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)

Colville Lake, N.W.T. August 21, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 75

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

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Colville Lake, N.W.T. 1 2 August 21, 1976 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 (MARY WILSON RESUMED AS INTERPRETER) 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, I will call our hearing to order today. 6 7 I am Judge Berger and I am here because the oil and gas industry wants to build a 8 pipeline to bring natural gas from the Arctic to 9 southern markets. 10 I am holding hearings in every 11 village and settlement in the Mackenzie Valley, the 12 Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Basin, This is the 34th 13 settlement or village that I have visited. Now I won't 14 decide, it is not up to me to decide whether a pipeline 15 should be built. That's up to the government of Canada 16 but the Government of Canada before they decide what to 17 do, want me to tell them what you think about it and 18 that's why I am here to see what you think about it. 19 Now if this pipeline were 20 built in the Mackenzie Valley it would take three years 21 to build and 6,000 men would be needed to build it and 22 there would be jobs for all people in the north who 23 wanted to work on the pipeline. We have been told that 24 there would be increased oil and gas exploration 25 activity throughout the Mackenzie Valley. 26 Now, I am not just examining 27 what would happen if a gas pipeline were built. 28 l 29 to examine what would happen if an oil pipeline were built after a gas pipeline. So I want to know what you

think about these things and in order for me to 1 understand what the impact would be, if a gas pipeline 2 were built and then an oil pipeline, I have to know how 3 you live here and what your own concerns are, what your 4 5 own hopes are and your own fears. Now, there are two companies 6 that want to build this pipeline one is Arctic Gas, the 7 other is Foothills. Mr. Blair, who is the president of 8 Foothills is here today and Mr. Carter who is a 9 representative of Arctic Gas is here for that company. 10 I invited them here so they could listen to what you 11 had to say but later on if you want to ask them any 12 questions or if they wish to say something themselves, 13 we'll call upon them. So now I am ready to listen to 14 what you have to say. 15 16 HYACINTHE CUZON sworn: 17 THE INTERPRETER: He said this is our land, he said, what we call our land, he 18 said, where we live, where we live and where we make 19 our living. 20 He says this about the 21 22 pipeline, he said the people around here are very concerned about that and he said it is a very serious 23 thing to think about because he said we can't think of 24 all that's going to happen to our country if anything 25 like that would get started. So he said maybe after 26 the land claim settlement, he said, we might think 27 28 about it but before the land claim settlement, he said, we don't know. 29 30 If anything, a big project

like that gets started in the north especially around 1 the little places like here and the other settlements, 2 he said what is the impact going to do to the people 3 because he said we are just simple people, that we make 4 our life just the simple way and he said something that 5 gets started and all the people coming in and all that 6 he says, what's it going to do to us? He say, we will 7 be so confused, he said, we wouldn't know what to do. 8 He said especially around here, he said, we make our 9 living by bunting for our meat, fish on the lakes and 10 He said that's how we make our living around 11 here. He said we depend for everything, He says we 12 depend on the land. 13 To make us say we want the 14 pipeline, he says, that would be impossible. He said, 15 I just can't think of what's going to happen. He said 16 17 it will be hard for me to say it is okay to put the pipeline through. 18 19 He says that's what he as a Chief wants to say but maybe there will be more people 20 that want to come up and say something. He says that 21 22 will be all he has to say. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 24 very much, Chief. 25 (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 ISADORE CUZON sworn: 27 THE INTERPRETER: He says this is the land that we make our living on, he says. 28 He says this land is not for us to make money out of 29 like to dig for oil and to dig for gold or stuff like 30

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28 29 that on it, he said. Yet, we live on it to make our living the simple way, to fish on it, to hunt on it and to trap on it and just live off the land. That's what we think this land is that, he said, but not to make money from it and he said, we think too much of our country to have, to get it disturbed with a pipeline if it has to go through.

Even before the white people came he said, we made our living off this land. said, we were all brought up from what was from the land our parents hunted and fished and that's how we were brought up. So he said this land fed us all the time, even before the white people ever came to the north. To us, he said, it's just like a mother that brought her children up, He said that's how we feel about this country. He said, it is just like a mother to us. He said that's how serious it is that we think about the land around here, So he says when they talk about the pipeline that the companies want to put through, he said we just think of the land, what's going to happen to our country and our land that we live on the way we want to live on. So he said we're simple people. He said we make our life the simple way so he said the land means-more to us than any money. guess maybe the freedom he is talking about. said I don't know, be said, I don't think we'll ever agree to what the white man wants to do the says, putting a pipeline through our country.

He says even when the first treaty was signed, he said, the people were kind of

suspicious, he said, because they didn't know what it 1 was all about but he said the government made them 2 believe that he was going to look after them just like 3 his own children; He'll defend them if anything was 4 going to come around to disturb- them and things like 5 that. He says that's the way they believed it. He said 6 7 that's when the first treaty was signed. He says we put all our trust 8 in the government when the first treaty was signed and 9 he said I'm the oldest, almost the oldest here. He 10 says I believe that and he says I still believe it. 11 still I'm still trusting the government that he will 12 still keep his word and see that the people in the 13 north and the Indian people are protected from things 14 that will hurt them the way, especially the way they 15 are making their living. He said to me he said I can't 16 I can't see the same government ha said at the 17 treaty time that he was going to protect u and see that 18 we were protected against things like that., will let 19 something like that happen to us -- to allow something 20 as big as the pipeline to go through and disturb us and 21 22 the country that we make our living out of. He said 23 that's all. (WITNESS ASIDE) PIERRE BLANCHO sworn: 24 25 THE INTERPRETER: He says even now, he said before anything like a pipeline is 26 started, he said, all these explorations being going 27 on, he say the roads being cut through all over in the 28 29 country, he said.

