, I forgot about it. 19 That's 1970, I remember that. 1976 today. 20 The same thing is going to be 21 like that. Government has promised that they're going 22 to give a course to Indians, give first chance to 23 Indians, to give a course to drive big machine and when 24 they do it he get a paper, they forget about him, just 25 give him paper, that's all. That guy should just throw 26 away in the garbage, that's what they should have done. 27 I should have done that myself. 28 29 I'm in this here education, I can understand a little bit of French, little bit of

```
English, little bit of Slavey, little more of Loucheux
1
2
   because that's my language. But all these words, this
   French and English, somebody talk to me in French I
3
   understand, you can't fool me.
4
5
                              When I been sent to Fort
   Smith for this forestry to fight fire, I wish I know
6
7
   that before anyway without taking course. Same thing,
   some of these boys, they know how to drive machine but
8
9
   still they go to course, they get their paper to send
   them home, they send them home when they get their
10
   paper, that guy should throw that paper away because
11
12
   they won't get a job. That's for that I want to talk
   to
13
                              I got a question too for Arc
14
   tic Gas and
15
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, sure,
16
17
   go ahead.
                              THE WITNESS:
18
                                            The reason I
   want to ask them is that probably they heard already
19
20
   anyway which is Arctic?
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 This is
21
22
   Mr. Carter of Arctic Gas, and the gentleman next to him
   in the white sweater is Mr. Beer of Foothills.
23
24
                              THE WITNESS: First of all I
25
   want to talk to Arctic Gas.
                              THE COMMISSIONER: O.K., sure.
26
27
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            They're same
28
                     The reason I want to ask a question,
   company anyway.
29
   it's going to be 48-inches pipeline, eh?
30
                             MR. CARTER: That's right.
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THE WITNESS: Suppose if it 1 2 breaks when there is 50 miles between the valve. MR. CARTER: Yes. 3 Well, suppose THE WITNESS: 4 if this breaks in between 50 miles, suppose this is a 5 creek or small stream or small little bigger river or 6 7 something like that, if pipeline goes through across that creek or river/ if it breaks, either if it breaks 8 or stretch or whatever, what will happen? How many 9 gallons will be in that 50 miles? I'd like to know. 10 11 MR. CARTER: Well, you may be 12 thinking more of an oil pipeline. 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. MR. CARTER: And as the judge 14 said, some of the oil companies are considering whether 15 or not they would build an oil pipeline along the 16 17 Mackenzie Valley. THE WITNESS: This is 18 19 supposed to be gas, eh? 20 MR. CARTER: That's right, Arctic Gas Pipeline is not an oil pipeline, but it's 21 22 natural gas, so it wouldn't be a liquid and you 23 couldn't then measure it in gallons. It wouldn't run out like a liquid. It would escape and evaporate into 24 the air more like propane would, and the evidence that 25 we've heard from other people who know more about it 26 27 than I do, is that in many of the cases if there's a break, the gas would catch on fire so it would burn as 28 it escaped into the air and it would burn up. 29 there was no fire it would escape into the air, and as

```
it's lighter than air, it would rise up.
1
2
                              THE WITNESS: It wouldn't
3
   flow in the river?
4
                              MR. CARTER:
                                           No, it's lighter
5
   than water and lighter than air, so if it was under the
   water when it broke, it would
6
7
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            But it would
   blow with the wind?
8
                                          -- it will mix
9
                              MR. CARTER:
   in with the air, all the air that's around.
10
11
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Well, suppose
12
   it's about a 50-mile wind, the wind is going to take
   that?
13
                              MR. CARTER:
                                           Well, the wind
14
   would affect it but it would rise up as well and it
15
   would mix in with the other gases that are in the air -
16
17
   - oxygen and everything else, this would be natural gas
   mixed in with it.
18
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Well, I think
19
   there's a stink too, eh?
20
                              MR. CARTER: Pardon?
21
22
                              THE WITNESS: A stink?
23
                              MR. CARTER: Well, there's no
24
   smell, but they put a smell into it so that you know if
25
   there is a leak, it can be smelled, that's right.
                              THE WITNESS:
26
                                           Well, I mean if
27
   it breaks, I said, if the pipeline breaks.
                              MR. CARTER:
28
                                           Yes.
29
                              THE WITNESS: Well, will the
   smell affect the animals, the birds, and everything?
30
```

MR. CARTER: Well, it's my 1 2 understanding it rises up so it doesn't stay along the ground, and then the animals wouldn't be able to smell 3 it. But if they were close by I'm sure, they would be 4 able to smell it and they'd be scared away. 5 THE WITNESS: Probably if I 6 7 was five miles away I could smell it myself. MR. CARTER: Yes. 8 9 THE WITNESS: No, if wind direction to me. 10 MR. BEER: I think if you 11 were about five miles away from the pipeline, sir, even 12 if there's a fairly strong wind blowing towards you the 13 gas is so much lighter than air that it will have risen 14 quite a long way and you wouldn't be able to smell it 15 at that distance. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, let's go back a bit, Mr. Beer. If you have a break in 18 the pipeline, we've been told by Arctic Gas that the 19 chances are , I think 50-50, that the gas will ignite, 20 that is you'll have the gas burning when it comes out 21 22 of the pipeline, if it breaks. 23 MR. BEER: I couldn't swear 24 to the 50-50, sir, but there is a fair possibility, I 25 suppose, that it will ignite, yes. THE COMMISSIONER: 26 Well, the danger with a gas pipeline if it breaks, one of the 27 dangers is that there is a good chance that it will 28 ignite, that is it will burst into flame and it can 29 then cause a forest fire, that's the principal danger 30

```
if it breaks. Now these people say that they can build
1
   one that won't break. Well, we're looking into that,
2
   but an oil pipeline, if an oil pipeline comes
3
   afterwards along the same route beside the gas pipeline
4
   and it breaks, then you'll get oil and you could get an
5
   awful lot of oil that would go into a stream, and we've
6
7
   been listening to what damage oil could cause in the
   Beaufort Sea, we've been listening to evidence about
8
   that for two months. Well, it would cause great damage
9
   in a stream, obviously, depending on the quantity.
10
11
                              But carry on, I just wanted
12
   to make sure you understood.
13
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            50 miles apart
14
   is quite, a long ways.
                             MR. BEER: Yes, it is quite a
15
   reasonable distance and I. quess a fair amount of gas
16
17
   is contained in that pipe, but it will rise into the
   air very quickly. Or burn very quickly.
18
19
                              THE WITNESS: You're just
   going to build a natural gas?
20
                             MR. BEER: Our proposal is
21
22
   for a natural gas pipeline only. But as Mr. Berger
23
   said, at sometime there is a proposal for -- or there
   will be a proposal for an oil pipeline, but that will
24
25
   be from another company.
26
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Well, there's
27
   two companies now, sir, they're just natural gas, is
28
   that right?
29
                             MR. BEER: Yes, we're
   competing in fact.
```

```
THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 They're
1
   fighting about who's going to build the gas pipeline.
2
3
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            I'm pretty sure
   after you build that pipeline, now every news you hear
4
   is a gas pipeline, and then after you build that I'm
5
   pretty sure it's going to be oil pipeline, the oil.
6
7
                              MR. BEER: Yes, I imagine it
   will be.
              I don't know how many years later it would be
8
9
   after the gas pipeline.
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            They just
10
   mention that to make us believe, the Indians believe
11
   that it's just only natural gas and gas is all; but
12
   probably they're going to build along side of that
13
   they're going to build oil.
14
                              MR. BEER:
                                         That can't be
15
   denied, that's the way that it will probably be, yes.
16
17
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            They're going
   to operate it, I think so.
18
                                So if they ever built, that
   oil, the oil itself damage lots.
19
                              MR. BEER: Yes, the oil would
20
   in fact, as Mr. Berger pointed out, cause a lot more
21
   damage if it's built, than natural gas would, yes.
22
23
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            So I put down
   here, "creek, river, lake", if it goes on the creeks
24
25
   and lakes and streams.
                            So it won't bother the creeks
   and the rivers or lakes?
26
27
                              MR. BEER:
                                         Which is this, the
28
   qas?
29
                                            Well, the gas
                              THE WITNESS:
   or oil.
```

1 l	MR. BEER: The natural gas 21
2	would not bother the creeks and the lakes as such, no.
3	3 If we ever did have a break of a pipeline under a
4	river or creek, the gas would just bubble up to the top
5	of 5 the water and just escape. It wouldn't mix in
6	with the 5 water at all, and it wouldn't float on top
7	either. 7 I should perhaps add here that B under lakes
8	not under lakes because we don't plan on crossing
9	any lakes but under rivers and creeks including the
10	Mackenzie, we would put extra strong pipe in order that
11	the likelihood of a pipeline break there is even more
12	reduced from the low level we think it is on across dry
13	land.
14	THE WITNESS: Another thing here
15	I want to know, since they're talking about pipeline, I
16	think it's 1970 now since then, is it lately you find
17	where your route is going to be over there?
18	MR. BEER: Yes, there are
19	some slight differences in the routes between Arctic
20	Gas and ourselves.
21	THE WITNESS: Since 1970?
22	MR. BEER: I think Arctic Gas
23	has changed their route since 1970, yes.
24	THE WITNESS: Can I look at a
25	map?
26	MR. BEER: Of course.
27	THE WITNESS: This latest one
28	or-
29	MR. BEER: The red pipeline,
30	this one here that goes down across Swimming Point and

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diverges well to the east of Travaillant Lake here is
1
2
   the Foothills Pipeline. The black line -- I'll speak
3
   for Mr. Carter, I guess -- the black line is the
   current proposed route of the Arctic Gas pipeline.
4
5
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Black is
   the Arctic Gas Pipeline; red is Foothills' pipeline.
6
7
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            This is natural
   gas and this is real gas?
8
9
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 No,
   they're both natural gas. Don't ask me why they
10
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            The black one
11
12
   looks like an oil pipeline.
13
                              (LAUGHTER)
                              MR. BEER: I won't
14
   disillusion you.
15
16
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            So you know,
17
   the reason I ask where you're going to put it, you know
   they're talking about putting pipeline through
18
   Travaillant Lake, they're talking about a lot of
19
   gravel in there. They say they want to use gravel
20
   mostly from there, that's why I mention it.
21
22
   fishing place are these lakes right here, way back
23
   there.
24
                              MR. BEER:
                                         I can say here,
25
   while I don't know exactly where the gravel is coming
   from, in the Travaillant Lake area, that we would not
26
27
   be taking gravel out of the lake, That is not our
   proposal at this time, in any way.
28
29
                                            Well, I understand
                              THE WITNESS:
   a couple of years ago or a year ago they wanted to
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take gravel around from Travaillant Lake, around the area
   around there.
2
3
                              MR. BEER:
                                         I don't know who
            I don't think it was either Arctic Gas or
4
5
   Foothills, in any case, sir.
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            It's not going
6
7
   to be done down below here, or down below Arctic Red?
   It's not crossing there?
8
9
                              MR. BEER: No.
                                              This route
   has got nothing to do with Foothills anyway, and it's
10
   not being proposed by Arctic Gas at the moment either
11
12
   Their route is up across the delta. This is no longer
   a firm proposal.
13
                                            Well, that's
14
                              THE WITNESS:
   all I wanted to know.
15
                              MR. BEER: O.K., thank you.
16
17
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Thank you.
   There's one more thing I like to mention about this -is
18
   there any way besides pipeline?
19
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
20
21
                              THE WITNESS: What is it?
22
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 There are
   other ways. One would be to use a tanker, tankers, big
23
   ships that would carry large volumes of gas, but you
24
25
   would have a hard job getting the tankers through the
   ice and they don't want to use tankers.
26
   suggested building a railway.
27
                              THE WITNESS:
28
                                            Yes.
29
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 But the
   C.N.R. and the C.P.R. don't at this time propose to build
```

a railway and they propose to fly the gas out in big planes, but that doesn't seem practical. So Arctic Gas and Foothills are supported by the oil and gas industry, the oil companies, and they -- the oil companies have found the gas and they say they want to take it out by a pipeline, so that's why we're looking at a pipeline and the National Energy Board, when it resumes its hearings, will consider whether it should be a railroad instead, or tankers instead, or big planes instead, or even big submarines under the ice taking the gas out. Now these are ideas that have been advanced, but the companies say, "Well, the best way is a pipeline, if we are going to get it out."

So that's why we're looking

15 at a pipeline today.

THE WITNESS: So for the train I think you got both ways transportation for bringing freight out with oil or gas or something like that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's the advantage of a train, but to give you an example, well, let me just put it this way, the only companies that are apparently able to build railroads or run them, are the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Canadian National Railroad, and they are not prepared to build a railroad at this stage. But there is a Board that meets in Ottawa called the Energy Board, and it will be meeting, I think, in a while, and they will consider whether it shouldn't be a train or some other way of getting the gas out besides a pipeline. But

1	that's not my job.
2	THE WITNESS: That's all I
3	got for pipeline on here, so I got another piece here
4	for you which I been keeping for a long time. You
5	mentioned bout 12,000 people is going to be employed.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: 6,000.
7	THE WITNESS: Well, 12,000
8	and ,000 too, I guess.
9	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, go
10	ahead anyway, don't let me interrupt you.
11	THE WITNESS: Is it 12,000 or
12	,000?
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
14	said ,000 plus 1,200 more, so that's 7,200, maybe more
15	than that, though. We'll have to wait and see, if it
16	is built, how many people will be needed to build it.
17	THE WITNESS: Well, I tore
18	off his. Thanks very much for talking to me. I think
19	Ill read this to you.
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Sure, go
21	ahead.
22	THE WITNESS: This is a piece
23	from "The Drum", it was written in '72.
24	THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.
25	THE WITNESS:
26	"It may not come to result, but this is what I
27	want to say about the land, my land. Back of
28	Smith cabin a creek 60 or 70 miles up the
29	Mackenzie from Arctic Red is where I lived for
30	many years. I know there is only one good

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fish lake, and I am living at Travaillant Lake now for the last four years, and all these lakes used to be good fish lakes, but since I've been there the fish are not worth eating. It was worse this fall. The fish there are nothing but heads, skin, bones. The oil companies have been building roads over this land. There are no caribou, it's because of this company tearing up the ground."

I believe that, I think.

"There are no rabbits, no ptarmigan, no lynx, no martens. It used to be one of the richest countries for hunting and trapping, but not I have been thinking all these any more. things no more all winter. There are/oldtimers in Arctic Red River except myself. That's why I talk all about these things. This is not exactly for myself. I have four sons and they all have big families. This is the reason I am still fighting. I live in the bush all the time. I come to town only Christmas and Easter, Therefore I know what I'm talking about. The beaver and the rat are It never had been like this for very scarce. 100 years, so there is really something wrong.

