MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS BY EACH OF

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

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

and

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

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner)

Fort Providence, N.W.T. July 16, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 68

The 2003 electronic version prepared from the original transcripts by Allwest Reporting Ltd. Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3A7 Canada Ph: 604-683-4774 Fax: 604-683-9378 www.allwestbc.com

APPEARANCES

Michael Jackson, Esq.	for Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry
Darryl Carter, Esq., Vern L. Horte, Esq, Art Wirth, Esq., and	
Al Workman, Esq.,	for Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Lim- ited;
John Ellwood, Esq.,	for Foothills Pipe- lines Ltd.;

INDEX	Page
WITNESSES:	
Ted MALEWSKI	7826, 7840, 7872
Chief Albert CANADIEN	7826, 7894,
	7913
Jim THOM	7829, 7888, 7909, 7917
Fred ELLEZE	7832, 7898
Ted LANDRY	7834, 7891
Gabe GARGAN	7836, 7904, 7911
Joachum BONNETROUGE	7838, 7906
Mrs. Margaret Rose ELLEZE	7841
Mrs. Harriet GEDDES	7842, 7915
Vernon L. HORTE	7845
Art WIRTH	7849, 7858, 7865
Gordon ERIAN	7856, 7863
John ELLWOOD	7857
Ted COLLINSON	7870
Bill MYRON	7886
Michael LANDRY	7899
EXHIBITS:	
C-631 Brief by J. Thom	7832

C-632 Submission by G. Gargan 7837

Fort Providence, N.W.T. 1 2 July 16, 1976 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 4 gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order this 5 afternoon,. I am Judge Berger, and I am here to find 6 7 out what you, the people who live here in Fort Providence, have to say about the pipeline project. 8 Now, my job is to tell the 9 Government of Canada what will happen here in the 10 Mackenzie Valley if a pipeline is built to bring 11 natural gas from the Arctic to markets in Southern 12 Canada and the United States. 13 There are two companies that 14 want to build a pipeline. One of them, Arctic Gas, 15 wants to build a pipeline that would bring gas from 16 Alaska and from the Mackenzie Delta along the Mackenzie 17 valley to the big cities and industries in Southern 18 Canada and in the United States. 19 The other company, Foothills 20 Pipe Lines, wants to build a pipeline that would bring 21 22 natural gas from the Mackenzie Delta to the big cities and industries in Southern Canada. 23 24 So this Inquiry has been going on since march 3rd last year. We've been holding 25 hearings in Yellowknife listening to the experts, but 26 we've also spent many months in the villages and the 27 towns of the Mackenzie Valley where the people live to 28 find out what the people think about all of this, and 29 we have just about been to every village and 30

settlement, every city and town in the Mackenzie 1 Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, and the Western Arctic, 2 and this is one of the very last towns that we will be 3 visiting. But we are here today and this evening to 4 listen to what you have to say, and then tomorrow we go 5 to Kakisa Lake to listen to the people there. 6 7 Do you want me to finish? 0.K. Maybe I should tell you that the Government of 8 Canada has said that we're not just to consider what 9 would happen if a gas pipeline were built along the 10 Mackenzie Valley. They say that if we build a gas 11 pipeline, then an oil pipeline will be built too, and 12 in fact the companies that have found gas in the 13 Mackenzie Delta -- Gulf, Shell and Imperial have 14 announced that they want to build an oil pipeline too 15 to bring oil from the Mackenzie Delta south along the 16 Mackenzie River to the markets in the south. 17 Now, we've been, told that 18 this pipeline project will cost billions of dollars 19 that and the Arctic Gas project would bring gas from 20 Alaska and the Mackenzie Delta along the Mackenzie 21 22 Valley would be the most expensive project ever undertaken b' private enterprise anywhere in the world. 23 So first of all we want to know what you people think 24 will happen here, how you feel about it, because we 25 have to tell the government what the impact will be, 26 what will happen to the environment, to the economy and 27 the people of the north if the pipeline goes ahead. 28 29 Then, of course, we want you to tell us what you feel should be done, if it does go 30

ahead, to ensure that people who live here in the north 1 get jobs, that they have the opportunity to go into 2 business to provide goods and services to the pipeline 3 companies if the government allows the project to go 4 ahead. We want. also to know what you feel should be 5 done to protect your communities if the pipeline goes 6 7 ahead, and thousands of workers come in from Southern Canada and the United States to build it. 8 Those are some of the things 9 we want to hear from you about, and if you have any 10 questions about the pipeline, we have representatives 11 of both companies here today and after we've listened 12 to what you have to say, we'll give them a chance to 13 speak too, and we have with us Mr. Horte, who is the 14 president of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited that 15 is the company that has been formed to transport gas 16 from Alaska and from the Mackenzie Delta to Southern 17 Canada and the United States; and we have with us Mr. 18 Ellwood of Foothills Pipe Lines, that is the company 19 that wants to deliver gas from the Mackenzie Delta to 20 Southern Canada. 21 22 So this is your chance to tell me, and through me, the government, what you think 23 about all this, and I think that that's enough for me, 24 25 and I think I should stop talking now. (JOACHUM BONNETROUGE SWORN AS INTERPRETER) 26 27 (MR. BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I 29 understand we'll hear first from Mr. Malewski, the vicechairman of the Settlement Council, then from Chief 30

Canadien, the Band Chief. 1 2 3 TED MALEWSKI sworn: THE WITNESS: 4 Judge Berger, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Settlement 5 Council I want to thank Judge Berger for accepting our 6 invitation to hold community hearings in Fort 7 Providence I guess after a few delays we've been able 8 to get you here, and thank you for coming. 9 If there is anything we can do to make your stay more pleasant, 10 don't hesitate to make your wishes known. 11 I'd like to introduce Albert 12 Canadien, the Band Chief and the settlement secretary. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 15 CHIEF ALBERT CANADIEN sworn: 16 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Ted. As chief of this community and on behalf of my people 18 that I represent, I'd like to welcome Mr. Berger, 19 guests, and members of the press here to the community. 20 Before I do go on, I haven't 21 22 got anything special to say. I have nothing prepared 23 except that I'd like to support the stand that most Indian people have had, and I assume and I know that 24 you've heard this a dozen times over, and that is that 25 no development whatsoever takes place until such time 26 that the land settlement and everything pertaining to 27 it is settled with the Federal Government. 28 29 I say this because this is the only way I feel that the native people in this north, in 30

this country that we live in will benefit from any kind 1 of development that is to take place up here. 2 In the past there has been exploration and what have you up 3 here, and in a sense the people are -- what they are 4 doing is taking what they can and then running away with 5 it, and not leaving too much for the people up here to 6 I guess it's a necessary process of 7 gain by it. progress, I guess, that a few things have to be destroy 8 that a few things that are destroyed is a necessary part 9 of our life; that you people have to understand. 10 A good example of this is the 11 day that the highway came into this community. 12 I don't remember or I can't say that there had been prior 13 consultation with the chief and the people in this 14 community before the highway did go through. It provided 15 work for a lot of people, but it was just for a period of 16 time, and the jobs given to the Indian people were 17 cutting brush. The lucky ones managed to hang onto their 18 jobs, and these people were equipment operators. The 19 government built houses and people moved in, and an 20 example of it is what you see today here. It's a fine 21 town when you first come into it, but the problems in 22 town become obvious after a short stay. 23 The greatest problem that we 24 have is alcoholism, like in the majority of the 25 communities in the north. You have to understand that 26 we as a people are what you might say in a learning 27 stage, we're still learning to live or trying to live 28 your way of life. We're not saying that we're accepting 29 it, and we're not saying that it is a good thing. 30

Like I said earlier, progress 1 2 will come eventually. This we cannot stop, that we know It's probably on the drawing 3 no matter what we do. board. But if it does come, we'd like it to come at a 4 rate that us native people can take it. Weld like to 5 understand why it is necessary. Things that are very 6 commonplace to you people every day may be a strange and 7 new thing for any native people to see. This is what we 8 ask, that the native people up here be given a chance to 9 participate, if nothing else, in what you plan to do But 10 we ask that all these things take place, if ever they 11 will take place, only after the land claims issue is 12 settled, and this is my opinion and my feelings and that 13 of my Band Councillors here that I represent. 14 As we go on with our hearing 15 today, there are questions I would like to ask of the 16 people representing the oil companies. 17 These would pertain to the necessary steps taken to ensure that the 18 environment and everything else is looked after, and 19 most of all, what we are interested in is if there are 20 going to be jobs created, we'd like to know what it 21 22 will be and we'd like to work like most people, but not at cutting brush for a period of time and then that' it 23 These are some of the things I would like to 24 for us. 25 know. 26 I'm sure that there is a lot of people here, aside from the Band Council, and the 27 whole community, not only the native people but also 28 the non-native people in this community would like to 29 ask some questions of the oil companies. 30

I'd like to repeat my stand, 1 Mr. Berger, that no development does take place until 2 such time as the land claims issue is settled. 3 Thank you very much. 4 (WITNESS INTERPRETS ABOVE) 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 6 7 very much, chief. Does anyone else on the council wish to say anything? 8 9 JIM THOM sworn: 10 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice 11 Berger, I'd like to present my brief to you on this day 12 as a gesture of friendship, and to a person who is 13 willing to hear our griefs, problems encountered in our 14 everyday life in this community. 15 16 Briefly, I'd like to give my I was born and raised here in 17 personal background. Fort Providence since 1947, and have attended the R.C. 18 Mission till Grade 6, and moved on to Fort Smith for my 19 Junior High, and completed Grade 11. 20 During the summer months I 21 have worked at Pine Point Mines for five consecutive 22 summers doing labor jobs on the surface crew and some 23 putting times cut lines for all the surveying that's 24 been done in Pine Point Mines. I thought the money was 25 good so I stayed on with them for another six months, 26 but doing a labor job for the rest of my life, I thought 27 I was a little bit too young for that, so I decided to 28 finish off my High School in Sir John Franklin in 29 Yellowknife for a year and a half. I graduated from 30

High School. 1 Also during that time I had 2 the opportunity to work with the CBC as a casual 3 announcer-operator, during the time I attended school in 4 Yellowknife. Also I have operated the T.V. frontier 5 package during the summer weekends before the City of 6 Yellowknife had T.V. coverage from the south. From then 7 I attended NAIT in Edmonton for one-half semester taking 8 radio and T.V. arts. Since 1971 I have lived here ever 9 since. 10 Now I'd like to give you my 11 personal point of view of how a small community this 12 size could be disrupted by the so-called white man's 13 system. When the first local government was first 14 introduced into this community I attended leadership 15 courses and studied how a community should have the 16 input to the democratic system. During my training 17 stage I was elected Chairman of the Settlement Council 18 and there I have seen a person, individuals that have 19 taken to their own personal needs rather than to the 20 interests of the people. Well, with this kind of 21 system, it should never have been brought about, while 22 at the same time they have undermined the Band Council 23 while the Dene people are still the majority, and 24 traditionally the chief has always had a strong voice 25 on behalf of his people, and as such the people are 26 right now living in a vacuum and losing their culture, 27 plus their pride to be a Dene. 28 29 Also take housing, when it was first introduced, all concerned people took great 30

interest, and when houses were given out there was a 1 total lack of interest with no grievance or misgivings 2 about their future or for their children. 3 These are prime examples of how the government first introduced 4 these programs to the community and they were imposed 5 on the Dene people all during these years. 6 This system will never work 7 under the present conditions unless the Dene people, 8 being the majority, control their own system as they 9 see fit, not only for themselves but for their children 10 in the future. 11 I don't think these problems 12 or grievances will ever be solved overnight; but once 13 the Dene people are united, understand the meaning of 14 losing their own culture, their pride, and their hopes 15 for their children, will mean a step further towards 16 17 having a truly Dene community. I realize that we'll have 18 19 very strong opposition, such as the Canadian Government, and the oil companies, they're all trying 20 to block our efforts for a strong Dene strength, but 21 22 once we overcome this opposition I think we should be united. Nonetheless, we need strong support from many 23 other groups and organizations in the south to achieve 24 a good Dene land claim, a strong Dene organization of 25 treaty, nonstatus and Metis must be established with 26 strong leadership and control from this community. 27 I don't think our older 28 people have ever changed their position when they say, 29 30 "This is Dene land. " They have been saying that ever

since the treaty was signed, and these words have been 1 cast aside by our younger people and they only have 2 left their frustration and violence, not only to 3 themselves but also to the Dene people and their 4 community. We have yet to learn the wisdom of our 5 older people when they make it clear for us each day 6 that we must act now to have a good Dene land claim, 7 rather than have the government to decide our fate and 8 our future. 9 So Justice Berger, bearing 10 this in mind, the possibility of stopping the pipeline 11 or gaining a good land settlement is if you'll listen 12 to the cause of all the Dene people. Thank you. 13 (WITNESS INTERPRETS HIS OWN SPEECH) 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. 15 16 I wonder if you would let us have the brief that you read from so that we could make 17 that part of the Inquiry's permanent record? 18 19 (BRIEF BY J. THOM MARKED EXHIBIT C-631) (WITNESS ASIDE) 20 21 (CHIEF ALBERT CANADIEN SWORN AS INTERPRETER) FRED ELLEZE sworn: 22 23 **INTERPRETER BONNETROUGE:** Albert Canadien was just explaining a bit of the 24 Inquiry and what it's about and telling the people --25 explaining a little bit more to the people what Judge 26 Berger is here for. 27 Frederick Elleze. 28 29 INTERPRETER CANADIEN: Mr. Berger, Fred Elleze is a Band Councillor. He says what 30

he's about to say is short and that he's spent the 1 majority of his life in the bush, and that he has been 2 working for the past few years, ever since the highway 3 was here, but since then he has been working at odd 4 jobs now and then. When he does get a chance he goes 5 back out in the bush again. 6 Bush life is a good life for 7 We had nets and we had wild game to live by and I 8 us. was brought up that way. He said he's spoken with a 9 lot of old people and a lot of old people have spoken 10 to him. All of them say that they want to live the way 11 they've been living, with no change. 12 For the future we're talking 13 about our children and their children, and if they are 14 to survive in this world among the white people, we 15 have to get everything right for them. This is what 16 we're saying. Even today we have our problems and 17 living is hard. This is what happens when we try to do 18 what the white man says and to live like they do. 19 After land claims, only then 20 whatever is to take place or whatever is to happen can 21 22 happen; but first of all, we have to get this land 23 claims issue settled. Ever since this Inquiry 24 started and to the various meetings that he and the Band 25 Council have gone to, the majority of native people do 26 not want the development to start until land claims is 27 settled and that the people in this community are of the 28 29 same opinion. In the process of this construction, if it is to go through, a lot of things will be destroyed 30

creeks and where the beaver colonies are situated, and 1 mainly the environment part of it will probably be 2 destroyed, and the river runs down from here and we have 3 to consider the people living along the river. Maybe it 4 is quite a ways from us, the pipeline is to -- it will 5 not affect us directly but we have to consider other 6 7 people that live in the north. There maybe a lot of jobs 8 created by this, but the Indian people are promised 9 work, possibly cutting brush, and a few that will 10 probably drive trucks and that; but the jobs will not 11 be meaningful. Anybody can cut brush and that, but 12 if we are to get jobs, they've got to be meaningful 13 jobs and interesting enough to keep us occupied for a 14 while. 15 16 If community requests are not 17 listened to and that the land claims be settled before, then we have no use for the pipeline. That's all I 18 have to say. 19 20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Elleze. 21 22 (WITNESS ASIDE) 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Does any other member of the council wish to speak at this time? 24 25 TED LANDRY sworn: 26 27 THE INTERPRETER: Mr. Berger, we've heard your story, we've heard about you, and now 28 29 that you're here I'd like to say a few words to you. 30 I'll give you a story of how