THE COMMISSIONER:

Seismic trails?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes, he 1 2 said, even that, he said, you can see the difference in the wildlife, he said it is not the same because it has 3 been disturbed. He says you can see. There's hardly 4 There used to be all kinds of 5 any rabbits anymore. ptarmigans around here. He says he hardly sees any of 6 7 that either, he says. He says even when he traps he 8 said the fur that he catches, he said, sometime he said, 9 it is not it doesn't look very healthy, he said. So he 10 said maybe it is on account of all the exploration that 11 has been going on) had something to do with it. 12 He said if just the seismic 13 trails can cause trouble like that, he said, just 14 think, he said what will happen if the pipeline goes 15 through, He is talking about the time when the first 16 treaty was signed too. He said the people didn't know 17 what it was all about and they didn't trust the 18 government, I guess, they thought maybe he was trying 19 to con them into something there but like the other 20 fellow he said they made promises to them that they 21 22 were going to be looked after and all that he said because only after that the treaty was signed. 23 24 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 25 very much, sir. (WITNESS ASIDE) 26 ALPHONSE CODZI sworn: 27 THE INTERPRETER: He said 28 after I was five years old, he said that was the first 29 time he said, the white man came around but he said our

parents were bringing us up just the same. He said we 1 never seen any clothes, white man's clothes or anything 2 like that. He said our mothers made our clothes for us 3 out of hides and furs and he said why should we give up 4 our land and turn to the way of a white man, he said? 5 He said it is no use asking 6 us to give up what we have and ask us to let them do 7 what they want on our land with the pipeline. He said, 8 you can talk and talk about it but he said we will 9 never give our conscience to that. 10 He said, we might have been 11 poor while we were being brought up on the land before 12 the white man showed up. Still, he said we love this 13 land too much to give it up and get all torn up for the 14 sake of the pipeline until somebody else's dream comes 15 true. 16 17 We have been making our living out of trapping, hunting and fishing, he said, 18 ever since I was young. He said, I have been doing it 19 all my life and now he says young peoples turn to do 20 it. He says they are doing the same thing. 21 22 going to go out and trap and hunt. He says sometimes it is so cold, yet that's the way we have been always 23 24 making our living so he says we are still carrying on,. 25 He said we like the way we are. He said we like to go out and trap and hunt like that. That's why. he says, 26 27 we talk strongly about our land. 28 THE COMMISSIONER, Thank you 29 very much sir.

(WITNESS ASIDE)

1	JOE CODZI, sworn:
2	THE INTERPRETER: He says I
3	have my nets on the lake here and he says I take my
4	little hunting canoe and he says I go paddling and visit
5	my nets and he said if I am going to move to my trapping
6	area, he said I will put packs on my dogs with my
7	belongings and be said I will move to my trapping area.
8	That's the way I like it and
9	he said I want to carry on the way I am doing things
10	just the simple way. He said because I like that kind
11	of life, he said. He says I hear about the pipeline,
12	he says I hear people talk about it and he said I don't
13	like it. So, he said I'm against it too because he
14	says I don't like what I hear about what it could do to
15	us. He says I like the simple way of doing things, he
16	says. I have my freedom, he says. I go hunting when I
17	want to go to hunt and fish and trap. So be says I
18	like it that way, That's why, he says, I don't like
19	what they say about the pipeline.
20	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
21	sir. Thank you very much.
22	(WITNESS ASIDE)
23	ELIZABETH BLANCHO sworn:
24	THE INTERPRETER: She says my
25	grandmother brought me up she said and my grandmother
26	dressed me in the rabbit skin. She make clothes for me
27	out of the rabbit fur and she says that is how my
28	grandmother brought me up. She says my grandmother
29	brought me up so she said I was brought up in the bush.
30	She said sure we had a lot of hard times but she said
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we had our freedom too and now, even now, she says, 1 just by the exploration, she says all the seismic 2 trails and all that, she says it is bad enough. 3 says why should we have the pipeline? That will make 4 5 things worse than it is now. By listening to them talk 6 7 about the pipeline she says we are against it. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 8 9 Thank you very much. ma'am. (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 LOUIS OUDZI sworn: 11 12 THE INTERPRETER: He says, all of us here in Colville Lake, he said we have just one 13 mind, he says all of us. He says we are all against the 14 pipeline. He said we think too much of the land we are 15 living on, he said. We were brought up here the way we 16 17 are making our living now. He says that's the way we have been making our living when we were kids. 18 19 He said my father died when I was quite young, he said. I don't remember my father 20 21 but he said my mother brought me up alone, He said we 22 were poor. He said my mother used to Visit around and she said people would give her something and she said 23 that's how he said his mother brought him up until he 24 was able to start hunting and trapping on his own. 25 He said when I was a kid he 26 said with only my mother supporting me, he said, sure 27 28 we had hard times because in those days, he said, there was no food, no rations to be given out and clothes 29 like that. So we were, my mother and I, he said, we

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were very poor but he said after the treaty was signed and then later the R.C.M.P. came and then they used to give out rations to the old people and my mother used to get her share. Then, he said, it wasn't too bad for her. Sure he said the government has been helping us ever since but he said why should we give up our land now to the government. He said I can't see it. said maybe just because they think that they gave us so much that maybe we will let them do what they want with our land and take it away from us but it is hard far us to say to go ahead and do what you want on it. we can't. He says that's all. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you sir. Thank you. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe Mrs. Wilson before each person begins you could give us I know you are giving them to the their names. secretary but maybe you could say it out loud for the benefit of the rest of us. MRS. WILSON:. Okay. VERONIQUE CUZON, sworn: THE INTERPRETER: That's Veronique Cuzon, She says our parents brought us up around here in Colville Lake and she say it is just a few of us families here that have always been here and our fathers, our parents have always been here. says we think too much of this part of the country to have it disturbed by the pipeline if it goes through. She says that our fathers make their living here and now

they are gone so now we are making our living here the 1 way we like it and we want to see that our 2 grandchildren, our children's children live the way they 3 want to around here, if they want to. She says that's 4 why we're against the pipeline because we know what it 5 will do to the land. 6 7 She says we try to bring up our children the way we were brought up and she says we 8 want to see them happy making their own life around 9 here if they want to. She says that's why it is kind 10 of hard for us to think that if the pipeline ever goes 11 through and gets everybody all confused and disturbed. 12 She says I hate to think of what's going to happen to 13 my children's children if something like that happens. 14 She says that's why myself, she said, I don't think we 15 need the pipeline. (WITNESS ASIDE) 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 18 ma'am. THERESE CODZI sworn: 19 THE INTERPRETER: 20 She says 21 ever since I heard about what might happen around here 22 on account of the pipeline, she says, I'm pretty disturbed and she says that every night before I go to 23 bed, she says when I think of that, she said I say 24 25 prayers that nothing like that will happen around here. 26 Maybe it won't be too long for us to make use of the land, she said, but we have 27 28 children. We have boys that are hunting and trapping 29 now and they are still making their living off the land around here. She said that's why we want to keep it 30