I heard lots about highways coming through, but this I don't know much about. But I'm really against pipeline. If something ever happens to oil pipes due to cold weather and something, then what? I am old enough to

say that I saw people make fire with flint," 1 2 she mean in the old time, "in those days I could work and hunt just as 3 good as a man. I don't know very much about 4 white man's way of life but by different 5 womans I think I heard that the white people 6 7 want consultation with the Indians before they start exploration in the north. I might be 8 talking for nothing. At least I want to let 9 the people know what I think. Most of all, I 10 don't want give away my land. 11 I am 85 years 12 I have been trying to stop young peo-13 ple from drinking. Besides this I still want to fight for my land. This is all I have to 14 say." 15 This is Julienne Andre who wrote that. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs. Andre spoke earlier today. 18 THE WITNESS: 19 Yes, Mrs. It's interesting, that's why I kept that. 20 Andre. THE COMMISSIONER: Could you 21 22 let us have that to keep that? 23 THE WITNESS: If you pay for 24 it. 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Oh yes. We'll make a copy of it and send it back to you. 26 27 You're pretty sharp herein this town. (LETTER TO EDITOR OF "THE DRUM" BY JULIENNE ANDRE 28 29 MARKED EXHIBIT C-263) 30 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, you

don't mind to listen to another one, I been put this 1 probably a year ago or a year before, 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead. 3 THE WITNESS: This is I want 4 to give Tom Berger that, don't say he ever put it in 5 "The Drum", probably he's scared to put in there. 6 7 "For everything you gain, you also lose some-The young native of the north have 8 been taken away from their parents at an early 9 age from 4 to 9 years, to hostel system, which 10 is like a rotten education system. 11 learn their language and their culture, and 12 it's such a system because the Inuit people 13 have always had nomadic livelihood. Freedom 14 to do what they want these days. The young 15 people are becoming technicians, doctors, etc. 16 in their culture of their parents. Ancestors 17 starting to die. The young people are caught 18 19 in between two, cultures, their ancestors way of life or technical ways of a white man. 20 Which way they do go? Everywhere old-time 21 22 trappers, hunters used to do their things. 23 This means of trapping and hunting. seismic lines put there by oil companies. 24 There is hardly any animals around there any 25 more. We've got to stop what the oil compa-26 nies are doing to our land. This is for our 27 good, the good of our children, grandchildren, 28 and our land." 29 30 Thanks, Mr. Berger, I just

want to talk to you about that today. 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 3 thank you very much, sir. THE WITNESS: That's all that 4 5 come to my head. Thanks very much. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. 6 7 (WITNESS ASIDE) 8 EDWARD NAZON sworn: 9 THE WITNESS: Edward Nazon. 10 Mr. Berger, I'm getting old, you know, and I think I'll 11 make it briefly because all that I achieved and what I 12 said, I think it just about covered up all I had to say 13 but before I give my views I would like to say a few 14 words on the Inquiry itself. 15 16 According to quite a few weeks back, I think according to Mr. Fraser, you have 17 been criticized somewhere on your trip and also our 18 friend, Jim Edwards Sittichinli has been criticized in 19 Inuvik. As we all know, anything you do say or you do 20 as an individual or some people will always criticize 21 22 and we all agree, so I just want to let you people know that these people, if they think they can do better, 23 24 they should push you people aside and take things over themselves. But as far as we're concerned, there's 25 very few times that I'm miss listening to the Berger 26 The only time that I miss is when I was out 27 on trapline, if I come home late, that's the only time 28 So I don't want you people to think that 29 everybody criticizes you. So much for this.

About the pipeline, I been 2 listening to the radio about it all the time. people opposed to the pipeline. Some people says they 3 want to share development. Some are afraid most of all 4 if the pipeline breaks, they're worried about the 5 environment. So I always said that as far as the 6 pipeline is concerned I might say -- this is, of course 7 my own views -- but we're talking about something that 8 we don't know. We never have had pipeline in our 9 country, some said that -- well, I experienced that --10 somewhere around 1940 to be exact, I think it was the 11 first part of June that there was another earthquake. 12 The shore ice in the lake and in the river was just 13 popping out. I often thought myself too, if there was 14 a pipeline laid, if things like that occurred then what 15 would happen? 16 17 It's not so much a gas pipeline but eventually they will have the oil 18 pipeline. Another thing too, people are talking about 19 their country. They're worried about the birds, fish, 20 and the mammals. When we say we own the country, some 21 22 why. We were the first people of North America. when we say it's our land, I don't say all the white 23 24 people but I know some of the white people, they don't 25 like to hear that. When we look at the globe 26 and see all kinds of countries with different names, 27 28 with different people white, black, red -- they all 29 have a country of their own, their own destination. There are some things I can't understand and I don't 30

think I will ever understand it. The Northwest 1 Territories have been existing for thousands of years. 2 There are two lakes not far from here, 15 miles I 3 think, according to people around here, and there's 4 about four or 500 feet, I think, between those two 5 lakes, there's a creek running through them. Alongside 6 i that creek is a little bluff , and the seismic party 7 they went through there, one of them told me they're 8 going to drill a hole on top of that bluff and he 9 discovered something, ashes or something. So they sent 10 for a man. 11 So this man dug around and I 12 saw this site myself, about 15 feet deep, I think, and 13 way down, I don't know how deep it was but anyway they 14 found ashes and fish bones. This man says he estimated 15 that people were living down there 3,000 years. 16 17 that time they were right on the surface then. So when we say this is ,our 18 land, it couldn't be nobody else but the Indians. 19 is why the people are talking so much about their land, 20 When we talk about land use regulations, we see in the 21 22 paper about Her or His Majesty and the Ministers. told an old Indian that the Crown on the land, and he 23 say, "I don't know what you're talking about." 24 25 This is why people are talking so much about their land. They think even 26 they're going to push them little by little, little by 27 little, and what will happen to us? We'll just be like 28 the natives in the south in the provinces. 29 what we're scared of.

1	So about the pipeline, some
2	of the Indians told me themselves that they can't stop
3	the progress, and some says that even how much we do,
4	we doing the talking and they'll go ahead. I think
5	there's two ways of building that pipeline. They can
6	either just go ahead and build the damn thing and the
7	other way is this way, consultation before they do
8	anything in the country.
9	I'm getting old now. My kids
10	are grown up now and I can't say I don't care what they
11	do, but it seems that way anyway. We're just talking
12	for nothing.
13	Once again I say we don't
14	know what impact the pipeline will do in the country,
15	because we've never seen one in this country. So I'm
16	getting tired now, and I think that's all I have to
17	say, Mr. Berger. Thank you very much.
18	THE COMMISSIONER: Thanks
19	very much, sir.
20	(WITNESS ASIDE)
21	
22	JAMES ANDRE sworn:
23	THE WITNESS: This is another
24	Andre James Andre. I got little words here not
25	First I would like to say that I'm a native right up
26	Arctic Red River, I'm a Metis. Just a few words I'd
27	like to say here.
28	If you want to build a pipeline
29	why don't you build a refinery right in the north here?
30	You won't have no problems to ship your oil and

everything else, ship it south. Ever since the north was built, you got your north and I'll give you an example.

N.T.C.L. come down shipping everything at Tuk down to the north. If there was a refinery down here, let the government ship it down to the south. That's the first' thing that I wanted to say.

This is our country, we live in our country, we were brought up in this country, we lived in this country. If you want to live down north you have all your things, like say your -- what-you-call, it -- I can't mention it, when you stay in north you live in duplex houses, you stay in duplex houses, it's government houses. Us people, this is our land, this is our people, we can't say, "We're going to go south." We can't say to them people, we can't stay in them kind of louses. They shove us on the side, they say, "You're Indians, you stay over there." We can't do that.: It's not the way it's supposed to be. We stay wherever government have us, that's where we're going to be.

Now this pipeline, I know it's going to come through, it's very true, I know it's going to come through. People, all kinds of people are going to come through, and if you got experience, have experience, when you come back they ship you out, they ship you out and then you're going to have experience. You go out, you got experience, you come back and what experience does you? When you come back with experience, they going to tell you, "You still need more than this. You need more of this, you need

more experience." 1 That's not the way it is. 2 Take Alaska for experience. Just example, they say in 3 Alaska, they always say they're going to look after 4 their boys and they're going to look after everything. 5 When the boys, when they're working on the pipeline, 6 right, they look after the pipeline and every time 7 8 they got their days off or something like that, when their days off, where are they going to go? Their 9 nearest community. So they say they're going to come 10 to Arctic Red, they're going to have dope, they're 11 going to have prostitution, they're going to have 12 everything. What's a little town like Arctic Red, 13 what are they going to do? They've got nothing. 14 People should think like that, that's what we're 15 thinking of. This is our country, this is our land, 16 we're thinking of it. You want to put pipeline around 17 the Arctic Red, you, put a line through, you say 18 you're going to bury it. How can you bury it? You 19 can't bury it. What about the ice? You can't bury the 20 ice. The ice will come every year, there's no way 21 that the river is the same channel every year, you 22 23 can't tell me that. You can't tell anybody from our people, you can't tell them nothing. It's going to be 24 changed every year. Every year is different. You put 25 a' river right down here, next year the channel is 26 going to be different. It's going to be a sandbar 27 again. You can't tell me because I know. 28 Look at this here. 29 This here is the first time I been out of the bush my life. I'm

25 years old, I never went in the bush in my life till before I was 11 years old. This year in February I 2 went in the bush, I'm really satisfied I went in the 3 bush. Nobody can tell me nothing. I'm happy. 4 living out of the bush, I'm living out of my country, 5 that's my country. Nobody can tell me nothing. 6 7 When I come in town here I 8 see people around this Arctic Red River or any other place, they're sitting here in town, they don't know 9 what they're doing. They don't know where their next 10 meat is going. They want to go to the Bay; that's 11 white man country, that. White man, he pay for that 12 thing. How much you got to pay for a God damn steak, 13 one steak, \$6. When you go in the bush how much it 14 going to cost? Cost you about 40, that's just for one 15 shell, that's just for knocking moose over. You sit in 16 17 the bush, you have lots of meat. You have 40, you have lots of meat, if you stay in the bush you have lots of 18 19 meat. 20 That's all I'm trying to say. This is our country. We don't need no pipeline or 21 22 anything to come around here to bother us. Leave us 23 alone. That's what I'm trying to say. 24 I'm going to try and tell you 25 something after a while, Mr. Berger, let some people 26 speak. O.K.? 27 THE COMMISSIONER: O.K., thanks. 28 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger? 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead. 30 THE WITNESS: Do you understand

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about them seismic lines? I work for seismic, I was driller for seismic. I went through mountains and everything. Now a couple of years back, now I'm looking backward, what do I get? The seismic lines is coming down, I'm talking about mountains or something, every time you see a mountain you see a little line. seismic. I blast through them things. I work them, I come down, now maybe about ten years' time, the time I'm working right now, I'm a trapper right now, I work with my father, I don't know where is he? My uncle right 10 there, all these people, I live with them. 11 Now all these lines are 12 coming down through the mountains , they're all 13 creeks.:, What's going to happen if you put a line 14 right through there, what's going to happen? It's going 15 to all be under creeks there. That's what I want to 16 17 try and think about. You got to think about them things, though once in a while. 18 19 This year in February I was working, I worked all my life, I worked all my life 20 seismic, Imperial Oil, everything you can think of. 21 22 You can check up anything on me, you're going to see why I worked with them people; but this year in 23 February I shut her down. I went to work with my 24 25 cousin' we went in the bush, me and my cousin were in the bush, we trapped, we shot moose, we shot moose. My 26 27 uncle sit right there right today, he's sitting over there. We don't need no God damn white man to come 28 around and tell us what to do. I mean we don't need no 29 white man to tell us what to do. I'm just happy, I'm

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just happy that all my people were happy together.
1
   That's where we want to be. We don't need no pipeline
2
3
   or nothing. We want our land claims settled first
   before I we ever go in at the end.
4
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
5
   thanks I understand that. You made that point very
6
7
   well.
                              THE WITNESS: Well, that's
8
   all I want to say. Thank you very much.
9
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
10
                              THE WITNESS: O.K., thank
11
12
   you.
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
13
                              MRS. ODILLA COYEN sworn:
14
                              THE WITNESS: I'm Odilla
15
           I was born in 1902 and I can't remember what
16
17
   was going on since I was five years old., In them days
   we knew nothing of law, we were free to live as we
18
   pleased until 1921, after then we start to hear about
19
   the law, the law about that, the law about this. But
20
   still we were free on our own land.
21
22
                              Between 1930 and 1960 we were
23
   using our homemade brew. Once in awhile we were
   drinking. Since Inuvik was built and Liquor Store was
24
25
   put up, then trouble started, just like fighting one
   another, hurting one another, shooting one another,
26
27
   broken homes. So what if the pipeline goes through?
                              We were told if the pipeline
28
29
   goes through 700 people will come from the south, and
   there will be camps here and there, and the worker
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will be kept in camp. We don't believe that. 1 too much what is going on in Alaska. The same thing 2 will happen here. That's why we are sure against the 3 pipeline. For our health, doctors and nurses keep us 4 very well but if the pipeline goes through they will 5 turn their attention to the wages they will get from 6 7 the workers who will get hurt, maybe I'm wrong but 8 that's what I think. Now for the trapline and the 9 I agree with the chief of Good Hope and the 10 land. chief of Fort McPherson, and I agree with the chief J~ 11 of Arctic Red River, that our land would be destroyed 12 by the pipeline. They say man was made out of the soil 13 of the earth, so we are made with the soil of our land, 14 and if the pipeline goes through, the land will be 15 spoiled and the land is part of us. So we do not want 16 17 the pipeline to spoil it. We saw what the oil can do There is a place down around here where to the land. 18 the oil was spilled. Nothing grow there. We see oil 19 people filling up their tank when they finished, they 20 just drop their hose there with oil pouring out and 21 22 that's all I have to say. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. Maybe you could let us have your statement, 24 25 which is in writing and we could keep it. Would that be all right? 26 27 THE WITNESS: Yes, 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30