I grew up in this community. I was born in the bush. 1 I grew up in the bush and I had no training whatsoever 2 in the ways of the white man. I grew up in the bush 3 and lived in the bush, hunted and all that, until I was 4 28 years. Living in the bush was a good life right 5 then, and our lifestyle has deteriorated very much 6 since the houses were built in town and everybody came 7 into town to live. That is why I don't like living in 8 this community too long, and that I'm not accustomed to 9 eating store-bought food that much. I prefer food from 10 the land. 11 12 When I was a young man and we lived in the bush, there was houses here with a few 13 white people, and the only buildings here were the ones 14 at the mission, and very few white people came around, 15 and not too many people knew too much about them. 16 17 Now that we've got the highway, we get more people, more white people coming up 18 and we were sort of being overrun. These explorations 19 and the seismic lines that are criss-crossing all over 20 the place, over the traplines and everything, there's so 21 22 many of them that if you go hunting or anywhere, you'll 23 get lost, there are so many of them. Maybe the white man thinks 24 that he's doing us a great favor for putting seismic 25 lines and all that; but it is not a good thing for us. 26 All these seismic lines running all over the place, and 27 you know that there's game at a certain area and you go 28 over there, and a line is running through, and there's 29 usually not very much game around that area. 30

The pipeline that is supposed 1 2 to be built, I wonder if it's a good thing for the people? A lot of people are probably thinking about it. 3 The majority of the Dene people don't want that, and 4 we've heard the stories over and over again. 5 If we are to say, "You can go 6 ahead with the pipeline and that," without any sort of 7 compensation or any sort of settlement, the people that 8 are to suffer would be our children and future 9 generations of Dene children. 10 Mr. Berger, you're going to 11 be here in town today and possibly also tomorrow, so 12 maybe there are, other things that will come up that I 13 would like to talk to you about. Meanwhile, thank you. 14 (WITNESS ASIDE) 15 16 17 GABE GARGAN, sworn: THE WITNESS: 18 Thank you, Mr. Berger, for coming here. What I have to say is just a 19 short note that I wrote down. 20 What if the pipeline is built 21 in our land? What will become of us? Or our children? 22 There will be no future for them. In the old century 23 there was a flood, and it's been said that next time 24 there will be fire which will end the world. 25 That's why we're kind of afraid to have a pipeline in our 26 world which we are born on. There are a lot of enemies 27 who will try to destroy the pipeline, like they will 28 try to bomb it, like in Cuba anyone who has the last 29 gallon of gas will try to bomb it. 30

I also knew so far nobody 1 mentioned those cut lines all over Canada. 2 It seems to me like the fire quards which didn't help at all. 3 Also I wanted to mention about water service which the 4 barge hauls the fuels to the States. That is good 5 because if the barge blew up or anything happens, it 6 will be on the river, which fire won't spread. I also 7 wanted to mention one more thing. Why don't you or 8 others leave the Dene alone and go back to the state 9 and stay there as long as you want? 10 If you want the north, you 11 could take one good look at it and take one acre to 12 your State and see if you'd get anything out of it, 13 snow or gas or oil or so on; and if you like it, come 14 over and enjoy yourself and others and see how long 15 they will last. The way I feel, it's most of the 16 whites that make rules, but you see that none of us 17 Dene Indians make rules. For once we will make the 18 rules of Sour land, and there will be no pipeline for 19 once only until the land claims settlement. 20 Thank you, Mr. Berger. 21 22 (INTERPRETER INTERPRETS ABOVE) 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Can we 24 have the written statement for the Inquiry's record, 25 please? (SUBMISSION BY G. GARGAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-632) 26 27 THE INTERPRETER: By the way this is Gabe Gargan, a member of the Settlement Council. 28 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Well, does anyone else on the council wish to say 1 anything now? Does anyone else from Fort Providence 2 wish to say anything at this time? If you wish to say 3 anything, you can just come and sit here at the table 4 where you'll be comfortable and you can speak in 5 English or in Slavey, whatever suits you, and these 6 people who came with me, these people are here to 7 8 record on tape everything that is said so that it will be written down and so that I won't forget it, and so 9 that the government won't forget it. The people at the 10 back are from the C.B.C. and from the northern 11 newspapers, and these gentlemen here are from the two 12 pipeline companies. 13 But even though there's a 14 gang of them here, don't let that worry you. 15 If you want to say anything, just come up and sit down and it 16 will be fine with me. 17 We'll just wait a minute or 18 two and then if no one wishes to speak now we'll 19 20 perhaps ask the people from the pipeline companies to say a few words. 21 22 All right, maybe we should 23 take a five minute break and just stretch our legs. 24 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR FIVE MINUTES) 25 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 26 shall we carry on then, ladies and gentlemen? 27 28 (CHIEF CANADIEN SPEAKS IN SLAVEY) 29 JOACHUM BONNETROUGE resumed: 30 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I

also don't have a formal sort of thing written down but 1 I've got a few points that I've jotted down, so I'd 2 like to talk about that a little bit. 3 As you probably know, we, the 4 native people, are going through what we would term 5 violent times, violent in a sense that we feel that we 6 7 should talk to more people. We understand what we, the native people want, but do other people hear us? 8 Like the chief has spoken a 9 while ago, he spoke quite correctly about our concerns, 10 our life. We love the Mackenzie River, that's our 11 life. It shelters us when it storms, and it feeds us 12 when there is hunger. It takes care of its children, 13 the native people. I just want to reiterate what the 14 chief said about our claims. What we really want is 15 people to try to understand who we are and where we're 16 trying to go, and if you, Mr. Berger, say you will 17 carry our message to the Canadian Government; we can 18 scream but when it storms you don't hear human beings 19 when they voice whatever their needs might be. 20 21 If the pipeline is built, it 22 will be a heck of a big storm, a storm in a sense that 23 socially we will be killed. I hate using words like that, but like the chief said, our concerns are for our 24 future and we don't like to be pushed around any more. 25 We keep repeating ourselves maybe, till all the people 26 they probably think, "Oh, he's just saying something 27 28 just for show, sort of thing." 29 But I don't think we can ever - being human beings, we should learn to hear each 30

other and try to satisfy each other's needs to the best 1 of our ability. So that's the reason we keep repeating 2 ourselves, it seems, but we want this land claims to be 3 settled before we even think about consenting to a 4 pipeline. That's the message we, the native people, 5 believe that Mr. Berger, you can carry that to 6 Parliament in Ottawa. 7 (MR. BONNETROUGE TRANSLATES HIS SPEECH) 8 I'll probably make a few more 9 notes and present it to you, sir, maybe tonight or 10 11 maybe in Kakisa. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine, thank you. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 TED MALEWSKI resumed: 15 16 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, as a resident in this community, I can't help but think 17 and wonder how this community will be affected if the 18 pipeline should be built, and since we have 19 representatives of both oil companies here, perhaps we 20 could give, these people who have studied this for a 21 long time and could possibly give an outline as to how 22 Providence would be affected by the construction of 23 24 that pipeline. THE COMMISSIONER: 25 Fine. Т think that that's a good suggestion and we might spend 26 the rest of our time this afternoon considering what 27 the representatives of the pipeline companies have to 28 I want to make it, clear, though, that this 29 say. hearing is for you people in Providence to tell me what 30

you think first of all. They're here to listen to you, 1 the pipeline people are here to listen to you and not 2 just to speak. We want to hear from them but I don't 3 want any of you to think that we're closing this thing 4 off. If there is anybody who would like to say 5 anything now, that's fine. If you'd rather wait until 6 7 this evening, that's fine too. We'll be here this evening and into the night as long as people want. 8 (WITNESS ASIDE) 9 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, ma' am, 10 you take a seat if you'd like to say something. We'll 11 12 get to these gentlemen, don't worry, Mr. Malewski. 13 MRS. MARGARET ROSE ELLEZE, sworn: 14 CHIEF CANADIEN: This lady 15 that is about to speak is a housewife. Her name is 16 17 Margaret Rose Gargan -- pardon me, that was her maiden name -Margaret Rose Elleze. 18 THE WITNESS: To start with, 19 I am a trapper's wife. My name is Margaret Rose 20 I was born in the bush 28 years ago. 21 Elleze. The 22 sisters brought me in the mission, brought me up in the mission, and in the summertime I would live back in the 23 bush camp with my parents. 24 25 My family and myself live in the bush as much as possible, that is where we'd rather 26 live than in town. We have a little shack five miles 27 past Winter Crossing. That is where my husband fishes 28 and traps in the wintertime. 29 30 The white people that have

moved up north trapped on the same trapline that the 1 Dene people use, and the outcome of this is that there 2 is no game in our traps. My husband always used to 3 catch a lot of game, and this past winter we didn't 4 even get one lynx because of this. 5 About one month ago we went 6 7 to Wrigley Harbour. On our trip back we noticed that there was a lot of oil on top of the water. Where is 8 this oil coming from? From the barges or where? Who 9 can explain this to us? 10 If the pipeline is built, 11 what happens if there is a forest fire? Our land would 12 be destroyed if this pipeline caught on fire. 13 I support the chief and Band 14 Council when they say, "No pipeline before land 15 claims." 16 17 Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: 18 Thank you very much. Could we have your statement and keep it 19 20 for the record of the Inquiry, please? Α Yes. 21 22 (WITNESS ASIDE) (INTERPRETER BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) 23 THE COMMISSIONER: 24 Well, 25 Is there anyone else who would like to say thank you. anything before we call on the pipeline people? 26 27 CHIEF CANADIEN: Next, the 28 next lady that is to give a presentation is Mrs. Harriet Geddes and she is also a councillor on the 29 Settlement Council. 30

MRS. HARRIET GEDDES, sworn: 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes ma'am? THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I 3 speaking on behalf of the Dene people. Being an 4 Indian, it's a hard life, no matter where you go there 5 is white people, we're always spit on and be cursed at. 6 If we wanted something done, nobody listens to us, 7 because I went through that ever since I was 17. 8 There is different jobs that 9 you could take, sometimes a real good job, but then the 10 white is always giving us a hard time. A lot of times 11 I have seen, I have worked here in the community with 12 the people. I have seen them take jobs but they could 13 only stay on it for at least a month or two; and when 14 they do miss a day or half a day, they always say, 15 "Well, he's just a lazy Indian." 16 17 So how do you expect the native people to live white man's way? The only reason 18 that I've said this is because I've struggled that 19 myself. A lot of time I was given a dirty job but I 20 had to find way to fight my way through. It was hard, 21 but a lot of the native people never did. I think 22 that's the reason why a lot of them never stick to 23 their job , because they just couldn't face what they 24 have to face -- the whites have to say. 25 You guys are talking about 26 building a pipeline. I'd sure like to see the native 27 28 people get the benefit of it, like the chief said. That's what I'd like to see, and I'd like to see the 29 land claims settled before anything take place. 30

The population here is at 1 2 least native, 650; white is about 150. Of that 650, there is at least 30 that's got a job, some are six 3 months, some are full-time. The rest make their living 4 off the land. I hate to see the land destroyed on 5 account of the pipeline, if it does go through. 6 What we have to think about 7 now is our young children, what kind of future they're 8 going to have. So I don't like to see the Northwest 9 Territories destroyed like they did in the south, 10 because that's what keeps us living, being a native up 11 in the north. So we've really got a lot to think 12 about, especially the pipeline, because it's not going 13 to affect just one person, it's going to affect the 14 whole people in the Northwest Territories. 15 16 That's all I have to say. 17 (INTERPRETER INTERPRETS ABOVE) THE COMMISSIONER: 18 Thank you, 19 Mrs. Geddes. (WITNESS ASIDE) 20 21 THE COMMISSIONER: Now, anyone else? I think then we'll take the time that we 22 have before supper to hear from the representatives of 23 the pipeline companies and Mr. Horte, if you or a 24 member of your party wants to just chat generally about 25 the project, or deal with some of the questions that 26 have been raised, you're certainly welcome to do so 27 28 now. 29 MR. CARTER: Sir, as you've said, Mr. Horte is the president of Arctic Gas, and for 30

the benefit of the people here I'd also introduce Mr. 1 Art Wirth, he's a vice-president, and he's in charge of 2 construction and engineering, and Mr. Horte might wish 3 him to speak to some of those areas, and also as some 4 people may know, Mr. Workman is here as well, he's in 5 the Yellowknife Office of Arctic Gas. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: We know him well. 8 VERNON L. HORTE resumed: 9 THE WITNESS: Thank you, 10 Justice Berger. I think, as you so well put it a few 11 moments earlier, this community hearing is really not a 12 hearing, I would think, to hear a great deal from the 13 pipeline company. You've spent months hearing that side 14 of the story in your formal hearings and also in your 15 community hearings. 16 17 I think I would like to, at the outset, say that I very much appreciate the opportunity 18 of being able to be here today to listen to the feelings 19 the concerns, the aspirations of the people of this 20 community, because you know, I think it's very 21 22 understandable to put yourself -- try and put yourself in their shoes and be faced with something that's as large 23 and as big as this pipeline will be, if it is built, and 24 to have great concerns about what effect will have on 25 your future life. 26 27 I can only say that while there 28 have been and undoubtedly will continue to be misunderstandings and abuse, I think, between races, and 29 particularly from the white side that I think one comment 30

I would make is that I think we are in a more enlightened 1 age, I think that many of us who are white, through 2 discussions like this, much through your hearings, sir, 3 have learned a great deal and have a much better 4 appreciation of the problem that we would face, that we 5 all would face, hopefully, together if a pipeline 6 project is to be built. I was particularly impressed 7 in hearing the comments so far about the concerns 8 and the jobs and the fact that the jobs will be short-9 term jobs, that it will move on, they will be the 10 laboring type jobs, the menial tasks that the native 11 people will be given the opportunity to work at, and 12 really I think what was being said is that the white man 13 will - take all -- the concern is that the white man will 14 end up with the big jobs, will end up with the gravy and 15 the natives will be left with very little. 16 17 Well, I can only say certainly, I don't think a project in this part of 18 the world and in this day and age can really 19 possibly hope to survive and operate on such a 20 concept, and certainly it is the concept of our 21 project that if this pipeline is built we intend to 22 do everything within our power to make it possible 23 for the native to participate -- and I don't mean 24 just in the construction jobs because many of the 25 construction jobs will be of the shorter term, but I 26 am talking particularly in the longer term jobs, and 27 not only on the pipeline but in the other activities 28 29 that will take place. 30 We see certainly with the

other people we work with in the other industries that 1 their attitude, I believe, is very similar to that that 2 I am expressing. Obviously I can only express it for 3 the pipeline company, and we will definitely do 4 everything we can to see that the opportunities are 5 there, and when I say that, I refer to training 6 programs. We don't expect people to be able to walk 7 into the more technical jobs and senior jobs on the 8 pipeline. There has to be a transition period. 9 But we do assure you this, that those that wish to learn -- and 10 I'm not saying necessarily that they should or that they 11 all will -- but for those that wish that opportunity we 12 will provide the training, we will try and make the 13 training fit in with the native lifestyle. We intend to 14 see natives get into the senior jobs; that will take 15 time, but certainly that is the goal of the pipeline 16 company, and think a very sound goal if in fact we are 17 to be good citizens in this country, I think we have to 18 be concerned about this country and the people who live 19 in it, and who have lived here forever. 20 21 Now, I can't really say much 22 more when it comes, sir, to the land claim question; in that area, I can only say to you that we are very 23 sympathetic to that and that we say and have said very 24 strongly in Ottawa that we believe there must be a very 25 just and reasonable settlement of the land claims at 26 the earliest possible date. 27 28 Just one further comment, though, that. I at least, for what it is worth, do not 29 believe that the land claims are the complete solution 30

1 to the problem of the north. There must be for a 2 growing population, for your children, for other 3 children in the north, an opportunity, some form of 4 economic opportunity must be here if in fact it seems to 5 me that you are to realize the very fine goals and 6 objectives you have with respect to your own culture and 7 other things.