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this way, the way it is. My father made his living around here all his life, e said this land means more to me than anything and she aid I hate to see it disturbed. She said maybe we are not rich from this land around here but it still means a lot to us because we were brought up here ever since we were kids and our parents made their living here all their ways and now they are gone. She says we are doing the same and we want our children to carry on. She said that's why we don't want anything like that to happen around here, round us, she said. She says even just by the seismic trail around here, she said, you can see there's a difference in the wildlife. She says we don't have warehouse along side of us to go open the door and pick at we need for food, She said we go out in the bush rid hunt for our food, she said. We depend on that. just the exploration did the damage it did to the land already. Wildlife is not the same, So what is it going to be like after they start the pipeline?(WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you ma'am. Thank you. VERONIQUE PASCAL sworn: THE INTERPRETER: This is These people that came up to talk, she Veronique Pascal. says, they are just youngsters compared to me, she says, I'm the oldtimer of Colville Lake here. She said I lived here long, she said, and she said I hate to see Colville Lake get all mixed up on account of the pipeline. says -- I told her, is that all you are going to say?

She said well, she said, I can't think. She said that's 1 the most important thing to me. That's what I said, she 2 said. I think of this land too much. I don't want it to 3 be disturbed. She said that's everything to me so I said 4 5 everything. (WITNESS ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 6 Thank you 7 We -- I'll hear from some more of the youngsters now. 8 MARIE CODZI sworn: 9 THE INTERPRETER: This is 10 Marie Codzi, She says all of us sitting here that got 11 up to talk and some that didn't yet, she said we all 12 come from around here. We were all born around here in 13 Colville Lake. She says our fathers made their living 14 around here and hour grandfathers too. And some of 15 them are even buried around the lakes here and there, 16 17 she says. They are scattered their graves are scattered around this lake so she said you can see that 18 we have always made our living around here on this land 19 She said why don't they leave things the way they are? 20 Why do they have to come around and want to disturb us? 21 22 If they want to go ahead with the pipeline, she said, we might be all dead, she said, 23 because we will all be so confused, she said, we won't 24 know what to do because she said we always lived the 25 way we are right now, she said, from the time we were 26 27 kids until today, she said. She said maybe we won't benefit 28 29 so much, that much from the pipeline itself. Why should we suffer on account of it being built on our land?

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
2	ma'am.
3	(WITNESS ASIDE)
4	ALFRED ORLIAS sworn:
5	THE INTERPRETER: This is
6	Alfred Orlias.
7	THE WITNESS: I can talk for
8	myself. I don't want no pipeline go through this. I
9	was born in Colville Lake here in this town here and I
10	know I have been travelling around lots of places and
11	you always break your promises. Like we get the new
12	houses with. The old houses you tear down and then
13	replace a new house, new rented houses. We have to pay
14	for it. That you always make a promise but in the
15	future you still us cross again. Now, you say, you
16	make promises but in the future, I don't think so. I
17	don't want the pipeline to go through but right now
18	what I'm saying. Maybe in the future I know it is
19	going to come true. I know because we are natives and
20	we can't stop you guys you white guys. I'm a native
21	myself and I know no matter what we say, in the future,
22	I know you are going to put the pipeline through,
23	through the Mackenzie Valley and that's true.
24	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
25	sir. Thank you very much.
26	(WITNESS ASIDE)
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28	DORA TOBAC, sworn.
29	THE INTERPRETER: This is
30	Dora Tobac.

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THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, from hearing or listening to the Inquiry, I find the majority of the natives or all of the native people against the pipeline. Unless there was some people for it, well, then I didn't hear it. Native people are concerned about the land, the vast beautiful land, they hate to see being destroyed. The land they make such good use of will be destroyed or damaged on account of the white southern people and the greed of the oil companies who can't see anything but money or dollar signs. It is the people of the south that sit at their desk 8 hours a day dictating to their secretaries because they couldn't even lift a finger to write, eating fancy meals and free travelling all on the poor tax people's money and wasting energy that our -- it is people like them that are throwing the peoples of the north to the lions as they say. What will they do after the land has been taken from what will they do after they taken all from the north? Will they help clean up the mess? A remark made by what's his name in Calgary -- the mayor, what's his name? Rod Sicks or Sykes say the native people do a lot of talking and not work. Well, if he is so smart, I would like him come to the north especially to Colville Lake, raise dogs for a dogteam, pitch up a tent and go for wood everyday and chop a hole through the ice in 60 below weather and set a

net and visit it everyday to feed his dogs and himself,

plus set traps and visit it at least once a week for

money. Well, I doubt if he can do it but I like to see 1 him do it before he makes such smart remarks. 2 thinks sitting behind a desk is work, let him come into 3 Colville Lake and do some physical work for a living or 4 anyone else that wants to be smart-alecky. 5 6 You go to a big city, Calgary, Vancouver or wherever and you find in the evenings a 7 whole office building, 14 or 10 storeys high all lit up 8 with lights. What for? If they are that concerned about 9 their oil getting short, why don't they start using what 10 they have properly? It is not our fault they are losing 11 their oil and gas. Why pick on us? We don't benefit 12 much from it so why let somebody else benefit from it? 13 Mr. Berger, since you have 14 started your Inquiry, I have heard nothing but protests 15 from the native people of the north. I wonder if the 16 Federal Government will listen although you have. For 17 all I know, this could be a lot of waste of time and 18 money, only to find the government already has made 19 their decision for the pipeline to go through. 20 Maybe this is just something 21 for them to put down in their records because we know 22 their greed for money is too great. 23 24 When you were in Inuvik for a hearing in January, I attended one. I have been hearing 25 the rest of them on the radio, etc. There was a small 26 town contractor wanting development of the north and he 27 was being rather critical of the native people that were 28 against the pipeline. Well, if he wants development so 29 bad, why don't he move back to Northern Alberta or

wherever he came from and develop land around there. He has no right coming to the north and start crying for development just to feed his own greedy needs and being critical about it. There is no need for that.