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(SUBMISSION BY MRS. 0. COYEN MARKED EXHIBIT C-264)
1
                             MRS. ALICE ANDRE, sworn:
2
                              THE INTERPRETER: This is
3
                    This is Alice Andre.
4
   another Andre.
                              THE WITNESS:
5
                                            I don't have too
   much to say. Mr. Berger, I'm a married, woman with
6
7
   children I love.
                      I think of their future, that's why I,
   want to say a few words. I'll say what I've got on my
8
   mind.
9
                             My grandfather, old Paul
10
   Niditchi, was elected first chief here in Arctic Red
11
   River in 1921. He was one of the chiefs that signed
12
   the treaty that year. He didn't understand anything,
13
   he had to sign the treaty with an "X". He died 1955.
14
                              I'm one of his grand-
15
   daughters that's still living here in Arctic Red River
16
17
   all my life. It's going on to 55 years since the
   treaty was signed in 1921. Judge Berger, today no
18
   white, man is going to make me give our land away.
19
   don't want the pipeline. I an saying this for myself
20
   and the people, especially the children and the future
21
22
   generations to come, so they can make use of this land.
   I don't want the pipeline, there's no way I'm going to
23
   give this land away.
24
25
                              I heard about Alaska and
26
   James Bay.
                I don't want it to happen around here.
27
   That's all I have to say.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
28
                                                 Thank you
   very much. Maybe you would let us keep your written
29
    statement.
                             (WITNESS ASIDE)
30
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1	(SUBMISSION BY MRS. A. ANDRE MARKED EXHIBIT C-265)
2	
3	WILLIAM NORMAN sworn:
4	MR. R. ANDRE: A lot of
5	people would like to give presentations, but once
6	THE COMMISSIONER: I know the
7	feeling.
8	MR. R. ANDRE: they can't
9	say all they would like to say.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Right.
11	MR. R. ANDRE: So what we
12	have done, you know we went to their homes and had them
13	tape, and we read transcripts and tapes on paper.
14	THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I see.
15	MR. R. ANDRE: I'm just going
16	to say a few words first.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
18	fir. Norman can say what he wants, but whatever he
19	said on tape that you put on paper, you can just read
20	that and I'll accept that just as if Mr. Norman said it
21	all here today. You understand that? Well, I think
22	we'll listen to these people for a while, Mr. Andre.
23	INTERPRETER: I said a few
24	words not long ago, but I want to say a few more words
25	personally.
26	Everybody spoke a little
27	speech and I'm doing the same, and I appreciate all
28	that the people said today, he said We talk about
29	our land and I said a few words last time about our
30	land. Even that I want to say a little more about our

land and I said a few words last time about our land. 1 Even that I want to say a little more about it, he 2 said. We love our land and we are free to do what we 3 like, any place we want to go, we are free. 4 5 Our ancestors use this land just like we do now. That's why we love our land and 6 live out of it. He say in the old days it used to be a 7 great country. There used to be lots of ducks, lots of 8 fish, lots of rabbit, all kinds of animals. 9 up the Red River, we used to have lots of fun. 10 right now there's nothing left, he said. 11 I wonder why there's nothing 12 left now, he said. Ever since the white man came into 13 our country and tore it up, I guess they've been 14 spilling oil out of the truck and cats and all that, 15 and I guess that's what the animals fool around with 16 17 and I guess that's why there's nothing left, he said. Since I stopped seismic work 18 around here, some of them lines are pretty old and 19 everything start growing back in the line there. 20 That's how come we get a few moose around now, he said. 21 22 But if a pipeline come, I wonder what will happen? If they built a pipeline and on top of that too they open 23 a highway, then us, we'll get nothing out of it. 24 25 they start building a road, he said they're going to charge us so much for every yard, he said. 26 All the time they're just 27 using all the gravel they want. We never get nothing 28 out of it and we're so poor today, he said. 29 30 He said at Norman Wells there's

1	a mine around Great Bear Lake and there's a mine at
2	Yellowknife, all that, he said, the native found all
3	that, he said. But still the white people just took it
4	away and make money out of it. Today we have to buy our
5	own fuel from Norman Wells, he said.
6	This is all I want to say, he
7	said.
8	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
9	sir.
10	(WITNESS ASIDE)
11	
12	
13	THE COMMISSIONER: You're
14	reading Mr. Norman's statement, I take it?
15	MRS. AGNES ANDRE: Yes.
16	"Now at the present at the age of 73 all my
17	life I've been out living off the land. I was
18	born at Fort Franklin, and ever since I was
19	small I started working in the bush. I worked
20	in that part of the country till I turned 17,
21	and then came to Arctic Red. I lived off the
22	land around here, also around Fort McPherson,
23	up in the hills, down around Travaillant Lake,
24	up the river, and up the Red. Now it's hard
25	for me to work but I know how it is out on the
26	land. When there were no white men, there
27	were lots out on the land. Caribou, fish,
28	rabbits, and muskrats. There was lots, and it
29	was really good for us. These were good
30	times.
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Then the white man came to find oil and to tear up our land. They found oil, plenty of it, and there was some oil spillage. In doing this there is nothing left now. Long ago it was good to hear birds and to see ducks flying in from the south. The land changed when the oil companies came and tore up our land. Now a bird is hardly seen; rabbits, all these are slowly disappearing.

The oil companies have slowed down work on the land now, and plants are growing back, and the animals are coming back too, but slowly. It can be seen that it will be very hard for the native people in the future when more white people come. I haven't got very many years to live now, but what will the young people live off in the land? That's why we are talking about our land, so our children in the future can have something. If they have no jobs, what will they live on? There will be a lot of white men working, but our children will not know how to work with machinery that are being used now. Probably only the educated ones will have good jobs and live well. But besides them there will be a lot of people that will live That's why when they say 'Pipeline' it can be seen that life will be made hard for us. Even though they say the pipeline will be built good, but things can

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29 30 always turn out wrong.

If there is a leakage in the underground pipeline, then it will be spread through to the permafrost and go out into the lakes and creeks, and probably the fish will die off. People don't want the pipeline built along the Mackenzie River, since it will be near the settlements. Being built near the settlements, the people who trap near and around the towns will have nothing left to go out for. What will they live on? We know we will be poor because of the white man. see nothing left of fish, caribou, muskrats, rabbits and ducks. This is our land. raised on it and our children were raised on the land. We were happy working out on the land. Although we didn't always get anything, we were happy just the same, just working trying to get something. What will we have if is taken away? How will we live? our land. We'll be poor. They tear up our land and take Should we do this in the white man's country we will surely have to pay so much a yard. White man take our gravel, find oil, and they make money out of these things they find in our land. It's our land and we aren't given a ,dollar for anything taken out. hard to do this in a white man's land.

We know we can't even cut down one skinny tree on our own. Why do you

1	spoil our land and it looks like they are try-
2	ing to make us more poor."
3	That's all.
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
5	very much. I would like to keep that statement you
6	read.
7	(STATEMENT OF W. NORMAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-266)
8	
9	GABE BLUECOAT sworn:
10	THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
11	missed quite a few words, I should say. Too bad I
12	never been to school. That's what I kick myself for
13	and I can't talk myself. I could talk but my mind not
14	right, don't go straight anyway, so Agnes going to read
15	it to you what I said.
16	THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
17	MRS. ANDRE: "Mr. Berger, I
18	want to talk to you about what I know."
19	That's what he said so I'll just keep right on.
20	"I am from way back born in 1913, and that's a
21	long time. I know all this country, which you
22	don't know. That's why it's easy for you to
23	talk, but I know how things are going to be.
24	I know things are going to be bad, really bad.
25	This land is not like the south. It's not the
26	same. Down south it's warm and nothing hap-
27	pens to the pipelines built there. Do you
28	think it. will be the same around here? No
29	way, never. It's not going to be the same as
30	outside, it's cold. I wonder how long you've
ı	

been in this country? You see for yourself how cold it can get. But still the government wants to build a pipeline in this cold country, but the government doesn't know, only his mouth knows. This is my land. I was born at Point Separation and a pipeline will be built across near that place. I've been around here ever since. I never go any other place, just stay here. They say 'my land.' Well, this is really my land.

Mr. Berger, I don't want

Mr. Berger, I don't want them to spoil my land before I die. This whole town is my family, my cousins and my niece. I don't want you to spoil things for them. Me, I'll probably die next year. I'm not talking only for myself, but for all my people. They're all my children and I'm talking for them. I don't want them to suffer. You probably haven't seen permafrost. I know permafrost because of my travels in the bush. I really know it. When I go trapping and set camp 1 don't set a tent on low ground, always on high ground. The only time I set tent on low ground is when it gets dark on me.

It's not ground, it's ice, and when I am bedded down on it, the next morning my blankets are all frosted up and it's cold. But this won't happen if I have set camp on dry ground.

Should you build the

pipeline above or below this permafrost, it
won't be any good. If it's built under the
ground, then something will surely happen to
the pipeline and you don't know that. No pipeline, that's what I want.

Mr. Berger, I want no
pipeline. I don't wan t no pipeline and I know
what I want. There's a lot of years ahead of

Mr. Berger, I want no pipeline. I don't wan t no pipeline and I know what I want. There's a lot of years ahead of us, but I don't know how long I have left to live. I'm really worried, I'm worried for my children. Me, I'm old and don't have many years to live. This land, who made it? I really want to find out who made it. Me? You? the government? Who made it?

I know only one man made it. God. But on this land who besides Him made the land? What is given is not sold to anyone. We're that kind of people. We're not going to give away our land. What is given to us -we're not going to give away what was given to us. This land was given to us for nothing and we're no going to give it away. The people say 'No pipeline.' We really mean it when we say that.

That's all that's in our heads now. All over this land, I'll show you on the map where I travel and where I camp. I suffered at times and things weren't always bad. Things were good for me too. We stayed on this cold land, and it's not a very good

life. We worry about the cold weather. Now 1 it's the pipeline to worry about. Also we are 2 being bothered about our land. Again I say we 3 won't hand over what was given to us for noth-4 ing. It's good enough that they are building 5 the pipeline, but why bother us for our land 6 7 besides that? How strong can our 8 hearts be? We got only one heart. How strong 9 can it be? We suffered on this land before. 10 There were good and bad times for us long ago. 11 When I was 30-40 years old, I travelled all 12 over this land. Every winter I travelled, 13 that's how I know the pipeline will be bad and 14 we don't want it. 15 Mr. Berger, if I have 16 been well-educated, it could have been better 17 for me to talk. It's hard to talk on paper. It 18 could have been better if I stood and talked 19 to you. It's not good to have our words trans-20 lated, but I am being helped. Someone else is 21 22 going to read what I say to you. Should you 23 build this pipeline, things are going to be bad for us. 24 25 Us people, Arctic Red River people, if a white man came and asked to 26 27 stay with us, sure, right away we'd say 'Yes, yes, my friend.' the white people, why can't 28 29 they be like that? 30 Everything they do is

money, money, money. That's -- why don't they be our friends and 'to use everything, one thing, share everything just the same as the other? Why they don't do that? It's always money. It really makes me feel bad. I'm the only one left of seven brothers. I'm happy living here among my children. They look after us good, and we're worried about them and how things are going to turn out. We're worried about three things: If this land is taken away from us what will they do to us after that? If they do take our land, it is better that I die, me and my children, it's better we all die. We don't want to be kicked around like little pups."

That's all. (WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank you very much, sir. I think that I should just say that the statements that you and some of the other people have made about building a pipeline in the permafrost are statements that are important to the Inquiry because the engineers and scientists who have given evidence to the Inquiry are concerned about that, too. One scientist, Dr. Williams, of the Scott Polar Institute, has been to the Inquiry and has said that the plan that these companies have to build a pipeline is one that won't work because he says if they build it the way they intend to, the heave in the ground -that is the pipe will be heaved up five times as far as the engineers for the

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pipeline companies think it will, according to their
1
   present plans. So you're talking about a problem
2
3
   that the scientists and engineers are talking about,
   too. So your views based on your experience are
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5
    important to me.
6
                              We can hear one more person
7
   before six o'clock.
                              MRS. ANDRE:
                                           I' 11 do my own.
8
9
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Oh, all
   right.
10
11
12
                              MRS. AGNES ANDRE sworn:
13
                              THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
14
   this is something for you to think about. Has it ever
15
   occurred to you that the native people might have
16
   violence on their minds to get back at the decision
17
   made to have the pipeline built? That the violence may
18
   be taken out on the workers building the pipeline?
19
                              In your past community
20
   hearings a lot of people were against the pipeline and
21
22
   what it will do to the land, and the animals on it,
   and how much they value the two. It will only take a
23
   small group of people to think of their revenge.
24
   Should this happen you will have a lot of problems
25
   with the native people, but then too, natives might
26
   not only be the ones to cause violence.
27
                                             The builders
   themselves may do physical harm. If they do they will,
28
29
   probably get off easy since they will have the money,
   or they might even go as far as paying the law to keep
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quiet so that the workers can keep their good names. 1 But how good are they when they are building to 2 destroy the native peoples' land and their way of 3 life? Whereas when a native person commit a criminal 4 offence, they will probably spend the rest of his life 5 in jail, because us poor native people won't have the 6 7 money to pay for lawyers, Court costs, etc. That's one topic. 8 Should we be forced into a 9 land settlement involving money, which we do not want, 10 how long will the money last? 10, 15, 20 years or 11 maybe even until the land claim settlement papers are 12 lost, thrown away or put away where it is forgotten 13 long will that be? We don't want this kind of a land 14 settlement. We want a settlement where we can keep our 15 land till the ends of the earth and not have our 16 future relatives to have to fight for it again and 17 again, possibly until our land is ours no more. We 18 want to keep our land and we don't want money. 19 You have already heard this 20 from a lot of old people, but I want you to hear it from 21 22 me too. All of the old people weren't as fortunate as us to be born in a hospital, let alone even a house. I 23 was born in Aklavik, and ever since I can remember till 24 25 I reached the age of 8, I lived in the bush with my I can remember travelling around with dog 26 parents. teams to lakes around Travaillant Lake and further down 27 that way. I used to set a trap or two of my own for 28 squirrel, weasel, or even martens. A really good 29 feeling would go through me when I seen something

caught in my trap the next morning. I didn't only set 1 traps, I set snares for rabbits and ptarmigan. 2 did set snares, I never, never came back home empty-3 Same with rat traps; that's muskrats. 4 were all good lakes to catch anything. 5 6 There has been a big change in the few years I've been away at school, in '69 I came 7 8 home and stayed home, but things were different. once our old trail used to be there were cut lines all 9 over, and I notice there were fewer rabbit trails and 10 less ptarmigan around the lakes where once there was 11 plenty. Now we'll be lucky to even see a track of 12 anything. 13 Even though there's hardly 14 anything left in our land, it's always refreshing to go 15 out for a while. That's why we're talking about keeping 16 17 our land, where we can always have somewhere to go, even if it's only ten miles out, just to get the feel. of 18 the land. If we lose our land, where will people go to 19 escape from town life and to cleanse their minds? We 20 want a settlement where not only us and our children 21 22 will be happy, but our great grandchildren. A million times our thoughts will be happy. 23 That's all. 24 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 25 thank you very much. We'd like to keep that, if we may and mark it as an exhibit in the Inquiry. 26 27 (SUBMISSION BY G. BLUECOAT MARKED EXHIBIT C-267) 28 (SUBMISSION BY MRS. A. ANDRE MARKED EXHIBIT C-268) 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30