Now that is only being 8 expressed as a personal belief, and Justice Berger has 9 heard a great deal in this area from many sides, and I'm 10 sure he's going to have to weigh all of these 11 considerations in his ultimate decision, I would say that 12 we are here to answer more specifically, if you have 13 specific questions we will try to the very best of our 14 ability -- and I don't think you should be concerned 15 about the type of question. We appreciate that it's 16 17 been impossible for you people to obtain a good understanding of the pipeline operation, etc., so that I 18 would suggest that anything in that area that comes to 19 your mind, we would very much appreciate trying to 20 21 explain.

22 As was mentioned earlier, I have with me Art Wirth, who is our vice-president of 23 engineering and construction, and Art has been very a 24 much involved with a part of our activity that probably 25 comes in the closest proximity to Fort Providence, and 26 that is the proposal that we have for building a staging 27 area in the Axe Point area, and that is some distance 28 away from here, I think some 40 or 50 miles, and that is 29 probably the closest our actual construction activity 30

comes to your community. But still in all it is within 1 that proximity. That in itself in the early stages 2 during the construction phase offers job opportunities, 3 the opportunity there for some training, and it also 4 offers a potential for interaction in problems in the 5 community. So we would be very happy to answer 6 questions in that area, and Justice Berger, if you would 7 like, we are very happy to have Art Wirth describe more 8 fully than I have just what is going to be entailed at 9 that facility over what period of time, the number of 10 people and how we propose that camp facility to operate. 11 With that I think I'll call 12 that good sir. Thank you. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Can you do 15 justice to that, Mr. Bonnetrouge? 16 17 (MR. BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) THE COMMISSIONER: 18 We might hear from Mr. Wirth, but to be fair about this, Mr. 19 Ellwood, would you like to say something now or would 20 you like to discuss your Axe Point? Well, I tell you 21 22 what, you --23 MR. ELLWOOD: Perhaps you should let Mr. Wirth go first on the Axe Point --24 25 THE COMMISSIONER: O. K. MR. ELLWOOD: -- because he 26 knows that much better than I do. 27 28 THE COMMISSIONER: O. K., Well, Mr. Wirth, just step up there, sit down 29 fine. there and we'll carry on. 30

1 2 3 ART WIRTH sworn: THE COMMISSIONER: We'll hear 4 from Mr. Wirth and then from Mr. Ellwood, and I know 5 that it's getting close to supper time, but maybe we 6 could hear these gentlemen now and see how far we get 7 before supper. So carry on, sir. 8 9 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger, would it help if I pause periodically for the 10 translation to take place? 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 That's up to Mr. Bonnetrouge. Yes, pause periodically then. 13 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger, 14 Chief Albert, members of your council, I'm particularly 15 grateful for the opportunity of being able to be here 16 today. I've been very impressed with the sincerity of 17 your comments. I was particularly impressed with the 18 sincerity with which Harriet Geddes spoke. 19 Mr. Commissioner, before I 20 get to Axe Point, I'd like to digress and make a few 21 other comments, if I may. 22 23 It pained me very much as a Canadian, as a fellow Canadian of yours, to sit here and 24 have Harriet speak as she did with the sincerity that she 25 did, and knowing from some of my personal relationships 26 with people that what she said indeed had a basis. 27 As was the case with Mr. 28 Horte, I would prefer not to elaborate too much on Axe 29 Point or any other part of the construction activities. 30

I would propose to make some comments and then afford 1 people the opportunity, Mr. Commissioner, to ask 2 questions in whatever detail they wish. 3 Our construction project in 4 total will require approximately 8,000 construction 5 workers at the peak of construction. Approximately 60% 6 of the construction work falls into the category of 7 being unskilled and semi-skilled work, with about 40% 8 of the construction work requiring craftsmen of a more 9 The more skilled crafts involved in skilled category. 10 pipeline and compressor station construction work 11 include welders 5 heavy equipment operators, other 12 equipment operators, electricians, instrumentation type 13 mechanics. I very much feel as Mr. Horte does, that 14 our project can provide the opportunity during 15 construction for all those that wish to learn and work 16 to do so within the limitations of their desires and 17 their capabilities. I would also however feel that 18 your ambitions and desires should go beyond the 19 construction part of the project and your motivation 20 should be to want to aspire to and learn to become part 21 of the operation and maintenance activities. Let me 22 pause here, if I might, Mr. Commissioner. 23 (MR. BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) 24 25 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to next make a few comments with 26 respect to our Axe Point plans and I'd like to put that 27 in the context of our more total river shipping plans. 28 29 Our project will require the movement of approximately 1 1/2 million tons of 30

materials and equipment down the Mackenzie River. 1 That movement of 1 1/2 million tons will need to occur over 2 a three-year period. It is our plan to move about one-3 half of that 1 1/2 million tons through Hay River, and 4 one-half would be about 750 thousand tons. We would 5 further plan to provide by building a road from the 6 7 Mackenzie Highway to a location at Axe Point, then provide storage facilities and other facilities that 8 would give us the capability to move again of that 1 9 1/2 million tons, about 500,000 through Axe Point. 10 The remaining portion of the 1 million tons, which amounts 11 to, if my arithmetic is correct as I've gone along 12 here, which would amount to about 250,000 tons through 13 Fort Simpson. 14 Coming back to Axe Point, of 15 16 the 500,000 tons that would move through Axe Point over a three-year period, the movements during the peak year 17 would amount to about 200,000 tons. In order to 18 accommodate the movement of that amount of material and 19 equipment from Axe Point, we will require land 20 amounting to about somewhere between 130 and 150 acres 21 22 depending on what type of airstrip one provides. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: That's at 24 Axe Point? 25 That's at Axe Point, Α 26 yes. How far is Axe Point 27 Q south of Fort Simpson? You said it's 40 miles west of 28 29 here. 30 Α Justice Berger, I could

go to a map and scale it off. I think it's 1 approximately 120 miles, that's pretty close. 2 3 Q O.K. А Perhaps I might pause 4 here and let Joe catch up. 5 6 (MR. BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) The facilities at Axe 7 А Point would include a padded area for the storage of 8 pipe and other materials that can be stored outside. 9 There would be tankage and other provisions for the 10 storage of petroleum products. There would also be 11 covered storage for those materials which would need to 12 be stored in a sheltered manner. 13 Camp facilities would be 14 provided. Those camp facilities would be self-15 16 contained. We estimate that during the winter months 17 we would, over that three-year period, average approximately 70 employees, and during the summer 18 shipping season would average -- the average number of 19 employees would be in the order of about 150. 20 21 In addition to those 70 wintertime employees, and about 150 summertime 22 23 employees, during the three periods when we'd be shipping materials to and from Axe Point, there would 24 also be construction work required to put in place the 25 facilities. We expect that the construction of the 26 facilities at, Axe Point would take place over a six to 27 eight-month period and would involve the employment of 28 29 some 150 to 200 people. 30 It is our opinion, and very

much my feeling that Axe Point would provide for the 1 people of Providence the opportunity to work at a 2 variety of jobs; and let me pause there, Mr. 3 Commissioner. 4 (MR. BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) 5 Α Mr. Commissioner, I have 6 only perhaps one of two other points I'd like to make. 7 Because Axe Point is only some 35 to 40 miles from 8 Fort Providence, I think it's very possible and very 9 practical for our project to work with the people at 10 Providence and develop an arrangement whereby people 11 can work at Axe Point for a period of time and let me 12 refer to this as a flexible schedule, work at Axe Point 13 for a period of time, come back to Providence and then 14 come back to Axe Point to continue with their 15 employment. In order to make that kind of an 16 arrangement workable, it's necessary, to do it in a 17 manner so that the project needs can be looked after 18 with some assurance of continuity, and that would 19 probably require that we have some system established 20 in Providence so that this could be handled. 21 22 Our project is very prepared 23 and ready to work with people in Fort Providence to develop such a working arrangement. Mr. Commissioner, 24 those are my comments. I'd be very pleased to try to 25 answer any questions that anyone may have. 26 (MR. BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) 27 28 CHIEF CANADIEN: This proposal at Axe Point, I think we should or at least you should 29 make it clear to the people that this is only a proposal 30

and that this will happen if and when you have the go-1 ahead for the pipeline, because I assume some people 2 don't understand and they think that -- you know. 3 Yes, thank you, Chief 4 А Albert. Of course, anything Mr. Horte or I have said 5 about our plans is totally dependent upon our project 6 being approved, and all my comments with respect to Axe 7 Point can only be made to happen if indeed our project 8 9 is approved. (MR. BONNETROUGE INTERPRETS ABOVE) 10 MR. COLLINSON: 11 You realize Axe Point is already taking an effect on some of the 12 operations around here already? 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 14 let's -- I didn't quite understand the significance of 15 that, but maybe we could do this. There's a gentleman 16 here from Fort Simpson who wants to ask some questions 17 about Axe Point, and he's here because owing to a 18 misunderstanding he thought that some other people 19 would be here. But I understand that some people want 20 to go to supper so if Mr. Erian, if you want to ask 21 some question now I think you might as well. I gather 22 you have to get a plane and get back home. 23 I think we might do that and then stop for supper and then come 24 back at eight o'clock and we can carry on with this 25 discussion, Mr. Wirth and. Mr. Ellwood, but maybe to 26 help clear you out, Mr. Erian, he'll hear your 27 questions and then whatever is said tonight about Axe 28 Point can be the basis for a discussion at the formal 29 hearings in Yellowknife in the next week or in August 30

when we assemble all these people. So if that's all 1 right, maybe just take a seat at the end of the table 2 at a microphone and - Mr. Erian is the president of the 3 Chamber of Commerce, and like Mr. Horte, he's already 4 been sworn before the Inquiry in the past. 5 Mr. Bonnetrouge, what I 6 suggest we do is let Mr. Erian and Mr. Horte and Mr. 7 Wirth discuss the matter, and at the end of the 8 discussion maybe I'll try to summarize it and you can 9 translate my summary so that you don't have everybody 10 in Providence listening to things about Fort Simpson 11 which maybe they're not terribly interested in. 12 Let's see how we get on, so you carry on, sir. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 15 GORDON ERIAN resumed: 16 17 THE WITNESS: I just want to clarify one thing. I'm the president of the Northwest 18 Territories Chamber of Commerce now, not Fort Simpson's 19 president. 20 21 THE COMMISSIONER: Right. 22 Well that's fine. 23 The other thing is that Α our Chamber when they heard that Arctic Gas and 24 Foothills were planning to develop an area at Axe Point 25 rather than using the facilities totally of Bay River 26 and Fort Simpson, were a little confused. 27 We understood that when the pipeline was originally 28 proposed in March of '74, I recall a statement from 29 Arctic Gas saying that they would not develop any new 30

facilities in the way of settlements or communities 1 other than the existing ones, and from what Mr. Wirth 2 just said of Axe Point, it would be my understanding 3 that putting between 70 and 150 men into a place is 4 what I would call a small settlement, and I'm sure to 5 develop 130 to 150 acres that can handle 750,000 tons 6 would cost in the neighborhood of 80 to \$90 million, 7 and that's a fairly hefty asset for a settlement, and I 8 don't think that a facility of that nature would be 9 abandoned after the 3-year period that it was used. 10 In essence, what I'm saying is this, that Hay River and 11 Fort Simpson are willing to develop areas; Hay River 12 would develop Vale Island, and Fort Simpson would 13 develop an area around our Snye that would be capable 14 of 300 acres of staging and 1. 6 million tons of 15 freight and equipment that the pipeline would require 16 to move during three years. What I'm wondering is why 17 Arctic Gas and Foothills propose to move to Axe Point? 18 19 I understand the concept of having an alternative rather than using totally one area 20 21 such as Hay River, to have a contingency or sort of a 22 second door to go through, is obviously intelligent 23 I don't see the reason for moving to Axe Point rather through -- than moving, say, 24 25 50% of it Fort Simpson. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr. 26 Erian, maybe we'd let Mr. Ellwood join Mr. Wirth at the 27 28 He represents Foothills. I think that table. Foothills all along has proposed to use Axe Point, 29 whatever the merits of Axe Point they've at least been 30

consistent, I think. Do you want to say anything about 1 your Axe Point situation, and then maybe both of you 2 could comment on Mr. Erian's --3 (WITNESS ASIDE) 4 JOHN ELLWOOD resumed: 5 6 THE WITNESS: The facilities that Mr. Wirth described a moment ago are similar for 7 our project, only smaller in scale in our case. Our 8 total tonnage amounts to just over one million tons, as 9 opposed to the $1 \ 1/2$, and therefore there is a 10 proportionate reduction in the area required and the 11 manpower required to operate the facility. Other than 12 that, the two plans are basically the same. In 13 developing a logistics plan for the project, our 14 construction and logistics personnel in Calgary looked 15 at the Northwest Territories to find what was for them 16 the best means of moving the material into place in the 17 short time frame that is available, and in their 18 opinion Axe Point was the place. The Communities of 19 Hay River and Fort Simpson were then selected as 20 alternate logistics centres, and it is our intention to 21 use them to their capacity and to develop the Axe Point 22 23 area to take all the overflow. It is not our intention to develop a major terminal or barging facility in any 24 of the communities now. In our opinion, such a 25 facility will be excess of unneeded when construction 26 is complete and therefore would be of no use to the 27 28 community. 29 (WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: O.K., Mr. 1 2 Wirth, do you want to address the points that Mr. Erian 3 made? 4 ART WIRTH resumed: 5 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, I think you made perhaps three or four 7 8 points that I'll try to recall and respond to. One of the points you made 9 was that the facility at Axe Point might cost in the 10 order of 80 to \$90 million and you then commented to 11 the effect that it constituted the establishment of a 12 significant sized community. Our estimate of the type 13 of facilities that we would propose to put in place 14 don't approach that type of dollar number. I indicated 15 during my remarks that we would be establishing a self-16 contained camp I that would be able to accommodate in 17 the order of 200 people. A camp construction type or 18 barge-loading operation is really no different than any 19 other construction activity on the pipeline project 20 that is accommodated through a camp setup. 21 We're 22 prepared to --23 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, Sorry to interrupt you but Mr. Bonnetrouge 24 Mr. Wirth. reminded me that we really hadn't explained what was 25 going on here. Just give me a moment. What happened -26 - and you can translate this, Mr. Bonnetrouge -- is 27 that to bring all the pipe up to build this pipeline 28 and all the other equipment the companies were -- at 29 least Arctic Gas, 3 was going to bring it up by train 30