There was a trapper that presented a question to Arctic Gas at the same time in January in Inuvik. He wanted to know whether the trappers will be compensated should their traps or trapping area be damaged. The guy, whatever his name, from Arctic Gas, replied that they would be compensated, Well, I wonder just how true this will be. I doubt if he can give money just on word only, He will want proof and it will take weeks, months and eventually be forgotten and the poor trapper will be left unpaid probably because he didn't have enough proof.

Mr. Berger, I know that what the Federal Government wants, they get and if it is a pipeline they want, well, the have it no matter what the peoples of the north may say, It is too bad because they should be thinking about the peoples of the north more than money. But if they put it through, I wish they had different route other than the Mackenzie route but I have no suggestions. I hope whatever decision is made r hope it is for the northern people as well. Maybe the pipeline will not disturb Colville Lake but if the local boys started working for the oil company they will be getting a lot of money and after the pipeline is finished with, how many will hesitate to come back to Colville Lake and start trapping and setting up their nets again for money?

I think it would really spoil 1 2 their way of living and I think they would be unsatisfied with just trapping. 3 Will the oil companies and 4 the Federal Government help them then after the 5 pipeline is over with? Will they keep them in jobs for 6 the rest of their lives and pay them money and not just 7 \$4.00 an hour? No, I doubt that. I doubt if they 8 would even try to keep them with jobs after the 9 pipeline is over with, Mr. Berger. I think they will 10 be complaining about the native people of the north out 11 of jobs or refusing to work because the pay is not as 12 much as what they used to get for the pipeline. 13 I think there will be a lot 14 of complaints about them then, but Mr. Berger, we all 15 know that the Federal Government as I said before, if 16 they want a pipeline through and if the oil companies 17 wan a pipeline because they have a lot of money, if 18 they want a pipeline, well, I guess they will have a 19 pipeline. But I feel sorry to see the native people 20 and our children in the future -- lives being changed 21 22 on account of the greed of the oil companies and the 23 Federal Government. Mr. Berger, I don't have 24 25 anything else to say but this is what I wanted to tell you and I'm glad to meet you, and everybody else, thank 26 27 you. 28 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 29 very much. 30 (WITNESS ASIDE)

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Miss
2	Tobac, would you let us have the written statement that
3	you have prepared and we will keep it for our records
4	and make a copy and send it back to you if you would
5	let us have it. That would be helpful to us
6	(STATEMENT OF DORA TOBAC, MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-659)
7	THE COMMISSIONER: We'll just
8	stop for two minutes.
9	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, well ladies and gentlemen, let's come inside again. 3 we'll begin again and Mrs. Wilson will translate what 4 Miss Tobac said. 5 6 DOLPHUS SHEA, Resumed: 7 THE WITNESS: My name is 8 Dolphus Shea and I've made my statement over in Fort 9 Franklin and during that statement I said I was going 10 to come back here and say a few more words. 11 said about education was just what happened during the 12 50 years, the 1950's to 40's and how you see these 13 people are the way they want to live. There's no way 14 that anything can change them. These pipeline things 15 have been going on for quite a time and I see that Mr. 16 Blair's in the crowd. 17 What the people want was a 18 land settlement before any major development such as 19 pipeline and things like that that will destroy our 20 land and which would be a very poor hunting ground 21 22 afterwards. 23 The people around here don't live by money, they live by the land alone. 24 The land 25 is the one that feeds them, it's not money or gas or oil or anything like that. If they want to burn 26 something they burn wood all winter, 60 below, As you 27 seen yesterday, that the people still use dogs to go 28 29 and get their wood. 30 Our forefathers have come