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THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 I should
1
2
   say that These people here are putting everything
   that's said on tape, and Then it will be typed up and
3
   written up, and There will be a book that will have
4
   everything that you've said in it, and I'll keep one of
5
   those so that I'll remember it, and we'll send one to
6
   Chief Andre of the Settlement Council so that -- the
7
8
   Band Council, I mean -- so that he will have one here
   so that people here in the village can read it when
9
   They want to. But we'll photostat those and send Them
10
   back. Well, should we stop for supper, do you think?
11
                              THE INTERPRETER: Well, it's
12
    just about time.
13
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 What time
14
   should we come back? Eight o'clock, do you think?
15
16
                              THE INTERPRETER:
                                                That would
17
   be better.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
18
                                                 Well,
19
   we'll stop now for supper, ladies and gentlemen, and
   we'll come back at eight o'clock tonight and carry on
20
   the meeting.
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22
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 6 P.M.)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED AT 9:00 P.M.) 1 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 2 gentlemen, I think we'll begin again. Just before we 3 start, let me say for all of the people who are 4 visiting here today -- all of the Inquiry people and 5 myself, that we certainly want to say how much we 6 7 enjoyed the drumming and the dancing and we want to thank the boys and girls and their parents for making 8 sure that we had such a good time this evening. 9 speak for all of us, ma'am when I express our thanks to 10 11 you and to you, chief. 12 (APPLAUSE) MRS. LIZA ANDRE sworn 13 THE INTERPRETER: This is 14 Liza Andre. Mr. Berger came to visit us and just like 15 we don't like we don't care about him and we don't 16 17 think of him the way we think now way. But anyway, we've done our best and we made our little childrens 18 dance for you and we're very happy for that. 19 I want to say a few words. 20 Ever since I got married to my husband, we made a good 21 22 living out in the bushes and we raised up our children 23 there. We raised them up with good food and now They're all grown up and making their own living. 24 25 See how much I said, but still they think of our land and we want our childrens 26 27 to live that way. We moved to Three Rivers 1942 28 That's way over thirty years and we made 29 until today. our living there and we travelled all over, me and my

husband. All what happened way before from '65 to '68 1 this is. Ever since I moved to Three River, I know 2 3 what was going on. It used to be strong water out of the river. Not today, it's not the same. 4 5 They say they're going to work with oil. They say they're going to watch 6 7 everything but I don't think they keep their promises. In those days, the water in that river 8 used to be good at Three Rivers. But today, you make 9 a pot of tea out of that river and the tea turns 10 black in no time. I wonder why it does that. Well, 11 I guess at the head of that river I guess they work 12 around there and maybe they don't look after their 13 place. That's why. 14 Just by Swift Current, the 15 river is changing there but it is not that. The water 16 is not the same she says. 17 They bring a pipeline it'll 18 be worse than this water here. At the Three River, we 19 live there all our life and this last year was the 20 last time I went trapping with my husband but I can 21 22 tell it's a way different from a long time ago. Now, 23 I'm talking. Whatever I say will -- look at this 24 people around this table here. they're mostly my 25 children. I don't know why we're 26 talking, but even that we'll keep on talking. We can't 27 28 rush this land settlement and you can't rush this land settlement yourself. We don't want money for a land 29 settlement. What we want is if it ever be a land 30

settlement, we want the benefit from the land. 1 2 sell our land for money, it wouldn't last very long. 3 Just a little ways I guess. What about our children behind? 4 5 What they're going to use? This is all I can say. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 6 (WITNESS ASIDE) 7 ma'am. Thank you. MRS. ALESTINE ANDRE sworn: 8 THE WITNESS: My name is 9 Alestine Andre, I am 25 years old and like all the 10 young native northerners who have already spoken before 11 you, I was born and raised here and like them, I and 12 concerned about the future of the people who live here 13 and what will likely happen to our future people once 14 the pipeline is built. 15 16 I too have been through the 17 regular channels of education and hostel system. first grade in a mission school in Aklavik in 1958 and 18 the rest of my education to grade 12 in the hostel 19 school system. 20 Things in general in those 21 22 days looked good; well run, well managed. started seeing what has happened in regards to the way 23 24 things have gone on in the past and how these same things were still going on silently now-a-days. 25 what has happened, my people have had to suffer. 26 have been through a great deal since the white man has 27 literally deposited themselves on our land, carrying on 28 29 with no shame. 30 At the signing of treaty 8

and 11, was at the time Indian chiefs and counsellors who couldn't even understand English, let alone read it. It was understood by chiefs that they were signing a peace treaty. Simply a peace treaty between the whites and the natives. No giving up of rights to the land was mentioned. Complicated English wording was used in regards to the treaty at the time.

We were always a peaceful tribe, minding our own business, too kindhearted to newcomers and strangers. We were always willing to help our own kind, plus the others. This was our nature. We naturally went out of way to help people. We were too kind and not harsh enough about the activities being carried on on our land and into our everyday lives.

Ever since the government moved into the Northwest Territories and even before then, when they ruled from Ottawa, our future has been continually planned for us; decisions being made on our behalf in Ottawa by people who knew best -- who thought they knew best.

Back then, we were never involved. I say never, because that was what it was. When we were involved, the big sophisticated words went over our heads and we didn't understand because they used political language. What common person could understand such a language? English is bad enough and they damn well knew it too. That we didn't understand what they meant, which made their case stranger and more reason to go ahead with development. Then they

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1 turn around and say "sure, we consulted with the 2 people" putting themselves in the clear.

Today, all we have to show for Their decision making back then in Their elaborate, executive offices down south is scars of seismic lines, a Dempster and a half finished Mackenzie highway, more low rentals, seismic wires and on caribou heads yet; alcohol problems, family problems, the highway running through our land, our settlements, hunting area and trapline.

Did we ever tell the government we, wanted scarred up land with lines running all over, highways running every which-way, low rentals, wires 5n caribou heads, alcohol? Did we ever ask them for this?

No. Instead in Their so-called learning, they thought it best for us to save Themselves and Their economy. I can say a pretty damn good long-range planning for the benefit and interests of southerners the expense of northern ecology and native way f living. they made damn sure the control didn't get into our hands, development flowing into our land. 'le were never told what was coming or asked whether we wanted it or not. they went right ahead and did what they pleased to feed their so-called 'personal comforts".

They did it nice and slowly o it won't be too noticed. They didn't cater to our needs or bother to see if it would affect us. Finally, today, we are saying "this is our land", which it is

and you hear thunder rumbling in the distance. 1 land was always here. We were always here and There's 2 thousands of us buried in the soil of this land. 3 more of us will he born here and many more will be 4 buried here. 5 White people have had and 6 still have a way of going into countries, developing 7 and installing Their so-called culture and continually 8 clawing the land up, never once thinking or asking 9 Themselves "will this be good, or will it benefit the 10 people already living here?". You don't ever see 11 native people of a country rampaging all over the 12 world, tearing the land up in this country or that 13 country, to see what they could find inside. 14 They were quite happy just 15 living off the land and taking good care of it, a very 16 17 simple way of living but at least they were happy. The non-natives. Their life 18 has revolved around money and how much they can make or 19 how fast they can make it. Money is about all they 20 ever think about, never mind who might suffer as long 21 22 as they get what they want. Like what I said before, we 23 24 are a peaceful tribe. We have respect for our land and all that dwells on it and we live off the animals of 25 this land, the moose, caribou, sheep, bear, lynx 26 beaver, muskrat, ducks, ground squirrels, birds and 27 fish we have every, right to be concerned and worried. 28 It is therefore from our 29 hearts where the constant ache is that we speak to you 30

today in this tone of voice and concern.

Getting back to the subject of government planning and how this government is always planning our future and never thinking of the consequences ways we might have to suffer afterwards. It's "Get it over and done with". We have been through it and we are still going through this constant government merry-go-round. What kind of life is in store for us as a people if we can't control our own future? How many more times and how much harder do we have to scream before the tiny voice in the dark is heard, especially when most of us will be here for the rest of our lives? Our children will be born here and they in turn, have to make a living for Their families.

What kind of life are they going to have? It's a very dangerous game, being played down south when people who were in the game, when big decisions were made, can easily retreat to Florida and suntan Themselves and relax with not a care in the world. Meanwhile, people are suffering as a result of Their decisions.

Life has been very hard for us with the complicated system of government we have with to live; so complex. What kind of government system is it when the people can hardly understand what is happening to them slowly? When you deal with the government, There's legality, long waiting periods, sometimes months for paper work, red tape. Decisions by so many officials before an approval is made plus the usual thousand strings attached. No wonder the

native people are where they are today. Regulations 1 set down in Ottawa or their Yellowknife offices, and 2 how and why one has to follow these regulations. 3 As native people of this 4 land, we have unwritten laws and regulations. 5 always there, passed from generation to generation and 6 the people knew it well, nothing written down on paper. 7 The government knows we are at our weakest now, 8 especially with the constant dispute between Indians 9 and Indians, and Indians and the so-called leaders in 10 the Northwest Territories. 11 Like what a native leader 12 once said, "If we allow ourselves to be divided in our 13 feelings, the government will have more reason to make 14 decisions for us". This statement couldn't be more 15 true for what's happening now. the control is in the 16 hands of the government with them snickering behind our 17 backs on how easily we let them get away with it. 18 19 We don't have leadership when we need it at the most crucial time, people allowing 20 themselves to keep quiet because they already know 21 22 what's going on. Do native people know this? No, instead, they are being misinformed about a lot of 23 things and when they are misinformed, how does anyone 24 expect them to understand the political games that-is 25 being played, their lives and their future in jeopardy? 26 Our lives and futures 27 dangling from an already broken thin piece of string 28 l being held by a few who only want power. If we were to 29 let them go ahead with the pipeline and further

development without consulting us and listening to our 1 views, or having control, you will have in your hands a 2 bunch of wild Indians, mad Indians. 3 Already, we all know we will 4 suffer. We will be pushed aside if all this goes on 5 without us being involved in our own future for a 6 7 change. We know what's happened in Alaska and what they have to go through. Also, James Bay. 8 They have no control and if 9 they do, it's very little and development on their land 10 is going strong. Sure, development means money, but 11 what kind of life for people barely living off old age 12 pensions, unskilled people and people who just want to 13 be left alone, the people who live in small 14 communities? What kind of life is in store for these 15 people when, naturally, with the pipeline, the price of 16 17 everything will skyrocket, shoot out of sight for these people? Will they be happy? 18 19 What right has the government to let the people come onto our land freely? While they 20 get richer, we are still about where we were before 21 22 they tiptoed here. 23 For once, we want control. We need control before we lose everything like the 24 tribes down south. We want to be able and we are quite 25 able to control our lives and our own future. 26 control the flow of development, flow of outsiders, our 27 own education.. Sure, we have people who are qualified 28 29 as teachers. They don't have to have certificates.

We can control our own

1 | commercial businesses, own housing system. We can 2 | control our future.

We want the control before there is too many of you to push us aside and control the government, the money and the resources from our land; before a powerful few will control the people. We want a strong say in the development of this land. Sure, it's fine to say that a pipeline hasn't damaged areas in southern Canada where pipe is running.

Sure, it's fine to say that, but this is the north with it's 50 to 60 below winter temperatures and permafrost year-round. Why else are we concerned?

We can control development at our own pace. We want to be able to control game laws, with native people getting full rights in regards to trapping and hunting and with limits on outsiders getting big game license, sports fishing license. Native people have always had a law in regards to the land and its animals.

They only killed how much they needed and when an animal was killed, they use every part of it. Nothing went to waste. We want the control on this so we can retain and save the animals for the future. Otherwise, as years go by and more and more outsiders are licensed, overkilling will result with extinguished species of animals. We have to be very careful.

We want to be able to bargain with labor unions and get a guarantee of no breaks when

the pipe is running under the Mackenzie River which is our main livelihood. 2 3 Also, a guarantee of immediate cleanup of any spill or seepage that might 4 5 occur from any busted pipe. We want native monitors checking 6 alone the pipeline routes, stationed maybe thirty miles 7 apart for any indication of seepage or break of any kind. 8 When the pipe is running under 9 the Mackenzie, we want trained, native divers checking 10 that line. We want to be able to control things like 11 these. If you were to witness spring breakup, you will 12 know what I'm talking about. Ice almost a mile long 13 moving, being pushed on the Mackenzie and when the actual 14 broken up ice, five feet, sometimes more in thickness is 15 ramming into each other and being pushed under other ice 16 at a rapid pace of about 25 miles an hour and sometimes, 17 the ice jamming at a narrow stretch along the Mackenzie 18 and more ice is being pushed under other ice, you'll know 19 what I'm talking about. 20 How can anyone talk about 21 22 running pipes under the river and expect nothing to happen? When native people talk damage to land or to 23 the river, we know what we're talking about. We've 24 lived here year-round for years and years. All the 25 research work can be carried out in this world, with 26 27 positive comments on how safe the pipeline can be, but you can never be too sure about nature. 28 29 unpredictable. 30 Also, I'd like to mention

there's a lot of fish lakes in the Travaillant Lake region. A lot of people from here have fished in this area and they are very concerned that a pipeline should be running through there.

We have future plans for these lakes and we want to protect ourselves for the future and protect these fish lakes.

I'd like to say a little on government's low rental housing. Native people were quite happy and had more pride and respect for owning their own homes. They didn't need low rentals. Housing not even fit for the north, the extreme winter condition and shifting permafrost.

Did the government get them because the material was cheap and they were easy to slap together? Now, because of the poor material with which these houses were built and the social environment imposed upon us, and we can't handle it. They say we don't, or can't, look after our houses.

Why didn't the government give native people loans to build their own homes? Homes they can at least call their own with their wood stove instead of furnaces with thermostats and the furnace itself in need of constant repair.

They have not given us a chance to prove ourselves. It is not very hard for us to get our own wood and our own ice-water in the wintertime. Everyday things done in the past and still being done today by people who own their own homes.

So, if they think they can

easily come up here, screw our minds up and push us 1 around, I think maybe they should think about it again. 2 3 We will not be taken that easily any longer. Native people have put their foot down on what they have said. 4 5 We don't value our land for the resources in it. Thank you very much. 6 THE COMMISSIONER: 7 Thank you very much, Mrs. Andre. 8 (WITNESS ASIDE) 9 MRS. CAROLINE CARDINAL sworn: 10 THE WITNESS: 11 There's very little I'm going to say with the treaty party we had. 12 In 1921 when the treaty party was here and it was the 13 first time the people had treaty. That time it was 14 only to have what we called a peace treaty. To have 15 peace between the white and native people. 16 17 Since that time, the white people and the native people were as one and never had 18 trouble. The white people came down and do hat they 19 like, put up towns, hotels and all - kinds of 20 buildings. Us natives, we never say nothing. At least 21 22 we were in peace like thinking we are on our own land and the rest just let it go, like. This land is ours. 23 24 God put us on it and we are happy to be on it, on our 25 land. 26 We used to be happy but today 27 the white people those peoples worry by tearing our 28 land in all kinds of ways. They make money on our land 29 too. 30 We see all this so far, but

still again we donut say nothing. Today is the first time we are asking for something very important; settlement of the land claim before anything else will go on.

The white people wants development in our country. Why don't they develop the country some other way than the pipeline? We worry about our land and the white people that have nothing in their head but pipeline instead of trying to listen to what we are asking. We hear nothing but pipeline; pipeline on the radio and T.V. Every day the same thing.

You white people, you do not know what you are doing to us. You are going to destroy the animals like caribou, moose, ducks and fish. Already there no rabbit since a few years. After you put up the pipeline, what will-happen to those animals? Maybe they will never come back. What do you think we are going to live on after that? the worst worry we have on the pipeline will go under the Mackenzie River.

I don't think any one of you ever seen the Mackenzie River ice running in the spring. Did you ever check under the water when the Mackenzie River is running? Sometimes the ice stop and it stop right down to the bottom of the river. That's what we think. It look like that to anyway.