and by truck to 11, Hay River and then put it on barges 1 to bring down the Mackenzie River. But now they say 2 that they think it's 5 a better idea to bring some of 3 it right up the Mackenzie 7 along the highway to Axe 4 Point and put it on barges at B Axe Point, and Mr. 5 Erian is from Fort Simpson and he feels that means that 6 there will be fewer jobs and fewer -- less development 7 take place at Fort Smith than there would have been 8 under the original proposal, and he's concerned about 9 it. 10 That's not really doing 11 justice to this discussion, but maybe it could do for 12 now. Do you want to translate that? 13 (MR. BONNETROUGE TRANSLATES ABOVE) 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Arctic 15 Gas, to get all that pipe and all that material down 16 the river, has to bring it by railway and by truck to 17 the river and then put it on barges. Now, you can put 18 it on -- you can take it off the railway or off the 19 truck , and put it on a barge at Hay River and send it 20 down, or you can bring it by truck right up to Fort 21 22 Simpson and put it on a barge and send it down. 23 The Chamber of Commerce in Hay River and Fort Simpson said, "Fine, that means that 24 there will be a lot of business coming to Fort Simpson, 25 coming to Hay River, and a lot of work for us. 26 Now the companies say, "Well, 27 we'll drop some of it off on the barges at Hay River, 28 29 we'll truck some of it to Fort Simpson and drop it off on the barges there, but we're going to take an awful 30

lot of it to Axe Point right in the middle and drop it 1 off on the barges there. " That's what the big fight 2 3 is about right now. I think I've got it right. (MR. BONNETROUGE TRANSLATES ABOVE) 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Now 0.K. I interrupted you, sir, so carry right on. 6 7 Α Thank you for your help, Mr. Commissioner. I've forgot where I was. 8 Yes, I believe I was trying 9 to make the point that it was really no different than 10 any other construction camp setup. 11 We would be prepared to, and 12 would be able to establish an operation at Axe Point that 13 would be temporary in nature, if that was the wish of 14 those people that need to be a party to that decision 15 taking process, like the Commissioner and the Territorial 16 Government, we'd be prepared to put in place the 17 facilities that are temporary and can be essentially 18 removed at the completion of the job. I say 19 "essentially". It would not be practical to remove the 20 facilities totally. For example, I don't think it would 21 22 be very practical to pick up all of the gravel that's been used to put a pad in place, or a 15-mile road. But 23 the camps proper, the utility facilities, the sewage 24 25 treatment facilities, those kind of facilities we'd be able to design and put in place in a manner such as they 26 could be removed. 27 If it was the wishes of those 28 29 people that need to be party to the decision-making that that be so, we'd be prepared to handle it that way. 30

Q So that there would be 1 2 nothing left when it was all over, if that's the way 3 the government wanted it. Yes. With the 4 Α qualifications that I was trying to incorporate, Mr. 5 Commissioner. 6 7 Q Yes, the gravel and so on. Α Right. 8 But Mr. Erian is saying 9 0 that, as I understand him, that with all this activity 10 going on there, you would be bound to have a new 11 settlement spring up. Someone might establish a store; 12 somebody might establish some other kind of business 13 there, and he said that it doesn't stand to reason that 14 there's any real expectation that this facility would 15 be abandoned once the pipeline was in the ground. 16 17 Do you want to comment on that? Do you have a policy on that? I take it you're 18 using Axe Point because you think it's cheaper, but on 19 the point he raised about a new settlement, you giving 20 birth to a new settlement, have you considered that? 21 22 Α Yes, yes, we have, Mr. 23 Commissioner. We believe that Axe Point could be operated in a manner such that a new settlement would 24 not have to result. We would provide camp facilities 25 for people, for the workers to live in and work in. I 26 see it no different than any other construction camp. 27 It would be our intent to operate it as a camp, period, 28 70 and discourage the establishment of a settlement and 29 1 discourage people bringing trailers or whatever to 30

have their family close by while they're working. 1 Ι don't think that Arctic Gas could prevent people from 2 setting up a trailer or a cabin. 3 No, only the government 4 Q could do that. 5 6 Only the government, Α 7 right. Q Through policy. 8 Right, right, and that's 9 Α the point I want to leave with Mr. Erian. But I think 10 it's possible between Arctic Gas and the government to 11 handle things in a manner such that a settlement would 12 not have to result. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 THE COMMISSIONER: 15 Do you want so say something on that? 16 17 GORDON ERIAN resumed: 18 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. I kind of N.T.C.L. has a number of 20 have this concept. 21 application in for land use in that area. Now we've 22 lived with N.T.C.L. for a long time and they're not really the best corporate citizens in the world. 23 Hay River and Inuvik have had problems ever since N.T.C.L. 24 existed. One of the problems is that they don't really 25 abide by municipal regulations that well, or are they 26 all that pleased to pay municipal taxes. So the concept 27 that we see happening here is that N.T.C.L. is about to 28 set up a company town at Axe Point, and you people are 29 going to finance it over three years of development, and 30

when you pull your camps out, they'll move in. 1 Consequently the economy of 2 Hay River and Simpson, after that three-year period, 3 will take a real kick. I recognize that your idea of, 4 you know, having a self-contained camp and moving it 5 out after it's used is a good one, and I also, because 6 I don't know that much about transportation logistics, 7 I'm not arguing that Axe Point is probably cheaper than 8 Fort Simpson, but one of the other things about this 9 pipeline project is that it's being built up here, and 10 we're the people that live up here, and if it's going 11 to benefit anybody, it better benefit us. 12 Now, if you spent the money 13 that you're going to spend at Axe Point in Hay River 14 and Simpson, then it would benefit northerners much 15 longer than Axe Point would, because Axe Point would be 16 taken over by N.T.C.L. and Grimshaw Trucking and they'd 17 have a nice little community of their own going and 18 they could ignore Hay River and Simpson. 19 Do you understand what I'm 20 kind of explaining here? 21 22 MR. WIRTH: I understand what 23 you're saying very well. 24 THE WITNESS: That's what we're concerned about, and you know, I believe you when 25 you say that between you and the government, if you can 26 prevent it, fine; but N.T.C.L. happens to be a Crown 27 corporation so they're the government and I'm sure 28 that, you know, that one could be really settled. 29 30 The other idea is this. I have

read your northern staging brief and I don't agree. 1 You studied three areas around Simpson. The two on the 2 Liard, I agree, are probably quite unfeasible, but 3 there's an area around our Snye that there's probably 4 about 210 acres of very usable land for a staging area. 5 A couple of months ago the Mayor of Hay River and myself 6 ret with Judd Buchanan and discussed Axe Point, and at 7 that time he made a commitment to us that if we could 8 prove that Hay River and Simpson had the capacity to 9 provide the staging facilities required for either 10 proposal, that he would regulate against it. 11 Now to do the study that 12 would be required to prove that would be very expensive 13 and neither Hay River nor Simpson as municipalities are 14 very flush with those sort of funds. So I would put it 15 to you that possibly you could disprove that we don't 16 have the facilities available. I understand from your 17 brief that Hay River actually does on Vale Island have 18 the total facilities available, but you need the second 19 possibility, say for ice jams or weather or whatever, 20 and that's a reasonable request, and Fort Simpson is 21 22 offering this area. Now, why would it not work? 23 MR. WIRTH: Sir, it would be about a 10-minute response, Mr. Commissioner and I'm 24 really wondering whether you'd like -- I guess that Mr. 25 Erian wants to leave, though. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, let's have your 10-minute response, and then let's 28 adjourn for supper and Mr. Erian, you've raised these 29 points and I'm glad you did, because it means that it 30

25

26

27

28

29

30

will be a useful basis for discussion when we get back
 to Yellowknife. But see if you can maybe compress your
 ten minutes into five, and then we can go away for
 supper.

5 (WITNESS ASIDE) 6 ART WIRTH, resumed: 7 THE WITNESS: There are a 8 number of points, Mr. Erian. We've addressed ourself and our technical people addressed themselves to the 9 viability of the use of Fort Simpson Island, I guess it 10 would be the northwest end of the island. There are at 11 least two or three major technical reasons that would 12 make putting a facility, a storage facility into place 13 in a timely manner fairly expensive. Some of the area 14 is low and considerable fill would be required. Our 15 technical people advise me that a good deal of dredging 16 and money would be required to open a channel where the 17 It's possible but would take time and money. 18 Snye is. 19 If I could move to Hay River for a moment. At Hay River considerable additional 20 acreage would be required on Vale Island for the 21 22 provision of storage space to accommodate many tons of pipe and other material that would have to be stored, 23 should all of the material be moved through Hay River. 24

So it's really incorrect to say that the facilities are

in Hay River. Very extensive additional facilities are

required at Hay River to even increase their capability

from their present level to the point where they can

handle the -- handle 50% of the materials for our

project that we propose to route through Hay River.

We've attempted to address 1 2 ourself to the costs, the benefits, the contributions that different courses of action make to increasing the 3 reliability of our transportation system. When we do 4 that, we conclude that a. combination of Hay River, 5 Axe Point, and Fort Simpson in about the size range 6 that I outlined, is the best fit for us. 7 You mentioned that perhaps we 8 should take unto ourself the task of proving that Fort 9 Simpson and Hay River don't have a case. We've spent a 10 good deal of technical and other effort evaluating 11 various options. We're very prepared and ready, as we 12 have done, to further sit down with people in Fort 13 Simpson and Hay River and review the basis for our 14 analysis, the conclusions we reached; but I don't think 15 we'd be prepared to accept the task of disproving a 16 case that you put in the window. 17 MR. ERIAN: Can I be allowed 18 19 one more crack? THE COMMISSIONER: Fine. 20 21 MR. ERIAN: You said that my remark that Axe Point would cast 80 or 90 million was 22 incorrect. Now, I don't attend the hearings daily so -23 - but I did hear the figure of 83 million thrown out. 24 What would it cost? 25 I don't have cost 26 Α estimate information with me. The initial investment 27 cost is very far from 80 or 90 million. It would be in 28 the order of 20 to 25% of that number. I expect that 29 when people have quoted those kind of numbers to you, 30

they have probably included and reflected the cost of 1 moving all materials from Axe Point, and that would 2 include not just the cost of the installed facility but 3 also the cost of moving materials via barge from that 4 point to wherever it's scheduled to go. 5 I'm making an assumption when 6 7 I say that. Q Does that include the 8 cost of a 15-mile road through that type of terrain? 9 The cost of the 15-mile Α 10 road was not in my 20% number, but even if one includes 11 the 15-mile road, it still doesn't get up to 80 to 90 12 million dollars. 13 Q Just so that you know 14 what we're talking about when you go back to 15 Yellowknife, we haven't done a study in Fort Simpson. 16 I understand that Hay River has a fairly comprehensive 17 We have had, you know, a number of people that 18 one. are knowledgeable in the barging business, do estimates 19 of what it would cost to develop not only the north end 20 of the island but all around the Snye, and to dredge 21 22 it, and it would be even lower than your 20% figure. Your 20% figure or your 25% figure I would presume to 23 be around 20 million. We've had estimates of 10 to 12 24 25 million to prepare that whole area, including the dredging. 26 I --27 Α 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 29 gentlemen, I'm going to call this discussion off and say that Miss Hutchinson, the transcript of this 30

discussion between Mr. Wirth and Mr. Erian should be 1 sent to counsel for the Chamber of Commerce and bring 2 it to the attention of Commission counsel as well, and 3 we'll fix a date to resume the discussion in 4 Yellowknife. 5 MR. ERIAN: Let's fix it this 6 7 time. THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I 8 I think the problem was that 9 think it was fixed. certain people from communities in the vicinity of 10 Great Slave Lake had business in Alberta. 11 Yes? Mr. Commissioner, I 12 Α think there are one or two further points that I'd like 13 to make before Mr. Erian leaves. 14 O.K. 15 0 16 Α Increasing the capabilities of Hay River to accommodate over the 17 three-year period 750,000 tons for our project would 18 put into place at Hay River capabilities that are about 19 twice the capabilities that are there today. If one, 20 for the purpose of making my point, assumes that an oil 21 pipeline doesn't follow on the heels of a gas pipeline, 22 that capability plus the capability of Fort Simpson of 23 100 or so thousand tons a year really provides a port 24 25 capability on the Mackenzie for the normal growth for a good many years. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: O.K., what 28 was the other point? 29 I wanted to make the А growth point about Hay River and Fort Simpson. 30