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from this land and have been travelling from Good Hope
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   to this place a good many times and wherever there's
2
                There's land erosion. Sometimes you see
3
   cut lines.
   some moose or big game getting stuck in these things.
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   There's no reason why it should happen again.
5
                              That is all I have to say,
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7
   Mr. Berger. If there's any major development before
   any land settlement, I think the men directly behind it
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9
   has got to run far. Thank you. (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you,
10
   Mr. Shea.
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                              GEORGE BLONDIN Sworn:
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13
                              THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
   speak in Fort Rae a little bit already, but since I
14
   went trapping to this area a couple of times when I was
15
   young, I would like to talk on behalf of Colville Lake
16
17
            I'd like to show you on the map how the people
   in my dad's days used the land. I just want to show
18
   you just slightly.
19
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Fine, Please do.
20
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            This Bear Lake
21
22
   area here, we're speaking about Colville Lake area here
23
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Sorry,
24
   just go a little slower.
25
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Okay, okay.
   This is Bear Lake, I know that. This is Colville Lake.
26
27
   That's Good Hope.
                              In the old days, the people
28
29
   from Fort Franklin used to pull their canoe up the
```

river, and then starting to get fall, they used to make

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camp all around Bear Lake, wherever there's fish and they get ready for the winter. And the people from Good Hope, they go up Rabbitskin River, and they come p to Bear Make too with their canoe, and the people from Colville Lake used dog packs every, summer to pack their stuff, I mean that's not with plane or anything, they used dog packs, with summer trains by means of packing on their back. And Bear Lake people used to trap the white fox, they used to go to this lake. They used to go this area where there white fox and the Colville Lake people used to join them too in the Barren Land and that way they used the whole portion of land. That's my dad's days.

I want to express to the hearing how much land these people used and undeveloped land the big land now, so the people concerned about their land, I'm 100 percent with because they have lots of fur and caribou and now they're still doing this, the people are not pulling away from Colville Lake. They want to stay there, they want to die there, and the people from Bear Lake , they're trapping around in this area and sometimes getting mixed up right now, right this winter they've been doing that, and would keep on doing that in the future.. If the people don't like the pipeline it's because they don't profit from it and I don't want to talk, too much about the pipeline or -- there are a lot of people doing the talking, I just want to express to the pipeline hearing how much land they used, what the people used to do in the old days. The Bear Lake people, Colville Lake

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people, Good Hope people, they used to get mixed up all
   in this area here. That much I want to express to the
2
3
   hearing.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
4
5
   Mr. Blondin.
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
6
7
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 The maps
   should be marked as an exhibit.
8
9
                              THE INTERPRETER: Do you want
   me to translate that.
10
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
11
   Blondin was showing me where the people in the past and
12
   still today are hunting and trapping and fishing.
13
   Franklin people, the Good Hope people, and the Colville
14
   Lake people.
15
    (INTERPRETER INTERPRETS ABOVE)
16
17
                              BELLA T'SELEIE,
                                               Resumed
                              THE INTERPRETER:
                                                Bella
18
   T'Seleie.
19
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            I was born in
20
21
   Fort Good Hope in 1953. When I was three years old my
22
   mother caught T.B. and was taken away.
                                            I was taken care
   of by the people of Good Hope. The people there are like
23
          If a kid doesn't have a mother, it is everybody's
24
   responsibility to make sure that this kid doesn't starve,
25
   you know and die in front of everybody. The kid is not
26
   taken off to some home, you know, to strangers either I
27
   was kept by many families until my foster parents, Louis
28|
   and Marie Oudzi, they learned about my situation.
29
   weren't young, and they had three children alive, and
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they already had three younger girls who died. But they're kind people and they knew that I needed help so they adopted me.

For the rest of my childhood

I was raised in Colville Lake. In the summer we lived in fish camps, always working together making dry fish, cutting wood, and I look back on those days as real happy. I was happy.

In the winter though it was hard. You have to travel by dogs and you have to move from camp to camp, you know,. so that my father and my brothers they could hunt, fish and trap. We never settled in one camp, we always moved around. the way we have to be if we want to survive and even Colville Lake, we never settled here, you know. just gathered here once in a while but it's not our The land is our home. We feel comfortable place and that's the kind of independence we have. That independence, you know, is the independence that the government is taking away from us. They're taking it away from us, you know, in all kinds of ways. They're taking it away from us through rental houses, where a family doesn't even have responsibilities anymore. Where things are so comfortable, you know, oil and water delivered, everything, everything done for you, and you don't even have to get your children to help you work, they're free all the time and it keeps you from going back to the bush too, because you get to depend on the services that they give you.

Whereas a man took pride in shooting a moose, and

fishing, you know, to feed his family, there's welfare 1 to replace that. There's so many ways you know, to 2 kill a culture, and I'm pretty sure that the 3 government has used them all. They're using them all 4 the time. The people are getting more aware of, this 5 and yet it's still going on. It's going on in all 6 7 kind of different ways. It was happening when I was six years old in Inuvik. The nuns -- that school was 8 set up you know, to condition the children, so that we 9 wouldn't turn out to be the kind of people our parents 10 hoped that we would be; so we wouldn't take pride in 11 what we are, not to be proud. I was told time and 12 time again that my people were dirty, all kinds of 13 different names. Like it was something to be ashamed 14 of. 15 16 But at that time, I was six years old and the only thing that I thought about was 17 how much I loved my parent and how much I loved the 18 life we lived. I couldn't understand what I was going 19 through. I learned that you don't have to be clean to 20 be happy. 21 22 I look at Colville Lake today 23 and I'm happy that there's not much change in the people; there's not much change in the settlement; 24 there's not much change in the land except for the few 25 cat roads which has really done some damage. 26 no rental houses here, no rental houses to take the 27 responsibilities of the people away and there's no 28 boost charges everyday and there's no I could go on. 29

They still have their own lives; they still have their

```
own pride.
               I don't want my people to have nothing but
1
   memories what their life used to be. In other
2
   communities there's a lot of people like that already,
3
   you know, where people don't have anything but
4
   memories.
5
6
                              There's a lot of young people
   besides myself that want to have something other than
7
   memories, you know. That's why we want control of
8
   what's going to happen to us and our lives in the.
9
   future. I think about all that and I know that we are
10
   one of the last people, last people to have our own
11
   land and still have our own kind of life, in the world.
12
   I think the government and oil companies should
13
   consider that, after all they've done to the native
14
   people in the South, they should know that it doesn't
15
   work. It didn't work for them. They're not, happy
16
17
   people; they're not proud people. All they have is
   memories.
18
                              I wonder how long these
19
   people could go on treating people like that without
20
21
   hurting themselves.
                         That's all.
22
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
23
               I wonder if that could be marked so that,
   very much.
24
   it will be
25
    (STATEMENT OF BELLA T'SELEIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-660)
26
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
27
    (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES ABOVE)
28
                              MARTIN CODZI, Sworn:
29
                              THE INTERPRETER: We all grew
   up around here, around Colville Lake and he said
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I don't know about the others, but he says, I want to 1 be buried here and he said I hope Colville Lake stays 2 the same all the time, so we make our living off the 3 land, he said We always been making our, living off the 4 land. He said we like doing it, so he said we got no 5 use for that pipeline that you're talking about. 6 Even now today he said we're 7 still living the way our old people used to live, he 8 says. Right now he says my brother has got his camp 9 somewhere on the shore of the lake here and he said, 10 he's getting a lot of fish and he's putting up dry fish 11 for the winters He said that's the way that we've 12 always been making our living, and he said, we like it 13 that way, because I guess it's quiet, you know, the 14 quiet life for him. 15 16 He says he's thinking to move 17 to a fish camp too after the hearing is over, he says. (WITNESS ASIDE) 18 19 CHARLIE CUZON Sworn 20 THE WITNESS: Berger judge, 21 22 this is the first time I've met you and my name is Charlie Cuzon. I live here in Colville Lake, that's 23 where I grew, and us in the Northwest Territories, We 24 grow up, we could grow up really hardy you know, hard 25 life. We have to do something for our life, you know, 26 27 generation to generation, for our kids and their kids, generations like that. 28 29 Sometimes they tell about Every time I hear on the radio they talk pipeline.

```
about pipeline and we don't like to get this pipeline
1
   you know, and to get it through because something is
2
    going to happen if they get a pipeline through the
3
   Mackenzie Valley What happens if the forest fire
4
   started, and this pipeline it might leak, something
5
   it's got a leak and what if the whole thing explode.
6
   That's the first step I'm going to mention and the
7
   second is I'm going to show you on the map this what we
8
   mean our land which we're using.
9
                              This is Colville Lake here.
10
   We call it - in our own language, we call it
11
   Kumamichuit. (?) This other lake here, we call it
12
   Tuchot, and Tedji Lake right there, that's what we
13
   call in our own language we call that Tutchituit and
14
   this we call that Luatuit and this we call in English
15
   they call it Muskeg Lake. Us, we call it Suituit and
16
   down here Lac des Bois. That's how they call
17
   Paschentuit and here we call -- that's about all.
18
   call it Luatuit in our own language and let's see oh
19
   boy, there's lots missing here, up here too, all
20
   around this area.
                       There's a big piece missing here.
21
22
   Anyway, I'm just, you know -- it's missing here.
   didn't like to get development into this, you know,
23
   make cat roads. About three or four or five years
24
25
   there was no seismic around. It was good for trapping
   but now, about
26
   two or three years ago the development in seismic
27
   comes around and I guess, you know, the cat you know,
28
   where the cat is going and sometimes it leaks.
29
   Sometimes the seismic, you know, when they drill
30
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a hole, you know, to blow up this dynamite and then some guys have said they find a dead rabbit and about two years ago I think, my brother's son told me that somebody found a dead moose. You know, that's because of this seismic when they drill a hole, they blow up, I think that's the one killed some animals. why we don't want any development or a seismic crew or something like that. We don't want to bother it. There's a good fish lake, here, this one and this one here. Mostly all four of them are good fish lakes. And around here, they're pretty good for trapping, and down here, up this way that's why we don't want any seismic to go around here and let's see, That's about four or five years, that's when these cats start coming around, and --THE COMMISSIONER: All those cuts I saw from the air were made in the last two, or three or four years? THE WITNESS: Yes. That's why about two years ago, hardly no mark and now maybe something is happening. That's why we don't want any development around. And sometimes in the fish lakes here they're putting nets and about a few years ago the tourist comes around, maybe they do something. Maybe they catch a fish and throw it back in the lake. that's how they do and now there's hardly enough fish around now. About trapping, and the third

We do have a pretty hard life the way we grew up.

We grow up with the fish and 1 2 fish and the meat. This is pretty hard, you know, Sometimes in Good Hope, sometimes I lived 3 pretty hard. there, stayed there for awhile and I think that 4 government is the one is spoiling some people and our 5 kids, you know. Compared to here, we're still live 6 like oldtimers, but we're proud of it, we're proud of 7 In Good Hope you know it's kind of getting 8 9 changed. Here in Colville Lake a few 10 years ago, a few years ago we go in the bush and get 11 wood by dog team in summer like this. That's the way we 12 keep ourselves in shape. This is the first time I've 13 been talking like this, and sometimes I get mixed up. 14 15 16 Anyway, like Mr. Brown here, sometimes I feel that we don't need him around; 17 sometimes he's too bossy, Mr. Brown and maybe he talked 18 to you already, I don't know, and I heard that he said 19 we start up this Colville Lake, I heard that in Good 20 Hope, I heard about that. He say you start up this 21 Colville Lake. That was just full of bullshit, it's 22 bullshit you know, Mr. Brown. Whenever he talks, you 23 know, he makes too much stories by himself. 24 care if he's here. I don't give a damn. 25 I don't care, because a few years ago, and Judge I'm going to tell 26 you that, that Mr. Brown about a few years ago, he was 27 -- I'm not afraid to tell you know, because I know you 28 are a judge so I want to tell you that, about Mr. Brown 29 about five or six years ago, he hit this person, you