We hear that the pipeline will pass under the Mackenzie River. the ice running is so powerful that we feel it might break or crack the pipeline. We get used to be at peace today. We feel

hungry and we worry to think of what you are going to do 2 to us. 3 In closing, we would like to ask you once more that we do not want the pipeline to 4 5 pass close to Arctic Red River. Thank you, Mr. Berger. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 8 very much ma'am. Thank you. Maybe the statements in made, Mrs. writing that you, Andrea and you ma'am, we 9 could have those and they could be marked as exhibits. 10 (STATEMENT OF ALESTINE ANDRE MARKED EXHIBIT C-269) 11 12 (STATEMENT OF CAROLINE CARDINAL MARKED EXHIBIT C-270) 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 JEROME ANDRE sworn: 15 16 THE WITNESS: I want to say a 17 few or I may ask a few questions too. So, I'm an oldtimer myself. I've been in Arctic Red, born 18 somewhere up the mountains close to Majeau, but now I 19 want to talk about my land myself. 20 I been in Inuvik for the last 21 22 I hunt moose one time and then I was laid down on the snow on the road there, wounded with a 23 24 pack of moose there but anyway, I don't want to talk my 25 past time. I want to see this land be developed. we- said something I'd like everyone to say something 26 for himself. 27 28 How you are going to build 29 that pipeline? If you want to put -- if there is any possibility you could build it not to cross the river

```
just on land. I know we could get our, land claim but
1
   to cross a pipeline under Mackenzie or else, I'll-say
2
   one thing, that that will never been done. No.
3
   like way. But if you going to cross the creek like the
4
5
   west side, the old -- I know the country and all that.
                             Could you build a pipe that
6
7
   joins together at least 100 feet' or 200 feet both
   sides?
8
9
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
                                               Mr. Beer,
   do you want to say anything about that?
10
                             MR. BEER:
                                        I didn't one
11
12
   hundred percent follow the question, sir.
                             THE WITNESS: Well, to tell
13
   you, you never know what is going to happen. If you do
14
   that, well, that'll be safe. If you could put four
15
   valves, it would cost the government a lot of money.
16
17
                             THE COMMISSIONER: Well, what
   they say will do -- let me just -- the Foothills
18
   pipeline which brings gas from the delta -
19
20
                             THE WITNESS: Yes.
                             THE COMMISSIONER: --has to
21
22
   cross the Mackenzie at Swimming Point. That's on the o
   other side of Inuvik, the east side of Inuvik and north.
23
24
                             THE WITNESS: Yes.
25
                             THE COMMISSIONER: then they
   go south and they have to cross the Great Bear River
26
27
   and then they have to cross the Mackenzie before they
28
   reach Great Slave Lake if they're going to get out of
   the Territories without having to put the pipe underneath
29
   Great Slave Lake itself. So, Foothills on the east
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side of the delta, they have three main river crossings;
1
   Swimming Point, Great Bear River and then another
2
   crossing of the Mackenzie south of Fort Simpson.
3
                             Arctic Gas, because they want
4
5
   to bring this gas from Alaska, they have to cross
   Mackenzie Delta.
6
7
                             THE WITNESS: Yes.
                             THE COMMISSIONER: And they
8
   have to cross Shallow Bay. That's about four miles
9
   crossing. But they say they will make all these
10
   major river crossings two pipes under the river, in
11
   case one breaks, then the other will still be O.K.
12
   That's what they say they're going to do. Now, they
13
   cross altogether 600 streams, channels and rivers in
14
   the routed pipeline in the Northwest Territories and
15
   the Yukon, but the main crossings are the crossing of
16
17
   the delta you can see right across Shallow Bay, then
   across the MacKenzie at Swimming Point) then across
18
   the Bear River) and then across the Mackenzie south of
19
   Fort Simpson.
20
                             They have to cross those
21
22
   rivers, or they'll never get the gas and then the oil
23
   out of here. That's their problem.
24
                             THE WITNESS:
                                           Well, I'm
25
   asking that right now, if possible, could they keep
   away from the Mackenzie River?
26
27
                             THE COMMISSIONER:, No, I
28
   don't think they could.
29
                                           Well, it'll cost
                             THE WITNESS:
   them how much money? Billions and billions and then --
```

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. 1 2 Well, they say that to build these pipelines will cost 3 billion THE WITNESS: If you destroy 4 our country, what we're going to live on? 5 government could spend money to build a highway from 6 7 Edmonton to Inuvik, to train them young boys there ten, twelve years 014. Train them to run the heavy 8 equipment or a train, that will be cheaper to the 9 government instead of using billions and billions of 10 The next thing I'll say, that'll be cheaper 11 to the government instead of you wouldn't see it after 12 the pipeline is built. You wouldn't see them young 13 generations. Our young generations would have no job. 14 If they take course, they could run a train or heavy 15 equipment and boat beside. they could do something 16 17 about it. But this pipeline is going to 18 be a terrible thing to build up a pipeline. If you 19 want to cross a creek or anything, I wouldn't mind, but 20 not Mackenzie. You could have two pipes to cross 21 Mackenzie and have four valves on it. If anything 22 happened to one you would just have to close the thing. 23 There'd be always somebody to watch that, I guess. 24 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, they They're going to have two pipes across the Mackenzie 26 THE WITNESS: Across Mackenzie? 27 I rather: it's not under the bottom of the water. 28 rather see that pipe going up maybe a hundred feet high 29 from --30

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Well they
2	say they can't put it overhead. they say they can't
3	string it on piers and extend it across the river.
4	they say that overhead crossings don't work very well.
5	So that's why they want to put it under the river.
6	Now, as I told you this afternoon, one scientist has
7	already come to the Inquiry and that it won't work
8	under the river. He agrees with you. He says that
9	the whole thing should be above ground -
10	THE WITNESS: Yes.
11	THE COMMISSIONER:
12	overhead. But Arctic Gas and Foothills, their
13	scientists and engineers, they say they can put it
14	underground and under the river. Now that's one of
15	things that I am looking into and will have to report
16	to the government on.
17	THE WITNESS: We'll that'll
18	take a lot of heat to if this is under the water,
19	it'll take a lot of heat to run that oil. the bottom
20	water is not -
21	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, when
22	they come to an oil pipeline
23	THE WITNESS: It's not thirty
24	or forty. degrees you know.
25	THE COMMISSIONER: When they
26	come to an oil pipeline, They'll have to build it
27	overhead. That's the way They're building the one
28	in Alaska. They're building it above ground most of
29	the way.
30	THE WITNESS: Well, I'm asking
•	

you something right now. I represent Inuvik. 1 There's lots of Arctic Red River kids and boys and womans yet and 2 they tell me they don't want the 3 all the whites. pipeline and they can't say nothing, unless we know 4 we're going to get our land claim but for the pipe 5 building, I don't agree with that. None of us agree, 6 7 even the white doesn't agree. So, I'm here to represent them just like the way they told me everything. 8 You know, if you make your 9 living in this country like your father, our land is our 10 If we spoil it, we just like we're killing our 11 12 father. Look at all the animals that are going to be destroyed. 13 I brought up children and I am 14 still looking after lots in Inuvik when the government 15 can't even support them. I'm working there down 16 I spent about five to six thousand dollars to 17 people and I guess I'll get a reward some day but 18 anyway) but this pipeline I don't want to be built. 19 There is a possible way for to 20 put it up) I guess. But if you want to put it across 21 22 Mackenzie River) I don't agree with that. It'll cost a lot of money to the government and they might just as 23 well have it on land instead of crossing the river. 24 You heard about Paulatuk, how 25 many seals that got killed there just by oil. 26 Molesting, 27 that's molesting animals; and supposing if the pipe break, if a moose come there, do you think would you like 28 to walk in barefoot? Moose or caribou or any animal, he 29 wouldn't lick his feet. Not like water he does.

```
lose his hoof. the same with the caribou or moose and
1
   then they have to walk there barefoot after they lose
2
3
   their hoof. Now, you've got to think about that all what
   is going on. We sure don't mind. Long as we got our land
4
          That's all we wish but we don't want to suffer the
5
   animals.
6
7
                             I know, the old lady was talking
   there this afternoon. That's my father's sister She's
8
   older. But me, I haven't got the experience.
9
   knowledge in me you know. I was a trapper one time.
10
                                                         Ι
   started to work for the police, R.C.M.P., for 11 years and
11
   here I am down there at N.C.P.C.
12
                                      since I got hurt.
   23 years on the government job. But still, I was trapping
13
   one time and I hope you agree with me.
14
                             That's all I have thinking to
15
         Thank you Mr. Berger.
16
   say.
17
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                Thank you
18
   sir.
19
                             (WITNESS ASIDE)
20
                             ROBERT ANDRE, resumed:
21
22
                             THE WITNESS: Well, perhaps
23
   at this time maybe we should bring your attention to
   the map behind you.
24
25
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                Fine.
                             THE WITNESS:
                                           The area that
26
   has been used by our people for the last hundred of
27
   years. At present, there is many of our people that are
28
   still out on the land.
                            There's some up the Arctic Red
29
   River, up the Mackenzie down around Point Separation and
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then the delta.
                     There are quite a few people out on
2
   the land at present.
3
                             This map is incomplete.
                                                       All
   the lines are not drawn in.
                                  there's still a lot of
4
5
   people that have to put their how they have used the
   land in the past.
6
7
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                there's
   Arctic Red and there's Travaillant Lake and I gather
8
   from all the lines extending over into the area of
9
   Travaillant Lake that the people here have made use of
10
   the resources in the vicinity of Travaillant La)e.
11
12
   Just for the record, the lines which constitute trap
   lines, I take it, do they?
13
                             THE WITNESS:
                                           Well, maybe
14
   perhaps Noel should explain that. I think he knows a
15
   bit more about that than I do.
16
17
                             NOEL ANDRE resumed:
                             WITNESS N.
18
                                          ANDRE:
                                                  Well,
   like Robert said it's incompleted.
19
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
20
                                                Yes.
                             WITNESS N. ANDRE:
21
                                                Well, all
22
   the lands you see, there is their travelling route
23
   and traplines in all seasons. But I think the next
   map you see will be better than this.
24
25
                             WITNESS R.
                                         ANDRE:
                                                  Soon you
26
   won' see any green in there.
27
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Pardon.
                             WITNESS R.
28
                                         ANDRE:
                                                  I tell
   you once you have covered all the maps, it will be
29
    just a black sheet of paper.
```

1	WITNESS N. ANDRE: Yes.
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
3	Well, that's helpful though to understand the area in
4	which the people have been hunting and trapping and
5	fishing. As I understand, the Brotherhood will submit
6	a complete map later on to this Inquiry.
7	WITNESS N. ANDRE: Yes.
8	WITNESS R. ANDRE: Well, I
9	think so, yes.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's
11	fine. We were looking at the maps at suppertime, so we
12	have a pretty good idea of what they indicate.
13	WITNESS R. ANDRE: I think
14	the area of most of our concern for the people of this
15	community is the area around Travaillant Lake.
16	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
17	WITNESS R. ANDRE: I think
18	all the lakes there are fish lakes and the proposed
19	pipeline route will go directly into that area.
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Yes,
21	I see that. WITNESS R. ANDRE ASIDE
22	WITNESS N. ANDRE: First of
23	all, I want to welcome you, Mr. Berger and all the rest,
24	thanks for coming to hear us. Sorry to say, I was going
25	to say that but, there's lots of them there. I was'
26	going to say, sorry to say most of the community are out
27	of town. But anyway, we'll say what we can get into. I
28	guess you heard a lot since you start inquiring. The
29	more you hear us, the more you like it. But you always
30	hear one side of a story. You will hear our side
-	

of the story now, for we've got as much to say as anyone about our land which was ours from the beginning.

Our great, great ancestors never heard of white man which is true because even me, I know. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was the first white man to come around here and it's still going on. Our ancestors never used guns, any kind of guns. Just bow and arrows. Using bones for arrowheads. That's their bullets and they were healthy people. The only way they die, is by old age. That's way over a hundred years ago.

I know my grandmother, she was here this afternoon, is still alive today and is here in this room. She must be 89 years old now and she told me a lot of stories about old-timers. She meant about three, four hundred years ago. That's by her ancestors she knows the stories herself.

So you, Mr. Berger, my land was their land. But this land at that time was lovely. Today, it's ugly. You know why? That's on account of white man. White man done this to us. Ruin us. They put us down, but we'll keep our spirits up for we are all staying on land.

You see Mr. Berger, you are sitting on our land too today which is destroyed not by us Indians. Twenty years ago when you climb a big hill you will see a lovely green forest. Today, you climb the same hill, you will see a big checkered land. That's what white man done. Cut up our land, as if it was a birthday cake.

1	Now they want to put this
2	pipeline through our land. Haven't they done enough
3	already? What will be left? Nothing but more misery.
4	Most of all, trouble like Alaska and James Bay. I
5	heard about all that. I even read about it and seen it
6	on T.V. and movies. It's going to be the same here
7	for sure. That's why I don't want pipeline. I don't
8	need it. Pipelines means trouble. You might as well
9	say, "we'll put trouble through". That's why I don't
10	want a pipeline.
11	We Indians have children just
12	like white men and I love my children and they will
13	have children too. What about our children's
14	grandchildrens? We think of them. Maybe you don't. I
15	know why. They want the pipeline through. Gas and
16	then oil. After that it's big money. Who is going to
17	benefit from it? Outsiders with big contracts.
18	For example, the company that
19	makes 48 inch by 40 feet long gas pipe will make money.
20	One mile of them pipes is 211,200 feet. I kept
21	thinking what one foot of this pipe is worth, wondering
22	and wondering. If I ever find out what one foot of
23	this pipe worth, I'll add it up and find out what one
24	mile of the pipe is worth. Then I'll say, "no more
25	pipeline". That's what everybody thinks. I know.
26	That's what I think and said.
27	Thanks Mr. Berger.
28	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
29	very much, Mr. Andre.
30	(APPLAUSE)

1	THE WITNESS: And there's a
2	little more for the gas people. I've got a few words
3	for you. You may promise lots but it'll never happen.
4	You promise us jobs but you never think of union. They
5	are the ones who will get the jobs. You promise them,
6	not us. Not us Indians. They say no one from the
7	outside bother our settlement but look back at Alaska.
8	What happened? I know and you know.
9	You put that pipeline through
10	it will happen here too. You just keep your pipes
11	where they are. We don't need it. It's just like
12	Charlie Barnaby from Fort Good Hope said for some more
13	Indians to trip over. But now, we have to watch where
14	we are going. O.K., that's true.
15	Now for Mackenzie River. You
16	put the pipeline under the water. You never think of
17	water pressure. It will never stay. You watch
18	Mackenzie River at breakup. It piles up as high as
19	those hills you see around us and right down to the
20	bottom. So you see what we want. What we got, we
21	might as well hang on to. That's it, no pipeline. No
22	way. We had some clean country. You're going to dirty
23	it. We never bother the south. Why bother us?
24	That gas and oil in the
25	Arctic are for the Eskimos for them to use. You know
26	why? They got no trees for firewood, so leave it where
27	it is. Leave it for them. Don't bother. Keep away.
28	Thank you.
29	(APPLAUSE) (WITNESS ASIDE)
30	WILLIE SIMON sworn:
•	

THE WITNESS: You already 1 2 heard my name, Willie Simon and I'm 34 years old. I wasn't going to start telling my life story, but just 3 for the benefit of the people and getting to remember 4 5 back, and those who don't know me, to bring it to them. I was born here in Arctic Red 6 and went to school in Aklavik for two years and went to 7 school here in this building for six months or so. 8 While I was going to school here, I used to live with 9 my grandmother. My parents were out in the bush about 10 twenty miles the other side of Travaillant Lake. 11 used to go to school about a mile from here. 12 were pretty rough days. Used to have to come to school 13 when it was blowing, thirty below, forty below. 14 only twelve years old. 15 16 After I had trouble with the 17 The R.C.M.P. at that time was quite a man, a miserable man. Most of the people here probably 18 remember him. His name was Osier. I don't know his 19 last name. I don't want to know it either but anyway, 20 he gave me such a rough time that I had to leave school 21 22 here. I told my parents I didn't want to go to school I went back in the bush with them. 23 24 Then, I went to Fort Good Hope 25 and I stayed there for two years. Then I had a sister living in Yellowknife. I went to Yellowknife and started 26 I went to school a while, for about three 27 years. I was lucky I made grade eight. I don't know 28 how I did it. But anyway, after I was 15 years old, I 29 got to Yellowknife and I worked for two years there.