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, 1 2 well look, we'll adjourn now for supper and comeback at eight o'clock, would that be all right, and you're all 3 invited back at eight o'clock and we'll carry on this 4 evening as late as you wish to make sure everyone has a 5 chance to be heard. (WITNESS ASIDE) 6 7 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 8 P.M.) 8 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 9 ladies and gentlemen, we'll come to order and give 10 anyone -- who wants an opportunity to speak a chance to 11 do so this evening, and just bear in mind we have the 12 people from both Arctic Gas and Foothills here with us 13 still this evening, and if anyone wants to ask them any 14 questions, we'll get them to help us out with some 15 answers, 16 17 (CHIEF CANADIEN TRANSLATES ABOVE) MR. COLLINSON: 18 You're 19 saying that Axe Point is not going to have any reaction on the people around here. It already took action on 20 us when we were farming out at Mills Lake. 21 THE COMMISSIONER: 22 Do you want to come up and tell us about it, sir? 23 You're perfectly welcome. Yes, just give us your name and 24 25 we'll swear you in. 26 27 TED COLLINSON, sworn: 28 THE WITNESS: My name is Ted 29 Collinson. We've farmed out in the Mills Lake area for about four years. Well, actually before that there was 30

my partner was out there before I was. He just came 1 out in '69, and when they mentioned this 2 3 Axe Point coming -- putting in a dock at Axe Point there in the Mills Lake area, all of 4 a sudden the government came down on top of us and said 5 there was no farming in the Territories. They went as 6 far as to cut our leases off, and now they're telling us 7 that we can go back to the farm after we've lost 8 everything we've actually put into it. I put four years 9 of work into that farm and I lost out on everything. 10 That's all I've got to say, you know, straight forward. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Well, how far was your farm from Axe Point? 13 А It's, oh, I'd say about 14 six miles from Axe Point, but it's on this side, on 15 this side of the river. 16 17 0 But just so I get your point, what did the Axe Point thing have to do with the 18 government's decision that you couldn't farm there? 19 Well, at one time I 20 Α believe that they figured that the stage was going in 21 22 somewhere along the Horn River. We're farming at the Horn River itself, and from there on it was completely 23 cancelled right out, our farming was cancelled out and 24 25 then they decided to move across to Axe Point for some 26 reason. 27 Q I see, yes. 28 Α We were running around 29 60 some odd head of cattle out there, and we were supplying local beef here to the community at what it 30

cost us to raise it or the same cost that you'd pay for 1 -- like you take a cow to market on the outside, you 2 take a cow to market you get 32 a pound, well we'd sell 3 it for 75 a pound here, cut, halved and quartered, 4 that's all. The price of beef was up somewhere \$2.00, 5 \$2.10 a pound at the time. 6 7 Q Yes. Α That's all I have to 8 9 say. THE COMMISSIONER: 0.K. 10 (WITNESS ASIDE) 11 thanks, Mr. Collinson. (CHIEF CANADIEN TRANSLATED FOREGOING) 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 13 anyone else who wishes to say anything, you're welcome 14 to come forward and sit down here and say your piece. 15 16 TED MALEWSKI, resumed: 17 THE WITNESS: Judge Berger, 18 if and when that pipeline is built, and the Community 19 of 9 Fort Providence can benefit from the construction, 20 then I feel that the Community of Fort Province should 21 support the Axe Point project because it is in easy 22 commuting distance from Fort Providence and it will 23 provide jobs and other opportunities for this 24 settlement. The settlement is lacking basic industry 25 and any industry that this settlement can material on, 26 we should look at and support. 27 Since we have the 28 representatives of the pipeline company are here, 29 perhaps we could ask them of any plans that they might 30

have that have not come to our attention yet here in 1 the settlement. We 1 have heard that there may be --2 or that there will be a gas pipeline brought to the 3 gate of Fort Providence if the pipeline is built. 4 This can only be of great advantage to our settlement since 5 other advantages will arise from that type of 6 construction, the settlement itself would have to have 7 the line distributed -- the gas distributed amongst the 8 settlement, which in turn again would create quite a 9 number of jobs over quite a period of time. 10 Now, aside from building the 11 local distribution line, would be a continuation of the 12 jobs during the construction of the main lines since I 13 would assume that the smaller distribution line would 14 be built after the mainline is completed. Could I ask 15 that question, if that would be so? 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: This is Mr. Ellwood of Foothills. 18 19 MR. ELLWOOD: We have included in our proposal a series of lateral pipelines to bring 20 gas to communities in the Mackenzie Valley and all around 21 That's -- we have outlined this 22 Great Slave Lake. proposal to the Settlement Council here on a previous 23 occasion, and the plan that we have would be to construct 24 a line from the mainline south of Fort Simpson and bring 25 it over to a point just across the river from here, and 26 then have it branch with one branch going down to Hay 27 River and Pine Point, and the other one coming down this 28 side and over as far as Yellowknife. That work is now 29 scheduled to be done the year after the mainline goes in 30

operation, so that it would be one year later or one year 1 2 after the gas starts to flow that the gas would reach 3 Fort Providence. Under the pricing scheme that 4 we have proposed for this, we would deliver gas to the 5 edge of these towns at either the full cost of service 6 calculated in the normal way, or at a cost not greater 7 than the cost of service to the 60th Parallel, which is 8 where we would turn the gas over to Alberta Gas Trunk 9 Line. Whichever of those two is the lesser is the 10 price that we would charge here. 11 12 Our calculation shows --13 THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want to repeat that again? 14 MR. ELLWOOD: The pricing 15 structure that we have proposed to the Energy Board 16 would be that we will charge either the actual cost of 17 service or the cost of the gas at the 60th Parallel, 18 whichever is lesser. That way the people in the 19 Territories will get the same gas at the same or less 20 cost as it is delivered to people outside of the 21 Territories at the Alberta-Northwest Territories 22 23 border. The construction of this 24 lateral will require one winter's work with -- I don't 25 have my construction material here, but I believe it's 26 two camps of 200 to 250 men each. Those camps would be 27 remote from and isolated from the communities, as we 28 are planning to do in mainline construction in the 29 valley, but they would be within commuting distance of 30

the communities around the lake here. 1 The distribution system itself . 2 - there are a variety of ways in which that could be 3 handled here, either by a utility company or perhaps a 4 town or a village-owned utility or a co-operative 5 approach, or any number of those are possible. We haven't 6 7 developed any plans in that regard and we would hope that other people will take charge of the distribution of the 8 9 gas. THE WITNESS: Could you tell me 10 if, on a distribution system in a settlement like this, 11 if gas, water, sewer, and maybe underground power, 12 telephone can all be put in one trench? 13 MR. ELLWOOD: As far as I 14 know, they could be put in one trench but there are 15 some restrictions on how closely you can space these 16 lines. I don't know what the exact restrictions are, 17 but I ,do know that in cases in Alberta where I have 18 seen this done they will bury one line and partly 19 backfill the trench and then put the other line in on 20 top so that there is a minimum distance between the 21 22 two. But they can be put in one trench. 23 THE WITNESS: If this 24 pipeline 25 were -- the mainline were to be constructed with the what did you call it, parallel, what did you call the 26 other small line? 27 MR. ELLWOOD: A lateral line. 28 29 THE WITNESS: A lateral line, al year later, how many years from the start of the 30

construction of the mainline could we expect the gas 1 line at the gate of the settlement? 2 3 MR. ELLWOOD: About four years after or four years and three months, something 4 like that, after the permit is issued. 5 There is about a one-year or a little over a year buildup time to do 6 logistics work and preparation work, two years of 7 actual pipeline construction on the mainline, and 8 another year for the lateral line. 9 THE WITNESS: So the 10 advantages of a pipeline to Fort Providence, as I see 11 it, would be jobs in the immediate area at Axe Point, 12 possibly a lot more along the mainline construction 13 route, then for the following -- this would last for 14 three years then, approximately, the construction of a 15 mainline; then for one more year for the lateral line. 16 So this would provide jobs to this community for four 17 18 years. Some jobs, the 19 MR. ELLWOOD: work is primarily done in the wintertime on this project 20 There is a short construction season for the mainline 21 22 work of approximately three to four months, and there is a much lower level of activity in the summer. 23 THE WITNESS: 24 Well, in the 25 summer you still require 70 people in all. MR. ELLWOOD: 26 Yes. THE WITNESS: In the winter 27 you would require a maximum number of people for the 28 mainline construction, and in the summer you would need 29 a maximum amount of people for the Axe Point operation. 30

So one seems to offset the other for full-term 1 employment possibly for workers from this community. 2 MR. ELLWOOD: I don't know 3 the numbers, I don't know the size of the workforce 4 here but I would think there would be substantial 5 opportunity for most of the residents here. 6 7 THE WITNESS: What other advantages do I fail to realize at this point? 8 THE COMMISSIONER: You're 9 doing pretty well. 10 MR. ELLWOOD: I think 11 basically that's what a pipeline does, it brings energy 12 and employment. 13 THE WITNESS: Of course, 14 there would probably be other benefits where the trade 15 in town would most likely show some increase. How 16 would you rotate people, let's say at the maximum 150 17 people at your Axe Point operation, how would you 18 rotate them, time on, time off, and would they be 19 transported south for their time off, or would they 20 swamp the communities in this area? What sort of plans 21 are there for that? 22 23 MR. ELLWOOD: We don't have a fixed rotation schedule worked out yet. 24 I expect that this will come with the project agreement negotiations 25 between the unions and the contractors that will be 26 doing the work, that is a subject that they will as get 27 into! to how many weeks on and how many weeks off 28 arrangement. But there will be a variety of these 29 rotation schemes, depending upon the trade or the job 30

involved, and our plans do call for the rotation of all 1 southern workers out to their point of hire, which will 2 most likely be Edmonton or Vancouver for their leave. 3 Likewise, the residents of the north would be taken 4 back to their point of hire, the local community in 5 most cases. 6 Just for my own 7 THE WITNESS: curiosity, does your company plan to build an airstrip 8 at Axe Point? 9 MR. ELLWOOD: No, we don't. 10 THE WITNESS: 11 I happen to be a pilot and fly locally, so this was a point of 12 interest. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Did you 14 want the Arctic Gas people to discuss these issues? I 15 think their position on delivery of gas to Fort 16 Providence is a little bit different, so I think you 17 should hear that. Mr. Workman or Mr. --18 19 MR. HORTE: Well, in our application, our application as such does not propose the 20 21 construction of a laterals to Fort Providence or Hay 22 River, or that line going up to Yellowknife. While it does propose that gas would be economical in many 23 communities down the valley, the study of that area 24 indicated that the basic economics for doing this 25 indicated that the costs would be very high for the 26 amount of service provided, and we have said, though we 27 have not applied for it, but we have said if the 28 regulatory authority feels that this service should go 29 in, as compared to providing service through other forms 30

of energy which may well be more economical and as 1 advantageous to the community, that under those 2 circumstances certainly we would build it. But we have 3 not proposed the construction of a gas line in this area. 4 THE COMMISSIONER: 5 Any other questions you wanted to ask, sir? 6 7 THE WITNESS: Yes, in that case my personal opinion is that, Mr. Judge Berger, 8 that if the pipeline is built then we should try and 9 obtain some advantages from it and if gas comes by 10 Providence that close, I would ask you to recommend 11 that this pipeline be installed. I have utilized 12 natural gas for heating in a previous home of mine, and 13 it provides much more reliable heating fuel than oil, 14 as we use it here. These oil furnaces, they have to 15 have first of all, liquid fuel come into the house, 16 then they need a pump that drives it through a nozzle 17 into a furnace, and then you need a blower to remove 18 the heat from the furnace and distribute it in the 19 house. The natural gas furnace merely needs a burner 20 and a fan to remove the heat and distribute it. These 21 22 burner pumps, nozzles, the ignition systems are the troublesome items which would be completely eliminated 23 24 in natural gas heating. If one company can offer to 25 provide this service to the gate of the community at, I 26 would guess, much lesser cost than heating fuel will 27 cost us at that time, then I would like you to 28 recommend that whichever company does build the line 29 provide that lateral line past these communities. 30

What would be the cost of 1 2 that lateral line? 3 MR. ELLWOOD: I don't have the cost estimates here for the lateral line, All I 4 have is the pricing structure of the gas -- the cost of 5 the gas that we would bring here. 6 7 Under the system that we have 8 proposed, the pricing structure that we have proposed, users in Fort Providence would pay \$3.90 per thousand 9 cubic feet for the gas, and that's in 1985. 10 We calculate that the equivalent cost of fuel oil at that 11 time would be \$5.55, and that that translates into an 12 annual saving to the average home-owner here of 13 something in excess of \$300 a year. 14 THE WITNESS: Are these 15 figures calculated on B.T.U. value per cubic foot and 16 17 per gallon of fuel? Is it compared that way? MR. ELLWOOD: Right. 18 There are on a B.T.U. comparison, so \$3.90 per thousand 19 cubic feet compares to 5.55 for fuel oil on an equal 20 B.T.U. basis. 21 THE WITNESS: 22 That's quite a saving, isn't it? And having this natural gas come 23 into town would give the settlement, whether it be a 24 local co-operative or utility company of any type, the 25 opportunity to set up a distribution system in this 26 settlement and create jobs for I would guess another 27 two, three years in building this distribution system. 28 29 In conclusion, I would like to say that the Settlement of Fort Providence should, 30

if the pipeline is built, support the Axe Point 1 development in view of the jobs available at Axe Point, 2 which is close to home, and possibly the married men 3 wanting to go out to work would be closer to their 4 families, with also the opportunity of working on the 5 mainline and job opportunities after the completion of 6 the mainline on the distribution lines and lateral 7 I think it could enhance the job lines in this area. 8 opportunities in Providence greatly. 9 This brings up one question. 10 The one pipeline company is going to build from the 11 delta to Southern Alberta, and the other is building to 12 the Northern Alberta-B.C.-Territories border. Where 13 does the gas go from the termination of the gas line at 14 the Northwest Territories-Alberta border? 15 16 MR. ELLWOOD: There is, of course, just one long pipeline there. The ownership of 17 it simply breaks at the border and from there the gas 18 would flow into the - or into a new pipeline to be 19 constructed by Westcoast Transmission, who would then 20 take it down to near Fort Nelson, and run it through 21 their existing pipelines, expand it as required, and 22 part of the gas would also flow through a new pipeline 23 to be built by Alberta Gas Trunk Line. 24 They would take it down to Zama Lake area and there put it into their 25 existing pipelines, expand it as required for the flow. 26 THE WITNESS: Would the 27 eventual termination of this gas be in the same places? 28 I assume Vancouver or perhaps Eastern Canada, whichever 29 company builds the line, does the gas eventually end up 30

in the same -- with the same consumer? 1 MR. ELLWOOD: Yes, I would 2 think so. The matter of whether or not the gas is 3 exported out of Canada is regulated by the National 4 Energy Board and either of our companies, would, of 5 course, be under the same restriction there. Unless 6 they ruled that there should be no gas exported, there 7 would be none. Then it would under both circumstances 8 go to the markets in Southern Canada. It's primarily 9 in the eastern part of the country. 10 11 MR. HORTE: 12 The only difference between the two projects, I think in this 13 regard, sir, are the fact that in the Arctic Gas 14 project we will be moving the Canadian gas in the 15 common stream with the American gas. Now on the 16 Canadian side an equivalent volume will be broken out, 17 equivalent to the amount of Canadian gas that went in, 18 and the American gas would go on through a pipeline to 19 pipelines to the U.S. border where they would take the 20 amount of American gas that they put into the line off, 21 22 and as you are probably aware, the difference between us is that we feel that by combining the volumes, we 23 can end up with a more efficient transportation system 24 25 and a lower cost transportation system to move the -by combining the two volumes. But they end up in the 26 same market, Canadian gas. 27 THE WITNESS: Are there 28 revenues for Canada for moving American gas through a 29 pipeline system through the Northwest Territories? 30

MR. HORTE: Yes, they will 1 2 pay a cost of service for moving common gas, for their gas the same cost of services for moving Canadian gas. 3 THE WITNESS: And would that 4 pipeline be a larger pipe than the pipe that would move 5 Canadian gas only? 6 7 MR. HORTE: Yes, it's proposed to be a 48-inch diameter pipeline as compared 8 to the Foothills proposal for a 42-inch diameter 9 pipeline. 10 THE WITNESS: And where do 11 Foothills save in order to put a lateral line in and no 12 doubt they must receive revenue somehow to do that? 13 Is there a saving in the Foothills construction of the 14 pipeline that they are able to install this lateral 15 16 line? 17 MR. ELLWOOD: Well, our point of difference with the Arctic Gas proposal, as Mr. Horte 18 said, is that they are proposing a new pipeline through 19 Alberta, and we feel that it's best to expand the 20 existing pipeline and to use the spare capacity that will 21 22 be available there at that time. That allows us to do a Canadian, only project on. a cost of service basis which 23 we feel will be equal, if no less than, the larger 24 project. No the question of the lateral lines what we 25 have proposed there is that the cost of these lines 26 should be rolled in with the overall cost of the project, 27 and that therefore the cost of that is distributed widely 28 over all the users of the pipeline. 29 30 The residents in the north

then are in effect subsidized by the users of the 1 pipeline in Southern Canada, and this adds one or two 2 cents per thousand cubic feet to their gas cost, if I'm 3 not mistaken. 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: As I understand it Foothills couldn't build the lateral that 6 7 would deliver gas to Fort Providence, Hay River and Pine Point and Yellowknife and Rae and deliver the gas 8 to you at \$3.90 a thousand cubic feet. 9 To build that lateral line would be too costly, so all the millions 10 of consumers of natural gas in Southern Canada, they 11 say, should subsidize the people in the north who are 12 going to receive gas at that price, if they build the 13 laterals. I think that -- is that fair? 14 15 MR. ELLWOOD: Yes, that's a fair summary of the plan. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Did you want to add something, Mr. Horte? 18 MR. HORTE: No, I think that is 19 a fair explanation of the plan of Foothills, as I 20 understand it. The difference between us being on that 21 22 that there is in effect, it is not economic on its own and it requires a subsidization. It's a question then of 23 whether that form of subsidization is agreed by all users 24 to be something that's justified, etc. In other words, 25 in the final analysis the National Energy Board is going 26 to have to determine whether they think that is an 27 appropriate way of making gas service available. What 28 we're saying is that if they put that as a condition and 29 the company can recover those costs by collecting it from 30

1 other customers, that yes, we would build the project 2 too; but when that's done one must realize the amount of 3 subsidization involved and whether or not that is an 4 appropriate or the best use of that kind of money, or for 5 some other use that might be more appropriate, if you get 6 into that sort of an area.