```
know, he hit this person --
1
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Wait a
2
             I have no hesitation in listening to anything
3
   that may affect the way in which this community lives,
4
   because of the pipeline and development, but I don't
5
   want to hear about a guarrel within the village,
6
7
   between Mr. Brown or anybody else. It isn't going to
   help me decide what I have to decide, so I don't think
8
   you should go into that, especially since it happened
9
   many years ago.
10
                              THE WITNESS:
                                             How I feel is
11
   that I don't think we need a pipeline through.
12
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  By the
13
   way I've never met Mr. Brown so I don't want to hear
14
   his side, I don't want to hear your side.
15
16
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            I see.
   don't think we don't need any pipeline going through
17
   this Mackenzie Valley because it's going to affect
18
   everything, you know. And if they get it down to the
19
   Mackenzie River and if a forest fire started, it might
20
   blow up and maybe that's the end of the Northwest
21
22
   Territories.
                  That's the way I feel, for generation to
   generation and our kids and their kids after that.
23
   we don't need, I don't think we need the pipeline to go
24
25
   through the Northwest Territories. I hope we win.
   hope we win. Maybe that's all I got on my mind I
26
27
   guess.
28
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Thank you
29
   Mr. Cuzon.
30
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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JOE MARTIN, Sworn 1 2 THE INTERPRETER: He said he was still quite young when he came back from boarding 3 school and - because lust his mother, when she goes to 4 the bush, she took him. She took him down here to 5 Colville Lake, that's the first time he came to 6 7 Colville Lake when he was just a small little child and then he said the police wanted him to go back to 8 education I guess or something, told a woman to let him 9 send him back but he said his mother refused. 10 didn't want to give him up to send him back to the 11 boarding school again. She said about three times, I 12 think, the RCMP came and talked to her, she should send 13 the child back to get his education and she said no. 14 He said now, he said, when I think back, he said, the 15 way I make my living, I'm able to make my living now 16 17 trapping and hunting and I know how to make my living off the land he said. I'm glad that my mother didn't 18 send me back to school, and kept me and taught me how 19 to be what I am now he says. 20 21 We hear a lot about the pipeline on the radios and whatever you read about it 22 and he says I've never heard anything good about what 23 the pipeline can do, and he said that's why, he said, 24 we're all against it. Whatever you hear about the 25 pipeline before it's been started, and he says it's 26 always something bad that you hear about it, so he 27 said, we don't want any part of it. 28 29 There's parts around here, he says, some areas where it used to be real good for