1 Then I went down to Inuvik and worked for two years
2 there.
3 Then I went into trapping.

Then I went into trapping. I went into the Anderson River. I spent five years in the Anderson River mostly by myself. I had partners at times and after I came back from the Anderson River, I went into the delta which is down about forty miles down the river from here on the east branch and I spent six years there and during that time, it was mostly the wintertime mostly and sometimes in the summer too.

If I can recall, I didn't see Christmas for 11 years right in a row, I didn't have no good times. Then after that, I got into this business of logging and I was doing all right for a while but I guess the education part didn't bring me up to the top. That's just for people to know my background.

Then I came here and I'm staying here now for a year and a half.

I would like to ask probably like the same as everybody else said like everybody made a speech probably said what I wanted to say. The only thing that I see here is I'd like to repeat some of the notes that I've been taking down.

I have a few questions for Arctic Gas and Foothills. I guess you heard that Travaillant Lake is quite an important part of the country to the people of Arctic Red. I would like to ask Arctic Gas or Foothills if they would consider to move that line a little further east or it's already

plans. 1 2 MR. BEER: You'll notice by 3 looking at the map that we are, I think, about five or six miles east of Travaillant Lake, maybe a little 4 That's the red line to the east there. I'd 5 like to say at this time, the proposed line is just 6 7 that. It's a proposal and if it really is going to interfere with hunting and trapping and so on, we 8 wouldn't regard that line as necessarily final. We're 9 doing route refinements all the time and trying to take 10 into account people's problems and terrain problems 11 12 with the pipeline. So, it could be moved to the east. 13 THE WITNESS: The red line is Foothills? 14 15 MR. BEER: Yes, that's correct. 16 THE WITNESS: Well, if you're going to move it, I would say you have to go at least 17 twenty miles further to the east. 18 19 MR. BEER: Twenty miles, I see. At least. 20 THE WITNESS: MR. BEER: I quess we'd have 21 22 to take a note of that and look at it. I can't promise right at the moment that we could move it twenty miles 23 I'm not the president of the company and 24 to the east. 25 I really can't make that sort of a promise, but I. relay that message to the management of the company and 26 27 see what response comes back. 28 THE WITNESS: As you know, 29 the border lies in between Good Hope and here. It lies about twenty miles so you would be hitting the border

there. You wouldn't be having, you know, you would be 1 2 splitting the difference in between Good Hope and here 3 for the trapper MR. BEER: 4 You mean the border between your lands and the lands that are used 5 by the people of Fort Good Hope? 6 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. The same with Arctic Gas. That's the same thing as I'd like to 8 9 ask you. MR. CARTER: As we've already 10 said, Arctic Gas has made some changes already to its 11 route, so similar to Foothills, the route shouldn't be 12 considered as final. But, I think it would be unlikely 13 and I would be misleading you to state that there's a 14 very good possibility that they would move the line 15 twenty miles further east. That would mean a 16 considerable amount of additional pipe and additional 17 So, your suggestion will certainly be put to 18 the company but whether it's very likely that they'll 19 move it or not, I rather doubt. I wasn't certain what 20 meant when you were talking about Fort Good Hope and it 21 being a trade-off between the two. 22 23 THE WITNESS: Well, I'm speaking about the trapping area. 24 That's where the 25 The line runs just about where the map -line runs. the end of the map going down. Yes. 26 27 MR. BEER: North and south. Now, if 28 THE WITNESS: Yes. you want to change your route, you'd have to start from 29 the big lake up there and move it down towards the

corner with the white there and straight down. 1 wouldn't be too much extra pipe. Not when you start 2 considering how much you'll save for us. 3 4 MR. CARTER: Yes, I appreciate what you're saying that it wouldn't be that 5 much additional cost when you look at the whole cost of 6 7 the project and you're suggestion will be passed on. But I can't say tonight that it's going to moved. 8 fact, to be as honest as I can, I would think that it's 9 not that likely that it would be moved. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 12 saying that it should take a jog out and around Travaillant Lake. 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Returning 15 16 to --17 THE WITNESS: You don't have return. I can see by the map there where you just have 18 to go east and then come straight south. 19 THE COMMISSIONER: 20 Why don't you just show me that so that I won't forget it. 21 22 THE WITNESS: Instead of 23 going down through here past Travaillant Lake, instead of coming here, come up from here this way. Here lies 24 the border, right in here someplace between Good Hope 25 and come down through here where your line is going 26 through here so you'd probably come down through here. 27 Now, this would cut off this area completely and if I 28 am correct, I'm not too, sure, I think the water runs 29 this way, so --30

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THE COMMISSIONER:
1
                                                 Right, I
2
   follow you.
3
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            There's a break
4
   or flow away from the lakes.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Yes,
   right.
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7
                              THE WITNESS: An old lady
   came up here today and said something about the men
8
   in camp, about coming into town and may I ask the
9
   question of Arctic Gas or Foothills could ensure if the
10
   pipeline comes through that the men who'd come from the
11
   south come into camp, work, get their time in and sent
12
   back?
13
                              MR. BEER: Yes, that indeed
14
   is our plan. We have no intention of permitting
15
   construction crews to leave the construction camp and
16
17
   come into any of the settlements in the Territories.
   They'll be brought in through the airports at say
18
   Inuvik and straight out to the construction camp and
19
   those will be sufficiently remote and they'll be in the
20
   winter and I don't think that they will be able to get
21
22
   into communities such as Arctic Red, let alone be
   allowed in.
23
24
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Could I get the
25
   same answer from Arctic Gas?
                              MR. CARTER:
26
                                          Yes, it's Arctic
27
   Gas' policy as well not to permit the workers to go
   into the villages and that will be enforced by having
28
   vehicles, snowmobiles, any sort of transportation off
29
   bounds, if I can use those words, to the workers.
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That they can only use them for the job and to travel 1 into the town. Now, I suppose there's always a chance 2 that if some worker wants to bad enough, he could get 3 into the town so that may happen. It would be a term 4 of his employment that if he did so, he'd be fired and 5 I think, in addition, once a man is fired, he should be 6 7 sent back south and that was a suggestion that was made by, I think it was Mrs. Allen, from Inuvik, that once a 8 worker is fired, he shouldn't just be let go say in 9 Inuvik, to cause more trouble. That he should be sent 10 back on the same plane that he came on and back south 11 12 again. 13 MR. BEER: And when people have completed their tour of duty as far as the 14 Foothill pipeline is concerned, they wouldn't be 15 allowed to take a vacation, for example, in Inuvik and 16 17 then roam around the area. They would be flown directly back to the southern part of Canada. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe I could just tell you that Arctic Gas, which is the 20 bigger pipeline -21 22 MR. BEER: Yes. THE COMMISSIONER: 23 have about nine construction camps in the north and 24 there will be about 800 men at each camp. 25 Now, I think there are three camps in the vicinity of the delta. 26 27 think it's fair to say that the place that those men in the camps will want most of all to visit would be 28 29 I don't think there's much doubt about that. Inuvik. 30 THE WITNESS: Yes, well I'm

talking about Inuvik just as much as here. 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: O.K. well, I'm thinking of it too. I just wanted to go on 3 and add something. You see, the companies say that 4 their policy will be to keep the men in camp, they 5 won't let them have any vehicles and if a man breaks 6 7 the rules, they'll insist that he go right back to Edmonton. 8 THE WITNESS: 9 Yes. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the 10 trouble with that is, and one of you raised this 11 12 question before, the unions will have an awful lot to say about that. It's not just the companies we're 13 concerned with here. 14 THE WITNESS: 15 Yes. 16 THE COMMISSIONER: It's the unions too, and you know in Alaska that the unions have 17 an awful to say about what happens on that pipeline 18 project in Alaska. So, we are getting the unions to come 19 to the Inquiry and to tell us what they're prepared to do 20 so that we're in a better position to know, what the 21 22 companies say and they say it in good faith, is something they really can do. There's another thing you should 23 remember. This is a free country and if a man is fired 24 25 from one of the camps, and wants to go to Inuvik or Arctic Red or Aklavik or Fort McPherson --26 27 THE WITNESS: THE COMMISSIONER: 28 In our country, he can. Arctic Gas has no right to say to 29 him, "You get on that plane", anymore than they can say

anybody, "Get on that plane". Once they've fired 1 somebody, they have no right to tell him to do anything 2 and if he wanted to go to Inuvik or Arctic Red, they 3 couldn't stop him. I want you to understand that. 4 THE WITNESS: 5 6 understand. 7 THE COMMISSIONER: So that while the two companies are anxious to do their best to 8 co-operate with you people and to keep these men in the 9 camps, away from your settlements and away from your 10 villages, it isn't going to be an easy thing to do and 11 I'm thinking about it and we're going to get the unions 12 in as well as the companies and see what we can do 13 about it. So, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but I just 14 wanted you to understand there's a lot more to it that 15 what these gentlemen say, even though they're going as 16 17 far as they can to co-operate. So, go ahead with your 18 questions, sorry. 19 THE WITNESS: Just another, question. Another question somebody brought to you 20 earlier. He was speaking about five miles. 21 22 going to ask you if the line broke and with the wind, 23 and he was two, three hundred feet away, what would 24 happen then? Would he smell the gas? 25 MR. CARTER: Mr. Beer here is more experienced in this than I am and he told me I was 26 wrong when I said that they injected the smell into the 27 gas before they shipped it down the pipe. He said they 28 only did that once it reached southern Canada so 29

perhaps he can deal with that.

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MR. BEER: I suppose if you had a major leak of gas from a rupture in the pipeline and there was a very strong wind blowing, then if you were 3 two or three hundred feet away only, there could be some gas around, you know, surrounding you at that point. 5 think, however, that because natural gas is so much 6 7 lighter than air, that the concentration of gas around you would be quite small. It would also, to an extent, 8 be difficult to detect because, as Mr. Carter just said, 9 pipeline companies simply don't inject a smell into the 10 gas until it gets into the distribution system in the 11 city or community where it's to be used. 12 I'm not sure that I've a hundred percent answered your question. 13 Maybe you could perhaps follow it up a little. 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, if 15 16 you were two hundred or three hundred feet away and the 17 pipe broke, and there was an inversion and the gas didn't rise, would you stand a chance of being 18 asphyxiated, of being smothered? 19 MR. BEER: I don't know that 20 I can answer that question entirely sir, I don't think 21 22 that even a fairly strong inversion would hold natural gas down completely. We've, I believe, discussed the, 23 business of it holding exhausts from compressor 24 stations down, for example, but I would have to do 'a 25 little research before I could answer the question 26 27 whether it hold natural gas down entirely, although I don't believe so. 28 29 THE WITNESS: I was going to ask you another question you've probably answered. 30

was going to ask you what effects would it take within 1 one mile? I suppose the 200 feet covered that. 2 3 MR. BEER: Well, in the sense that a mile is further away, and the effects is going 4 to be very, very much less again than at two or 300 5 I think you probably wouldn't get any effect at 6 7 all at about a mile's distance. THE WITNESS: Say the pipe's 8 broke on the side, underneath, would it shoot straight 9 out? 10 MR. BEER: You mean buried 11 12 underground? 13 THE WITNESS: No, it was laying on top, it would be laying on top the ground, 14 wouldn't it? 15 16 MR. BEER: No, it wouldn't. 17 Perhaps I'd better take this opportunity to clarify a point here. The pipeline will be buried underground 18 for the whole of its distance, the whole of its-19 ,length, from the delta to the 60th Parallel and beyond 20 in Southern Canada. Even at the river crossings it 21 22 will be not only below the water, but it will be below the bottom of the river bed some considerable distance 23 so that ice cannot get at it to break it up during the 24 25 spring breakup that you -- that several people have expressed concern about. At that point it might be 26 buried 30 or 40 feet below the base of the river bed. 27 28 When it's not passing under a river or a stream, it would probably have about five feet of earth on top 29 of it. The only time that it would ever come above 30

ground would be inside the compressor stations. 1 2 THE WITNESS: You should have 3 told me that before and I wouldn't have had to ask you these questions. 4 MR. BEER: Well, I'm sorry, I 5 didn't realize that we hadn't cleared that point up. 6 7 THE WITNESS: All right, that's all I've got for you. 8 9 Now that I spoke to the people, Arctic Gas, I'd like to speak to Mr. Berger. 10 I'd like to speak about land 11 claims and the pipeline. A lot of people would say 12 that if you want to build a pipeline we'd like to see 13 the land claims first. I don't see why the government 14 didn't see that a long time ago, like to settle the 15 land claims first and then speak about pipeline. Seems 16 17 like the pipeline is beating the land claims, as far as 18 I can see. 19 But like a letter I wrote, a letter that I read in "The Drum" about Len Cardinal or 20 something speaking there, why don't the government and 21 22 the Indian people get together and settle this land claims, get the things settled with? You know, instead 23 24 of beating around the bush. They've been beating around the bush now for six years. Now that the 25 Indian Brotherhood is sort of broken up, with no 26 president, it seem to be a waste of time there for six 27 I don't know what's taken them so long to 28 settle it, but they should go ahead and get together, 29 and you know, speak like you and I are talking to each 30

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29 30 other. It seems the government doesn't really -the whole bunch of people don't know what they're doing. There's one smart guy sitting over there, and another smart guy sitting over there, and another guy got a different opinion, and they all know too much, pretty soon you know, they don't know what to do, they don't know nothing.