7 THE WITNESS: Other than the 3 jobs available during the construction period, and some 9 jobs possibly after the construction is completed, for 10 maintenance and so on, I see that only the lateral line 11 to this community and others in this area is the only 12 lasting benefit.

MR. HORTE: If I could, I'd 13 like to comment on that. Maybe you weren't finished with 14 your question, but I don't think so because -- and it 15 depends, of course, to the extent that people in the 16 community wish to become involved, because there will be 17 long-term permanent jobs created in the north, both on 18 the pipeline, both in the exploration end of things, in 19 the transportation end of things, in the communication 20 end of things, and the secondary benefits that flow out 21 from an economic development in the north. So that it 22 does provide more opportunity. It may not be located 23 right in the community, but it does provide opportunity 24 for those who wish to partake in it for longer-term jobs, 25 not just construction jobs but long term jobs where 26 training would be provided. You probably appreciate in 27 the training program that both our companies are now 28 involved in and have been for some years along with 29 certain oil companies, training northerners for jobs in 30

the event that a pipeline is ever built. 1 There are number of people 2 from this particular community, who have participated 3 I think there's a total of some seven 4 in that program. people. Now, to the extent that they wish to continue 5 in that area, that program will be expanded 6 considerably if and when a pipeline is built by either 7 company, I'm sure, to provide that kind of opportunity 8 for long term jobs. 9 THE WITNESS: There was 10 mention earlier of possibly an additional line being 11 built perhaps along the same right-of-way sometime 12 later. Is there any more detail available on that if 13 and when this might happen? 14 MR. HORTE: I might be able 15 to give you some help on that. I don't think anybody 16 can predict the timing of it with any precision because 17 the thing that's required in the first place, if what 18 you're talking about, I'm sure, is an oil line, and 19 first of all you have to have discovered sufficient oil 20 in the north to warrant, to make it economic to build 21 22 such a line. At this point in time they certainly have not found the quantities of oil that would make such a 23 project feasible. Now, whether they will or not is a 24 question. I think it's likely that they will, but 25 certainly nobody could give you any kind of an accurate 26 estimate with respect to the timing of that. Drilling 27 has to take place, and it depends on the outcome of 28 29 that drilling. 30 THE WITNESS: This answers

most of my questions. There may be some coming up 1 2 later. 3 (WITNESS ASIDE) 4 BILL MYRON sworn: 5 6 THE WITNESS: My name is Bill Myron and I'm living on the south side of the river 7 I have been following the meeting today with 8 here. fair interest. I've listened to the radio a number of 9 times, although I haven't been able to take in 10 everything on it, and when Ted come up here with my 11 question about laterals for gas to come into town. 12 There is no doubt but on the face of it right here the 13 only choice I would have for a pipeline would be 14 Foothills, if they are going to supply laterals. 15 It's quite true that we will get benefits from this pipeline 16 right at the start; construction, maintenance, etc. 17 later on, there is no doubt that this particular 18 pipeline will last for 40 years or so. But in the 19 meantime the benefits for the general public up here, 20 particularly in the settlements, for older people, 21 anyone over 40 are not going to get too much benefit 22 out of this setup except a little gas to get warmed up 23 Therefore they are certainly going to get my 24 with. vote if they are going to get gas in. 25 I have lived in Canada for 50 26 years and when I first come out in 1920 -- the spring 27 of 1927, I moved right into natural gas country and I 28 lived in the natural gas country straight through to 29 1957, So I am well acquainted with how nice it is to 30

have natural gas in the house, and then every winter we 1 go down south and we have natural gas in our apartment, 2 and I can quite assure you it would be very nice to see 3 the old people around here sitting around a gas heater 4 to keep warm and get a little benefit of the stuff that 5 is in the Northwest Territories instead of shipping it 6 7 all out. It's very nice for the young people to look forward to be able to get trained, and you know, and 8 live a good life later on. But it wouldn't hurt them 9 to have a little natural gas for their families and so 10 on either, and as I say, if it was my choice, just like 11 if I should have any choice in the matter whatsoever, 12 which I know I haven't, my opinion would definitely go 13 to Foothills, just in this last hour or so that I have 14 been listening here. 15 16 It's not that I've got 17 anything against Arctic Gas, in fact I've talked to them and I never even talked to the representative of 18 the Foothills. but he strikes me as being the fellow 19 that I would like. 20 THE COMMISSIONER: 21 Yes, he 22 looks all right, doesn't he? 23 (LAUGHTER) 24 MR. ELLWOOD: We're glad for 25 a every vote we get. (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Would anyone else like to say anything, or anyone else have 28 29 any questions they'd like to ask? 30 JIM THOM resumed:

THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, if 1 there is no speaker for now I'd like to present the 2 3 land use research map. THE COMMISSIONER: 4 Fine, go 5 ahead, Mr. Thom. THE WITNESS: As you can see 6 7 on the map, we have interviewed thirty-five trappers that they use as their livelihood. 8 9 Thirty-five trappers in Q Providence? 10 35 trappers in 11 Α Yes. Fort Providence, and also it did part of Kakisa too, 12 and the list included -- I mean part of the 35 are also 13 people from Kakisa is included in it. 14 As you can see on the map, 15 the map is only part of what has been presented by the 16 Brotherhood to your formal hearings. The maps that we 17 did were done on a small scale with each interview that 18 we did we had different colors. This is all the sort 19 of finished map, so I'd just like to tell you what you 20 see on the map here. O.K. 21 22 Α Most of the people here 23 that we interviewed were between the ages of 30 to retirement age, I guess, 65, and there have been 24 different settlements, they had different settlements 25 along the Mackenzie River. The main area that we had 26 was Poplar Point, which they call in Slavey La-ze-ta. 27 Most of them have been hunting along the Horn River and 28 up the Horn Mountains, and been trapping along the 29 Willow Lake. 30

1 2 Q Can you just point those 3 out? Well, the first one is 4 Α the Poplar Point, which we call La-ze-ta. 5 Providence is down 6 Q 7 there. Where's Poplar Point? Α Down right here, and 8 most of them that did all their trapping and hunting 9 was all through right up to along the Horn River, and 10 some of them that have travelled up to the Horn Plateau 11 and into the Willow Lake area. Some of the people that 12 lived at Big Point, them, too, have been going along up 13 to the Lafferty River, and also have gone into the 14 Willow Lake area. Some of them, too, have been 15 trapping into the Axe Point area. 16 17 This part of the map that you see here is mostly the men that we interviewed in 18 Kakisa, which I'll probably show to you tomorrow. 19 That's on the south 20 Q 21 side? 22 Α Yes, on the south side. I'd like to call on -- also, pardon me, we have -- like 23 they have gone into the Deep Bay area, and plus into 24 the Big Island on the mouth of the Mackenzie River. 25 26 Q Where was Mr. 27 Collinson's farm on this map? On this map it would be 28 Α 29 around here. 30 Q What do these dots mean?

Those dots that you see, 1 Α 2 that's mostly old abandoned cabins that have been used a long time ago by the trappers and they've no longer 3 been using them now. 4 5 And just while we're at Q it, what does "F" mean? 6 7 Α The "F" that you see means for fish. 8 Fish? 9 Q Yes, and you see "M"? 10 Α That's like for the moose. 11 12 Q O.K. And some of the lines 13 Α that you see on the map, like this would be a trapping 14 line, eh, and the ones like you see, these letters 15 would mean like this would be beaver, fox, lynx, 16 17 marten, rats, and teche, that's otter. That's the wolverine and the wolf. The ones that you see, like 18 the red lines, that's where the big games are, I mean 19 the big animals that are roaming around, that would be 20 the woodland caribou and this would mean the moose, 21 22 So I'd just like to call on 23 Ted and probably describe what's been doing on the 24 trapline. 25 (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 27 TED LANDRY, resumed: 28 THE INTERPRETER: Well, he 29 said he was raised at Big Point and he said that he's been travelling, this is his main trapline, and also 30

into the Willowlake area. He said he has gone through 1 all the lakes and that. He said when he first started 2 out for trapping he said he's been trapping with his 3 dad all along their trapline into the Willowlake area 4 and also to a number of lakes, and he said that's how 5 he started off, with his dad. 6 7 He said it's a good place for 8 woodland caribou, plus moose and big game animals. Ι just told him, I said, "What kind of fur-bearing 9 animals did you trap along your trapline?" 10 He mentioned that they get 11 12 lynx, fox, marten, wolverine and otter. He also mentioned that 13 whoever, he said, wanted to trap along with us, we 14 always been taking them along, along their trapline to 15 get some furs. 16 17 He said from where they were living, when they start out on their trapline, it takes 18 at least about a week by dog team to go up to the Horn 19 Mountains, He said when he first tried to get or obtain 20 a general hunting licence, he said he was 18 years old 21 22 and he said he had to -- 17 years old, and he said he really had to beg to get the licence because there was 23 24 a lot of beaver in the area and he said he really wanted to go out and trap for himself. 25 26 He said in the springtime 27 when he goes out for beaver hunt up the Lafferty River, 28 29 he said he used to walk up to it and he used to spend 12 days walking just to the Lafferty River to go on a 30

spring hunt. 1 He said he's been into the 2 3 general area of the Horn Mountains and the Lafferty River, but he said he's never been up to the south side 4 of the river. So he said he came out to the south 5 side, this area here, for one season. He said that's 6 7 where he went, he was to the Redknife River and two lakes out here. 8 He said on these two lakes 9 over here, he said there is really lots of fish in 10 here, and he said it's a really good hunting area for 11 big game. Also there is a lot of beaver, and also a 12 There's a lot of marten and mink in lot of marten. 13 this area. That's where he gets them, he says. 14 He said he had been trapping 15 for one year out here, and that's when they started 16 17 moving back to Fort Providence. He said after they moved to Fort Providence, he lived there for a year, he 18 said they had a Bombardier that brought them into the 19 base of the Horn Mountains. He said after they brought 20 them to the base of the Horn Mountains, he had never 21 22 seen these two lakes before, so he travelled out there with a dog team, and from there he was undecided about 23 where to go, so they just turned back. 24 25 He said that when they returned back to their original camps he said they went 26 back in one weeks time with a skidoo. Also he said 27 when they returned there with a skidoo, he said they 28 came up to this lake here and he said that was during 29 the wintertime and he said they set nets and said there 30

was a real lot of fish that were caught by the nets. 1 He said when it was close to Christmas they returned 2 back to Fort Providence in one day by skidoo. 3 Also he said when he 4 returned, that was in the fall and spring, I guess. 5 He said he had never been up to the end of Horn River, so 6 he went out there with a boat. He said when he first 7 started out, he said he wanted to go right to the end, 8 but he said it's he said flowing too long and he didn't 9 know when it would stop so he turned back. 10 11 He said this last year 12 trapping he said when they went to the lakes and came 13 back, he sail it was too cold to go back after 14 Christmas so that's the last time he ever went on his 15 trapline. 16 17 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, that's all I have to present. 18 Thank you. 19 (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 20 Thank you, Mr. Thom. We would like to have the maps marked as 21 22 part of the Inquiry's proceedings. Miss Hutchinson will look after that when we adjourn for the evening. 23 24 Well, does anyone else wish 25 to say anything this evening? 26 27 28 CHIEF ALBERT CANADIEN 29 resumed: 30 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I'd

like to say a few words on what this Band Council have 1 been doing in the last while. This has to do partly 2 with land use, and what we are trying to do to get our 3 young people back to the land again. This summer we 4 have established a small camp down the river and this 5 is primarily for the native people, for native students 6 7 and children, ages of 8 to 16, and try to get their interest in the everyday life or routine, whatever you 8 might want to call it, of the native people living in 9 the bush. 10 We got three couples down 11 there looking after the people, after the students, and 12 out of the three we have two of them who can speak 13 English quite well, and the other two couples don't 14 speak at all I guess, and this is primarily, to 15 encourage the students, the children, to talk in their 16 17 native language again. This is in a sense land use, 18 19 I guess, on the part of native people. We are not trying to forget our ways of life. We're trying to 20 21 encourage the students to remember the old ways, not 22 necessarily live them. It's their choice to do and live the way they want. We cannot dictate to our young 23 24 people and say, "This is the way it is." Every individual has his own mind and they can choose what 25 26 they want. But to encourage them we have 27 28 They have activities of swimming and all this camp. 29 that, and we have nets in the water and some of the young girls make dry fish, and they do take the older 30

boys out hunting, and I think everybody goes out and 1 snares -- boys and girls and everybody -- a lot of 2 mosquitoes but they enjoy themselves, and I think we'll 3 have this camp annually, I think, if we can persuade 4 Indian Affairs to help us. 5 6 We will also maybe encourage older people to come and live with us in the camp if 7 8 they grow tired of seeing cars and everything every day here. 9 What I'm trying to say is 10 that we are far from forgetting who we are and how we 11 live, and I think we will always remember it as long as 12 we have something like this to go back to every summer 13 and even in the fall. So in a sense it's land use by 14 the native people. 15 That's all. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. 18 19 THE WITNESS: Can I translate 20 21 myself? 22 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, 23 please dot. 24 (CHIEF CANADIEN TRANSLATES FOREGOING) THE COMMISSIONER: 25 Does anyone else wish to say anything this evening? 26 THE WITNESS: I quess if we 27 are to question anything pertaining to the pipeline, I 28 29 guess we have to understand the impact that this thing is going to make -- social , economically, 30

environmental, and all that. Maybe we -- some of us do 1 understand what it is. I quess this is necessary for 2 the people who live down south, energy, they need it. 3 It's the only way that they can get around the block, I 4 guess, but they need it. It's the natural thing for 5 the white man to have -- to get. But if we as Indian 6 people are to understand, we as Indian people have to 7 understand what it is, what kind of damage is to be 8 done to who and to who. 9