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trapping marten and stuff like that, he said since
1
   explorations, all the seismic trails and all that, he
2
   said it's not so easy to go trapping and catch fur
3
   anymore he said. You have to really work for it,
4
   because he said it's really changed. He says not so
5
   many furs like it used to be before.
6
7
                              That's where he was trapping
   last winter, there's a lot of seismic cut lines around
8
   there. He said it used to be real good trapping area
9
   around there.
10
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
11
                                                  What's
   the name of that lake, Mr. Martin that you pointed to?
12
13
                              THE WITNESS: Horseshoe Lake.
                              THE INTERPRETER: Horseshoe Lake?
14
                              THE WITNESS:
15
                                             Yes.
16
                              THE INTERPRETER:
                                                 He says just
   even cut lines like that can disturb the land and the fur
17
   is not the same and the wildlife is not the same.
18
   said just something like a pipeline will do to us.
19
   said that's why, he said, we say we don't want it.
20
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
21
                                                  Thank you
   Mr. Martin.
22
23
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
24
                              JOHN T'SELEIE, Resumed:
25
                              THE WITNESS:
                                             I'd like to
26
   ask some questions to Bob Blair.
27
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
28
                              THE WITNESS:
                                             Joe Martin was
29
   just talking about an area where there's - the last few
   years there's been a lot of exploration going on, and
```

the reason for this exploration is they found some gas 1 I guess just north of Tedji Lake. This lake here, and 2 that's why I guess there's so many seismic lines around 3 there, and I want to ask Mr. Blair what they're going 4 to do with that gas that they've found there. 5 they going to take it out and whether or not they're 6 going to keep working at that place where they found 7 this gas because if they keep working there it means 8 that there's going to be a lot of exploration work 9 going on there and it's going to affect the people of 10 Colville. 11 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, do you want to just point that lake out again for my 13 benefit as well as --14 THE WITNESS: It's called 15 Tedji Lake on the map but the people here call it Redji. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: That's southeast of Horseshoe Lake? 18 19 THE WITNESS: Um-hmm. THE COMMISSIONER: 20 Okay, Mr. Blair, I'm just wondering whether you can sit -- maybe 21 22 you can sit there where Mr. Ferry is and we can ask him to move back to his oil drum. Maybe you can just pass 23 the microphone over to Mr. Blair and if you have any 24 25 further questions you can pass it back and forth. take it in your hand, Mr. Blair. 26 27 ROBERT BLAIR Resumed John T'Seleie's 28 MR. BLAIR: 29 first question, we know about the gas discovery at Tedji Lake, the amounts of gas that have been

```
discovered there so far are not enough to make it
1
   worthwhile to build a pipeline, from that gas field to
2
   the main pipeline and so no application has been made
3
   for that pipeline, and it is not included in the routes
4
   and applications that have been filed.
5
                                            But, you're
   correct, the area is considered to be promising for gas
6
7
   and I believe that if a main pipeline is proceeded with
    in a few years, that it is likely -- I think it's very
8
   likely that the exploration companies would keep active
9
   in the area, operating within whatever rules and
10
   regulations are applied to them, and would try to
11
   develop more gas and if they succeed, that then there
12
   would be a pipeline connection from the area and while
13
   it has not been studied yet, I think it's pretty likely
14
   that it would run southwest out of the area to connect
15
   down to a mainline near the Mackenzie River if there is
16
17
   such a mainline project.
                              THE WITNESS:
                                             That's all I
18
   wanted to know.
19
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Fine.
20
   Thank you Mr. T'Seleie, thank you Mr. Blair.
21
22
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
23
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Translate
24
   that before we -- did you get that Mrs. Wilson?
25
                              THE INTERPRETER:
                                                 Yes.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
26
                                                  You
   better translate it then.
27
28
    (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES ABOVE)
29
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Mr.
   Blair, I gather you'd like to say something, so please
```

This is Mr. Blair who's president of one of the 1 pipeline companies called Foothills. 2 3 MR. BLAIR: 4 Mr. Berger, I wanted to reply to another good point that was made, 5 and commit for Foothills about compensation for 6 traplines. If there is a pipeline and if Foothills 7 8 builds it, after some years, we would accept the judgment of the Chief or the Band Council to fix which 9 trappers should receive compensation and the 10 appropriate amounts and in reply to the other point, 11 would pay within 30 days, under an arrangement probably 12 best worked out with the Hunters and Trappers 13 Association who might set the guidelines, and we have 14 Foothills has already had meetings with the Hunters and 15 Trappers Association for that purpose, but the real 16 point I think that we should make is that we would 17 accept that the Band Council or the Chief would have 18 the knowledge of the trapper, the familiarity with the 19 area that would make it practical for a quick 20 settlement to be achieved and would agree that the 21 settlement should not await more formal legal proof of 22 damages or inspections that might be difficult and take 23 a long time and even be forgotten, So I wish to give 24 that -- that's just one detail, but it's one 25 THE COMMISSIONER: 26 Blair, could I just ask you about that. Do you say 27 28 that Foothills would submit to the judgment of the local Chief and Band Council to determine which 29 trappers have in fact suffered damage and are entitled

1	to compensation, that's the case is it?
2	MR. BLAIR: Yes.
3	THE COMMISSIONER: How, if
4	your proposal has been fleshed out so far, how would
5	the amount be determined?
6	MR. BLAIR: The amount would
7	be determined by guidelines or rules for assessing
8	amounts developed by agreement with the Hunters and
9	Trappers Association.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: And by Foothills
11	MR. BLAIR: By agreement
12	between Foothills and the Hunters and Trappers
13	Association, but we would accept basically the judgment
14	of the Hunters and Trappers Association as to how those
15	amounts should be derived.
16	THE COMMISSIONER And once the
17	amounts were determined, you'd pay within 30 days?
18	MR. BLAIR: Yes. I know
19	it's one detail, but Mr. John Burrell, who's the Vice
20	President of Foothills is in the audience also and I
21	thought it was a time we should give that commitment.
22	THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
23	Maybe you'd pause there and let Mrs. Wilson translate
24	that, Are you with us so far?
25	THE INTERPRETER: Yes,
26	(INTERPRETER TRANSLATES ABOVE)
27	THE COMMISSIONER: Does this
28	gentleman have a question?
29	THE INTERPRETER: No, he's
30	just making a comment.