Not too long ago, about back when Judd Buchanan was in Yellowknife there he made a statement about cutting the Indian Brotherhood off with money and I thought that was kind of a poor statement to make. I don't like it very much when he's Minister of Northern Affairs or Indian Affairs. He should be on the Indian's side a little bit instead of speaking against the Indian like that.

It seems to me that he's on -- more on the white side. The government started up this -- I don't know too much about it, the first time I started realizing our land claims, but as you know I spent most of my years in the bush. They started up this, they financed the Brotherhood for money, after six years doing it or how long, now they start cutting them off of it. That's a funny thing. I wonder if the Government of Canada will ever look at the other countries in the eyes like Japan, England, Russia, I wonder what those countries would say about Canada if the government made a decision not to give the Indian land claims? They would probably laugh at them and say, "What kind of a government do they run in Canada?" The Indian was the first

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people that was here. He's the guy that owns the land, in the right way, you know. If you work for something or if you were there, you got yourself a package of cigarettes or something, it's yours. If somebody come along and grab it away from you, it's not really his, he just took it, stole it.

I think if the Government of Canada want to compete with other countries in the good sense of doing things the right way, they should look more strongly about making the right decision about the land claims. That's what the Indian people are asking. I don't think it's too much. I don't know anything about how much it will be, it's just an interest on a dollar, interest on everything and controlling the old land.

I think some people like the white people, most of the people that are working with the government and for the government get the impression that as soon as the government is turned over to the Indian people they're going to be out of a job or something like that. I don't think it's going to happen I think they'll still be on the job. The only changes going to be made there is the Indians will have the rights of the land and it will be sort of the government, like, in the Territories, not the Federal Government. That's up to the Indians of the south, not us. Why don't the Government of Canada make the right decision and do the right thing

and do it quick? They're holding up everybody. They're making us all confused, fighting against each

other, and we don't know what's going on. 1 pipeline, the oil companies are waiting, all the 2 companies that are working around this country in all 3 the different places are depending on the pipeline, 4 depending on work, the decision to be made. 5 know, some people say the pipeline will be built; other 6 7 people say it won't be built. Some don't like it and other people want it. 8 You're talking about four 9 ways of building the pipeline. One the other one with 10 a railroad, one with a pipeline, and I got another way 11 of suggesting you get that oil out, if you want to hear 12 it. Why don't Arctic Gas and Foothills get together 13 instead of fighting each other over who's going to get 14 the contract and if they haven't got enough money, land 15 claims settled with the Eskimos, build the pipeline 16 around and go around the Arctic Ocean. It's a long way 17 around, but that's one way of doing it. The Arabs got 18 money, you can borrow from them. 19 THE COMMISSIONER: 20 Well, that would keep it out of the Mackenzie Valley, anyway. 21 22 THE WITNESS: That's what I'm trying to say. So I'm really against it. 23 told you before, I'm in business. With the pipeline 24 25 going through with me it's sort of a business like want to be, can start up now, I've got the outfit to do 26 27 it. 28 I really should be with the 29 pipeline coming through, but when I look around me, walk down the streets, go different places and see the

Welfare?

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Indian people and know their way, go into their homes 1 and see how they live and things run right over, just 2 like the R.C.M.P. was here when I was a little boy 3 running me around, they don't do that any more. 4 When I start looking at that I simply forget about my 5 business, Everything, I'd like to see them get what 6 they want But I think that if I was a white man and if 7 they had a problem with the Indians, the white man he 8 would probably pull. for the pipeline, even if it was 9 you bossing me. 10 That's the way I think, 11 I go along with my brothers, they stretch all 12 over the Northwest Territories and go into the States 13 I would say "No" to the pipeline, wherever they are. 14 not until land claims is settled anyway. 15 16 Speaking about the government doing a lot of good for the people, you put up houses, 17 and I don't know whoever -- such a stupid thing, they 18

make decisions, they -- who ever dreamed up the social development, whatever they call it?

THE COMMISSIONER:

THE WITNESS: Yeah, who ever dreamed that system up, whoever done that must have beer crazy. Go and give money to somebody for nothing so that he don't have to work, and that flow down into this country and people are starting to do it there. Not around here, surprisingly here in Arctic Red with no unemployment no employment, with no work, we manage in this town to keep out of welfare. We're a very prow people for that. But in other towns., when a person

1 l	start getting welfare, start looking towards the
2	government for this and that, houses, he starts to look
3	down on themselves, lose his self-respect, you know
4	Maybe he don't show it on top, but inside he do. It's
5	all on account of a whole bunch of people sitting
6	together and drinking coffee at a party and talking
7	about making decisions like that, I suppose, then they
8	come and sit around a table like this.
9	I suppose we all do things
	wrong, and I did a little things wrong. Anyway,
10	
11	I'll repeat again that the Government of Canada
12	should make the right decision, give the Indian
13	people their land claims, give them what they want.
14	If it's too much well then we'll negotiate with them
15	and cut it down and get this thing settled with
16	instead of beating around the bush, spending all the
17	tax money and years flying by, people talking about
18	it. We don't know whether it's going to be settled
19	now or 20 years from now, they've been fooling
20	around for the last six years. In Alaska they
21	settled it, I don't know how long it took them, but
22	the Eskimos are -I don't know if they settled it now
23	or they're still going to reach it anyway.
24	That's about all I have to
25	say. Thank you very much.
26	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
27	(APPLAUSE)
28	(WITNESS ASIDE)
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1	NAP NORBERT resumed:
2	THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
3	just come by again here this afternoon, just to take
4	back -I been listening to the pipeline, now I'm just
5	going, just to find out, you know, how come they stop
6	this highway, the Mackenzie Highway? It's got nothing
7	to do with the pipeline hearing
8	THE COMMISSIONER: I don't
9	think so. I think that the government well the
10	government said that they didn't have enough money to
11	carry on with the highway, so they have decided that
12	they will complete the highway to Wrigley by 1979, and
13	that's as far as they intend to go. They say that at
14	this time they have no plans to go any further than
15	that. I think they found it was costing a lot of
16	money, and that may be why they decided to suspend
17	construction once they reached Wrigley.
18	THE WITNESS:: Okay. How
19	come they're still building a Dempster Highway
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, they
21	want to complete the Dempster Highway in 1977 they say,
22	so that's what they are going to do.
23	THE WITNESS: So it sound
24	like a sense to me, like they're just waiting to build
25	the pipeline first, and then they build the Mackenzie
26	Highway, or something like that.
27	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
28	don't know. 1 just told you what the government has
29	said about the Mackenzie Highway.
30	THE WITNESS: Well, I just

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think that, that's why 'm just asking, that's all.
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   It's good asking anyway.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
3
                                                 Sure.
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            I'm still going
4
   further on to Arctic Gas, and Foothills, which I said
5
   you can smell it from five miles away. I still can't
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7
   understand yet, you know, so I just want to ask me, he
   says he can smell it yet.
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9
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 He says,
   he says -- he says he made a mistake.
10
                              THE WITNESS:
11
                                            Well suppose --
   I said suppose it doesn't go up in the air, and just
12
   like smoke it'll come out from a stovepipe, stay on the
13
   ground?
14
                              MR. BEER: Because natural
15
   gas is so much lighter than air, it's about half the
16
17
   weight of air, it really can't do that. It just has to
          It's like bubbles coming up through water.
18
   There really isn't any way that you can stop the
19
   bubbles rising through water, so there's no way that
20
   you can stop natural gas rising through air, and that
21
22
   really is the reason that you wouldn't find it -- or
   you wouldn't encounter it five miles away from the
23
   pipeline, from the leak.
                              It would all have gone up in
24
25
   the air, long before you get to the five mile point.
                              THE WITNESS:
26
                                            Yes, I
27
   understand that, but have you ever been to a camp, a
   native camp, or a tent or --a cabin. Have you ever
28
   been to a camp like that?
29
30
                              MR. BEER: I've been to camps,
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not to the one that you're referring to -- not to the 1 type that you're referring to though. 2 3 THE WITNESS: I know that, but the bush people, like myself, bush, trapping rats, 4 most of the time the smoke gets in the air just like 5 natural gas, gets in the air from a stovepipe, and you 6 7 don't smell it from a few feet away. Most of the time the down to smoke stay right! the treetops, probably 8 lower than that, and if you come to a camp like that, 9 you smell smoke maybe two or three miles. That's why I 10 can't understand what you mean about this natural gas, 11 12 you can't smell it. 13 MR. BEER: Yes, I understand what you mean about smoke. I've smelled it myself a 14 long way from a wood fire, and really all I can say is 15 that the natural gas is just so much lighter than the 16 17 smoke if you like, that it will just continue to go on up into the air. Smoke -- I guess it depends on the 18 temperature of the fire, and the atmospheric conditions 19 and so on, can and does very often, as you very well 20 know, just hang there, but all I can say is that 21 22 natural gas just doesn't do that. 23 THE WITNESS: It don't hang? 24 MR. BEER: It doesn't hang, no. 25 It can't. Smoke tends to be -- or can tend to be very much closer to the weight of air, so it doesn't have the force 26 27 causing it to rise up, under certain circumstances. THE WITNESS: Well, I thought 28 29 natural gas and smoke, I thought it was just the same. 30 MR. BEER: Not quite.

1	natural gas is just so much lighter.
2	THE WITNESS: They weigh the
3	same, same as natural gas and smoke, do they weigh the
4	same?
5	MR. BEER: No, no, no.
6	Natural gas is lighter than air, and a lot lighter than
7	smoke, you know.
8	THE WITNESS: Well how come
9	the smoke don't go up then?
10	MR. BEER: Well, the smoke
11	often does go up, but because it is lighter than air,
12	or it goes up on light air, but there are circumstances
13	where it just can't do that.
14	THE WITNESS: But the last
15	time I see the smoke, it stay on from a camp stove
16	and then oh, see, that's what I want to know, if
17	it's the same thing?
18	MR. BEER: No, it's not the
19	same thing.
20	THE WITNESS: Well, that's
21	what I want to know. Thank you very much. That's all
22	I want to know Mr. Berger, about the highway and this.
23	Thank you very much.
24	(WITNESS ASIDE)
25	
26	THE COMMISSIONER: Well if
27	there's anyone else to say anything?
28	ROBERT ANDRE resumed:
29	THE WITNESS: I'd just like
30	to mention that there's a lot of technicalities and
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there's a lot of technical things that people don't 1 understand, and it's pretty hard, you know, people are 2 scared when they don't understand anything. 3 lot of things that we don't know about the pipeline. 4 That's why all these concerns are expressed. 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. 6 7 Well, we have the same concerns. I have the same concerns, and at Yellowknife, we bring Arctic Gas and 8 all their people, and other people from the government 9 before us to explain these problems, so we understand 10 them better and then when we go to the communities we 11 try to make sure the people have a better idea of 12 what's going on. Do you have a question? 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 JAMES ANDRE resumed: 15 16 THE WITNESS: I went to work 17 for Arctic Gas three years ago at Fort Smith. down there, they don't like to work down south, we don't 18 like to work down south. We say, that's for the 19 pipeline, we don't want to work for the pipeline. 20 don't like it. We want to work right in our country 21 right here. Here's our people here -- we want to keep 22 with our people. We want to be right here with them to 23 24 understand what our people want, and what everybody 25 wants. Go south, if you want to work for Arctic Gas. got the experience. When I went to work at Fort Smith, 26 in Fort Smith they tell me, you have to go to Moose Jaw, 27 to (inaudible), that was sixteen miles from Moose Jaw. 28 don't want to go down there. Why should I go down there? 29 I don't anybody know down there. I don't know no native

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people. I don't know one, not even one person down there.
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   Why should I go down there?
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Okay, I
   understand that. You've made that point very
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5
   effectively. That's the point other people have made in
   other, meetings. Okay, I've got that, that's fine.
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7
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            If you want to
   put that some way, some kind of training put them down
8
   right here where we are right now.
9
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
10
                                                 Yes.
11
                              THE WITNESS: Right here in :
12
           Right here, where we are.
13
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, I'll
   think about that. It's a good point.
14
                              THE WITNESS: Left shit all
15
   over the Territories, I mean, you come back, and we're
16
   going to find out after you finish one year you come
17
18
   back here, and say --
19
                             A VOICE:
                                       He's not the only
                  I'm from Fort McPherson, and I can
20
   one you know.
   point that out to myself, because you go down to the
21
22
   States, I mean to the -- in Calgary or something like
23
   that, trying to do something on your own. Everybody
   say you're stupid because you're an Indian.
24
25
   not a walking dictionary you know. That's all I can
26
   say.
27
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Right.
                              A VOICE: Because we're stupid
28
29 we're supposed to be stupid, according to anything.
   You see all the movies they make? The Indians are
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stupid. Anybody would believe that, I think.
2
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            You go out
3
   there, you come back --
                              VOICE:
                                      I'm one person that I
4
5
   wouldn't want to make a mistake like that, people from
   James Bay. Not only Langley Bay. I would never ever
6
7
   do that.
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            You got all
8
9
   your training you want --
                              VOICE:
                                      What I want and what
10
11
   I work --
12
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 I think we
   should have a little order here. Okay, does anybody
13
   else want to say anything?
14
                              VOICE: Does it matter what
15
   money is? Money is money.
16
17
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Yes, maybe
18
   if you want to say something you can come up and sit
   down here, it's okay with me.
19
                              VOICE:
                                      I'm not even from
20
   Arctic Red, I'm from Fort McPherson.
21
22
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Okay., Well
23
   I'm still glad to hear what you had to say. All right?
24
                              VOICE: Money is nothing to
25
   us, it's our land.
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Well, is
26
27
   there anybody else who wants to say anything, before we
28
   close the hearing?
                        Yes sir?
29
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Just what I wanted
   to say is --
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a 1	THE COMMISSIONER: I think
1	the gentleman here wants to say something. O.K.
2 3	
	(WITNESS ASIDE)
4	PASCALE BAPTISTE sworn:
5	THE INTERPRETER: He's
6	travelled quite a bit, and he said he was born in the
7	year 1898.
8	He used to stay with his
9	parents. That's all they done, he said, travel around.
10	It was in 1904 he went down with them down the Mackenzie
11	River. He was in school for six years. After he came
12	back, he say he went back to his parents again.
13	In 1916 was when he got
14	married so after he got married, they done a lot a
15	travelling; but he said for two years, he was down by
16	the mouth close to the mouth of Anderson River, that's
17	where he means. From there, they travelled quite a
18	ways to get little supplies, but he said they made
19	their first trip to Kittigazuit , and he said at that
20	time he had a chance to go down and see Tuk. You see
21	at that time, Tuktoyaktuk had just one little log
22	cabin, so from what I hear today it's a big town.
23	At that time, he had a chance
24	to go down to Baillie Island, but he said there was.
25	nothing there, just a big point, and he said that's all
26	-there was there. There was no other cabins at all, 1u
27	bare. He said he stayed down there as he told you
28	before, and he said at 1917 he came back here into this
29	town here, Arctic Red River.
30	He said we never stayed one
I	

place. We were forever travelling, and from here he 1 said we went up the Arctic Red River. We travelled all 2 3 over in that country too. He said them days it was pretty hard going, but still 4 he said they keep travelling and going from place to 5 place, and he said from here we moved up 85 miles up 6 7 the Arctic Red River. From there he says, we done a lot of travelling in that mountains, and he said that's 8 we practically stayed all winter, looking around for 9 caribou and moose. It was the year 1919. 10 You see I done a lot of 11 12 travelling up in the mountains there. From there, they went into the Yukon. There's a little town they call 13 Lansing Creek. He said we even went over there; and 14 that was the year he said we stayed up this river for 15 one year. That was the year 1918 when the war was just 16 17 about ending, and he said we stayed up there pretty We didn't come back to Arctic Red 18 near two years. River here. 19 The year 1921 he said we spent 20 the New Year up the river in the mountains. He said the 21 22 year after that we came back here, to this town here. That's the year 1921, when the first treaty was paid 23 out, and he says I was there when the treaty was paid 24 25 out. He said the person that paid out the treaty was a fairly big man, and he said I remember his name very 26 well, Mr. Conroy. When he paid out treaty, that's the 27 first time he says, they done that. He says I met the 28 chief, the first chief and also the second chief. 29 30 He says they told the people,

if you take the treaty, they say the government will notice you. He says that time he told the people, he said some day the government will build hospitals down here, so you'll be taken care of if you get sick. Also, you don't have to pay for no medicine. This is what he said to the people. Now, he say, you go to Inuvik, and you get a little bottle, just that big, you have to pay for it which costs about \$7.00.