My concern is for the young 10 people and primarily my concern is for the old people 11 who do not know or understand. Now maybe we can help 12 each other, if you people from the oil companies can 13 provide us with some information, not a bunch of 14 technical things that we don't know. What we need is 15 some simplified explanation as to what is to be done, 16 This, I'm sure, this kind of information we can provide 17 for our people so they have a better understanding of 18 what is to happen. Otherwise we will just be rolled 19 over and that's it, not understanding why this is 20 happening. 21

22 MR. HORTE: I understand, 23 Chief Albert, that you're asking us if there is something we can do to help in this area, and I would 24 say that we would be more than willing to do that, and 25 I think it is something we should talk to you about, to 26 see how we could best go about it. I would be prepared 27 to devote whatever time it took and whatever effort it 28 might take to sit down with you, or whoever you should 29 delegate to try and explain in as simple a manner as we 30

can, these various aspects. It may take a good deal of 1 time, there will be a great many questions. 2 One thing that has always 3 occurred to me that things are hard to explain 4 sometimes to be actually able to see some of the 5 operations, to actually see them in operation, so you 6 see a pipeline where it has been constructed, you see 7 what a compressor station, etc., actually operating is, 8 might be a very good way in which some of that could be 9 better understood. I think that's something we should 10 discuss and certainly we would be very willing to do 11 what we can in this regard. 12 THE WITNESS: I have seen a 13 pipeline, I've seen compressor stations around Calgary 14 and all over the place, I was on a tour with Arctic Gas 15 a couple of years ago. To me it looks natural down 16 there, it fits into the environment of cities and all 17 that. But up here it would look strange even to 18 understand. I can understand it, but what about the 19 older people? What I'm saying is that we definitely 20 need information -- what it is, why is it going through 21 22 and that? I know there's reasons, logical reasons and 23 that because it's needed, I guess, in the white society; but my concern is if the old people understood 24 then it may not hit them that hard with all the changes 25 and that. The young people would be better prepared to 26 live in that kind of environment, if we did have some 27 information that we can pass on. That's all I'm trying 28 29 to say. 30 MR. HORTE: Very good. Well,

we'll sure seek to co-operate with you. 1 THE WITNESS: 2 Thank you. Band 3 Councillor Fred Elleze would like to say a few words again, 4 5 (WITNESS ASIDE) 6 FRED ELLEZE resumed: 7 THE INTERPRETER: It is good for the chief and the councillors to speak, but we 8 cannot speak for everyone. Anybody that wants to say 9 something can come up and talk. Having respect for old 10 people, we should have one talk to Mr. Berger, and we 11 could at least look into his past and then gain some 12 sort of experience that would be a good thing for 13 everybody to share. There is a lot of old people who 14 have got a lot of good stories to listen to, at least 15 when a couple of them get together they have good 16 stories; but tonight we were expecting to have people 17 but -- we are talking about our land for our children, 18 and if the land is left the way it is then it would be 19 a good thing. This is all that we want. We make a 20 living off the land as much as possible. We need the 21 land to live on, and if proper care is not taken of 22 this land, whenever anything happens then we'll have 23 24 nothing left. 25 If you put the pipeline in on top of the land that we use for food, we can't eat the 26 pipeline, we cannot drink the oil, and therefore we 27 28 need the land. That's how come we're always talking about this land. 29 30 Maybe I would have more to

say tonight or tomorrow, but tonight we would like you 1 to listen to this old person who is about to talk. 2 This old man who is about to talk, his name is Michael 3 4 Landry. 5 (WITNESS ASIDE) 6 7 MICHAEL LANDRY sworn: THE INTERPRETER: This man 8 has lived most of his life in the bush, and he lived 9 around Big Point on Mills Lake, which is about 15 miles 10 -- yes, about 30 miles downstream. 11 I come from the bush, I was 12 born in the bush, I've seen changes. I've seen our 13 people suffer trying to fit into the change under the 14 white man. I've seen my dad dressed in furs and I've 15 seen all that. Traps that we see nowadays, we never 16 17 had. We had our own way of catching animals. I arew up that way, and that's the way I was brought up. 18 Everything you see L today was never around, and it's a 19 strange sight. 20 21 I've seen my people when they 22 first used a gun, and this was the old muskets, I guess. gun was used, a bow and arrow was used. We had 23 no houses. Houses that we see today never existed, and 24 25 we lived in the bush, followed the games, and we travelled all over. I grew up that way. 26 I am a man from that generation. 27 28 We get hungry sometimes, and 29 we suffer, but nobody complained because it was our way of life. I grew up that way. 30

When I was a young man I was 1 2 maybe 4 feet tall, I don't remember my age, that's when I was alone, but I made out with the 3 my father died. help of friends who shared what they had with me. 4 We lived a hard life at the 5 time! I lived in that time. Whenever we go hunting we 6 carried some shavings in a little bag so that it would 7 be dry when we got anywhere, and with that we tried to 8 make fire when we were out in the cold, especially in 9 the winter. There was no such thing as matches. 10 We had to make our own fire. We bored a hole in a piece 11 of stick, piece of wood, and we put some shavings in 12 there, in that hole, and then they were rubbing sticks 13 on it. Once this thing caught fire with a little bit 14 of coal, then they put it to the wind, like, go back 15 and forth like this so that it would glow more and then 16 once this thing caught fire they put it under all the 17 twigs and that that they had gathered. This they did, 18 spring, summer, fall, winter. 19 When the whiteman came he had 20 21 a lot of things. The Bay, Hudson's Bay Company, that 22 came. You couldn't get anything from them, unless you 23 had ten beavers. Only then can you get an item. They told the people that whoever had the most furs to give 24 would be given a lot of stuff. So everybody was 25 trapping and trapping and trapping until there was 26 hardly anything left. The more you trapped, the more 27 furs you got, the less you get. We suffered to try to 28 meet the needs of the white man, and even today we 29 haven't got that much on the land. 30

We had a hard life, being 1 2 Indians, the way we lived before, and even now our life 3 is getting harder. I was a young man, I did O.K. 4 I hunted, trapped, I did all these 5 in the bush. things; and now I'm an old man and I can't do too much 6 7 and I'll probably go home some day. 8 Back then in order for any 9 hunter to buy a gun he had to go to see the Bay, I 10 guess, Hudson's Bay manager, and he usually placed a 11 gun against the wall or on top of his toes and you had 12 to pile the furs, mostly beaver, to the height of the 13 Only gun. The gun was usually longer than the man. 14 then they gave you a gun. 15 16 I learned everything that my father had taught me because I'd been with him since I 17 can remember. In those days we had no steel traps. 18 Everything we caught, we had our own traps made out of 19 stakes and whatever bait that we had. We didn't have 20 any store-bought clothes. We had woven rabbit-skin for 21 22 clothing. We didn't wear pants like we got now. We got cold in the bum sometimes, but we made it. 23 I made 24 it, so you see me today. I'll talk about my father. 25 When we had to go hunting or trapping I used to follow 26 We had all fur, rabbit-skin clothing. On top of 27 him. that I had a blanket to cover me, and this I used to 28 29 keep warm during the day and at night. 30 We made our rounds of the

All the time it was cold. No matches, and a 1 traps. tedious job of making a fire. I went through all that. 2 I remember the time my father 3 came to the store and there was about eight sleighs. 4 There was eight sleighs, there was eight people that 5 came in, and all they had in their sleigh was beaver. 6 Each sleigh must have had about four or five bundles. 7 I don't know how many there was in a bundle, it's quite 8 a few. At the time that his father had gone to the 9 store and had come back and told his son that the price 10 of beaver had gone up. This was good news to him 11 because that's all they traded was beaver, because 12 that's all the white man wanted was beaver. He said to 13 me, "We suffered to give him that. We suffered lots to 14 provide him with the beaver." 15 16 He says that we dressed in rabbit skins and that, and that's the way I buried my 17 father, in his rabbit-skin robe, I remember that. 18 19 we suffered. We still 20 And. 21 do today. 22 He said we as Indian people really had a tough life a long time ago, and that's the 23 way it was as I remember it. A tough life and we 24 25 suffered to live in it. Today we pay cash for 26 everything. Back in that time we used furs. A beaver 27 pelt was like a dollar, except we kept no change in our 28 29 back pocket like we do today. It wasn't too long ago that money was introduced that we use today. We used 30

fur clothing back then, and it wasn't too long ago, 1 either, that we got store-bought clothes. 2 That's one 3 thing I'm happy about, that I don't have to wear breeches or get a cold bum any more. 4 He said the white man used to 5 come down bringing supplies with scows, and they'd come 6 up and down the river only in the summertime. 7 I grew up in that time. I made a good life and suffered at 8 the same time, and I've come to be an old man. 9 I know how it is to live the way we did because I've been 10 through that before. 11 The old man said thank you 12 for listening to him. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, 14 sir. 15 THE INTERPRETER: He's got 16 17 lots but he says for now that's all he wants to say. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 18 19 very much. 20 (WITNESS ASIDE) 21 22 GABE GARGAN, sworn: 23 THE WITNESS: I've got a couple of questions to ask Arctic Gas and Foothills Gas. 24 25 I wanted to know how the way you're going to build a pipeline, in a trench or above 26 the ground? How big is that pipeline going to be? 27 Probably the animal can't get over it, you know, like 28 they just go right up to the pipe and maybe probably 29 they want to get across the pipeline but very probably 30

they're stuck right there and they'll wander off the 1 2 other way. 3 MR. ELLWOOD: The pipeline would be buried in a trench throughout its whole length 4 in the Territories, except at the compressor stations, 5 where it would come out of the ground inside a little 6 7 fenced enclosure, and then just go back into the ground to the next compressor station. 8 In our project the pipe is 42 9 inches in diameter, just about that big around, and the 10 trench is first dug in the ground and the pipe is all 11 welded up and laid in the bottom and then all the dirt 12 is put back into the trench, and a little bit of a 13 mound is left over top to let the ground settle again. 14 So it doesn't interfere with animal movements across 15 the pipeline. 16 17 MR. WIRTH: Our installations will be the same except that our pipeline will be 48 18 inches in diameter, which is four feet. 19 THE WITNESS: That pipeline 20 that you say will be about four feet, around that high, 21 22 and there will be some more pipes going inside that 23 pipe, I suppose. Just one pipe by itself? 24 MR. WIRTH: Our pipeline will be 48 inches in diameter in the Northwest Territories 25 and the gas will flow through that one pipeline. 26 Well, what if 27 THE WITNESS: you build up the pipeline and then afterwards you found 28 some more gas or oil right beside it, and then how do 29 you going to connect it? 30

MR. WIRTH: I'm not sure I 1 2 understand your question exactly. THE COMMISSIONER: 3 Well, I think that the question is, if you find more gas will 4 you build another pipeline beside the first one? 5 You cant get it all through the first pipeline. 6 7 MR. WIRTH: Thank you. What 8 one would do, sir, is this. Initially when you first install the pipeline, we will have a certain number of 9 compressor stations. Then as more gas becomes 10 available we will add more compressor stations, and 11 that will bring the capacity of the pipeline to another 12 level. As more gas becomes discovered and is available 13 and we need more capacity in the pipeline, we will 14 start looping the pipeline, and when one talks about 15 looping a pipeline that consists of between compressor 16 stations starting out by perhaps having a second line 17 for maybe a third of the distance and doing that in 18 between successive compressor stations. A compressor 19 station, as you move through a gas pipeline the 20 pressure that you start out with ropes because of the 21 resistance within the pipeline, so very so often one 22 23 needs to install a compressor station which is like a pump that adds more pressure to the gas and moves it 24 further down the pipeline. When the pressure gets down 25 to a certain level again, you need to add another 26 compressor station. Does that help you understand? 27 28 (WITNESS ASIDE) 29 30

JOACHUM BONNETROUGE resumed: 1 2 THE WITNESS: Can I ask a 3 question? THE COMMISSIONER: 4 Yes, 5 THE WITNESS: I believe the two pipeline companies have studied the Alaskan 6 7 pipeline. Is that right? THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 8 assume that's right and go ahead from there. 9 THE WITNESS: The situation 10 in Alaska is such that when they started the 11 construction on the Alaskan pipeline they were hit with 12 something the reporters call -- I don't know, it's 13 fantastic inflation. The price of food went up and 14 services went up and possibly gas and oil went up too, 15 I would believed and thinking about the old pensioners, 16 does the oil company know the government policy as far 17 as old age pensioners are concerned? Is their payment 18 going to go up? Would you know, or -19 MR. ELLWOOD: I don't know 20 that the government has any plans in this regard other 21 22 than the indexing that they now use on old age 23 pensions. THE COMMISSIONER: 24 We listened to some people from Alaska at the Inquiry a 25 couple of weeks ago tell us what had happened in 26 Alaska, and they were people that the pipeline 27 companies brought over to explain things to us, and the 28 rate of inflation in Alaska is, because of the pipeline 29 project, the rate of inflation in Alaska is higher than 30

in the lower 48, that is in the United States to the 1 They had a lot of people come in looking 2 south of us. for jobs, so they wound up with 80,000 people coming 3 into the state, that is coming into Alaska in just two 4 years. They don't really know how many did come in, 5 but as best they can figure it out, they think about 6 80,000 did. 7 Now that created a problem 8 for pensioners in Alaska -- white pensioners, native 9 pensioners -- and they, the pensions they get are the 10 same as the pensions that people who live in the lower 11 48 get. But the companies say that these same things 12 won't happen here in the Northwest Territories, at 13 least not to the same extent, and that's one of the 14 things that we're listening to the companies and the 15 other groups, the native organizations argue about at 16 the Inquiry at Yellowknife right now. 17 I only mention that so you'll 18 know that we're not overlooking that, and Mr. Horte and 19 Mr. Ellwood, if you'd like to comment on the matters 20 that Mr. Bonnetrouge raised, go ahead; or if you'd like 21 22 to comment on anything I just said, go ahead. 23 MR. HORTE: Well, I really think, sir, that as you know it's a very complex subject 24 and it's difficult to get into. I think the one 25 difference that might be pointed out, which you have 26 pointed out to some extent, between the Alaska situation 27 and the situation that we would hope to see in the 28 Mackenzie Valley is that in Alaska all the people from 29 the southern part of the United States came up to Alaska 30

because that's where they did the hiring of the people 1 for the pipeline, in Alaska. So many more people came 2 there than there were jobs for. In fact, there is a 3 higher rate of unemployment, more people percentage-wise 4 unemployed in Alaska today than before they started the 5 pipeline. With that influx of people, I think you can 6 appreciate how much housing was difficult to get, 7 everything was difficult to get, prices went up and 8 certainly they have suffered a great deal of inflation. 9 Now in the Mackenzie Valley 10 certainly our program is that we will not hire 11 southerner in the north. The hiring place for 12 southerners will be in the south. We will not hire 13 them in the north. There will be no jobs for them if 14 they come up here to be hired So they're hired there 15 16 and they will be brought into our construction camps and they will be flown out on their rotational leave. 17 So that they will make every effort. to keep those 18 people out of creating a situation where they're 19 drawing on the same resources as the community which 20 would drive prices up. There are other factors, of 21 course, such as higher wages and that sort of thing 22 that may in itself bring about some inflation. So that 23 there are always some things that offset to some extent 24 some of the benefits of higher wages. But we would 25 think that in the longer term, that the benefits from 26 this area and having a stronger economic base in the 27 final analysis should create some real benefits. 28 But there are going to be problems, there is going to have 29 be great care taken how some these things are 30 to.