```
He said maybe that's another
1
2
   trick, he says.
3
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Well let's
              Mr. Blair, do you have anything to add?
4
   carry on.
5
                              MR. BLAIR:
                                           Yes, it
6
   certainly is not a trick.
7
                              Mr. Berger, may I make one
   more short word. I feel badly to hear it said so often
8
   that -- by several witnesses -- that everything they
9
   hear about the pipeline is bad. It is not we know it
10
   does not have to be that way, because we know that we
11
   operate many thousands of miles of pipelines in Alberta
12
   and B.C. about which people do not hear bad and I
13
   think partly what is said is bad because it is unknown,
14
   the arrangements have not been completed, the rules
15
   have not been made, but I believe that it is possible
16
17
   to operate a pipeline in the Northwest Territories
   about which people will not hear bad, just as that is
18
   done in Alberta and British Columbia.
19
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
20
                                                  Thank you
21
   Mr. Blair.
22
                              Ladies and gentlemen, we
23
   always give both pipeline companies a chance to speak,
   so we have Mr. Carter sitting up near the roof of the
24
25
   cabin from Arctic Gas.
26
                              THE INTERPRETER:
                                                 We've
27
   still got one--
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
28
29
   know, we'll get to you sir. Mr. Carter is here from
   Arctic Gas and I just wanted to see if you wanted to
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say anything, Mr. Carter?
1
2
                              MR. CARTER:
                                            No sir, I'll
3
   let the people here speak, I have nothing to add to
   what Mr. Blair has said. I can just say that Arctic
4
   Gas will pay compensation and wants to do it as quickly
5
   as possible, but it doesn't have the specific way of
6
7
   doing so worked out, in the same way as Mr. Blair has.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  Thank you
8
9
   Mr. Carter.
                Yes sir, sorry.
                              JOHN GULLY, sworn:
10
                              THE INTERPRETER:
11
                                                 He says, I
   don't believe that there's anything good about the
12
   pipeline he says. He says it just goes to show he said
13
   the lake that they were talking about, just awhile ago,
14
   about the gas there
15
16
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                  The lake
17
   you call Redji Lake?
                              THE INTERPRETER:
18
                                                 Yes.
                                                       Не
19
   says the year before last, he said he was trapping
   around there and he was doing pretty good with his
20
   trapping.
               That was before the exploration around that
21
22
   lake and then this last year, he said they were there,
   they were drilling and they were exploring around
23
   there. He said he could see the difference already.
24
25
   He said I didn't do very good there for trapping.
                              He said they were setting
26
   their camps on the lakes too, so he said he had to go
27
28
   and see the Chief in Fort Good Hope and they came down
   with a plane and they flew around and they reported to
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    the Forestry and they went to talk to them and make
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The

1 | them move their camp back to the land, instead of on 2 | the lake.

He said he had to move his camp further, about 70 miles out from where they were exploring to do their trapping and he said that's better. He said they even cross his trapline and disturbed his traps, some parts around that lake there where he had his trapline. Last year, he thought maybe after it's been quiet, he thought maybe it's okay to go back there and trap again, so he said he took his family, this man here with his family, about ten children, with him to trap there with him but he said it was the same, there was hardly anything. He says it's not an easy life, he said, to go out trapping for your money. You depend on the land, he said, you trap on the land, he says, you go out with your bare hands like because you know you're going to find something to kill or to trap but he says somebody come around and destroyed everything, and destroy it, he said, that's I saw it, for the two years he said, I saw the difference, he said, before the exploration and he said after and I seen the change there he said. Even that little camp area, he said, if that can disturb the animals in the trapping areas like that, he said, so how much more damage he said will the pipeline cause for us people that go out and are living out of the land. He said I just want to let you knot the difference that I saw on the trapline before the

land was disturbed and after the camps been there.

difference was there, he said, you could see it.

THE COMMISSIONER: The 1 2 seismic camps? THE INTERPRETER: 3 Yes. He said, there's another thing, he said, we didn't have 4 the education a lot of the children, the kids have 5 today. He said we're going to get a job, he said it's 6 not going to be a very high paying one because he said 7 we didn't have the education, so he said, we depend on 8 the land, he said for our living because we trap and we 9 make money from trapping. Re says that's better than 10 trying to get a job because without education he said 11 you can't get a good job, good paying job, and he said 12 they come around and disturb the land like that and 13 make it hard for us to trap and make our living, he 14 said. I don't like that. 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank 17 you, sir, thank you very much. 18 (WITNESS ASIDE) 19 MARIE CUZON, sworn: THE INTERPRETER: 20 She says I have about ten children, she said, but she said every 21 22 year she said we go out to the bush and we spend our winter out there trapping and hunting, I guess. that's 23 the way she said we make our living here. She said she 24 likes it but she said I suppose after they put the 25 pipeline through, she said, I wonder if it's going to 26 be the same. She says, I wonder if my children will be 27 able to go out in the bush and do their trapping and 28 hunting like we do now she says. Maybe there will be 29 nothing left for them, everything will be scattered she 30

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says that's what worries me sometimes because she said
I got a big family.

We have all those kids, she

we have all those kids, she said, we hitch up our dogs and pile the kids in the sleds and she says, away we go to where we want to, to stay for awhile where they can do the hunting and .trapping, because that's the only kind of life they know around here. We like it that way, she says, we think too much of our country, our land, and she said we don't want the pipeline. (WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank all very much. of you who came to this hearing this afternoon and to thank those who spoke because you gave me an understanding of the way you live here and you told me a lot about your village and your people and those things are important to me because it is necessary for me to understand you and your lives and your traditions in order to be able to say to the government what would be likely to happen here if the pipeline were built. So let me just say that I have listened carefully to each one of you and I think I have learned something from each one of you, and I hope that we've all been able to learn something from each other this afternoon. On my own behalf, let me say that this is the last trip that I will be taking through the North because I have now been to 34 communities where the peoples of the North live and the only other one that I still have to visit is Detah which is a village very close to Yellowknife so I just have to get in the car and drive

there. It's not very difficult. 1 2 But we have had a good visit here today and we have to get back to Yellowknife 3 tonight, but I am glad that I was able to come. You 4 5 will remember that I was supposed to come here last summer and something was wrong with the runway, it was 6 7 too squashy or something and the plane couldn't land, so we took 'a float plane this time. to make sure that 8 we made it. 9 Let me say that my job now is 10 to go back to Yellowknife to consider the remainder of 11 the evidence and then to make my report to the 12 Government of Canada which I intend to do by the end of 13 the year. After that the Government of Canada will 14 have to decide whether there will be a pipeline or not, 15 but you can rest assured that the Government of Canada 16 will be told about the views of the people of Colville 17 That is my job and I intend to do it. After my 18 report has been handed in to the government, it will be 19 tabled in Parliament and you will hear about it after 20 that. Thank you, Mrs. Wilson for acting as our 21 22 interpreter. thank you Chief, all of you who spoke today. The hearing stands adjourned. 23 24 (INTERPRETER TRANSLATES ABOVE) 25 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED UNTIL AUGUST 25, 1976) 26 27 28 29 30