The white people, all right. they got the money. They're willing to pay for their medicine. But us, we're not that way. We're always broke. No money. That's pretty hard for us to pay for medicines like that. And this is what he didn't say but this is — the old man is quite right on that. Sometime we have little children, and even that we have to pay medicine for them, and if you've got the money, you have to pay hospital bills also.

He says from that town, after he came back here to Arctic Red, and now he say he's staying in the delta down there, he says he makes good living. Not in the money part of it, but he says for my living off the country I make good living. But he says, only thing my children weren't very healthy, that's all. We had nine children, and out of nine children there are two that were always sickly. They're the two that are alive with me today. The rest are all gone.

He says now I got no one to help me. Just what we're getting now is I getting my old age pension, and so is his wife, and one of his boys are crippled, he gets little pension; and he's staying in one

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of these public housing down there. Over half of that pension is going to pay -- has got to be paid for that 3 public housing every month.

The way I look right now -he means to say how old he is -- is that he still traps and he says he's trying to help himself by replacing some of that old age pension he spends on his housing, but he says, not too much luck this year. Now he wants to talk about land.

He says originally he came from here, this Arctic Red River, and he travelled on the east side of this, right down to Anderson River, way down to a place they call Kugaluk, and he knows every lake that' got fish in it. He say all these lakes, especially the big lakes, and the rivers, they got names, and I know every one of them. That's how much he used to travel down this country.

He said he had a couple maps sent to him, I think it's from the Indian Brotherhood, and he says that's a white woman asked him to map out where he trapped, where he travelled, and what lakes got fish in it. It's something familiar to that there. He says some of them lakes, he know the names but it's hard for him to explain it in English, but as far as out language is concerned, he knows practically every one of them.

He says I don't know, something happened that he lost that map, but he said the lady that helped him make out that map told him that she was going to send them to Ottawa, but he said I don't think

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they got that far with them because they got lost. says there's another quy, I quess most of them know him quite well, I don't know whether he's still in McPherson 3 but his name was John Richards, and he said this guy 4 asked him to do the same thing, make maps for him. 5 So he sat down and started making maps, and he asked 6 me, "What's the name of these lake?" So he said I 7 couldn't explain it in English, so he explained it to him 8 in his language, but he said by the time he got through 9 with that map, there was over 200 names on that map; 10 different lakes, different creeks, different rivers, all 11 12 that. THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Bitter 13 showed me that map at McPherson when we had a hearing 14 there last summer, with all those names on it. 15 16 THE INTERPRETER: He says 17 this country, this east country down here, he says he figures there's a little game in there by this time, 18 because he says he's been on this highway from here to 19 Inuvik twice now, and he's seen caribou tracks and 20 moose tracks, but he said you go further back, maybe a 21 22 little more. He said a place where you call Kugaluk, he says it's partly Eskimo country, but he said I think 23 24 they claim to most of that too, but still, you see quite a few people here, but I think there's still lots 25 of room for the people around here up there, down on 26 the east side, towards Anderson River. 27 He says he figure down in the 28 29 east country down there, by now there should be little

game in there, and he says, what few people you see in

Arctic Red River here, he say if we went down there now, all of us, we still -- I figure we still could make good living out of it. He says, another thing he wants to talk about, this settlement here.

He say, we get lots of fish here, but we must remember, all that fish comes from the coast. Most of this fish that comes up here, don't even go out to Fort Good Hope. He says this town here, the fish are very plentiful. Everybody used to get lots of fish, even people from Fort McPherson come over here and fish, and when we get lots of fish, he said, they send them down to Inuvik. People make use of that fish that we get around here, from this little town here.

He said this is one reason, he said, me too, I'm strongly against the pipeline. He sail before I got married, he said my wife comes from up the Arctic Red River; he said, him, he comes from the east land, I mean on the east side from here, down in that Travaillant Lake country. So he said, both of us, she comes from one side of the river, I come from the other side, and that's how we got married.

He said one thing he really wants now, he'd sure like to move back to Arctic Red River. He said he mentioned this to different people down in Inuvik, he say he dislike Inuvik, but he tell some of the white people that he really want to come back here, and they told him, sure, that might help you out. They said that should clear your mind from thinking too much. Why don't you move back to where your people are?"

He say if he had a house, if 1 2 he could get a house here, he'd move back here before, it's too late, because he say his wife is old, and he 3 says me too, I'm getting old; but he said the day I 4 could get a house, I'll move back here to my people. 5 He says that's all I have to say to you Mr. Berger. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, thank you, sir. Do you want to come forward sir? 8 9 (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 11 BARNEY NATSIE sworn: 12 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, Barney Natsie's my name, and I say that I just, you 13 know, I'm here at the respect of my people, and you 14 knob I come forward -- I got some words for you, and I 15 kept that for a long time, I heard about all your 16 17 travelling and everything. I'm pleased to meet you today, and I got few words for you to say for you, and 18 I'm pleased to say you're welcomed to listen to it. 19 You know, I'm not too good, 20 but you know I hope it makes sense that way. 21 22 think you know you'll all put it down, and you'll get back in Ottawa or wherever you come from -- government 23 -well I'll tell you about the government, to start 24 I worked with the government for over two and a 25 half years. I went through local government, and now I 26 work with D.P.W. because I'm a helping hand. Well I'll 27 tell you for instance, when you ask the government for 28 something, you know, there's something wrong with your 29 cat, or anything. Now you ask them, you want something

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repaired, they say, "Sure, we give it to you, we give
1
   it to you, lots of promise. Then when you ask for it,
2
   see you never 4t, a month later, you never see nothing.
3
   So you go back and phone and ask them, "Oh yeah, we
4
   order it, we got it on order." It's all promise.
5
   That's the same thing, you're working for the
6
7
   government, aren't you?
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                Pardon me?
8
9
                             THE WITNESS: You're working
   for the government aren't you?
10
                             THE COMMISSIONER:
11
12
   don't work for the government, but go on anyway.
                             THE WITNESS: You know, you
13
   spend a lot of money travelling. That's what I'm get
14
   into. You spend a lot of money travelling.
15
   that's where the government's spending it all, they got
16
   you on the road and whether the pipeline or not, eh,
17
   pipeline. You're getting down to think that pipeline
18
19
                             oh sure, you'll get it,
   because, look, I'll tell you planned for instance, you
20
   got that years ago, and now you're travelling. You got
21
22
   all the money -- oh, you got big crew and you're
   travelling all over, plane expenses, and hotel room and
23
   sleeping every night. You got money to play around
24
   with. But if you get doing to wages and ask for your
25
   money, you never get it, they say they got no money.
26
   But they sure got money to play around with though, eh?
27
28
                              That's what I'm trying to get
29
          I don't see the point in things, you know.
    got no education, I'm not -- you know, I'm nothing.
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But still, you know, I got lots in mind that I should 1 talk about things, but you know, all this telling 2 probably make no sense, you know. I think it does too, 3 because it'll never make sense, because you try and you 4 talk, all you do, you know. Like you guys, you go 5 back, and you talk lots, and the back people talk lots 6 7 eh? You guys, you don't go back south, you'll wear out your teeth. You'll go back, and you'll buy yourself a 8 new false teeth, that's what you're going to do; and 9 you got the money to do it, eh? And all this time 10 you're just wasting your time, you got this thing 11 12 planned already. What's the use pushing it 13 That's what I like to get a point. Look, you've 14 got it decided already, and it's all planned. Which 15 way, look, a lot of people felt what they should push. 16 17 We're just a handful, that' all we are. back that up? Could you tell me that? 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, the government -- you see, the pipeline companies want to 20 build a pipeline; and the oil and gas industry want to 21 22 build the pipeline. The Government of Canada, which is elected by all the people of Canada to govern the 23 country, they have said, "We won't go ahead with the 24 pipeline, we won't make a decision about it until we've 25 heard what the people who live in the north have to say." 26 27 Now the government's in 28 Ottawa running the country. They can't all come here and listen to you, so they asked to come, to hear what 29 you had to say, and then to report to them, and make

recommendations to them; and members of the government 1 have said, publicly, that they will not make a decision 2 about whether a pipeline should be built, until I have 3 reported to them about what it will mean to the north. 4 Now, you're not the first to 5 suggest that it has all been planned, and is going to 6 7 go ahead, no matter what this Inquiry says. No matter what you say, no matter what I say. Now lots of people 8 think that there's something in that, but as far as I'm 9 concerned we live in a country where, when the 10 government makes a solemn statement that it has not 11 made a decision and will not, until I have been to the 12 north and heard what the people have to say, then I 13 accept the government's statement. But it may be that 14 -- well, there are people besides yourself, who aren't 15 as confident in the things the government says as I am, 16 I suppose. Well, that's -- I understand your point. 17 THE WITNESS: When you get back 18 to your office eh, I'll ask you one question, when you 19 get back your office, they all do, they get back to the 20 south, they pick up all the letters and bring it back 21 22 south. What they do, they throw it in the waste basket. They forget about it. Then we never hear no more after 23 that. And here we keep writing letter and you never hear 24 Big promise to the poor people down here eh? 25 no answer. Big promise, I heard lots. I lived forty years in the 26 country now, I was born here and I lived 40 years 40 27 years old; and I worked for the government about two and 28 a half years, and I got a lot of experience, I know, and 29 I got no education or nothing, but I got it all up in the

head here. I sitting, I was waiting to speak to you a 1 little. Not that I don't like you or anything, but you 2 know it's just for the sake of our kids and our future 3 life eh? It's the same way. You travel all over, you 4 get it all the way, same word, you know. Well that's why 5 I asked you. You get back to the office, all you going 6 to do is just throw your papers in the waste basket and 7 that's it, eh? And you wait while you bargain and say 8 "What happened?" You'll be sitting there weeks where 9 you'll watch what's going on. Is that okay? 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 Pardon me? THE WITNESS: Well that's all 12 I'm going to say to you and thanks a lot for coming and 13 pleased to meet you, okay? 14 15 (WITNESS ASIDE) 16 17 CHIEF HYACINTHE ANDRE resumed: 18 I just want to 19 THE WITNESS: This man just came to listen to 20 say a few words too. us, not to argue. We're going to say something, talk 21 22 about our land. That's what we came down for. We're going to talk about pipeline. That's one too. 23 else, that's what I want myself. Maybe end of the 24 25 meeting now. (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 27 ROBERT ANDRE resumed: 28 Can I just ask you a few questions? I just want to know, the 29 ultimate decision to build a pipeline, where does that

rest? 1 THE COMMISSIONER: 2 That rests with the Government of Canada, with the Prime Minister, 3 and the members of the Cabinet, who have been -- who 4 have a majority in Parliament, and they are elected to 5 govern to make these choices, and my job is to tell 6 them what it will mean to the north if they build a gas 7 pipeline, and then an oil pipeline; what it will mean 8 if there is an energy corridor from the Arctic to the 9 south; to make sure that they are in a position to make 10 an intelligent choice; but they will decide, and decide 11 12 they must. 13 I want to make sure that they understand the consequences of the decision they have 14 15 to make, one way or the other. THE WITNESS: What role does 16 17 the National Energy Board play in this? THE COMMISSIONER: 18 Well, I'm going to tell the government what it will mean to the 19 north and the people who live here, and the environment 20 of the north, the economy of the north, and the people 21 22 of the north. The Energy Board is in Ottawa, and they will be holding hearings to find out how much gas there 23 is in the delta, and to find out how much gas the 24 25 people in southern Canada and the United States are going to need to get along for the next so many years; 26 and then they will say to the government, "Well, this 27 is how much it'll cost to bring this gas here, and this 28 is how much we've got, and this is how much we need." 29

The Government of Canada will have my report which will

tell them what the impact will be on the north. 1 They'll have the Energy Board's report which will tell 2 them what Canada's requirements for gas are, and then 3 the government will have to weigh it all up, and make a 4 decision; and I'm here to make sure you have a chance 5 to say what you think about the whole thing. 6 7 THE WITNESS: That's good. (WITNESS ASIDE) 8 THE COMMISSIONER: 9 Well, I think I'll bring the meeting to a close, and say that 10 we've had a long day, but it's been a good day, and I 11 have listened carefully to what everybody has said who 12 came forward and spoke, and some who didn't come forward 13 but stayed at the back of the room. I listened to all 14 of you because I think I can learn something from each 15 one of you. That's what I'm here for, to listen and to 16 17 learn. We will have a transcript made of what has been It'll be typed up and printed, and we'll send 18 that to Chief Andre and the Band Council; and I'll have 19 a copy so I will be able to look up what you said. This 20 is the first place I've been to where people are a 21 22 little bit suspicious, that, having come all this way and taken all these notes, I might throw them in the 23 24 garbage when I get back to Inuvik, but I can tell you I I didn't come all this way for the fun 25 won't do that. I came here to listen to you people and to 26 learn, and I think I have learned a lot about Arctic Red 27 River, and about the way you feel and the way you think 28 about the land, about the future, and about the 29 pipeline. So, I want to thank all of you and once

again, to tell you that we've now been to practically all the towns and cities and villages and settlements in the north. We've been to just about all of them. going to go to southern Canada to hold hearings there in May and June, to find out what people in southern Canada think about the north, and what's going to happen up here in the north, and after that I'll be writing my report to the government, and you'll hear about that, and you'll be getting a copy of my report when it comes out later in the year; and after that it'll be up to the government to make it's decision. So, you're helping me to make sure that I'm in a position to lay all of the facts before the government to enable them to judge what the consequences will be, and to make the right decision. So, thank you, and we'll be seeing you again I hope, one of these days. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 10, 1976)