handled and certainly we don't have all the answers and 1 I think the government will have to regulate in some 2 areas to try and avoid that type of thing. But the 3 basic circumstances are quite different and therefore 4 the results should not be nearly -- well, they 5 shouldn't be similar. 6 7 (WITNESS ASIDE) 8 JIM THOM resumed: 9 THE WITNESS: Could I ask a 10 question to Arctic Gas, please? 11 You mentioned regarding Axe 12 Point, you mentioned that you're going to be hauling by 13 barge all your material. I was just wondering where 14 you're planning to keep all your tugs or your boats 15 that are pulling the barges? 16 17 MR. HORTE: Well, in the wintertime they would be stored at each of those 18 locations -- Hay River, Axe Point, and at Fort Simpson. 19 I would think to quite an extent, you know, to the 20 extent there are overhauls and that sort of thing to be 21 22 done on equipment, I expect a good deal of that equipment would be moved to the Hay River area where 23 they basically have the shops and those things for the 24 overhaul work. But the straight storage normally of 25 barges and that sort of thing would be at each 26 location. Maybe Art can add more to that. 27 MR. WIRTH: As I understand 28 it, at Axe Point some of the barges and tugs might be 29 taken into Mills Lake and frozen in in the south-30

western end of Mills Lake over winter. 1 THE WITNESS: That wouldn't 2 be around the Horn River area, is it? Is that where 3 you are planning to keep the boats? 4 5 MR. HORTE: I think Horn River would be north of there, north and east of there. 6 7 THE WITNESS: I just wondered 8 -- I'd like to know because about three years ago we had eight tugs in there that was stationed in Horn 9 River, plus about 86 barges, and it blocked the whole 10 of the Horn River and the people never did get a chance 11 to actually do any fishing there. 12 I don't believe MR. WIRTH: 13 that we would be close to Swan River, but -- pardon? 14 THE WITNESS: Horn River. 15 16 MR. WIRTH: Horn River, but 17 the point I'd like to make is this. We would want to talk with you and become familiar with where some of 18 your concerns are with respect to impacting on fishing 19 locations and trapping locations so that we could do 20 things that would minimize the impacts. 21 22 THE WITNESS: Well, that's 23 all I wanted to know. Thank you. 24 (WITNESS ASIDE) 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Does anyone else wish to say anything, or does anyone else 26 27 have a question? 28 GABE GARGAN resumed: 29 30 THE WITNESS: I just

wanted to know what happens -- what's wrong with 1 the barges that brings gas/oil like that out to the 2 States? 3 MR. HORTE: 4 Sorry, I'm not 5 sure --6 THE WITNESS: From the north, brings gas and oil out here to Hay River and they're 7 shipping out to the States and that. Is there anything 8 wrong with that barge or --9 MR. HORTE: No. I don't 10 think there are barges that are taking oil out of this 11 12 area. 13 CHIEF CANADIEN: He's probably talking about the feasibility of having barges 14 sent from Hay River. 15 16 MR. HORTE: Oh, very good. Yes, the thing is about natural gas that if you wanted 17 to move it be barge or by boat, what you have to do is 18 you have to convert it from a gas, which is, you know, 19 like air, in a gaseous form, you have to convert it to 20 a liquid, and you have to cool it very cold, you have 21 to cool it way down go get it in a liquid form. 22 Then you could carry it by barges or by trains or anything 23 else -- by ships is the way they do it in many parts of 24 the world. But the cost of cooling it down to that very 25 low point and then shipping it would make it an 26 extremely expensive way to do it, and it just isn't as 27 economic a way. Whenever you can move the product by a 28 pipeline instead f by that method, the pipeline is 29 always the cheapest way, the best way, and the safest 30

way to move it. 1 Now oil is different. Oil is 2 already in a liquid form, and you can move it, and then 3 it's just the cost of transportation. But even there 4 he movement through a pipeline when you can do it that 5 way is much more economical. It would take a 6 tremendously large system to try and do it that way, 7 and you couldn't Do it year-round. You could only do 8 it for a short period in the summer, and then you would 9 have to have huge storage facilities because it's used 10 11 year-around. 12 THE WITNESS: Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: Does 13 anybody else want to say anything or does anyone else 14 have a question? 15 16 THE WITNESS: If there was an 17 earthquake out in the state, and you rip out the pipeline --18 19 MR. HORTE: Sorry? THE WITNESS: What will 20 happen if you have an earthquake out in the state and 21 22 wreck the pipeline? 23 MR. HORTE: Oh. Well, fortunately, the area that the pipeline goes through is 24 not, at least on the Canadian side, is not very prone 25 to earthquakes. But if you had a bad earthquake, 26 certainly it could have the effect if it were severe 27 enough of breaking a pipeline, there's no question. 28 29 What happens if you ever get a break on the pipeline is that immediately it's 30

registered at the pumping station. You can tell 1 because the pressure drops immediately. So what you 2 immediately do is shut in all the valves so that 3 automatically they'll be shut in, so the gas that's in 4 the section would burn off or just go off into the 5 atmosphere. But you wouldn't have the whole 6 7 countryside erupted. It would be shut off in the vicinity of the break. 8 9 (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 CHIEF ALBERT CANADIEN 11 12 resumed: THE WITNESS: Can I ask a 13 question? My councillor here brought up this. Have 14 you ever thought, everybody concerned here, the people 15 from the oil companies and Mr. Berger, that Councillor 16 Elleze here asked, has anybody ever thought of 17 gathering all the chiefs and Band Councillors together 18 and having a discussion about the whole project? 19 MR. HORTE: If I could I'd 20 like to respond to that. We have thought about it a 21 22 great teal and we would very much welcome it. If that 23 could be organized, there is nothing that we would appreciate more because it's very evident to us, as it 24 is to you, Chief Albert, I think, that much more 25 information needs to be gathered and understood. 26 Ι think, you know, when you have a problem both sides 27 have to get a better appreciation of the problem. 28 29 THE WITNESS: Yes, 30 MR. HORTE: Maybe we haven't

done our job well in this area, but we also have had 1 some difficulties in this area of being able to do this 2 because there was a stage, at least, and I don't know 3 how it will be in the future, where we weren't very 4 welcome by the Brotherhood to have those kind of 5 conversations. They discouraged that. You know, I 6 don't know that that is still their situation or not, 7 but it is something that we will be talking to them 8 about and certainly willing to talk to you or anybody 9 else about it. We would very much appreciate and think 10 it would be very worthwhile to take as much time as 11 necessary to discuss these matters, 12 THE WITNESS: We in this 13 community can only voice our own opinion and that, and 14 maybe we're not going to be that much affected by the 15 16 pipeline because we'll be quite aways away, but the people are concerned about the whole thing would be the 17 people in the delta. It's their area from where the 18 pipeline will originate and it will be primarily that 19 area that exploration and everything else would take 20 place. 21 22 MR. HORTE: We will certainly be making an effort to try and discuss and communicate 23 with all of those various interest groups. We would 24 25 very much welcome that. (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 THE COMMISSIONER: 27 Is there 28 anyone else who has something to say or a question? 29 30 MRS. HARRIET GEDDES resumed:

THE WITNESS: The question 1 2 that Ted Malewski has asked is that if the pipeline would be built it would be done within five years, 3 wouldn't it, so that means that the people would be 4 having the jobs for five years. What would happen 5 after? 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that's one of the problems that we're examining. 8 That's what the Inquiry's for, but you might want to 9 comment on that Mr. Ellwood. 10 MR. ELLWOOD: Well, we would 11 hope that during this time, the people could use the 12 job s a training experience and take advantage of the 13 training opportunities that are available to build up 14 kills that they could use in other kinds of jobs after 15 his one was over and that with the increased economic 16 activity, we would anticipate that there will be more 17 jobs after the construction of this than there are 18 right at the present, but certainly that is a difficult 19 question cause traditionally in the pipeline industry, 20 unless you are willing to move from place to place to 21 22 work on pipelines, there's not always one being built in your part the country so you have to face this boom-23 24 bust sort of cycle. 25 THE WITNESS: Yes. The only thing I was concerned about that is that most of the 26 people go out for training, they only use the training 27 programme for about a year or two and then after that 28 they're laying around not doing nothing and I just 29 thought maybe that was a future thing or something they 30

1 could look towards for later on. That's what I was
2 thinking.

3 MR. HORTE: Well, we would just adding to what Mr. Ellwood said there, we would very much 4 hope and you know, at the present time, the raining 5 programme, the problem with the training programme is 6 that there is nothing after they have been rained to 7 bring those trainees back to the north, really, to do. 8 It's all in anticipation of development, that raining, 9 but we would very much hope that if, if and in a project 10 does go forward, that those trainees and her trainees 11 would find full-time employment in the industry, being 12 able to use the skills that they've earned and in 13 addition, to add to that so that they can move further up 14 the ladder. There is a complication Mr. Ellwood pointed 15 out, about location, and this is an area certainly 16 through the construction phase, that both our companies, 17 whichever builds it, plans to be able take people from 18 their community to the construction Job id take them back 19 home on their rotation or their leave also feel that in 20 the operations area, when the pipeline's Lilt and people 21 want permanent jobs that we may likewise able to 22 accommodate to quite an extent for people to move, to 23 live in their home community but work for a period of 24 time on the pipeline then go back for their leave. 25 Now, as you go up the ladder 26 in the jobs that are available and some of the senior 27 jobs would require that the man live right at the 28 point, but that will evolve over a period of years so 29 we're looking at a scheduling which could try and 30

accommodate this as well for permanent jobs. 1 (WITNESS ASIDE) 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Does 3 anybody else wish to say anything or ask a question? 4 JIM THOM resumed: 5 6 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, regarding the training, one of our councillors, Sam 7 Elleze -- Sam Gargan, is attending a course in Smith 8 and he was going to present a brief on that, on what 9 kind of training he had down in the south, but 10 apparently he isn't here, so, I would just like to 11 mention that. 12 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, if he is able to come to Kakisa tomorrow, he could present 14 it there. 15 16 THE WITNESS: Could he do it 17 by phone? THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I 18 don't know about phone, but he can do it by writing me 19 a letter, you know, just like the ones that people have 20 read from today. If he'd send that over to me, that 21 22 would be fine, and if you'd get in touch with Michael Jackson, he'll make sure it gets to me. 23 24 (WITNESS ASIDE) Well, thank you all very 25 I'm very pleased that you felt free to discuss 26 much. all of these questions in the way that you have and I 27 want you to know that I have listened carefully to each 28 of you because I think I can learn something from each 29 one of you. 30

You know the country, you 1 2 know Fort Providence, you know what's going on in your head, what your concerns are and what your hopes are 3 and that' why I'm here, to get to know you and to get 4 to know the north better. 5 We will be going to Kakisa 6 tomorrow to listen to the people who live there and 7 then we'll go back to Yellowknife to continue with the 8 hearings we're holding in Yellowknife on Monday, and 9 let me say that the whole pipeline issue is one 10 obviously that's no a pimple one. If it were not so 11 the government wouldn't have established an Inquiry 12 that has been holding hearings around the north now for 13 something like 16 or 17 months, and I think that the 14 best we can do is to make sure that we understand about 15 you and your past because that enables us to know who 16 you are and why you feel the way you do today. 17 We have to know something about 18 people, their history and their attitudes toward 19 industrial development to understand what will happen 20 here in the north if a pipeline is built and an energy 21 corridor established because, as I told you at the 22 beginning, the government has said that we should go 23 ahead on the basis that if a gas pipeline is built, then 24 an oil pipeline will follow. That has been the assump-25 tion the government has made ever since it established 26 the pipeline guidelines in 1972. So, if we want to know 27 what that kind of development will mean to the north, its 28 economy, its environment and its people, we have to get 29 to know their history and we have to understand their 30

feelings and their attitudes about industrial development 1 and that is what will enable this Inquiry, will enable me 2 to report to the Government of Canada on the impacts, 3 social, economic and environmental impact of a pipeline 4 and energy corridor here in the north and to make 5 recommendations to safequard the interests of the people, 6 7 the environment and the economy of the north, if the government decides to build a pipeline. 8 So, thank you all again for the 9 contributions that you've made and I want to thank the 10 representatives of the pipeline companies for coming and 11 to say that the Inquiry, after this visit to Fort 12 Providence and Kakisa, will be paying a visit to Fort Rae 13 next month and that will conclude the community hearings 14 that we are holding in the north. We still have some 15 more business to do at the formal hearings in 16 Yellowknife, where we listen to the experts talk about 17 what happened in Alaska what would happen if the pipeline 18 broke, what would happen to the gas, would it create a 19 forest fire, could we put it out? All of those kinds of 20 problems that you're concerned about and so are we, and 21 22 we're trying to sort he answers out at the hearings in 23 Yellowknife. But the main thing is to 24 understand what you are thinking about all of this, and 25 to try to let you know what the pipeline project would 26 entail, so far as we can, if it were to go ahead. 27 So thank you again, chief and 28 members of the council, and Mr. Maleski and all of you 29 who attended and contributed to the discussion this 30

evening. 1 2 Can you translate that? Do 3 your best. (CHIEF ALBERT CANADIEN TRANSLATES ABOVE) 4 THE COMMISSIONER: 5 The inquiry stands adjourned then until we reconvene 6 tomorrow afternoon in Kakisa Lake. 7 CHIEF CANADIEN: On behalf of 8 the people in Providence, the native people and 9 everyone else, I speak in the capacity of chief and 10 settlement secretary, I'd like to thank Mr. Berger, 11 members of the oil companies and members of the press 12 for coming to Providence and listening to what we had 13 to say, and I certainly hope that we have given you 14 some insight into he way that we are, the way that we 15 live, the way that we were and what our feelings are. 16 17 It was a good experience for all of us. Nothing like this has ever taken place in 18 Providence except when they signed the treaty. Even 19 then people didn't know what they were getting into. 20 Bu this time we're making sure. So I'd like to thank 21 22 you once again on behalf of all the people in 23 Providence for coming. 24 (APPLAUSE) 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank you all very much. 26 27 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JULY 17, 1976) 28 29 30